





# പ്പാസ്ക് മലിനീകരണം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുക If you can't reuse it, refuse it ബൈജൂ.പി ശാസ്ത്ര സമുഹ കേന്ദ്രം കസാറ്റ്

## PLENTIFUL PLASTIC

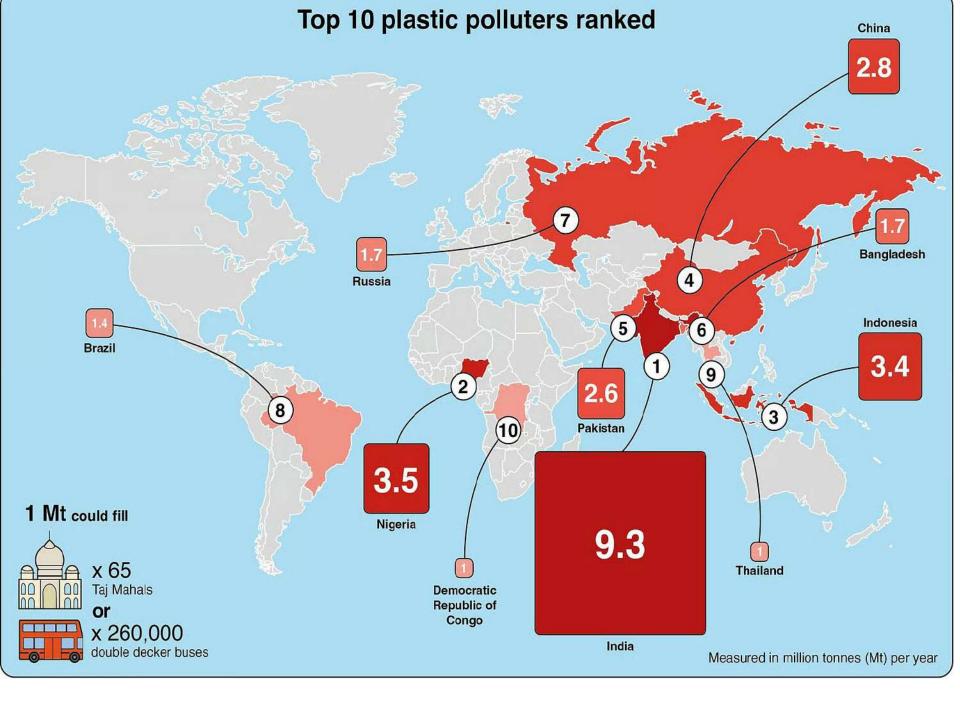
18.2 trillion pounds of plastic has been produced worldwide since the 1950s. That's equivalent to:



1 billion Elephants 80 million Blue Whales 822,000 Eiffel Towers 25,000

Empire State Buildings

**SOURCE** University of Georgia /



## MENACE OF PLASTIC WASTE IN INDIA

**LESS THAN 15% PLASTIC WASTE GET RECYCLED** 



#### Mismanaged:

Waste leaking directly into environment



#### Landfill:

Waste disposal through burial



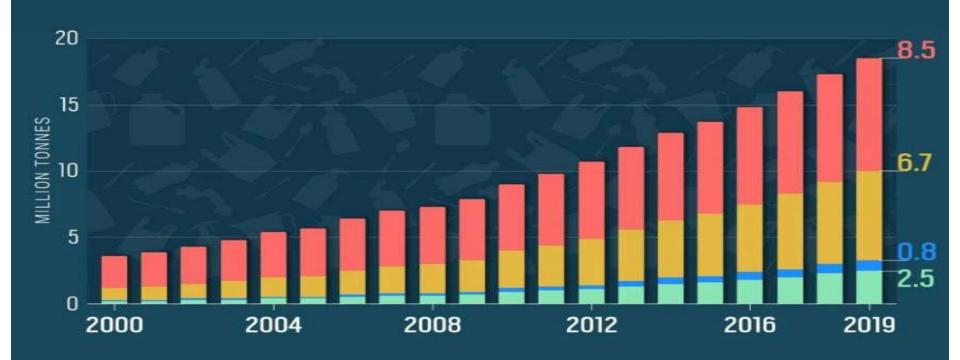
#### Incinerated:

Waste getting directly burnt



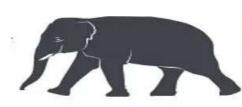
#### Recycling:

Waste converted into reusable item



#### Waste Side Story\*

India generates
25,940 tonnes\*
of plastic waste every day



This is close to the weight of 9,000 Asian elephants

Boeing 747 jets

Of this, 10,376 tonnes a day is uncollected plastic

1/6th of plastic waste generated by 60 cities

Half of this comes from

Delhi, Mumbai Bengaluru, Chennai & Kolkata

\*Source: Central Pollution Control Board

# HEALTH HAZARDS OF PLASTICS



# Humans

- Cancer
- Endocrine problems
- Skin Problems
- Disruption in sexual fertility
- Hypothyroidism

# **Animals**

- Chokes sea animals
- Ulcers, infections or death in birds



### **KNOW YOUR MICROPLASTICS**

## MICROPLASTICS ARE PIECES OF PLASTIC 5 MILLIMETRES OR SMALLER.

5 mm scale

#### COMMON MICROPLASTICS:



Small pieces of a larger plastic object.



The most common type of microplastic. Plastic strands from clothing.



Pieces of food containers and coffee cups.



Plastic pellets usually used in manufacturing.



#### MICROBEADS

Beads used in soaps and cosmetics. Now labelled "toxic" in Canada, soon to be banned in personal care products. Look for "poly" on the label.





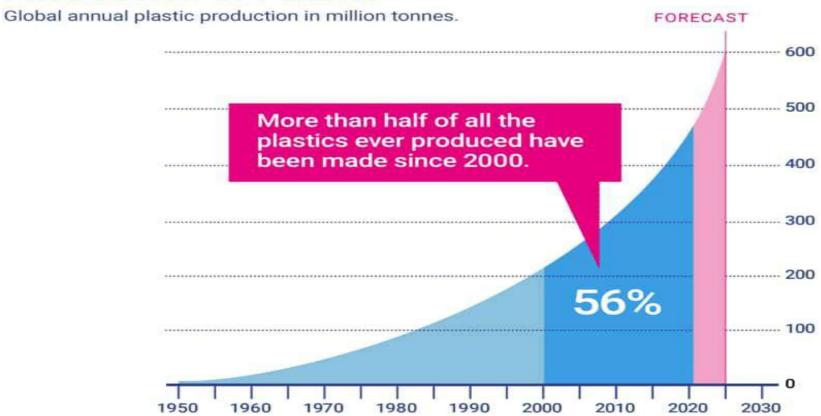
#### MACROPLASTICS ARE ANY PLASTICS LARGER THAN 5 MILLIMETRES.

Examples: plastics bags, bottle lids, bottles, food wrappers, etc.

# പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് ഉപയോഗം: മാറേണ്ട ശീലങ്ങൾ

"ശീലങ്ങൾ തുടക്കത്തിൽ ചിലന്തിവലപോലെ ലോലവും കാലക്രമത്തിൽ ഉരുക്കുവടം പോലെ ദൃഢവുമാണ്"

#### PRODUCTION OF PLASTIC



## <u>ശീലങ്ങൾ</u>

പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് ഷോപ്പിംഗ് ബാഗുകളുടെ ഉപയോഗം

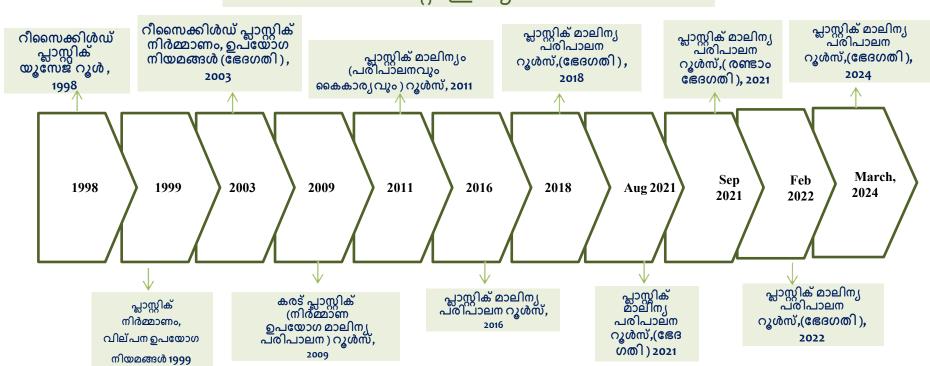
പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് കുപ്പികൾ, പാത്രങ്ങൾ ഇവയുടെ ഉപയോഗം

 ആഘോഷങ്ങളിലും ഭക്ഷണ വിൽപ്പനയിലും ഉപയോഗിയ്ക്കുന്ന പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് വസ്തുക്കൾ

• കളിപ്പാട്ടങ്ങൾ

പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് പൊതികൾ

### പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് മാലിന്യ പരിപാലന നിയമത്തിന്റെ ഇന്ത്യൻ നാൾവഴികൾ



# നമുക്കെന്ത് ചെയ്യാം ?

Refuse plastic bags, straws, cups, etc.

Reduce what you can't refuse.

Reuse as many times as possible what you can't reduce.

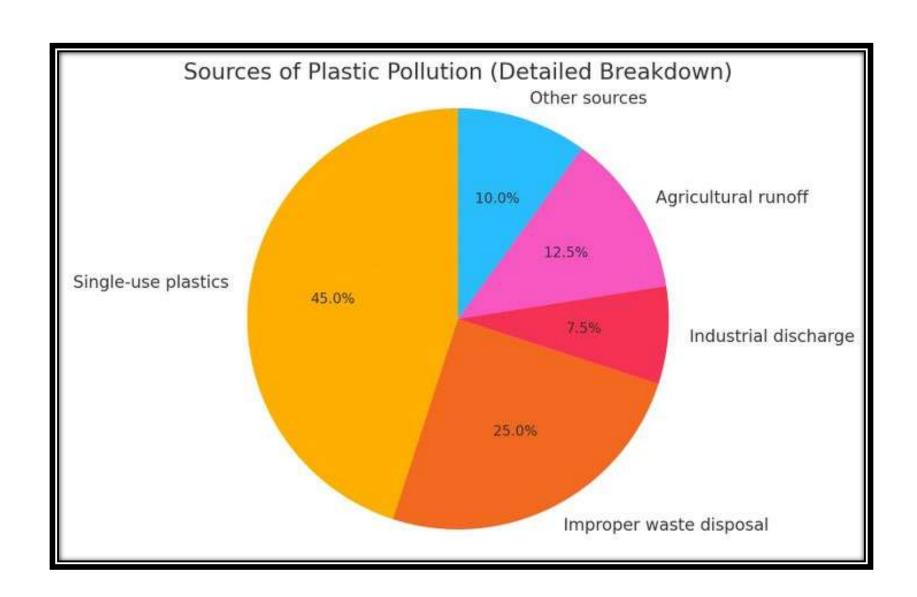
Repurpose things that are used enough. At the very end segregate your waste and send it for Recycling /downcycling

## Resin Identification Codes

- 1: polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (beverage bottles, cups, other packaging, etc.)
- 2: high-density polyethylene (HDPE) (bottles, cups, milk jugs, etc.)
- 3: polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (pipes, siding, flooring, etc.)
- 4: low-density polyethylene (LDPE) (plastic bags, six-pack rings, tubing, etc.)
- 5: polypropylene (PP) (auto parts, industrial fibres, food containers, etc.)
- 6: **polystyrene (PS)** (plastic utensils, Styrofoam, cafeteria trays, etc.)
- 7: other plastics, such as acrylic, nylon, polycarbonate, and polylactic acid (PLA).



RIC 4, 5, 6, and 7 largely constitute SINGLE-USE PLASTICS.



# എന്തുകൊണ്ട് SUPPs?

- സൌകര്യം > സുസ്ഥിരത
- ഉപയോഗിച്ച് വലിച്ചെറിയൽ സംസ്കാരം
- കാട്ടയിലില്ല, ചിന്തയിലില്ല

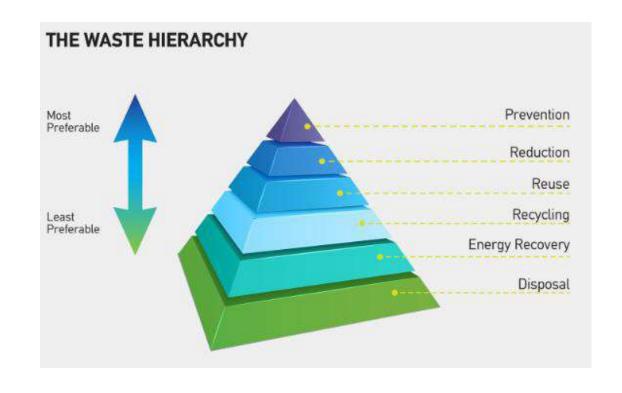
(OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND)



# Let's Say No to Single Use Plastics

# Adopt the 5 R's Mantra

- Refuse
- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycle
- Refine/Rethink



#### Single Use Plastic Items to be Banned

















#### Some alternatives to SUP items

Plastic item	Alternatives	
Plastic sticks used in balloons, flags, candy, ice-cream and ear buds	Bamboo & other wooden sticks for ear buds, flags as per the guidelines of concerned authority.	
Thermacol that is used in decorations	Decorations with flowers, cloth, papers, & other biodegradable material.	

#### Some alternatives to SUP items

Plastic item	Alternatives	
Items such as plates, cups, glasses	Glass, ceramic ware, earthenware, stainless- steel tableware for restaurants, dhabas hotels & other dining places as per the guidelines of concerned authority	
Cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straws, trays	Paper, bamboo, wooden, stainless steel straws as per the guidelines of concerned authority.	

#### Some alternatives to SUP items

Plastic item	Alternatives	
Non-woven bags below 240 microns	<ul> <li>Paper bags for light weight products</li> <li>Cloth bag for heavy products</li> <li>Jute bag for heavy products</li> <li>Reusable cotton bags or waste fabric bags</li> </ul>	
Plastic banners less than 100 microns in thickness	<ul> <li>Cloth/fabric banner, canvas banner, pape banner</li> <li>Eco banners that are PVC free and 100% recyclable as an alternative to traditional PVC Banners.</li> </ul>	

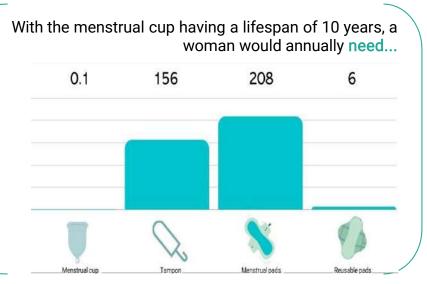
#### Menstrual Products

https://www.lifecycleinitiative.org/library/single-use-menstrual-products-and-their-alternatives-recommendations-from-life-cycle-assessments/

More than 80% of single-use menstrual products in Europe and USA end up in landfills, taking around 500 years to break down.







## പ്രകൃതിയിലെ പോളീമറുകൾ

Polymer	Natural occurrence	Common uses	
Lignin	Cell walls of plants	Construction, fuel, newsprint	
Cellulose	Cell walls of plants and many algae	Clothing, paper, cardboard/paperboard (Kraft paper), raw material for biopolymers	
Cutin	Plant cuticles	Raw material for biopolymers	
Chitin	Cell walls of fungi Exoskeleton of crustacean and insects	Mycelium-based packaging, conversion to chitosan	
Protein fibre (e.g. fibroin, keratin, casein)	Silk, wool, milk	Clothing	

Material	Polymer	Common biomass source	Examples of common uses
Cotton	Cellulose	Cotton plant (Gossypium sp.)	Clothing, other fabrics
Hemp	Cellulose	Hemp (Cannabis sativa)	Clothing, other fabrics
Flax/Linen	Cellulose	Flax/linseed (Linum usitatissimum)	Clothing, other fabrics
Jute	Cellulose & lignin	(Corchorus sp.)	Sacks, carpets, clothing, rope, other fabrics

Material	Polymer	Common	Examples of
Material	1 Olymer	biomass source	common uses
Coir fibre	Cellulose & lignin	Coconut (outer shell)	Mats, brushes, sacking, rope, fishing nets
Ramie	Cellulose	China grass (Boehmeria nivea)	Clothing, other fabrics, industrial sewing thread,
Abaca/Manila hemp	Cellulose, lignin & pectin	Banana (Musa textiliis, inedible)	Tea bags, banknotes, matting, rope
Piña	Cellulose & lignin	Pineapple leaf (Ananas comosus)	Clothing, other fabrics
Sisal		(Agave sislana)	Textiles, bags, rope, twine

## ബയോ പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക്ക്

Material	Polymer	Common biomass source	Examples of common uses
PHA	Polyhydroxyalkanoates	Biomass-derived sugars	Films, packaging, catering products
PLA	Polylactic acid	Maize, cassava starch	Films, packaging, hygiene products, catering products

## ചില ഉത്പന്നങ്ങൾ













Production of Mycofoam™ from agricultural waste, showing the raw material, inoculation by a fungal strain, incubation and pressing. The example shows protective corner mounts, replacing the use of EPS; images courtesy of Ecovative











Bamboo straws, produced by Bali-boo in partnership with a family business in Bali Indonesia; images courtesy of Bali-boo.



Plates and bowls produced from the leaves of the areca palm







Piñatex™







**Production of Piñatex™ fibres and products, from harvested pineapple leaves** 







Food sachets made from seaweed; images courtesy of Evoware





The edible water bottle is a blob-like water container made from sodium alginate gel. The biodegradable blob was created by Skipping Rocks Lab in an attempt to make a more environmentally friendly alternative to single-serving plastic bottles. The container, named "Ooho" by its creators, encloses a small volume of water in a membrane made from brown algae and calcium chloride. The manufacturing process is covered under a Creative Commons license, making the recipe freely distributed and readily available for anyone to use.







Lampshades manufactured from minimally processed brown seaweed (Fucus sp.)

Food packaging made from a combination of compostable materials, including paper, cardboard, cellophage and TPS-sugarcane bagasse composite (University of Cambridge catering services)





#### Priority actions to minimize single-use plastics

(1)

IMPROVE WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Segregation of waste at sources: plastics, organic, metals, paper, etc. Effective collection of the segregated waste, transport and safe storage

Cost-effective recycling of materials (including plastics)

Less landfilling and dumping in the environment

(2)

PROMOTE ECO-FRIENDLY ALTERNATIVES TO PHASE OUT SINGLE-USE PLASTICS **Introduce Economic Incentives** 

including tax rebates, research and development funds, technology incubation support, public-private partnerships Support projects to upscale or recycle single-use items transforming potential wastes into a resource

Stimulate creation of micro-enterprises to drive job creation and economic growth

(3)

EDUCATE
CONSUMERS TO MAKE
ENVIRONMENTALLY
FRIENDLY CHOICES

School education

incorporated in curriculums

Awareness campaigns

Public pressure to drive public and private sector decisions

4

Reduction strategies can lead to fostering the understandings of people, without the forced sudden change.

ENABLE VOLUNTARY REDUCTION STRATEGIES Promotion and adoption of **reusable bags**, as alternatives to plastic bags

**Voluntary agreements** between government and retailers/producers

Existence of the raised social awareness and the public pressure would be a pre-condition for the effective reduction strategies.

(5)

BAN OR INTRODUCE LEVIES ON THE USE AND SALE OF SINGLE-USE PLASTIC ITEMS **Example of policy tools** 

Regulatory instruments	Ban		
Economic instruments	Levy on suppliers	Levy on retailers	Levy on consumers
Combination of Regulatory and Economic instruments	Ban and levy	Extended Producer Responsibility	

#### **അപ്-സൈൿളിങ്** തുരുത്തിക്കര

















പറയൂ ..

വേണ്ട...., നന്ദി...

ഒറ്റത്തവണ ഉപയോഗിയ്ക്കുന്ന പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക്കിനോട് ..

