

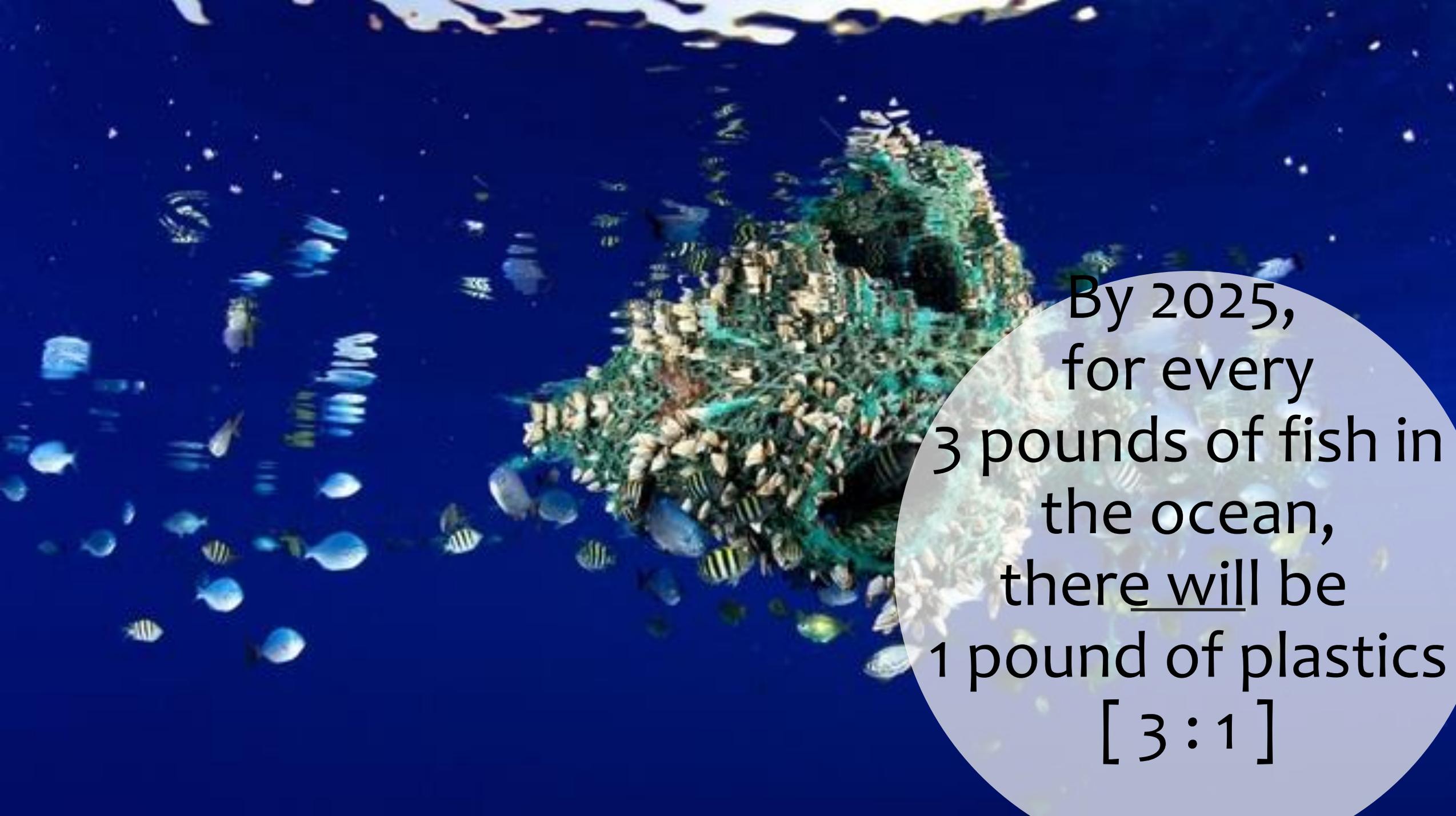
PLASTIC POLLUTION:
VERMONT SENATE BILL S 113
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By 2025,
for every
3 pounds of fish in
the ocean,
there will be
1 pound of plastics
[3 : 1]

A photograph of a beach heavily littered with plastic waste and other debris. The foreground is dominated by a dense layer of trash, including plastic bottles, fragments of plastic, and other unidentifiable pieces of waste. The background shows a sandy beach leading to the ocean under a clear sky. The text is overlaid on the image, centered horizontally and vertically.

8.8 million tons of plastics
enter our oceans every year.



Sea birds
mistaken red or
orange plastic
bottle caps
as shrimp.

2018 State of the Lake and Ecosystem Indicators Report

Clean Water



Water is critical to the diverse habitats and working landscapes of the Lake Champlain Basin. The region's climate provides enough rainfall to feed 14,700 miles of streams and rivers and fill Lake Champlain with 6.8 trillion gallons of water. Vibrant communities, outstanding recreational opportunities, and a strong environmental ethic that rely on this

TOXICS

Some toxic substances and contaminants are present in Lake Champlain, but their effects and prevalence are not well understood.

A number of pollutants and contaminants found in the Lake are of potential concern, including microplastics, pharmaceuticals, road salt, pesticides, PCBs, mercury, and other

Clean Water

- > Drinkable, Fishable, and Swimmable Water

- > Pathogens and Bacteria

- > Phosphorus



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ENVIRONMENTAL Science & Technology

Plastic Debris in 29 Great Lakes Tributaries: Relations to Watershed Attributes and Hydrology

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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Plastic debris is a growing contaminant of concern in freshwater environments, yet sources, transport, and fate remain unclear. This study characterized the quantity and morphology of floating micro- and macroplastics in 29 Great Lakes tributaries in six states under different land covers, wastewater effluent contributions, population densities, and hydrologic conditions. Tributaries were sampled three or four times each using a 333 μm mesh neuston net. Plastic particles were sorted by size, counted, and categorized as fibers/lines, pellets/beads, foams, films, and fragments. Plastics were



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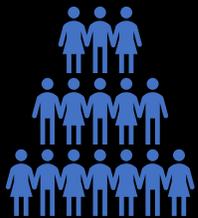
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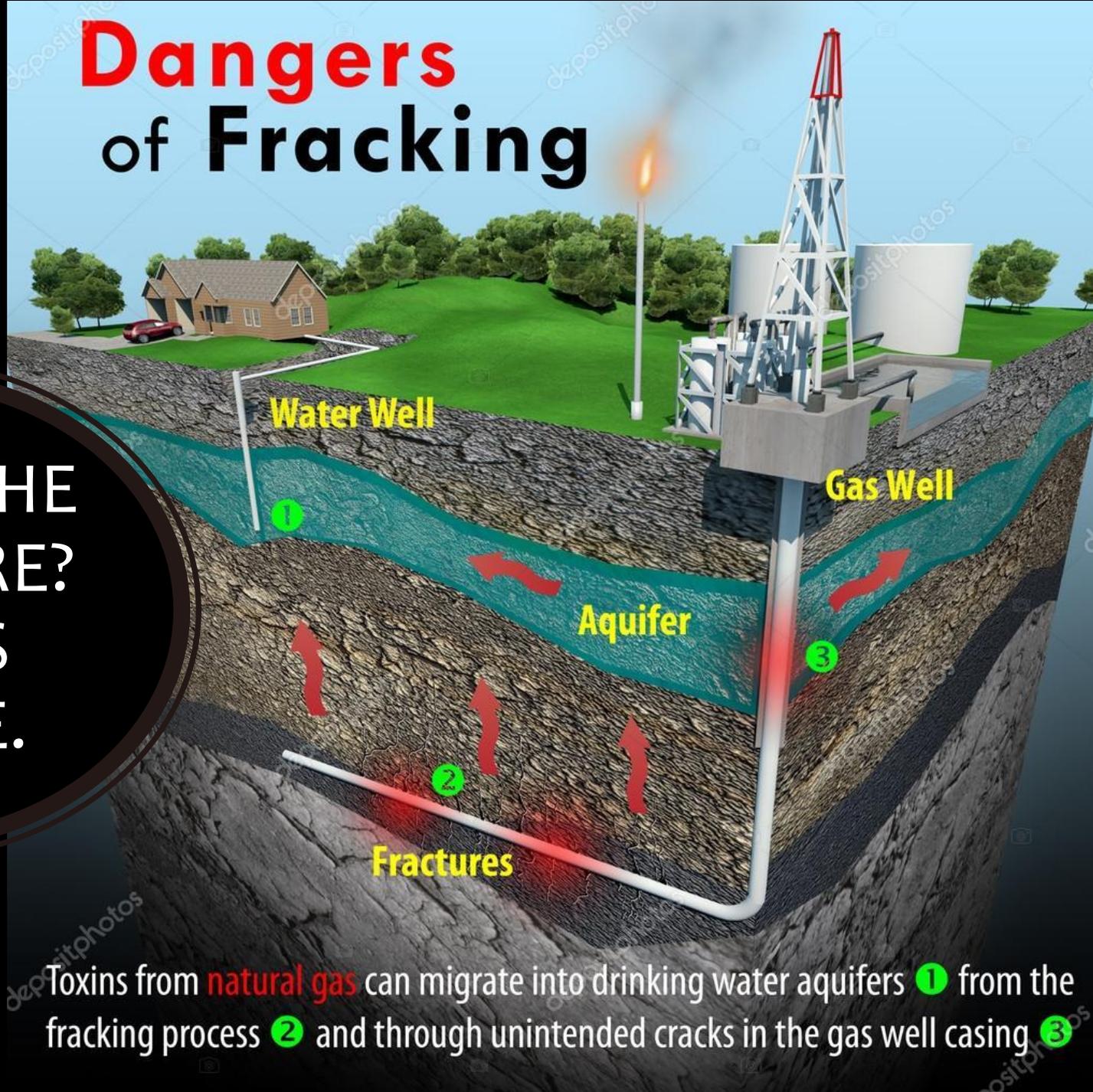
Fossil Fuels are: Coal, Oil and Gas.



Today, Mostly made from a by-product of Gas: Ethane

Plastics Are Made From Chemicals and Fossil Fuels

Dangers of Fracking



NOTICE THE
GAS FLARE?
THAT IS
ETHANE.

Toxins from **natural gas** can migrate into drinking water aquifers ① from the fracking process ② and through unintended cracks in the gas well casing ③



**ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICE:
ALMOST ALWAYS SITED IN LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES OF COLOR**



PFOA is used
as linings in food
packaging



**MICROPLASTIC IN DRINKING WATER
IS TWICE AS MUCH IN BOTTLED WATER**

A person wearing a red shirt is bent over, sorting through a large pile of plastic waste on a beach. The waste includes various items like plastic bottles, bags, and other debris. In the background, other people can be seen walking on the beach. The overall scene is one of environmental pollution and waste management.

WE CANNOT RECYCLE OUR
WAY OUT OF THIS PROBLEM



BAGS



STRAWS



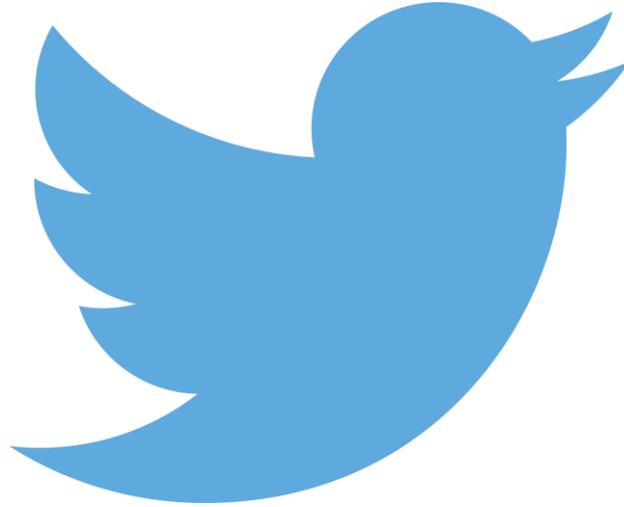
POLYSTYRENE

THE PLASTIC TRI-FECTA

WHERE TO BEGIN TO WORK ON THE PLASTIC TRIFECTA?



1. In your life
2. On your campus
3. Civic Organizations
4. Faith Groups
5. City Councils or Town Board
6. County Legislature
7. State Legislature



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