

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF REUSED CLOTHING USING THE CONSUMER ENVIRONMENTAL NDEX

Teague Powell Research Analyst Washington State Department of Ecology Teague.powell@ecy.wa.gov (360) 407-6358

# **Consumer Environmental Index**

The Consumer Environmental Index (CEI)

- Developed by Sound Resource Management in collaboration with Carnegie Mellon University's Green Design Institute
- Created to support of Ecology's <u>Beyond Waste Plan</u>
- Economic Input Output Hybrid Life Cycle Analysis
- Framework within which to estimate environmental impacts from consumer spending in Washington State
- Environmental impact categories
  - Climate Change
  - Ecosystem Toxicity
  - Human Health (currently being revised)

# **Consumer Environmental Index**

- CEI tracks changes in
  - Consumer spending choices
  - Environmental impacts of consumer spending
  - Changing pollution footprint of commodities
- Inform about environmental impacts
- Potential to guide consumer purchasing decisions

# Hybrid Life Cycle Analysis

- Input expenditure data
- Hybrid LCA traces footprint throughout 3 phases
  - Upstream manufacturing phase
  - Use phase
  - Disposal phase
- Calculates resulting equivalent greenhouse gas and ecotoxicity emissions

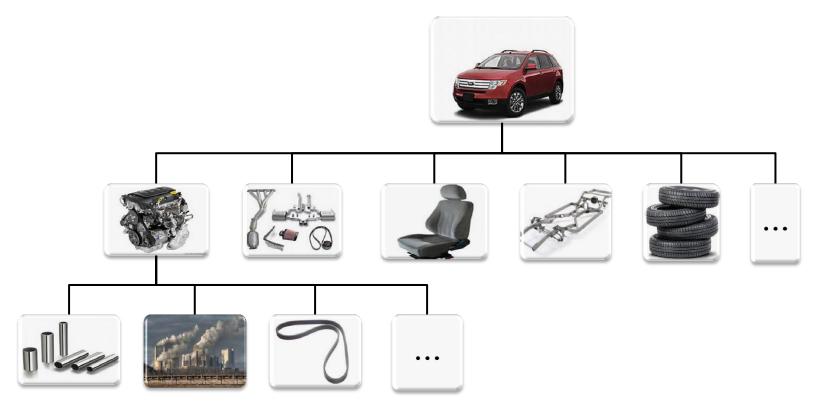
#### BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey Data

- Expenditure data for Washington State
- 600+ categories
- Economic Input-Output Life Cycle Assessment (EIO-LCA) model from Carnegie Mellon University
  - BEA Economic Input Output tables (<u>link</u>)
  - EPA TRI data (<u>link</u>)
  - EPA AIRData criteria air emissions report (<u>link</u>)
  - IPCC's revised 1996 guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories (<u>link</u>)
  - National energy profiles
  - USEtox characterizing human and eco-toxicity impact(<u>link</u>)

#### Traditional LCA

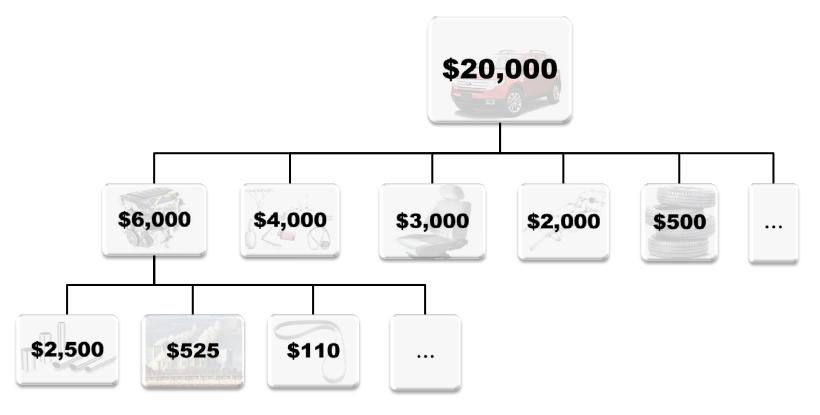


- Traditional LCA
  - Items and components



Economic Input Output Method

Industries and sectors



- Economic Input Output Method
  - Traces production through economic activity
  - Captures complex, interrelated nature of economy
  - Paints in broad strokes
    - The entire economy distilled into 486 sectors
  - Assumes domestic production
  - Assigns environmental impacts based on sector profiles

# Ecotoxicity: USEtox and TRACI

- Characterizes ecotoxicological impacts of chemical emissions
- Expresses toxicity in terms of equivalent emissions of 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) to freshwater

#### Use Phase

Spending data from upstream is converted to actual

items (like actual number of vehicles) and usage data (miles driven, emission data...)

- Fully expandable
- Able to prioritize and add sectors or items as needed
- Vehicles, pesticides, paints...

## **Disposal Phase**

WA Recycling, Diversion, Disposal, and Waste Characterization Data

EPA WARM Model (<u>link</u>)

EPA/NCUS/Research Triangle Institute Decision Support Tool (DST) for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Management (<u>link</u>)

- ECY Recycling data (<u>link</u>)
- Adjusts for WA State specific recycling and diversion of materials
- □ Greenhouse gas oriented

# Case Study – Reused Clothing

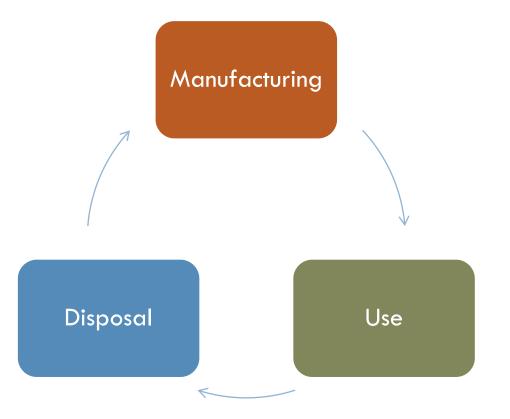
- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
- Environmental impacts of the reuse industry
- Used clothing store sales figures

# Case Study – Reused Clothing

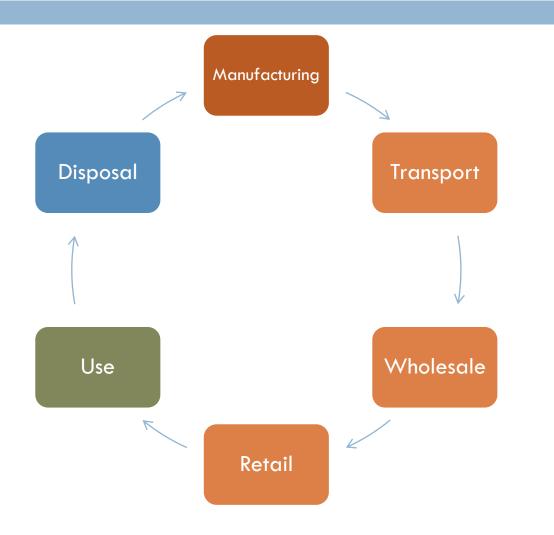
| Department  | Sub Dept                      | Quantity | Sales        | New Retail Value |
|-------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------------|
| Men's       | Men's tops                    | 66,981   | \$ 278,026   | \$ 925,828       |
|             | Men's bottoms                 | 29,305   | \$ 154,499   | \$ 514,483       |
|             | Men's outerwear               | 7,606    | \$ 82,028    | \$ 273,155       |
|             |                               |          |              |                  |
| Women's     | Women's tops                  | 266,505  | \$ 1,050,422 | \$ 3,497,905     |
|             | Women's bottoms               | 88,333   | \$ 362,189   | \$ 1,206,090     |
|             | Women's blazers/suits/dresses | 40,942   | \$ 255,212   | \$ 849,858       |
|             | Women's sportswear            | 33,781   | \$ 136,941   | \$ 456,013       |
|             | Women's better quality        | 21,188   | \$ 172,809   | \$ 575,455       |
|             | Women's maternity             | 3,029    | \$ 12,370    | \$ 41,192        |
|             | Women's denim                 | 30,063   | \$ 143,935   | \$ 479,303       |
|             |                               |          |              |                  |
| Kid's       | Kid's clothing                | 169,024  | \$ 436,517   | \$ 1,453,602     |
|             |                               |          |              |                  |
| Accessories | accessories jewelry           | 65,170   | \$ 233,735   | \$ 778,337       |
|             | accessories shoes             | 81,850   | \$ 569,363   | \$ 1,895,980     |
|             | accessories purses/wallet     | 44,033   | \$ 213,470   | \$ 710,857       |

# Case Study – Reused Clothing

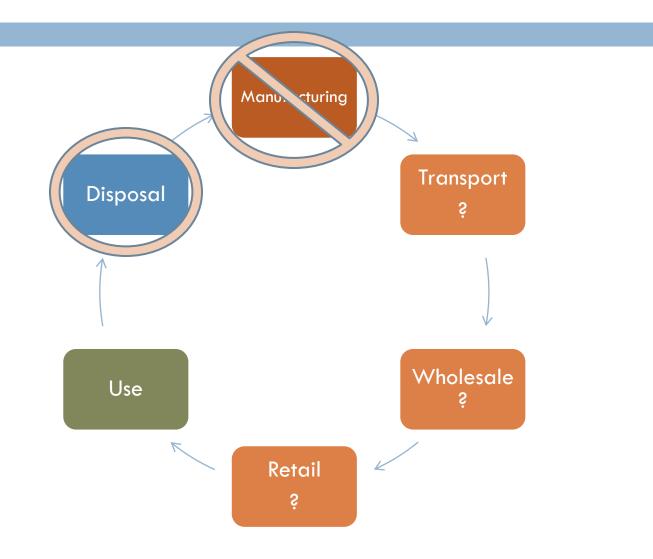
#### What can our lifecycle framework tell us?



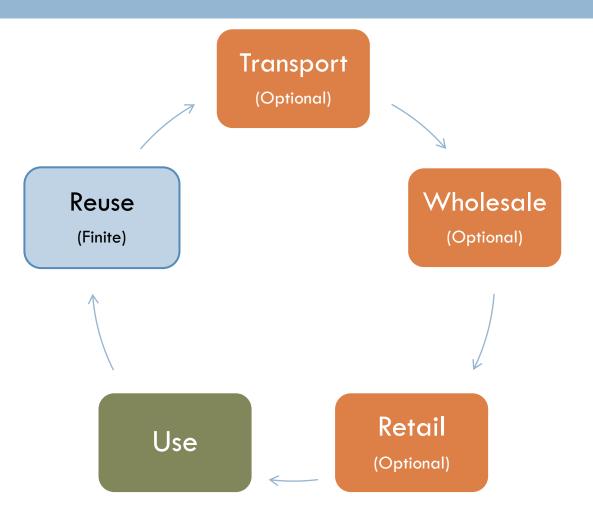
# New Shirt



#### **Used Shirt**



## Used Shirt



#### Assumptions

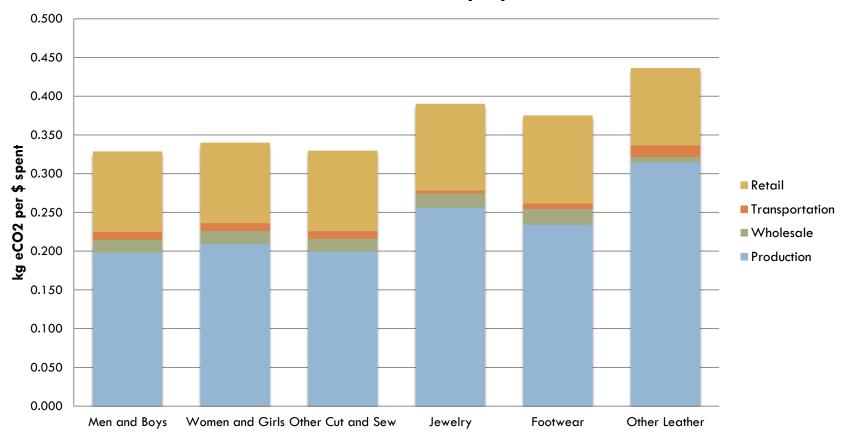
- □ A Reused Shirt:
  - Is NOT manufactured
  - Will still be disposed of... eventually
- Emissions avoided based on alternatives. Alternative to buying a **used** Brand-X shirt for \$20?
  - Buy a new, cheaper brand shirt for \$20
  - Buy a new Brand-X shirt at retail cost of \$50
  - Somewhere in between

# Upstream Greenhouse Gas Savings

#### Greenhouse Gas Emissions Avoided by Buying Used Clothing:

| Reused Clothing Item match to Economic Sector           | Sales.       | kg eCO2          |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| 'Men's and boys" cut and sew apparel manufacturing '    | \$ 656,095   | 21 <i>5,</i> 730 |
| 'Women's and girls" cut and sew apparel manufacturing ' | \$ 2,401,118 | 816,751          |
| 'Other cut and sew apparel manufacturing'               | \$ 722,882   | 238,458          |
| 'Jewelry and silverware manufacturing '                 | \$ 233,735   | 91,233           |
| 'Footwear manufacturing '                               | \$ 569,363   | 213,656          |
| 'Other leather and allied product manufacturing'        | \$ 213,470   | 93,143           |
| TOTAL   | \$ 4,796,663 | 1,668,971        |

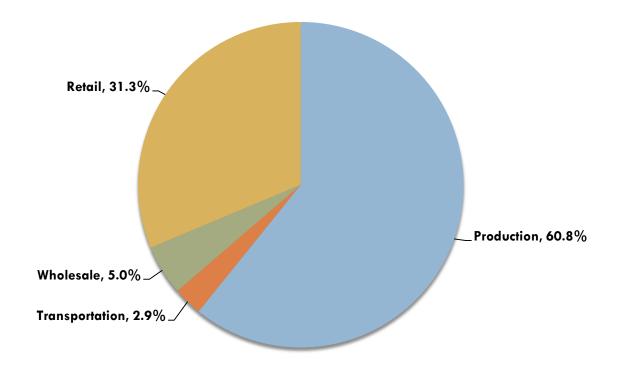
#### Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Sector GHG Contributions by Upstream Phase

#### Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Upstream GHG Emissions for Average Cut and Sew Apparel

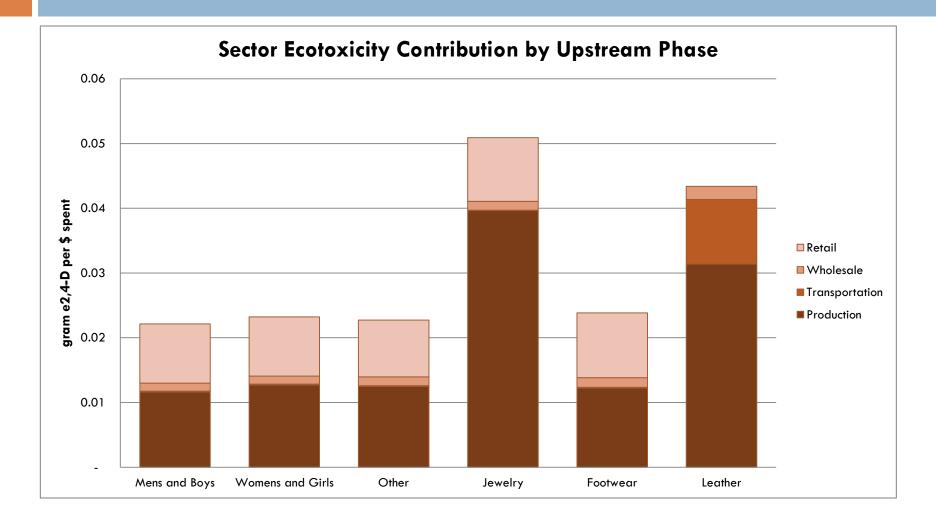


#### Greenhouse Gas Emissions

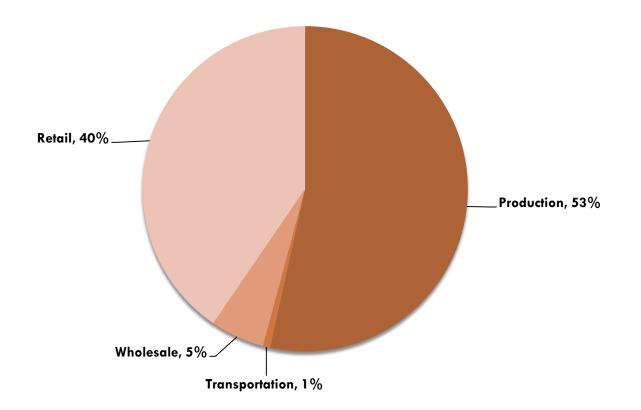
| Spending in Millions of Dollars |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                                 | Emissions 1,000 kg equiv CO2 |
| Womens Apparel \$2.4M           | Production 1038K kg eCO2     |
| Other Apparel \$.9M             |                              |
| Mens Apparel \$.6M              | Retail 506K kg eCO2          |
| Jewelry \$.2M                   |                              |
| Leather \$.2M                   | Wholesale 80K kg eCO2        |
| Footwear \$.6M                  | Transportation 44K kg eCO2   |

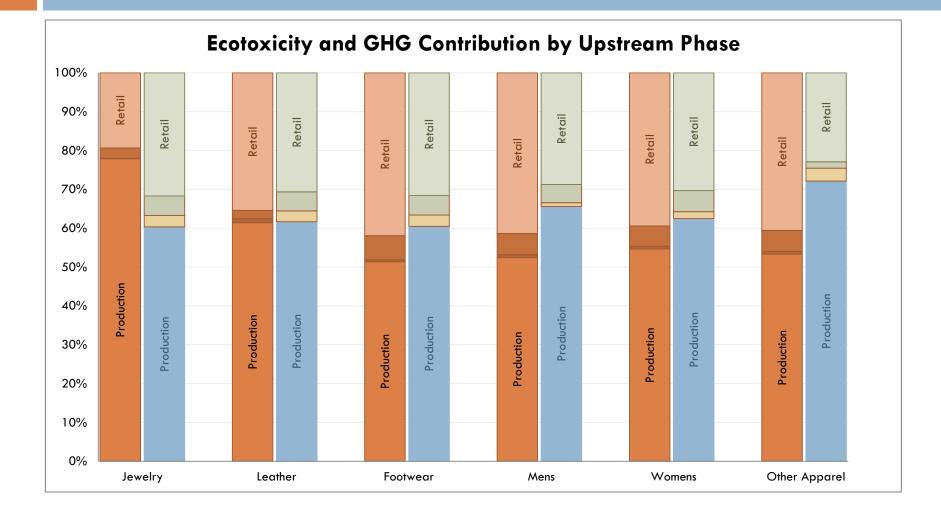
#### Ecotoxicity Emissions Avoided by Buying Used Clothing:

| Reused Clothing Item match to Economic Sector           | Sales          | g e2,4-D to freshwater |
|---|----------------|------------------------|
| 'Men's and boys" cut and sew apparel manufacturing '    | \$ 656,095     | 7,612                  |
| 'Women's and girls" cut and sew apparel manufacturing ' | \$ 2,401,118   | 30,467                 |
| 'Other cut and sew apparel manufacturing'               | \$ 722,882     | 8,692                  |
| 'Jewelry and silverware manufacturing '                 | \$ 233,735     | 9,267                  |
| 'Footwear manufacturing '                               | \$ 569,363     | 6,969                  |
| 'Other leather and allied product manufacturing'        | \$ 213,470     | 3,244                  |
| τοτΑ  | L \$ 4,796,663 | 66,250                 |



Upstream Ecotoxicity Emissions for Average Cut and Sew Apparel





# **Environmental Impact Tracing**

Likely ecotoxicity sources from 'Women's Cut and Sew Apparel'

| Chemical     | Source Sector  |
|--------------|--|
| Toluene      | Textile and Fabric Finishing Mills<br>Printing<br>Artificial and synthetic fibers and filament |
| Xylene       | Artificial and synthetic fibers and filament<br>Accessories and other apparel manufacturing    |
| Formaldehyde | Textile and fabric finishing mills<br>Nonwoven fabric mills                                    |
| Styrene      | Plastics Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing<br>Other plastics product manufacturing           |
| Chromium     | Motor vehicle parts manufacturing<br>Ferrous metal foundaries                                  |
| Ammonia      | Fertilizer manufacturing<br>Other basic organic chemical manufacturing                         |

# **Environmental Impact Tracing**

Likely greenhouse gas sources from 'Women's Cut and Sew Apparel'

| Chemical | Source Sector   |
|----------|---|
| CO2      | Power generation<br>Textile and fabric finishing mills<br>Truck transportation<br>Oil and gas extraction<br>Knit fabric mills<br>Other basic organic chemical manufacturing |
| N2O      | Cotton farming  |

# Questions, Comments?



Teague Powell Research Analyst Washington State Department of Ecology <u>Teague.powell@ecy.wa.gov</u> (360) 407-6358