



## Message in a Bottle Intro

The following article from Cool Australia will give you some background to the idea of bottle water. Read through the article and highlight the key points. You will then need to turn that highlighting into no more than five dot points to summarise the article.

### Bottle Water

Where do we start? Okay, put your hand up if you are happy to pay 1,000 times over the cost for anything. No hands showing? Now put your hand up if you would buy a bottle of something down at the shops for \$3 that you can get for free with no effort. No hands showing? Well our hands should be up – this is what millions of us do every day. How did this happen?

This is what we do with water in Australia. Australians spend over \$500 million on bottled water every year. It has to be pumped out of the ground, packaged, transported and chilled before it gets to us. This creates over 60,000 tons of greenhouse gases a year in Australia alone. Do you think this is wasteful?

The manufacture and transport of the plastic bottles for all this water requires over 460,000 barrels of oil. Less than 40% of these bottles are recycled; the balance ends up in landfill or in our waterways.



Recycling just one bottle saves enough energy to power a television for 90 minutes. Recycling makes a big difference; the more we recycle the less raw materials we use.

When Australia was first introduced to bottled water in the late 1980s, we all thought it was a joke. Us Aussies would never be so foolish as to buy bottled water. Well, the joke is on us! In a triumph of marketing over reason we are being conned by the advertising of big corporations.

Where does all this bottled water come from? Clean, peaceful rivers and bubbling mountain brooks as depicted on the bottles? Not so much. It's mostly bore water pumped from the ground at almost zero cost.

How about getting back to the tap? This is a growing movement that is gaining momentum – from Paris to San Francisco, to Melbourne, to restaurants and to schools. Growing numbers of people are sacking bottled water and returning to the humble tap. Is this a radical move or simply the way forward?

Does it seem odd to ship bottled water around the world, load it on a truck, haul it to a shop, where they are sold for a final time for a single use?

Around the world some councils and schools are beginning to ban the use of bottled water replacing them with ... a reusable container.

Some are bringing back the old-fashioned glass or mug. If you haven't seen one for a while, it's a receptacle with a hole at one end that you fill up with liquid. Some even come with lovely designs or wacky slogans. Some of us feel we need filtered water, and there are a host of filter jug systems available or you can get a filter fitted to your kitchen tap.

What's with these huge water fountains plugged into a power point 24 hours a day? Do we really need a little chill on the water? Have our palates really become so delicate? A simple change can make a difference.

## Bottled Water – Did you know?

- It takes seven litres of water & one litre of oil to produce one litre of bottled water.
- A recent News Limited taste test had 68% of us liking the tap water better than bottled water. Around 20% couldn't pick a difference.
- Tap water has 1 per cent the environmental impact of bottled water.
- Bottled water production makes 600 times more CO2 than tap water.
- Australians spent more than \$500 million on bottled water last year.
- One bottle of water has the same impact on our environment as driving a car 1km.
- Most water bottles end in landfill.
- Australians drank 115 Olympic swimming pools worth of bottled water last year.
- Discarded drink bottles account for 38 per cent of the total rubbish volume.
- The average cost of a litre of tap water in Australia .001¢
- The average cost of a litre of bottled water in Australia is \$2.83
- The average Australian drinks 14 litres of bottled water per year.
- Australians buy 118,000 tonnes of plastic drink bottles a year.
- It takes 8 years to recoup the cost of a bottle of water by refilling the bottle with tap water.
- Water bottlers (Coke & Schweppes) of Australia are fighting against legislation for a container deposit scheme. The system has worked very well in South Australia for 35 years. In 2008 the refund was increased from 5 cents to 10 cents and return rates jumped 20% from a good 70% to a brilliant 80%.
- Drink container recycle rates for the rest of Australia are less than 40%.

Taken from <http://www.coolaustralia.org/bottled-water-secondary/>

### Five key dot points:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slightly textured appearance and some minor discoloration or faint smudges, particularly near the top edge. The overall look is that of a standard piece of stationery or notebook paper.





# Mapping Bottled Water

Year Seven 2016  
Semester 1

Your task this lesson is to map all of the different countries that produce bottled water in the world. We are then going to have a look at some of the distances bottled water travels and what impact that has on the environment around us.

Using BOLTSS map the information from this table onto the World Map your teacher has provided you. Remember each map should have;

- Border
- Orientation
- Legend
- Title
- Source
- Scale

You need to use your atlas to locate the countries that produce the bottled water mentioned in the table below.

Brand	Type of Water	Location
Fiji	Artesian	Fiji
Aqua Pura	Tap Water	South Australia
Mount Franklin	Spring	Western Australia
Evian	Spring	France
Waiwera	Artesian	New Zealand
Coolridge	Spring	New South Wales
Thank You Water	Spring	Queensland
Sardinia	Artesian	Italy
Berg	Glacial	Canada
Hildon Water	Artesian	England

1. How do you think bottled water gets to Australian shelves from other countries? Think about the different ways water is transported and list them below.

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2. What impact would transport have on the COST of bottled water?

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3. What impact would transport have on the world ENVIRONMENT? (HINT: Think about how the transport would impact the Environment).

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4. Split up into a group of four. Each one of you needs to research about the TYPE of water and where it comes from. You will need to come together and create a poster about these different types of water.

- a. Glacial
- b. Tap
- c. Spring
- d. Artesian



# Video Skills

Year Seven 2016

Semester 1

In this activity you are going to learn about the impact Fiji Water has on the local community. To do this you are going to watch a video to answer the questions below. Your teacher will go through the best way to watch a video – but you need to remember, when you are research videos can be a very useful source of information so don't forget them!

1. Where was the water travelling to and from?

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2. What are some on the local human impacts of Fiji water? Think about examples of the following;

1. Water supply for the locals

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2. Disease

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3. Money

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3. What are some of the things that are being done to solve the problems?

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4. What have Fiji done to become Carbon negative?

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5. Is there a need for people to have bottle water in places like England, Australia and the United States?

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Year Seven 2016  
Semester 1

## Message in a Bottle Intro

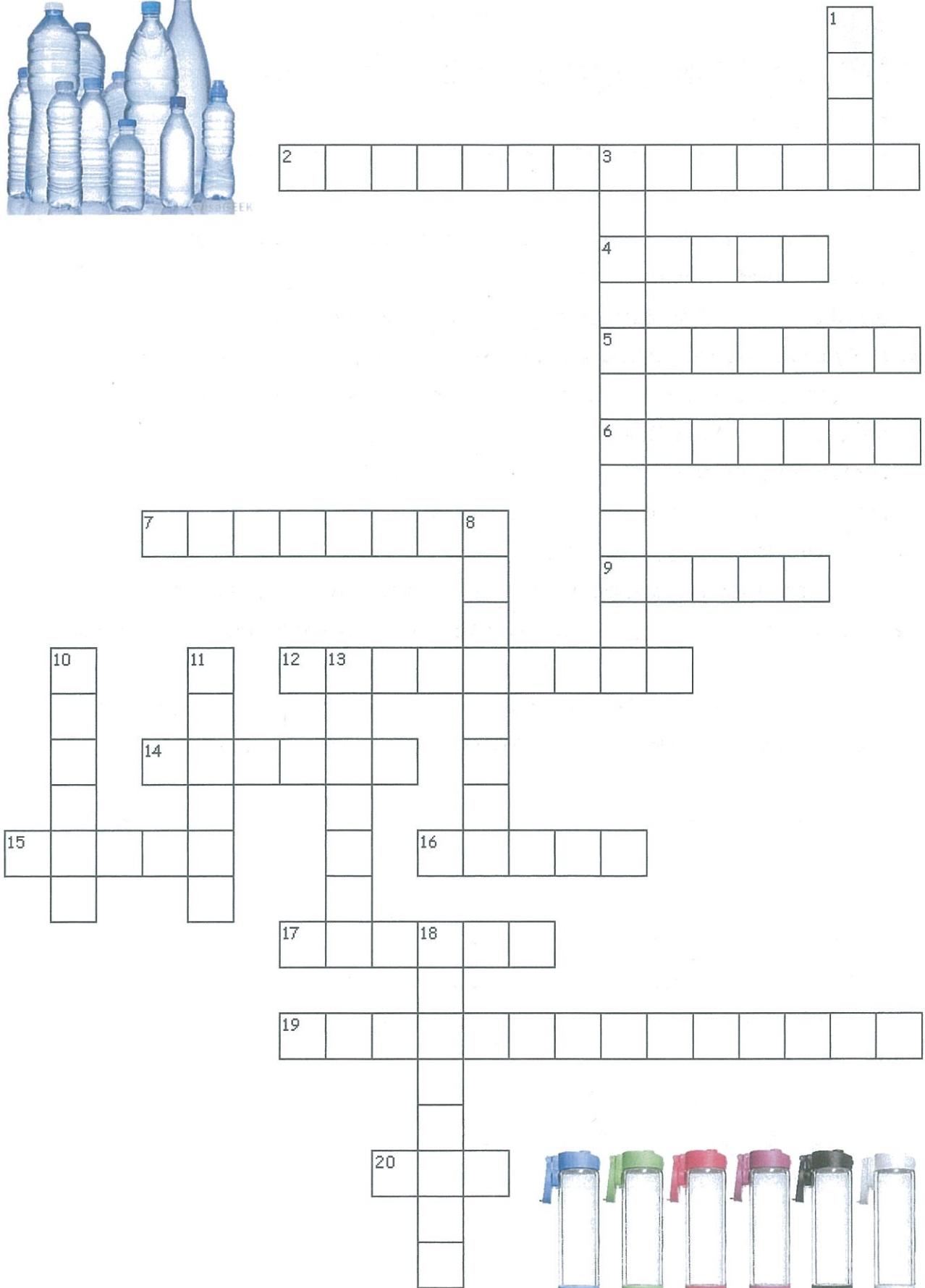
Use all the information you have collected on Bottled water to complete the crossword below. You may have to do some research to answer some questions!

### Across

2. This state has a container deposit scheme that has increased the amount of recycling of plastic bottles.
4. Less than \_\_\_\_\_% of plastic bottles in Australia are recycled.
5. A disease passed to people through the water that can kill people.
6. Oil is made into these which are then melted and shaped into bottles.
7. This costs around \$0.001 a litre in Australia.
9. Bottled water usually costs around \$\_\_\_\_\_ in Australia.
12. The largest impact of bottle water is often the what?
14. It is better to \_\_\_\_\_ than to reuse or recycle.
15. How many litres of water does it take to make one litre of bottled water?
16. It takes eight \_\_\_\_\_ of refilling a plastic water bottle to recoup the cost of making it.
17. Empty plastic water bottles should go in which colour topped household bin?
19. Filling up your reusable drink bottle at these would save a lot of power and resources.
20. Plastic is made from what?

### Down

1. A brand of bottled water we have looked at.
3. A basic human right according to the United Nations.
8. You can prevent buying bottled water by carrying a \_\_\_\_\_ water bottle with you.
10. Some people think that drinking bottled water is \_\_\_\_\_ than tap water.
11. If plastic bottles turn into litter where can they end up?
13. The more we \_\_\_\_\_ the more energy we will save.







Year Seven 2016  
Semester 1

## Message in a Bottle Task

Your task is to work in a group of no more than four people to investigate one of the topics below. You will need to use all the information you have collected on this topic from your other subjects looking at the Message in a Bottle topic.



This assessment will not be given a grade, however, you will be assessed on your work habits and attitudes.

You will need to choose one of the following topics to investigate;

- The Source of Water
  - Where does bottled water come from? How far does it travel and how much does this cost?
- Consumption of Bottled Water
  - How much bottle watered is consumed in Australia and around the world? Has this changed over time? Which countries consume the most bottled water? Do they have access to clean tap water? Why do they consume bottled water?
- The Impacts of plastic bottle littering
  - What happens to plastic bottles once they are used? What impact do unrecycled plastic bottles have on the environment?
- Reducing plastic bottles in our environment
  - What are some of the things we can do to reduce the amount of plastic bottles in the environment? Why should we reduce the amount of plastic bottles as opposed to recycle them?
- Culture change – Make Tap Water cool
  - Bottled water has become more popular than tap water – why is this so? How can we make tap water more appealing here in Australia? What has already been done to make it 'cooler'?



For each topic you will get some websites and videos to help you conduct research. As a group you will need to present your information in a fun and interesting way. This could be through;

- Video
- PowerPoint/Keynote Presentation
- Radio advert/interview
- Poster or infographic
- Song
- Survey results and analysis (using survey monkey)
- Kahoot Quiz or something like this
- Website
- or anything else you can think of (discuss with your teacher first)

Each member of the group will have to write at least half a page summarising what they have learnt about their topic. This will be the individual part of the assessment and will have to be given to your teacher either emailed (in PDF or Word format) or printed off.

All of the inquiries will be presented in the last two lessons of this year. You will need to present your final product and your findings to the class. Remember this when you select the way in which you will communicate your findings.

**Due Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**My Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_

**My Group Members:**

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**Way to Presenting Findings:**

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**Focus Questions to help with research:**

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