

## Sustainability Improvement within a Textile Processing Mill – a case study



**Planet Textiles, 18 March 2010, Hong Kong**

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# Agenda

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- Concerns and targets in term of sustainability
- Measuring sustainability in textile wet processing
- Living proof of sustainable innovation and implementation



# What are the concerns?

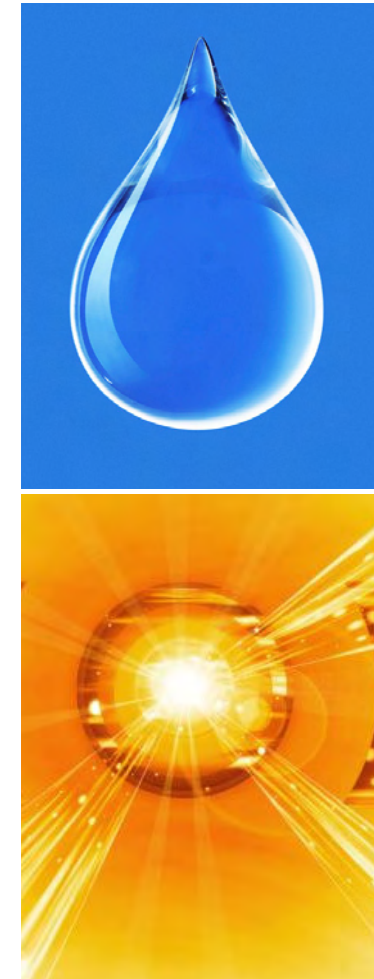
- Minimise pollution: air, water, land
- Optimise resources, energy, water, chemicals & time → efficient and right-first-time processing
- Ensure worker safety, EHS standards in mills
- Ensure consumer safety and satisfaction
- Communication brands & retailers

→ All factors need to be taken into consideration



# Market Dynamics in Asia

- Chinese government led industry targets –  
**China Textile Invigorating Plan 2009 – 2011:**
    - *Energy: 5% reduction per value-added unit per year for the whole industry*
    - *Water consumption will be lowered by 7% per year*
    - *Wastewater discharge will be lowered by 7% per year*
  
  - In **India** existing and foreseen water shortages
  
  - In **Bangladesh** gas shortages are prevalent
  
  - Global and regional **brands & retailers** in Asia, focusing on the increasing performance demands of the growing **Asian middle class consumer** population
- Market dynamics require innovative sustainable textile processing solutions**



# The main ecological & social challenges

- Production phase: highest effects in water, energy and chemical usage for **dyeing & finishing (wet processing)**



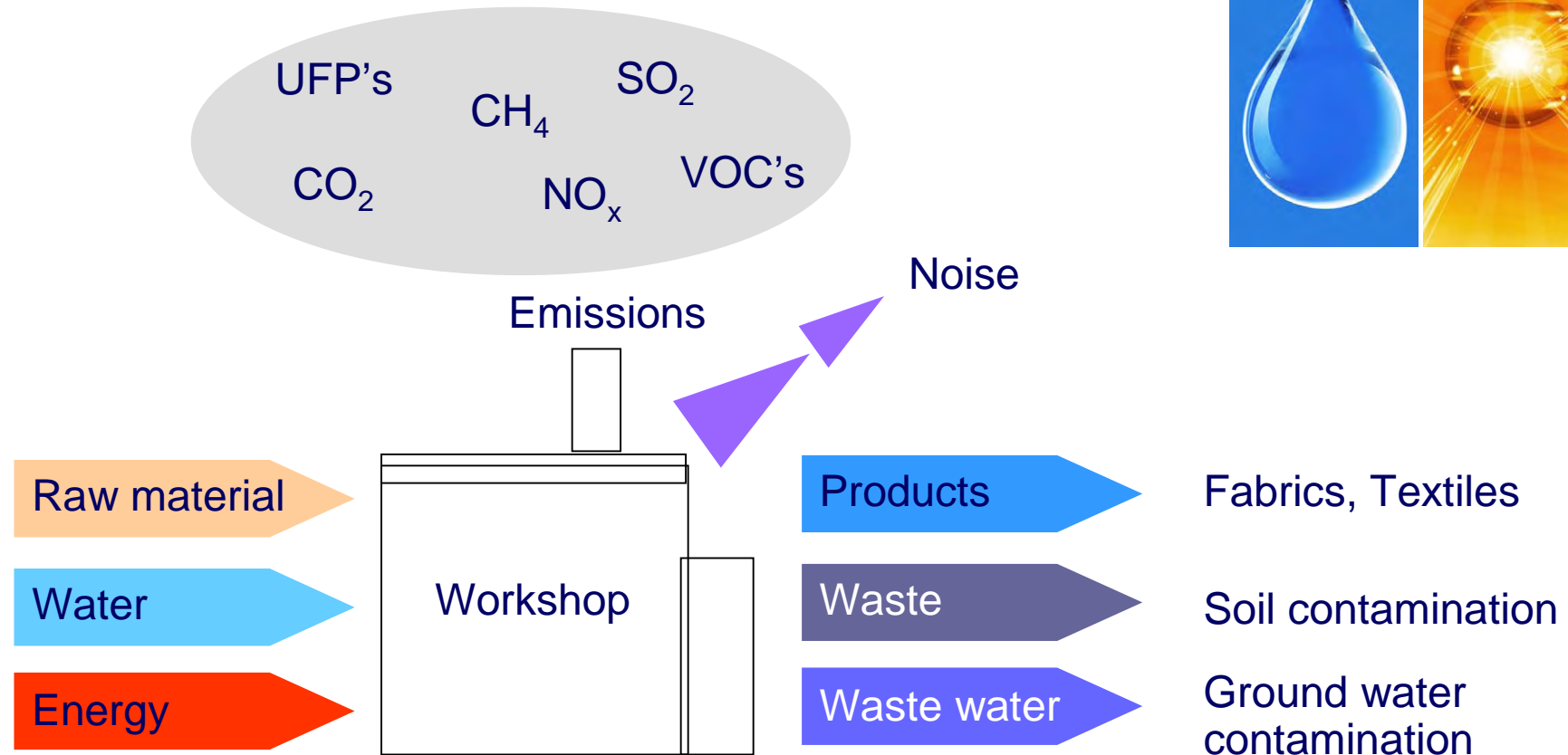
	Water	Effluent	Energy	Chemistry	Land	Society
Cotton cultivation	●	●	●	●	●	●
Spinning	○	○	●	○	○	●
Weaving/knitting	○	○	●	○	○	●
<b>Wet Processing</b>	●	●	●	●	○	●
Garmenting	○	○	○	○	○	●

Legend: ○ no effect, ● some effect, ● large effect, ● very large effect

Source: Otto group/ 2006

# Holistic view sustainability in wet processing

- Water and energy in the textile production



Source: bluesign® 2008



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# Measuring Sustainability in Textile Processing

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- Water Footprint (WF)
- Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)
- Carbon Footprint (CF)
- Energy Profiles & Resource Utilization (→ audits)

→ No standardized methodology

→ Concentrate on water, chemicals, energy and time savings

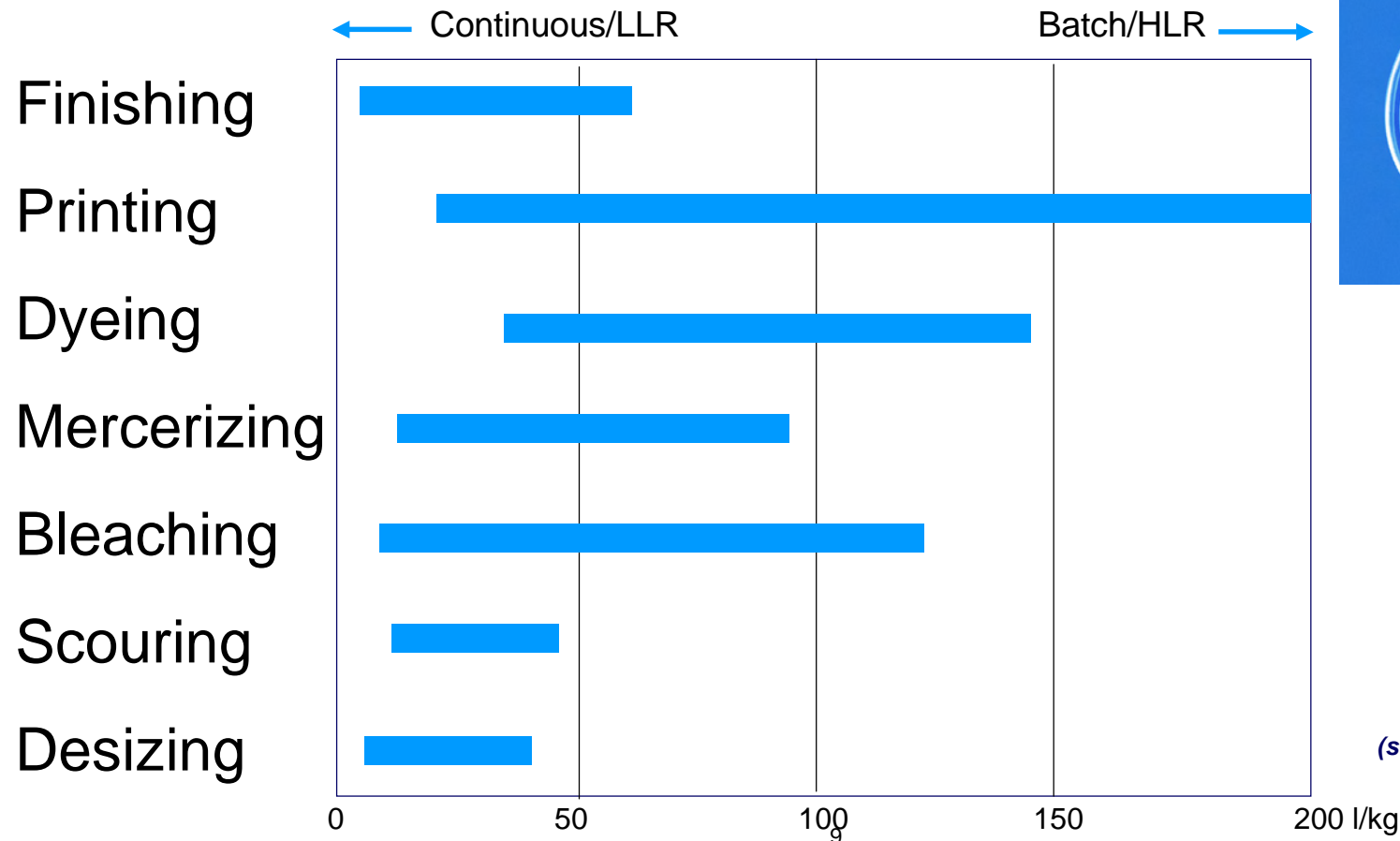




# Water Footprint in Textile Processing

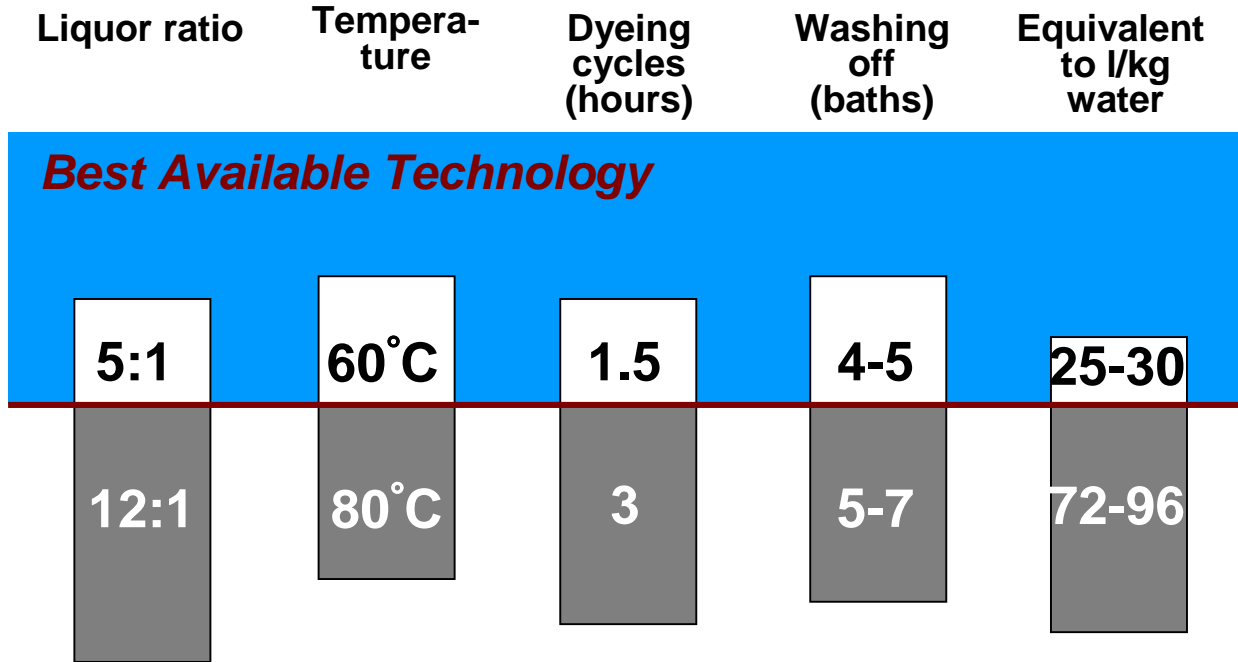
- Water consumption by Wet Processing Step

Range of performance = 4x to 21x



(source Cotton Inc., 2009)

# Water Footprint - Dyeing Process



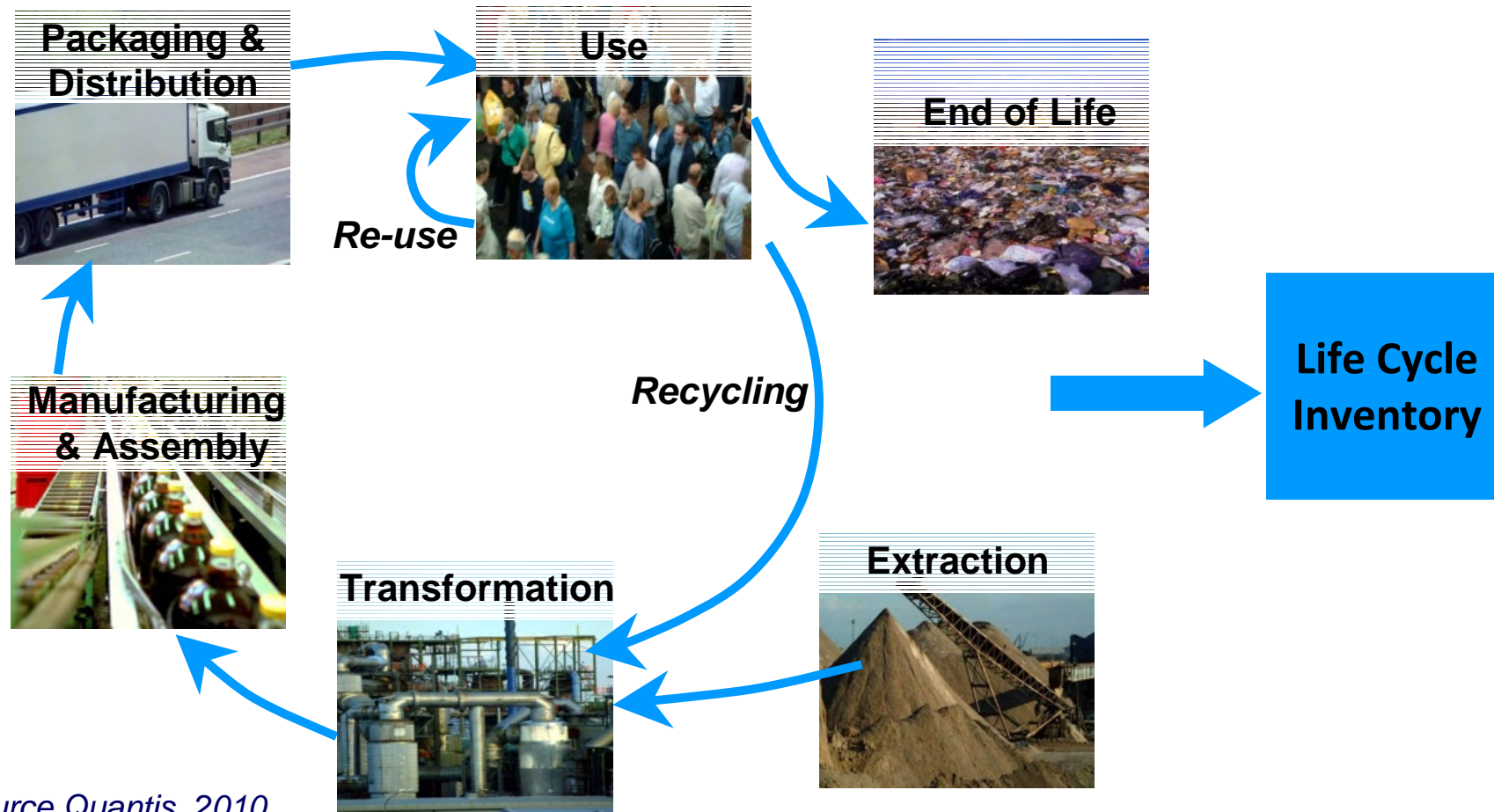
*Current Industrial Practice*

**SMART Jet - batchwise process**  
**More than 60 % savings in water usage**



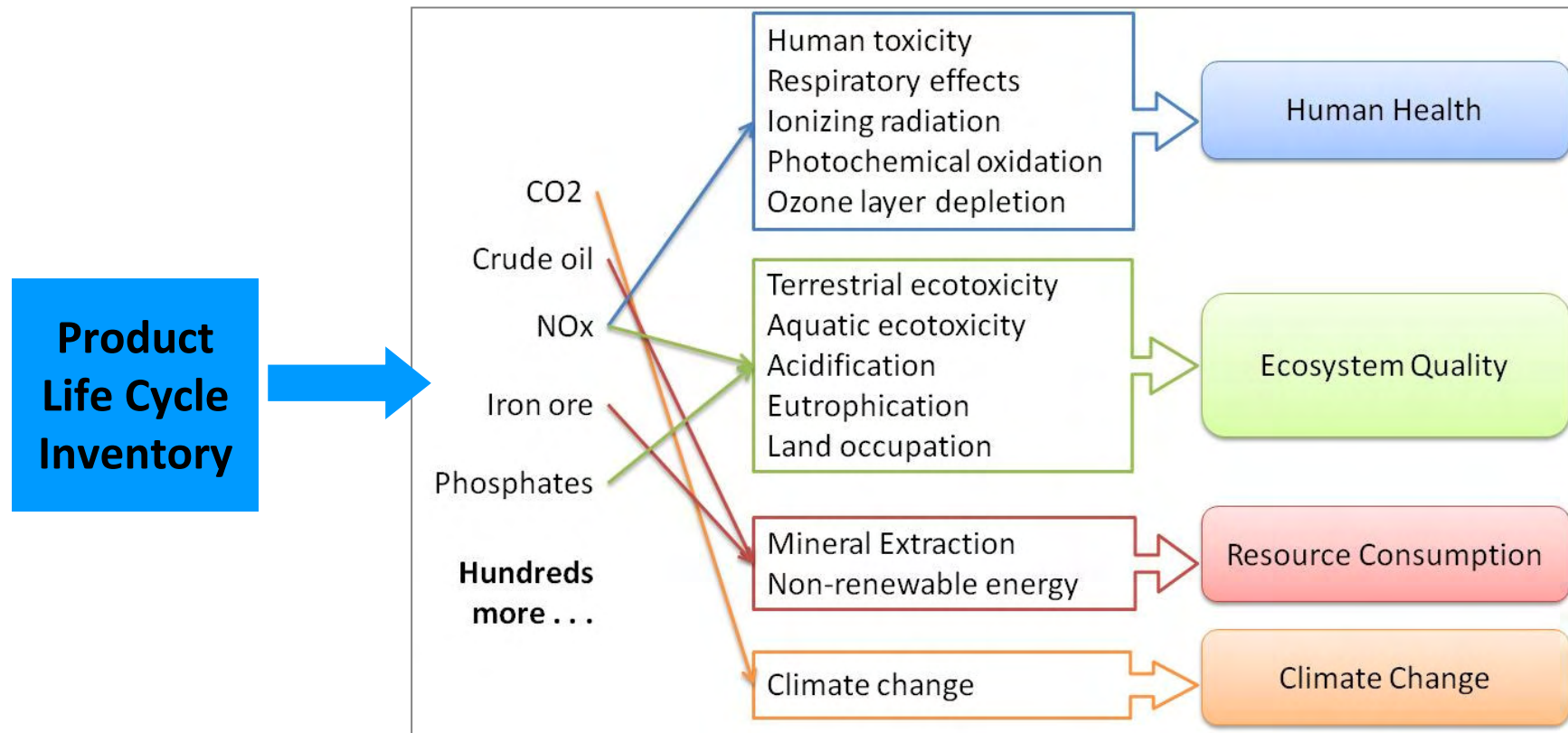
# Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) – Definition & Inventory

In each step **resources** & **emissions** are evaluated



source Quantis, 2010

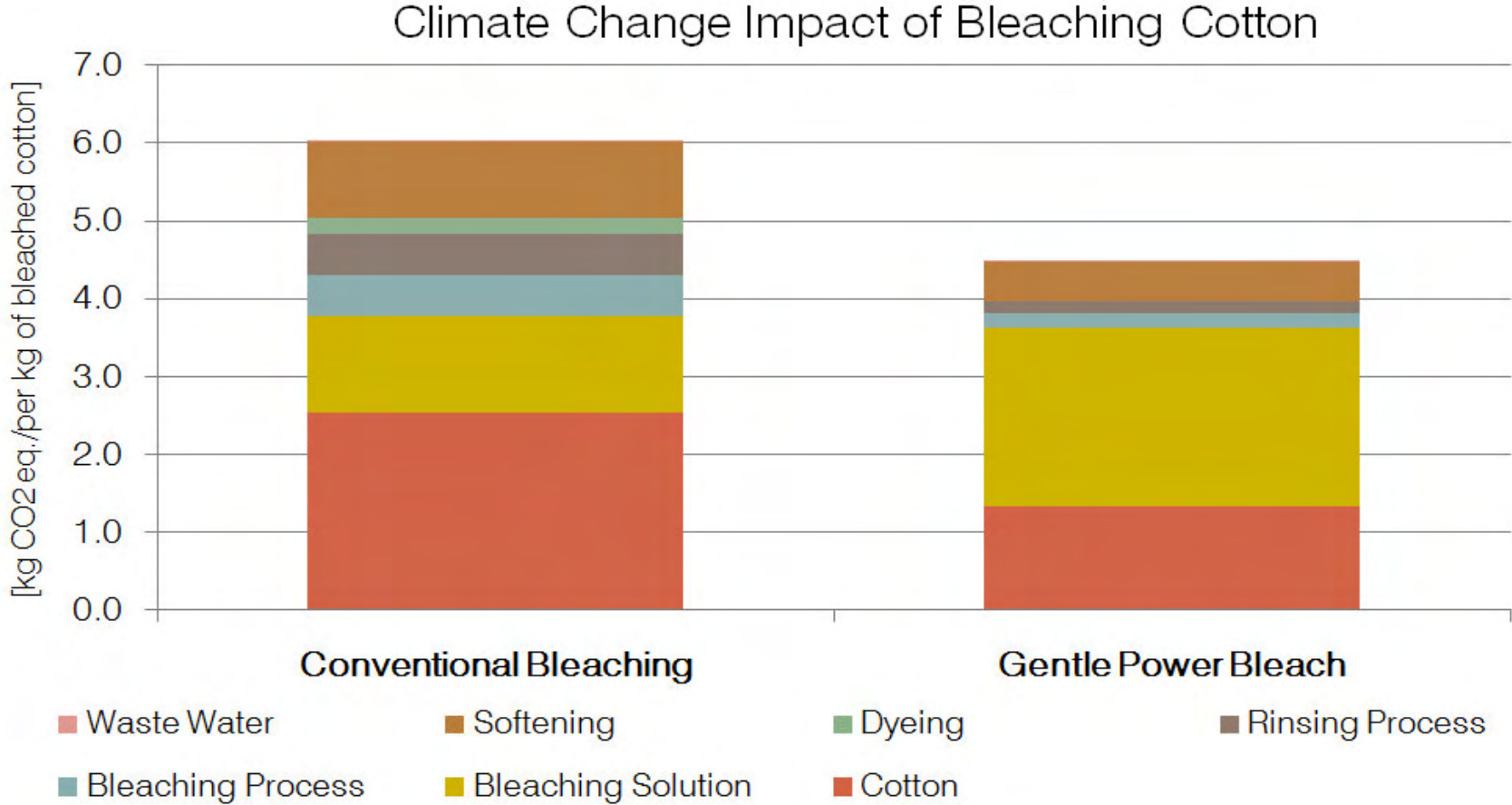
# Life Cycle Assessment – Impact



source Quantis, 2010

# Carbon Footprint (Climate Change Impact)

25 % savings in Climate Change Impact for Gentle Power Bleach™



Preliminary result, source Quantis, 2010

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## Living proof : Gentle Power Bleach™

- Peroxide bleach preparation at mild conditions
  - Low temperature of 65° C
  - Neutral pH
- Enhanced quality
  - No fiber damage → more durable garment
- Responsible technology
  - Savings in energy and water
  - Less cotton weight loss
  - Right-first-time production
  - bio-based solution with latest enzyme technology



# Living proof : Auditing – Masco Textile

## Technical audit to improve sustainability

Country: Bangladesh  
Processing: Cotton Knit, exhaust  
Brands: H&M, C&A, Tschibo  
Total prod. : 20 tons/day, 6000 tons/year



## Processing route

Pretreatment  
Bio-Polishing  
Dyeing  
Washing-off  
After-treatment (fixing/softening)



# Living proof : Auditing – Masco Textile

## Resource consumption per Year

	Before audit	March 2010	Coming soon
Water:	960000 m <sup>3</sup>	660000 m <sup>3</sup>	360000 m <sup>3</sup>
Electricity:	2.1 mio KW	1.5 mio KW	0.8 mio KW
CO <sub>2</sub> :	428 t	300 t	163 t

**One process optimisation step with a huge impact on sustainability.**

**Immediate reduction of 30% and 60% coming up**



## Living proof : Auditing – Masco Textile

**Total Bangladesh resource consumption per Year**  
(based on a production of 700'000 t of CO knit)

Water :	116 mio m3
Electricity:	243 mio KW
CO2:	50000 t



**In the future 70 mio m<sup>3</sup> of water and 30000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> could be saved**

**→ additionally 1.3 liter of fresh water per day for the entire population during 1 year**

# Sustainability in textile processing – Brand & Retailers

Many Brands & Retailers take initiatives beyond the restricted substance list (RSL) e.g.:

- Patagonia (The footprint chronicles)
- C&A (Biocotton products)
- H&M (Water footprint)
- IKEA (Better cotton project)
- KiK (Carbon footprinting)
- Walmart (Sustainability Index)
- COOP (Naturaline)
- Otto Group (Garment carbon footprint)
- Levi's (Eco-jeans)
- M&S (**Plan A** and **Eco-Dyehouse Project**)



# Contribution Huntsman Textile Effects for Sustainable Textile Development



- **Innovation**: product & process development that enable textile mills to conserve resources
- Highest standards in **product stewardship**
- **In-depth textile know-how**, cooperation with machine manufacturers and fiber producers
- **Implementation new processes** at textile mills
- **Auditing dyehouses**
- **Dedicated business development team**, brand & retail marketing





# Sustainability in textile processing – Conclusion

- Joint effort and co-operation needed with all stakeholders

