



Waves of Waste the Textile Industry's Contribution to Ocean Pollution

Muhammad NAEEM^{a*} and Muhammad WAHEED^b

^a*University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan*

^b*Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering and Technology, Nawabshah, Pakistan*

*Corresponding author: tension2u1981@gmail.com

Abstract

The world's most polluting industry is the textile industry. For such industries to harm the ecology as well. Industries have an impact on biomes, which limits how well plants and animals can breathe. Apart from that, the water discharged by the textile factories contributes to water contamination. Dust, which causes respiratory issues, also affects the workers. The staff are required to adhere to the standard operating procedures (SOP). To reduce the impact of the hazards, management should enforce safety standards. By doing this, the environmental pollutants will be removed. Wastewater should be treated using cleaner technology that promotes long-term development in our environment so that the ecosystem may exist without having an impact on the conditions of the environment. This will preserve water for the environment's future. The textile industry needs to maintain a focus on worker safety and waste management.

Keywords: Textile industry, industrial pollution, preventative treatments, Environment.

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Introduction

One of the sectors with the most growth is the textile industry. The textile industries produce materials with a variety of chemical makes ups. For the production of goods, many antibacterial compounds are used. Many health risks and environmental harm were caused by the. Different approaches are used in each nation to address the environmental issue. To stop the degradation, the textile businesses should adhere to the guidelines. We can't depend on the world if environmental damage is greater because all living things are connected. The textile industries produce the fibers and textiles needed to make the finished goods. The fibers are employed not

just in the textile industry, but also in the manufacturing of bus and car seats. With the help of fabrics, safety gloves made of various materials are produced. Because there is a great need for many different products, we may achieve sustained growth through increasing the textile industries. The automobile industry will also grow as a result.

Occupational Health Hazards

The general condition of a person's health is tied to their job. The traditional understanding of health, which is a component of socioeconomic development, includes occupational health and safety as a whole. Everybody is impacted by job health, whether directly or indirectly. Industrial workers may be impacted depending on their field of work. Every industry has equipment that could produce dangers; these machines recognize the risks associated with the activities and choose the worst-case scenarios to estimate the results. It will estimate results using presumptive programming models. It will suggest danger decrease estimations to the administration for reliable execution due to the event's tested occurrence. The effluent is becoming more harmful due to the presence of heavy metals, sulfur, naphthol, nitrates, mercury, and soap chemicals. It will change the water's pH ratio. It may affect the pH of the groundwater if we release it into a natural setting. Through floods and other natural calamities, these chemicals might get up into the ocean. It could raise the temperature in ocean ecosystems to a point where many of the species there might not be able to live. These organisms could damage a different ecosystem, which might have an impact on the local wild populations. It might make other organisms adaptable. In this stage, a lot of organisms have died.

The government should set suitable guidelines to limit the wastewater produced by the textile industry.

Table 1. Industrial Development

Year	\$ billion %	Growth
2018	746.1	4.5%from 2017
2019	778.2	4.3% from 2018
2020	810.4	4.1% from 2019
2021	842.6	4.0 from 2020

When the water reaches the ocean, the textile industry's pollution of the water causes a health risk and causes the ocean to become unhealthy.

Ocean degradation

The world's most polluting industries are those that produce textiles. In textile operations, chlorine and hydrocarbon solvents are more prevalent. These chemicals are being released from factories without the necessary safeguards, endangering the groundwater. to lower the proportion of clean water. In further to cotton, different synthetic fibres including nylon, acrylic, polyester, and others are used to make our clothing. These fibers contribute to ocean pollution by causing a water lock in the environment, which is caused by plastic. When cleaning the piece of cloth, the water becomes mixed with the microplastic that has leached out of the material. The microorganisms are impacted when the water enters the ocean.

Polluting compounds

Depending on the textile industry, different polluting agents are used. Each step of the process of producing the materials for the textile industry requires using more chemicals. The industrialized nations have an outstanding remedy for the issue, but the developing nations are focusing on removing the dangers. They lack a superior approach to solving the issues. The various

compounds include polyester, hydrocarbon, acrylic, old motor oil, and chlorine. Even though chlorine-based chemicals are generally avoided when bleaching clothing, chlorine bleach is known to be extremely hepatotoxic to the environment. Hydrogen peroxide is a different oxygen-based bleaching technique that is applied. Some factories have announced that they are using gas, a new bleaching process. Instead of having to take care of the material in a difficult tank for several hours, this method relies on cold water. Wastewater contains a gas that decomposes into water. Fibers presumed to come from textiles are a form of microplastic that is frequently identified in biological samples. Wool, linen, and cotton are examples of natural textile fibers, while polyester and polyamide are examples of synthetic textile fibers.

When marine ecology is harmed by textile fibers, it also impacts people because the ocean's ecosystem is developed by microorganisms. If the ocean's algae die, the carbon sink is released as well into the atmosphere, which causes air pollution. The Ocean provides the food with as much meat as it can. Some countries rely on seafood and other ocean-related products for their economic growth. Further, the ocean provides disease-curing medicines. Therefore, the ocean offers several benefits for preserving biodiversity. The textile solvents released during washing are listed in Table 1. When it comes into touch with water bodies, contamination results. Therefore, the solvents also harm the ecology.

Table 2. Industrial solvents

NO	Chemical	HAZARDS
1	Chlorine	Long-term side effects include nervous system damage, cancer, and skin disease.
2	Hydrocarbon	Hydrocarbon solvents may cause pneumonitis if aspirated into the lung and also create CNS effects. The respiratory problems are very high when we reach beyond the exposure limits.
3	Used oils	The untreated water will cause carcinogenic effects

Water Pollution

Millions of gallons of this hazardous waste item, which is made up of color and organic chemicals from finishing and colorant salts, are released by factories every day. The factory's wastewater frequently contains heat and a pH scale, both of which are quite harmful. The mixing of near-colors and oily scum will make the water more cloudy and give it a distinct appearance and fragrance. It slows the diffusion of light, which is essential to a chemical process. The main effect of textile waste on the element transfer mechanism at the air-water interface is the reduction of a dissolving element in water because the dissolved element is crucial for marine life. This medium also interferes with the way that water purifies itself. Furthermore, this effluent is permitted to flow inside the fields. It prevents the soil from being as productive because it plugs the soil's pores, to limit the growth of roots and stiffen the soil. The sewerage pipes are corroded and damaged by the effluent that passes down the drains. A large amount of environmental destruction and human illness may be caused by textile wastewater. In the process of treating water, all organic material left over from the textile industry is of minor significance because it reacts with various disinfectants, particularly chlorine. Chemicals develop as aversions, are absorbed via our skin, or disperse into the air we breathe, and harm children even before they are born.

Estimated fibres from the wash

The tiny fibers, with diameters less than micrometers (one-thousandth of a millimeter) and lengths below 5 millimeters, are what contribute to the pollution of the ocean with plastic. The ocean environment is impacted by microplastic pollution, which harms the food chain of an ecosystem. While walking on the ground, the minuscule fibers are escaping from the fabric. In an ecosystem, it mixes the chemicals with the food chain.

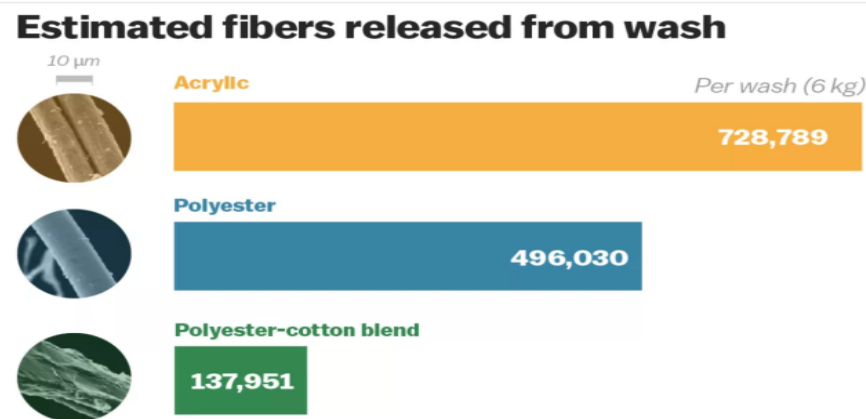


Figure 1. Fiber estimation from the cloth

Fiber loss from washing cloth

The marine pollution alert claims that the first wash alone effectively removes the polyester compounds. Acrylic, which causes secondary contamination of the dangers, is the second polluting chemical. The polyester-cotton combination in the washing cloth produces the least amount of water pollution possible. With a simple wash, polyester, and acrylic both contribute to environmental waste. risks associated with coming into contact with living things or their byproducts (such as mold, bacteria, HIV, or grain dust). Tetanus, bacteria, and several other sorts of blood-borne illnesses are all brought on by anthrax.

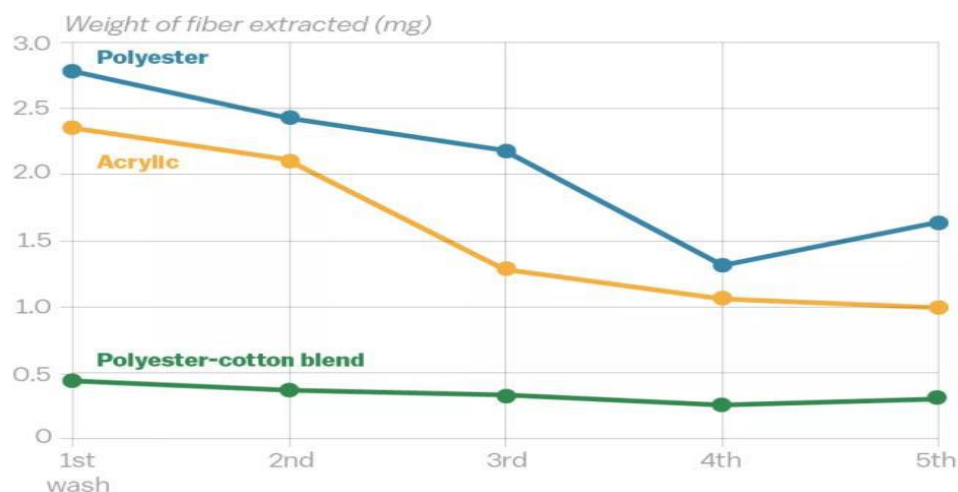


Figure 2. The weight of fiber extracted

Methodology

This research uses literature methods

Results

The world's most polluting industry is the textile industry. Over the threshold limit value and total weighted average, the textile industries use hydrocarbon, oxygen, and chlorine solvents, which may cause further environmental risks. The hydrocarbons contain the cancer-causing substances. Moreover, carbon causes pollution of the environment. Thus, ozone depletion brought on by carbon emissions leads to climate change.

Conclusion

The textile industry is one of the fastest-growing sectors in the world today, contributing to environmental pollution. To eliminate pollution from the textile industries, countries must conform to international standards. Additionally, each nation should trade techniques for removing pollution-causing chemicals.

Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest

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