



SCS Certification Standard for Recycled Content

SCS-103



Version 8.1 – July 2025



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Revision Update

This Standard is periodically updated. It is the responsibility of the document reader to ensure use of the most current version of the document.

The SCS-103 Certification Standard for Recycled Content was first introduced in 1989 and has been revised periodically in response to evolving interest, demand, and innovative recycling technologies.

Version 8.0

In 2024, SCS Standards finalized its revision of Version 8.0 which expands options for achieving conformance and improves overall clarity of the standard. Key changes made in version 8.0 include:

- Structural changes to outlining,
- Updates to the terms and definitions,
- Addition of an option for achieving certification using a mass balance chain of custody model,
- Addition of a minimum threshold of 5% recycled content,
- Addition of an example bill of materials template,
- Revised claims and labelling section, with inclusion of example claims.

Version 8.1

Minor changes were made in July 2025, including:

- Updates to logo and brand
- Expanded limitations
- Inclusion of clauses 6.2.2, 6.3.4 and 6.3.5
- Revised claims and labelling section

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of the Certification Standard for Recycled Content (hereinafter SCS-103) is to describe the requirements for a third-party certification of the recycled content of a product and/or material.
- 1.2 SCS-103 is primarily a chain of custody standard for entities to quantify the recycled content of their products and/or materials using either a physical segregation chain of custody model or a mass balance chain of custody model.

2. Scope and Limitation

2.1 Scope

- 2.1.1 The SCS-103 Standard applies to products and/or materials containing mechanically and/or chemically recycled content, including pre- and/or post-consumer recycled content of any type (e.g., plastic, metal alloy, fiber, etc.).
- 2.1.2 The following entities who take physical possession or legal ownership of the recycled products and/or materials are in scope:¹
 - Material Recyclers,
 - Processors,
 - Manufacturers, and/or
 - Traders and distributors for the purpose of private labels or re-branding.
- 2.1.3 Products that are categorized as electrical and electronic equipment can additionally and optionally be certified against the SCS Certification Standard for Recycled Content Annex A: Supplemental Criteria for Electrical and Electronic Equipment.²

2.2 Limitation

- 2.2.1 This Standard does not address safety, health, and performance concerns, if any, associated with its use.
- 2.2.2 This Standard does not address any environmental impact tradeoffs that may be associated with every life-cycle phase of the product(s). Therefore, there may be environmental impact tradeoffs associated with a certified product.

¹ This Standard is not applicable to material collectors and sorters. Brokers and transportation companies are in scope only if they take ownership of the recycled material.

² <https://www.scsstandards.org/standards/recycled-content-standard-annexA>

- 2.2.3 This Standard does not address the legal status of the allocation of recycled content by mass balance, which may not be allowed in some jurisdictions.
- 2.2.4 This Standard does not address the use of products containing recycled material after they have left the certified site. Some jurisdictions may categorize products as ‘fuels’ or ‘dual use’ (fuels or chemicals), with corresponding restrictions on their recognition as recycled content.
- 2.2.5 This Standard does not address any hierarchy of waste usage. The client decides whether they will mechanically or chemically recycle raw materials. Some jurisdictions, particularly the European Union, may require operators to adhere to a hierarchy of waste usage.
- 2.2.6 This Standard is voluntary and does not replace any legal or regulatory requirements that may be applicable to user operations.
- 2.2.7 This Standard does not address the legal status of post-consumer and pre-consumer waste. Some jurisdictions may distinguish between these types of material when recognizing recycled content.

3. Conformance

3.1 Conformance to the Standard

- 3.1.1 To maintain chain of custody within a supply chain, all clients undergoing certification shall:
 - 3.1.1.1 Meet the requirements for Management Systems & Documentation (Section 6);
 - 3.1.1.2 Meet the requirements for either a physical segregation chain of custody model (Section 7) and/or a mass balance chain of custody model (Section 8) for all inputs and outputs within its operations; and
 - 3.1.1.3 Meet the requirements for claims and labelling (Section 9).
- 3.1.2 The client shall undergo an audit against this Standard by an SCS Standards-approved certification body following the SCS-103 Certification Body Requirements.
- 3.1.3 To support conformance with SCS-103, the client can consult its certification body to leverage data collected from other recognized third-party certification standards.³ Recognized third-party certification standards include:
 - Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)
 - Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

³ A client may propose a third-party certification program for SCS Standards’ consideration by contacting standards@scsstandards.org and providing a rationale for the request.

- International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC)
- REDcert2
- Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB) Advanced Products
- Textile Exchange Recycled Claim Standard

3.2 Complaints and Appeals

- 3.2.1 A client has the right to appeal a certification decision within 30 days of receiving the final report. Appeals shall be submitted to the certification body for evaluation and resolution.
- 3.2.2 Complaints shall be handled directly by the approved certification body. If a satisfactory resolution is not found, a complaint may be elevated to SCS Standards.

4. References

4.1 Normative References

- SCS-103 Certification Body Requirements
- SCS Standards Certification and Approval Requirements

4.2 Additional References

- Beers et. al., February 2022. "NIST Special Publication 1500-206. An Assessment of Mass Balance Accounting Methods for Polymers Workshop Report."
- Ellen Macarthur Foundation, "Enabling a Circular Economy for Chemicals with the Mass Balance Approach, A White Paper from Co.Project Mass Balance."
- Federal Trade Commission (FTC), "16 CFR Part 260 - Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims."
- ISO 14001:2015, "Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use."
- ISO 14020:2022, "Environmental statements and programmes for products — Principles and general requirements"
- ISO 14021:2016, "Environmental labels and declarations – Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labeling)."
- ISO 14024:2018, "Environmental labels and declarations – Type I environmental labeling – Principles and procedures."
- ISO 17065:2012, "Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services."
- ISO 22095:2020, "Chain of custody — General terminology and models."
- ISO 9001:2015, "Quality management systems – Requirements."
- UNI EN 15343:2008, "Recycled Plastics – Plastics Recycling Traceability and Assessment of Conformity and Recycled Content."

- U.S. Green Building Council Leadership in Environmental and Energy Design (LEED) Green Rating Guides.

5. Terms and Definitions

The verb “shall” is used in criteria to indicate a requirement of the standard. The verb “can” is used to express an ability to perform an action. The verb “may” is used to express permission to perform an action that is not a requirement but a voluntary disclosure. The verb “might” is used to express a condition that could potentially exist.

Affidavit. A written sworn statement of facts voluntarily made by a person authorized to do so by law.

Allocated Recycled Content. An amount of recycled content assigned to a particular product based on a mass balance allocation.

Audit. Third-party evaluation conducted by an approved certification body against this Standard. An audit includes the review of documents and records (e.g., procedures, BOM, conversion factor, etc.), interviews and observations.

Bill of Materials (BOM). A list of the raw materials, sub-components, components, parts, and quantities of each needed, to manufacture a final product.

Certification Body. An SCS Standards-approved third-party organization authorized to conduct independent audits to assess conformance with this Standard.

Certified Product. Final product and raw materials, subassemblies, components, and accessories for which a client has demonstrated full conformance to the requirements of this Standard.

Chain of Custody. The process by which inputs and outputs and associated information are transferred, monitored, and controlled as they move through each step in the relevant supply chain.⁴

Chemical Recycling. A process that converts polymeric waste by changing its chemical structure to produce substances that are used as raw materials for the manufacturing of new products. It does not include energy recovery or substances used as fuels or means of energy generation.

Claim. Oral, written, implied, or symbolic representation, statement, or advertising or other form of communication presented to the public or buyers of products that relates to a product’s environmental benefit.

Client. An entity undergoing certification that physically handles, transports, produces, or converts pre-consumer and/or post-consumer recycled material.

⁴ ISO 14021:2016

Component. A part, accessory, material, or ingredient used in the manufacture of a product.

Content. Proportion, by mass, of a type of material in or allocated to a product.

Conversion Factor. The mass fraction of inputs converted to outputs in a system boundary.

Data Review Period. The period for which data are submitted for an audit.

Energetic Value. The energy content of a material, equal to the lower heating value (LHV). Energetic value may be used to assign credits in the mass balance calculation if a Lower Heating Value (LHV) is used instead of mass.

Lower Heating Value (LHV). The amount of heat energy available to be released via combustion of a material, minus the energy required for vaporization of water. Also referred to as “net calorific value” or “net heat content”.

Manufacturer. Organization or individual responsible for the production of a product.

Manufacturing Site. The physical location where the production of a product occurs.

Mass Balance. A chain of custody model in which materials or products with a set of specified characteristics are mixed with materials or products without that set of characteristics. Mass balance can be implemented using a percentage method or a credit allocation method.⁵

Mass Balance Allocation. May also be referred to as system allocation, or mass balance system in other industries. Mass balance allocation is the credit allocation method in which inputs are converted to credits upon entering a system boundary and credits (and associated claims) are accounted as outputs leaving the system. Credits entering and leaving the system are reconciled on a mass basis or other accepted unit conversion.

Mechanical Recycling. Processing of waste material into secondary raw material or products using mechanical unit operations only and without significantly altering the chemical structure of the material.

Physical Segregation. A chain of custody model in which raw materials with different origins or characteristics are kept physically separate during all operations.

Post-Consumer Material. Material generated by households or by commercial, industrial, and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of materials from the distribution chain.⁶

Note: To be considered post-consumer, any material returned from the distribution chain must come from end-users.

⁵ Adapted from ISO 14021:2016

⁶ ISO 14021:2016

Pre-Consumer Material. Material diverted from the waste stream during the manufacturing process. Excluded is the reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.⁷

Private Label. A certification label issued by the certification body to an entity who purchases a certified product for the purpose of selling the product as a private label product, with only label and/or packaging modifications.

Product. An item with defined materials, function, and styles, which may be associated with a specific stock-keeping unit (SKU).

Product Category. A grouping of products that have similar key material bases and serve similar functions.

Records. Any information in written, visual, or electronic form that documents the activities undertaken by a client to demonstrate conformance with this Standard.

Recycled Content. Amount, by mass, of recycled material in or allocated to a product or packaging. Only pre-consumer and post-consumer materials are considered as recycled content or allocated recycled content.⁸

Recycled Material. Material that has been reprocessed from recovered [reclaimed] material by means of a manufacturing process and made into a final product or into a component for incorporation into a final product.⁹ Excluded from the definition of recycled material are investment bars, coins, and pre-consumer jewelry sourced from mined gold and transformed to an ingot or jewelry.

Scrap. Also known as secondary material. Rejected or discarded material generated by a manufacturing process. Examples of scrap include material from manufacturing equipment such as startup/shut down material, side/end trimmings, material generated from sanding, off-spec/non-conforming product, etc.

Stakeholders. Organization or individuals who are, or who might be, affected by any action taken by users of this Standard. Examples include customers, workers, partners, contractors, suppliers.

Standard. When capitalized, refers to this Standard (SCS-103 Recycled Content Standard).

Supplier. Organization that supplies a material, product, or service to the entity undergoing certification. Brokers are not considered suppliers unless they provide a physical chain of custody from actual suppliers.

⁷ ISO 14021:2016

⁸ ISO 14021:2016

⁹ ISO 14021:2016

System Boundary. The geographical and/or site(s)-specific area in which the mass balance system is applied.

Traceability. The ability to trace materials and/or products sequentially throughout a manufacturing process and/or value chain in a way that is verifiable through objective evidence.

Waste. Anything for which the generator or client has no further use, and which is discarded or is released to the environment.¹⁰

Waste Stream. The aggregate flow of waste material from homes, businesses, institutions, and industry that is recycled, burned, or landfilled.

Waste Stream Source. The specific origin of a waste material.

6. Management System Documentation

6.1 Traceability Procedure

- 6.1.1 The client shall have a documented procedure(s) to demonstrate traceability for the materials and/or products within the scope of the audit.
- 6.1.2 The procedure(s) shall be specific to the chain of custody model applied (i.e., physical segregation and/or mass balance) and shall include one of the following:
 - Diagram and/or a description of the manufacturing process showing how recycled materials are tracked and how the chain of custody is maintained, or
 - Description of material inputs, all internal material flows (e.g., reuse or recycling of scrap), and all material outputs, including but not limited to final products, intermediates, and waste.

6.2 Bill of Materials

- 6.2.1 The client shall provide a bill of materials (BOM) or other comparable document that contains at least the following detail to determine the overall percentage of recycled content (or allocated recycled content for mass balance) in the final product (See Table 1 for an example BOM):¹¹
 - Component/material type,
 - Component/material supplier name (only required for recycled material(s)),
 - Classification (i.e., pre-consumer, post-consumer, or virgin),

¹⁰ ISO 14021:2016

¹¹ The format of the BOM can vary; however, it must contain the necessary data to enable the certification body to perform calculations accurately.

- Dry weight of the component/material in the final product and units (e.g., grams, kilograms, pounds), accounting for the total weight of the final product, and
- Dry weight of recycled content in the component/material and units (e.g., grams, kilograms, pounds).

6.2.2 The client shall maintain a documented mechanism for controlling the product formula.

Table 1. Example BOM for a Product with Multiple Components and Materials

Component/ Material Type	Component/Material Supplier Name (only required for recycled material)	Classification (pre-consumer, post-consumer, virgin)	Dry weight of Component/ Material in Final Product	Units (e.g., g, kg, lbs)	Dry weight of Recycled Content in the Component/ Material	Units (e.g., g, kg, lbs)
Housing (ABS)	Not required	Virgin	30.00	g	0.00	g
Mounting Brackets (Polycarbonate)	Supplier A Name	Pre-Consumer	20.00	g	12.00	g
Lid (Polycarbonate)	Not required	Virgin	15.00	g	0.00	g
Stand (Polycarbonate)	Supplier B Name	Pre-Consumer	15.00	g	15.00	g
Lens (Glass)	Not required	Virgin	3.00	g	0.00	g
The rest (varies)	Not required	Virgin	100.00	g	0.00	g

6.3 Supplier Verification & Validation

6.3.1 The client shall maintain and implement a procedure for supplier selection criteria.

6.3.2 The client shall maintain supplier information, material supplied, and source of material.

6.3.3 The client shall provide the certification body with signed supplier affidavit form(s) or valid sustainability declaration(s) (i.e., a certificate from a sustainability standard that verifies content claims) for at least 95% of total eligible recycled material or secondary material, by dry weight of material supplied or allocated (as applicable to the product category). Suppliers may be contacted by the certification body to confirm the characteristics of the material supplied and its qualifications as recycled material.¹²

6.3.4 Raw materials containing recycled content by allocation shall be certified to SCS 103, or one of the following Standards; ISCC PLUS, RSB Advanced Products, REDcert2.

¹² An onsite or remote audit may be used as a supplemental means of qualifying sources of recycled material from a supplier.

- 6.3.5 For precious metal, and 3T metal (tin, tungsten, and tantalum) products, the client shall demonstrate the implementation of a “Know Your Customer” procedure.

6.4 Supplier Records

- 6.4.1 The client shall maintain records of both current and past suppliers for a minimum of 7 years for all recycled material purchased.
- 6.4.2 Records to be maintained include, at minimum:
- Supplier records: invoices, bills of lading, delivery receipts, and supplier affidavits or sustainability declarations.
 - Certification records: audit reports, certificates, corrective action plans.

7. Physical Segregation

A physical segregation chain of custody model ensures materials with different origins or characteristics are kept physically separate during all operations. Clients that implement a physical segregation model shall meet the requirements in this section.

7.1 Required Minimum Content

- 7.1.1 To be eligible for certification under this Standard, products shall contain at least 5% recycled content, calculated as follows:¹³

$$\% \text{ Recycled Content} = \frac{\text{Mass of Recycled Content}}{\text{Total Mass of Final Product}} \times 100\%$$

7.2 Segregation Procedure

- 7.2.1 The client shall maintain a documented procedure for segregating and clearly identifying recycled material from virgin material to ensure there is no co-mingling of materials when in the custody of the client.
- 7.2.2 The client shall maintain a documented procedure for segregating and clearly identifying conformant and non-conformant product to ensure there is no co-mingling of non-conformant product with conformant product in the production stages.
- 7.2.3 Under a controlled blending model, recycled and virgin material with different characteristics may be combined or blended in the manufacturing process stage to create a product with partial recycled content.

¹³ Thresholds in any of the supplementary annexes to this Standard shall supersede SCS-103.

7.3 Scrap, Reuse, and Waste Rates

7.3.1 For the material used in each product under review, the client shall maintain records for the data review period of the dry weight of:

- Scrap generated and reused, and
- Waste generated and sent to disposal, incineration, or additional recycling.

7.3.2 Types of scrap/waste that cannot be counted within the recycled content claim include:

- Materials that are separated out and used as fuel to replace virgin material, and
- Pre-consumer recycled material if it is fed back into, and reused in, the same process that generated it without any further processing before reuse.

7.4 Material Supply Data

7.4.1 The amount, on a dry weight basis, of purchased recycled material from each supplier shall be maintained for the data review period.

7.5 Production Totals

7.5.1 For each product under review, the client shall maintain production totals for the data review period including the total amount, by dry weight, of product coming off the manufacturing line, including any waste from trimming or finishing, defective products, and all non-saleable material.

7.6 Recycled Material Inventories

7.6.1 The client shall maintain inventory records of the amount and types of recycled materials used in the product for the data review period.

7.7 Material Input/Output Reconciliation

7.7.1 The material input/output reconciliation shall be calculated using the data supplied in 7.3 to 7.6 and shall demonstrate that there are sufficient supplies of recycled material to produce the amount of product reported.

7.7.2 Where inputs are physically transformed during processing, a conversion factor shall be applied to account for the ratio between inputs and outputs.

7.7.3 The conversion factor shall be used to account for all system losses (e.g., process inefficiency, scrap/waste, waste used as fuel), and is calculated as follows:¹⁴

$$\text{Conversion Factor} = \frac{\text{Sum of mass of all recycled outputs}}{\text{Sum of mass of all recycled inputs}}$$

8. Mass Balance Allocation

Mass balance allocation is the credit allocation method used in this Standard to implement a mass balance chain of custody model. The mass balance model allows mixing of materials and products with recycled content with other materials (e.g., virgin content) within a defined system boundary. Clients that implement a mass balance chain of custody model shall meet the requirements in this section.

8.1 Required Minimum Content

8.1.1 To be eligible for certification under this Standard, the product shall contain at least 5% allocated recycled content in the final allocated product, calculated as follows.¹⁵

$$\% \text{ Allocated Recycled Content} = \frac{\text{Mass of Allocated Content}}{\text{Total Mass of Final Product}} \times 100\%$$

8.2 Mass Balance Procedure

8.2.1 The client shall maintain a documented mass balance procedure. The procedure shall contain:

8.2.1.1 The manufacturing site's geographical boundaries;

8.2.1.2 A defined system boundary (see section 8.3);

8.2.1.3 A material flow (material input and output) that shows a material flow connection between the origin of the input and the material receiving the allocated recycled content credit when leaving the system (i.e., output); and

8.2.1.4 A process for managing its mass balance accounting system.

8.2.2 The mass balance accounting system shall track all inputs and outputs within the system boundary, including the following:

8.2.2.1 For inputs:

¹⁴ The calculation is completed by the certification body at each audit to confirm that operators have enough available recycled material to produce product with the authorized recycled content claim(s).

¹⁵ Thresholds in any of the supplementary annexes to this Standard shall supersede SCS-103.

- Date material was received,
- Incoming shipment records,
- Supplier identity,
- Composition and quantity of received material(s), and
- Quantity of credits added to the mass balance accounting system.

8.2.2.2 For outputs:

- Conversion factor(s),
- Identity of the output material or product receiving the allocated recycled content,
- Quantity of allocated recycled content,
- Quantity of credits retired from the mass balance accounting system,
- Date the credit(s) were allocated, and
- Outgoing shipment records.¹⁶

8.3 Defining the System Boundary

8.3.1 The client shall clearly define the system boundary to monitor the recycled content input and output entering and leaving the mass balance system.

8.3.2 The system boundary may span one or more sites and processes. Examples of system boundaries include:

8.3.2.1 A single facility within one manufacturing site; or

8.3.2.2 Multiple facilities within one manufacturing site that are physically connected, such as by pipelines.

8.4 Inputs: Recycled Content Entering the System Boundary

8.4.1 When recycled materials or products enter the system boundary, the mass of input material shall be converted into credits that are recorded into a mass balance accounting system using a specified unit conversion.

8.4.2 Credits shall be in one of the following units of measure:

8.4.2.1 Mass: Credits may be in the form of mass of input material. For example, grams of input material are transformed into equal credits in grams.

¹⁶ Shipping records shall include quantity shipped and must connect credits used to the certified material or product carrying a claim.

8.4.2.2 Energetic value: For chemical recycling, credits may be assigned based on the energetic value of the input material, where energetic value is equal to the Lower Heating Value (LHV) of the material. The LHV is assigned based on published reference values or documented material testing.

8.4.3 The mass balance accounting system cannot use multiple units of credit, i.e., only one unit of credit is allowed in each system.

8.4.4 Credits can be held in stock for the next period or transferred virtually between any sites that are wholly or majority owned (i.e., >50% ownership) by the same company or part of a group of companies held by the same parent company.

8.5 Outputs: Allocated Recycled Content Leaving the System Boundary

8.5.1 Credits shall be retired from the mass balance accounting system and allocated to materials and/or products leaving the system boundary (i.e., outputs) that will carry the associated allocated recycled content claim(s). Older credits in the accounting system should be withdrawn before newer credits.

8.5.2 The allocation of recycled content to outputs shall take into account technical feasibility – a proven ability to produce the output from the recycled content input within the system boundary.

8.5.3 To determine the allocation of recycled content to the final product (i.e., mass of allocated recycled content), a conversion factor is applied to account for all processing system losses (e.g., losses from processing inefficiency, yield losses, scrap/waste, waste used as fuel) as follows:

$$\text{Mass of Allocated Recycled Content} = \text{Credit Units} \times \text{Conversion Factor}$$

8.5.4 The conversion factor is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Conversion Factor} = \frac{\text{Sum of mass of all outputs}}{\text{Sum of mass of all inputs}}$$

8.6 Reconciliation Period

8.6.1 Reconciliation of credits shall be performed by the client on at least a 3-month schedule. An extension, not to exceed 12 months, may be approved by the certification body if requested based on the site's production and distribution schedule.

8.6.2 Credit accounts may incur a temporary negative balance but shall have a zero or positive balance at the end of the reconciliation period.

- 8.6.3 Unused credits may be carried over to the next reconciliation period. Credits do not expire as long as the client's certification remains valid.

9. Claims and Labelling

9.1 General Conformance Requirements

- 9.1.1 All claims language and/or certification label (i.e., logo) usage, including private labels, shall:
- 9.1.1.1 Be reviewed and approved by the certification body prior to use,
 - 9.1.1.2 Conform to the certification body's labeling and language requirements, and
 - 9.1.1.3 Comply with U.S. Federal Trade Commission guidelines or other national guidelines if outside of the U.S.
- 9.1.2 Any claims made by the client in connection with this Standard shall only be in reference to its own certification.

9.2 Claims Options

- 9.2.1 All claims made in relation to this Standard, including on the certificate, in association with the certification label, and in marketing material, shall contain a reference to the description of claim option and the chain of custody model (See Table 2 for example claims language).¹⁷

¹⁷ The example claims in Table 2 do not represent all variations of claims that are allowable for the Standard.

Table 2. Example Claims Language by Claim Option and Chain of Custody Model

Description of Claim Options	Examples for each Chain of Custody Model	
	Physical Segregation	Mass Balance
<u>Minimum Recycled Content</u> : a claim based on the lower end of a percentage range (e.g., if a certified product’s recycled content ranges from 20-60% due to production or supply variability).	<i>“...Minimum of 20% Pre-Consumer Recycled Polycarbonate Content...”</i>	<i>“...Minimum 20% Mass Balanced Pre-Consumer Recycled Polycarbonate Content...”</i>
<u>Total Recycled Content</u> : a claim based on the sum of all recycled materials in a certified product.	<i>“...Total 75% Post-Consumer Recycled Polycarbonate and Polyethylene Content...”</i>	<i>“...Total 75% Mass Balanced Post-Consumer Recycled Polycarbonate and Polyethylene Content...”</i>
<u>Weighted Average Recycled Content</u> : a claim based on the weighted average of recycled content in a certified product produced at multiple sites that are wholly or majority owned (i.e., >50% ownership) by the same company or part of a group of companies held by the same parent company. Note: A separate claim shall be made if 1) the sites are not within the same geographical region, and/or 2) the variance in recycled content between sites differs by more than 10%.		<i>“...Weighted Average 60% Post-Consumer Recycled Metal Content...”</i>
<u>Made With</u> : a claim based on the minimum, total, or average recycled content of a particular material in a final product (i.e., the client wishes to make a material-level claim).	<i>“...Made With 75% Pre-Consumer Recycled Glass Material...”</i>	<i>“...Made With 75% Mass Balanced Pre-Consumer Recycled Glass Material...”</i>

9.2.2 The client may request a sub-claim on the certificate to demonstrate a specific aspect or feature of the certified product that has been verified by the certification body, such as the waste stream or a supplemental ‘made with’ claim.