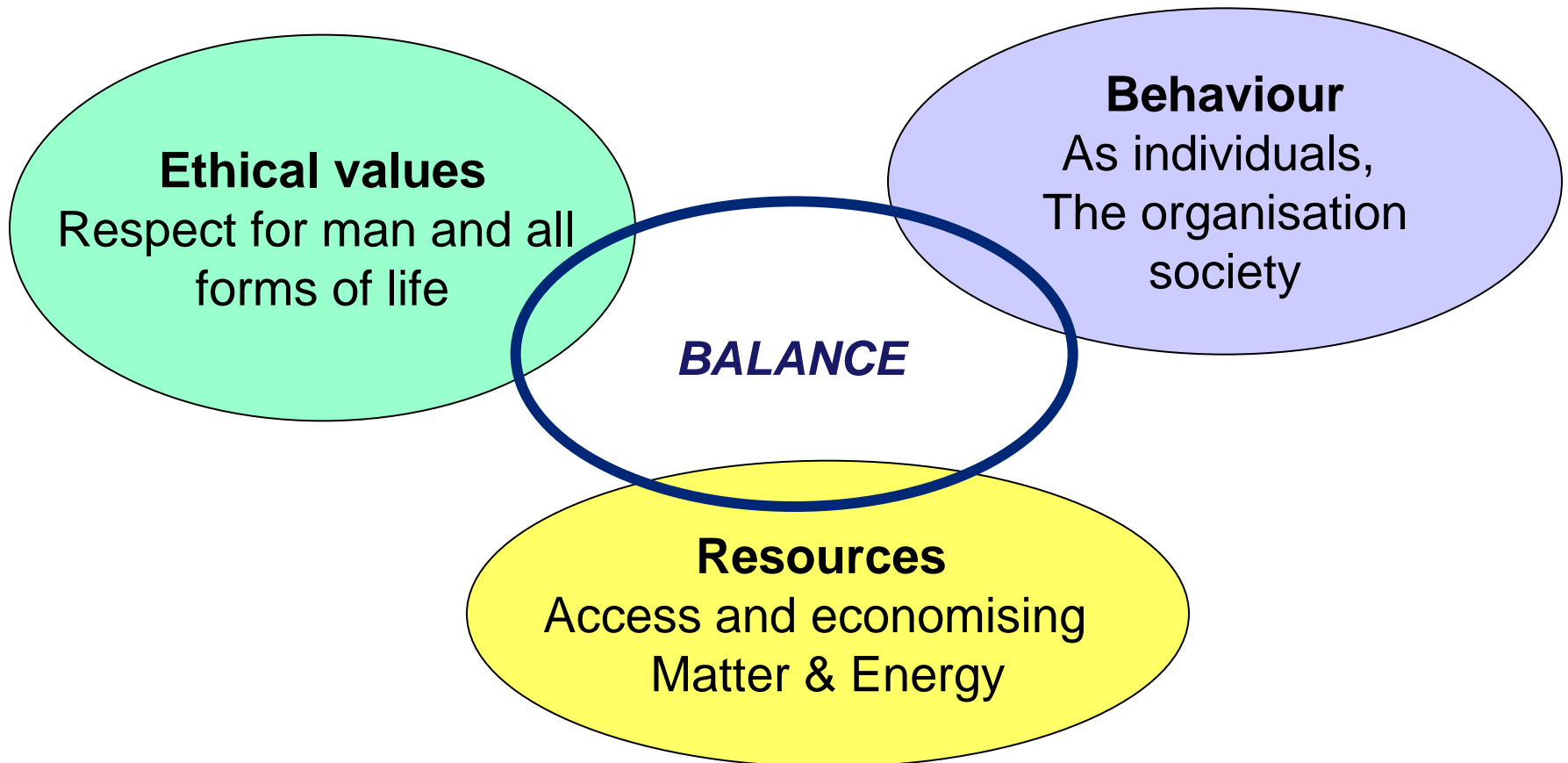


How sustainable is really your supply chain?

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The sustainability perspective

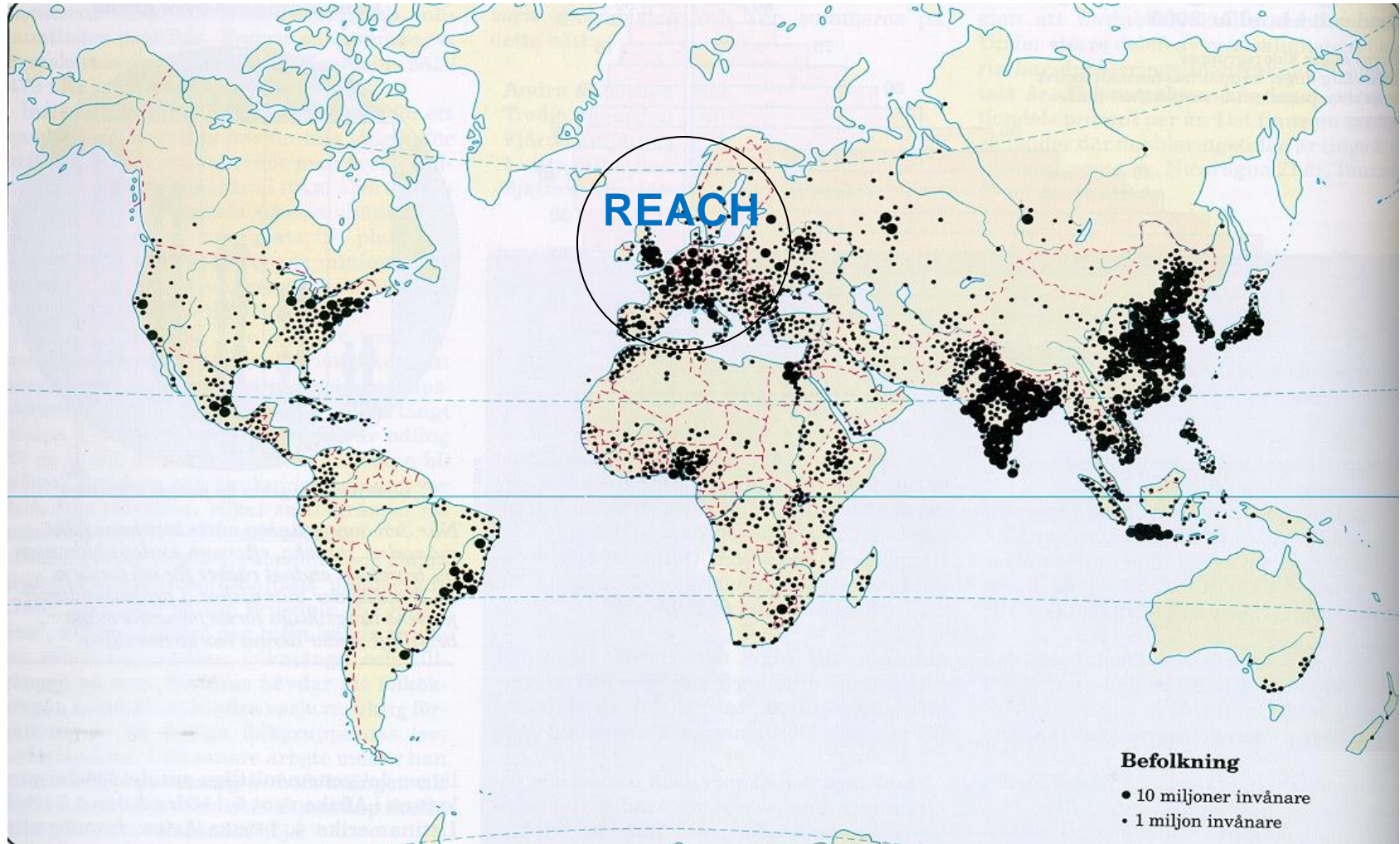


The environmental issue is complex and becoming increasingly globalised

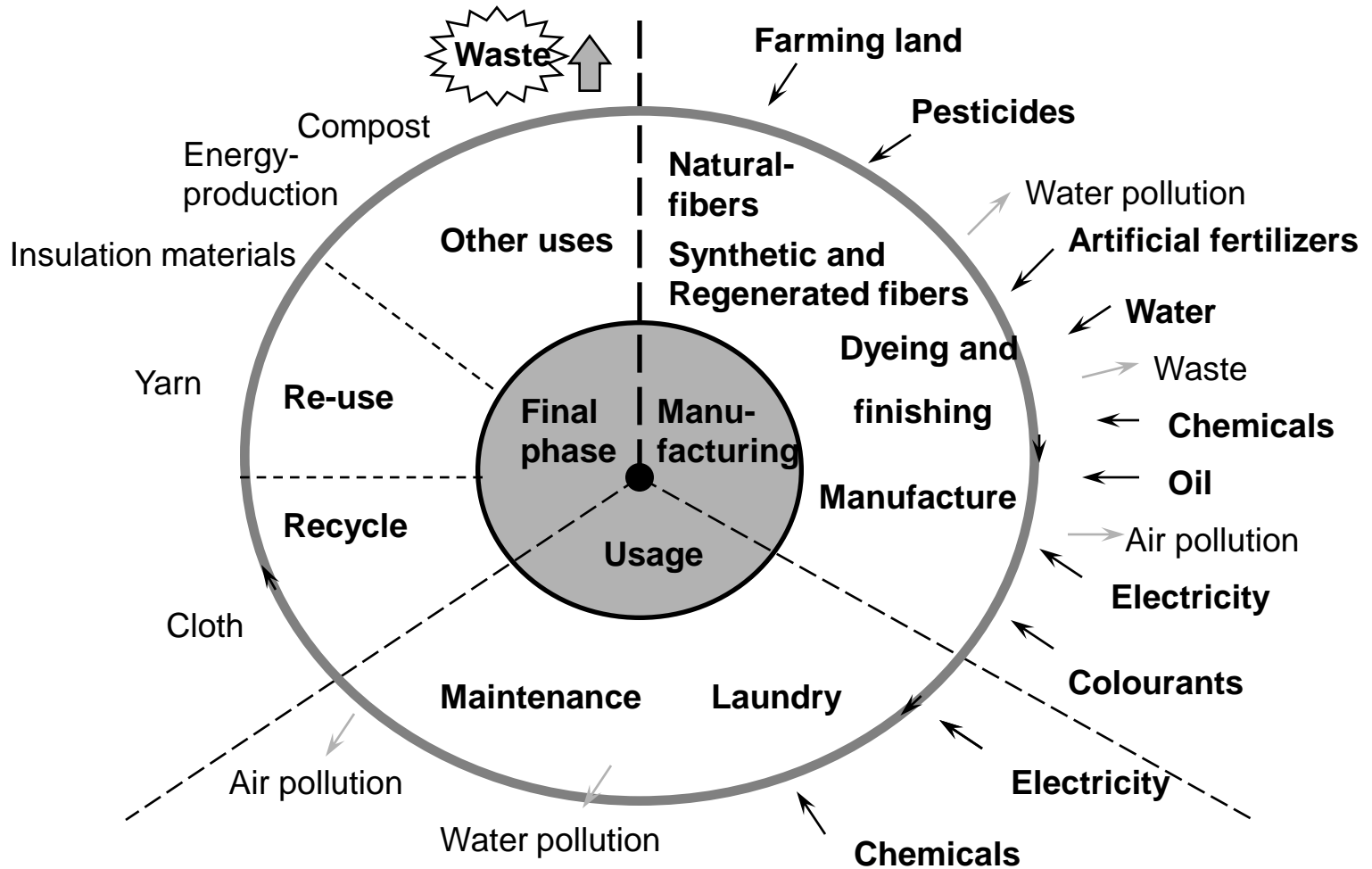
Current international focus to solve problems such as

- **Climate** = sustainable energy policies for society
- **Chemicals** = improved knowledge of own products in context to increasing society demands to phase out hazardous chemicals.
- **Waste** = shared increased responsibility to restore the balance of matter and energy consumption with the least impact to environment.
- **Ethical values** = social responsibility to our fellow man.

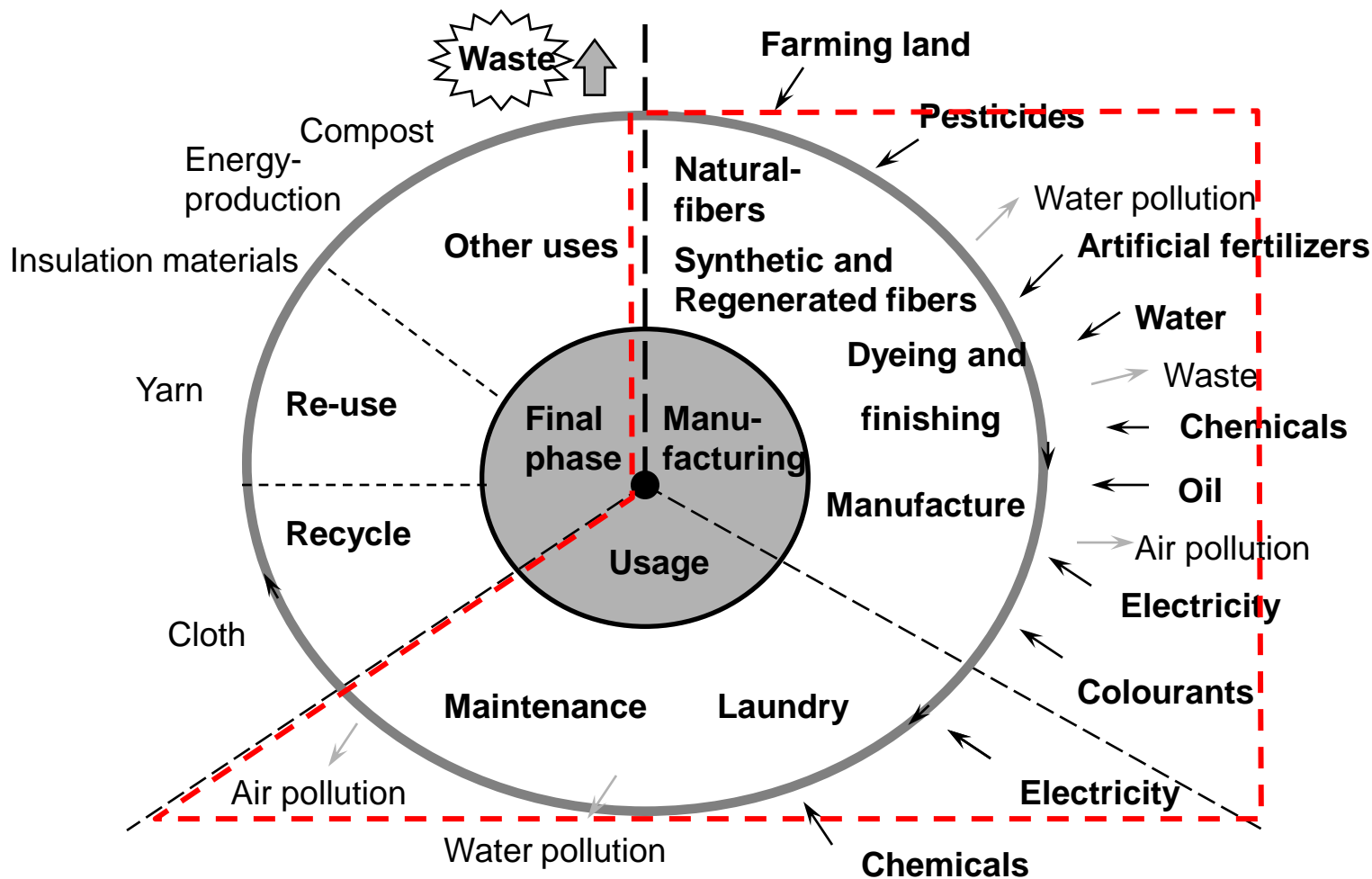
Laws are either national or regional, such as the European chemicals legislation, REACH



The textile life cycle is global



Life cycle assessment (LCA) of chemicals consumption for selected clothes



An assessment of chemical consumption with life cycle assessment (LCA):

Type of clothes	Chemicals consumption per kg article		
	Max [kg/kg article]	Normal [kg/kg article]	Min [kg/kg article]
T-shirt made of 100% cotton (250 gram)	4,15	3,04	2,02
Jeans (denim) made of cotton (800 gram)	3,57	2,40	1,49
Working trousers mad of cotton (800gram) Soil and water repellent treated	2,47	1,86	1,59
Shirt made of 95% viscose and 5 % elastane. (200gram)	6,92	5,51	5,04
Fleece made of 100% polyester	3,19	2,76	2,40

Conclusions of this first LCA study and future steps to assess less or more sustainable solutions.

- The relative quantities of the chemicals use is the most interesting result so far in a LCA inventory study.
- This chemicals inventory do not necessarily reflect the impact to environment and health.
- We have started to include chemicals impact into LCA assessments for textiles and other product groups.
- We provide analyses and assessment support.

Thanks for your attention

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