Swimming against the plastic tide - are we helpless? Alison Melvin



Swimming against the plastic tide

Agenda:

Some facts, and myths, about plastics

A short quiz

Are we helpless?

- 10 ways to break the plastic habit
- Review existing local action
- Q&A / Discussion 'how do we mainstream action on plastic?'



In the UK: The waste generated per person each year already weighs more than four adult giant pandas



Only 8 percent of ALL plastic ever produced has been recycled ... even now only 15% is recycled globally. Nearly half all plastic is used for single-use items, which almost instantly become rubbish.

The (BIG) problem with plastic

It's a GROWING problem: global plastic consumption is set to double by 2034

Plastic use in PACKAGING is rising especially fast:

In **'business as usual',** plastic packaging will **quadruple** globally, by 2050.

In **'best-case-scenario**' (53% recycling, globally, by 2050), plastic packaging will **double** globally, by 2050.

Source: Greenpeace



The smaller the fragments, the more worrysome ...

Microplastics - any plastic fragment under 5 mm long.

Primary - pieces under 5 mm **before** entering the environment, e.g. vehicle tyre dust, fibres from clothing, toothpaste microbeads, 'nurdles' (plastic pellets).

Secondary - larger plastic products break down after entering the environment, e.g. plastic bags & bottles.

Nanoplastics – fragments under 1 µm (i.e. 1000 nm).

Little is known of their health effects in living organisms (including humans). Can cross cellular membranes and affect cell function.

Accumulate in various organs e.g. gall bladder, pancreas, brain.



Dec 2020: first time microplastic particles found in the placentas of unborn babies

Cost #1: environmental catastrophe

Many bird and animal populations are collapsing to the point of extinction due to plastic:

Albatrosses Live for over 50 years Mate for life Are devoted parents. Their chicks are starving to death because their stomachs are full of plastic.

Fish Actively prefer polystyrene particles to plankton.

Marine plants are suffocating in the plastic soup:

They produce 70% of the world's oxygen. If the plants go, the oxygen goes too.



Cost #2: Plastic is climate change's 'evil twin'

The plastic industry is 2nd biggest, fastest-growing, source of industrial greenhouse gas emissions.

One in ten barrels of oil used to create new plastic. 4% of all global carbon emissions is due to plastics more than aviation.

Incineration of plastic is creating massive CO_2 emissions. **Big oil needs the profitable plastic packaging sector** to sell what is now excess fuel.



Cost #3: Damage to human health

Surprisingly little is known about the health effects of plastic, particularly microplastics.

What is known:

Plastics e.g. Bisphenol A (BPA) **cause endocrine disruption** connected with low fertility, language development disorders, cancer, obesity, ADHD.

Styrene (in polystyrene & styrofoam) - a carcinogen; toxic to the brain and nervous system. It's one of the most commonly littered items, and there's no market for recycling it.

Plastics absorb toxic chemicals (e.g. PCBs, DDTs). Toxins accumulate in seawater and become more powerful as they go up the food chain.

Emissions from incinerating plastics - heavy metals, dioxins, No_x and particulates that cause air pollution and clusters of cancer mortalities.

PFOA (Teflon) – 'the forever chemical'







Cost #4: Financial burdens for consumers & taxpayers

Producers currently only pay 10% of costs of dealing with their packaging waste. Taxpayers, via council charges, pay 90%.

Extended Producer Responsibility scheme plans to make producers pay 100% of disposal costs, but this doesn't come in until 2023, at the earliest.

'Un-flushables' create higher water bills: water companies spend £88 million per year unblocking drains & sewers, caused by plastic wet wipes & period products put down the loo.

Coastal litter: costly for businesses reliant on coastal tourism.

Cost #5: Eco-anxiety

Despair, grief, anxiety, stress, depression ...

- as we notice the environmental changes and the rapid loss of species and natural environments.
- we can see this 'miracle material' is turning on its maker.
- we know we're creating nightmares for future generations.

When the bath's overflowing, we need to turn off the tap, rather than to improve our mopping.

Lego keeps appearing on a Cornish beach – the container washed overboard in 1997.

The pandemic has supercharged the amount of plastic we use – not just PPE, but product packaging too.





Separating Plastic Fact from Plastic Fiction

Myth #1: We can recycle our way out of this? No!

Plastic can be DOWNcycled, not REcycled Few plastics can be recycled back to original item (water bottles). Every time plastic is 'recycled', its value reduces. Few options to recycle fleeces or recycled plastic furniture.

Recycling is uneconomic vs. cheap new plastic The economics simply don't work.

Many packages are simply not recyclable





Myth #2: UK supermarkets are reducing plastic use. No!

7 out 10 UK top supermarkets <u>increasing</u> their plastic footprints despite public commitments to <u>cut</u> use

Total UK supermarket plastic use c. 900,000 tonnes p.a. (Up 12% from 2018 to 2019) Top 8 UK supermarkets pump out c. 58.3bn pieces of plastic p.a.

Supermarkets aren't forcing their suppliers to act

Big brands suppliers are driving the rise in plastic.

'Progress' has stalled during the pandemic, a year when supermarkets have made bumper profits

UK supermarkets pay LOWEST in Europe for collecting/ recycling plastic waste UK: pay average of £18 per tonne towards recycling. Other European countries: retailers pay up to £133 per tonne.



Myth #3: "the UK's leading the way" (the problem's those other countries not pulling their weight ...) No.

England's way behind international leaders on household waste recycling. And in other ways:

Bottle deposit schemes: Norway (1970s), Iceland (1989), Denmark (2002)

Reverse vending machines: Germany (2003).

Plastic free supermarket aisles: Netherlands (2018).

Complete plastic bag bans: Rwanda (2008); France & Kenya (2017).

Banned all single-use takeaway plastic plates, cups, cutlery: France (2020) disposable products must be compostable in <u>domestic</u> composters.

Complete ban on expanded polystyrene: Zimbabwe (2017) fines up to \$500.



Waste imperialism

UK still exporting plastic waste for 'recycling'

- 2017 China stopped imports plastic waste
- UK waste now \rightarrow Malaysia, Turkey, Indonesia.



Childminding while waste-processing in Bangladesh

+ Sachets sold by UK corporates (Unilever etc) to Africa and Asia



Myth #4: 'Waste to energy' is a good idea, because the Scandinavians do it? No!

Burning waste is worse than burning coal. Each tonne of waste incinerated generates one tonne of CO₂ Very expensive way to generate power. Toxic emissions (dioxins, furans, particulates, NOx, heavy metals.) Fly-ash dust and fly-ash disposal are problems.

Incineration discourages overall waste reduction efforts. Strong correlation between high incineration and low recycling rates. What's burnt often isn't 'residual' waste; collected recycling is incinerated.

Scandinavians call their waste incineration 'crazy': why copy them?

Sweden & Denmark now painfully changing approach, to meet net zero.

NO WEY INCINERATOR: 15 February is deadline for further objections to the proposed ALTON incinerator. Follow: <u>https://www.noweyincinerator.com/</u>



UK is currently building >100 incinerators.



Myth #5: We can just scoop the plastic out of the sea No!

Sadly, this would be impossible:

- Only 1% of marine litter floats; vast majority sinks to the sea floor.
- 'Great Pacific Garbage Patch' is only one of 5+ plastic gyres each major ocean has one; each **doubling in size every 10 years.**
- In international waters, who would pay?
- It would take 67 ships one year to clean up 1% of the *floating* debris of just the Great Pacific Garbage Patch.
- We need action to stop ocean pollution worsening. And we still need to deal with airborne microplastics!





Quiz There are 10 questions ...



What's the world's most common type of litter that contains plastic?



Question (2)

In Kenya, what's the penalty for using/producing/selling a plastic bag?

- a) \$38 on-the-spot fine, or 10 hours of community service.
- b) \$3,000 fine, or one month in jail.
- c) \$38,000 fine, or 4 years in jail.





Name <u>one of the nations ranked amongst the top 10 in the world</u> for recycling (using the latest figures from Eunomia)





What does the Green Dot symbol mean?

(a) The packaging is made from previously-used plastics that have been recycled in Europe

(b) The empty package can be recycled in any UK council's kerbside recycling scheme

(c) The producer has paid a fee that contributes to European package recycling





The kerbside recycling rates achieved by each of England's 345 councils are ranked in a league table each year. Where did East Hampshire District Council rank in the latest table? (a) 72nd out of 345

(b) 172nd out of 345 (c). 272nd out of 345





What is the name of Alton's new zero waste shop, which opened last November?



Question (7)

The UK introduced plastic £5 notes in September 2015, to make banknotes more durable. Why was this new banknote controversial?





Question (8)

Vehicle tyres and synthetic clothing are the two leading contributors to microplastic pollution from UK households.

Which of these items generates higher annual tonnages of microplastic waste?

(a) Vehicle tyres(b) Washing synthetic clothing







In 2019, it was discovered that 96% of the UK's tea bags contained nonbiodegradable polypropylene fibres (to allow them to be heat-sealed). The three leading UK brands have all taken steps to go plastic-free.

Which of the three leading teabag brands was the first to become completely plastic free?

- a) Yorkshire Tea
- b) PG Tips
- c) Tetley





Most medical PPE is made from plastic materials.

What type of plastic are respirators and surgical masks like the N95 (pictured) most commonly made from? (To score one point)

What's the recycling symbol number for this type of plastic? (for second point)





How did you do?

Question (1)

The world's most common type of litter that contains plastic is the cigarette butt

Cigarette butts contain cellulose acetate (the plastic that's used to make sunglasses, textiles and photographic film). An estimated 4.5 trillion cigarette butts are littered around the world each year.

(2 points for the correct answer)





The answer is (c):

In Kenya, the penalty for using/producing/selling a plastic bag is 4 years in jail or \$38,000 fine.

(2 points for the correct answer)



Question (3)

You were asked to name a country that're in the top 10 in the world for recycling

Give yourself two points if you named ANY of nations below:

 #1 Germany 66%
 #6 The Netherlands 56%

 #2 Wales 64%
 #7 Austria 55%

 #3 Singapore 61%
 #8 Slovenia 54%

 #4 South Korea 59%
 #9 Belgium 54%

 #5 Taiwan 58%
 #10 Switzerland 63%



#15 Scotland 44%

(You can have one point if you chose Scotland, because it came 15^{th)}





The answer is (c):

The Green Dot symbol means the producer has made a financial contribution towards the recovery and recycling of packaging in Europe – the fee's only about £300.

It does not mean that the packaging can be recycled or has been recycled.

(2 points for the correct answer)

Question (5)

The answer is (c):

Kerbside recycling rates achieved in 2018-19 by East Hampshire District Council ranked 272nd out of 345 in the English league table



(2 points for the correct answer)



The name of Alton's brilliant new zero waste shop, that opened in November, is FillUp Alton. (Score 2 points)



'Village Green' in Herriard



Question (7)

The new plastic £5 note was controversial because it contains tallow, a waxy substance made from animal fat. This sparked outrage among vegans, vegetarians, Hindus, Sikhs and Jains.

(2 points for the correct answer)



We'll also accept the answer that drug users complained the stronger plastic notes left them with cut noses after snorting cocaine through rolled-up notes, an injury known as 'getting Winstoned'.




The answer is (a):

Vehicle tyres generate the higher tonnage of microplastic waste from UK households. UK tyre tread abrasion generates 68,000 tonnes of microplastics per year

Washing synthetic clothing generates 2,300 - 5,900 tonnes of microfibres annually in UK.

(2 points for the correct answer)

Question (9)

The first of the UK's three leading teabag brands to become completely plastic free was:



b) PG Tips

Plastic used in teabags:

- Plastic glue to seal paper tea bags
- Plastic in the teabag fabric itself, which sheds microfibres in hot water
- Plastic outer-wrap packaging.

Question (10)



Medical respirators and surgical masks like the 'N95' pictured are most commonly made from polypropylene. One point if you got this right.



Give yourself a second point is you knew the recycling symbol number for polypropylene is 5 (which isn't recyclable).

How did you do?



If you got all 10 questions right you'll have scored 20 points.

How has everyone done?

Well done!



How do we break the habit?

David Attenborough on solving plastic pollution: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aTcMPy6L88E



It's clear we need DRASTIC action and SYSTEMIC CHANGE

- 3 ingredients for Systemic Change: Government policy Investment in the Circular Economy Shifting cultural norms.
- It can be difficult to know where to start ... here are some suggestions ...



What can we do? (1): Join forces with others

Approaching this planetary issue as one person is a recipe for disillusionment.

The myriad plastic action groups must find a common voice.

Zoom makes collaboration easier.

ACAN plastic group active; XR Farnham Plastics Group re-forming. LinkedIn groups e.g. Single Use Plastic Knowledge Exchange.

> Join in and stay in touch: It's more fun to collaborate!



What can we do? (2) Step out of the shop-spend-consume cycle

Change what we buy – one item at a time

BUY Less; WASTE less; REPAIR things Overwhelming choice of 'greener' products Help ACAN to a Green 'Purchasing Alternatives Directory'

Reuse is better than recycling

SWITCH to Re-Useables and Re-fillables Support FillUp Alton and zero waste options

Recycling is better than landfill/incineration BOYCOTT Un-recyclables, such as Wipes

Don't be discouraged: every inch forward helps shift the cultural norm



Watch TED Talk: 'Think Twice Before Buying' by Lucía González Schuett <u>https://youtu.be/HGQg_nVPEq8</u>



What can we do? (3) Mainstream new solutions for lower consumption lifestyles

Need to mainstream approaches – the idea of the '15 minute city' is useful: Develop Community Hubs Expand local options for repair/freecycling (Swishing, Never-Buy-Another-Welly) Community approaches needed e.g. for (scattered) Terracycle Hard-to-Recycle schemes (contact lenses, toothpaste tubes, pens, baby-food pouches ...)

Let's plan now, and spring into action after lockdowns



What can we do? (4) Influence local all organisations to cut their plastic use

Collaborate with local businesses and schools

BEN & ACAN seeking 'Plastic Pledges' as part of getting 'Plastic Free Community' status Encouraging local schools to go for 'plastic free' status.

Change your own workplace

Conduct a simple plastic audit at your workplace or school.

Lobby producers and supermarkets:

Lobby the most polluting plastic producers (Coca Cola, Pepsico, Nestle) 'Mass Unwraps' at your supermarket (lockdowns permitting) – good opportunities to tell people about local plastic reduction activities.



What can we do? (5) Lobby councils to improve waste performance

Recycling performance is poor <u>across</u> Hampshire, not only in East Hampshire - need to influence HCC:

- Local investment in **waste-sorting infrastructure** has stalled.
- Hampshire prefers **incineration**, not 3rd world exports.
- But is incineration consistent with Climate Emergency?

We need some fresh thinking!

Need to move towards a **Circular Economy**. **Innovative Waste Reprocessing Facilities** are needed: e.g. Project Lodestar combines mechanical and chemical recycling in a single facility.

Let's stimulate dialogue with EHDC's waste team ...

345 English Councils	EHDC	Waverley
Rank in League Table	272 nd	44 th
Household		
waste recycled	34.3%	54.6%
Source: https://www.letsrecycle.com		

	East Hampshire District Council	Waverley Borough Council
Paper and Cardboard	All dry paper and cardboard, excluding TetraPak cartons.	All dry paper and cardboard, including TetraPak cartons.
Metals	Metal tins, cans & aerosols; no aluminium foil.	Metal tins, cans & aerosols, plus aluminium foil.
Plastics	Plastic bottles, including detergent bottles – without lids. No plastic pots, tubs or trays.	Plastic bottles, including detergent bottles - lids on. Plastic pots, tubs and trays, e.g. yoghurt pots, takeaway trays, ice cream tubs.
Glass	Collected monthly.	Collected fortnightly. Lids on.
Food Waste	Not collected.	Collected weekly.

What can we do? (6) Recycling: be clear exactly what IS recyclable



DON'T BE FOOLED: Green Dot symbol DOESN'T mean item is recyclable.

'Compostable'?? Not necessarily in garden bins! We need local industrial composting facilities.



Help ACAN to create a local 'Green Disposal Directory ONLY the 3Ps (pee, paper & poo) down the loo! DON'T contaminate your recycling bin GO BEYOND COUNCIL COLLECTIONS - potato bags, etc can be recycled at larger supermarkets

What can we do? (7) Take action on litter

Join Philippa on ACAN's fortnightly plastic patrols in Alton fresh air and community spirit, to make a difference to your local area.

Join 'Surfers Against Sewage' beach / river cleans.

Or organise your own. Joggers, go 'plogging'!





What can we do? (8) Support 'No Wey Incinerator' against 'Waste to Energy'

Veolia wants to replace its current Alton Waste Sorting Centre with a huge Waste to Energy Incinerator.

NO WEY INCINERATOR is opposing this.

Look out for updates on website https://www.noweyincinerator.com/ 15 February is the deadline to re-affirm objections to the proposed incinerator, following new information submitted by Veolia.



What can we do? (9): Keep well informed

You need to be well informed to do the right thing; and to persuade others!

Subscribe to ACAN and BEN newsletters

Follow @ecoem2020 on Instagram

Listen to ... TED Countdown talks; City-to-Sea, Surfers v. Sewage, 'Unearthed' and many more. Join <u>Single Use Plastic Knowledge Exchange | Groups | LinkedIn</u> Share your information with ACAN, for its website library.

Join a supermarket packaging 'teach-in' with Colin (when lockdowns allow).



What can we do? (10): Be persistent!

Shifting cultural norms requires persistence

- Keep telling manufacturers, politicians, councils, supermarkets that solving the plastic problem really <u>matters</u>.
- Keep talking to friends and family.
- Elect officials who will stand behind eco-friendly initiatives.
- Keep taking personal action (just don't accept all the blame!)

P ersist U ntil S omething H appens

Existing local 2021 plastic plans (ACAN, XR Farnham, Binsted Eco Network)

- 1. Collaborate. Grow our 'Action on Plastic' groups and networks.
- 2. Step away from 'shop-spend-consume' Help create ACAN's 'Purchasing Alternatives Directory'
- 3. Mainstream lower consumption lifestyles. Community Hubs, Repair Cafes, Freecycling, Terracycle collection points.
- 4. Lobby councils for better waste performance. Dialogue with EHDC waste team.
- 5. Be clear what's recyclable, and where. Help create ACAN's 'Green Disposal Directory'
- 6. 'Plastic Free Communities' status. Help BEN & ACAN secure Plastic Pledges from businesses & schools.
- 7. Action on litter. Join ACAN's plastic patrols.
- 8. No Wey Incinerator. 15 Feb to re-affirm objections to Veolia proposal.
- 9. Keep well informed. Subscribe to ACAN/BEN newsletters, read, join supermarket 'teach-ins', Share info!

10. Be persistent!

DISCUSSION: How do we build - and mainstream - action on plastic?

Contacts

ACAN altonclimatenetwork@gmail.com

Binsted Eco Network binstedeconetwork@gmail.com

XR Farnham info@xrfarnham.org



Thanks for joining us tonight



"Can I really make a difference?" Said 7,6 billion people



What can we do? Further inspiration and information



Single Use Plastic Knowledge Exchange | Groups | LinkedIn: new group, links to GoogleDocs list of useful information about single use plastic.

