

# What We Know About Microplastics in Wastewater Effluent



Shelly Moore  
SCCWRP

# WHAT ARE THE QUESTIONS

- What you asked:
  - What do we know about microplastics in wastewater effluent?
- What I think you were asking:
  - How many studies have quantified microplastics in wastewater effluent?
  - How much is being exported from wastewater treatment plants?
  - How much is removed during the treatment process?
  - How does the amount coming out of wastewater treatment plants compare to other sources?

# MICROPLASTICS POLICIES

- **SB1422–re: Drinking Water**
  - Charges the State Water Board with defining microplastics in drinking water and developing methods to analyze within two years
  
- **SB 1263–re: - Statewide Microplastics Strategy**
  - Charges the Ocean Protection Council to develop a Statewide Microplastics Strategy in Collaboration with the State Water Board

# HOW MANY STUDIES HAVE QUANTIFIED MICROPLASTICS IN WASTEWATER EFFLUENT?

- At least 15 credible studies
  - 10 studies done in 2016/2017
- 7 countries
- LACSD did one of the best

# HOW MUCH IS BEING EXPORTED FROM WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS?

- Average over all studies was 13 microplastics/liter of effluent
- Roughly 50 million microplastics per 100 million gallons of discharge/day
  - 18 billion/year
  - 110 metric tons/year
- Six orders of magnitude difference
  - Range is from 0.00088 to 150 microplastics/liter of effluent

# HOW COMPARABLE ARE THE RESULTS OF THOSE STUDIES?

- Different types of facilities/treatments
  - Influent source
  - Primary/Secondary/Tertiary
- The size of microplastics measured varies
- Variations in how microplastics are measured
  - Many different methods are used

# MOST COMMON METHODS

1mm  
Quantifies  
1 hour/sample  
\$



Light Microscopy

10 $\mu$ m  
Polymer type  
8 hours/sample  
\$\$

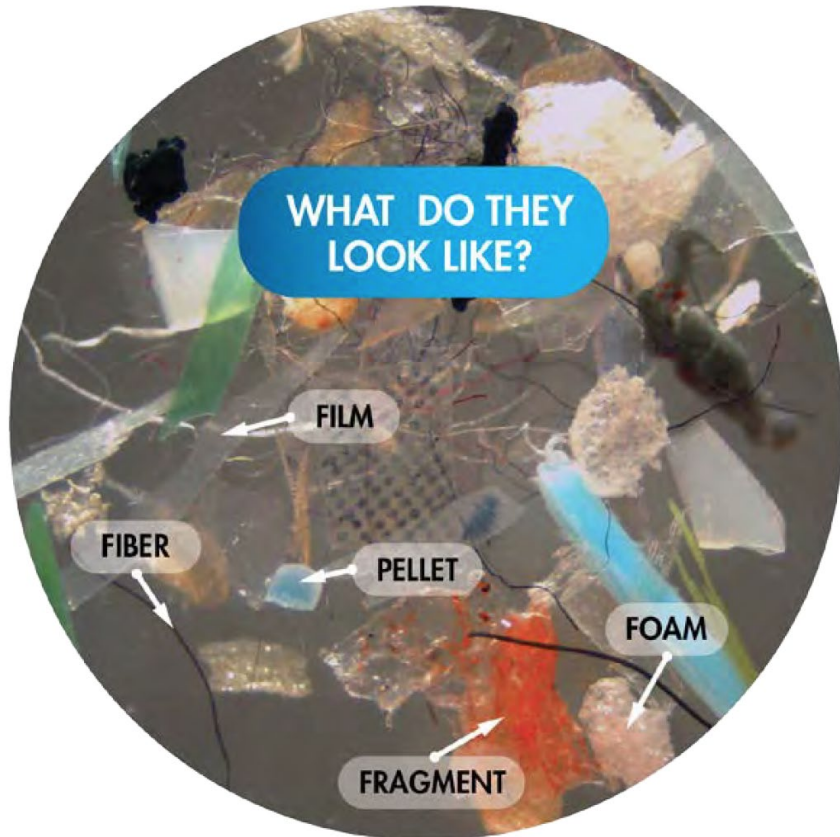


Fourier-Transform Infrared  
(FTIR) Spectroscopy

1 $\mu$ m  
Polymer type  
40 hours/sample  
\$\$\$\$



Raman Spectroscopy



# TYPES OF MICROPLASTICS

- **Fragment** – hard, jagged particle
- **Fiber or line** – thin or fibrous, straight plastic
- **Pellet/Microbead** – hard, rounded, or spherical particle
- **Film** – thin plane of flimsy plastic
- **Foam** – lightweight, sponge-like plastic



# MOST COMMON METHODS

1mm  
Quantifies  
1 hour/sample  
\$



Light Microscopy

10 $\mu$ m  
Polymer type  
8 hours/sample  
\$\$



Fourier-Transform Infrared  
(FTIR) Spectroscopy

1 $\mu$ m  
Polymer type  
40 hours/sample  
\$\$\$\$

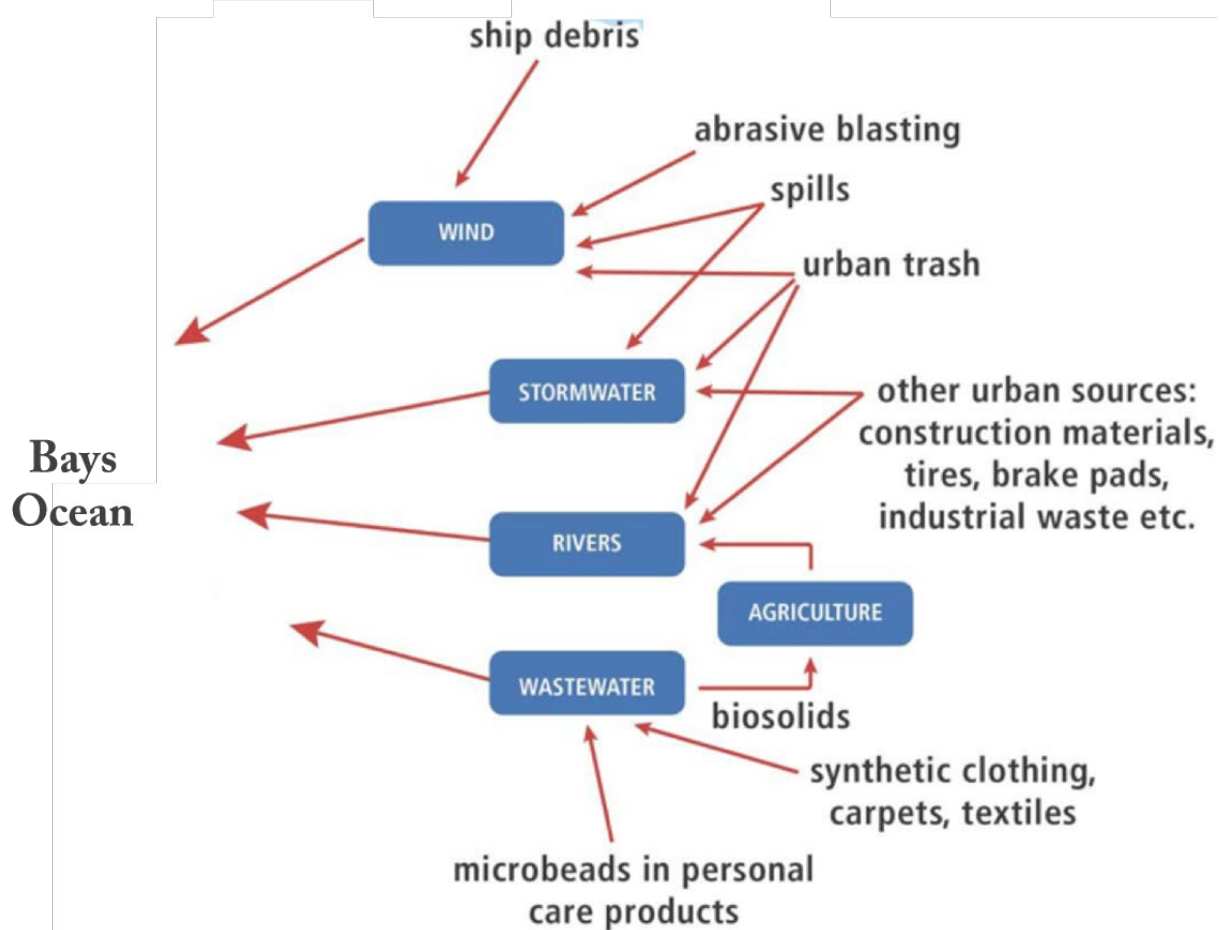


Raman Spectroscopy

# HOW MUCH IS REMOVED DURING THE TREATMENT PROCESS?

- Small percentage makes it to receiving waters
  - One study estimated that  $1.76 + 0.31$  trillion microplastics entered the wastewater treatment plant annually
  - Only  $0.03 + 0.01$  trillion microplastics were released into the receiving environment
- Wastewater treatment is effective
  - Primary treatment is most effective
    - Removes up to 98% of microplastics
  - Secondary removes a little more
  - Tertiary has no effect on microplastics concentration

# HOW DOES THIS COMPARE WITH OTHER SOURCES?



# SFEI WORKING ON THAT NOW

- Habitats they are addressing
  - Surface water
  - Sediment
  - Prey Fish
  - Wastewater effluent
  - Stormwater
- Where are they at
  - Completed field sampling
  - Should have results in 6 months

# What is SCCWRP doing right now...

- Planning Microplastics Methods Workshop
  - Most of the leading researchers in the world are participating
  - Goal is to work towards standardizing methods
- SCCWRP is assuming leadership roles in the State
  - Ocean Protection Council – Ocean Litter Strategy
  - California Water Quality Monitoring Council
- Trends in North Pacific Gyre