



**DEAF  
CLIMATE  
ACTION**

**Module 3**

# **Plastic waste in the oceans**

## **Microplastics**



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# Program

## Morning Session (9:00-12:00)

- Knowledge
- Intro- Video
- Plastic waste in the oceans
- Microplastics - What is it?
- Action- Quiz

## Afternoon Session (13:00 – 16:00)

- Action- project work
- Feedback



# Learning objectives

<b>Critical Thinking</b>	Analyze how overuse of water resources contributes to environmental depletion and Earth Overshoot Day.
<b>Joint action</b>	Work in teams to develop an action plan to reduce water use at school or in the community.
<b>Own actions</b>	Identify personal water-saving measures, such as shorter showers or collecting rainwater.
<b>Sustainability</b>	Develop regional policies for sustainable water management and conservation.
<b>Political action</b>	Investigate how national and international policies can protect water resources.



# Intro- - Explanation

Videos

- Earth Overshoot Day
- Climate Change
- 3R**
- Microplastics**
- Fast Fashion
- Energy Saving
- Environmental Health
- European Green Deal
- Disasters
- Protection of water

Wat zijn microplastics? A

**MICROPLASTICS**

0:09 / 1:47

Hoe kunnen we microplastics aanpakken? B

**Oud** **Nieuw**

YouTube



# Plastic waste in the oceans





## PLASTIC WASTE: 60 SHIPS FULL EVERY YEAR



Over 12 million tons of plastic are dumped into the oceans every year.



1 ton of plastic could be:  
• **33,000 plastic bottles**



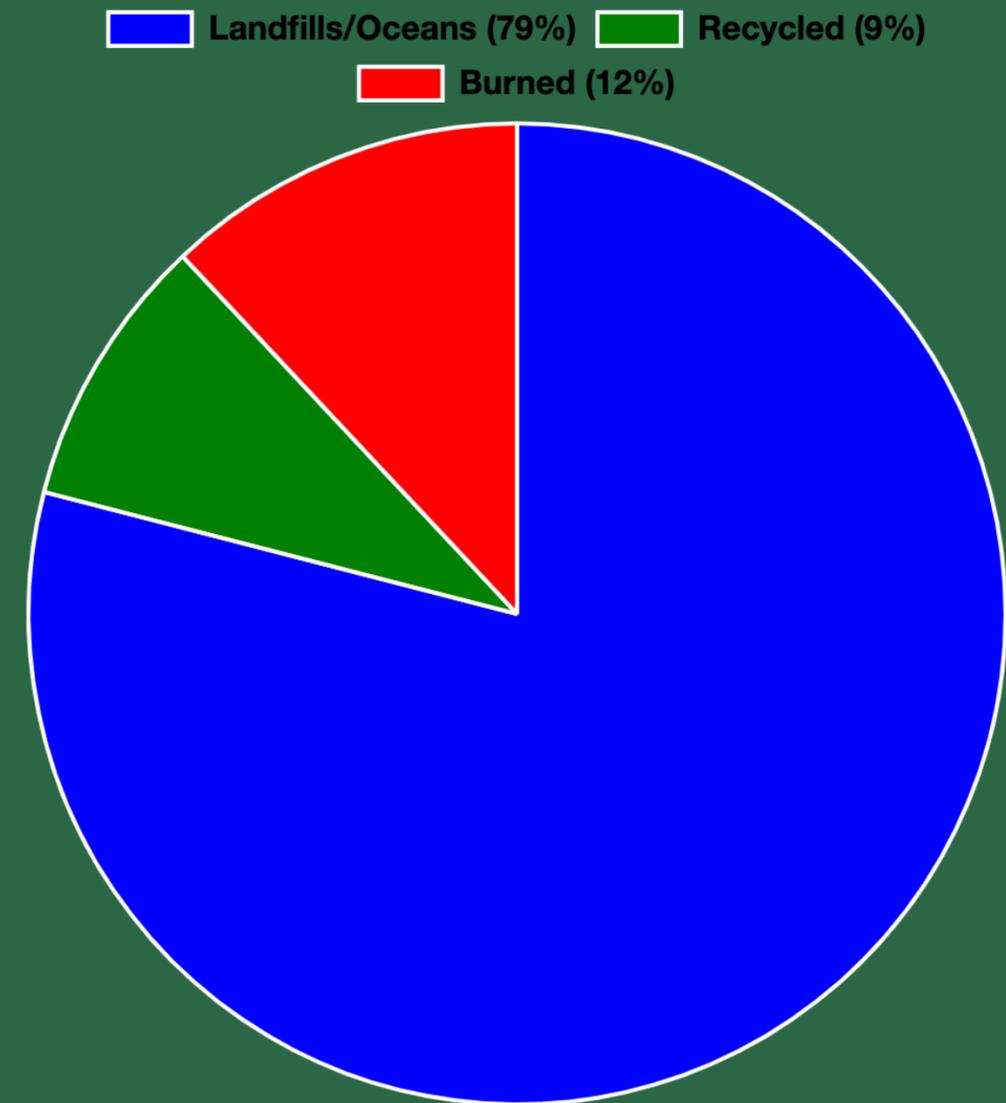


**Every day, about  
8 million plastic parts  
into our oceans.**



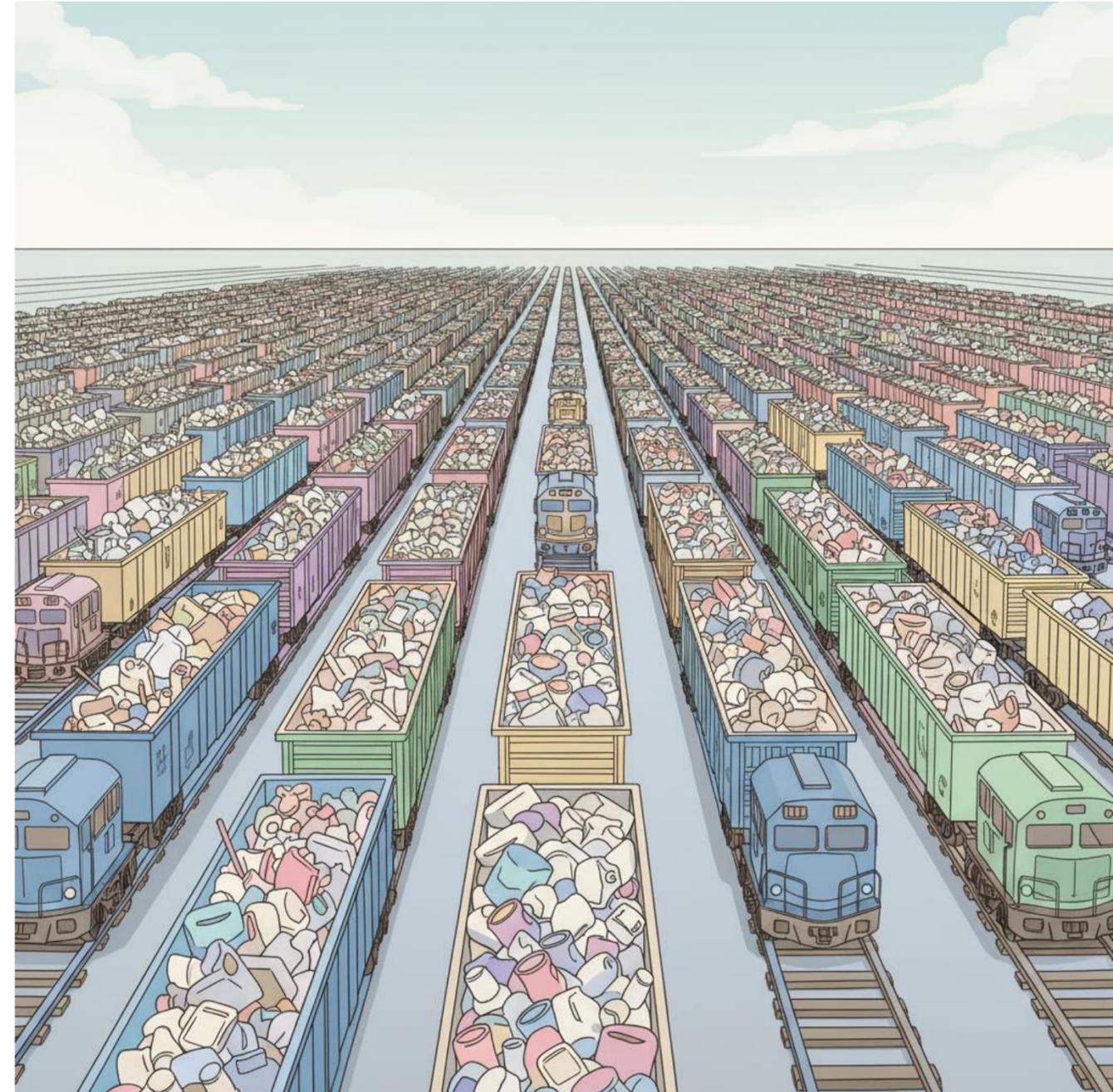
**79% of plastic waste ends up in landfills or in the ocean,  
only 9% is recycled  
and 12% burned.**

**Plastics account for 80% of  
all marine litter examined.**





**Currently, approx.  
5.25 billion macro  
and micro-plastic parts  
in the open sea.  
They weigh up to 269,000 tons!!  
Comparison: a train weighs about 1  
ton.**





**Plastic bottles take 450 years,  
to decompose in the sea.**





More than 1 million seabirds  
and 100,000 marine mammals  
are killed every year by plastic in the  
ocean.





100% of baby sea turtles have plastic in their stomachs.



Animals are dying because of plastic in the water.



1 of 3 fish,  
that we eat,  
contains plastic.



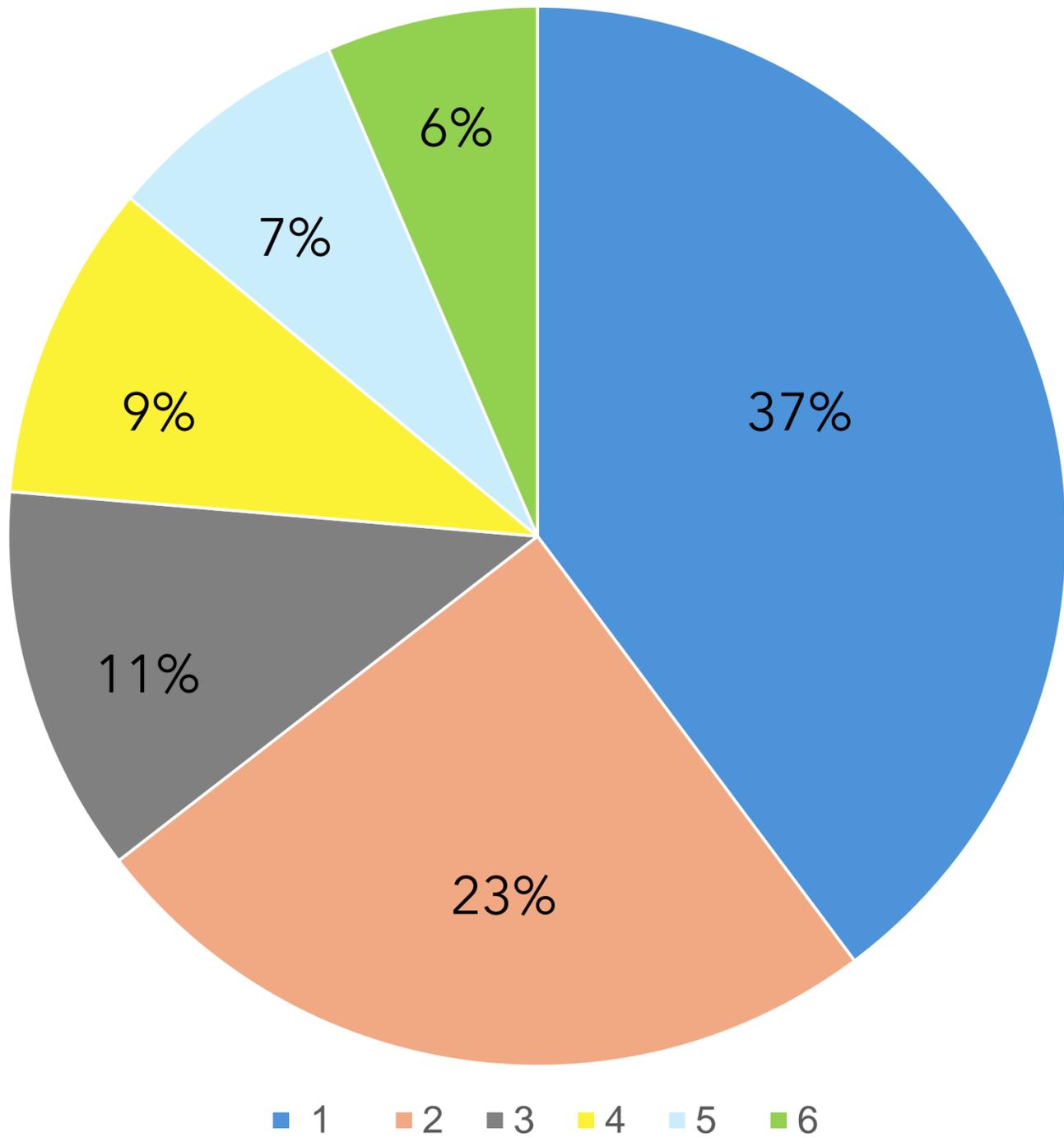


# HOW HUMANS POLLUTE WATER



**PROTECT OUR PLANET'S WATER!**

# The most common plastic waste



# What percentage goes with what? What do you think?

1.

Dishes and Plastic Bags

2.

Cigarette filter

3.

Nets, ropes, lines

4.

Plastic Day Bags

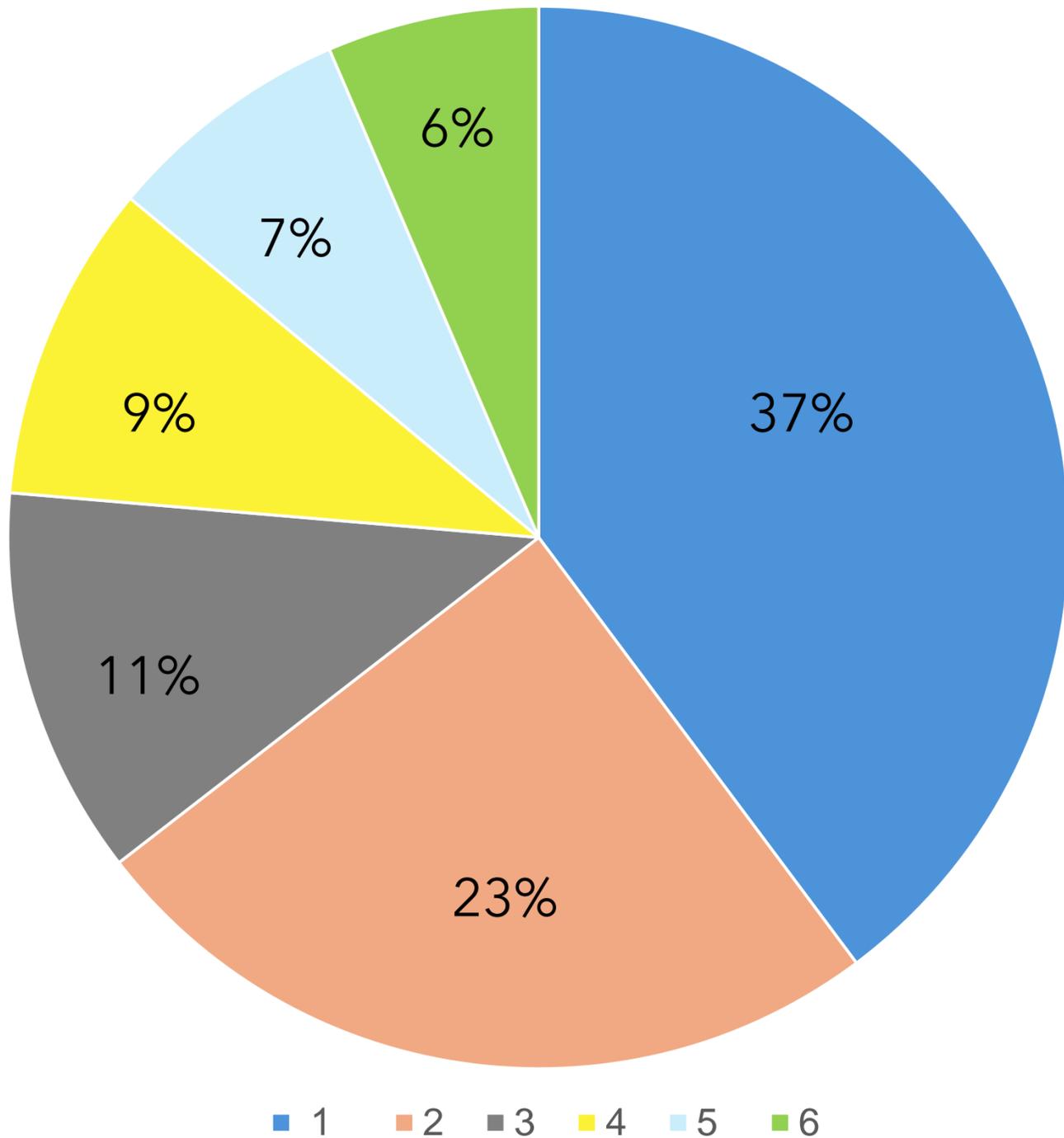
5.

Food Packaging

6.

Bottle caps

# The most common plastic waste



1.

Cigarette filter - (37%)

2.

Nets, ropes, lines - (23%)

3.

Food Packaging - (11%)

4.

Bottle caps - (9%)

5.

Dishes and Plastic Bags - (7%)

6.

Plastic Day Bags - (6%)



# How long do these plastics take to decompose (degrade)?





# How long do these plastics take to decompose (degrade)?





# Microplastics

# Explanation - Microplastics – What is it?

Videos

- Earth Overshoot Day
- Climate Change
- 3R
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Wat zijn microplastics? A

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YouTube



## What is the difference between Macroplastics and Microplastics?



**Macroplastic** = big plastic that you can see with your eyes.

- Example: a plastic bottle, a bag, a straw, or a candy wrapper.

**Microplastic** = tiny pieces of plastic, so small that sometimes you can't even see them.

- They come from big plastics breaking into smaller pieces, or from fibers in clothes when we wash them.

The difference is mainly in **size**:

- **Macroplastic** = larger than 5 mm (visible).
- **Microplastic** = smaller than 5 mm (tiny pieces, like dust)

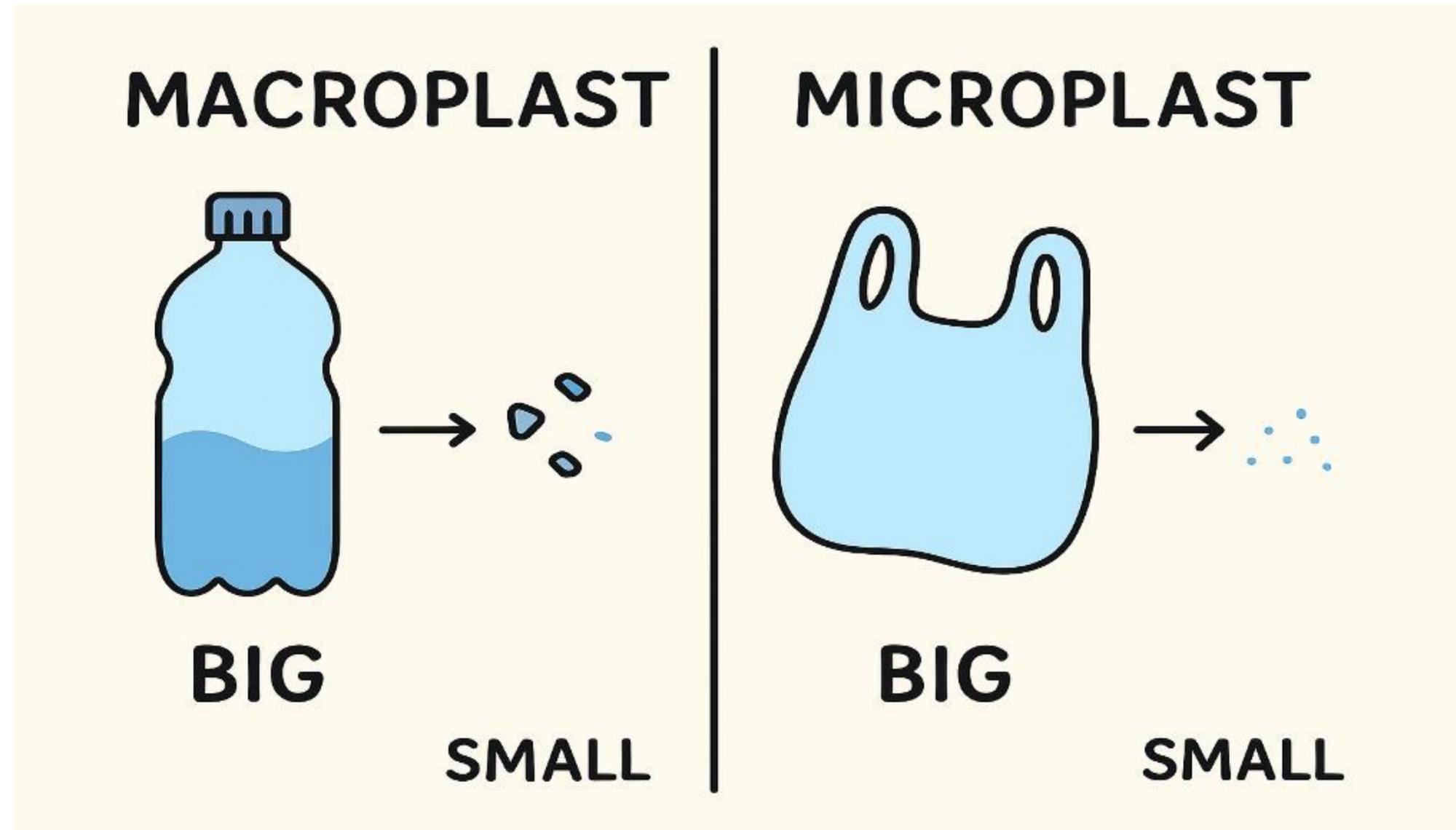


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# Visual: Macroplastic vs Microplastic



- The difference is mainly in **size**:
- **Macroplastic** = larger than 5 mm (visible).
- **Microplastic** = smaller than 5 mm (tiny pieces, like dust)





# MICROPLASTICS



SHOWER GEL



FACE SCRUB



CREAM



TOOTHPASTE

However, microplastics are also produced directly. Example: "Micro-beads" for shower gels or for cosmetics.



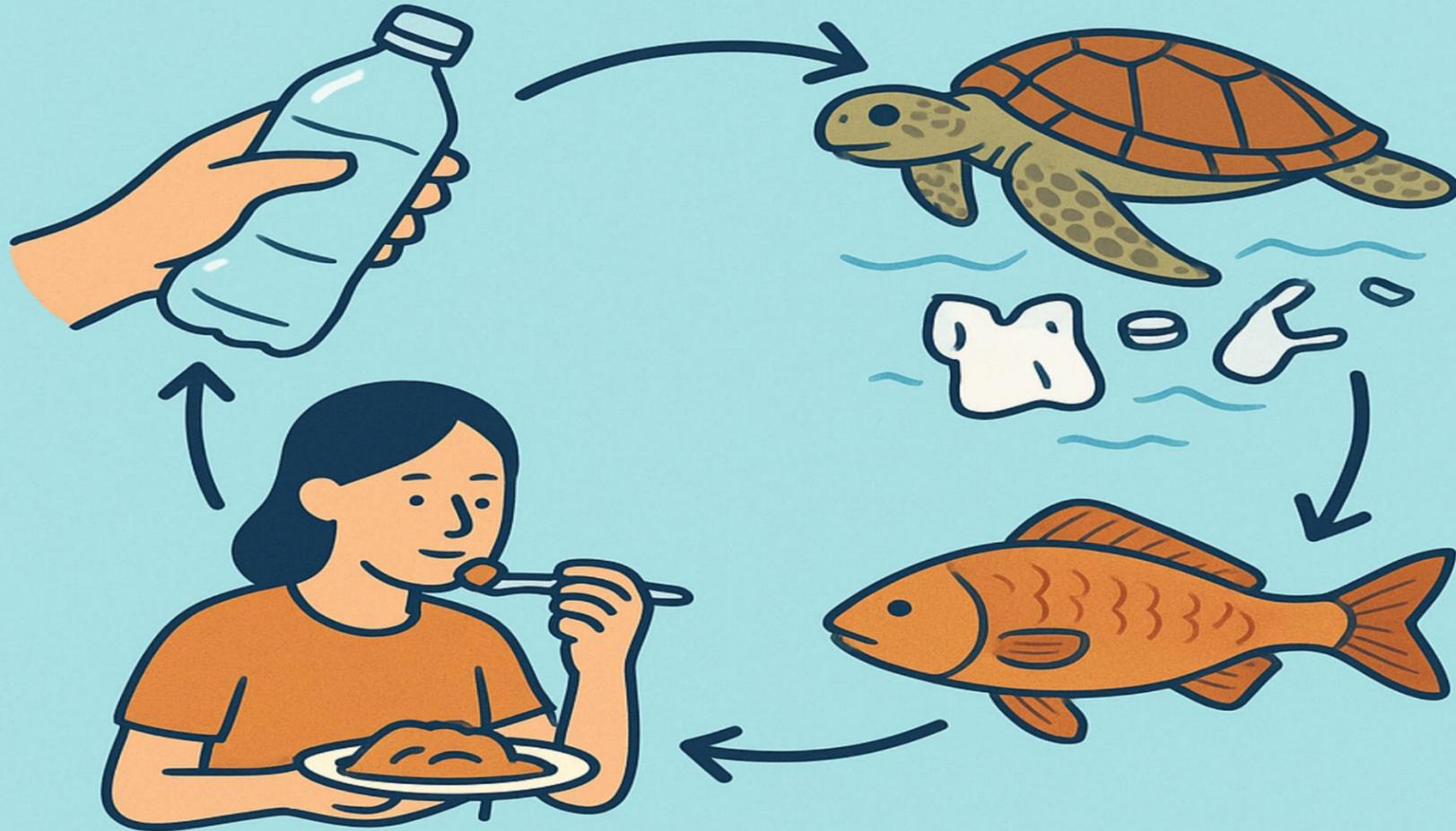


Sea dwellers mistake the small plastic particles for food. Or they eat other marine organisms, that are contaminated with plastic.





## PLASTIC ENTERS THE FOOD CHAIN



This is how plastic enters the food chain.



# Microplastic in Food

Microplastics can be found now in many foods:  
Fish, mussels, seafood, table salt, beer, mineral water, honey and many more.

Microplastics can be found in all food sectors, where food comes into contact with plastic  
Example: Food is packaged in plastic.

**MICROPLASTICS CAN BE FOUND NOW IN MANY FOODS:**

The infographic displays seven food items, each with small blue dots representing microplastics. The items are arranged in two rows. The top row includes Fish, Mussels, and Salt. The bottom row includes Beer, Mineral Water, Honey, and Rice.

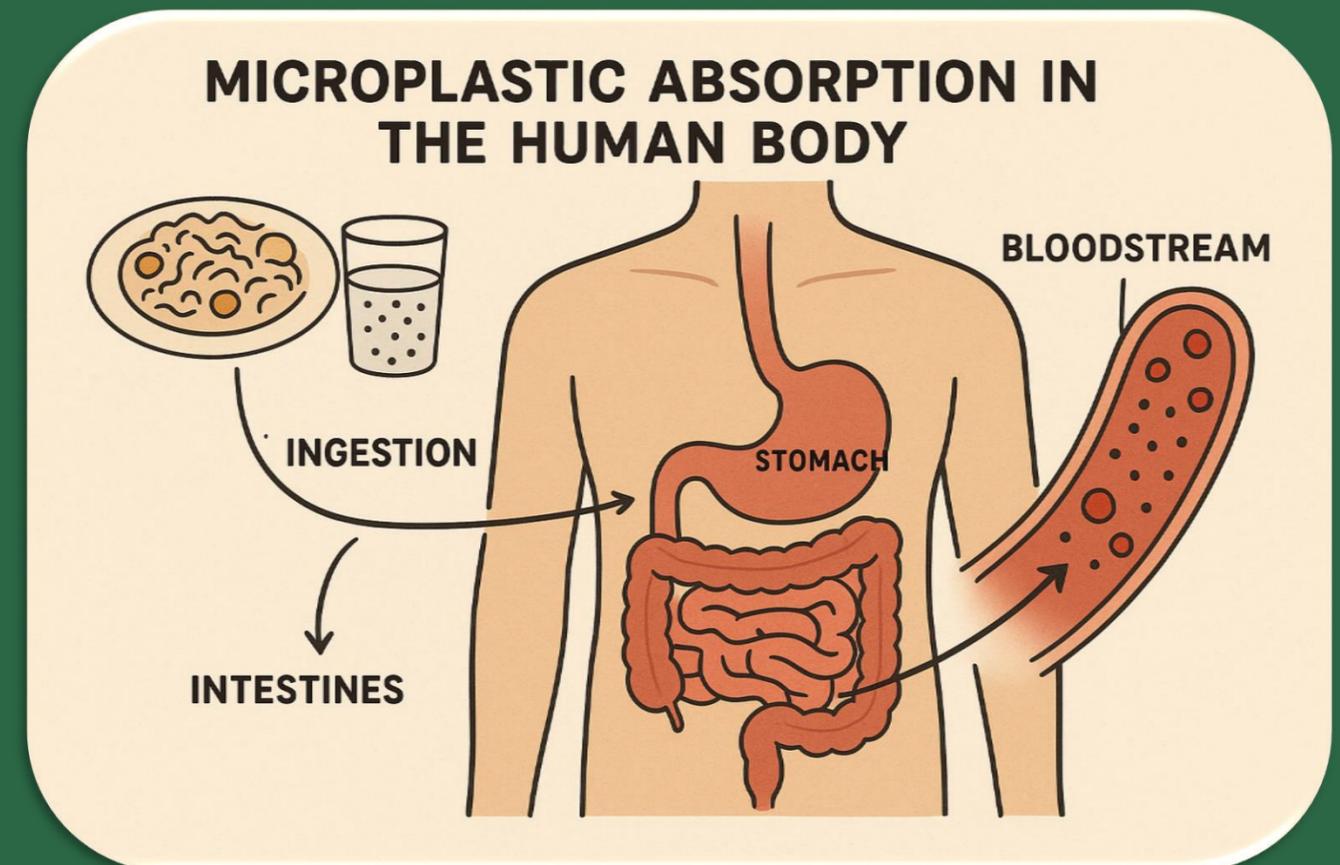
- FISH
- MUSSELS
- SALT
- BEER
- MINERAL WATER
- HONEY
- RICE





# Microplastic Absorption in the body

- about breathing
- over the skin
- through the skinmurch the food (food and drink)



# ACTION

explain activity

# Thank you!



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