



### PLASTIC: LOCAL IMPACT AND CALL TO ACTION

To participate in the discussion, email your questions to: plastics.capecod@gmail.com

# Laura Ludwig

FOR COASTALS

Program Coordinator Marine Debris & Plastics Program *Center for Coastal Studies* 

2

# Sobering Plastic Facts

Global plastic production doubles every 10 years:15 million metric tons (1960); 359 million metric tons (2018) Every piece of plastic ever made still exists in some form or other (unless it was burned) 300 billion tons of plastic already in the ocean 8 million tons of plastic added to the ocean annually 1 million plastic water bottles purchased every minute 95% of seabirds will contain plastic by 2050 Toxins and chemicals adsorb to microplastics 700+ species of bird, fish, mollusk, turtle, & mammal have been killed by ocean plastic 94% of US drinking water contains plastic Impacts to human health, unknown

### Coastal Studies Gear Recovery 2013-2020

Surveyed over 800 transects in Cape Cod Bay in search of lost, discarded or abandoned fishing gear.

Located and recovered over 1300 lobster traps and 36 tons of nets, rope, cable & other fishing debris. All recovered gear and debris was returned to its owner, recycled, or incinerated.

# Artists give old plastic rope new life

# Single-use plastic is a local problem

ptowr



# Plastic Free July 2020



# Madhavi Venkatesan



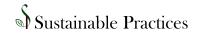
Single-use plastic bottles, both a U. S. and a local issue There are 50 billion plastic bottles consumed every year, about **30 billion of them in the U.S**., and the majority are from the sale and distribution of water.

There are 1,500 single-use plastic water bottles consumed per SECOND in the U.S – that's 90,000 per minute!

Plastic kills 1 million sea birds and over 1 million marine mammals each year and comprises **80% of beach trash** on Cape Cod.

Estimates are that there will be **more plastic than fish in the oceans by 2050** if our behavior does not change.

*"The economic costs of plastic pollution affecting tourism, fisheries and shipping sectors are estimated to be at least \$8 billion annually." – 2019 finding* 



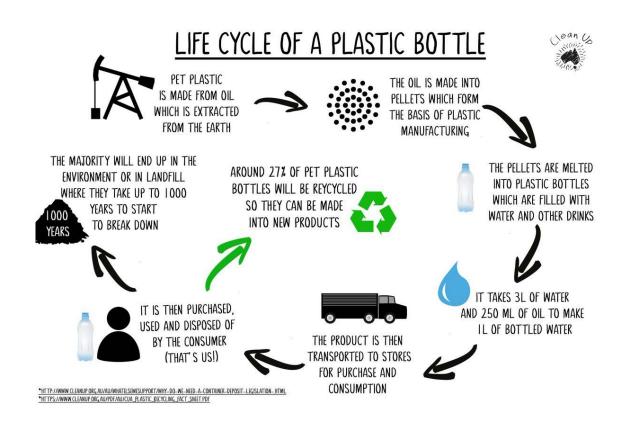
# Single-use plastic bottle problem

In 2018, of **359 metric tons produced**, **1/3 went to single-use packaging**, and less than 10 percent was recycled – 12 percent went to incinerators and the rest went to landfills and environment. Nearly 8 million tons went into the sea via rivers.

Whether fossil fuel-based or bioplastic, **plastic is an environmental hazard whose life exceeds its consumption use**. For example, a single-use plastic water bottle is designed for one-time consumption of its content, a process that literally takes a few minutes.

However, **disposal by landfill may result in 1,000 years before any sign of decomposition**. In the case of contact with light, degradation is also slow and can take centuries. In both cases, **leaching of the chemicals in plastic can spread toxins into ground water** and eventually be ingested by both plants and animals.



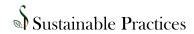


Single-use plastic bottles are resource intensive and have adverse impacts across their lifecycle.

#### Plastic affects health and environmental well-being

#### Plastic is a human and environmental health hazard.

Plastics can contain thousands of possible additives, and manufacturers are not required to disclose what their recipes are. Any plastic can leach, depending on the conditions (light, heat) and what additives it includes. The chemicals in plastic have been tied to cardiovascular disease, reproductive disorders, obesity, and developmental disorders. **Plastic has been found in the air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat.** 



# Plastic recycling is not a solution

**Most single-use plastic bottles are not recycled**. The plastics industry rarely uses recycled plastics in the vast majority of their products, unlike the glass and metal industries.

The recycling arrows stamped on plastic products and the cities that collect every type of plastic via their recycling programs, lead people to believe that all plastic products are recyclable and being recycled, and **that's simply not true**. In fact, for the small proportion of plastic that is recycled, it is typically turned into only one other product, which will most likely be landfilled at the end of its life.

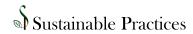
Towns are also facing difficulty and increased costs related to the disposal of plastic waste intended for recycling.



There are better alternatives to bottled water for consumers Advertising is 10 to 15 percent of retail sales revenue and is aimed at convincing consumers that bottled water is "healthier" than tap.

But **45 percent of bottled is just "filtered" tap** water that is less regulated and inspected by FDA as a "low priority".

Bottled water can **contain undisclosed**, **harmful chemicals**. Bottled water can be contaminated by **chemicals present in the plastic container in which it is held**.



### **Commercial Single-use Plastic Bottle Ban**

### Rationale

Elimination of the use of single-use plastic water bottles will have a significant impact on future plastic-based pollution including the nation's greenhouse gas footprint and is consistent with protection of the natural environment in our town, Barnstable County, our nation and our earth, which we have a common responsibility to protect and steward.



### Proposed by-law

ARTICLE: To see if the Town will vote to adopt the following as a general by-law and to insert it into the Code of the Town of \_\_\_\_\_, Massachusetts.

Section 1. Sale of Single-use Plastic Water Bottles

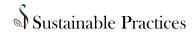
Effective on September 1, 2021, it shall be unlawful to sell noncarbonated, unflavored drinking water in single-use plastic bottles of less than one gallon in the Town of \_\_\_\_\_\_. Enforcement of this regulation will begin September 1, 2021.

Section 2. Definitions

A single-use plastic bottle is a beverage container made from any type of plastic resin.

Section 3. Exemptions

Sales or distribution of non-carbonated, unflavored drinking water in single-use plastic bottles occurring subsequent to a declaration of emergency (by the Emergency Management Director or other duly authorized Town, County, Commonwealth or Federal official) affecting the availability and/or quality of drinking water to residents of the Town shall be exempt from this bylaw until seven days after the declaration has ended.



# Proposed by-law *(continued)*

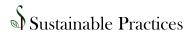
#### Section 4. Enforcement

Enforcement of this article shall be the responsibility of the Town Manager or his/her designee. The Town Manager shall determine the inspection process to be followed, incorporating the process into other Town duties as appropriate.

Any establishment conducting sales in violation of this article shall be subject to a non-criminal disposition fine as specified in G. L. Chapter 40 **§** 21D. The following penalties apply:

First violation: Written warning Second violation: \$150 fine Third and subsequent violations: \$300 fine

Each day a violation continues constitutes a separate violation, incurring additional fines. Any such fines collected shall be payable to the Town of



All businesses will be routinely inspected until the Town Manager deems the inspection to no longer be required.

Thank you!

To participate in the discussion, email your questions to: plastics.capecod@gmail.com

Madhavi Venkatesan

Executive Director Sustainable Practices

20

Laura Ludwig Program Coordinator Marine Debris & Plastics Program *Center for Coastal Studies*