Scientists generally define marine debris as any manufactured or processed solid waste material (typically inert) that enters the marine environment from any source. Debris is more than an unsightly inconvenience for beach-bound vacationers or pleasure boaters; it’s one of the world’s most pervasive pollution problems affecting our oceans and inland waterways. Any manufactured material can become marine debris. Cigarette butts, fishing line, diapers, tampon applicators, six-pack rings, bottles, cans, syringes, and tires - the litany of litter is as varied as the products available in the global marketplace. But it all shares a common origin; at a critical decision point, someone, somewhere, mishandled it, either thoughtlessly or deliberately.

The International Coastal Cleanup™ (ICC) is the oldest and largest volunteer effort of its kind that records and analyzes debris found during beach cleanup activities. Since the first U.S. beach cleanup in Texas in 1986, The Ocean Conservancy and its international, national, and state partners have turned the event into a global effort. In 1989, the Cleanup became an international event when Canada and Mexico joined. In 1990 the cleanup expanded beyond the borders of North America to include Japan, and by 1992, 33 countries were involved, with cleanups held around the world along coastline of every major body of water. As of 2001, worldwide more than 4.7 million volunteers from 118 countries have cleaned 114,025 miles of shoreline, picking up 92.6 million pieces of debris weighing over 78.7 million pounds of debris. The growth of the Cleanup over last 16 years is a testament to the global nature of the marine debris problem, and the expansion to inland areas along streams, rivers, lakes and other watershed areas reflects the growing realization that a significant amount of the debris in coastal areas originates upland.

---

2001 People, Pounds, and Miles

The Cleanup has faced many challenges in its 16 years, but nothing could have prepared coordinators for September 11, 2001, when terrorists attacked the United States. The country was still reeling from the attacks while Cleanup coordinators debated whether to continue their cleanups, most of which were scheduled for just four days later. While some events had to be canceled, The Ocean Conservancy encouraged individual cleanup coordinators to hold or cancel their cleanups at their discretion. Many cleanups continued as planned in a show of solidarity.

Prior to September 11, event organizers predicted that more than one million people would participate in the 2001 ICC. Although September's tragedies affected participation levels, the ICC continued to grow, reaching more areas and removing more debris than ever before. Officially held on September 15th, 2001, the 16th annual Cleanup attracted 755,221 volunteers in 77 countries and 54 U.S. states and territories. Volunteers participated from all across the globe, from Australia to Aruba, Canada to the Czechoslovakian Republic, Egypt to El Salvador, Hong Kong to Hungary, Madagascar to Malaysia, Palestine to Papua New Guinea, from Thailand to Turkey to the United Kingdom. The 2001 ICC results show a decline in participation of over 90,000 volunteers worldwide, compared to the 2000 cleanup. Cleanup cancellations and postponements due to September 11 are believed to have caused the decline. Still, cleanup crews across the globe traversed 12,224 miles of coastline and waterways, collecting more than 6.8 million pieces of debris, weighing over 12.58 million pounds. Underwater cleanups were also successful, 9,317 divers in the 60 countries, retrieved 71,373 pieces of underwater debris, weighing 226,398 pounds, from 357 miles of underwater habitat. All together over 4,218 different land and underwater sites, from around the world, were cleared of debris.

In Singapore, 1,208 volunteers participated in the 2001 ICC. Volunteers cleaned 6 miles of shoreline and waterways, picking up 50,223 pieces of debris, weighing in at 8,511 pounds.

Among Singapore's ICC participants were 31 divers, who removed 57 pieces of debris, weighing 30 pounds, from below the water's surface.
Sources of Debris

Determining where debris originates is no easy task, since trash and litter can travel long distances before washing up on our shorelines or sinking to the ocean bottom. One of the ICC's goals is to trace pollution to its source and work to prevent it from occurring. To this end, ICC volunteers record debris information on standardized data cards developed and provided by The Ocean Conservancy. Data compiled from beach cleanups are used to identify the activities that produce the debris.

In 2001, The Ocean Conservancy revised the cleanup data card to include 42 specific debris items and groupings related to five debris-producing activities and sources. The new data card allows for the recording of specific debris items that are indicative of the activities and sources producing the debris. Information is grouped by the behavior associated to its presence: recreational and beach-going activities, smoking-related activities, ocean and waterway activities, activities associated with legal or illegal dumping, and activities resulting from improper disposal or handling of medical or personal hygiene materials. Many of these activities occur on land and reach the ocean by beach going activities, being blown into the water, or carried by creeks, rivers and storm drains to the shore. Other debris comes from water activities, including vessels (from small sailboats to large container ships), offshore drilling rigs and platforms, and fishing piers. The result is a unique global database of information collected at every cleanup around the world. Data from the cleanup provides the framework for action at all levels of government to limit marine debris and to educate the public about litter and pollution prevention.

Laws and Legislation

When confronted with the harmful effects of marine debris in our waterways, most people’s first reaction is, “There ought to be a law against this!” In fact, such laws do exist. After years of irresponsible dumping practices, there are now laws regulating at sea and shore-side dumping. Unfortunately, the widespread nature of marine debris, its inability to recognize territorial borders, and the difficulties in identifying debris sources have made effective laws difficult to draft and even harder to enforce. However, individuals still play a significant role in enforcing these laws.

Thirty years ago, ships were a huge source of debris; in 1975, the National Academy of Sciences estimated that ships dumped 14 billion pounds of garbage into the ocean. In the International arena, the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) provides a comprehensive approach to dealing with ocean dumping by creating international guidelines for pollution prevention from ships. There are six annexes associated with MARPOL: Annex I - Discharge of oil; Annex II - Control of hazardous liquids; Annex III - Transport of hazardous materials in a packaged form; Annex IV - Discharge of sewage; Annex V - Disposal of plastics and garbage (bans all dumping of plastics into the oceans); and Annex VI - Air pollution. As of March 2002, 107 countries have ratified Annex V controlling the disposal of plastics and garbage into the oceans.
Another example of international law governing marine debris is the 1987 Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region. Known as the Cartagena Convention, this is the only legally binding environmental treaty for the wider Caribbean. The Convention and its Protocols constitute a legal commitment by the participating governments to protect, develop, and manage their common waters individually or jointly. The Cartagena Convention was adopted in Cartagena, Colombia on March 24, 1983 and entered into force on October 11, 1986 as the legal instrument for the implementation of the Caribbean Action Plan. Ratified by 20 countries, the Convention governs the entire region comprised of the marine environments of the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and areas of the Atlantic Ocean. The Convention requires the adoption of measures at preventing, reducing and controlling pollution of the following areas: pollution from ships, pollution caused by dumping, pollution from seabed activities, airborne pollution, and pollution from land-based sources and activities.

2001 Marine Debris Data

**What We Found...**
Many people mistakenly believe that oceangoing and inland waterway-based vessels are the primary source of marine debris. But according to the United Nations Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP), in the early 1990’s land-based sources accounted for 80% of the world’s marine pollution. In the 77 countries that participated in the Cleanup, 56.9% of the debris found can be attributed to shoreline and recreational activities such as beach-picnickers and general littering. Smoking-related activities counted for 24.9% of the debris found during the Cleanup. The percentage of debris attributed to ocean/ waterway activities, such as recreational boating and commercial fishing, was comparatively low at 11.7%. In Singapore, of the total 50,223 items found during the 2001 Cleanup, 73.38% of the debris was associated with shoreline and recreational activities, 18.58% to activities related to smoking, and 7% of the debris collected can be attributed to ocean/ waterway activities (Figure 1; refer to the Table 5 for a tally of items found during the 2001 Cleanup in Singapore).

Removing debris from underwater areas is crucial in order to better understand the impact of debris on the marine/aquatic world. Often debris is seen as ‘out of sight out of mind’ with underwater cleanups; however, volunteers demonstrate the fact that what people are finding on the land is also being found underwater. During the 2001 ICC, 70.8% of the debris collected by divers underwater was attributable to shoreline and recreational activities, 11.43% to activities related to smoking, and 12.43% of the debris

---

**Debris Collected from Land and Underwater Cleanups**

Figure 1: Sources and activities of marine debris collected from land cleanups during the 2001 ICC in Singapore.

---

collected was attributable to ocean/waterway activities. In Singapore, of the total 57 items found underwater, 63.15% of the debris was associated with shoreline and recreational activities, 10.53% to activities related to smoking, and 24.55% of the debris collected can be attributed to ocean/waterway activities.

What it Means...

The majority of the debris found worldwide during the 2001 ICC was caused by recreational and shoreline activities such as: going to the beach, picnics, sports and games, festivals, as well as litter washed from streets, parking lots, and storm drains. Discarding our trash into proper receptacles, whether at the beach, on a boat, or on a city street, may be the single most effective change we can make in the effort to eliminate marine debris. For their part, municipalities can make sure to provide adequate public trash receptacles. Improvements in recycling of goods and materials would keep even more debris off of our beaches and out of our waterways.

Beach cleanups aren’t truly effective tools against pollution prevention if they don’t go hand-in-hand with public education, resulting in changes in behaviors that cause marine debris. It must be recognized that marine debris ultimately comes from people, not places. Remember: behind every piece of trash is a human face.
The “Top Ten”

Since the beginning of the ICC in 1986, data has been collected and information on the most frequently found items has been reported. The “Top Ten” list represents the ten most abundant items found by volunteers from the list of 42 debris items on the ICC data card. The “Top Ten” list provides a quick reference to the most common forms of debris and identifies items and activities that can be targeted for effective public education and outreach campaigns.

What We Found...

Worldwide, the 2001 “Top Ten” list comprises 75.39% of all the debris collected. The three most abundant items collected were cigarettes/cigarette filters, (1,527,837 pieces at 22.31%). Bags/food wrappers (933,856 pieces at 13.64%) were second, and caps and lids (541,432 pieces at 7.91%) were third. It should be noted that in 2000 these three items totaled only 26.48% of all the debris collected, whereas in 2001 these same debris items accounted for 43.86% of all collected debris. Cigarette filters have been the top debris item for the past 12 years and this year volunteers found enough cigarettes to equal 76,391 packs of cigarettes. Of the “Top Ten” items found, 50.42% of the total is attributable to shoreline and recreational activities, and 22.31% are attributable to smoking related activities, and 2.66% of the debris was attributable to ocean and waterway activities.

In Singapore, 90.24% of all debris is represented by the 2001 Singapore “Top Ten” (Table 1). The three most abundant items were bags/food wrappers (14,112 pieces at 28.1%), cigarettes/cigarette filters (8,924 pieces at 17.77%), and straws, stirrers (7,818 pieces at 15.57%).

In 2001, underwater cleanups represented only 1.03% of all the debris collected worldwide during the ICC. Underwater cleanups do provide an excellent indicator of the conditions of life under the water. Worldwide, the top seven debris items remain the same between land and underwater areas, but the distribution of items among these top spots is quite different between land and underwater. Bags and food wrappers (10,872 pieces at 15.29%) and beverage containers, both cans (9,720 underwater items at 13.67%) and bottles (9,637 underwater items at 13.55%) and were the top

### Table 1: Singapore’s “Top Ten” List for land and underwater cleanups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debris Items</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>Percent of Total Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bags/food wrappers</td>
<td>14,112</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. cigarettes/cigarette filters</td>
<td>8,924</td>
<td>17.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. straws, stirrers</td>
<td>7,818</td>
<td>15.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. beverage bottles (plastic)</td>
<td>5,657</td>
<td>11.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. caps, lids</td>
<td>2,135</td>
<td>4.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. cups, plates, forks, knives, spoons</td>
<td>2,097</td>
<td>4.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. fast-food containers</td>
<td>1,941</td>
<td>3.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. plastic sheeting/tarps</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>1.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. beverage bottles (glass)</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>1.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. clothing, cloth</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**“Top Ten” Totals** 45,320  90.24%

### Table 2: Singapore’s “Top Ten” List for land cleanups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debris Items</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>Percent of Land Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bags/food wrappers</td>
<td>14,102</td>
<td>28.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. cigarettes/cigarette filters</td>
<td>8,918</td>
<td>17.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. straws, stirrers</td>
<td>7,815</td>
<td>15.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. beverage bottles (plastic)</td>
<td>5,653</td>
<td>11.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. caps, lids</td>
<td>2,135</td>
<td>4.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. cups, plates, forks, knives, spoons</td>
<td>2,095</td>
<td>4.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. fast-food containers</td>
<td>1,941</td>
<td>3.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. plastic sheeting/tarps</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>1.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. beverage bottles (glass)</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>1.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. clothing, cloth</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**“Top Ten” Totals** 45,289  90.29%
three debris items found in underwater areas, followed by cigarettes and cigarette filters (6,492 underwater items at 9.13%). Underwater cleanups also had two items on its “Top Ten” list that did not appear among the “Top Ten” for land cleanups: clothing and cloth (1,941 items, representing 2.73% of the debris found), and tires (1,518 items, representing 2.13%) of the debris collected straws and stirrers and fishing nets were the two items found on the “Top Ten” for land, that were not among the “Top Ten” for underwater cleanups. For underwater cleanups, 85.42% of the debris items appearing on the “Top Ten” list can be attributed to shoreline and recreational activities, 11.82% related to smoking activities, and 2.76% can be associated with dumping activities.

### Table 3: Singapore’s “Top Ten” List for underwater cleanups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debris Items</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
<th>Percent of Total Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bags/food wrappers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. beverage cans</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. cigarettes/cigarette filters</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. crab/lobster/fish traps</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. beverage bottles (plastic) 2 liters or less</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. fishing lures</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. straws, stirrers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. diapers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. beverage bottles (glass)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. bleach/cleaner bottles</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**“Top Ten” Totals** 49 85.96%

### What It Means...

Since 1990, cigarette filters, beverage bottles, cans, caps and lids, and straws have remained in this upper echelon of debris items. Most of these items are whole or remnants of waste from prepackaged food or beverage products—in other words, it is what we throw away after we have consumed or used the product. What appears on the “Top Ten” list provides an indicator of the types of behaviors and activities that are contributing to the marine debris problem. The items that appear on the list are whole or remnants of packaging from food or beverage products, items that were improperly disposed. The message seems clear: the only way to really stop marine debris is to stop littering! Education and behavioral changes are the key to reducing debris pollution. Promoting the installation of adequate waste disposal facilities, or the increase in waste removal may encourage visitors and users of beaches and waterways to alter their attitude towards littering.

Because marine debris travels from one location to another, controlling the pollution in one country often depends on similar efforts taken in other countries. This can be a challenging endeavor for several reasons. For one, popular tourist countries must manage the trash of persons who may not have a comparable level of environmental awareness. Less developed nations may need to rely on outside monetary support to implement improved sewage systems and waste management facilities. And while some countries may have the proper systems in place, they face the additional challenge of trying to change their citizens’ ingrained habits of littering.
The Dangers of Debris

Aquatic debris has a devastating and often lethal effect on aquatic and marine wildlife. Many forms of marine and aquatic debris pose threats to wildlife.

**Entanglement**

Debris that entangles a living creature can hamper its mobility, prevent it from eating, or suffocate it. Some types of debris can inflict lethal cuts and wounds. Monofilament line, fishing nets, six-pack rings, and strapping bands are some of the harmful culprits related to entanglements. Birds, for example, often become entangled in trash they have selected for nesting. According to the most recent U.S. Marine Mammal Commission report in 1998, 136 marine species were reported in entanglement incidents, including six species of sea turtles, 51 species of seabirds, and 32 species of marine mammals. Debris that has wrapped around limbs and fins can cause circulation loss and amputation, especially as the animal grows. Animals slowed down by trailing debris are more vulnerable to predators. Heavy large plastic sheets and tarps smother or trap animals and drown those that must rise to the surface to breathe.

**Ingestion**

Ingested, debris can lead to strangulation or digestive problems. In the U.S. Marine Mammal Commission report, ingestion incidents involved 177 different marine animal species, affecting six of seven species of sea turtles, 111 out of the world’s 312 species of seabirds, and 26 species of marine mammals. Sea turtles confuse floating plastic bags with jellyfish, one of their favorite treats. Seabirds, too, are vulnerable to the unintentional ingestion of debris because of their indiscriminant eating habits. Many animals cannot regurgitate an item once it has been swallowed, and it often becomes lodged in their throats and digestive tracts. Debris that will not pass out of the stomach gives a false sense of fullness, causing some animals to stop eating and slowly starve to death.

**What We Found...**

ICC data revealed that worldwide, volunteers found 125 animals entangled in some form of debris. Most of the victims were fish—our volunteers found 52 of them—while birds (35 reported) were the second most frequently found entangled animal, and invertebrates (25 reported) were third. Fishing line caused 59 entanglements, nets/rope were second, with 30 entanglements, and rope was third, causing 11 entanglements. Volunteers also found animals entangled in plastic bags, plastic sheeting, wire, crab or lobster traps, and strapping bands. During the 2001 ICC in Singapore, two fish and two crabs were found entangled in fishing line.

---


What It Means...

While the number of reported animal entanglements was lower in 2001 compared to the numbers reported in 2000, this does not necessarily reflect a decrease in the total number of entangled animals. Four of the top five forms of entangling debris in 2000 remained in the top five in 2001. While the actual number of incidents reported is lower the overall trends remain the same, indicating that marine debris is still a major problem for wildlife. This lower occurrence of animal entanglements may also be due to the reduction in overall participation and the canceling of activities at many cleanup sites throughout the nation. Hence, not as many animals were encountered as there may have been. Further, the number of entangled animals reported during the ICC represents just a snapshot of one day’s worth of information on the amount of damage debris causes to aquatic animals. Volunteers were not able to reach every mile of shoreline, and divers were certainly not able to cover all underwater habitats. Information is not known as to how long an animal found had been entangled, or does the information from the ICC document what happened one or two weeks earlier or even a week or two later. Every day more trash gets dumped into our waters and travels for miles. We will never know how many animals suffer and die every year on the open sea, never to be recorded as a casualty of debris. Large or small, each piece of debris carries with it a genuine threat to aquatic wildlife.

The amount of trash collected during the cleanup gives us an idea of the hazards marine wildlife face daily. The picture could have been much worse. During the 2001 ICC, more than 1.53 million cigarette filters, 933,856 bags and food wrappers, 112,700 pieces of rope, 51,340 pieces of fishing line, 182,153 pieces of fishing nets, 55,121 balloons, 62,594 pieces of plastic sheeting or tarps, and 31,481 six-pack rings could have been ingested by or entangled unsuspecting animals. Remember, each piece of debris that enters the ocean or waterway has the potential to harm wildlife. The entanglement and ingestion picture for Singapore could have also been much worse. Singapore volunteers collected 8,924 cigarette filters, 14,112 food wrappers and bags, 739 pieces of rope, 160 pieces of fishing line and 85 balloons--all of which had the potential to injure or kill wildlife.
Peculiar Items

Even after 16 years of the ICC there remains an abundance of interesting and peculiar items found during the cleanup that are not normally found on the ICC data card. Worldwide 3,476 interesting and/or peculiar items were found and recorded by volunteers during the 2001 ICC.

To get a better sense of what kinds of weird and unusual items were being found on the nation’s beaches, we compiled a list of these oddities, and grouped them into several categories including household, personal, automotive as well as recreational items and valuables, etc. (Table 4).

Table 4: Total number of Peculiar Items reported for Singapore during the 2001 ICC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Automotive: mufflers; bumpers; car axle; license plates…</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boats: propellers; boat engines; anchors…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Items: store signs; cash register…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer/Electronics/Music: radios; cell phones; keyboards; videotapes…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction: tools; paintbrushes; ladder…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household: cooking utensils; bed frames; kitchen sink…</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical/Drugs: band-aids; pill bottles; hospital bracelets…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous: everything but the kitchen sink…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails/Pallets/Lumber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal: library card; pictures; eyeglasses…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational: golf balls; bicycle; ski…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tar Balls/Oils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation: raft; trailer…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuables: jewelry; credit cards…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons/Ammunitions: 9mm pistol cartridge; mace…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5: Individual debris items collected during the 2001 ICC in Singapore.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debris Items</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Underwater</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shoreline &amp; Recreational Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bags / food wrappers</td>
<td>14,102</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balloons</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beverage bottles (plastic) ≤ 2 liters</td>
<td>5,653</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beverage bottles (glass)</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beverage cans</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caps, lids</td>
<td>2,135</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clothing, cloth</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cups, plates, forks, knives, spoons</td>
<td>2,095</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diapers</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast-food containers</td>
<td>1,941</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-pack holders</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pull tabs</td>
<td>346</td>
<td></td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>straws, stirrers</td>
<td>7,815</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toys</td>
<td>328</td>
<td></td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ocean / Waterway Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bait containers / packing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bleach / cleaner bottles</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buoys / floats</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crab/lobster/fish traps</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crates</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fishing line</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fishing lures</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fishing nets</td>
<td>155</td>
<td></td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light bulbs / tubes</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oil/lube bottles</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallets</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plastic sheeting / tarps</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rope</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strapping bands</td>
<td>425</td>
<td></td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smoking – Related Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cigarettes / cigarettes filters</td>
<td>8,918</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cigarette lighters</td>
<td>409</td>
<td></td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dumping Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appliances (refrigerator, washers, etc.)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batteries</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cars/car parts</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>construction materials</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 – gallon drums</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tires</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical / Personal Hygiene</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syringes</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condoms</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tampon / tampon applicators</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>50,166</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>50,223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>