

# Large Scale Textile Companies in Ghana Employ Sustainable Practices

Jessica Mulin\*

Department of Chemical Engineering, Federal University, Florianópolis, Brazil

## Description

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the production processes of Ghana's large textile companies' sustainable practices using the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) concept. This aims to ensure that sustainable practices, certifications, and best global practices are followed in order to enhance production and maximize returns. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the production processes of Ghana's large textile companies' sustainable practices using the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) concept. This aims to ensure that sustainable practices, certifications, and best global practices are followed in order to enhance production and maximize returns. Both theoretical and empirical evidence on sustainability show that offshore textile companies adhere to standards and certification, as well as the most effective sustainable practices. However, despite the fact that domestic textile companies adhere to GSA standards, global sustainable design and production methods are not fully implemented or followed [1].

The exploration was restricted to the utilization of TBL execution markers. It is important to note that a variety of factors, including the type of industry, the size of the company, local regulations, the efforts of interested parties, and so on, could serve as moderators. By optimizing the TBL, textile companies can address sustainability issues by implementing standardization and green certification in their operations. Water, energy, chemicals, materials, etc., will all be used more effectively as a result of this, as well as reducing waste and enhancing worker health and safety. This study looks at safety and health issues that domestic textile companies face by providing a safe and healthy working environment to keep current and future workers and the community safe from injuries and illnesses caused by work. There are a lot of studies on sustainability, according to empirical and theoretical reviews. Evidently, the global textile industry accounts for the majority of these studies' focus on manufacturing. It is also noted that excessive research has been conducted on the domestic textile industry. Concerning the sustainability of the Ghanaian textile industry, the subject of this study, there appear to be empirical and theoretical voids. It plays a critical role in the economy of any nation due to its contribution to export, industrial production, foreign exchange, and employment in many developing countries. Despite these encouraging impacts on the global economy, the industry produces a significant amount of greenhouse gases, which is one of the elements leading to global warming. It accounts for 10% of global carbon emissions, making the industry the second-largest industrial polluter after the oil and gas industry. Currently, Ghana can boast four textile firms, three of which use cotton as the primary source of raw material. Anthrax, *enclostridium tetani* (tetanus), and *coxiella burnetti* are some of the biological agents that affect textile workers when they participate in activities such as scutching, carding, combing, roving, spinning, and weaving [2-5].

\*Address for Correspondence: Jessica Mulin, Department of Chemical Engineering, Federal University, Florianópolis, Brazil, E-mail: Jessicamul@kit.edu

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These activities can cause allergies and breathing disorders. However, organic cotton production reduces leukemia and skin irritation risks, air pollution is reduced, insect predators are preserved, fisheries are protected, and healthy soil is built for Dyes, pigments, thickeners, formaldehydes, acids, alkalis, oxidizing, and reducing agents are among the chemicals used in the textile production process from pre-treatment to finishing. The article also noted that, in most nations, it is required by law to ensure that dyes, chemicals, and other reagents are used in accordance with environmental regulations and that effluent or wastewater is treated to meet environmental standard limits before being discharged so that it does not harm living things. The arrival of effluents and openness to long haul wellbeing effects of these substances incorporate nasal, laryngeal, and bladder cancers, asthma, and respiratory issues, outer muscle problems (MSDs), and biotic and abiotic parts of the climate. The material creation consumes high measure of energy to give heat during scouring, fading, and coloring processes. The textile industry is regarded as one of the industries that consume the most water worldwide. Water is used at each stage of wet finishing to transport chemicals to the material and wash it before moving on to the next step. The majority of energy systems in developing nations use fossil fuels, which will eventually run out of nonrenewable energy sources. Additionally, water is used in the cooling tower, boiler, steam drying, and cleaning processes.

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## Conflict of Interest

None.

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