Lead Fairfax County to REUSE!
Help Reduce One-Time-Use Plastic REFUSE!

Example of the Problem:

Plastic Bottles in Accotink Creek

Friends of Accotink Creek

www.ACCOTINK.org

More at: #trashdayofaction

Our Example:
A Day in the Life of
Fairfax County's Gem,
Accotink Creek

2017
International Coastal Cleanup

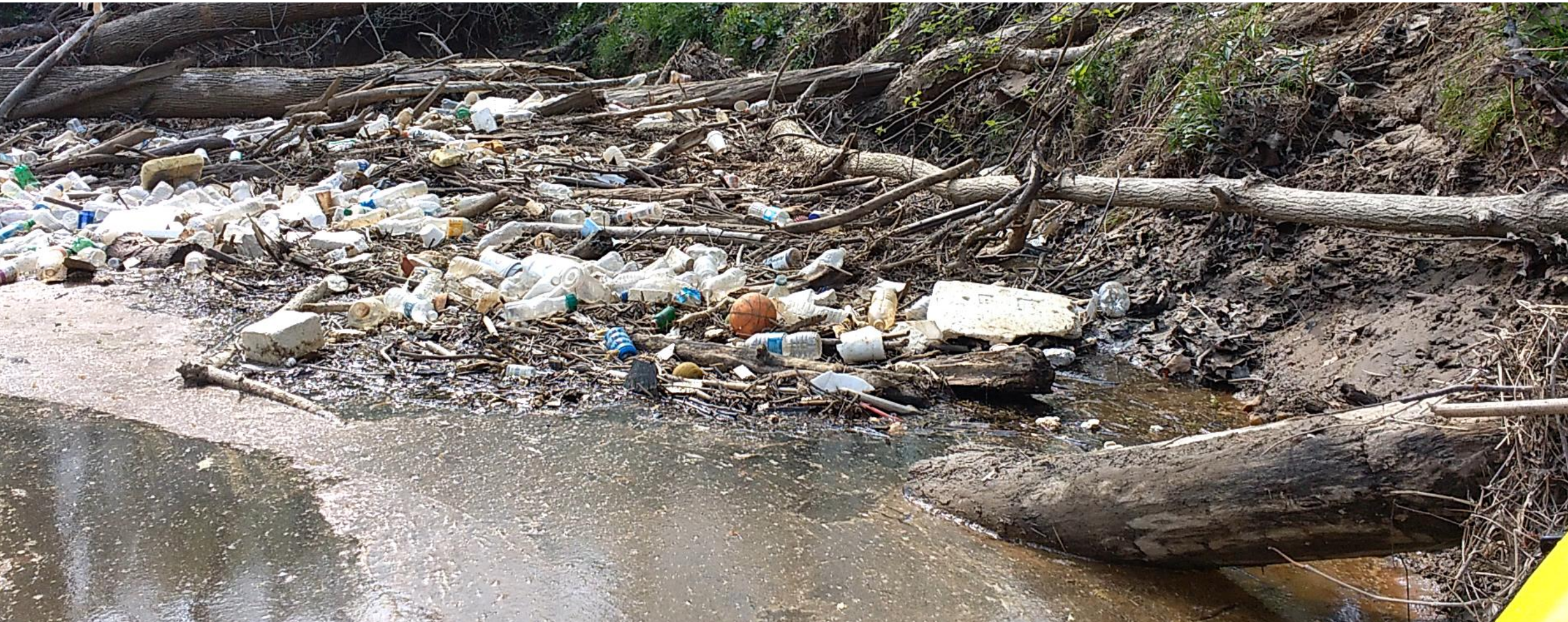
Welcome to your local stream!

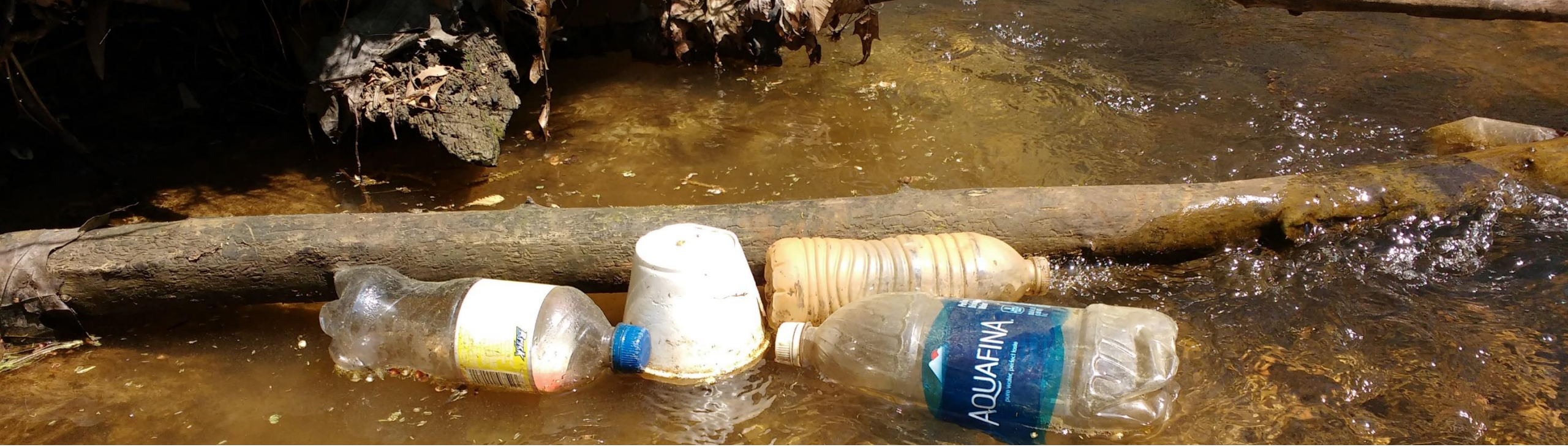
2017 International Coastal Cleanup:

from 13 stretches of Accotink Creek, volunteers recovered

234 bags of trash,

Including 4700+ plastic bottles (water and soft drinks)



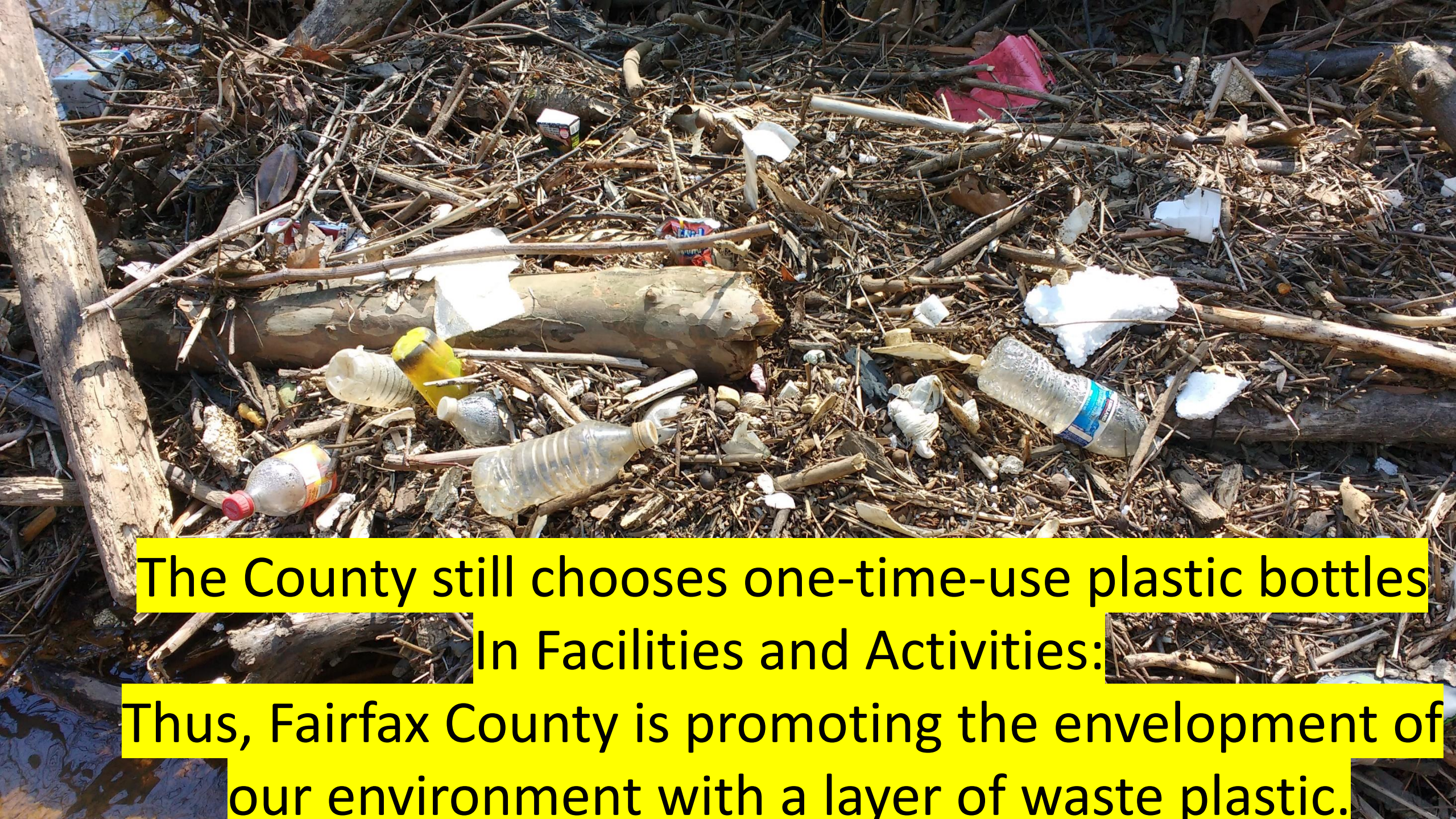


17+ Million barrels of oil for water bottles alone for PET (polyethylene terephthalate).

PET crumbles into MICRO PLASTIC

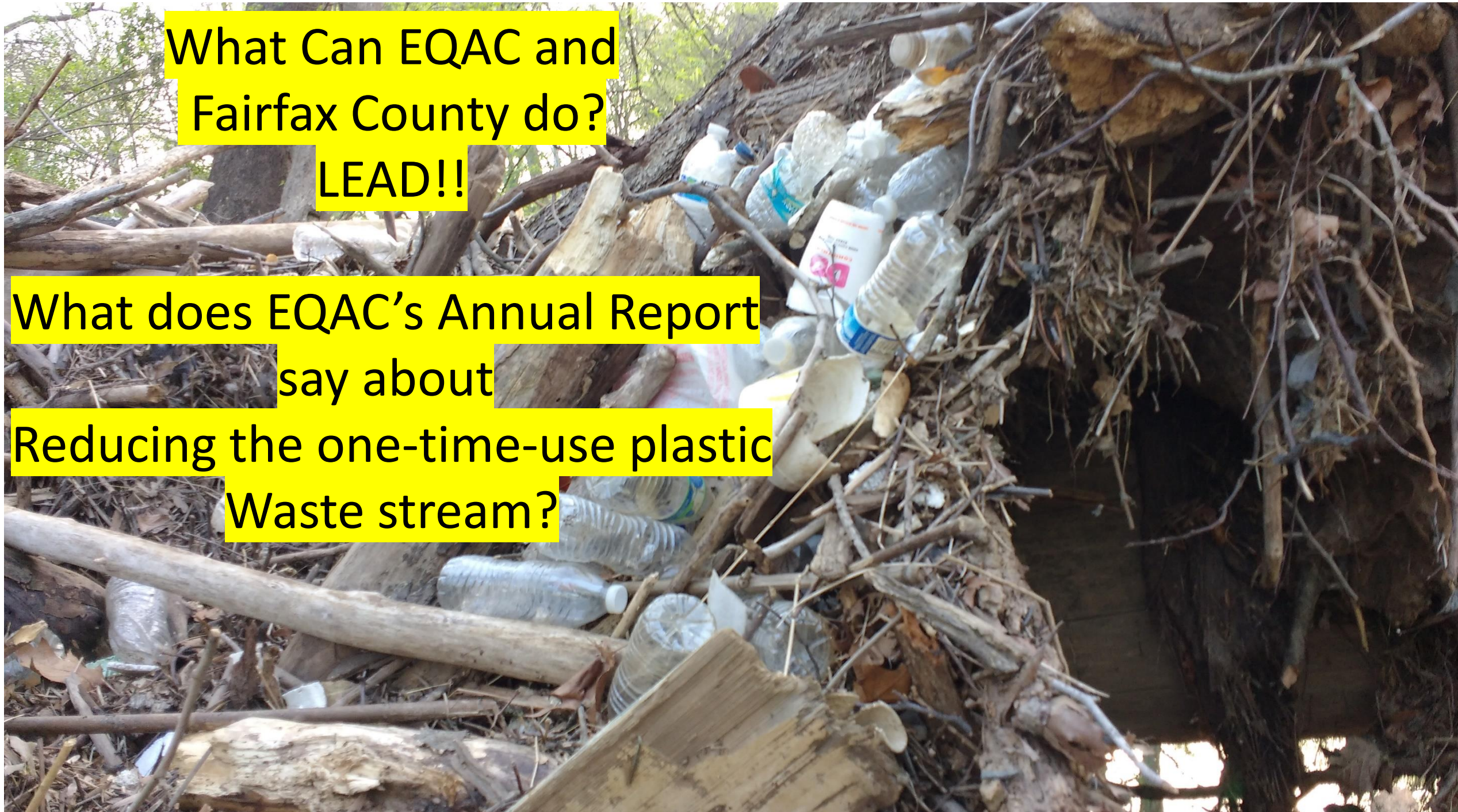
that remains in our food, water, and in us, FOREVER

And, Bottle makers cannot reuse PET.



The County still chooses one-time-use plastic bottles In Facilities and Activities:

Thus, Fairfax County is promoting the envelopment of our environment with a layer of waste plastic.

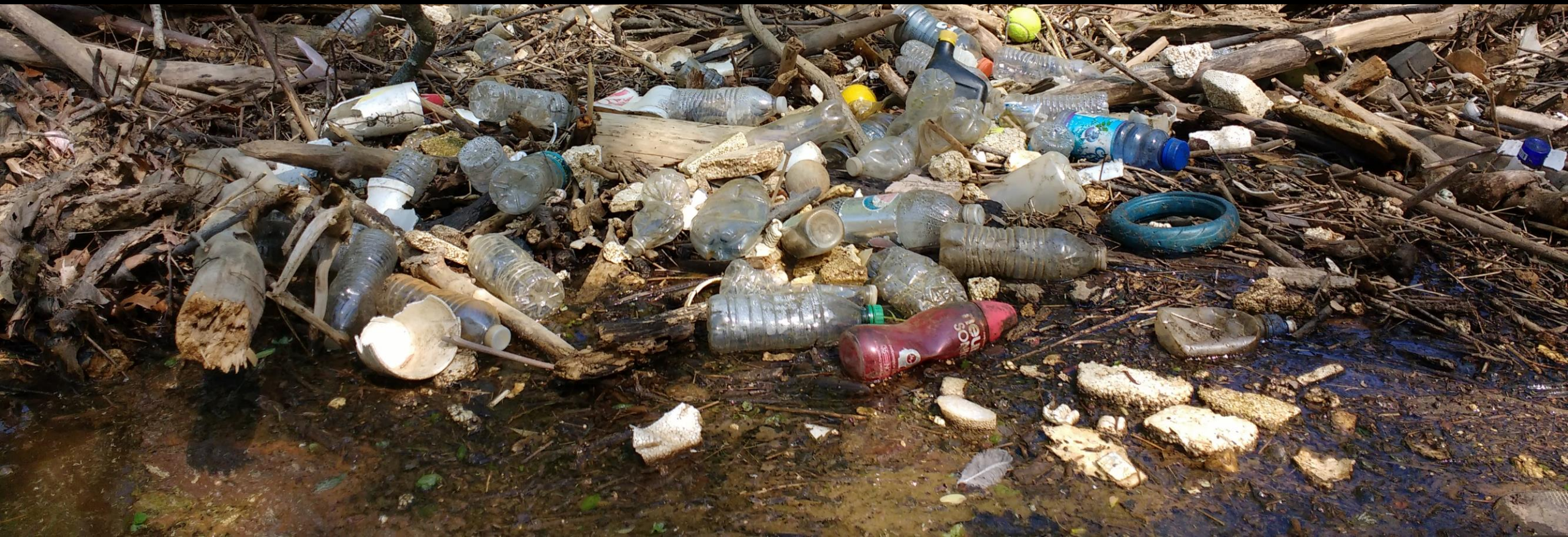

What Can EQAC and
Fairfax County do?
LEAD!!
What does EQAC's Annual Report
say about
Reducing the one-time-use plastic
Waste stream?

Litterbugs have always existed:

No respect for nature, neighbors, or country,

encouraged ALWAYS to consume and discard waste.

Join us, encouraging REUSE to reduce REFUSE



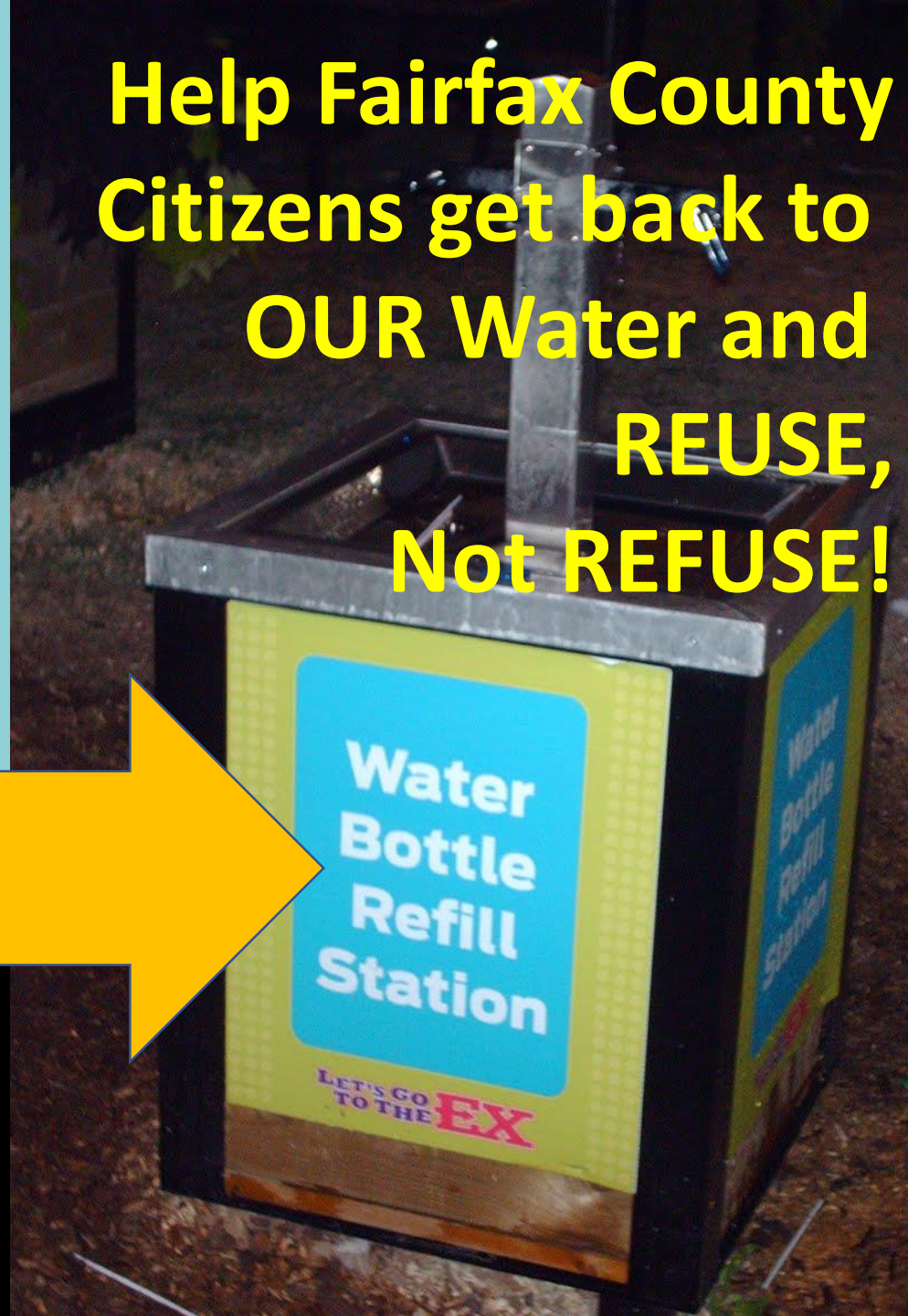
2016
WATER QUALITY TABLES

FAIRFAX WATER CUSTOMERS IN THE LEGACY AND CITY OF FAIRFAX SERVICE AREAS

The Water Quality Laboratory at Fairfax Water monitors for more than 177 different parameters - from alkalinity to zinc! Some of the monitoring is required for regulatory purposes, some for process and emerging technology, and even more for customer information. In 2016, some 53,000 data points were gathered from 16,000 samples of water for these 177 parameters. The tables on pages 14 - 17 show the results of the monitoring that is required by state and federal regulations. The monitoring was conducted for the Griffith and Corbalis water treatment plants between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 2016, unless otherwise noted.

For more water quality information, visit the Fairfax Water website at *www.fairfaxwater.org/water*

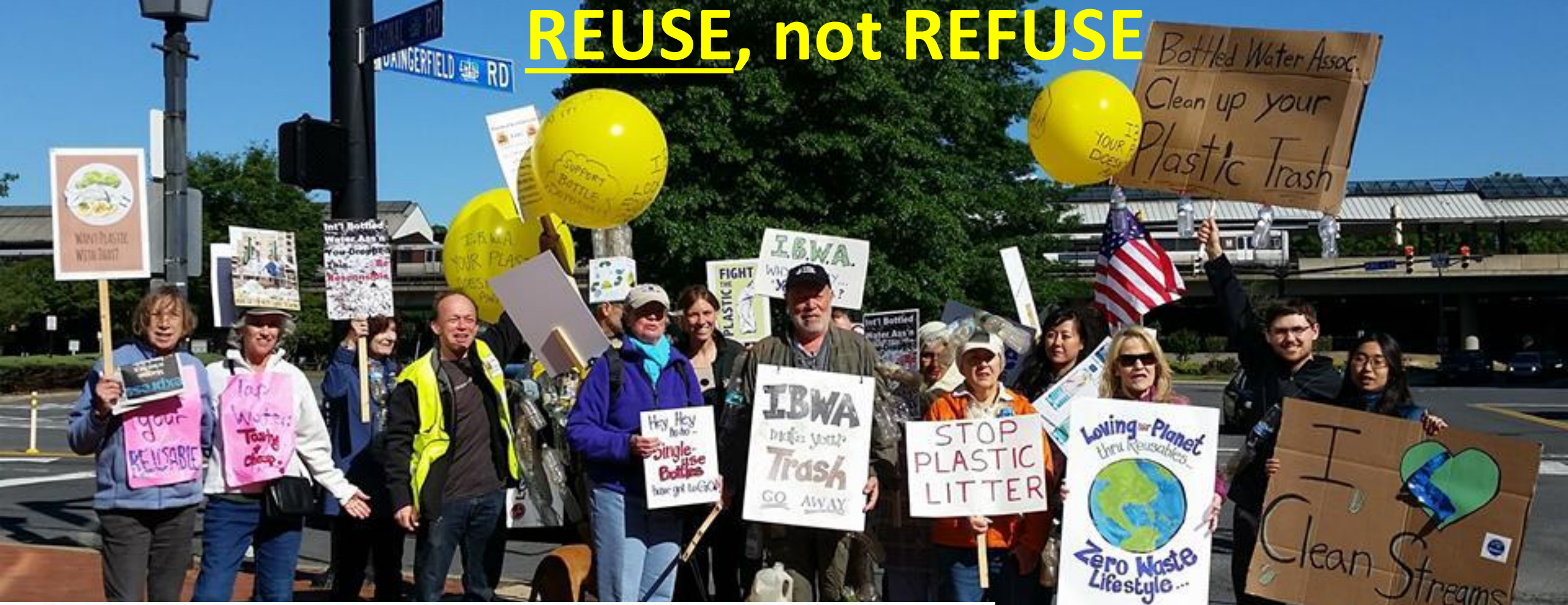
Components	Ideal Goal (EPA MCLG*)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL*)	Range (Individual Results)	Violation	Common Sources in Drinking Water
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) [1]	0	15	ND - 3.01	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	ND - 0.049	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits
Beta/photon particles (pCi/L) [1, 2]	0	50	ND - 5.99	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6 - 0.8	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum



One-time-use Plastic Litter Plagues the Waters of the Earth

#trashdayofaction

REUSE, not REFUSE



Trash Day of Action!

Battle of the Bottle

Clash of Trash

Trash Action Work Force:
#trashdayofaction

Trash Action Work Force: Our ASKS

We offer the following actions the county could take now:

1. Prohibit buying or distributing single-use water bottles at all county events.

2. Make reusable water bottles available (sell or give away) to employees/participants.

3. Install water refill stations (or retrofit drinking fountains to refill water bottles) in every county facility.

4. STOP selling single use plastic water bottles in vending machines/cafeterias in county facilities.

5. Ban plastic straws in county-run cafeterias/restaurants.

6. Revise the litter control ordinance to require all businesses to recycle cans, bottles, paper and cardboard.

7. Evaluate the effectiveness of recycling programs in the public schools, and of stewardship education. Test and adopt new litter removal strategies.

8. Implement trash traps in streams and other solutions, and evaluate their effectiveness.