










Plastic debris and plastics recycling

Type		name	properties	common uses	burning
Types of plastic					
PET		polyethylene terephthalate	clear, tough, solvent resistant, barrier to gas and moisture, softens at 80°	Soft drink, water bottles, salad domes, bisquit trays, food containers	yellow flame little smoke
HDPE		high-density polyethylene	Hard to semi-flexible, resistant to chemicals and moisture, waxy surface, softens at 75°	Shopping bags, freezer bags, milk bottles, juice bottles, icecream containers, shampoo, crates	difficult to ignite smells like candle
PVC		polyvinyl chloride	Strong, tough, can be clear and solvent, softens at 60°	Cosmetic containers, electrical conduit, plumbing pipes, blister packs, roof sheeting, garden hose	yellow flame green spurts
LDPE		low-density polyethylene	Soft, flexible, waxy surface, scratches easily, softens at 70°	Cling wrap, garbage bags, squeeze bottles, refuse bags, mulch film	difficult to ignite smells like candle
PP		polypropylene	Hard but still flexible, waxy surface, translucent, withstands solvents, softens at 140°	Bottles, icecream tubes, straws, flower-pots, dishes, garden furniture, food containers	blue yellow tipped flame
PS		polystyrene	Clear, glassy, opaque, semi tough, softens at 95°	CD cases, plastic cutlery, imitation glass, foamed meat trays, brittle toys,	dense smoke
OTHER		all other plastics	Properties depend on the type of plastic	automotive, electronics, packaging	all other plastics



Type

name

properties

common uses

burning



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Visual properties of plastic

Plastic Class	Specific Gravity	Percentage production*	Products and typical origin
Low-density polyethylene (LDPE LLDPE)	0.91–0.93	21%	Plastic bags, six-pack rings, bottles, netting, drinking straws
High-density polyethylene (HDPE)	0.94	17%	Milk and juice jugs
Polypropylene (PP)	0.85–0.83	24%	Rope, bottle caps, netting
Polystyrene (PS)	1.05	6%	Plastic utensils, food containers
Foamed Polystyrene			Floats, bait boxes, foam cups
Nylon (PA)		<3%	Netting and traps
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	1.37	7%	Plastic beverage bottles
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	1.38	19%	Plastic film, bottles, cups
Cellulose Acetate (CA)			Cigarette filters

* Fraction of the global plastics production in 2007

OTHER



all other
plastics

Properties depend on
the type of plastic

automotive, electron-
ics, packaging

all other
plastics

roamed meat trays,
brittle toys,



10,000 to 35,000
tons of plastic pollution

plastic makes up nearly **70%**
of all ocean litter



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tons of plastic pollution

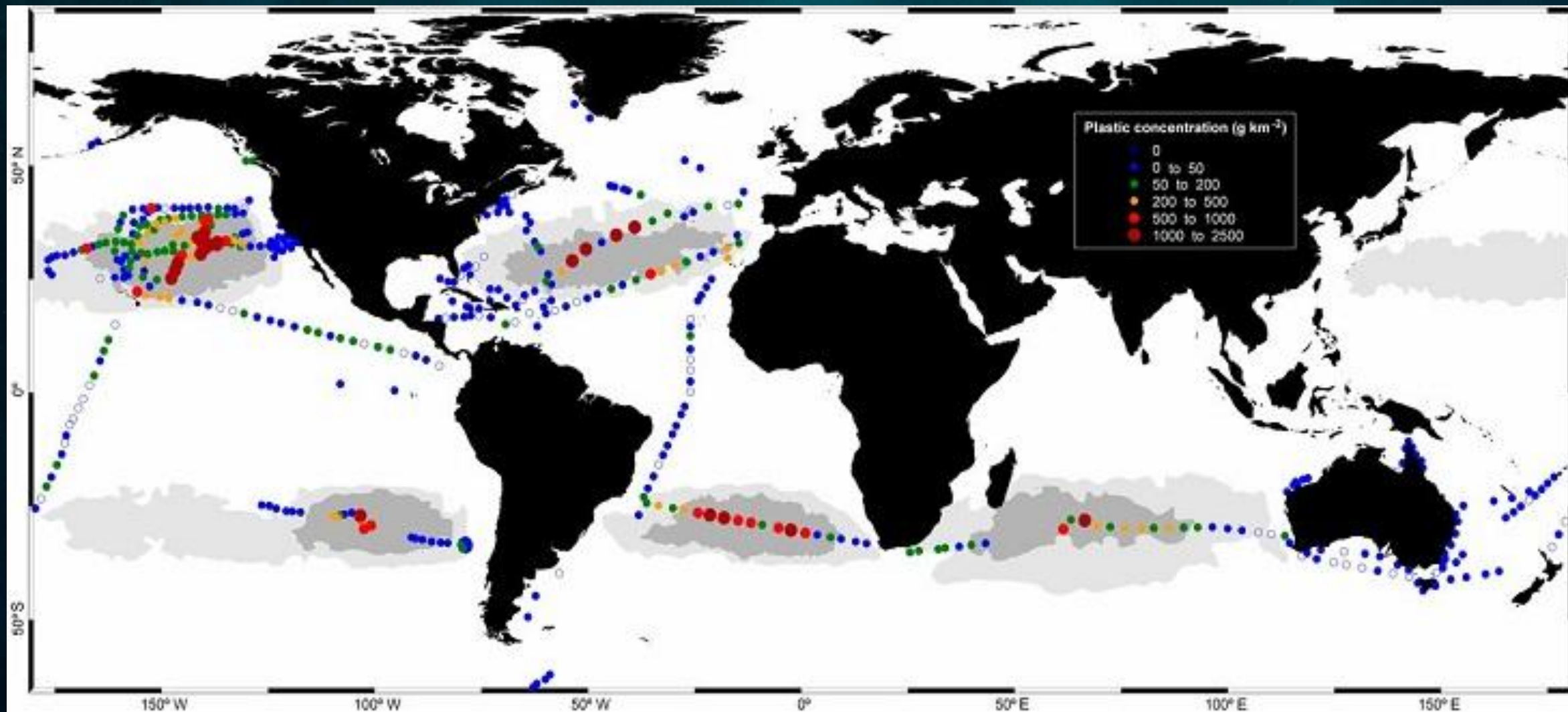
***where is the
other 99%?***

plastic makes up nearly **70%**
of all ocean litter



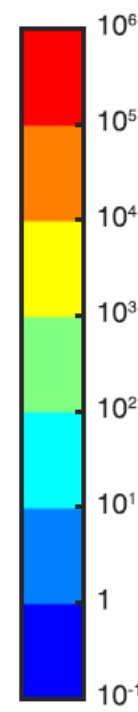
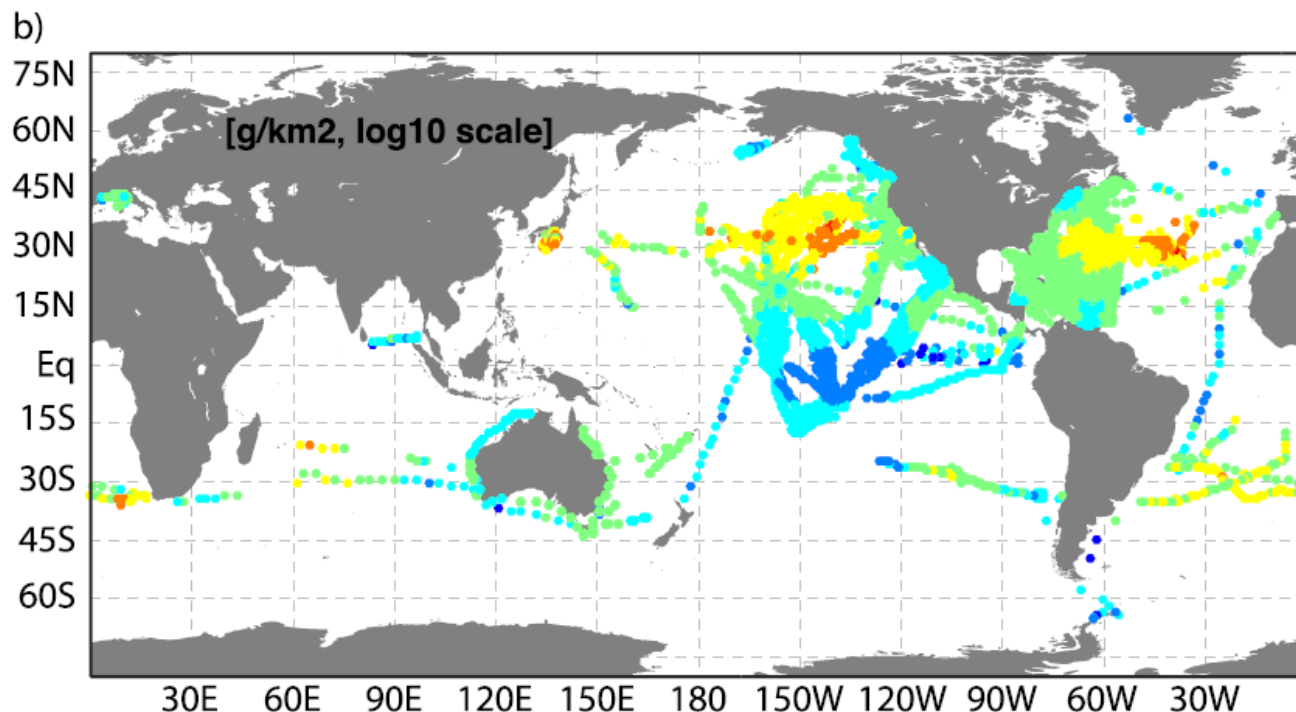
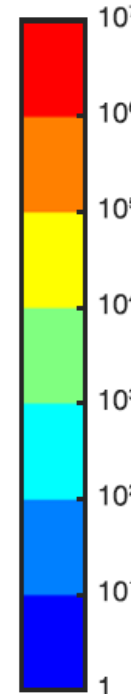
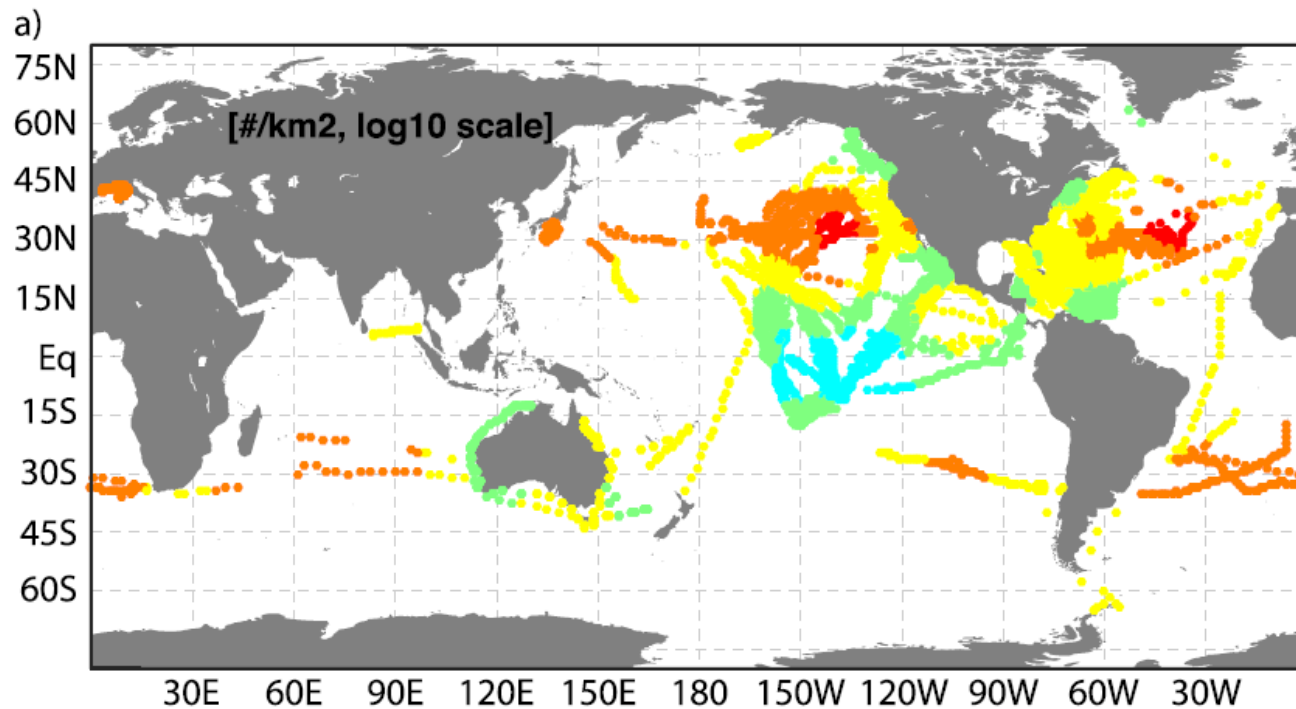
Pieces of plastic float here in ocean water. This pollution is a growing problem, and not just because it's ugly: Plastic can kill many kinds of marine life.

NOAA



Almost every sample of ocean water collected by a Spanish team contained at least a few small pieces of plastic. On this map, the dots show the average concentration of plastic in hundreds of locations. Red dots mark highest concentrations. The gray areas denote gyres, where plastics accumulate.

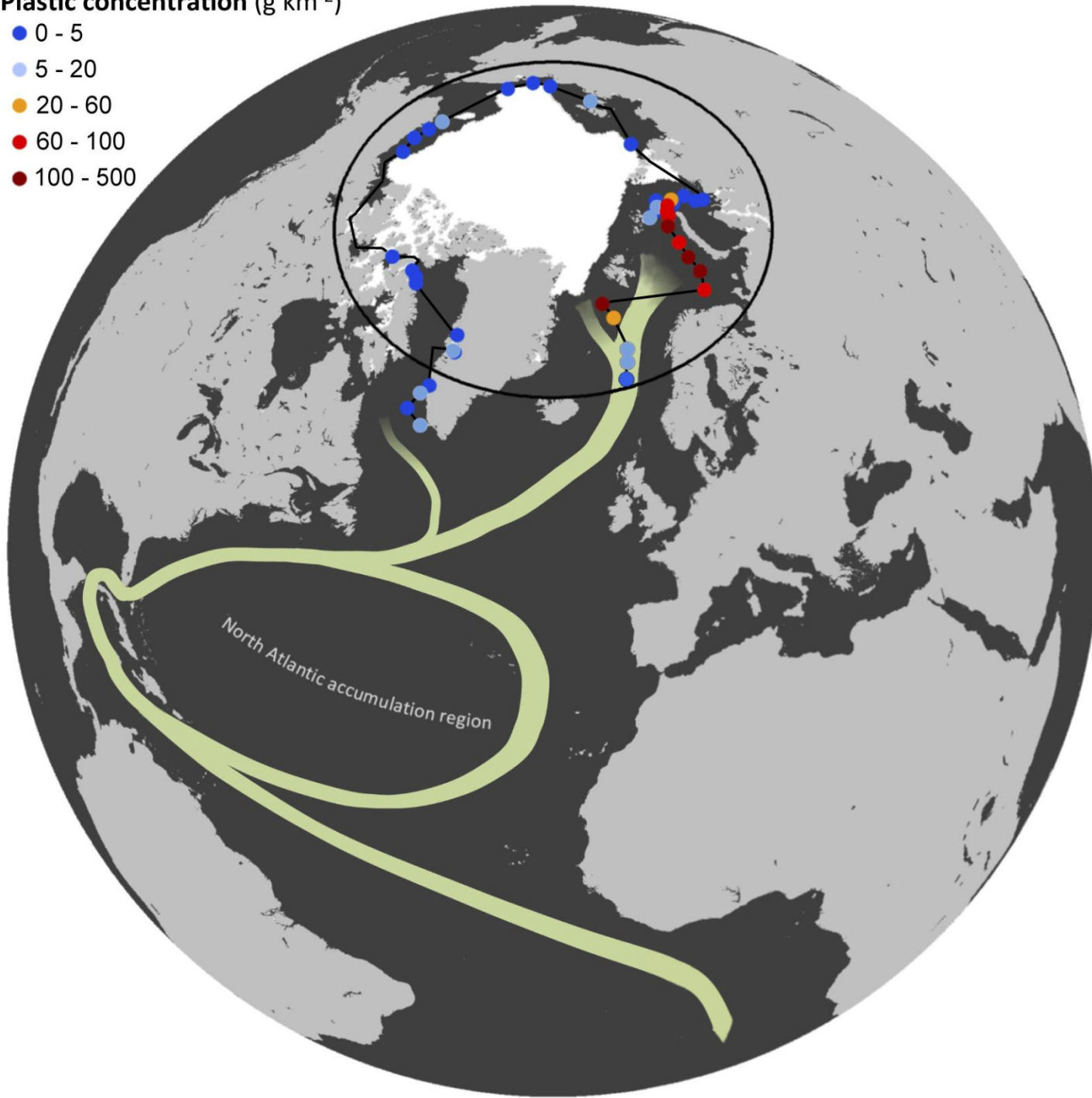
CÓZAR ET AL/PNAS 2014



The location and standardized (a) microplastic count and (b) microplastic mass of all surface trawl data used in this analysis, on a log10 scale. Standardization is done with respect to year of study, geographic location, and wind speed. The spatial term includes a discontinuity at the Americas to allow for differences between the Caribbean Sea and tropical Pacific Ocean. Compare to figure S1 for the raw, un-standardized data. (van Sebille et al., 2015)

Plastic concentration (g km^{-2})

- 0 - 5
- 5 - 20
- 20 - 60
- 60 - 100
- 100 - 500

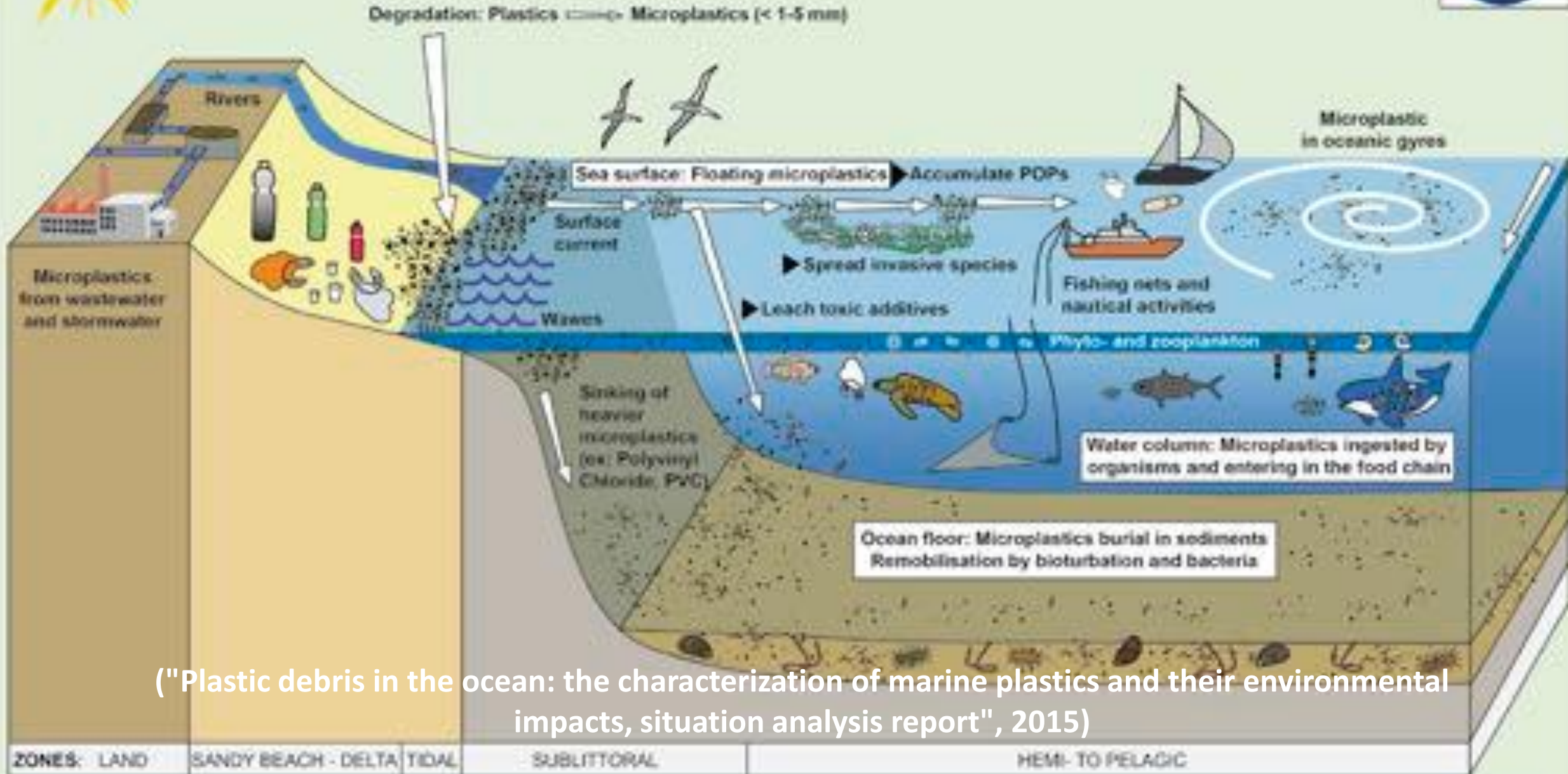


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Locations and plastic concentrations of the sites sampled. The white area shows the extension of the polar ice cap in August 2013, and green curves represent the North Atlantic Subtropical Ocean Gyres and the Global Thermohaline Circulation poleward branch. (Andres Cózar)



Microplastics in the oceans



("Plastic debris in the ocean: the characterization of marine plastics and their environmental impacts, situation analysis report", 2015)



PASSENGER
TRANSPORT



FREIGHT
TRANSPORT

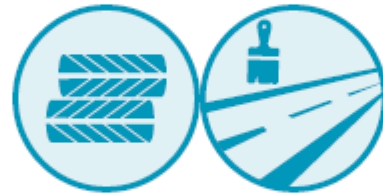
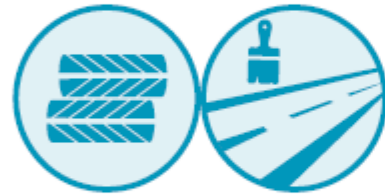


HOUSEHOLD
ACTIVITIES



COMMERCIAL
ACTIVITIES

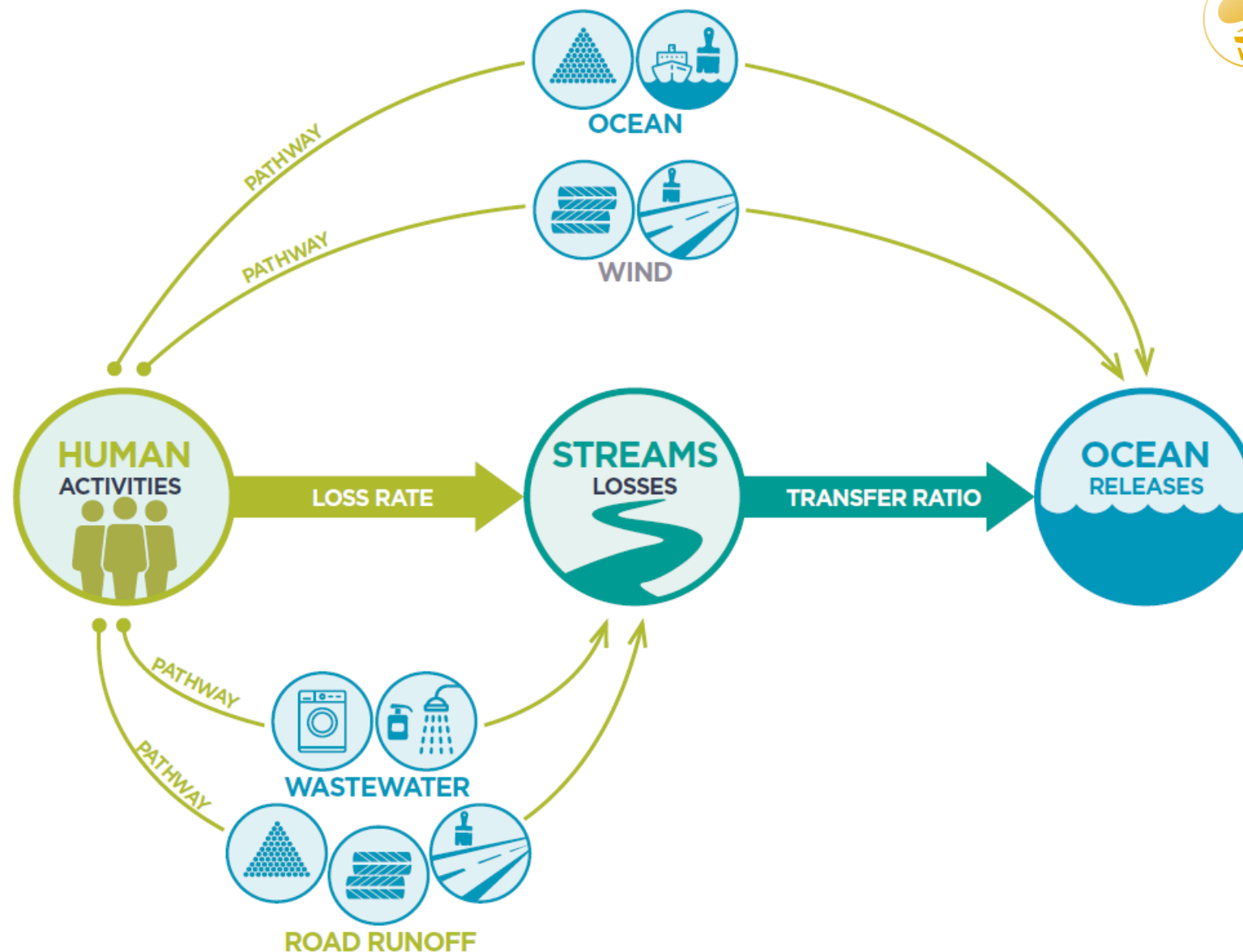
ACTIVITY ON LAND



ACTIVITY AT SEA



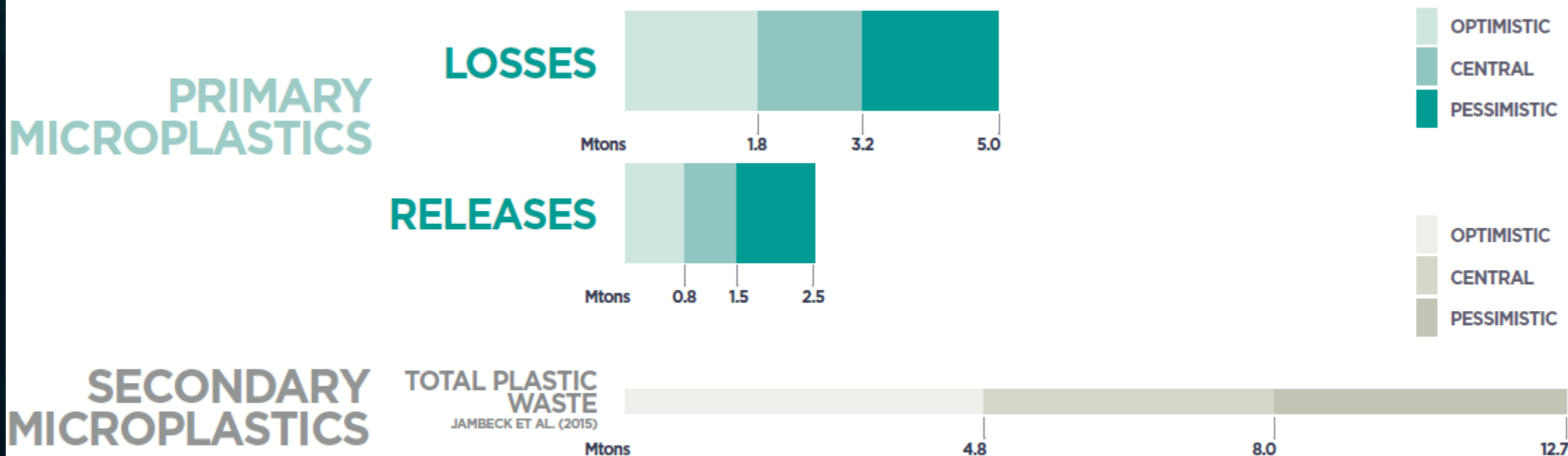
Main sources of primary microplastic (IUCN)



General description of the modelling of activities, losses and releases of primary microplastic (IUCN)

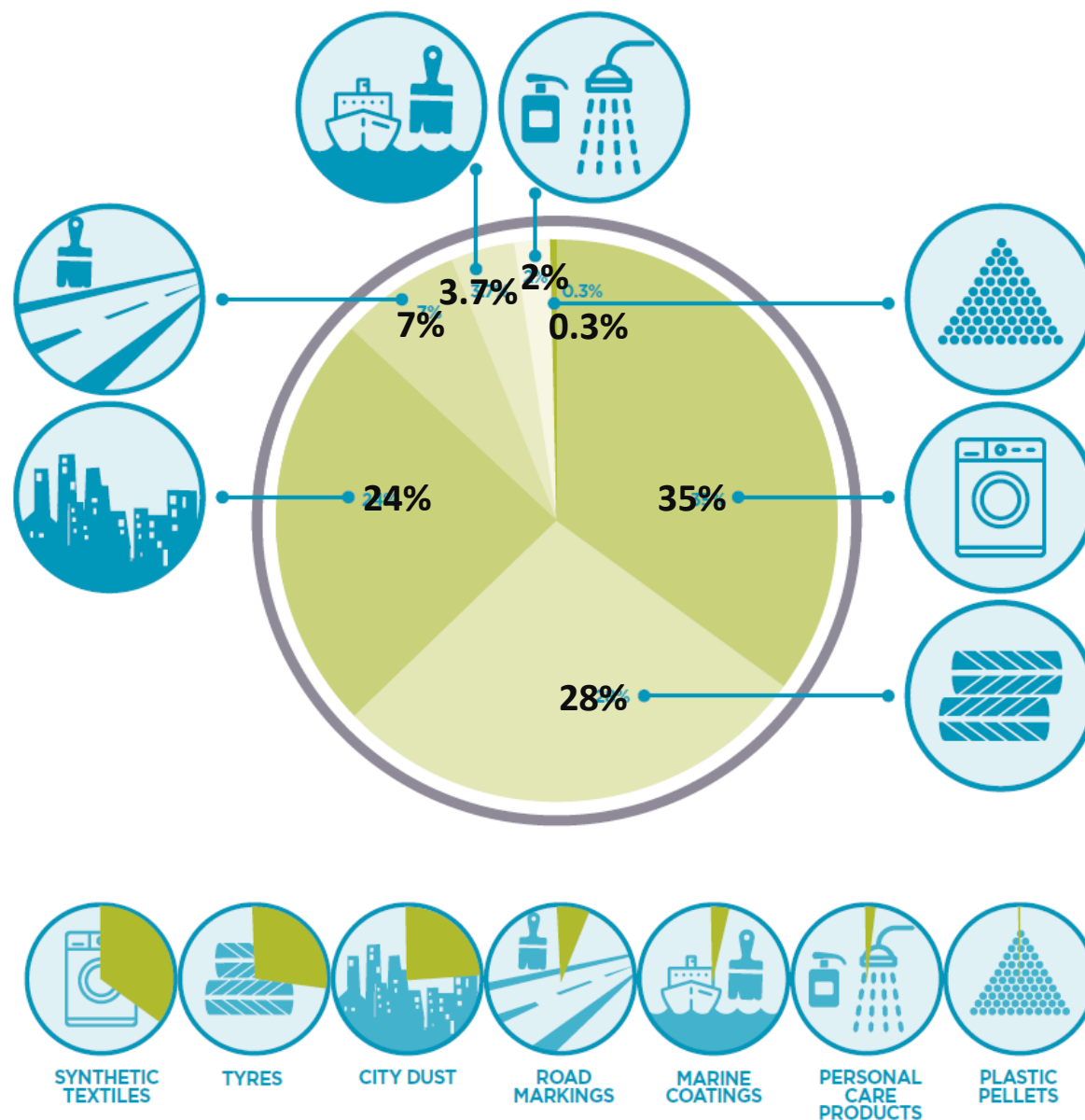


PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES (IN KTONS)



4 This value is the only one available but has not been scientifically validated. It should thus be taken with caution.

Global releases of microplastics to the world oceans (IUCN)



Global releases of microplastics to the world oceans (Boucher, & Friot, 2017)



Primary microplastic

These tiny plastic fragments broke off of larger items that had washed into the ocean.

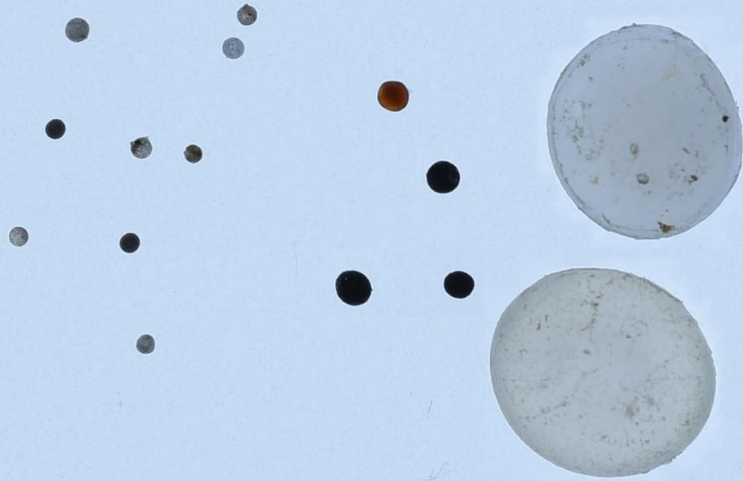
GIORA PROSKUROWSKI/SEA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION



Secondary microplastic

Granules and pellets
(颗粒) (弹丸)

2 mm



Rigid fragments

2 mm



Films

2 mm



Fishing lines

2 mm



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The different categories of microplastics found in the Arctic Ocean. (Andres Cózar)



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Plankton and microplastics.
(Anna Deniaud / Tara
Expeditions Foundation)

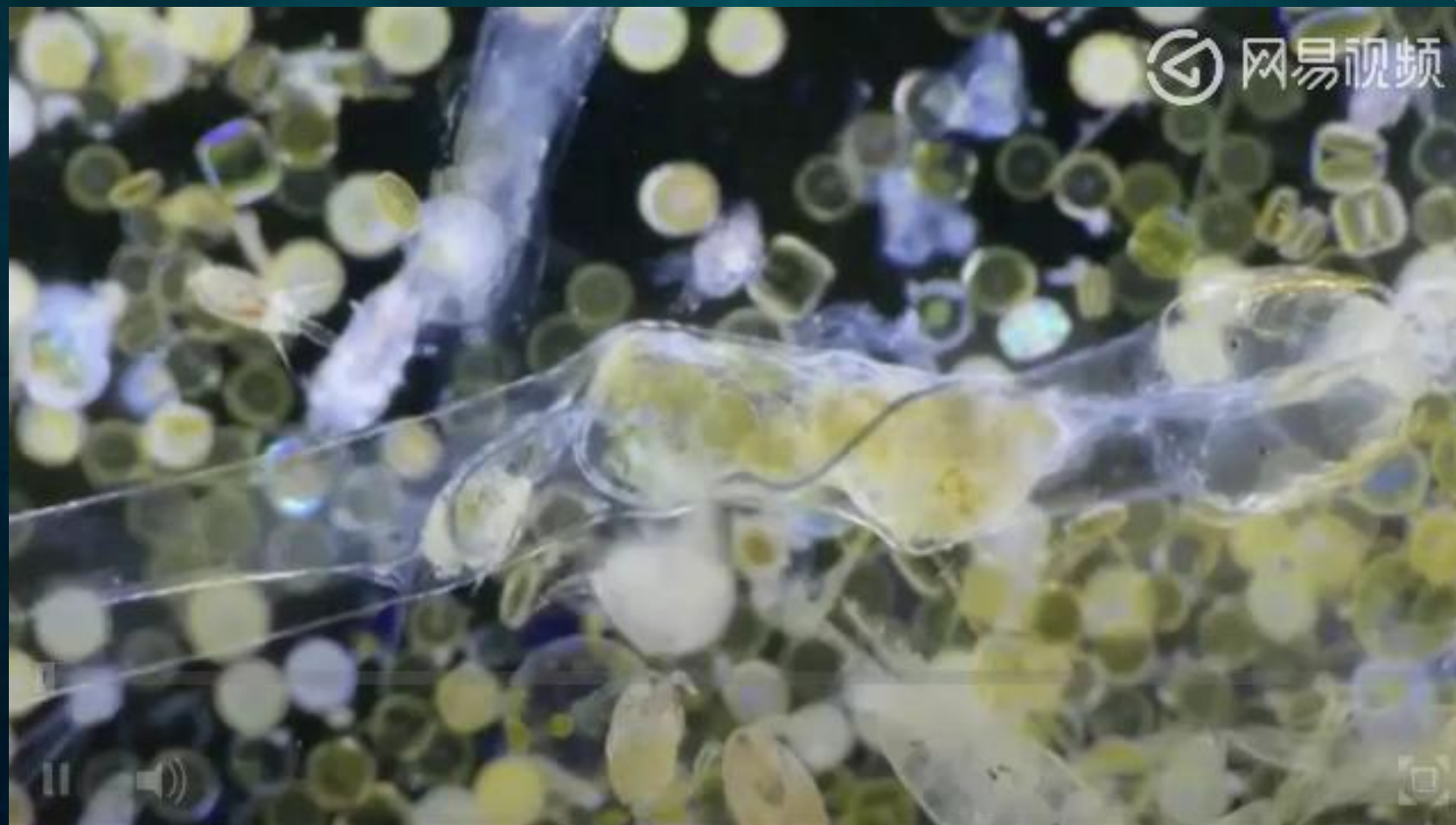




This image shows zooplankton that has swallowed polystyrene (PS) beads.

The beads glow green.

MATTHEW COLE/UNIVERSITY OF EXETER



Plankton and microplastics.
(Anna Deniaud / Tara
Expeditions Foundation)



Plastic Contaminates Table Salt in China

Supermarket products have tiny plastic particles, probably from ocean pollution attached to sea salt


By Sarah Everts, Chemical & Engineering News on October 29, 2015 3

Microplastic Pollution in Table Salts from China

Dongqi Yang,[†] Huahong Shi,^{*,†} Lan Li,[‡] Jiana Li,[†] Khalida Jabeen,[†] and Prabhu Kolandhasamy[†]

[†]State Key Laboratory of Estuarine and Coastal Research, East China Normal University, Shanghai 200062, China

[‡]Research Center for Analysis and Measurement, Donghua University, Shanghai 201620, China

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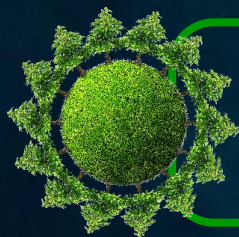
Supermarket products have tiny plastic particles, probably from ocean pollution attached to sea salt(Yang et al., 2015; Sarah Everts, 2017)



The three R's of the environment



Reuse



Reduce



Recycle





Plastic recycle machine



Injection



Extrusion



Shredder



Compression



(Precious Plastic)



Turn your plastic waste into new things

We need HELP to plastic recycling all over the world!

(Precious Plastic)



Thank you for listening



Q&A