

Scope & coverage

1. How can you have one standard for all the different types of glass?

ResponsibleGlass is not proposing a “one-size-fits-all” performance threshold for every type of glass. The idea is to have one common sustainability framework for industrial-scale glassmaking covering management systems, responsible sourcing, GHG emissions, water, biodiversity, labour, human rights, health and safety, and circularity, while allowing category-specific requirements, metrics, guidance or thresholds where needed. Working Group (WG) discussions confirmed that recycled content thresholds – if required - would need to differ by product category and even sub-category.

2. Will ResponsibleGlass cover container glass as well as flat glass?

Yes. The proposed scope expressly includes facilities making flat glass and container glass, provided they are glassmaking facilities operating at industrial scale.

3. Will ResponsibleGlass cover glass fibre?

Yes. Similar to the response on flat glass, glass fibre is explicitly included in the proposed scope, alongside flat and container glass. However, the standard will have specific guidance or metrics for glass fibre where its processes, inputs, uses or circularity challenges differ from other categories.

4. Will ResponsibleGlass cover solar glass?

Yes, where solar glass is produced at an industrial-scale glassmaking facility, it should fall within scope as glass for a specific product category. However, ResponsibleGlass Standards would be applicable to the glassmaking facility and the glass produced, not the entire solar panel or photovoltaic product. WG discussions also noted solar glass and solar panel recycling as a specific area with additional regulatory and circularity complexity.

5. Will ResponsibleGlass cover speciality glasses?

Yes, in principle. The proposed scope refers to flat glass, container glass, glass fibre and “glass for other product categories,” which would allow speciality glasses to be included where they are made at industrial scale.

Implementation & certification

6. Will the ResponsibleGlass standard apply to companies or sites?

The standard is primarily designed to apply at the glassmaking facility/site level, not as a general corporate certification. The scope of assessment includes the facility's management systems, sourcing of materials and energy, and social and environmental impacts within the facility boundary. However, some requirements may relate to corporate-level policies, plans or responsibilities; in those cases, the site would still need to demonstrate that those requirements are effectively implemented at the facility level.

7. Who will assess whether a site meets the ResponsibleGlass standard?

The standard is intended to be assessed through independent verification/audit. DSS+ and ERM CVS are ResponsibleGlass Members and Supporters, respectively, with DSS+ joining working group sessions for input. Facilities would be audited against the requirements of the Standard, with no major non-conformities allowed for certification. The assurance roadmap also includes an Assurance Manual, certification bodies being recruited, and assessors being trained.

8. Will there be a ResponsibleGlass certification mark?

Yes, the proposals envisage a ResponsibleGlass logo or certification mark, but the detailed rules for chain of custody, traceability, claims and labelling will be developed through a separate standard-setting process. The current direction is that only products made with 100% glass from ResponsibleGlass-certified facilities would be eligible to carry the mark. We have had two working group sessions on this topic area, and discussions will continue through 2026 and 2027.

Technical / issue-specific

9. Does ResponsibleGlass support recycling?

Yes. Recycling and circularity are central to the ResponsibleGlass vision. The recovered materials section proposes that certified facilities should use standard terminology for cullet and recycled content, understand the sources of recovered materials, strive to increase the use of recovered inputs, engage with stakeholders to improve recovery, and report transparently over time. At the same time, the

standard is trying to ensure that recycling is responsible, meaning ESG risks in collection, processing and transport are also understood and mitigated.

10. How will ResponsibleGlass address concerns relating to silica sand extraction?

Silica sand is treated as a mined/ quarried input material. The proposed approach would require certified glassmaking facilities to maintain data on the quantities used, mine or extraction sites of origin, legal entities responsible for extraction and processing, certification status against recognised ESG standards, and due diligence where sites are not covered by a recognised standard. We have commissioned a separate study on silica sand supplies for glassmaking, which will inform the further development of the draft proposals.

11. How will ResponsibleGlass address concerns relating to mined materials like trona?

Trona is also listed as a mined/ quarried input material. The same responsible sourcing approach would apply: glassmakers would need to know where their material comes from, who extracted and processed it, whether the mine or processing site is covered by an ESG standard recognised by ResponsibleGlass, and what due diligence has been undertaken where recognised certification is absent. Data on GHG emissions intensity and water use efficiency would need to be provided. This means trona is not simply “in” or “out”; it would be managed through traceability, recognised standards, due diligence and transparency.

12. How will ResponsibleGlass cover synthesised input materials like soda ash?

Synthesised input materials are covered separately from mined/quarried materials. The draft Standard specifically refers to **synthetic soda ash**. Certified facilities would need to maintain data on quantities received, manufacturing sites, responsible legal entities, processing sites, ESG certification status, due diligence where sites are not covered by recognised standards, transport data and supply-specific embodied GHG emissions intensity and water use efficiency.