



**DEAF
CLIMATE
ACTION**

Module 3

Plastic waste in the oceans Microplastics



Co-funded by
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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

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



Hoe kunnen we microplastics aanpakken? B





Plastic waste in the oceans





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

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

PLASTIC WASTE: 60 SHIPS FULL EVERY YEAR



12 MILLION TONS



A SINGLE SHIP



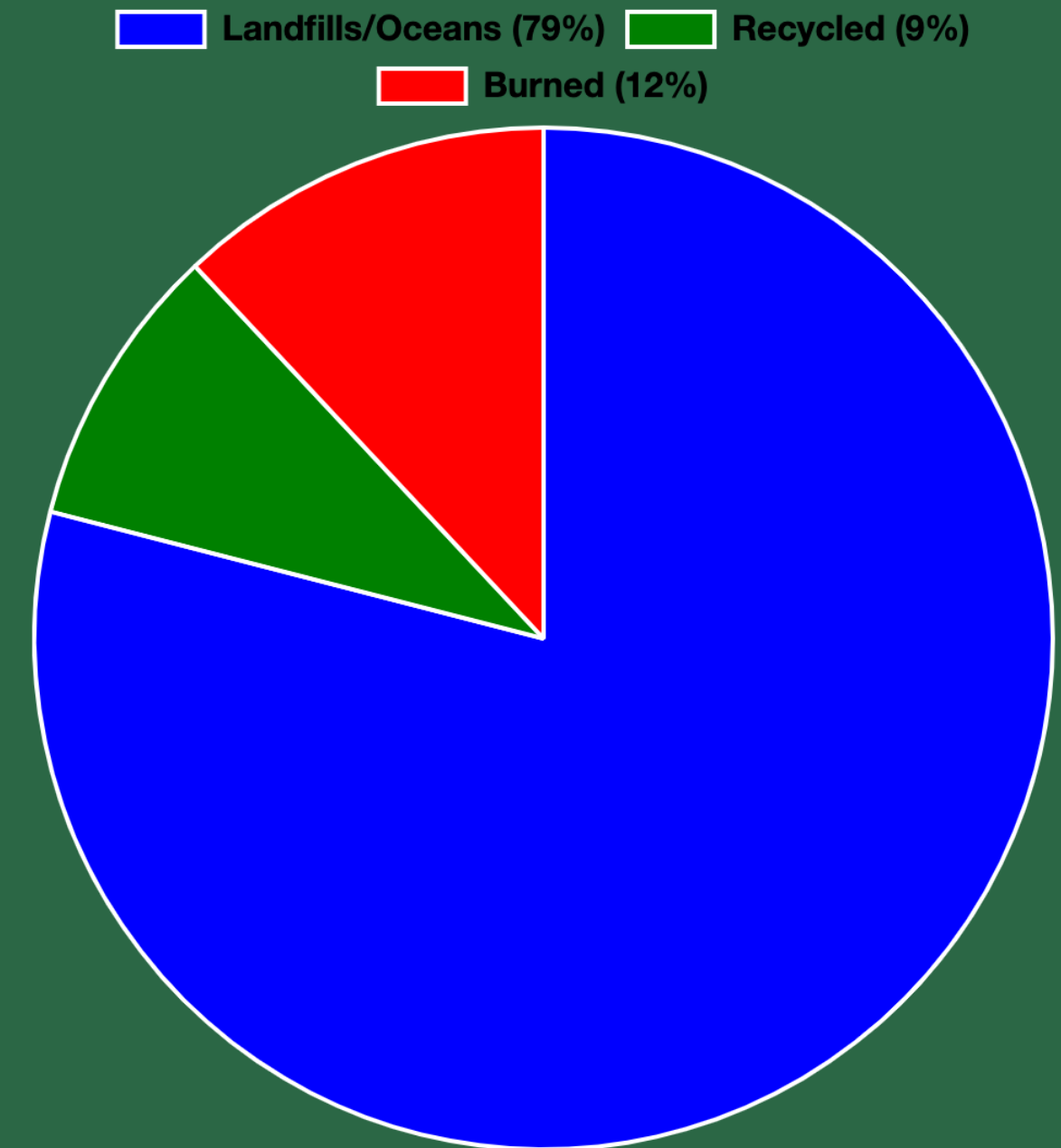


**Every day, about
8 million plastic parts
into our oceans.**



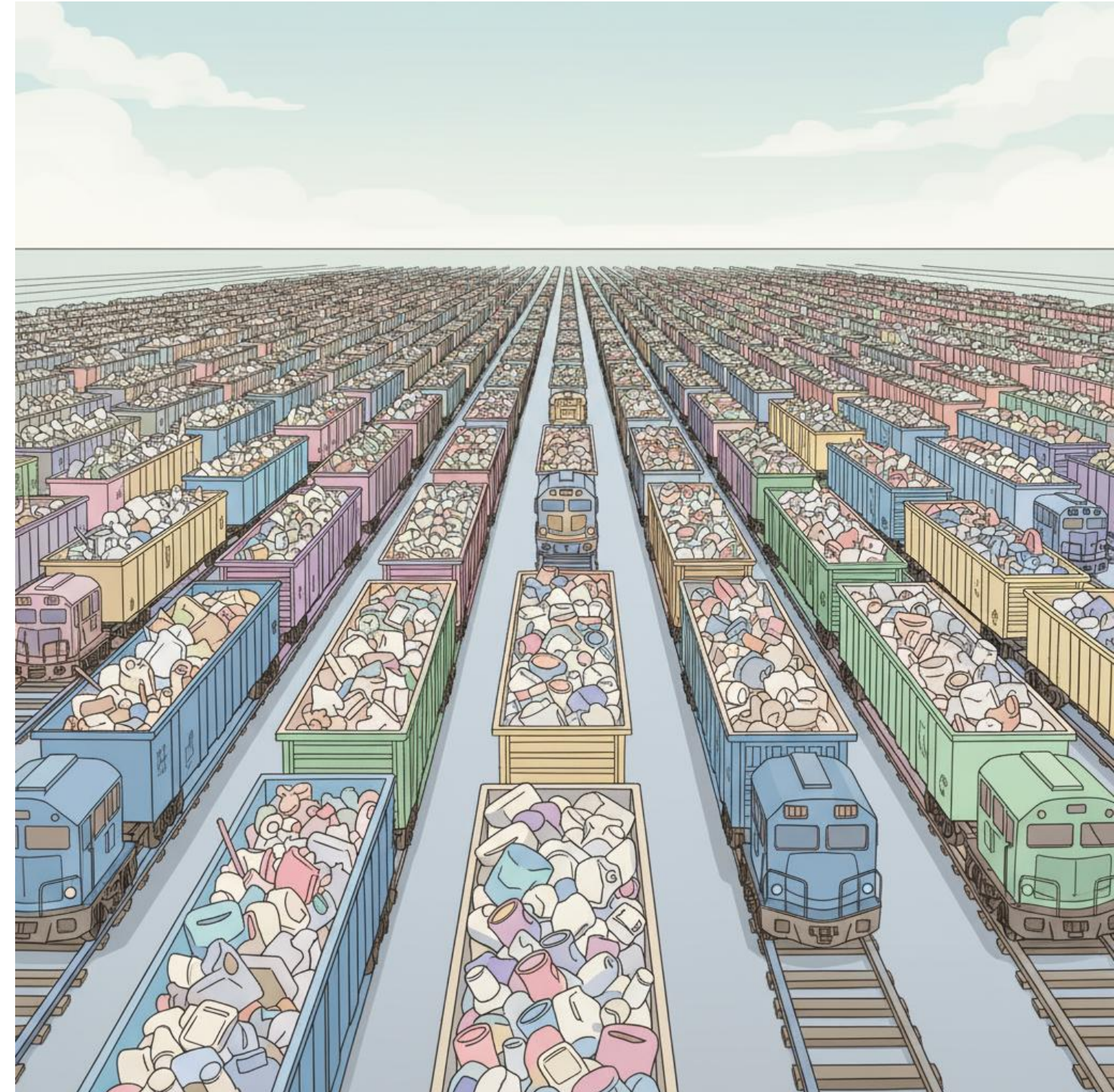
**79% of plastic waste ends up in landfills or in the ocean,
only 9% is recycled
and 12% burned.**

**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.



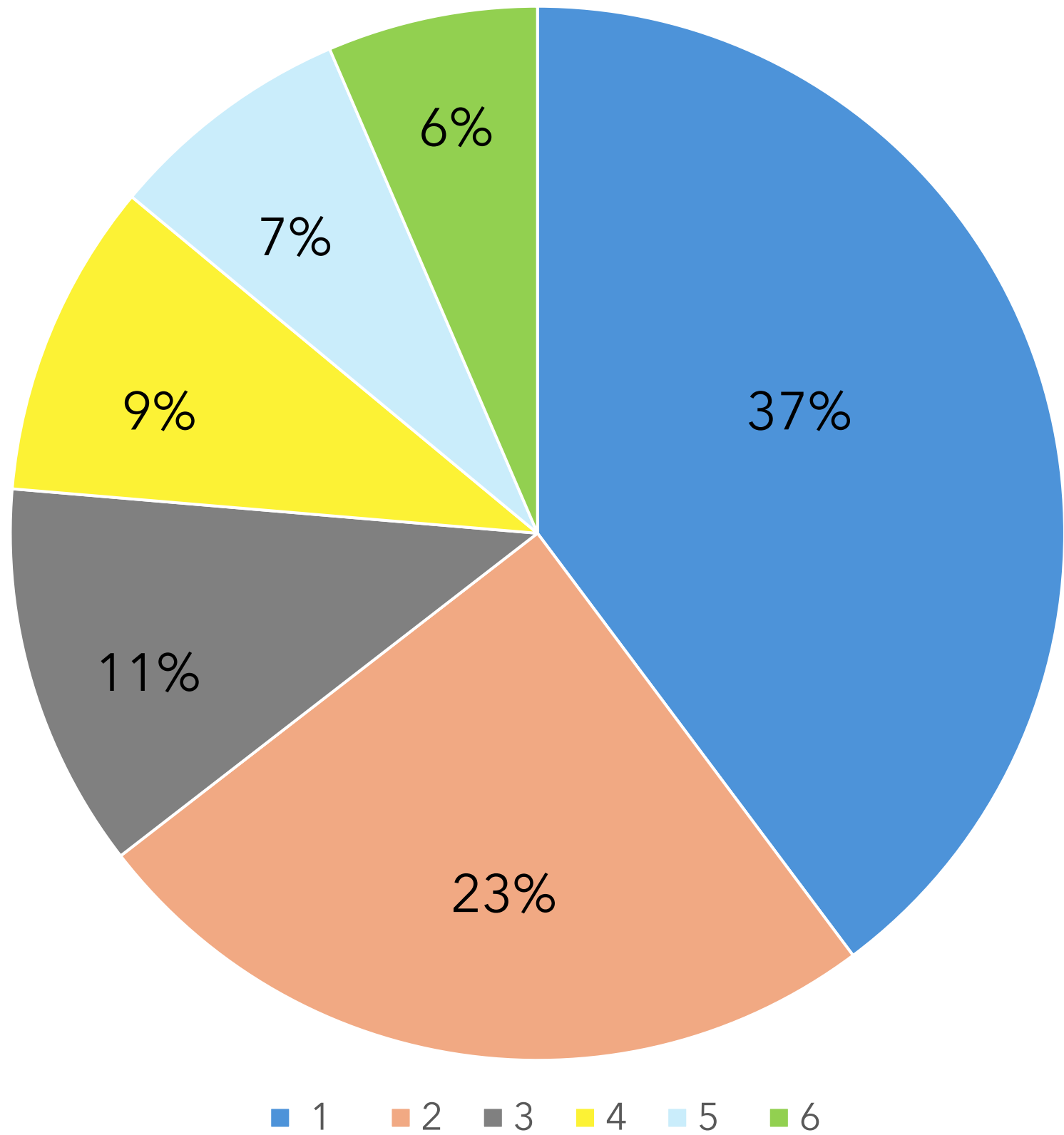


HOW HUMANS POLLUTE WATER



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

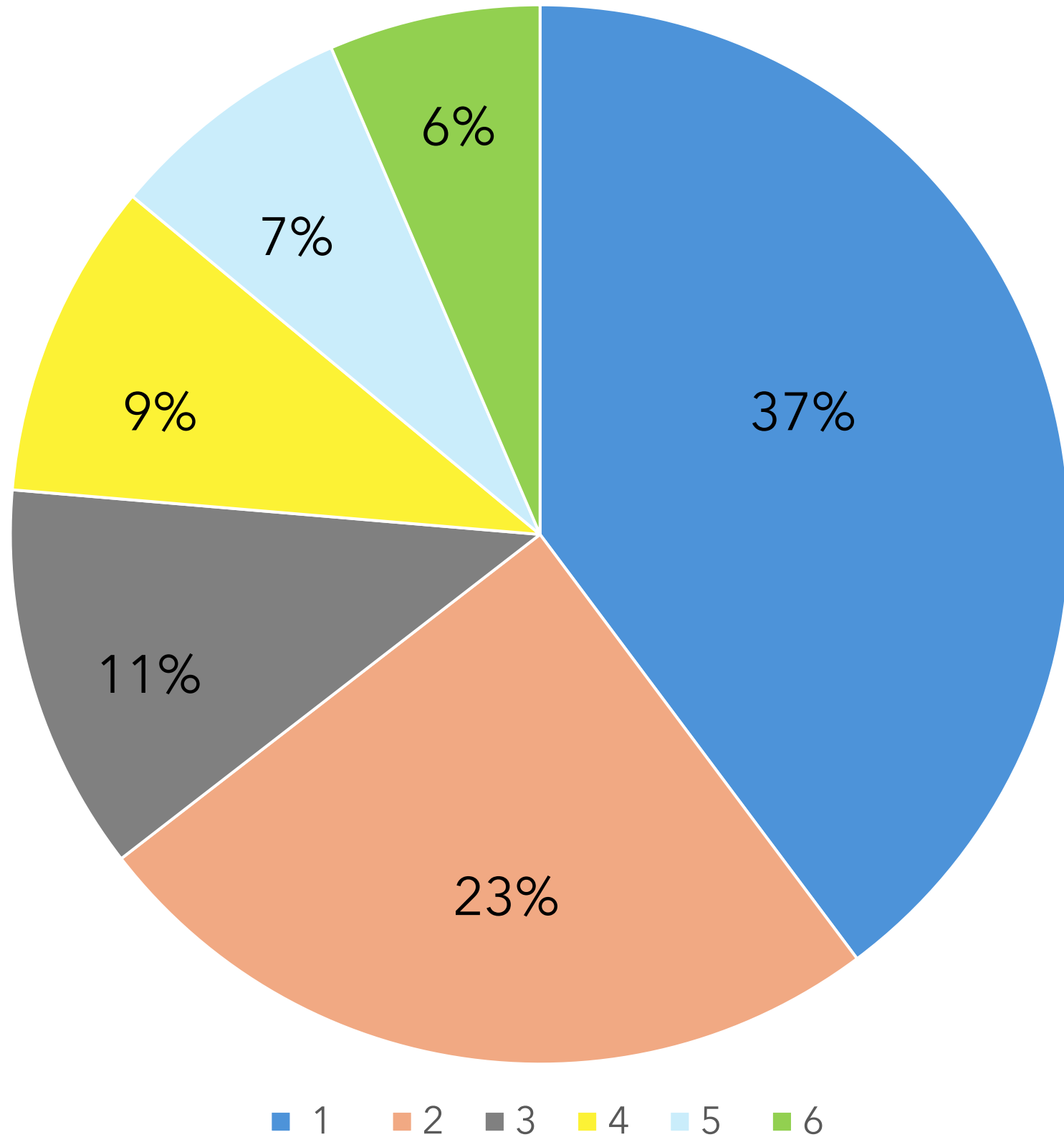
5.

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)?



450 years



600 years



450 years



150 years +



200 years



20 years +



500 years



500 years



Microplastics

Explanation - Microplastics – What is it?

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

Kopirovat ...

MICROPLASTICS

0:09 / 1:47

YouTube

Hoe kunnen we microplastics aanpakken? B

Kopirovat ...

Oud **Nieuw**

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)

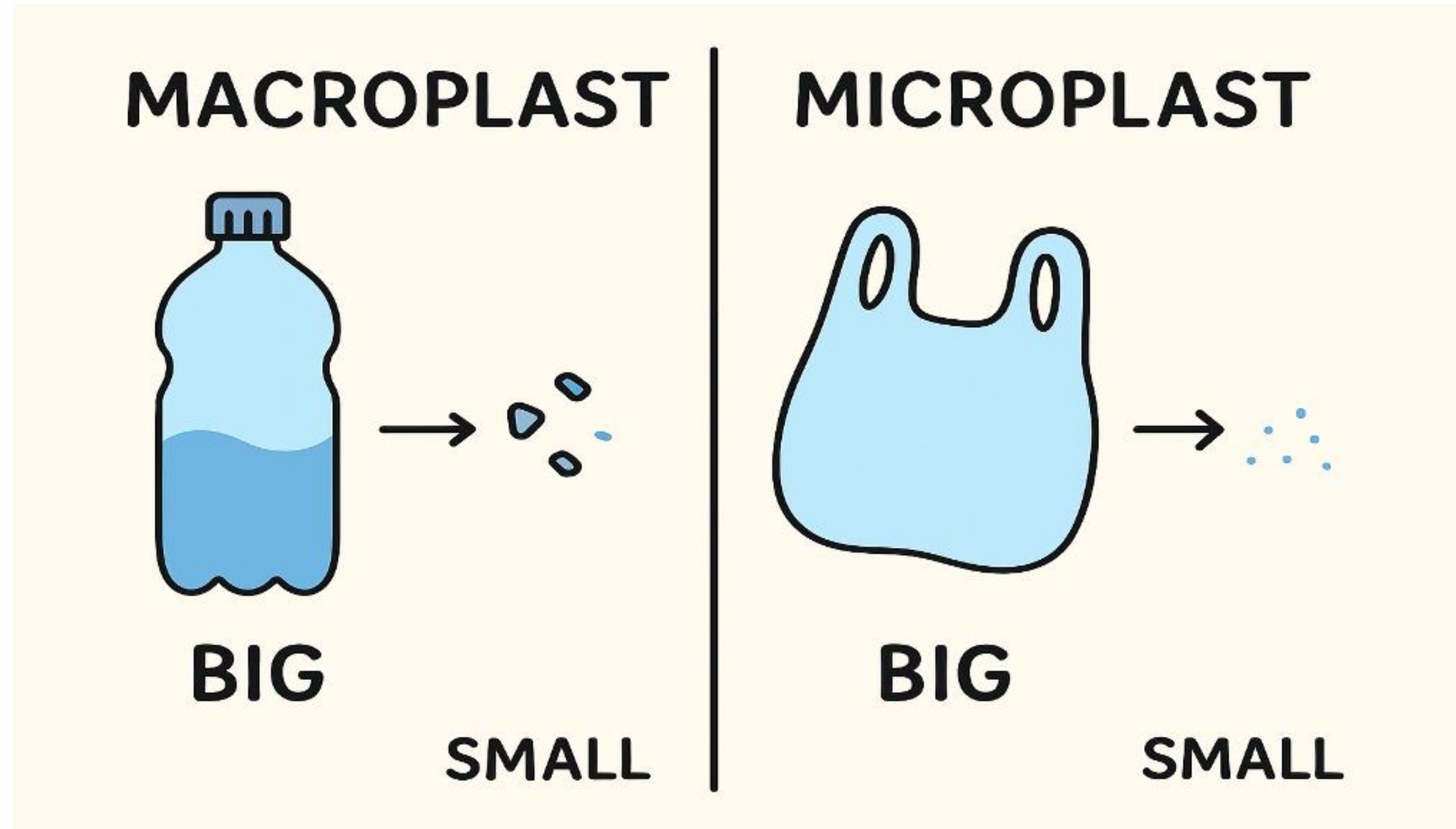


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Visual: Macroplastic vs Microplastic



- 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.



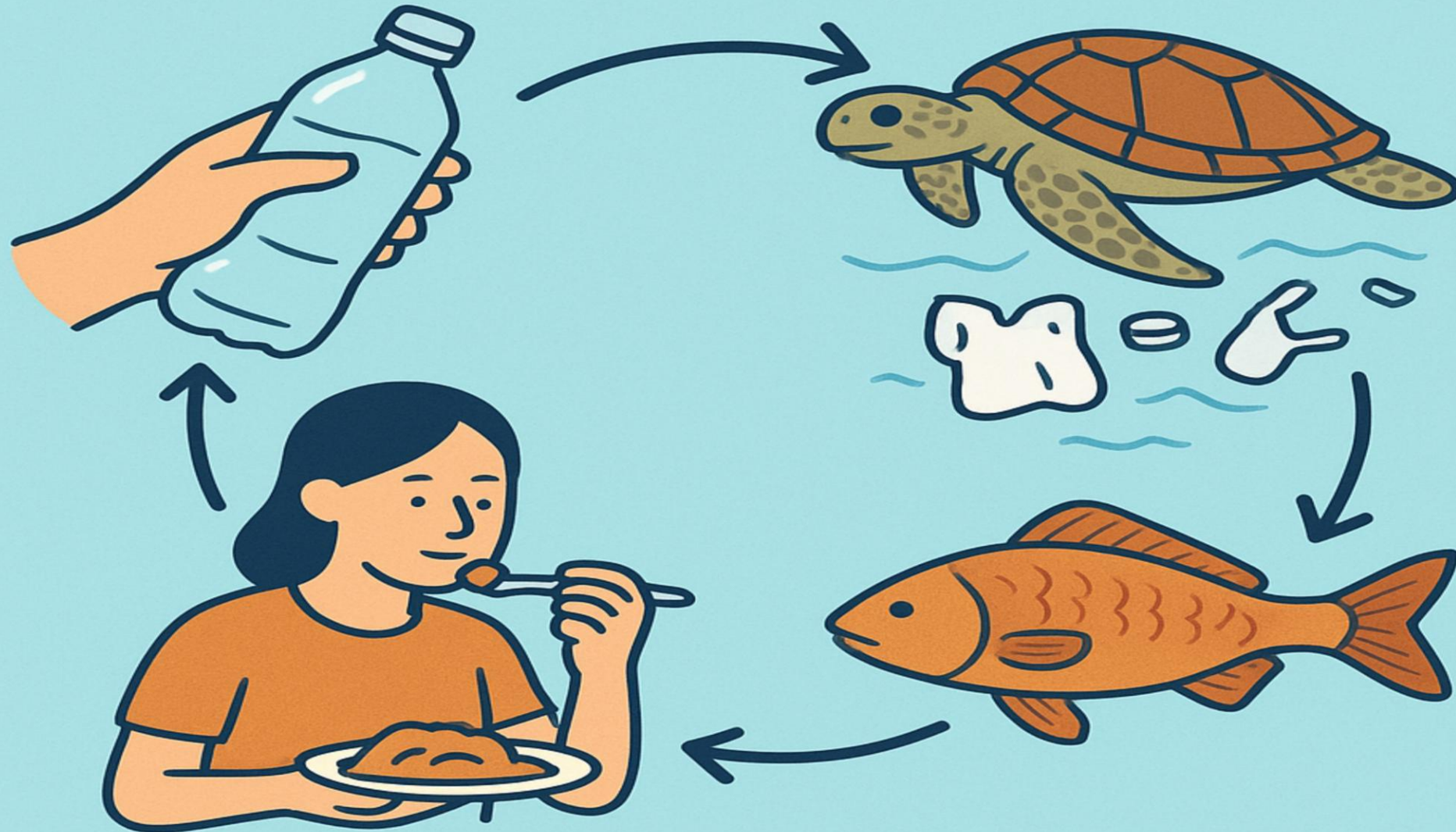


Sea dwellers mistake the small plastic particles for food. Or they eat other marine organisms, that are contaminated with plastic.





PLASTIC ENTERS THE FOOD CHAIN



This is how plastic enters the food chain.

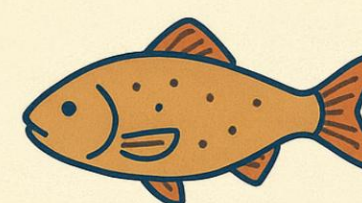


Microplastic in Food

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.

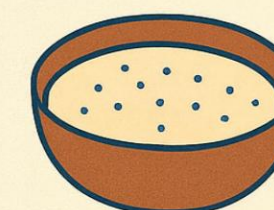
MICROPLASTICS CAN BE FOUND NOW IN MANY FOODS:



FISH



MUSSELS



SALT



BEER



MINERAL
WATER



HONEY



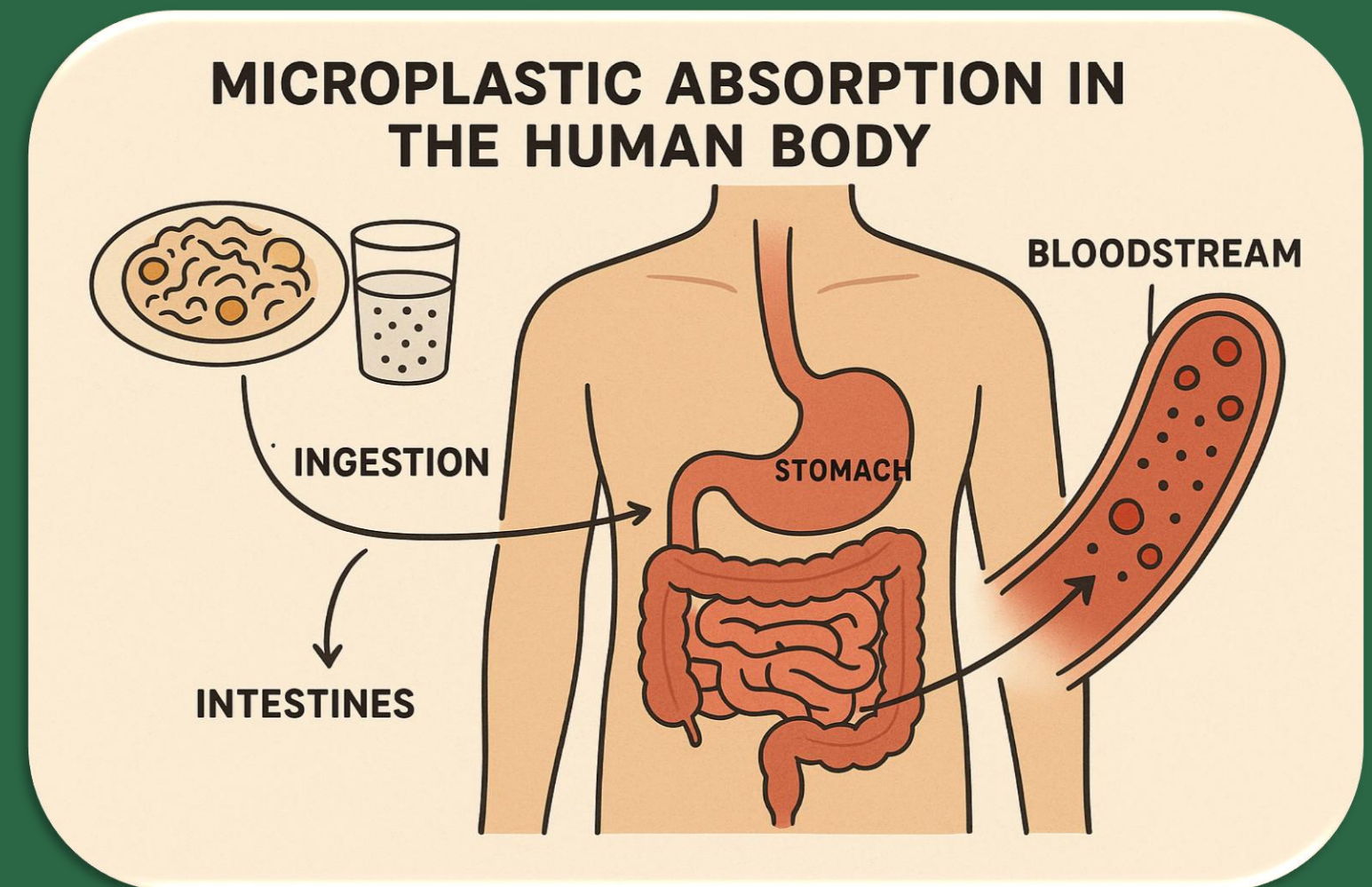
RICE





Microplastic Absorption in the body

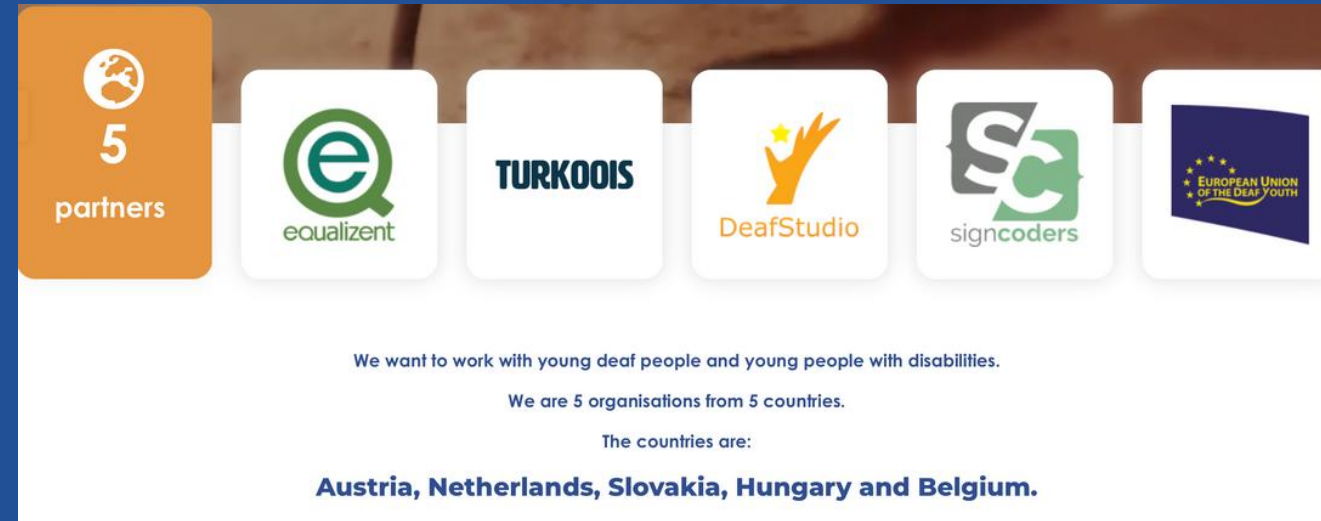
- about breathing
- over the skin
- through the skinmurch the food (food and drink)



ACTION

explain activity

Thank you!



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