



Image Source: David Liitschwager/National Geographic

Geosyntec[◊]
consultants

engineers | scientists | innovators

MICROPLASTICS

The Tiny Particle That Could Have a Big Impact



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SAME Industry Day
Kansas City



October 19, 2021

How long does it take a plastic bottle to decompose?

A. 4.5 years

B. 45 years

C. 450 years

D. 4,500 years



The Lifecycle of Plastics



Plastic bag
20 years



Coffee cup
30 years



Plastic straw
200 years



6-pack plastic rings
400 years



Plastic water bottle
450 years



Coffee pod
500 years



Plastic cup
450 years



Disposable diaper
500 years



Plastic toothbrush
500 years

- Microplastics 101
- State of Science
- Regulatory Drivers
- Comparison to PFAS
- Data Gaps



- Early 20th century – first synthetic plastic produced
- 1950s – mass production of plastics
- 1960s/1970s – observations of small pieces of plastic debris in surface water, stomachs of birds and fish described in scientific papers
- 1990s – monitoring of plastic debris begins
- 2004 – term “microplastics” introduced
- 2010s – ongoing scientific research and increased attention of the impact of plastics on the environment
- 2018-2021 – 800+ peer-reviewed articles on microplastics have been published

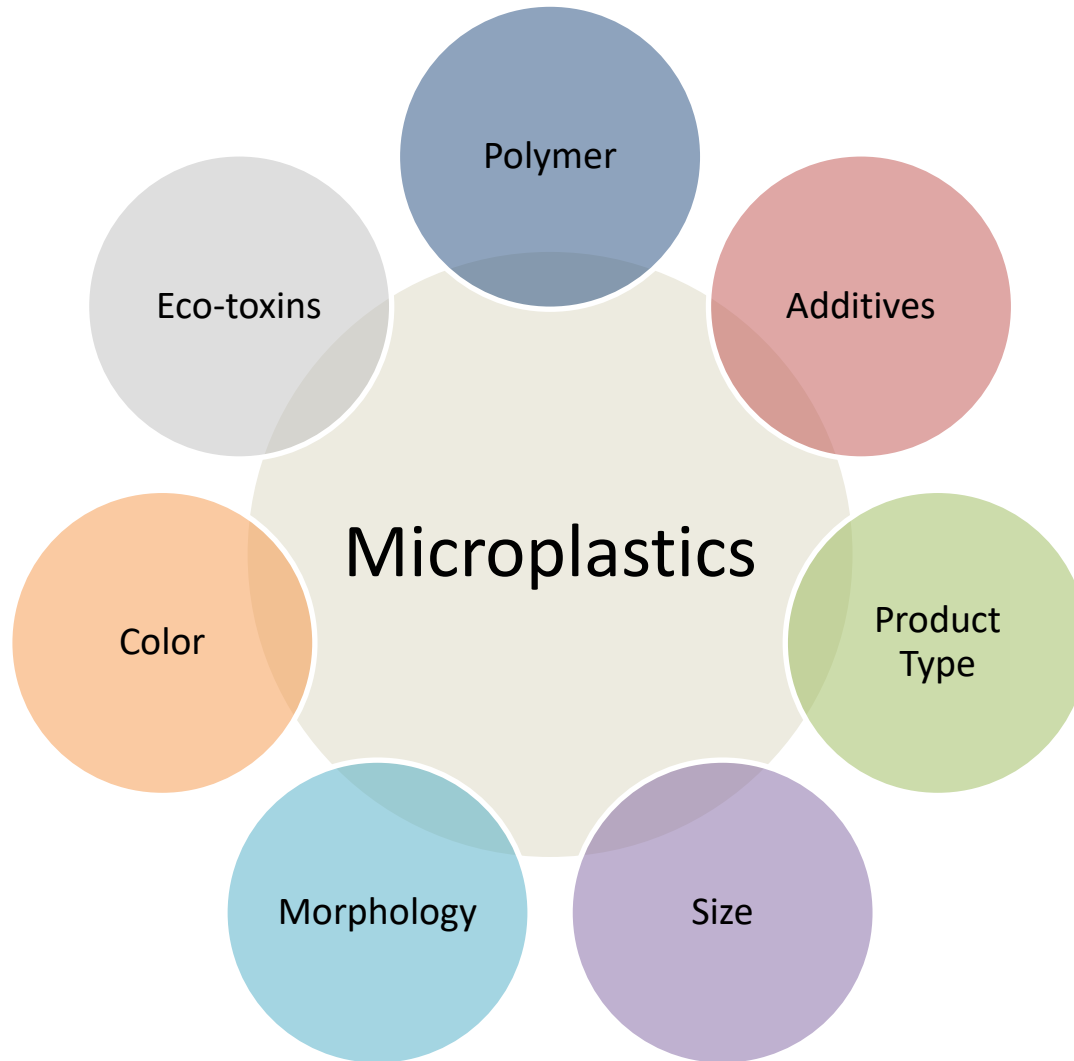
What are Microplastics?

films
fibers
spheres
fragments
particles

nanoplastics
microplastics

Small pieces of plastic that are less than 5 mm

PET
LDPE
HDPE
PS
PVC
PP



Plastic Type & Purpose

Polymer

Product Type

						
PET	HDPE	PVC	LDPE	PP	PS	OTHER
POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE	HIGH-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	LOW-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE	POLYPROPYLENE	POLYSTYRENE	OTHER
WATER BOTTLES; JARS; CAPS	SHAMPOO BOTTLES; GROCEY BAGS	CLEANING PRODUCTS; SHEETINGS	BREAD BAGS; PLASTIC FILMS	YOGURT CUPS; STRAWES; HANGERS	TAKE-AWAY AND HARD PACKAGING; TOYS	BABY BOTTLES; NYLON; CDS
						

What percent of plastics are recycled in the U.S.?

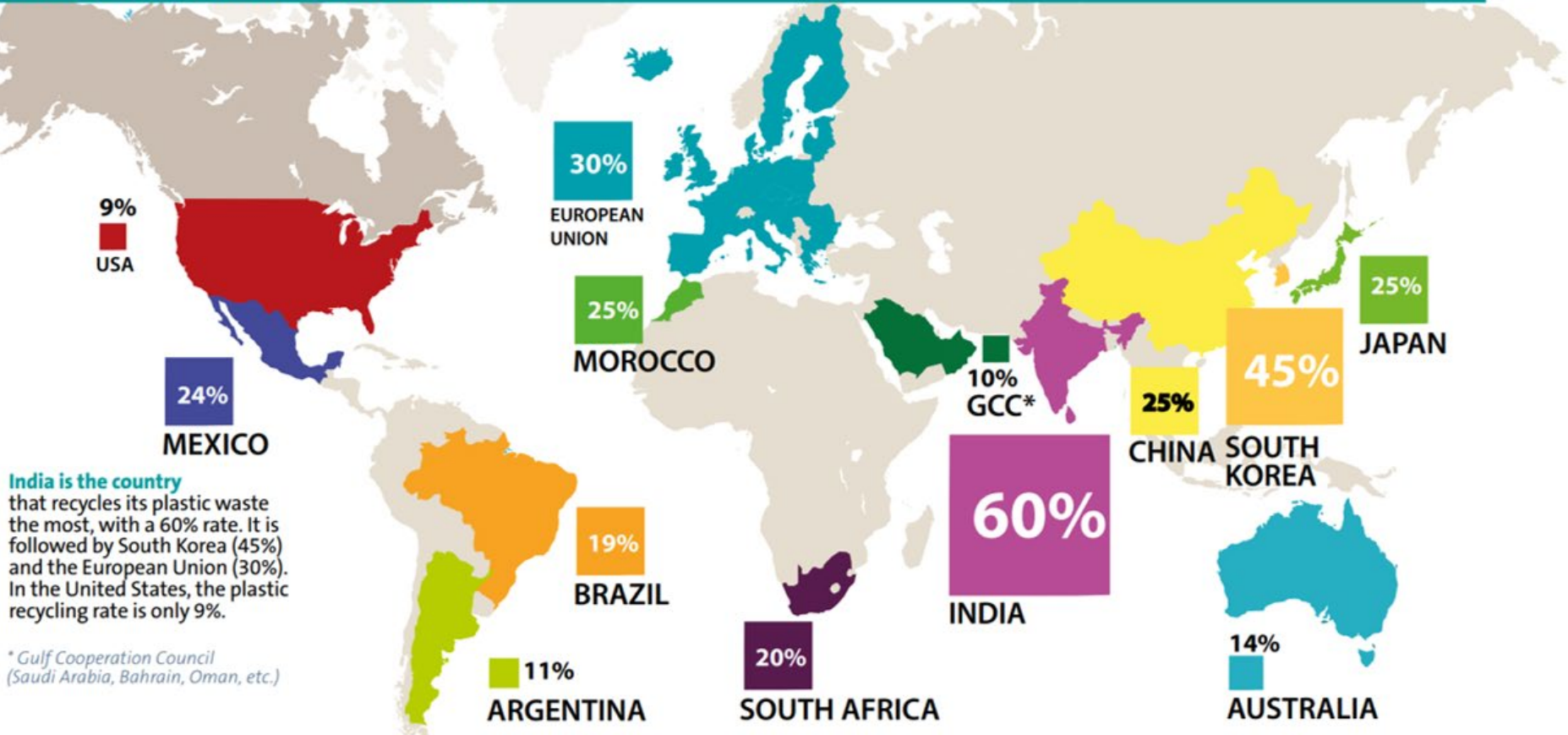
A. 9%

B. 19%

C. 29%

D. 39%

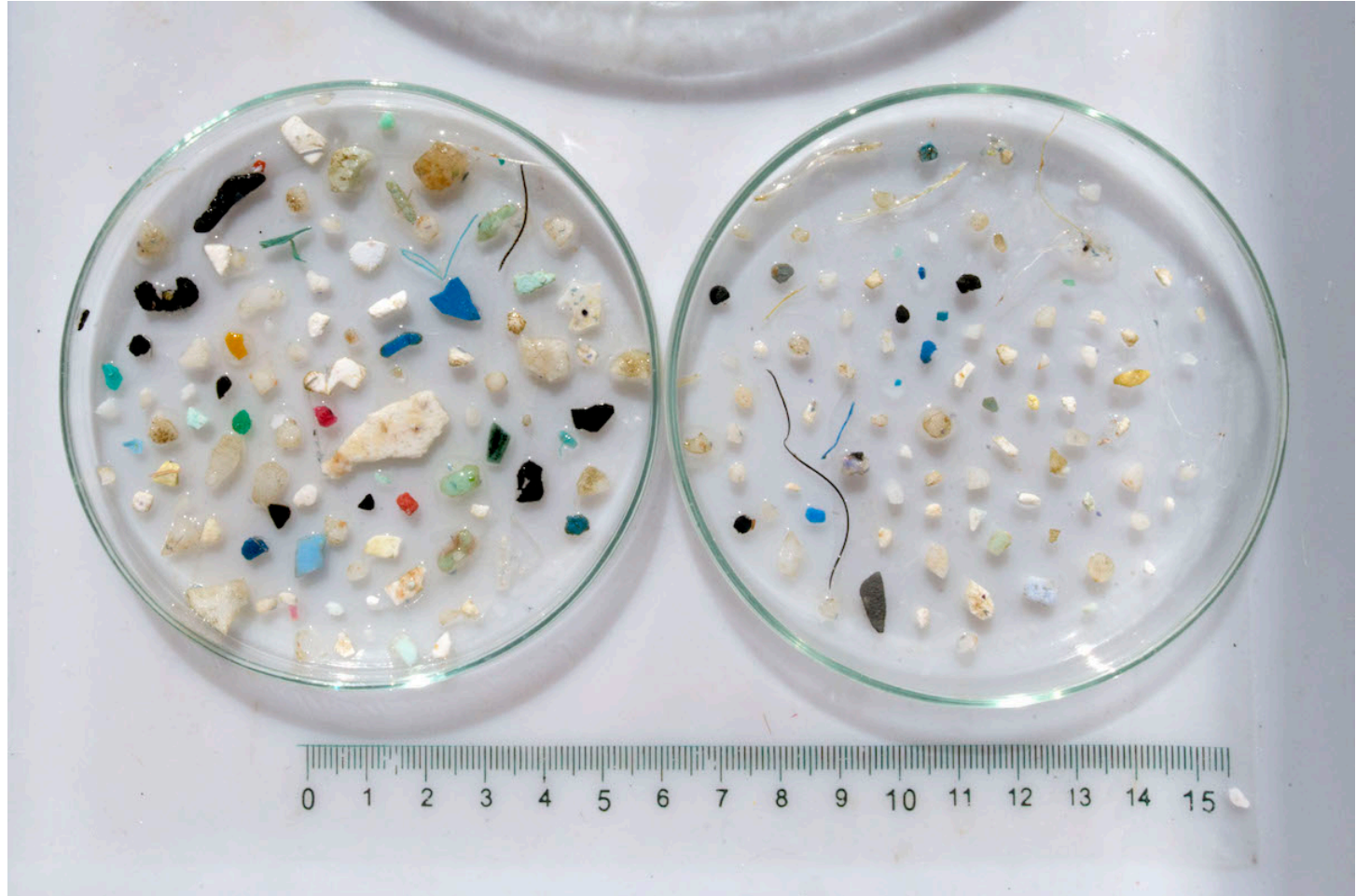
PLASTIC RECYCLING WORLDWIDE

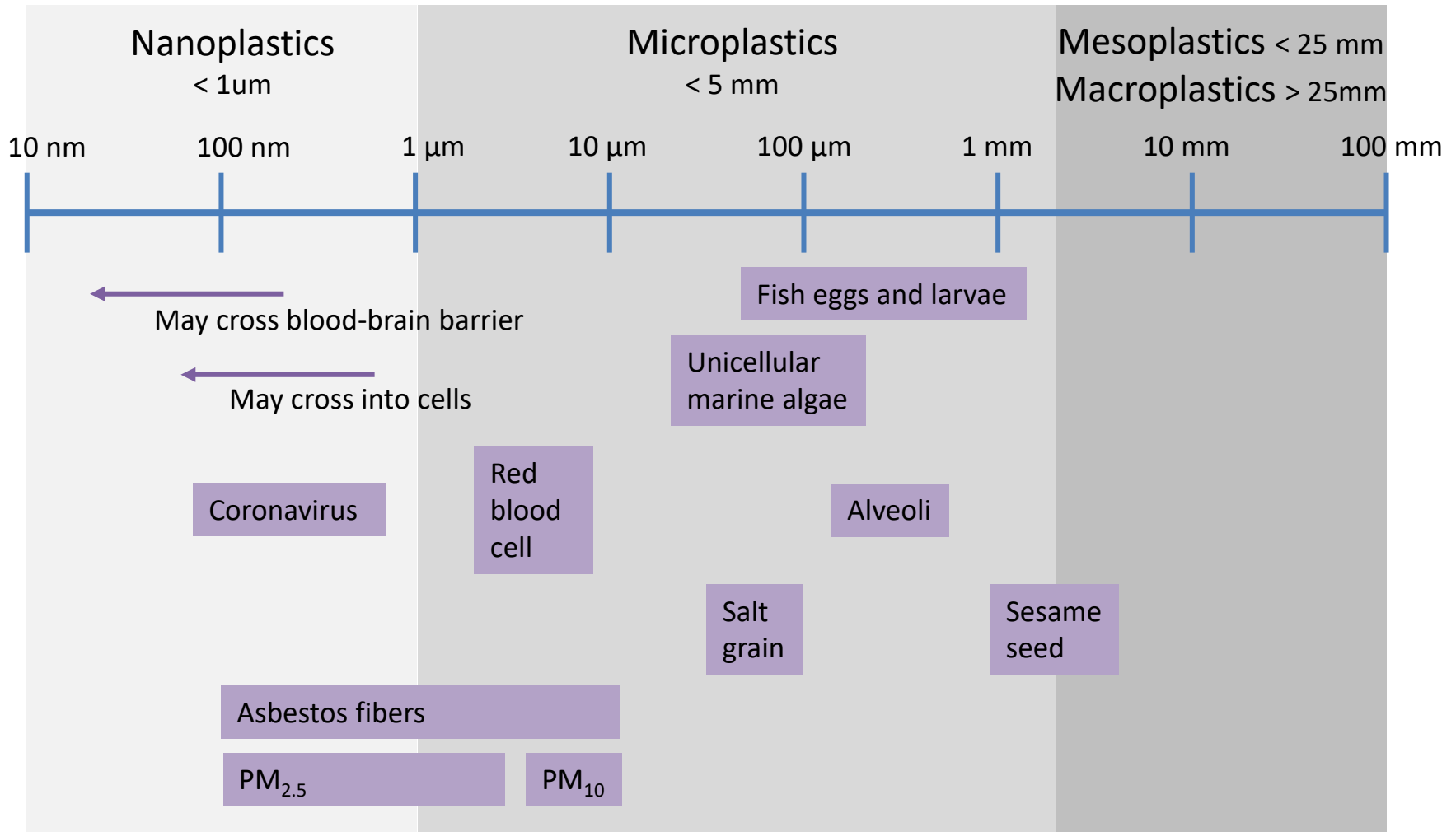


Morphology

Size

Color







Additives

Eco-
Toxins

Colorants

PCBs

Stabilizers

PAHs

PBDEs

Reinforcements

Fillers

DDT

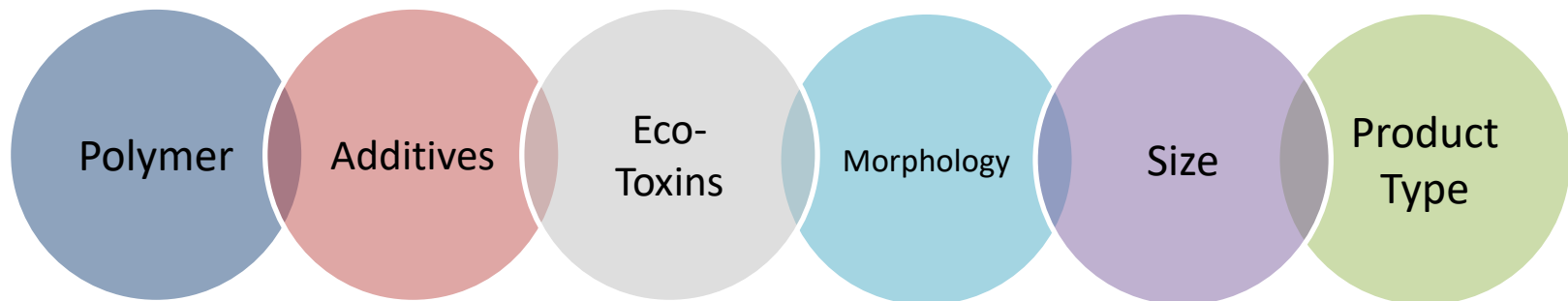
Flame retardants

Heavy metals

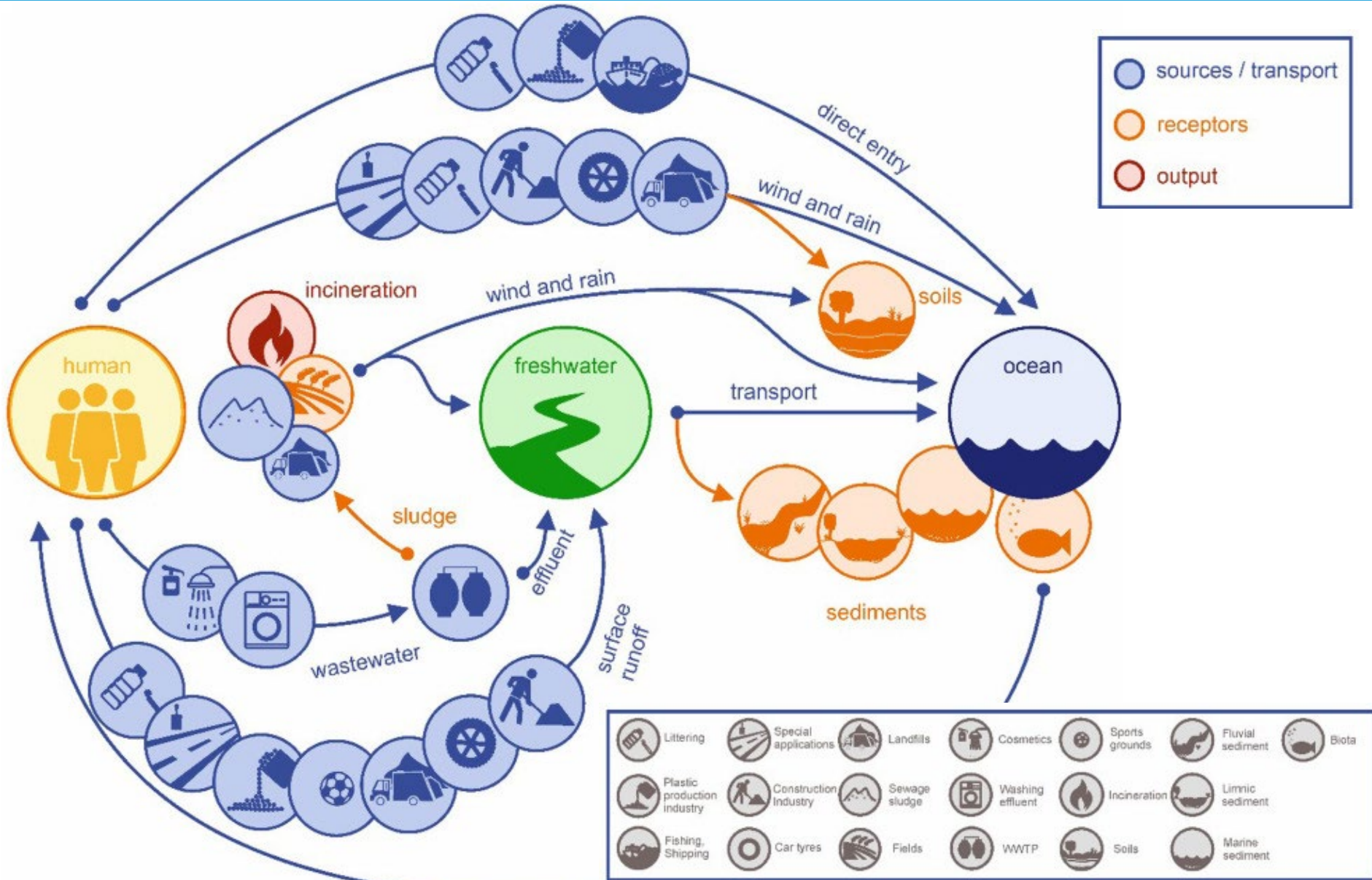
Plasticizers

As defined by California State Water Resource Control Board:

*“...**solid polymeric materials** to which **chemical additives** or other substances may have been added, which are particles which have at **least three dimensions** that are **greater than 1 nm and less than 5,000 μm** . **Polymers that are derived in nature that have not been chemically modified (other than by hydrolysis) are excluded.**”*



Pathways to the Environment



Primary Microplastics

Small pieces of plastics that are purposely created by manufacturers to be smaller than 5 mm and enter the environment as such

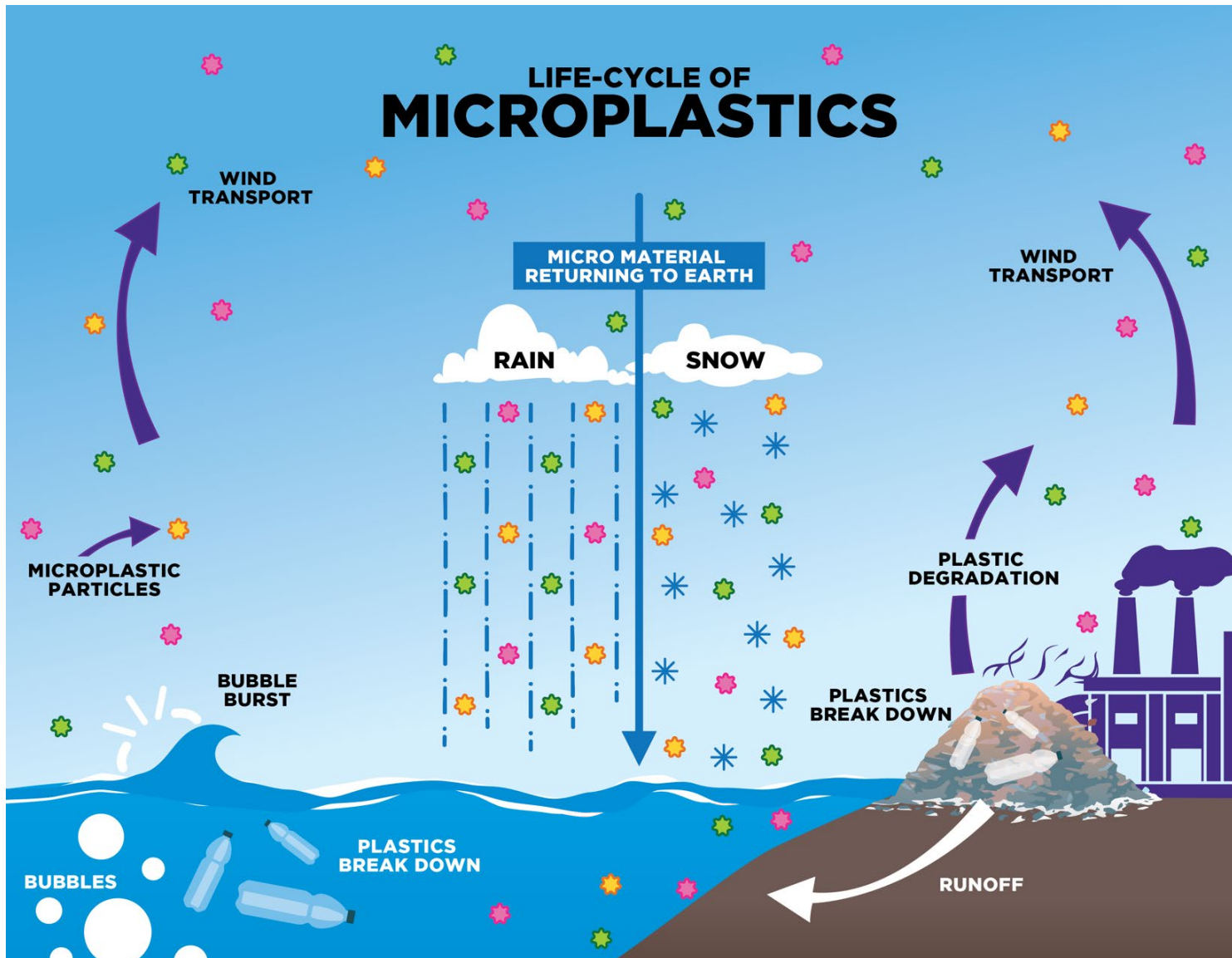


Secondary Microplastics

Plastic fragments derived from the breakdown of larger plastic debris due natural degradation processes



Entry Points for Microplastics



Atmospheric
Fallout or
Precipitation

Direct Release

Stormwater

Landfill Leachate

Wastewater &
Biosolids

- Preliminary studies indicate that WWTPs are efficient at removing microplastics; however:
 - For many WWTPs, during heavy rainfall, a CSO allows influent to bypass treatment and be discharged
 - Only 20% of the world's wastewater is treated before discharge
- Fibers are the most common microplastic debris found in wastewater effluent
- WWTPs concentrate microplastics in the biosolids/sludge
 - Application onto agricultural fields as fertilizer
 - Landfill leachate

How many fibers can be released in an average sized load of laundry?

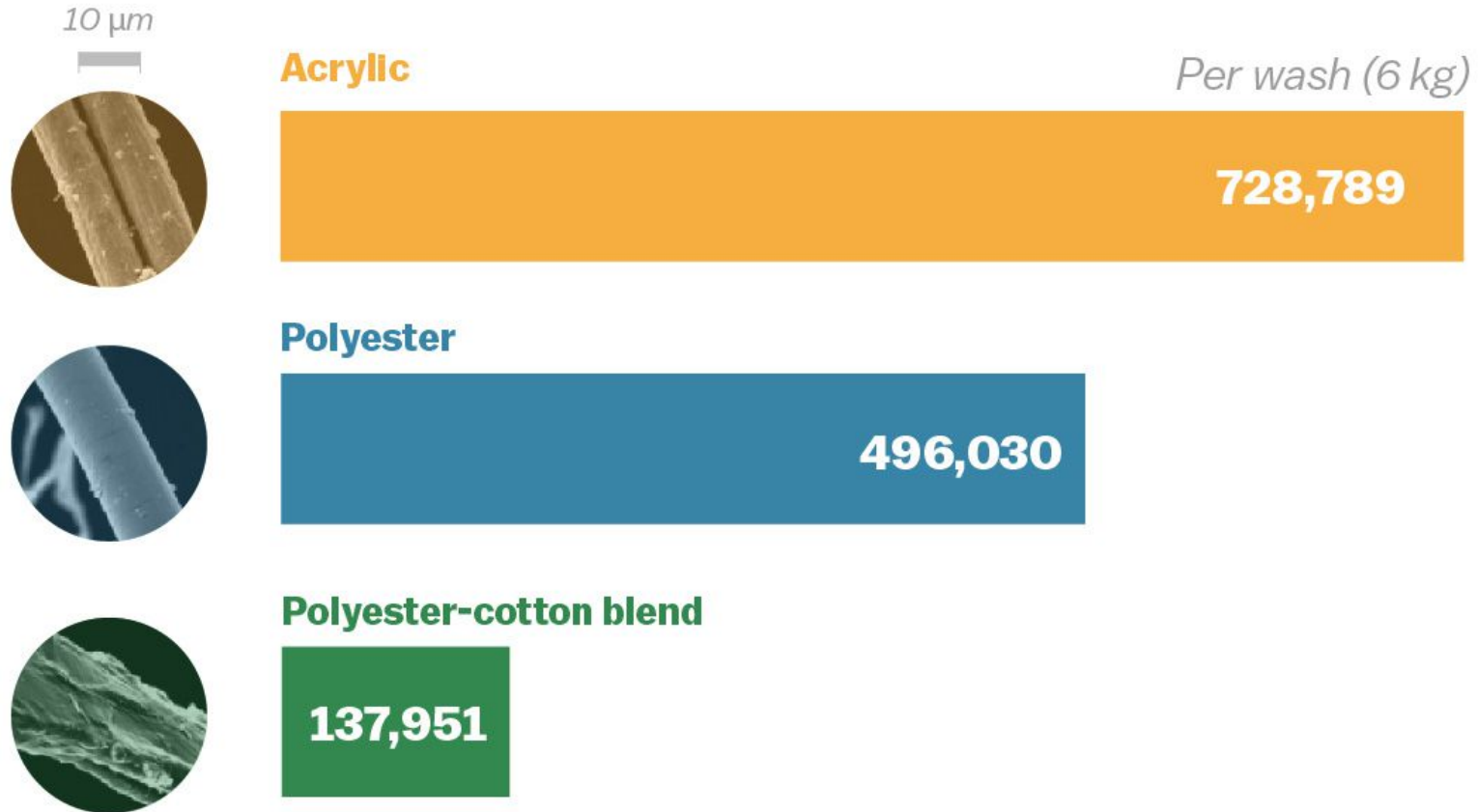
A. 7,000

B. 70,000

C. 700,000

D. 7,000,000

Estimated fibers released from wash



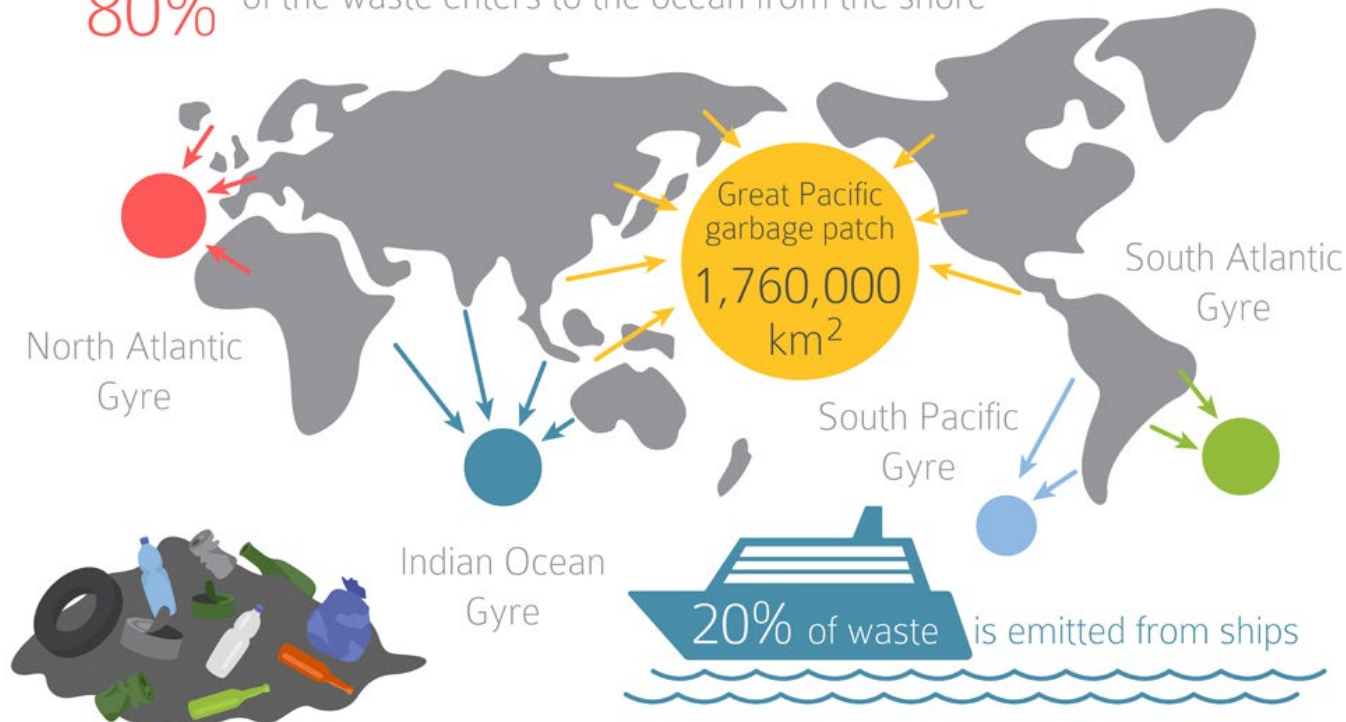
Source: Marine Pollution Bulletin

Vox

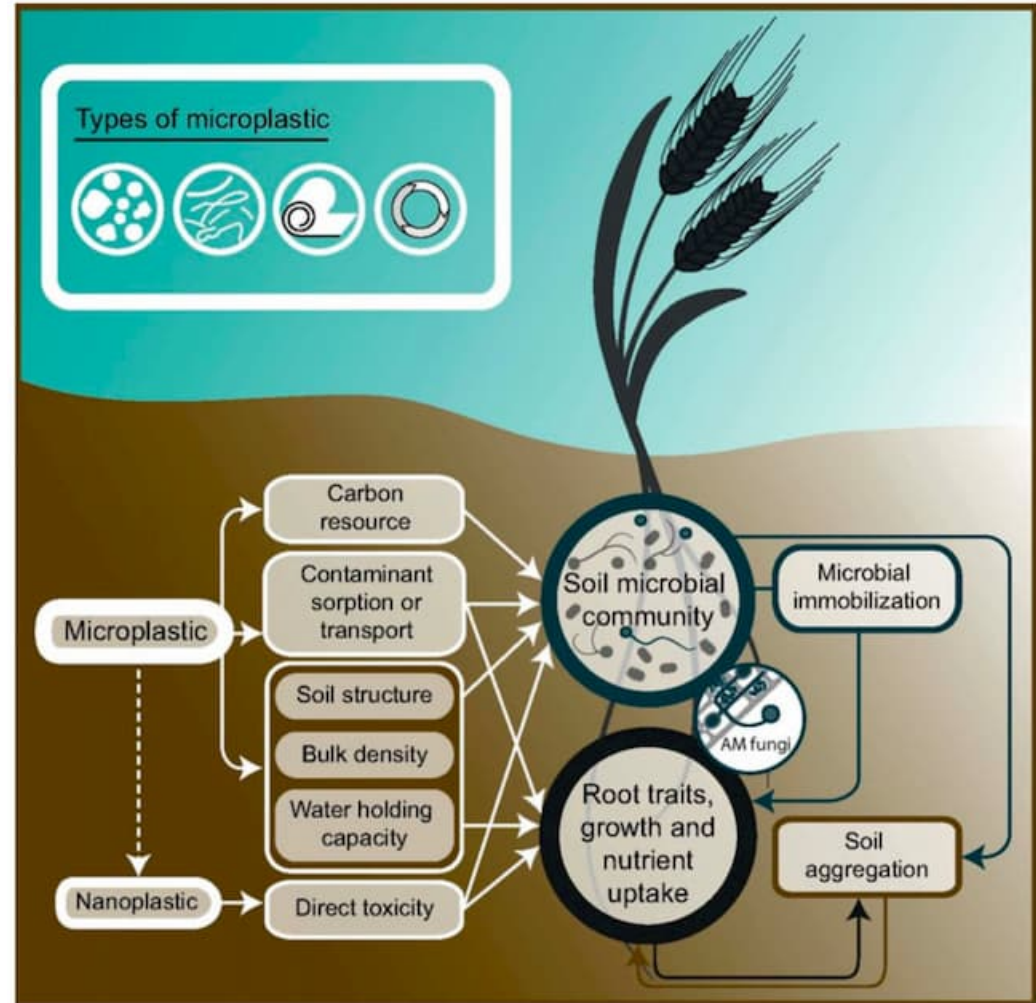
- Particle properties
 - Lower density microplastics may float towards oceans or are retained by physical barriers
 - Higher density microplastics may sink into riverbed
 - Different shapes behave differently
- Flow conditions can resuspend/deposit microplastics
- Microplastics settle in areas where flow is reduced

- Ocean currents
 - Accumulation in the five ocean gyres
- Wind/waves
 - Deposit on beaches or transported back to the ocean

80% of the waste enters to the ocean from the shore



- Limited studies
- Particle properties
 - Size/shape
 - Hydrophobia
- Soil aggregation
 - Ploughing of fields
 - Drainage flows
 - Transport by earthworms and other biota



- Limited studies
- Recent studies have documented microplastics in groundwater aquifer potentially due to infiltration through soils
 - Long residence time of groundwater and slow degradation of plastics result in microplastics build-up
- Fibers are the most common microplastic detected in groundwater and air

Microplastic particles per liter:



10^4

- Fish: embryo toxicity
- Invertebrates: embryo toxicity



10^5

- Fish: slowed growth
- Invertebrates: slowed growth, decreased molting



10^6

- Fish: inhibited reproduction
- Invertebrates: inhibited reproduction, larval death



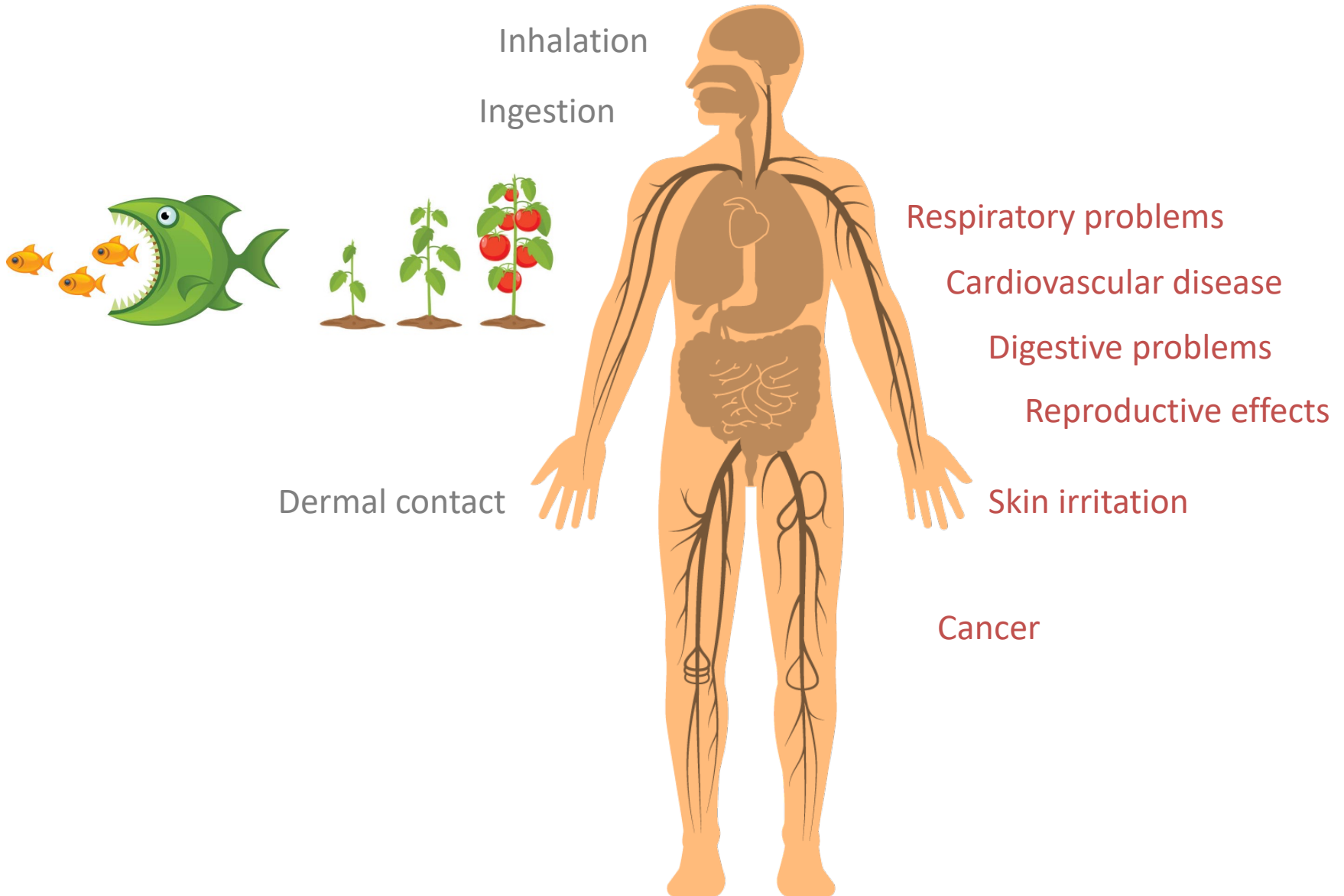
10^7

- Fish: halted growth, inflammation
- Invertebrates: halted growth, inflammation



10^8

- Fish: death
- Invertebrates: adult death



Approximately, how many microplastic particles does an adult consume per day?

A. 8

B. 80

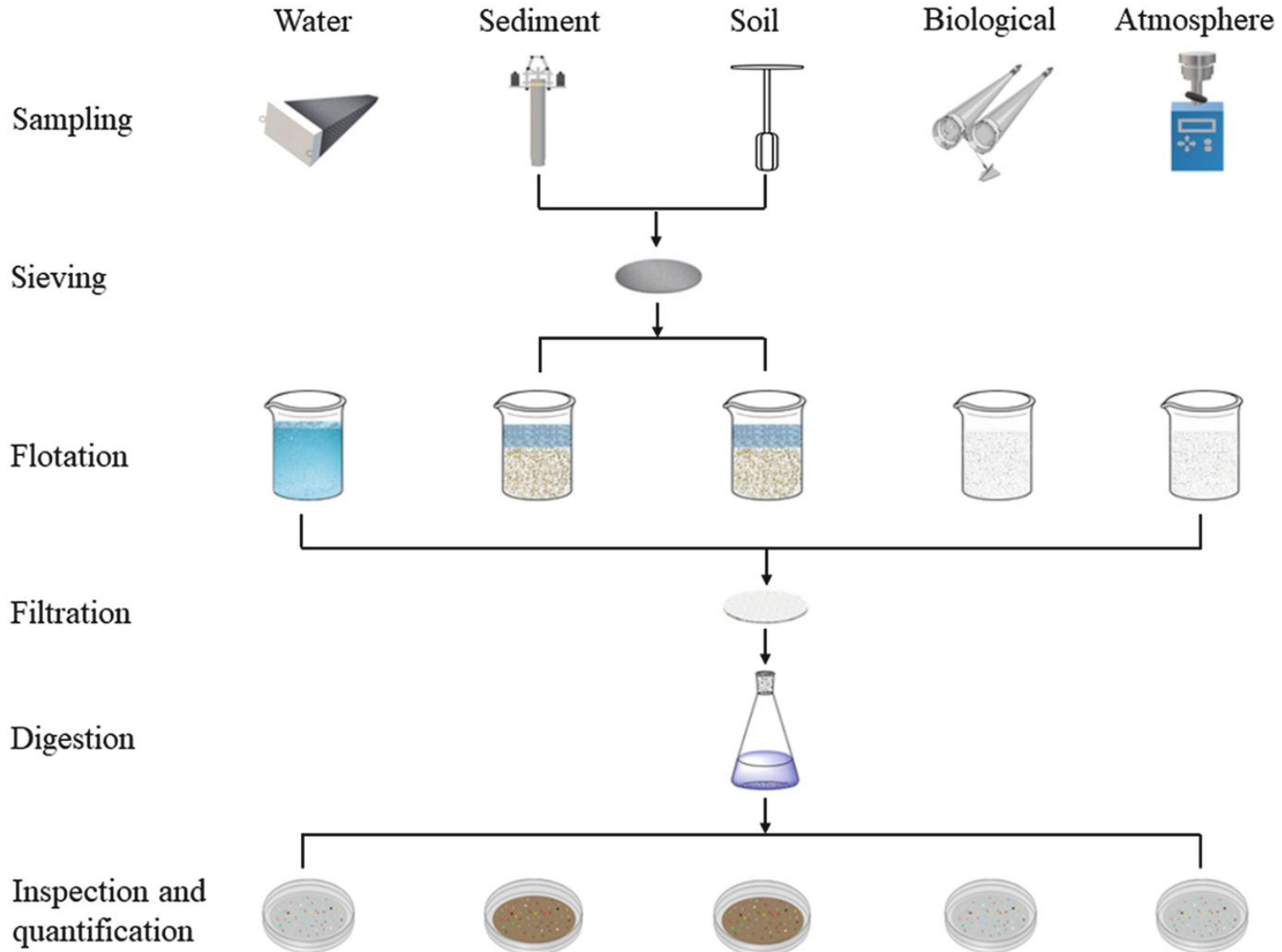
C. 800

D. 8,000

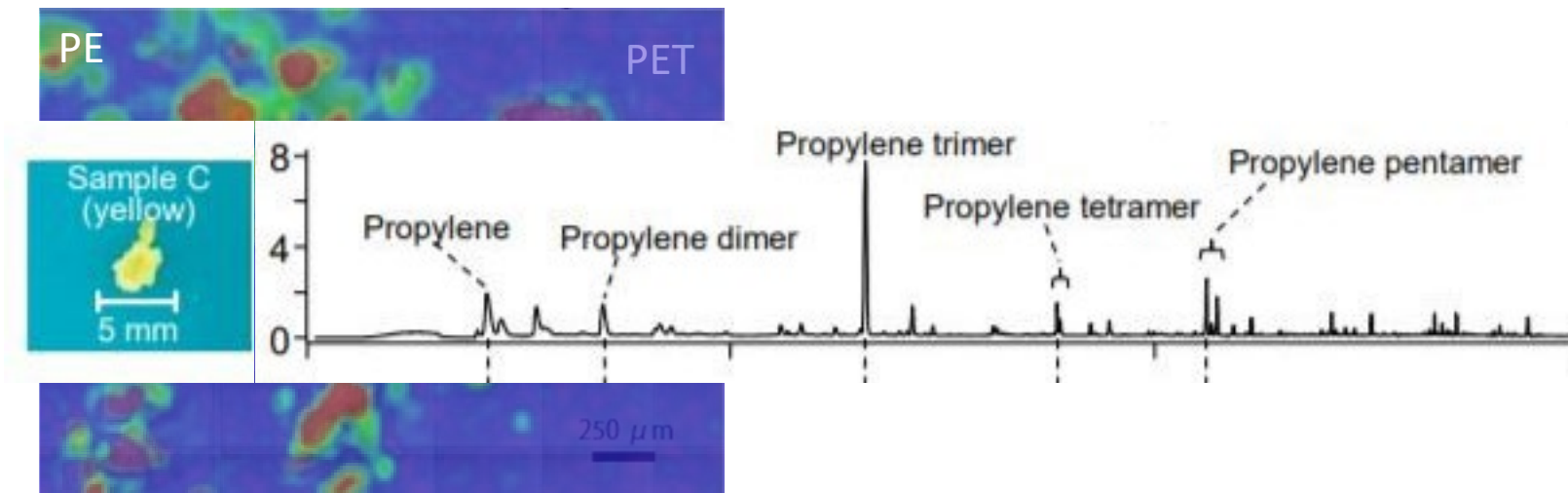


Image Sources: A Spicy Perspective, BBC Good Food, The Spruce, Daily Alternative, iStock, Getty Images, Medical News Today

Sampling for Microplastics



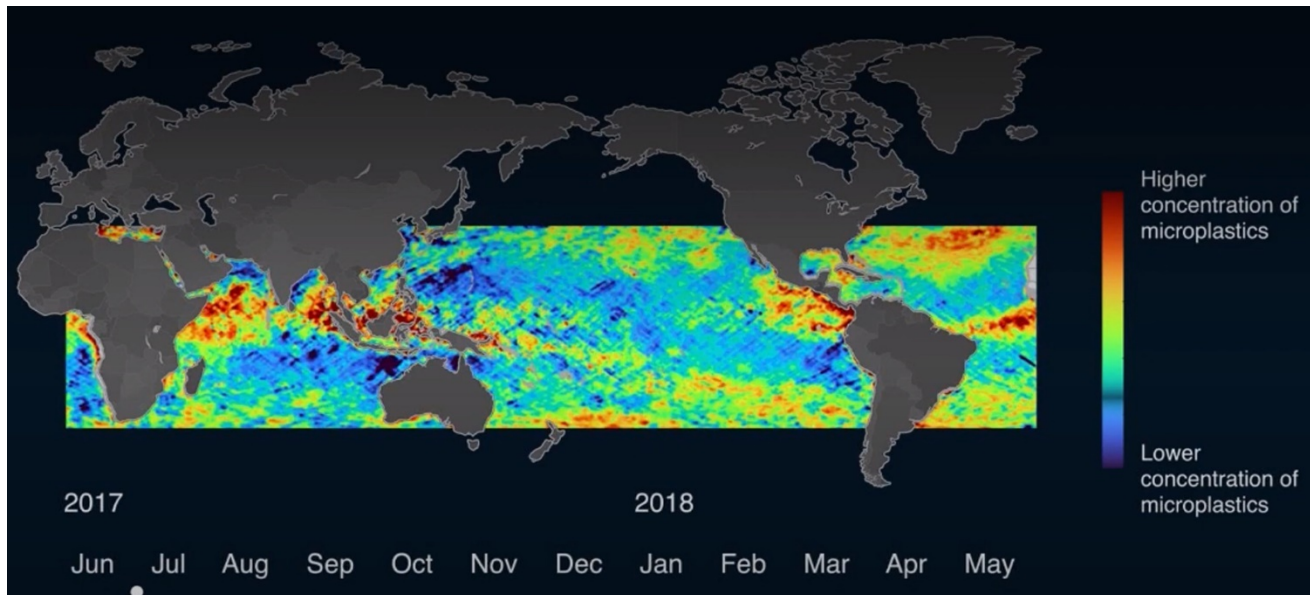
- Spectroscopy – Particle
 - Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy
 - Raman spectroscopy
 - Laser Direct Infrared (LDIR)
- Spectrometry – Chemical
 - Pyrolysis-gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC/MS)
 - X-ray fluorescence spectrometry



- Databases
 - National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)
 - Toxicity of Microplastics Explorer (ToMEX)
- Temporal tracking – NASA CYGNSS



National Centers for
Environmental
Information



A 'Bubble Barrier' is trapping plastic waste before it can get into the sea

Maheshpreet Kaur Narula, CNN

Smithsonian
MAGAZINE

INNOVATION

This 12-Year-Old Girl Built a Robot That Can Find Microplastics In the Ocean

Massachusetts seventh grader Anna Du has developed an ROV that moves through water and detects microplastics on the seafloor

Microplastic Removal and Degradation by Mussel-Inspired Adhesive Magnetic/Enzymatic Microrobots

Huaijuan Zhou, Carmen C. Mayorga-Martinez✉, Martin Pumera✉

Engineering a microbial 'trap and release' mechanism for microplastics removal

Sylvia Yang Liu^a, Matthew Ming-Lok Leung^a, James Kar-Hei Fang^{a, b}✉, Song Lin Chua^{a, c}✉

What is the estimated amount of microplastics on the ocean floor?

A. 4 million metric tons

B. 14 million metric tons **or 15.4 million tons**

C. 40 million metric tons

D. 140 million metric tons

How heavy is 15.4 million tons?



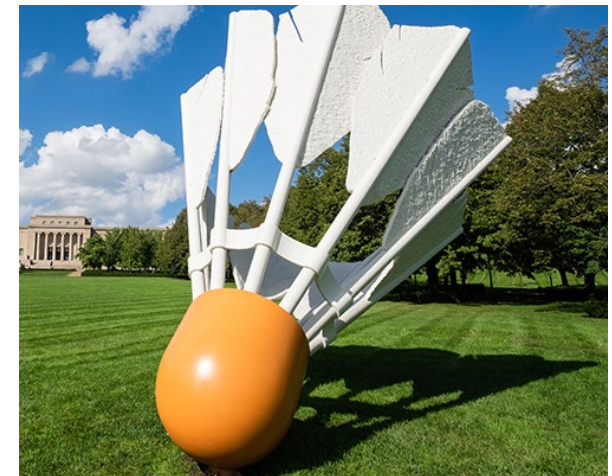
70 Willis Towers
(222,500 tons)



360 Gateway Arches
(43,300 tons)



700,000 Golden
Drillers (22 tons)



5.1 million Nelson-
Atkins Museum
Shuttlecocks (3 tons)

- Microbead-Free Waters Act (2015)
 - Prohibits addition of plastic microbeads in certain personal care products
- Break Free from Plastic Pollution Act (2021)
 - Proposing amendments to the Solid Waste Disposal Act including reducing the production/use of certain single-use plastic products
 - Proposing a microplastics pilot program
- Plastic Pellet Free Waters Act (2021)
 - Proposing that the EPA set limitations to pre-production pellet pollution

- California Safe Drinking Water Act: Microplastics (2018)
 - Adopt first definition for microplastics in drinking water in 2020
 - Adopt standardized methods for testing microplastics in drinking water in 2021
- California Ocean Protection Council: Statewide Microplastics Strategy (2018)
 - Develop, adopt, and implement strategy to understand risk of microplastics in marine environments
- Microbead, plastic resin pellet, and single-use plastic regulations in numerous states/territories

- 2018 – Similar microbead bans in Canada, EU (Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden), and UK
- 2018 – 127 countries have adopted some form of legislation to regulate plastic bags
- 2019 – Basel Convention is modified to include plastic waste
- 2019 – At the UN Environmental Assembly in Nairobi, 170 countries pledged to reduce use of plastics by 2030
- 2021 – Canadian EPA adds plastic manufactured items added to the List of Toxic Substances

What is the estimated number of face masks used globally per month during the COVID-19 pandemic?

- A. 12.9 thousand masks
- B. 129 thousand masks
- C. 129 million masks
- D. 129 billion masks

Estimated
129 Billion Masks Used
per Month

On Pace to Cover
Switzerland
in a year



Source: Scientific American

- Increased use of PPE, plastic barriers, etc.
- Increased use of single-use plastic
 - Take-out containers and utensils
 - Shopping bags



- Litigation
 - 2019 Formosa Plastics case with \$50 million settlement for illegal discharge of plastics pellets
- Increased focus on corporate responsibility and sustainable practices
- Public awareness of the environmental impacts of consumer products
- Development and perception of other high profile emerging contaminants such as PFAS and 1,4-dioxane

PFAS

Nearly 5,000 compounds with unique characteristics (hydrophobic, hydrophilic)

Soluble

Novel approaches have been developed to assess risk and exposure

Only a subset of compounds can be analyzed using current methods

Diverse suite of contaminants, important to develop a broad definition to account for uncertainties in the contaminant class

Traditional fate and transport models inadequate

Potential to bioaccumulate

Persistent

Ubiquitous nature makes requires specific procedures when sampling

Risks to ecological and human health

Microplastics

Extreme diversity in polymer type, size, shape, etc.

Insoluble

Additives/other chemicals add another layer of complexity

Lack of standardized analysis methods

Uncertainty on toxicity drivers (physical vs chemical)

- Fate and transport studies – especially in terrestrial environments
- Toxicity studies – what drives toxicity?
 - Physical: Size, shape
 - Chemical: Additives, polymer
 - Many studies are bias towards PE and PS spheres and fragments
- Standardized methods for sampling, quantifying, and characterization
- Understanding data quality
- Risk assessment framework

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“I’m part human, part fish, and about ten per cent microplastics.”