



# 海洋微塑膠從何而來？

## WHERE DO THE OCEAN MICROPLASTICS COME FROM?

清洗含**人造塑膠纖維**的衣物

**Synthetic textiles:** scraping during laundry process



使用含有微膠粒的**個人護理產品**

**Personal-care products** with microbeads



### 初級微塑膠

「初級微塑膠」指該塑膠進入大海時，已經是直徑小於5毫米的微塑膠。約**15至31%**的海洋微塑膠都屬於初級微塑膠

### PRIMARY MICROPLASTICS

Primary microplastics are plastics directly released into the environment in the form of small particles less than 5mm in size. About **15-31%** of all plastics in the ocean are from primary sources

香港的  
基本污水處理設施  
未能有效地把污水中直徑  
少於6毫米的固體廢物過濾，  
令初級微塑膠有機會流入大海

Hong Kong's preliminary sewage treatment facilities cannot effectively filter out solid waste that are smaller than 6mm, and are likely to be discharged into the oceans eventually

**汽車輪胎**於  
行駛時的磨損

**Tyres:** scraping during driving



**工業用塑膠粒**原料  
因意外流入大海

Accidental discharge of **industrial plastic pellets** to the ocean



例如：2012年的強颱風  
韋森特吹倒一艘停泊於香港  
附近海域的貨輪，導致  
約150噸膠粒墮海

e.g. A freighter spilled about 150 tons of plastic pellets into waters near Hong Kong during Severe Typhoon Vicente in 2012



# 海洋微塑膠從何而來？

## WHERE DO THE OCEAN MICROPLASTICS COME FROM?

### 次級微塑膠

「次級微塑膠」本是一件大型的塑膠垃圾，但進入海洋環境後，被紫外線不斷照射，又被海浪沖刷，逐漸碎化變成微塑膠。約有**69至81%**的海洋微塑膠屬於次級微塑膠

### SECONDARY MICROPLASTICS

Secondary microplastics originate from degraded large plastic waste that break up into smaller fragments once they enter the ocean and formed by UV light and wave action. About **69-81%** of the microplastics in the ocean come from secondary sources

節慶活動或遊艇聚會  
等水上活動所產生的  
塑膠垃圾

Plastic litter generated  
during festivals and  
recreational activities

不當棄置**家居和  
工業用塑膠垃圾**

Improper discharge  
of **household and  
industrial plastic  
waste**

隨意棄置**捕魚工具**

Improper discharge  
of abandoned  
**fishing equipment**

例如：漁網、發泡膠箱  
e.g. fishing nets and  
polystyrene boxes

塑膠垃圾會在紫外線及  
海浪沖刷下分裂成碎片

Plastic litter will break  
into smaller pieces  
under the UV light  
and the wave action

陸上塑膠垃圾隨雨水渠道  
和引水道流出大海

Land-based plastic litter  
enter the ocean through  
storm drains and  
waterways





# 微塑膠如何影響我們和海洋生態？

HOW DO MICROPLASTICS AFFECT MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND HUMANS?







# 微塑膠無處不在

MICROPLASTIC IS EVERYWHERE



即使人跡罕至的阿爾卑斯山和北極，  
也發現了微塑膠

Microplastics have been found in the Alps and the Arctic



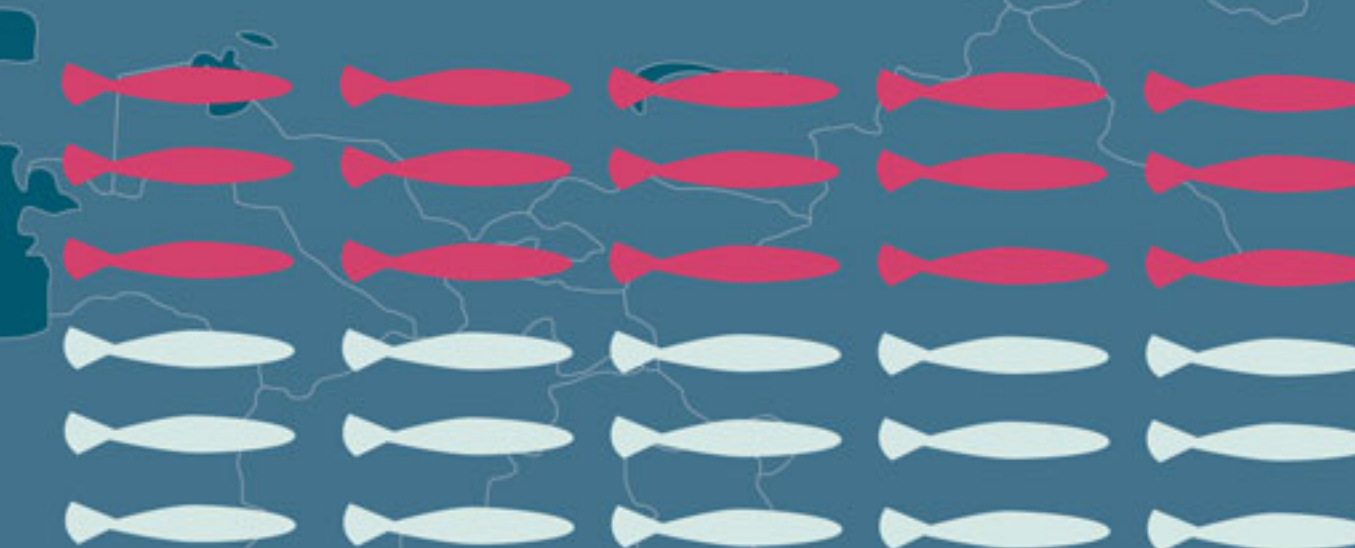
人類的糞便  
發現微塑膠

Microplastics are  
found in human stool



超過一半香港捕獲的  
烏頭魚體內發現微塑膠

More than half of the grey mullet  
fish caught in Hong Kong  
contain microplastics



我們呼吸的空氣  
含有微塑膠

Microplastics are in  
the air we breathe



日常生活中含有微塑膠  
的食物和飲品例子：

List of common foods and  
beverages containing microplastics:



食水

Drinking water

自來水和樽裝水  
Tap water and bottled water



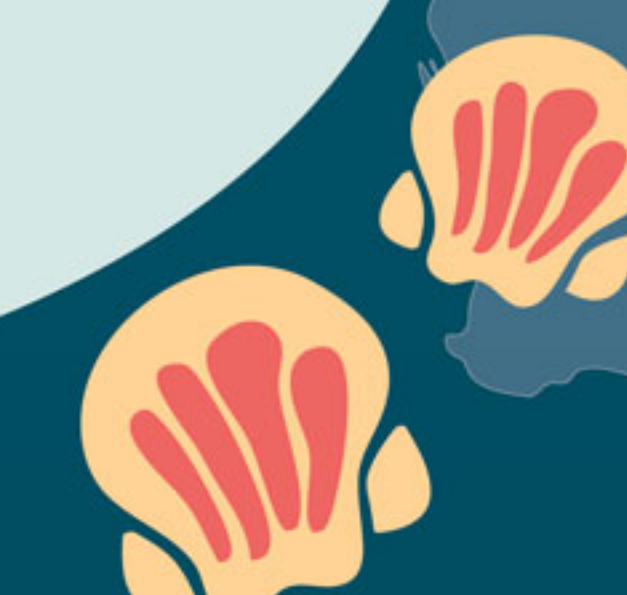
啤酒

Beer



食鹽

Salt



貝類和  
甲殼類海產  
Shellfish



資助 SPONSORED BY:



# 絕膠有你！如何杜絕微塑膠

WHAT CAN WE DO TO STOP MICROPLASTICS?



辦法總比困難多，試想想你作為市民有甚麼可以減少海洋的微塑膠，並向政府和商界提出建議。  
Let's think about what you can do as an individual to reduce microplastics in the ocean and give some suggestions to the government and corporate sector.



商界  
Corporates

化妝及保健產品公司  
應停止生產含微塑膠  
的產品，並應以可分  
解的天然材料代替微  
塑膠。

Cosmetic and healthcare  
companies should stop  
producing products with  
microplastics and  
substitute them with  
natural ingredients.

生產商減少產品包裝，  
尤其是即棄塑膠物料。

Corporates can reduce  
product packaging,  
especially for products  
containing single-use  
plastics



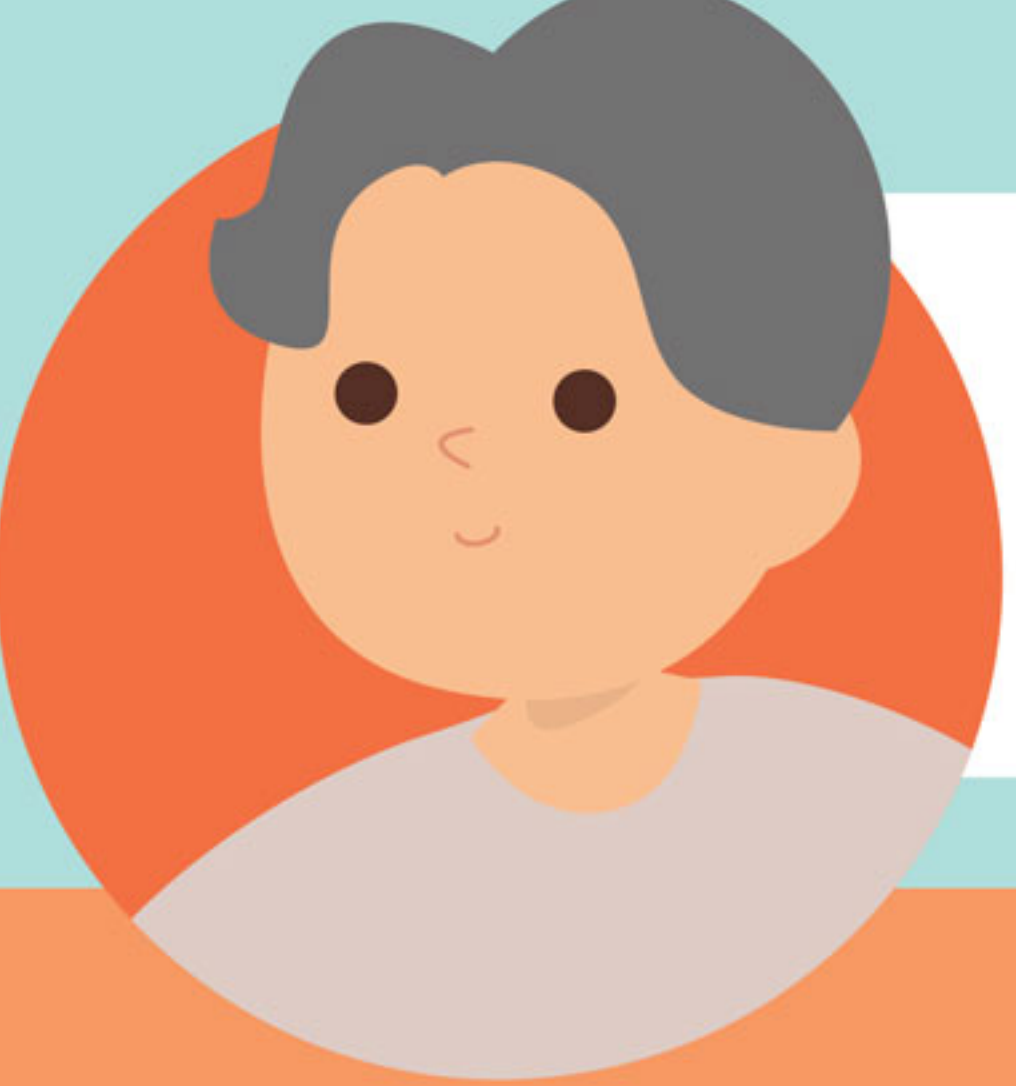
政府  
Government

訂立政策，例如立法  
禁止化妝及保健產品  
中含有微塑膠。

Legislative ban on use  
of, e.g. microbeads in  
cosmetics.

改善和提升香港的污  
水處理系統，以減少  
初級微塑膠經污水系  
統排入大海

Enhance and update  
Hong Kong's sewage  
treatment system to  
prevent primary  
microplastics from  
entering the ocean.



市民  
Citizens