



WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN TEXTILE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Wastes are generated during the following three stages in the lifecycle of the product:

- Manufacture
- Usage
- Discarding the textile product as waste.

The 5R principle used in waste management can also be applied to textile wastes. These can be given briefly as follows:

- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recover
- Replace
- Recycle

Waste materials generated during the production process of a plant can be used as raw materials in another. For this reason, the Waste Recycling Exchange was established within the framework of environmental protection practices so as to reuse the wastes generated during the production processes in various other sectors of the industry.

The waste recycling exchange provides the following advantages to companies:

- The exchange reduces extra spending of the company for the disposal of wastes.
- Purchase of these wastes by another company converts these into an investment.
- Financial burden brought about by storing these wastes is automatically eliminated.
- Joining the exchange contributes to environmental protection initiatives.
- A large number of prospective purchasers increase the financial value of these wastes. Certain pieces of information should be presented to the waste recycling exchange about the waste materials generated during the production process.
- Type and composition of the waste material
- Possible pollution data
- Frequency of waste generation

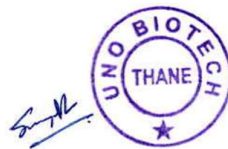


- Quantity
- Form of shipment
- Type of packaging

CONCLUSIONS

Increasing environmental problems have urged companies manufacturing goods to meet basic necessities of people to turn their looks to environment-based management strategies. This new approach also forms the basis of ecological production. The main objective of ecological production is to adopt and implement certain strategies that can make maximum use of nature without upsetting the ecological balance.

Owing to changing demand and technologies, textile and apparel product, which are among the basic necessities of people, can negatively effect the environment as well as humans during the production, usage and disposal stages. The share of environmentally friendly eco-textiles within international textile and apparel trade has been increasing so as to minimize hazardous effects. Importance attached to environmental protection by consumers (end users) and their understandings of responsibility have provided great contributions to this issue. Further improvement of the present level of ecological consciousness will help parties involved in various processes in textile trade and production to establish more efficient and to-the-point environmental quality standards.



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