

Free eBook

RECYCLE YOUR OLD CLOTHING



TEXTILE **ZERO** 
PANIK
RECYCLING

July 13 2021

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

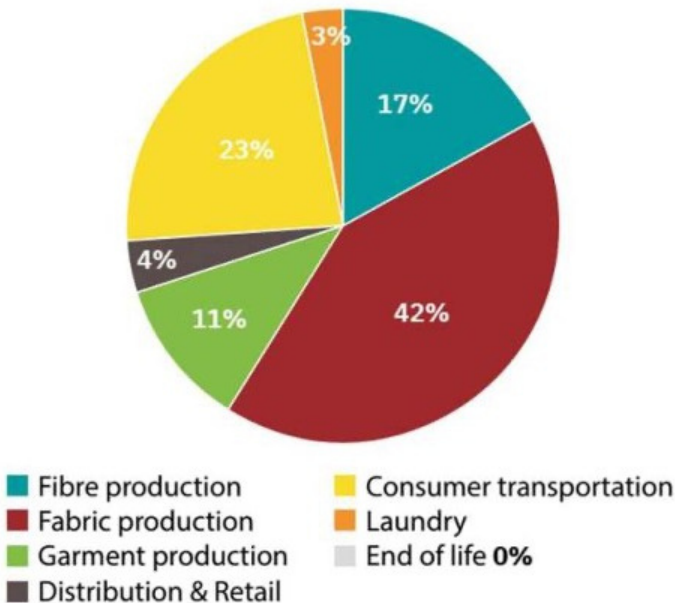


Globally 13 million tons of textiles are sent to landfill

An overwhelming 95% of that can be recycled – only 15% is.

The new production of synthetic fibers such as nylon and polyester produces more dangerous greenhouse gases and CO2 in higher quantities than recycled equivalents.

Where does the climate impact come from?



The textile industry has the second-highest potential to reduce greenhouse emissions compared to other recyclables.

02

**FAST
FACTS**

FASHION



Fast fashion is an inexpensive way to mass-produce clothing that keeps up with constantly changing fashion trends. Mass production is unsustainable in part due to raw materials that contribute to agricultural waste and dyes that pollute the water; secondly, with the increased production of clothing, there is increased waste which typically ends up in incinerators and landfills.



Fast fashion is creating a higher demand for cotton. The Pima Cotton Industry of California provides extra-long-staple cotton grown only in California and is used to make only premium quality clothes and bedding. Current drought conditions have farmers planting far less than normal crops, and some farms are not planting at all.



03

COTTON AND DROUGHT



LINEN

HEMP

LYOCELL

ORGANIC
WOOL

SILK

BAMBOO

ORGANIC
COTTON

**COTTON IS A WATER-INTENSIVE CROP;
IT TAKES 5283 GALLONS OF WATER TO
YIELD 2.2 LBS WHICH EQUATE TO NET-
SHIT. IN ADDITION, THE PESTICIDES
AND FERTILIZERS NEEDED TO
CONTROL THE CROPS, CONTRIBUTE TO
WATER POLLUTION AND SOIL
DEGRADATION.**



TODAY, DROUGHT IS CAUSING SEVERE WATER RATIONING FOR FARMERS ACROSS THE U.S. IN AREAS LIKE OREGON-CALIFORNIA BORDER WATER UTILIZATION WAS CUT, DELIVERY OF WATER BEGINNING TWO MONTHS LATER THAN USUAL AND DISPERSING AT SIGNIFICANTLY LESS. IN WEST TEXAS, ONE AREA MOST DEVASTATED BY DROUGHT, CROPS ARE IRRIGATED FROM CANALS THAT PULL FROM THE RIO GRANDE RIVER AND ELEPHANT BUTTE RESERVOIR TO THE NORTH IN NEW MEXICO. THE WATER-USAGE AGREEMENT PROVIDES REGIONAL AGRICULTURE – MOSTLY PIMA COTTON, PECAN ORCHARDS, AND ALFALFA FIELDS – EACH GROWING SEASON WATER ALLOTMENT IS BASED ON AVAILABLE WATER LEVELS. CURRENTLY, THE WATER LEVELS IN THE RIO GRANDE RIVER AND ELEPHANT BUTTE ARE BELOW NORMAL, THIS CAN BE CONTRIBUTED TO LONG-TERM DROUGHT CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE RIVER BASINS THAT FEED THEM, THE ELEPHANT BUTTE IRRIGATION DISTRICT HAS PROJECTED SLIM WATER ALLOTMENTS FOR FARMERS.

04

BENEFITS OF RECYCLING CLOTHING

Recycled fabrics are never re-dyed.

Our country is in a severe drought , water resources are vital. Cotton crops weight heavily on freshwater resources.



Reduce land and water pollution
Minimal dependency on virgin
fibers
Curbing usage of chemical dyes
Optimum consumption of energy
and water

