### Plastic: from miracle material to environmental threat

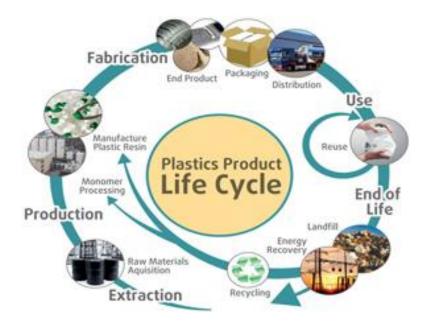


#### Peter S. Ross VP Research - Ocean Wise

### Plastic









(Kate Le Souef, Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup)

### Plastic



- Used in just about any product we buy today, including clothing, packaging and toys;
- Early forms include natural rubber (1839), celluloid (1863), Viscose Rayon (1894), Bakelite (1909), Unsaturated polyester or PET (1942);
- From Ancient Greek (*plastikos*), meaning to shape or mould, such that it represents a physical rather than chemical class of products.



### Plastic represents a visible threat to sea life



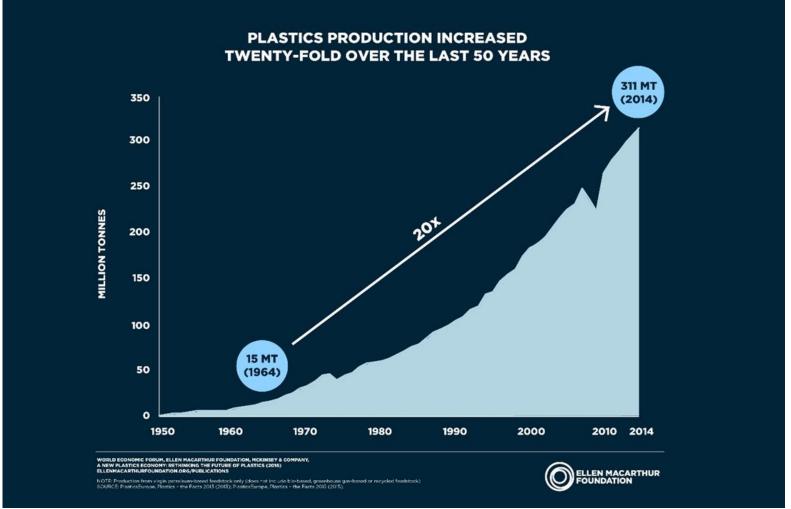




- Charismatic species have been visible victims of nets and other debris for decades;
- Packing bands, fishing gear and plastic bags entangle turtles, seabirds and marine mammals;
- Plastic represents a conservation threat to many seabird species.



### Increasing plastic production poses risks of a global nature



ocean wise.

### 25 years of the *Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup*: A national conversation on visible litter

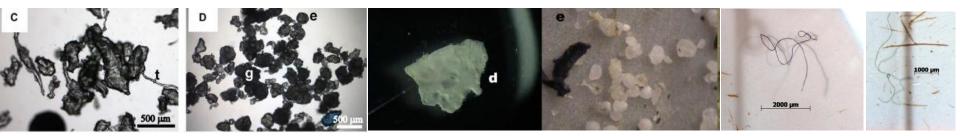
- Annually:
  - 2,016 cleanup sites
  - 3,211 km shoreline cleaned
  - 11,910 garbage bags filled
  - 59,136 volunteers participated

1. Tiny F Foam	Plastic or	333,289	0	7. Plastic Bags	22,724
2. Cigar	rette Butts	244,734	Í	8. Miscellaneous Packaging	18,465
3. Plast Bottles	ic Beverage	50,285		9. Straws & Stirrers	17,654
4. Food	Wrappers	47,466		10. Foam materials	17,527
5. Plast	tic Bottle Caps	38,624	0	11. Beverage Cans	17,337
6. Pape	er Materials	22,877		12. Rope (1 piece = 1 meter)	11,365





## Microplastics emerge as a new conservation concern



Microplastic particles are < 5 mm.

Two categories:

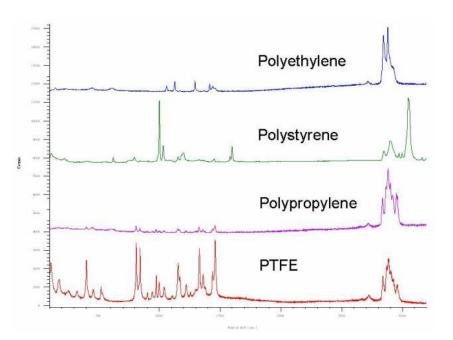
*Primary microplastics* are deliberately manufactured (microbeads and nurdles);

Secondary microplastics are the breakdown products of larger items such as plastic bottles, bags, packaging, nets and textiles.



## The Ocean Wise *Environmental Microplastics Facility* ('The Plastics Lab')

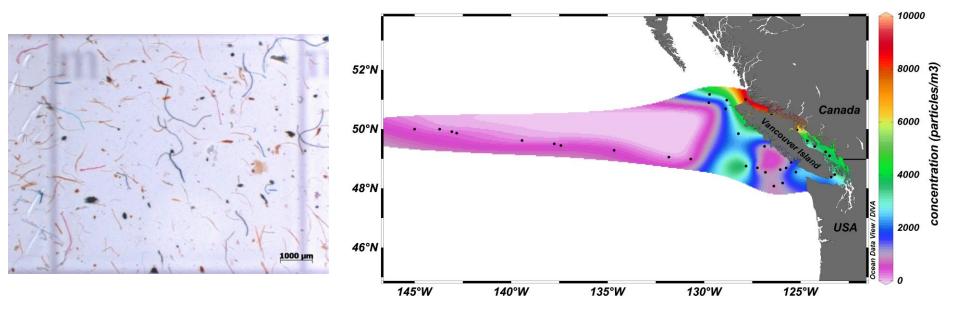
- 1. Sampling in environment
- 2. Extraction & cleanup in the lab
- 3. Visual characterization and counting using microscopy
- 4. Forensic identification using FTIR spectrometry







### Seawater: up to 9,200 particles per cubic meter in the NE Pacific Ocean



(Desforges, Galbraith, Dangerfield & Ross 2014)

Up to 80% are fibres





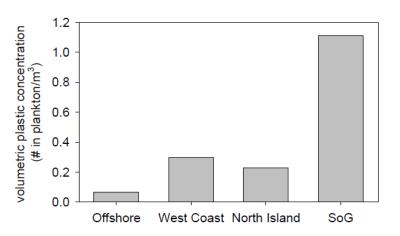
#### Threat to ocean productivity? Zooplankton are mistaking microplastics for food

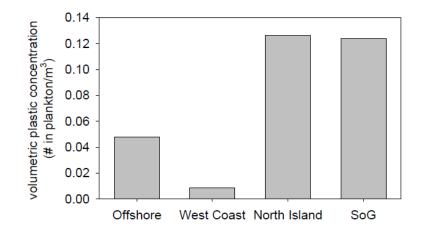
Neocalanus cristata



Euphausia pacifica



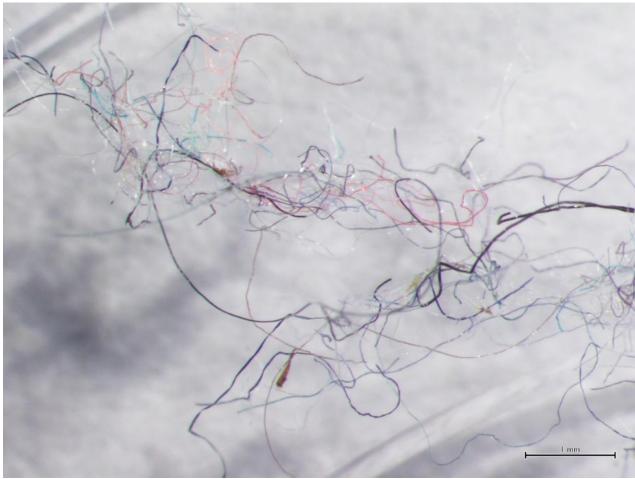






(Desforges, Galbraith, Dangerfield & Ross 2015)

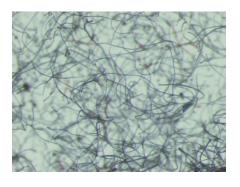
# Where are these microplastics particles coming from?

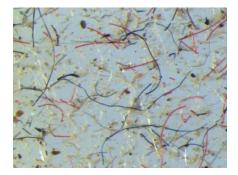


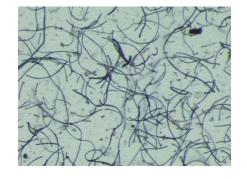


## A synthetic sweater can lose up to 10 million fibers in a single load of laundry







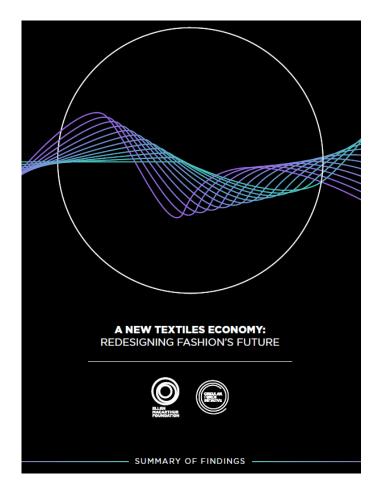






### Key information sources for the global plastics and textiles topics







Innovation and opportunity: Rewards and a competitive edge await those able to close the loop on the plastic economy



