



Project code: 2019-1-EL01-KA201-062914

Erasmus+ Call: 2019 - KA2 -





























3D printing technology aims students understanding maths and recycling procedure

Intellectual Output 4 (104) - Currícula for Microplastics



Curricula 2: Microplastics in the environment & marine litter







Presentation Structure



What is the problem?



What are the microplastics?



How microplastics are generated



Microplastics in the marine environment



Which are the types of microplastics?



Impacts of microplastics



Facts about microplastics



What can be done?

Marine environment Food & Health Climate change Tourism

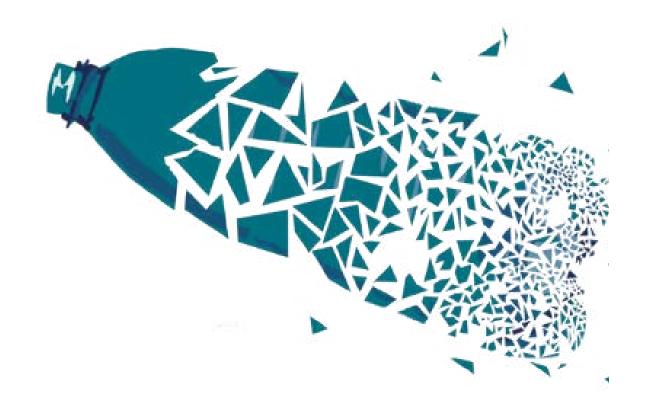
What is the problem?





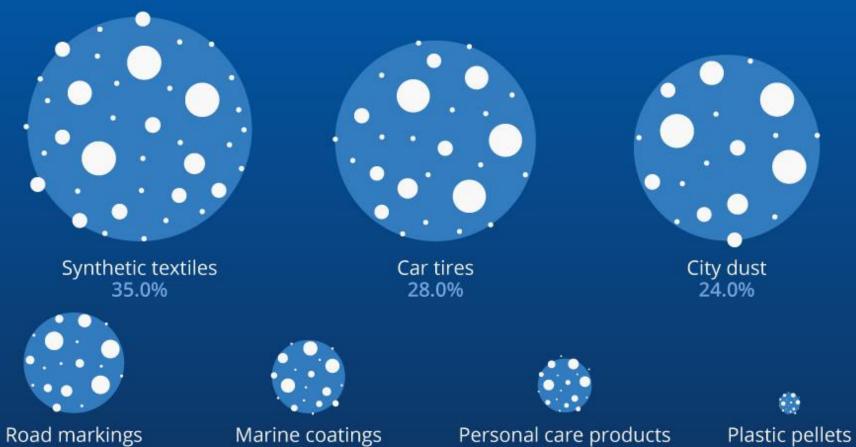
What are the microplastics?

The term microplastics generally refers to plastic particles between 0.33 mm and 5 mm in size. Microplastics can originate from a variety of sources including, microbeads from personal care products; fibers from synthetic clothing; preproduction pellets and powders; and fragments degraded from larger plastic products.



Where Do the Oceans' Microplastics Come From?

Distribution of sources of microplastics in the world's oceans



https://europeansting.com/ 2019/12/14/the-ocean-isteeming-with-microplastica-million-times-more-thanwe-thought-suggests-newresearch/

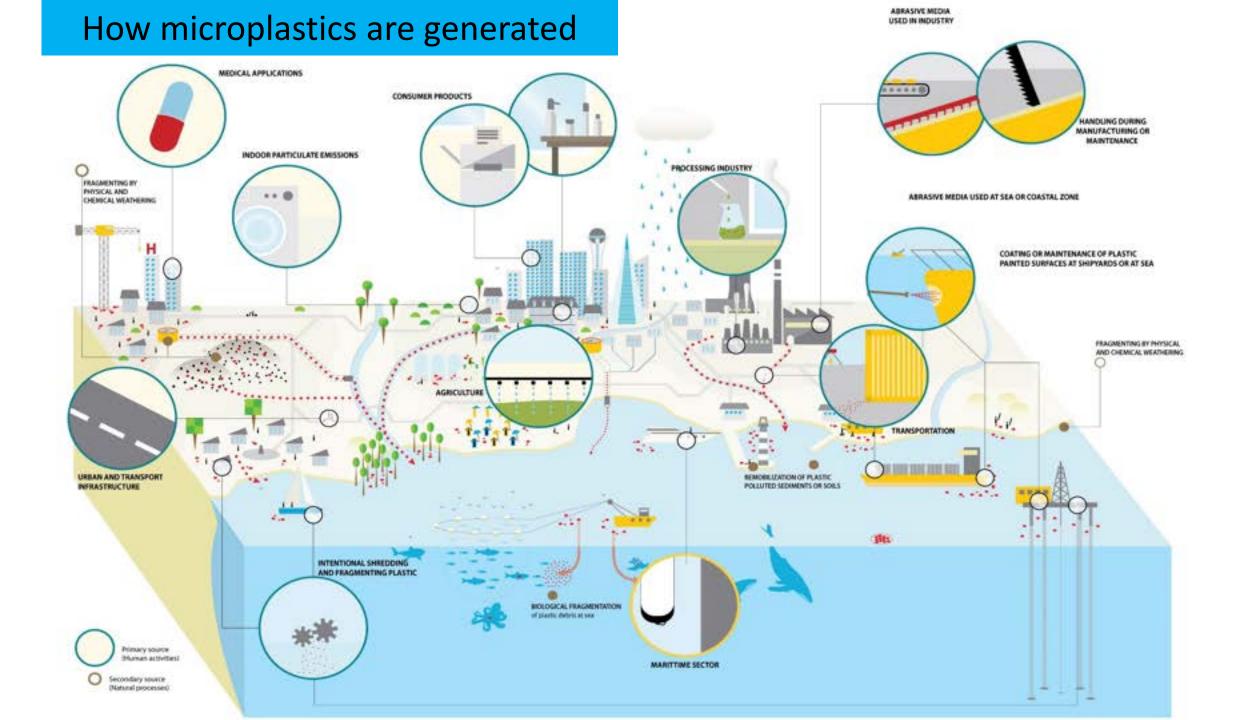


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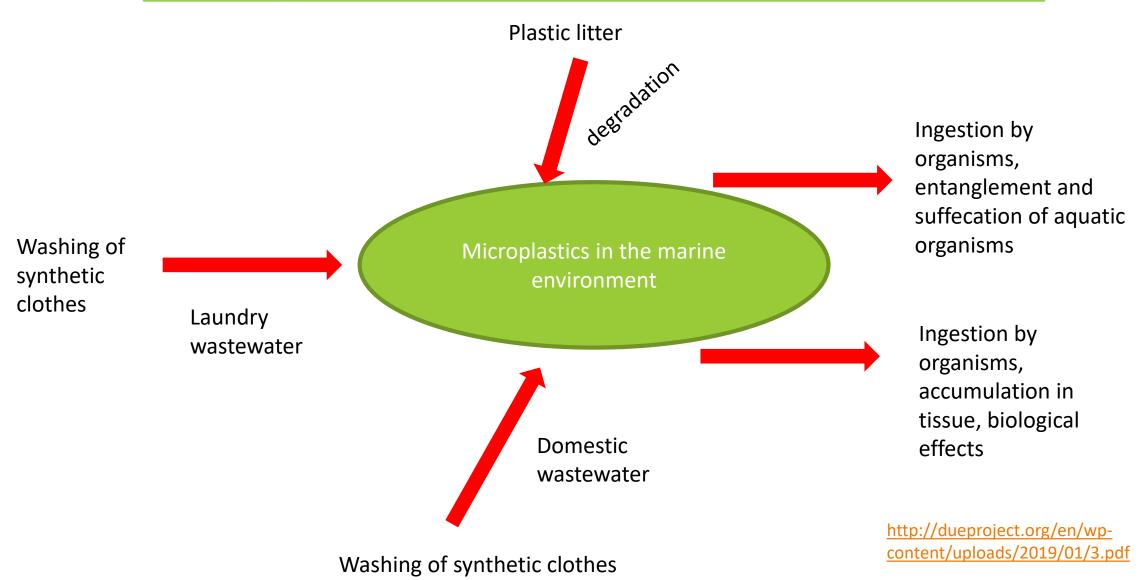


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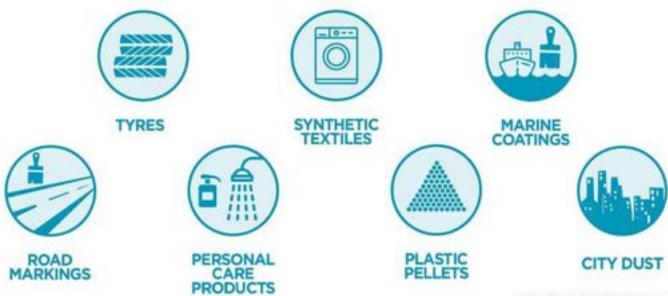
Microplastics in the marine environment



Which are the types of microplastics?

Primary microplastics are manufactured as microbeads, capsules, fibers or pellets. Examples include microbeads used in cosmetics and personal care products, industrial scrubbers used for abrasive blast cleaning, microfibers used in textiles, and virgin resin pellets used in plastic manufacturing processes.

Primary Microplastics - the main sources



Source: Primary microplastics in the oceans (UCN, 2017)

Which are the types of microplastics?

Secondary microplastics

are formed when larger pieces of plastic breaking down into smaller pieces. This occurs when plastic debris is exposed to sunlight and the plastic begins to weather and fragment







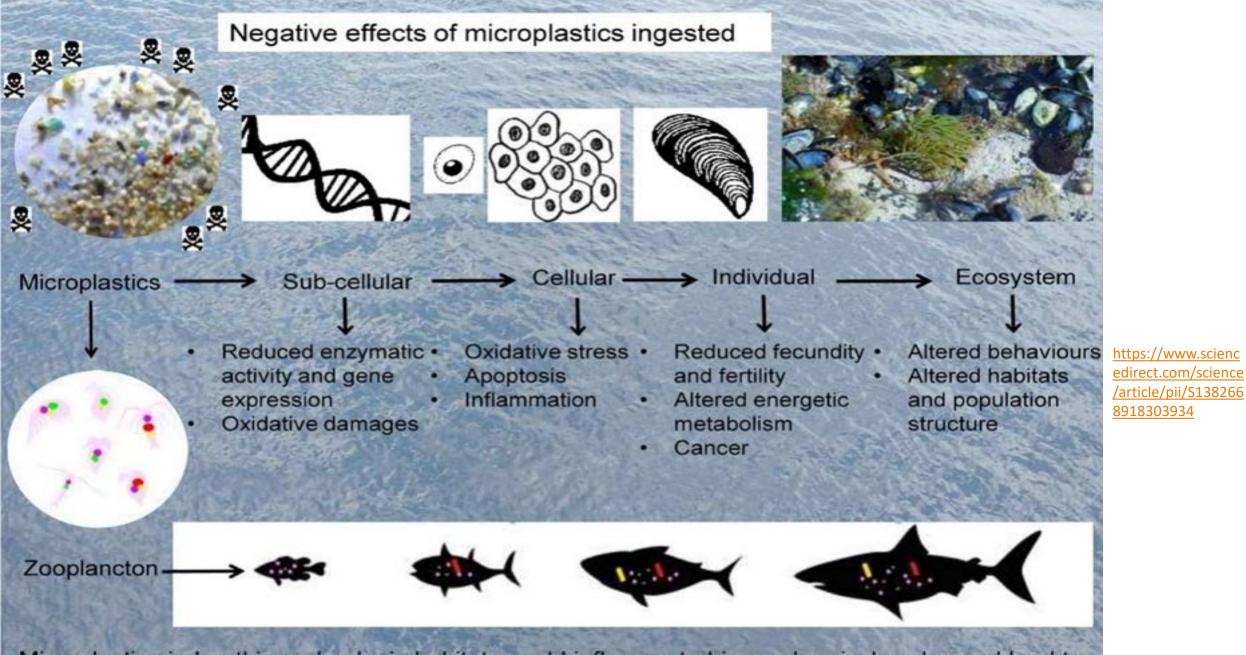
Marine Environment



Marine Biota Affected

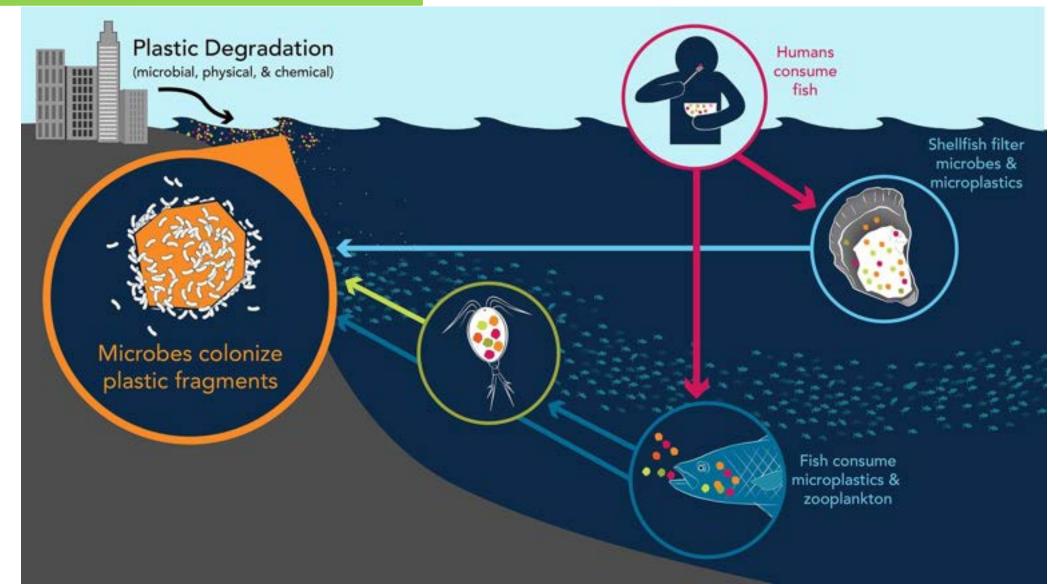
- Corals
- Phytoplanktons
- Zooplanktons
- Benthic organisms
- Fish
- Sea birds
- Large marine animals which includes whales, dolphins, seals and polar bears

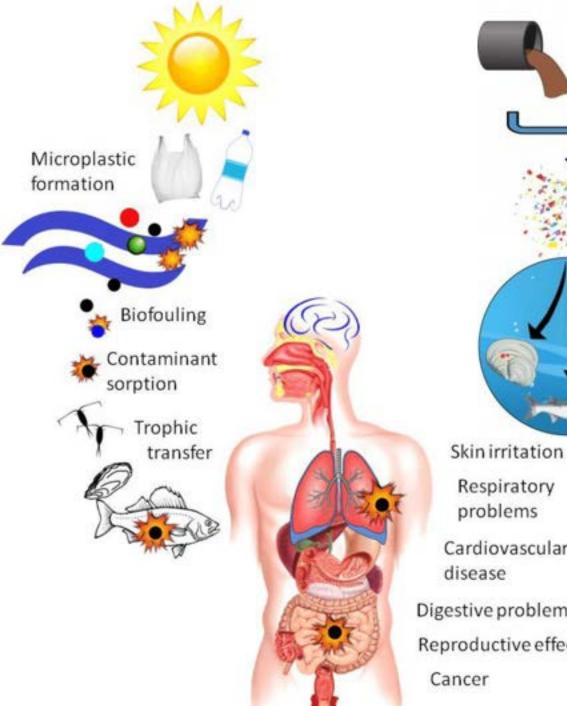
https://journals.openedition.org/factsreports/5257

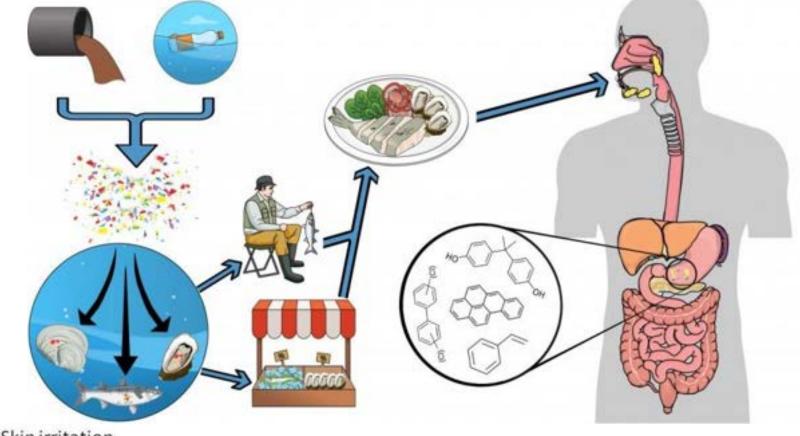


Microplastics in benthic and pelagic habitats could influence to biogeochemical cycles and lead to contamination of marine biotic and abiotic products with potential risks for humans health.

Food & Health







Cardiovascular

Digestive problems

Reproductive effects

https://www.bebee.com/producer/@gabriel-enrique-<u>de-la-torre-picho/microplastics-an-emerging-threat-</u> to-food-security-and-human-health

Tourism

Plastic waste degrades the aesthetic value of touristic destinations, leading to decreased tourism-related incomes and major economic costs related to the cleaning and maintenance of the sites.

https://geographical.co.uk/nature/oceans/item/2769-tourism-causes-ocean-plastic-rise



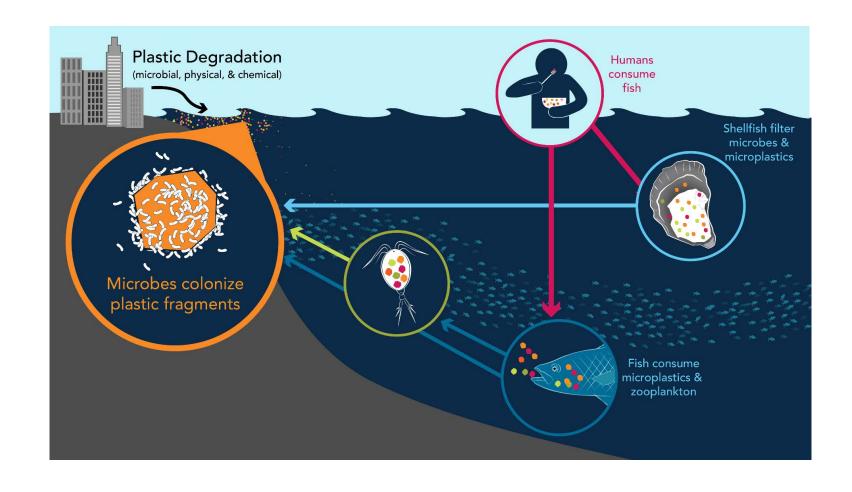
Facts About Microplastics

Each year, 8 million tons of plastics enter our oceans; that is equivalent to dumping a truckload of plastics into the ocean every minute.



Facts About Microplastics

Microplastics and the chemicals absorbed on their surface can contaminate the food chain, including seafood consumed by people



Facts About Microplastics

In 2015, the Federal Microbead-Free Waters Act has been embedded in the legislation. Law requires that companies should stop using tiny beads of plastic in personal care products, where they were used as abrasives, by July 2017. Microbeads are commonly used in facial cleansers, toothpaste, and cosmetics.



http://www.ecopartnersinc.com/2016/ 03/15/five-fast-facts-on-microplastics/

Facts About Microplastics

A fleece jacket sheds about 2,000 pieces of plastic per washing. Wastewater treatment plants do not have the ability to screen those tiny pieces, meaning they end up in both the discharged water and the sludge.



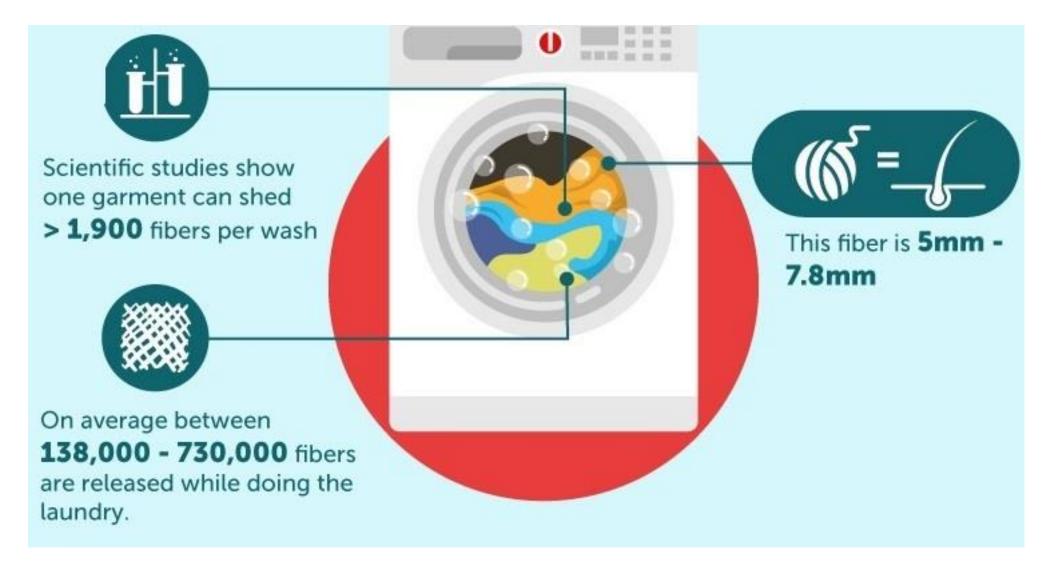
5 surprising things you are doing at home that contribute to the massive microplastic pollution!





1. Using garment and bed linen which are increasingly made of plastic

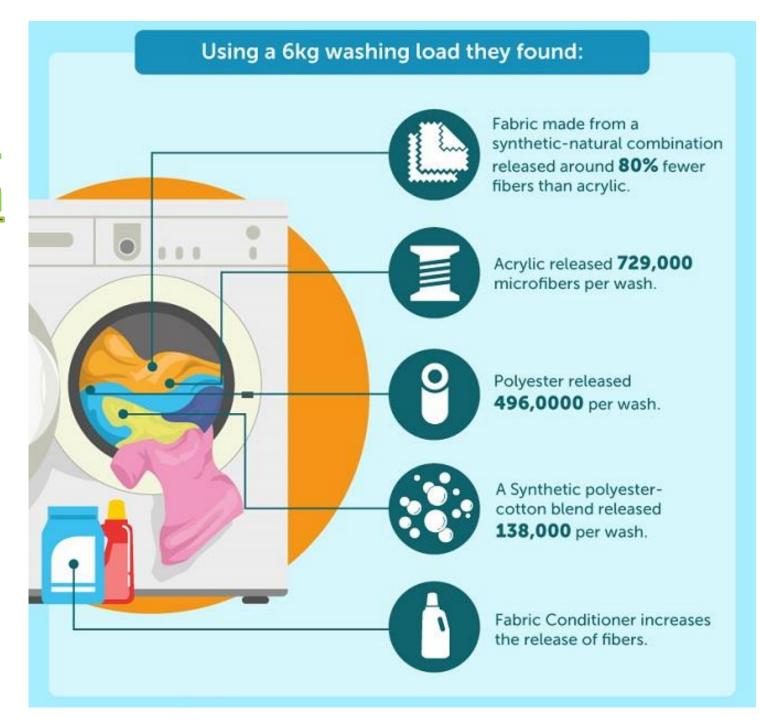
https://www.renonation.sg /5-surprising-things-youare-doing-at-home-thatcontribute-to-the-massivemicroplastic-pollution/





2. Using laundry, dishwasher pods and tablets which contain tons of microplastics

https://www.renonation.sg/5surprising-things-you-aredoing-at-home-thatcontribute-to-the-massivemicroplastic-pollution/





3. Using wet wipes for almost everything

https://www.renonation.sg/5surprising-things-you-aredoing-at-home-thatcontribute-to-the-massivemicroplastic-pollution/

Please do not Flush

Even though a product is small enough to be flushed, does not mean it should be. Flushing items that are not meant to be flushed, including those labeled "flushable" can lead to problems in the sewer pipes, at the wastewater treatment plant, and for the environment.















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4. Using tea bags

https://www.renonation.sg/5surprising-things-you-aredoing-at-home-thatcontribute-to-the-massivemicroplastic-pollution/

DO YOUR TEABAGS CONTAIN PLASTIC?

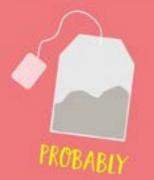


PRESSED TEABAGS
(CRIMPED EDGES):
20-30% plastic (polypropylene)
woven through the paper and
melted to seal the teabag shut.



SILKEN TEABAGS:

Made from plastic, not silk. Either fossil-fuel based plastic (nylon or PET) or plant-based plastic (PLA, often called cornstarch).



STRING-AND-TAG TEABAGS:

Closed by folding, secured by stitching / stapling rather than heat. Many brands use paper with plastic (polypropylene) fibres to add strength.

treadingmyownpath.com



5. Using Personal Care and Cosmetic Products (PCCPs) with microbeads

https://www.renonation.sg/5surprising-things-you-aredoing-at-home-thatcontribute-to-the-massivemicroplastic-pollution/







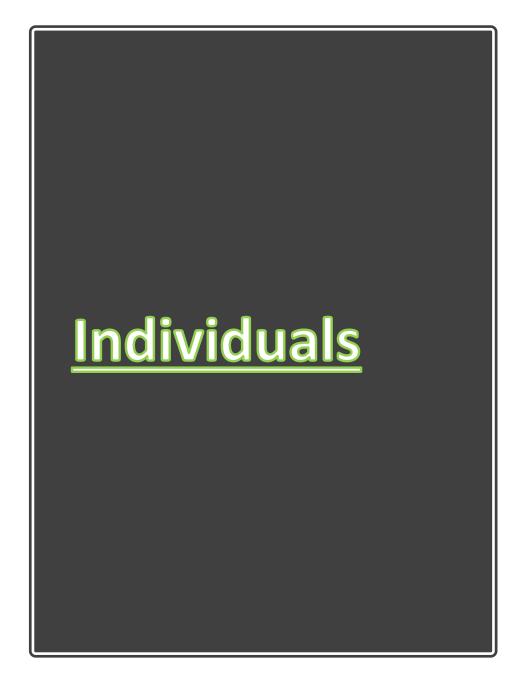
Government & Businesses



Many governments are about to publish legislation to ban the use of microplastics in personal care products in the very near future



Outdoor clothing manufacturers have been proactive, and are actually funding research into the rates of shedding of their clothing and evaluating new manufacturing methods that can reduce these losses.





Avoid

Avoid purchasing products with excess packaging, choose glass or metal drink containers over plastic



Avoid

Avoid disposable plastic bags and bring reusable bags with you; choose wool over synthetic garments



Sign up

Sign up to participate in a shoreline cleanup near you

Citizen participation

✓ Enable

✓ Engage



✓ Exemplify





References

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