





## **Eco-textile production value chain**

13:00 - 13:45



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# Ecology in Textiles in HTU

- i. Ecology of textile products
- ii. Introducing Higg index
- iii. Ecological products of Vietnam textiles

# Typical ecosystem – environmental protection

## Water Ecology

Factors that cause surface water pollution

Pollution of surface water

Pollution of underground water

Factors that pollute underground water

Indicators for assessing water quality

# **Industrial Ecology**

Features of industrial ecology

Effects of industrial ecology

- 1. Ecology of production
- 2. Ecology of using
- 3. Ecology of disposal

# **Ecology of production**

 Raw material production process Product processing process Finishing and preserving process



# **Ecology of using**



Effects of chemicals and colorants on textile products to humans

Ecological assessment criteria used:

## **Ecology of using**

- The pH value corresponds to human skin;
- Formaldehyde content;
- No heavy metals;
- Does not contain pesticides;
- Does not contain chlorinated phenols;
- Does not contain organic compounds tin;
- Do not use prohibited azo dyes;
- Ensure color fastness to washing, perspiration and friction;
- No unpleasant smell.





# **Ecology of disposal**

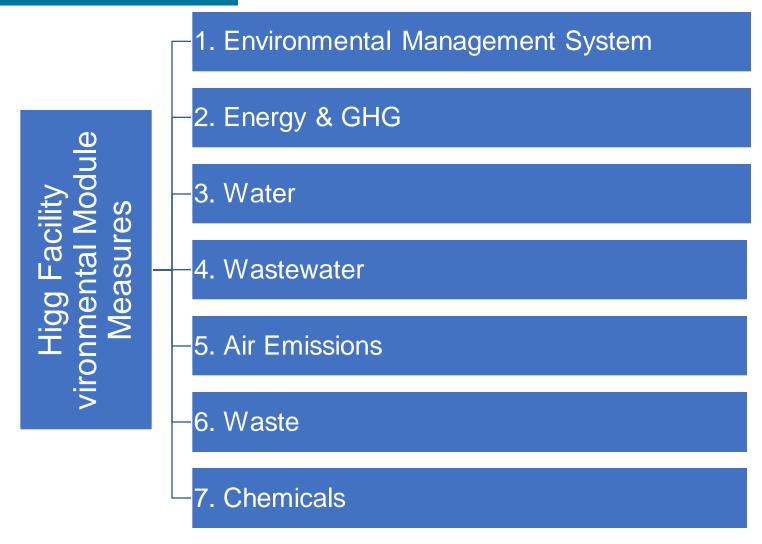
Effects of waste in the process of processing and discarding products after use on humans, the living environment and the natural environment

# **Environment Impact**

- High alkalinity increases the pH of the water
  - Neutral salts increase the total solids
  - Modified starch paste increases BOD, COD.
  - High coloration due to dye residues in wastewater
- High levels of organic pollutants







# **Environmental management system**

- Use the management system with new tools
- Prepare enough resources
- Understand the law, control as required
- Long-term environmental protection strategy
- Action plan associated with the process

## **ENERGY – WATER – WASTE**

## Energy:

- Efficient use of energy resources
- Use renewable energy sources, green energy
- Energy management

### Water:

- Efficient use of water resources
- Treat and reuse water
- Water Management

### Waste:

- Controlling emissions at source
- Efficient use of resources, minimizing waste emissions
- Separation of waste at source
- Waste management

# Air pollution and waste water

### Air:

- Sources of emissions causing air pollution
- Mitigation measures
- Emission control
- Certificate of inspector

### Waste water:

- Controlling the source of waste
- Controlling the wastewater treatment process at the source
- Reuse of waste water
- Control waste water into the environment
- Report wastewater parameters
- Waste sludge treatment
- Certificate of inspector

# Chemicals & chemical management

- Chemical management control
- Control the use of chemicals in the factory
- Control the process of using chemicals
- Develop a policy on the use of chemicals
- Training Employees
- Buy chemicals

- Solution plan
- Chemical change control and process change
- Chemical inventory management
- Periodic training and coaching of staff

### **Assessment level:**

# **ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES**

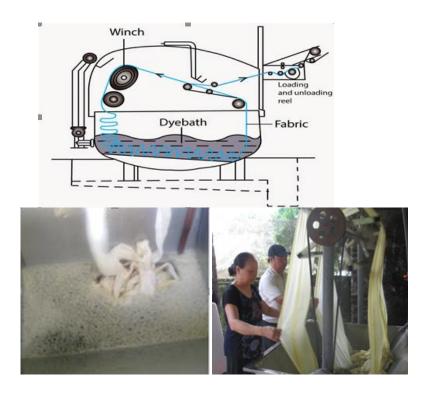
- Level 1: Basic understanding and implementation
- Level 2: build database, manage, set performance goals
- Level 3: Implementation, sharing, community activities

# IMPLEMENTATI ON PROCESS

- 1. Follow the process
- 2. Identify factors affecting the use process
- 3. Building norms, databases
- 4. Set maintenance goals and take steps to reduce them
- 5. Develop a plan to reduce
- 6. Calculating, comparing and assessing the level of reduction and economic efficiency

### SILK FABRIC DYED WITH NATURAL COLORS

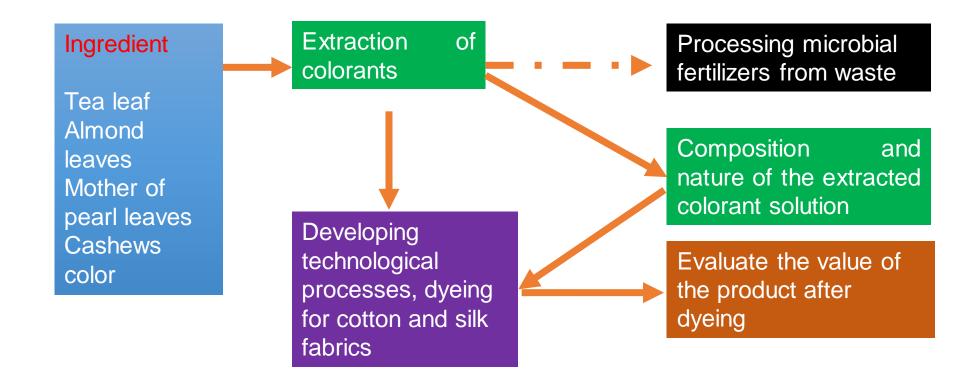




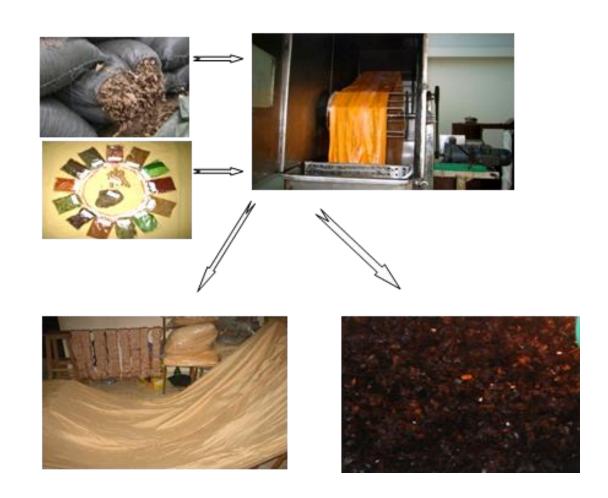




# **Dyeing Process**



SILK FABRIC DYED
WITH NATURAL
COLORS



### SILK FABRIC DYED WITH NATURAL COLORS

Giá trị pH

Chất màu azo bị cấm

	Phương pháp	Tơ tằm		
Chỉ tiêu	thử	M1 M		
Giá trị pH	ISO 3071:2005	6,5	6,5	

Hàm lượng Formaldehyt

Chỉ tiêu	Phương pháp	Tơ tằm		
Chi tieu	thử	MT1	MT2	
Hàm lượng Formaldehyt	ISO 14184-1: 1998	K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t	

Chỉ tiêu			Phương	Kết quả	
	Amin	CAS-Nr	pháp thử	MT1	MT2
	4-Aminodiphenyl	92-67-1		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	Benzidine	92-87-5		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	4-Chloro-	95-69-2		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	p-chloroaniline 106-47-8 2.4-Diaminoanisole 615-5-4		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t	
				K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	4'4-Diaminodiphenylmethane	101-77-9		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	3.3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	3.3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	109-90-4		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	3.3'-Dimethylbenzidine	109-93-7		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
xác định chất màu azo bị cấm	3,3'-Dimethyl-4.4'- Diaminodiphenylmethane	838-88-0	EN 14362/1: 2003	K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	p-Cresidine	120-71-8		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	4.4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroamiline)	101-14-4		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	4.4'- Oxydianiline	101-80-4		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	4.4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1	К.р К.р К.р	K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	o-Toluidine	93-53-4		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	2.4-Toluylenediamine	95-80-7		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	2.4.5-Trimethylaniline	137-17-7		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	o-Aminoazotoluene	99-55-8		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	Optional:				
	o-Anisidine	90-40-0		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	2.4 Xylidine 95-68-1			K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	2.6 Xylidine	87-62-7		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	p-Phenylazoaniline 60-09-3			K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	Kết luận			Đạt	Đạt

### SILK FABRIC DYED WITH NATURAL COLORS

Hàm lượng kim loại nặng

Tam ruyng kim ruang						
Chỉ tiêu			Phương pháp	Kết quả <sup>(2)</sup>		
			thử	Tơ tằm		
	Các kim Ioại	MDL (1)		Mẫu 1	Mẫu 2	
	Sb As	0,20 0,20	Phương pháp nội bộ (Mẫu được	K.p.h.t K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t K.p.h.t	
Kim loại nặng có thể	Cd	0,10	chiết bằng dung dịch mồ hôi axit	K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t	
chiết	Cr	0,10	nhân tạo theo ISO	K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t	
(mg/kg)	Со	0,10	105-E04 và phân	K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t	
	Pb	0,20	tích bằng máy	K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t	
	Hg Ni	0,05 0,10	AAS)	K.p.h.t K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t	

Độ bền màu với giặt, mồ hôi

Chỉ tiêu			Phương pháp thử	Tơ Tằm
	Phai m	àu		3-4
	Dây màu	Triaxetat	ISO 14184-1: 1998	4-5
Bền màu giặt 60°C		Bông		4-5
		Polyamid		4-5
(cấp)		Polyeste		4-5
		Acrylic		4-5
		Visco		4-5
	Phai m	àu		4
Bền màu mồ hôi kiềm (cấp)	Dây màu	Triaxetat	ISO 105 E04:2008	4-5
		Bông		4-5
		Polyamid		4-5
Kielli (cap)		Polyeste		4-5
		Acrylic		4-5
		Visco		
	Phai m	àu		3-4
		Triaxetat		4-5
Bền màu mồ hôi		Bông	ISO 105	4-5
axit	Dâymàu	Polyamid	E04:2008	4-5
(cấp)	Dây màu	Polyeste		4-5
		Acrylic		4-5
		Visco		4-5

### SILK FABRIC DYED WITH NATURAL COLORS





### VIỆN ĐỆT MAY

TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (TRI)
TRUNG TÂM THÍ NGHIỆM ĐỆT MAY





PHIẾU BÁO KẾT QUẢ THÍ NGHIỆM
TEST REPORT

Số TN: 480-30-12-13/TNV-2

III	Chî tiêu			Phương pháp thứ	Kết quả(2)	
		Các kim loại MDL <sup>(1)</sup>		Mẫu I	Mẫu 2	
		Sb	0,20	Phương pháp nội bộ (Mẫu được chiết bằng dung dịch mỗ hội axit nhấn tạo theo ISO 105-E04 và phân tích bằng máy	K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	Kim	As	0,20		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
	loại nặng có thể chiết (mg/kg)	Cd	0,10		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.i
		Cr	0,10		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
		Co	0,10		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
		Cu	0.10		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.t
		Pb	0,20		K.p.h.t	K.p.h.i
		Hg	0,05	AAS)	K.p.h.t	K.ph.
		Ni	0.10		K.p.h.t	Khh

Ghi chú: (1): - MDL: Giới hạn phát hiện của phương pháp.

(2): - K.p.h.t: Không phát hiện thấy (Kết quá phán tích ≤ MDL).

Kết quá trên cơ số mẫu khích hàng cũng cấp: 20g/ mẫu.
Kết quá thời nghiệm chế dựi độn thơ midu có khách hàng cũng cấp.
Không dực soa chiệp một phá hòa kết quá này nhệ thiếng được sự đồng ý bằng văn bán của TTTN Đột muy.
Têm màu, the khách hàng được ghi theo yêu của khách hàng.
TINBM-S 10-001/2.
TINBM-S 10-001/2.

# Eco Family



# Gia đình Eco





# Water ecology

## Sources of water





# Pollution of surface water





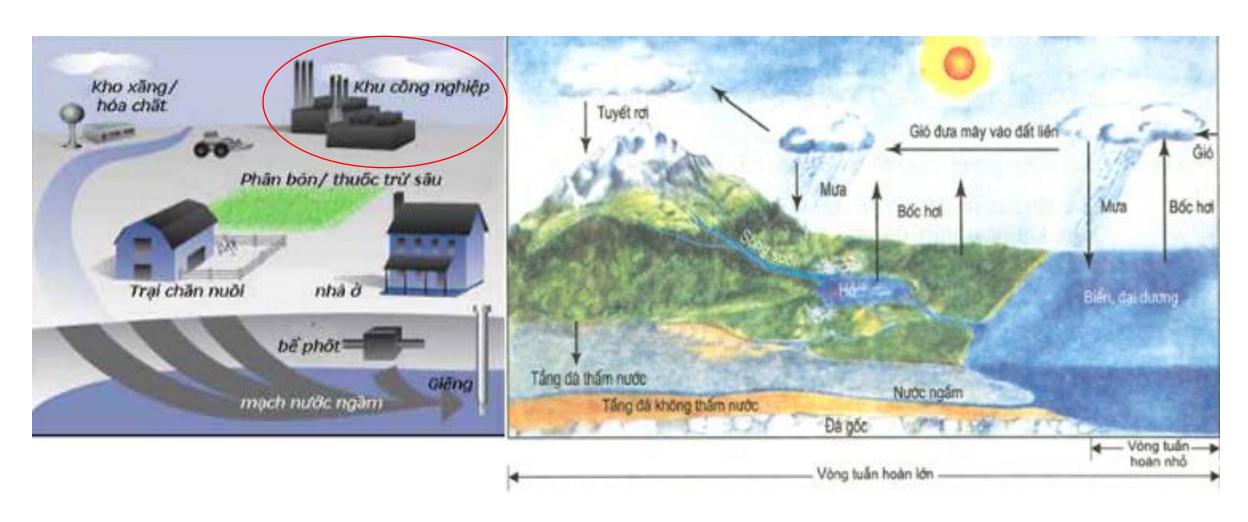




# Textile dyeing wastewater affects the environment



# Factors that pollute groundwater – Circulation



# Industrial ecology

- Features of industrial ecology:
- Shows the interrelationships between industrial systems
- Research and analyze the movement and transformation of matter and energy flows
- Industrial ecology is a proactive solution
- Industrial ecology is pre-designed in the system
- Industrial ecology is very flexible

# 2.1.1. Production Ecology

Using fertilizers, pesticides, textile chemicals in the following stages:

- Growing and harvesting natural fibers
- Manufacture of synthetic and man-made fibers
- Producing yarn, fabric, finishing textile products
- Produce clothes

# **Production Ecology**

# Eco-standards in fiber and yarn production

- 1. Do not use pesticides containing toxic metals in the cotton growing process (PL1)
- 2. Do not use prohibited chemical preservatives while growing cotton
- 3. Do not use Pentachlorophen (PCP), their salts or esters in the textile product cycle (≤0.05 mg/kg textile fiber)
- 4. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the polymerization of polyester fibers (≤1.2 g VOC/kg resin)
- 5. Amount of antimony in PES fiber (≤300 ppm)

# **Production Ecology**

# Eco-standards in textile and dyeing production

**1. Sizing:** Warp sizing must be regenerative or biodegradable (greater than 80% resolution in 7 days).

For example: Starch (cassava, potato,...), CMC,...

2. Bleaching: Do not use chlorine bleach (because it is toxic to the environment and the operator). Commonly used: H2O2, ozone,...

# **Production Ecology**

# Eco-standards in textile and dyeing production

# 3. Dyeing, printing:

- Use dyes with heavy metal ion content not exceeding the limit (PL2)
- Do not use other chlorine and halogen containing carriers
- Do not use dyes that can release carcinogenic aromatic amines
- 4. Finish: The amount of free or hydrolysable formaldehyde in the product does not exceed the allowable limit: (30-75 ppm)

