# NO MORE PLASTICS BY MARTIN DOREY

## What You Can Do to Make a Difference

Suzhou Slow Living Book Club

Apr 21, 2024

#### SUMMARY

A Book Recommendation

Plastic Wastes Are Everywhere

Microplastics Are Everywhere

Is Recycling the Solution to Plastic Pollution?

What Can We Do to Reduce Plastic Pollution?

# A BOOK RECOMMENDATION

### **TODAY'S BOOK RECOMMENDATION: NO MORE PLASTIC**

Martin Dorey is a 🔨, 🏂, 📤, 🚲 and environmentalist.

In his book *No. More. Plastics.*, he wrote:

In 2009 I moved to a quiet beach. One day I came across an area that was knee deep in plastic bottles. I vowed to do something... Foreword by CHRIS PACKHAM

No. More. Plastic.

What you can do to make a difference



MARTIN DOREY Founder of the #2minutesolution

Figure 1: Today's book

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Figure 1: Martin Dorey

### **TWO MINUTE BEACH CLEAN**

Dorey started #2MinuteBeachClean hashtag on Instagram in 2013.

The **?** is to inspire people to pick up litter for just 2 minutes.

As of today, there are 177k post with this hashtag.



# PLASTIC WASTES ARE EVERYWHERE

OUR WORLD — AND EVERY LIVING CREATURE IN IT — IS UNDER THREAT FROM PLASTIC.

It's in the  $\subseteq$  as well as along our  $\mathbb{R}$ , in our  $\mathbb{R}$ , on the 2, up the  $\Lambda$ , in lakes, rivers, and streams.

### PLASTIC WASTES HAVE COVERED BEACHES



Figure 3: Plastic bags arrive at Juhu Beach, Mumbai, India. Source: The Guardian

### PLASTIC WASTES HAVE COVERED CITIES



Figure 4: Animals graze on nutritious plastic rubbish in New Delhi, India. Source: The Guardian

### PLASTIC WASTES ARE FILLING LANDFILLS



Figure 5: Birds search for plastic delicacies at a landfill site in Aceh, Indonesia. Source: The Guardian

### PLASTIC WASTES ARE POLLUTING DEVELOPED COUNTRIES



Figure 6: A swan and a mallard duck play hide and seek among rubbish in the river Thames in Limehouse, London. Source: The Guardian

### PLASTIC WASTES ARE POLLUTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



Figure 7: Decorative plastic waste washed ashore on the coast near Shanghai. Source: The Guardian

# ONE TO TWO MILLION TONNES OF PLASTIC ENTER OUR C YEARLY.

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is estimated to cover an area extending to as much as 1,500,000 square kilometres.

This is approximately 15% of China's total area.

### THE FORMATION OF THE GARBAGE PATCH



Figure 8: The Great Pacific Garbage Patch forms within the North Pacific Subtropical Convergence Zone, where ocean currents gather floating debris. Source: Wikipedia

### Impact on Marine Life



Figure 9: The accumulated debris negatively affects photosynthesis, killing algae and plankton, disrupting the entire marine ecosystem. Source: National Geographic

Plastic does not biodegrade but degrades into microplastics (< 5mm) — tiny particles that persist in the environment. Thus, most of plastic ever made still exists in some form, likely to remain for thousands of years.

# MICROPLASTICS ARE EVERYWHERE

#### **MICROPLASTICS ARE IN OCEANS**



Figure 10: Microplastics in a sample of water collected off the coast of Hawaii. Source: National Geographic

#### **MICROPLASTICS ARE ON MOUNTAINS**



Figure 11: Microplastics were found in all the snow samples collected from 11 locations on Everest, ranging from 5300 metres to 8440 metres high. Source: The Guardian

### MICROPLASTICS ARE IN THE AIR



Figure 12: Researchers at the Pic du Midi Observatory (2877m) found airborne microplastics in samples every week between June and October 2017. Source: The Guardian

### **MICROPLASTICS ARE IN HUMANS**



Figure 13: A 2021 study found microplastics in human blood in 80% of tested people. Source: The Guardian

# IS RECYCLING THE SOLUTION TO PLASTIC POLLUTION?

### THE THREE ARROWS SYMBOL



Figure 14: Universal Recycling Symbol



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Figure 14: Universal Recycling Symbol



Figure 15: 🤔 What is this?

The ASTM International Resin Identification Coding System, commonly abbreviated as RIC, is a set of symbols appearing on plastic products to identify the plastic resin used.

It was developed by the Society of the Plastics Industry in 1988.

Due to its similarity to the recycling symbol, RIC symbols are often mistaken for recycling symbols.

Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) is commonly used in soda bottles, mineral water bottles, and various food packaging.





Figure 17: PET Identification Code

Figure 16: PET Products

# CAN PETE/PET BE RECYCLED?



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PET is the most recycled type of plastic.

😟 Even so, the recycling rate for PET is still very low.



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### OTHER TYPES OF PLASTIC

In the US, over the past 30 years, the overall plastic recycling rate has never exceeded 10



Figure 19: Plastic Recycling Rates in the US.Source: Time Magazine

# WHAT CAN WE DO TO REDUCE PLASTIC POLLUTION?

## Do We Have Choices?

If you look at any supermarket, you will find very few products without plastic packaging.

As consumers, do we really have choices?



Figure 20: = The only vegetable I could find without plastic packaging

# THE SEVEN MAJOR PLASTIC POLLUTERS

Among the common plastic waste on beaches, seven types are from our consumption:

- Bottle caps
- Single-use plastic bottles
- Straws and cutlery
- Snack wrappers
- Cotton swabs
- Bags
- Wet wipes

• Reducing the use of these products is not difficult.



Figure 21: Common Culprits of Beach Pollution

## Simple Things We Can Do





Figure 22: 😎 Avoid using disposable cups (and get discounts when you bring your own cup)



## Simple Things We Can Do





Figure 22: 😎 Use a reusable water bottle (no more buying bottled water)



Figure 22: 😎 Use shampoo bars instead of shampoo bottles



Figure 22: 😎 Dine in at restaurants instead of ordering takeout

# Solution of the second second

