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**CERTIFICATION AND ACCREDITATION INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

RB/T 102-2013

**Energy management systems. Certification requirements for
textile manufacturers
(English Translation)**

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Table of Contents

Foreword
Introduction
1 Scope
2 Normative references
3 Terms and definitions

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard is the specific requirements of GB/T 23331-2012 in textile enterprises, and is a refinement of GB/T 23331-2012.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration.

This standard was drafted. Beijing Elvi Quality Certification Center, China Textile Engineering Society, Jiangsu Yueda Textile Group, Jiangsu Sunshine Group Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Zhongding Textile Co., Ltd., Huafang Co., Ltd., Zhonghui Rayon Co., Ltd.

Introduction

The textile industry is a traditional pillar industry of China's national economy and an important civilian production industry. With the rapid development of China's textile industry, it has been formed from the processing of upstream fiber raw materials to the continuous improvement of the manufacturing system of clothing, household and industrial end products. According to the national economy industry Class, the textile industry mainly involves three major categories. textile industry, textile and apparel industry, and chemical fiber manufacturing. The energy category of the textile industry mainly has electricity, Coal, steam, energy-consuming medium water, etc., energy consumption and water consumption account for 4.3% and 8.5% of the total industrial energy consumption, respectively.

One of the industries. Among them, the textile industry and chemical fiber industry accounted for 91% of the total energy consumption of the industry, and the textile and apparel industry accounted for 9% of the total energy consumption of the industry. In the textile industry Cotton textile and printing and dyeing energy consumption accounts for more than 80%. Therefore, this standard mainly focuses on energy management in the cotton textile industry, printing and dyeing industry and chemical fiber industry.

Relevant requirements. Other textile industries can refer to implementation.

This standard is based on GB/T 23331-2012 "Energy Management System Requirements", combined with the actual situation of energy use and consumption in the textile industry.

Developed. The basic framework of this standard is consistent with GB/T 23331-2012. Within the basic framework, Specific requirements for energy management.

Considering the variety of raw materials in the textile industry, the number of production processes, the long process flow, and the large differences in equipment, the types of energy in the industry and the consumption side is different and the energy management status is uneven. When formulating standards, it is difficult to limit the energy consumption of the production process of a certain industry.

Standard requirements are set, so the energy use systems common to the enterprise energy management process, namely the main production system, the auxiliary production system, and the affiliated students Production system, combined with cotton textile industry, printing and dyeing industry, chemical fiber industry (referred to polyester fiber manufacturing) enterprise production energy process to propose certification requirements, other Textile companies can refer to implementation. To this end, this standard applies to all enterprises in the textile industry.

Appendix A illustrates the basic situation of energy management in textile enterprises by enumerating some typical processes. Appendix B is mainly for cotton spinning enterprises.

The energy review process is described as an example, and Appendix C provides a list of energy laws and regulations and other requirements related to the textile industry. Above information the appendix provides assistance in properly understanding the requirements of this standard.

The purpose of this standard is to regulate the energy management process of textile enterprises, using process methods and system methods, in energy design, mining Purchasing, conversion, distribution, use, recycling, etc., using PDCA continuous improvement model to improve energy performance and achieve energy goals Standard. At the same time, this standard provides a unified and standardized basis for certification organizations to carry out energy management system certification for textile enterprises.

Textile companies can apply this standard in combination with other management systems.

This standard does not stipulate specific energy performance standards for textile enterprises, nor does it provide detailed management system design specifications.

Textile enterprises may seek certification from third-party certification bodies for their energy management systems in accordance with this standard. They may also conduct self-evaluation and self-evaluation.

I declare and seek the relevant parties to refer to this standard when confirming their

compliance.

Energy Management System Textile Enterprise Certification Requirements

1 Scope

This standard stipulates the certification requirements for energy management systems of textile enterprises, and stipulates that textile enterprises implement system management for energy use and consumption.

The basic requirements of the rationale, considering the factors affecting energy performance, and clarifying the core elements of the energy management system of textile enterprises.

This standard applies to the energy management system certification of textile enterprises and can be used in textile enterprises to establish, implement, maintain and improve their energy management.

The system can also be used as a basis for assessing the energy management system of textile enterprises by all relevant parties. The basic situation of the energy management system of the textile industry, see attached Record A.1.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article.

Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB 17167 General rules for the provision and management of energy metering units GB/T 23331-2012 Energy Management System Requirements

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions as defined in GB 17167, GB/T 23331-2012 apply to this document.

Textile power consumption powerconsumptionoftextilemanufacturing During the statistical period, the electricity consumption of textile enterprises in the production process of yarns and grey fabrics is in kilowatt hours (kW·h). Including major production System, auxiliary production system (air conditioning room, air compressor station, machine repair, etc.) and ancillary production systems (including office, green, in-plant canteen and workshop bathroom, Bathroom) and other electricity consumption.

Comprehensive energy consumption of printing and dyeing unit products comprehensiveenergyconsumptionperunitproductofprintinganddyeing During the statistical

period, printing and dyeing enterprises produce comprehensive energy consumption per metre of woven printing and dyeing products or per ton of knitted printing and dyeing products.

Printing and dyeing unit product comprehensive energy consumption = Printing and dyeing production comprehensive energy consumption (kgce) Printing and dyeing product output (100m cloth or t cloth) Note. The comprehensive energy consumption of printing and dyeing production mainly refers to production and auxiliary production (including machine repair, alkali recovery station, air compressor station, sewage treatment plant, etc.) and subsidiary production (including office, Comprehensive energy consumption for greening, canteens in the factory and bathroom and bathroom in the workshop.

Printing and dyeing unit product fresh water withdrawal amount
freshwaterconsumptionperunitproductofprintinganddyeing Printing and dyeing companies produce fresh water per metre of woven printing and dyeing products or per ton of knitted printing and dyeing products.

Fresh water intake of printing and dyeing unit products = Total water intake from printing and dyeing production (t) Printing and dyeing product output (100m cloth or t cloth)

Note 1: The amount of water taken includes the amount of fresh water from urban water supply or enterprise self-supply, well water, river water, river water, etc., which is used in production, excluding reuse water.

Note 2: The amount of water intake mainly refers to the production workshop, auxiliary production workshop (including machine repair, alkali recovery station, air compressor station, sewage treatment plant, etc.) and subsidiary production departments (including office).

Production water consumption in public, green, canteens and workshops, bathrooms and toilets. Does not count the amount of water reused and end-treated in the production process.

Chemical fiber ton fiber comprehensive energy consumption
comprehensiveenergyconsumptionperthousandtonsofchemicalfibers During the statistical period, chemical fiber companies produce comprehensive energy consumption per ton of chemical fiber products.