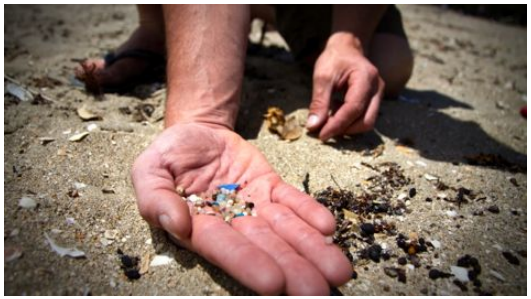
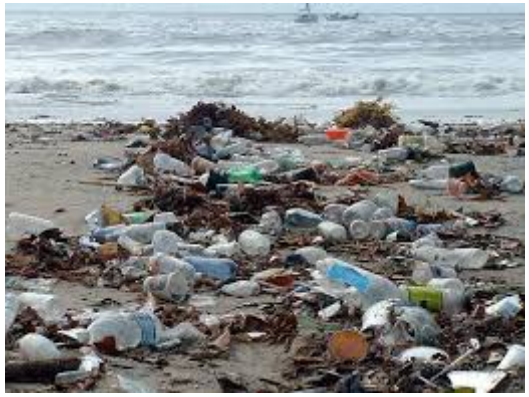
Plastic in tooth paste

Some tooth pastes have plastic micro-beads in them. These micro-beads are so small that they aren't caught by most water treatment plants allowing them to find their way into our water systems. These beads are mistaken as fish eggs and ingested by fish and other marine animals. The beads act as a sponge for toxins and brings them through the food chain. An alternative toothpaste is Tom's because they do not contain micro-beads.



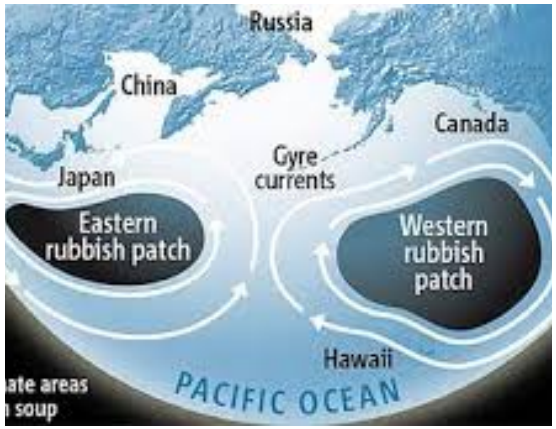
Plastic water bottles

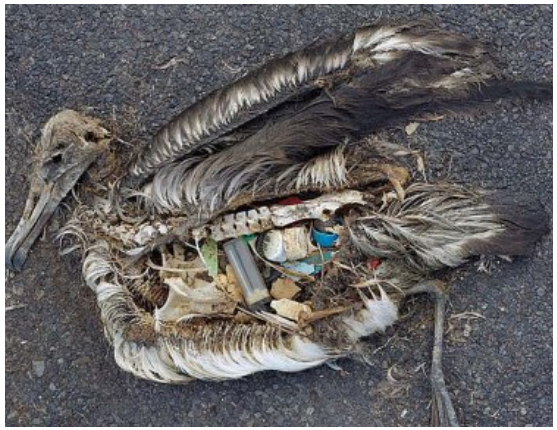
Plastic water bottles never fully biodegrade when thrown away. A combination of light rays and water help to degrade the bottles, however, tiny pieces of plastic remain. Only 1/6 of every water bottle we use makes its way into the recycling and the rest ends up in a land fill or the ocean. An easy alternative is to buy a reusable water bottle.



Local Plastic

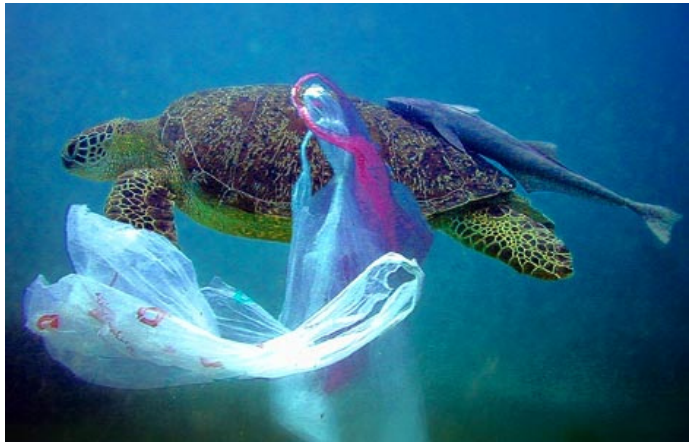
- Enough plastic is thrown away each year to circle the earth 4 times.
- 93% of Americans 6 years and older test positive for BPA a plastic chemical.
- Currently we only recover 5% of the plastic we use.
- Virtually every piece of plastic that was ever made still exists in some shape or form.





Plastic bags

Plastic bags are costly and difficult to recycle so most end up in landfill sites where it takes about 300 years to photo-degrade. Plastic bags are now among the top 12 items of debris most often found along coastlines and in the ocean. An easy way to prevent this pollution is to recycle old plastic bags and use reusable shopping bags every time you shop.



Gum

Gum is made from plastics that do not biodegrade. Chewing gum is the second most common form of littering and through this it finds it way into our water ways and food chains. Fish mistake littered gum as food, accumulating toxins overtime, eventually finding their way to us through the food chain. There is a sustainable alternative called Rev7 which dissolves in water, is 30% easier to get off sidewalks, and disintegrates into fine powder in 6 months.