

# All That Glitters Is Not Gold

Achieving Accurate Microplastics Measurements for Effective Management

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Trash / Microplastics Breakout Session

Council for Watershed Health: State of the LA River Watershed Symposium

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## My Areas of Focus

Supporting regulatory compliance by the wastewater sector

- Policy
  - CA Ocean Litter Strategy
  - SB 1263 CA Microplastics Strategy
  - Microplastics Monitoring Playbook
- Environmental Monitoring
  - Ecological assessment of marine communities
  - Regional Kelp Forest monitoring
- Research
  - Microplastics: standardized methods (ASTM), study design, wastewater treatment, biosolids
  - Climate Change Issues: ocean acidification, ocean warming, shifting ecological baselines



<u>California Senate Bill 1263 (2018):</u> <u>Statewide Microplastics Strategy</u>

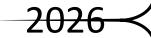
• Initiate Statewide Microplastics Strategy

- Develop risk assessment framework
  Develop standardized methods
  - Establish baseline occurrence data
  - Investigate sources and pathways
  - Recommend **source reduction** strategies





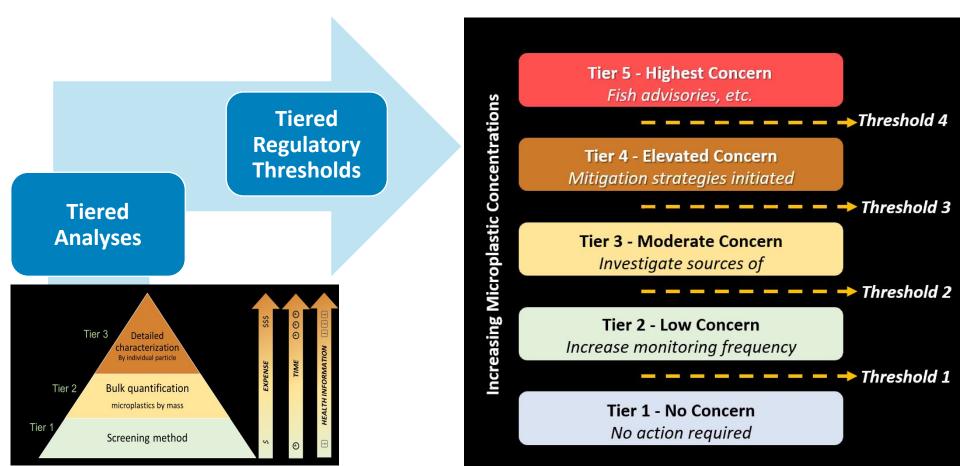
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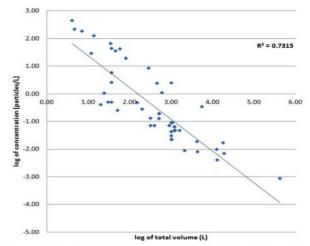
### **Tiered Monitoring Framework**



### Why Do We Need A Microplastics Monitoring Playbook (MPMP)?

#### Method development for microplastic analysis in wastewater 67

- New discoveries lead to growing interest
  - Media coverage
  - Academic response
  - Many methods, many results
- Regulatory response
  - SB 1422
  - SB 1263



**Figure 5.1** Logarithmic representation of total sample volume vs. calculated microplastic concentration, incorporating 51 secondary and tertiary final effluent samples pooled from 12 studies (Carr *et al.*, 2016; Dyachenko *et al.*, 2017; Gies *et al.*, 2018; Lares *et al.*, 2018; Mason *et al.*, 2016; Mintenig *et al.*, 2017; Murphy *et al.*, 2016; Simon *et al.*, 2018; Sutton *et al.*, 2016; Talvitie *et al.*, 2017; Ziajahromi *et al.*, 2017). Decreasing microplastic count trend as sampling volume increases with significant coefficient of correlation ( $R^2 = 0.7315$ ). From: Dyachenko *et al.* 2019



### MPMP: Guidance on Microplastics Analyses

#### We need to:

- Be **confident** we're **accurately** quantifying and characterizing the microplastics in the sample
- **Quantify** plastics down to as low a size as possible
- Know the characteristics of each microplastic **particle**
- Avoid false positive and false negative identifications
- Avoid and quantify contamination
- Use a method that is **accurate**, **fast**, AND cost-effective

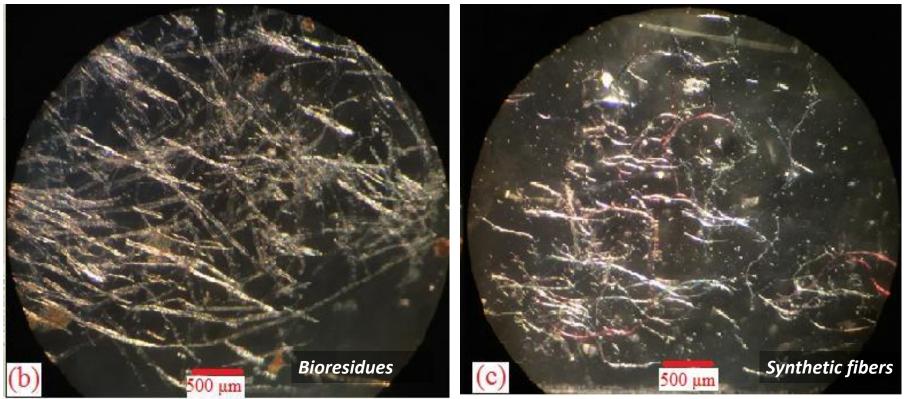


### Orders of Magnitude Differences in Estimates of Microplastics in Water Bodies

LA River/San Gabriel River (Wiggin & Holland 2019)	45,000-808,000 MP/m3	LB State, vast majority in the 20um-30um Range
Long Beach Harbor (Moore 2011)	12,932 MP/m3	Algalita 300um net
San Francisco Bay (Sutton 2016)	8 MP/m <sup>3*</sup>	SFEI, 300um net
Great Lakes (Baldwin 2016 )	8.69 MP/m <sup>3*</sup>	USGS
World-wide (Hamid 2018) Table provided courtes	1-102,000 MP/m <sup>3</sup> sy of Harry Allen, EPA R9	Various highest is Portugal (Noren 2007)



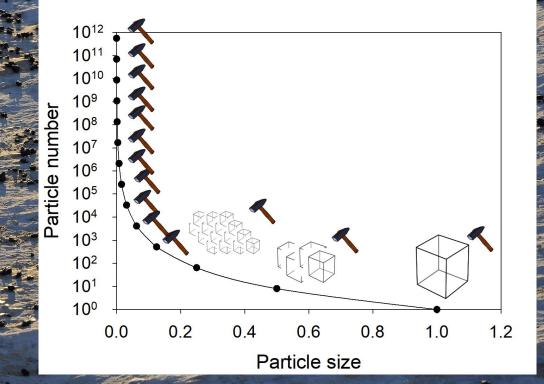
### Analysis: Microscope & Infrared Spectroscopy Look-a-like Particles

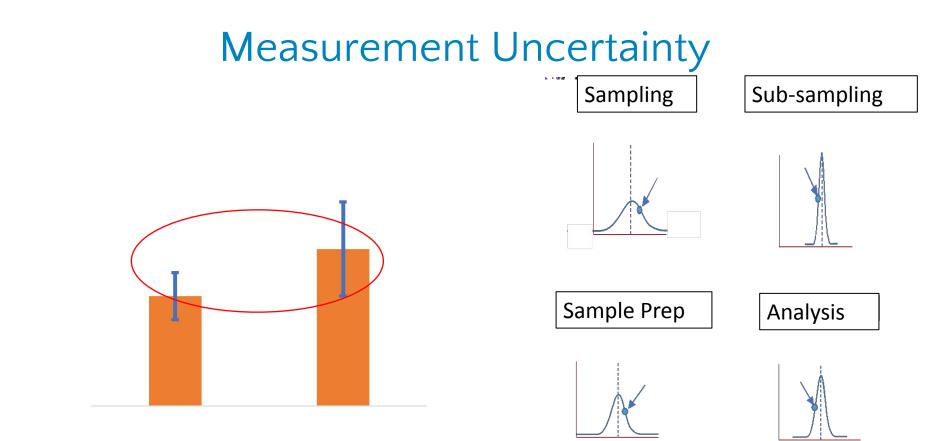




Regulatory Thresholds: What's in a Number?

# What does this mean? Particle counts The smallerathe particles you can see, the more you will find.



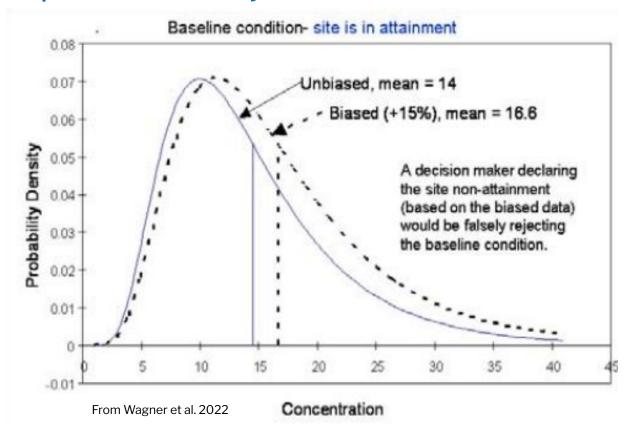


There are many sources of variability in microplastics measurements



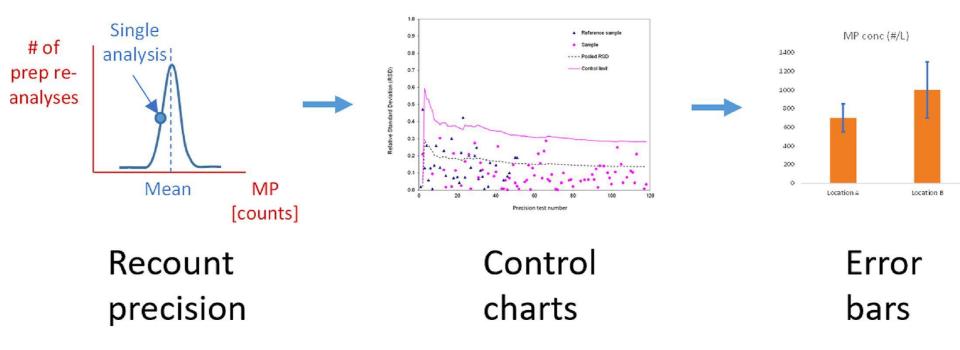
### Data Reproducibility Is Critical

Quantifying Measurement Uncertainty



YEARS

### Microplastics Monitoring Playbook (MPMP): Putting Lessons Learned Into Practice

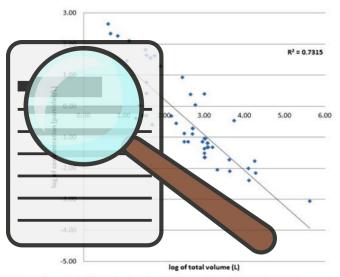


From Wagner et al. 2022



Microplastics Monitoring Playbook (MPMP): To Help Improve the Science

- Study design
- Sample collection & analysis
- Data analyses & reporting
- Reproducibility



**Figure 5.1** Logarithmic representation of total sample volume vs. calculated microplastic concentration, incorporating 51 secondary and tertiary final effluent samples pooled from 12 studies (Carr *et al.*, 2016; Dyachenko *et al.*, 2017; Gies *et al.*, 2018; Lares *et al.*, 2018; Mason *et al.*, 2016; Mintenig *et al.*, 2017; Murphy *et al.*, 2016; Simon *et al.*, 2018; Sutton *et al.*, 2016; Talvitie *et al.*, 2015, 2017; Ziajahromi *et al.*, 2017). Decreasing microplastic count trend as sampling volume increases with significant coefficient of correlation ( $R^2 = 0.7315$ ).

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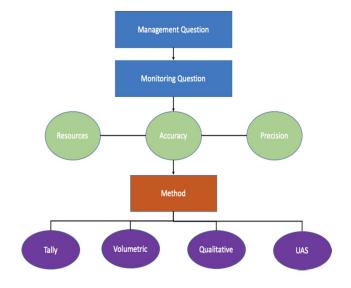


The Microplastics Monitoring Playbook will be Modeled on the CA Trash Monitoring Playbook

#### California Trash Monitoring Methods and Assessments Playbook



#### **METHOD CONSIDERATIONS**



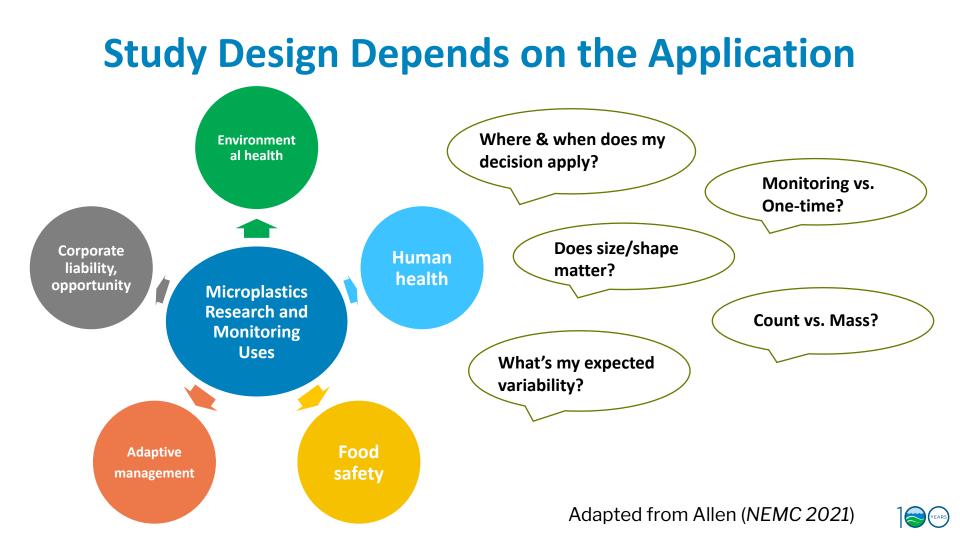
# The Trash Monitoring Playbook Includes:

- Field Sampling Considerations
- QA Requirements
  - Training Materials
  - Field Audits
  - Data Record Review
- Consistency in Measurements for Comparability
  - Standard Operating Procedures
  - Tiered Method Approach
  - Training
  - Vocabulary
  - Recommendations of amount/unit area measurement
- Data Capture and Standardization
  - Forms and Data
  - Machine-learning algorithm
  - Mobile App for Field Stations

#### California Trash Monitoring Methods and Assessments Playbook







## All that Glitters Is Not Gold

The Quest Continues for Accurate Microplastics Measurements to Support Effective Management Solutions



Thank you!

Shelly Walther

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