



MODULE 4 Worksheet

Giveaways:

1. The fashion industry generates a significant environmental impact, with raw materials accounting for up to two-thirds of a product's effects on water, energy, emissions, waste, and land usage. While completely sustainable fibers are rare, there are alternatives with lower environmental footprints, such as regenerated fibers, organic fibers, recycled materials, biobased materials, waste/deadstock materials, cruelty-free materials, and vegan materials.
2. To enhance sustainability in the fashion industry, designers, artisans, and brands have various options at their disposal, including:
 - Embracing slow, sartorial, on-demand, and/or local production models.
 - Implementing upcycling and recycling practices.
 - Utilizing zero-waste design principles.
 - Adopting less impactful chemical treatments.
 - Reducing resource consumption.
 - Promoting ethical work practices.
 - Incorporating eco-design principles into their product development process.
3. A significant portion of fashion-related pollution is attributed to garment maintenance and disposal, which is influenced by end-users. Brands and designers should strategically develop innovative solutions that address product usage, care, disposal, and the dissemination of information and culture to promote awareness and encourage responsible behaviors.

Activity for Self-Reflection:

Read the following statements about fashion and decide whether they are true or false.

- A. Cotton production requires low water consumption.
- B. A garment made of different types of fibers is more easily recyclable.
- C. Pre-order and on-demand models limit waste.
- D. Garments made of synthetic fibers don't need to be washed.

Find out more in Module 4 through the online cooperative platform <https://tecofash.erasmus.site/>