

Assessing Risks of Microplastics in Drinking Water and the Aquatic Environment to Inform Risk Management Strategies in California

2023 ICCA MARII Workshop

Seattle, USA

June 13, 2023

Scott Coffin, Ph.D.
California State Water
Resources Control Board



Photo: Mandy Barker



Keys to Successful Environmental Management

(these are just my opinions!)

Transparency

Iteration

Innovation

Engagement

Collaboration



California Senate Bill 1263 (2018): Statewide Microplastics Strategy

2022

Deadlines

2026

- Initiate Statewide Microplastics Strategy

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





CALIFORNIA
Water Boards
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

California Senate Bill 1422 (2018)

July 1, 2020

- Define 'microplastics'

Deadlines



July 1, 2021

- Standard method
- Four years of testing
- Health-based guidance level
- Accredit laboratories



Human and Ecological Health Effects Workshop



**Health Effects
Workshop**



Dose Metrics



Particle Characteristics

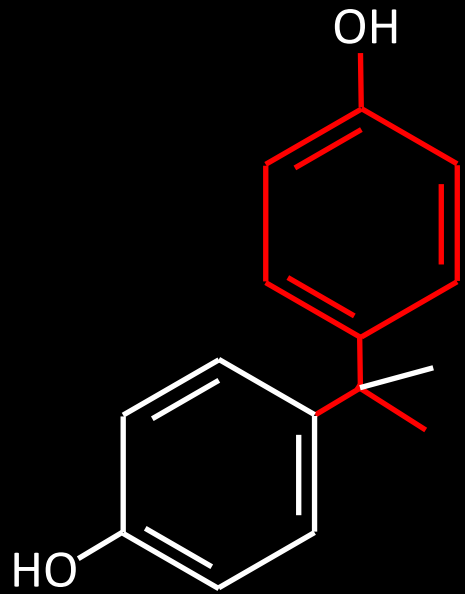


Adverse Effects



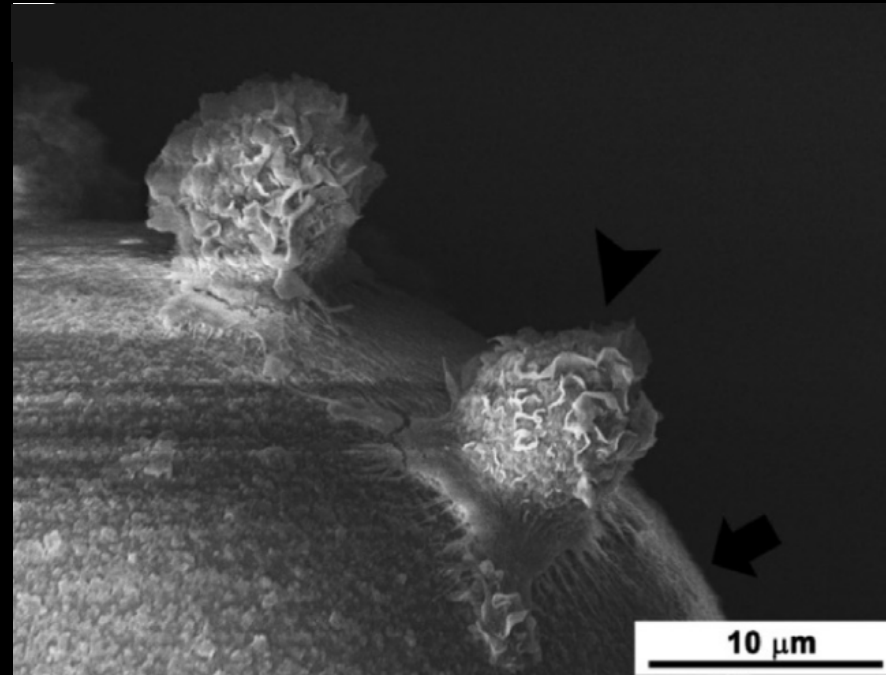
Threshold Framework

Microplastic Hazards



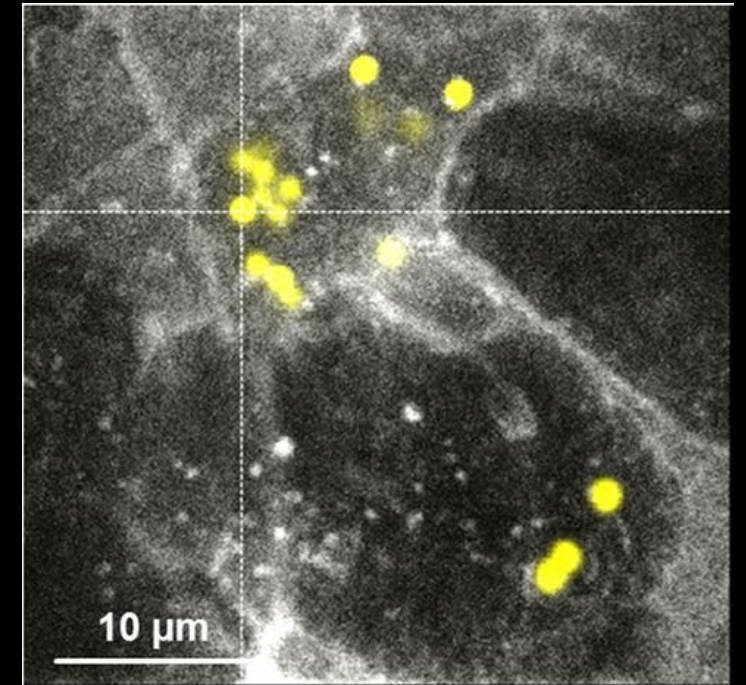
Bisphenol A

Chemical



Jeon et al. (2021). *Environmental Pollution*

Biological



Stock et al. (2019). *Archives of Toxicology*

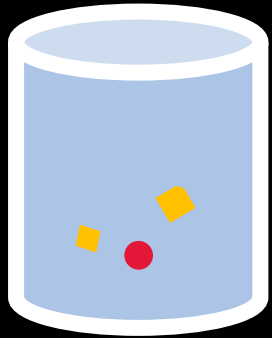
Particle

Mammalian Toxicity Study Screening

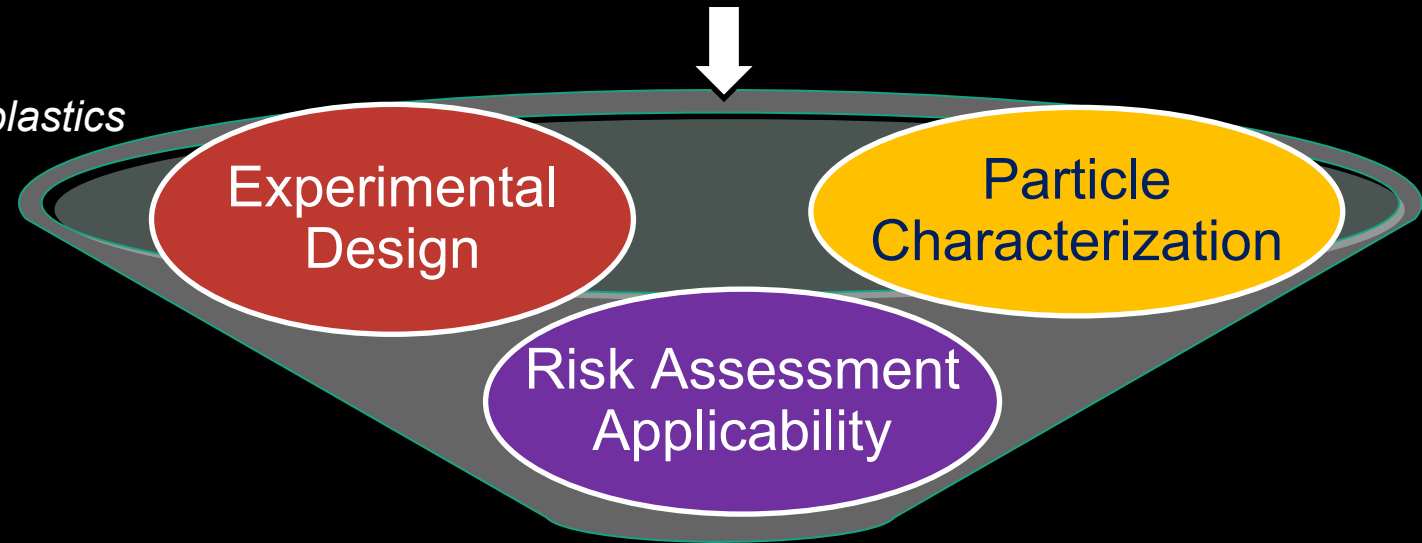


Ingestion-based *in vivo* mammalian microplastics toxicity studies
(n = 29)

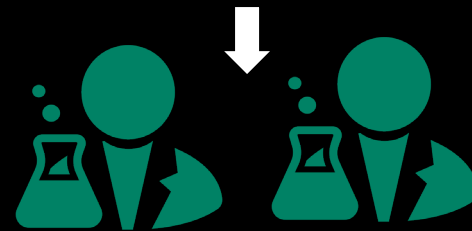
Gouin et al (2022), *Microplastics & Nanoplastics*



Drinking Water



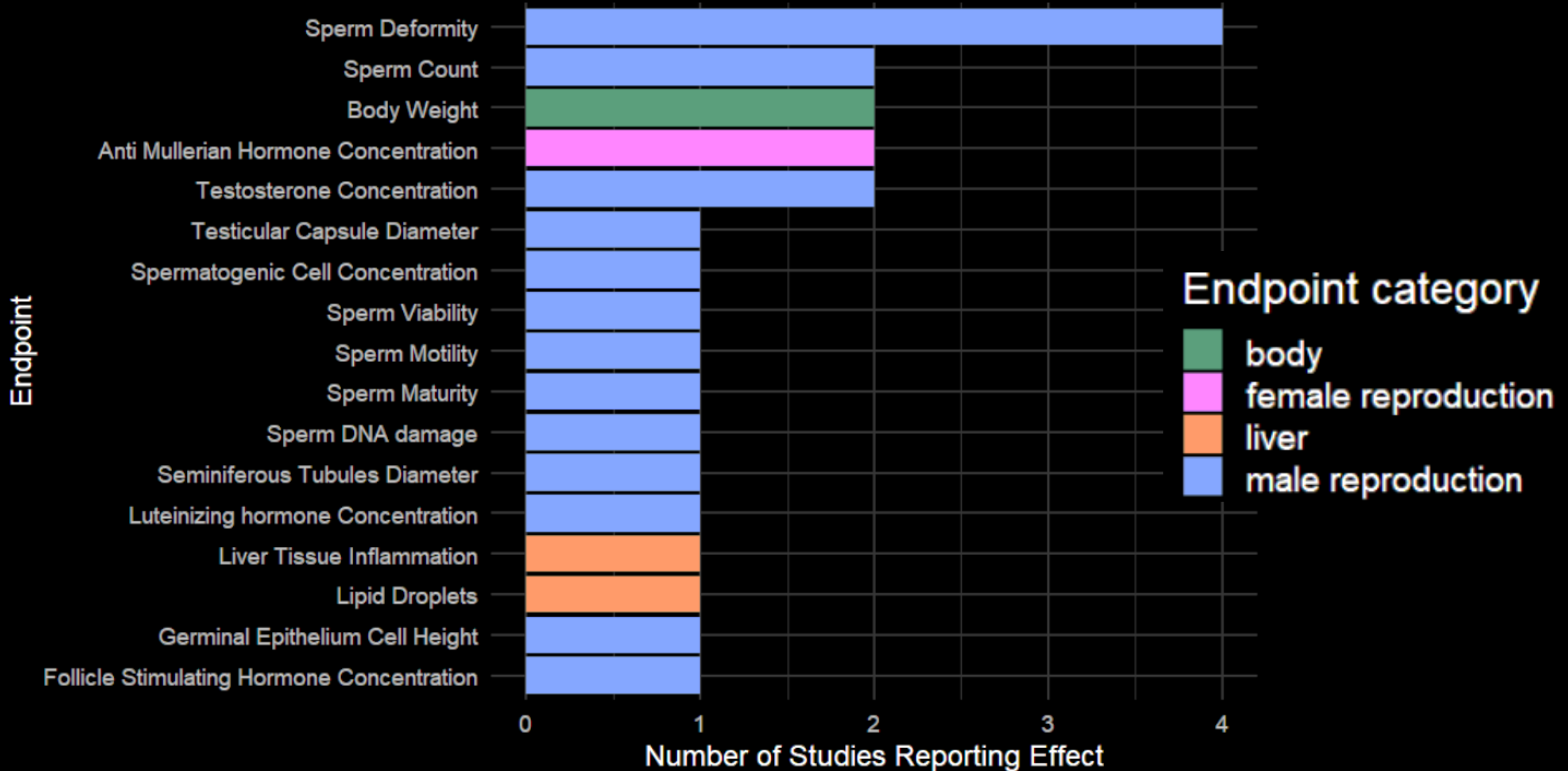
Fit for purpose studies
(n = 12)



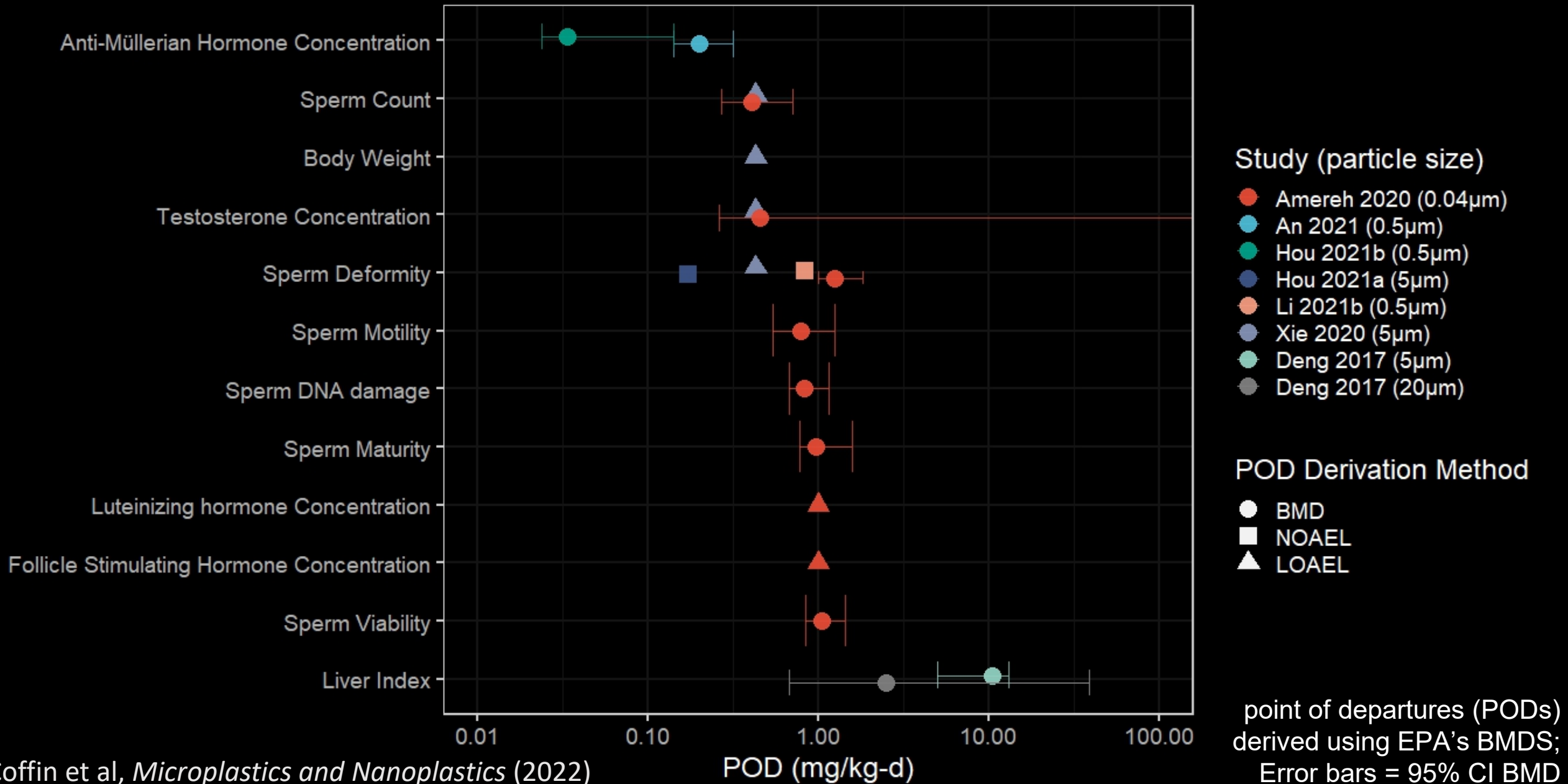
Expert review

Coffin et al (2022), *Microplastics & Nanoplastics*.

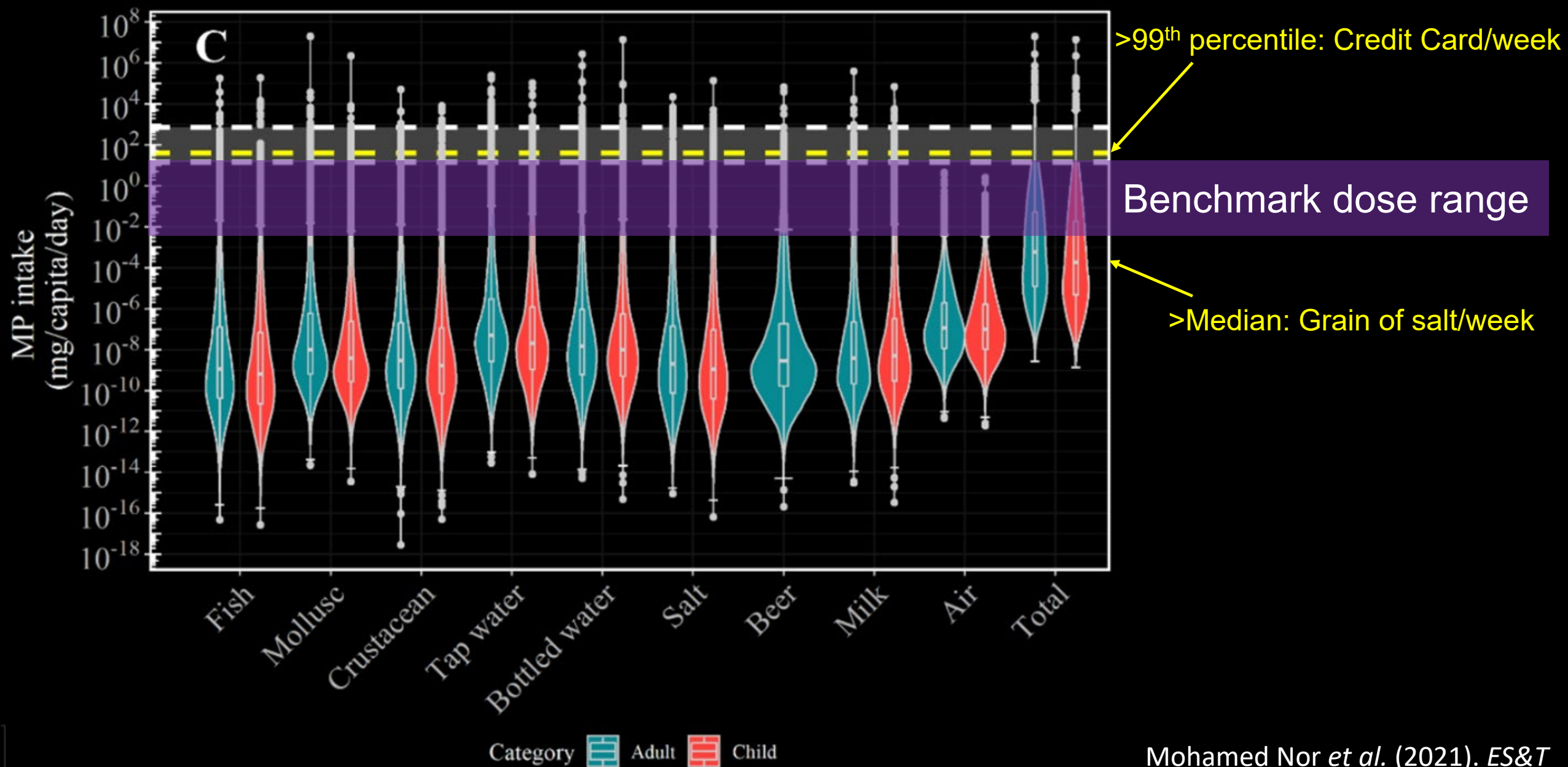
Reliable Endpoints for Microplastics Effects in Mammals



Dose-Response Assessment



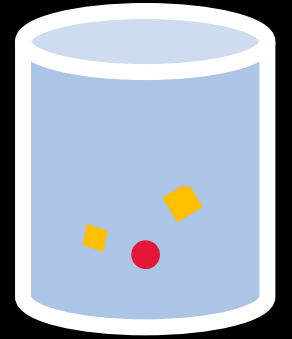
Wide Uncertainties and Variability for Exposure



Not Currently Possible to Derive Regulatory Levels

1. **Effects database inadequate**

- poor particle characterization
- limited polymers, shapes, sizes tested



Drinking Water

2. **Uncertain Effect Mechanisms**

- necessary for extrapolation to diverse particle types

3. **Incomplete exposure data**

- limited food data
- no harmonized drinking water data

California's Inter-Lab Validation Study

Two Methods



FTIR Spectroscopy

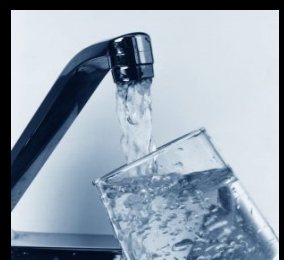


Raman Spectroscopy

26 Laboratories



Four Matrices



Drinking Water



Ocean Water



Fish Tissue

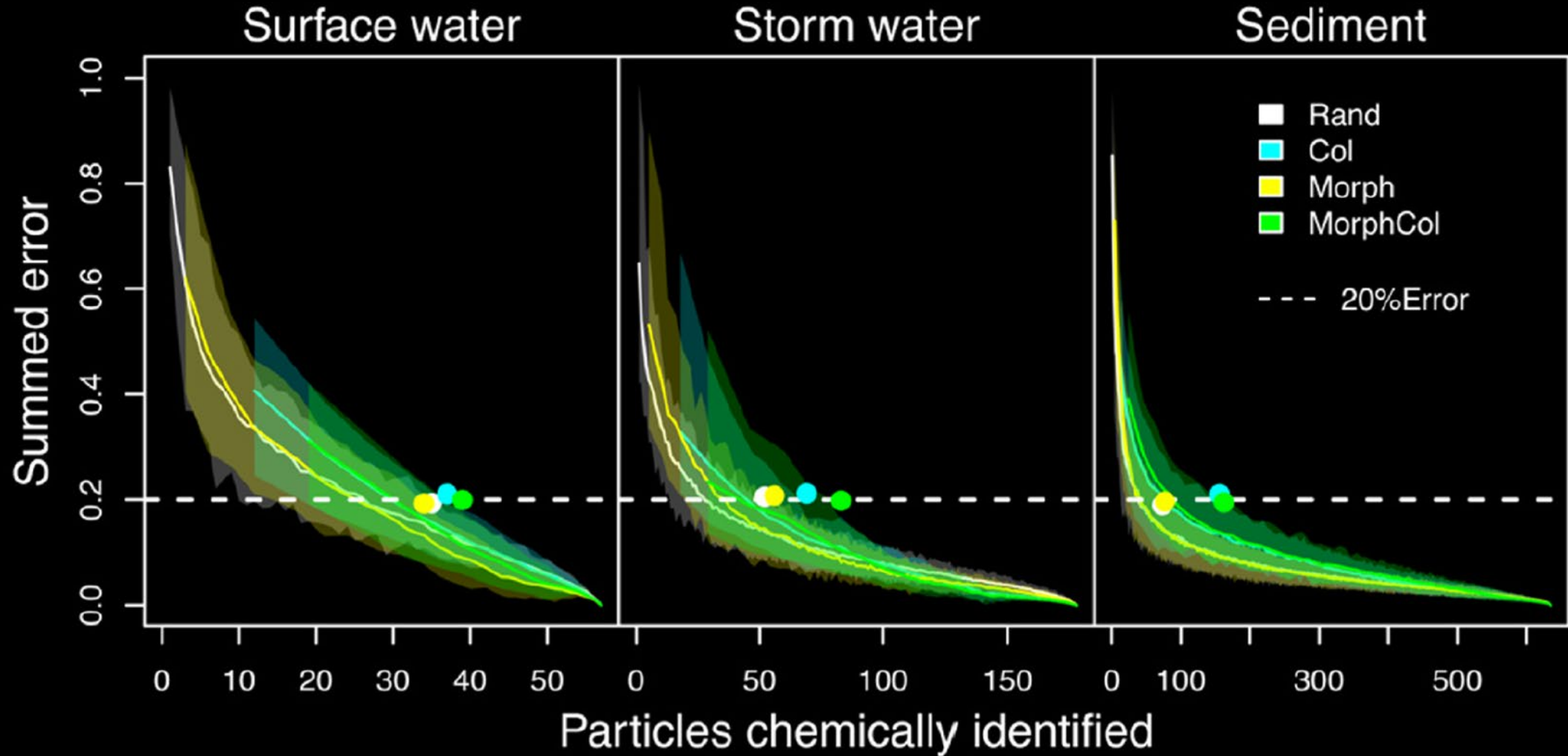


Sediment

Method Strengths and Weaknesses

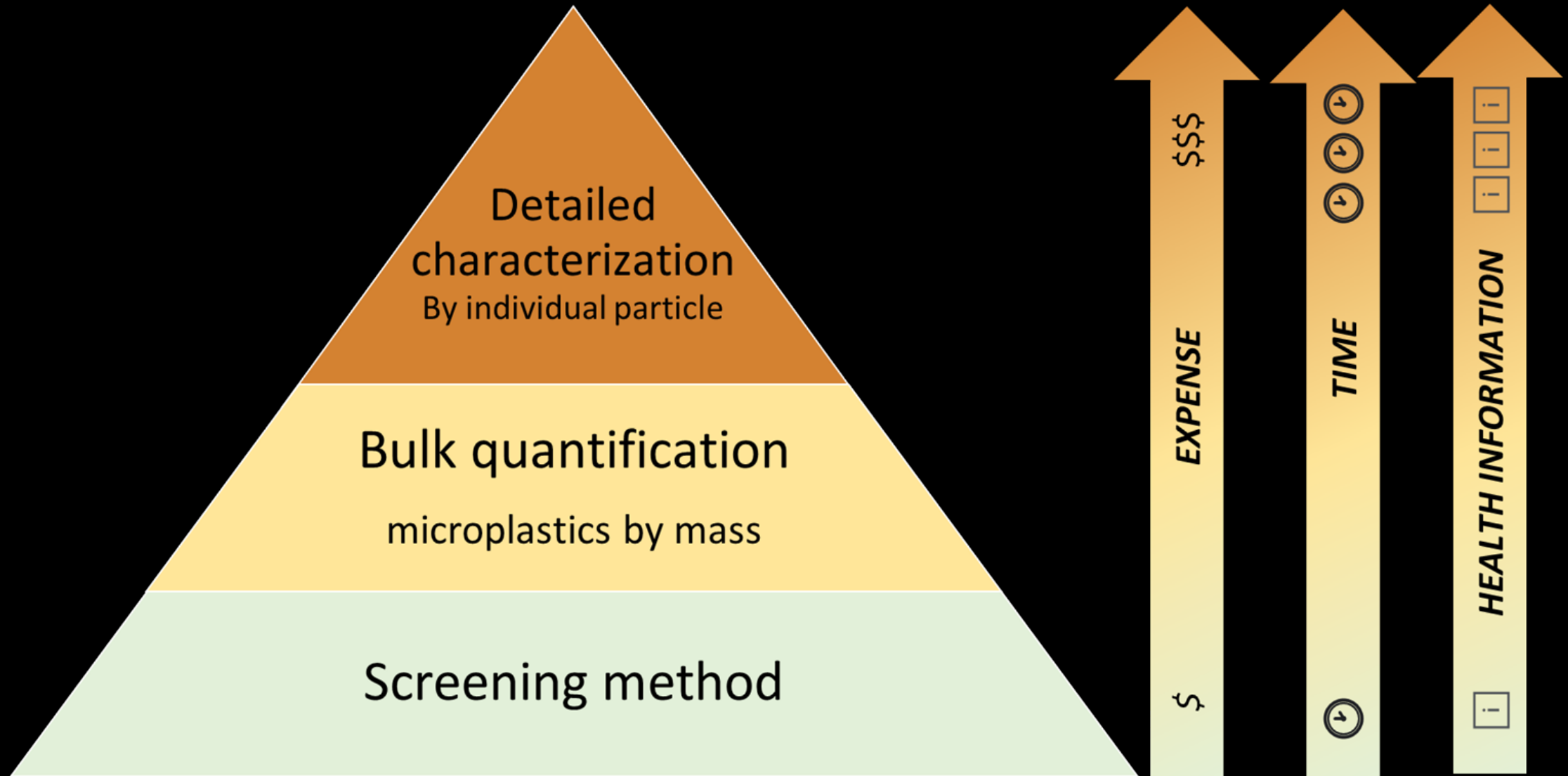
	Optical Microscopy	Infrared Spectroscopy	Raman Spectroscopy
Accuracy (Overall)	44 ± 27%	93%	83%
Measurement time/sample	26 ±54 hours	10 ±9 hours	15 ±16 hours
Instrument cost	\$26,500 (\$500 - \$110,000)	\$95,000 (\$550 - \$300,000)	\$165,000 (\$10,000 - \$337,000)
Consumables cost	\$1,100 (\$84-\$50000)	\$900 (\$10 -\$50000)	\$2,500 (\$10-\$120000)
Chemical identification	No	Yes	Yes
Lower size limit (approximate)	> 20 μm	> 10 μm	> 2 μm

Subsampling required to achieve 20% RSD is Matrix-Dependent



3 sets of ≥ 30 particles per sample required for subsampling in SWB-MP-Rev1

Fit-for-Purpose Tiered Monitoring Framework



Statewide Monitoring Plan Adopted 2022



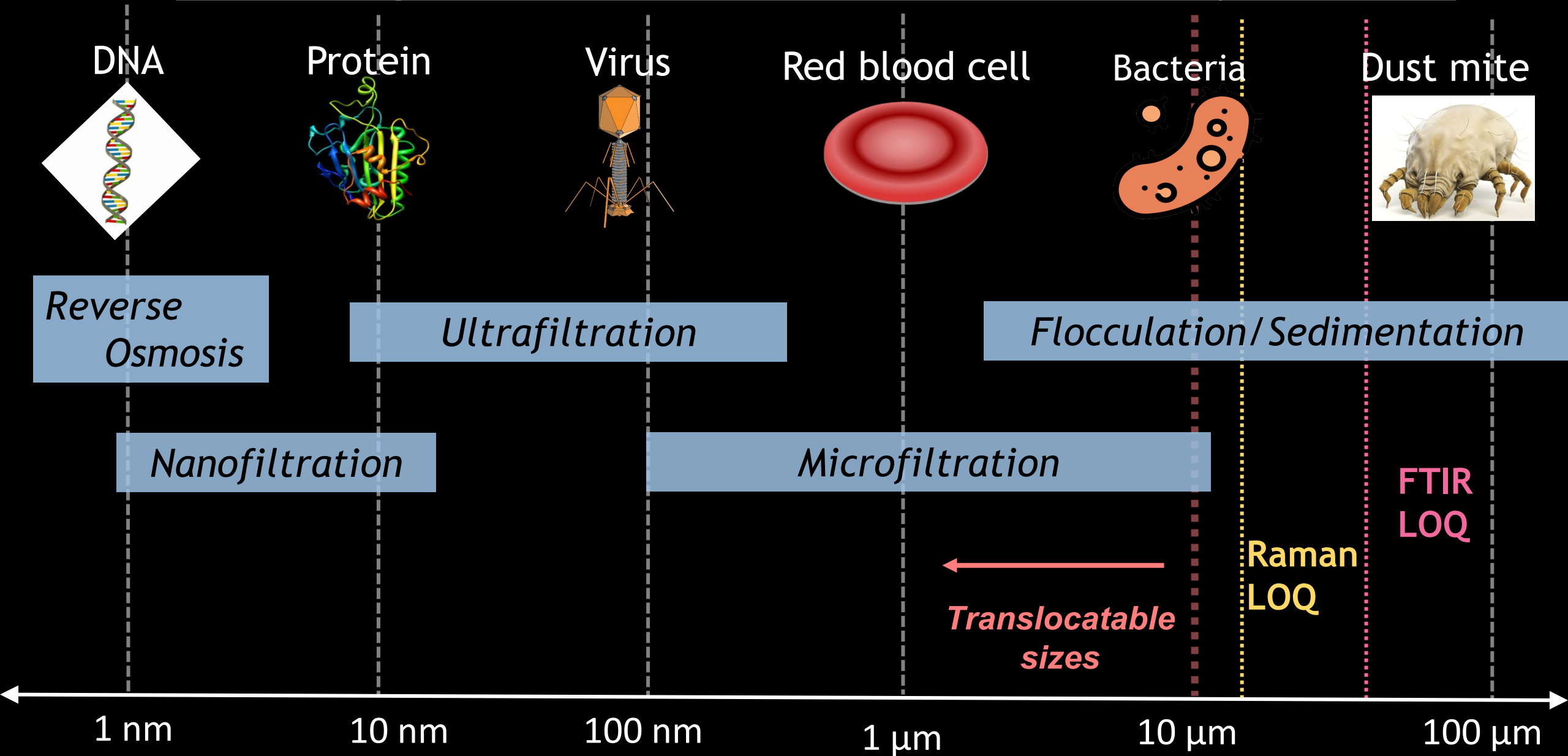
CALIFORNIA
Water Boards
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

POLICY HANDBOOK ESTABLISHING A STANDARD METHOD OF
TESTING AND REPORTING OF MICROPLASTICS IN DRINKING
WATER

August 9, 2022

Prepared by:
THE DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Drinking Water Treatment is Size-Dependent



Iterative Monitoring Approach in Drinking Water

Pilot Phase

- Sampling method comparison
- Range-finding
- Sample training

Summer
2023

Fall
2026

Phase Two

- Additional systems
- Treated waters
- Tiered monitoring

Interim

Interim

Summer
2022

Fall
2023

Phase One

- Few water systems
- Source waters only
- Surrogate development

Fall
2025

Fall
2028



California Senate Bill 1263 (2018): Statewide Microplastics Strategy

2022

Deadlines

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Eco-toxicity Thresholds Derivation

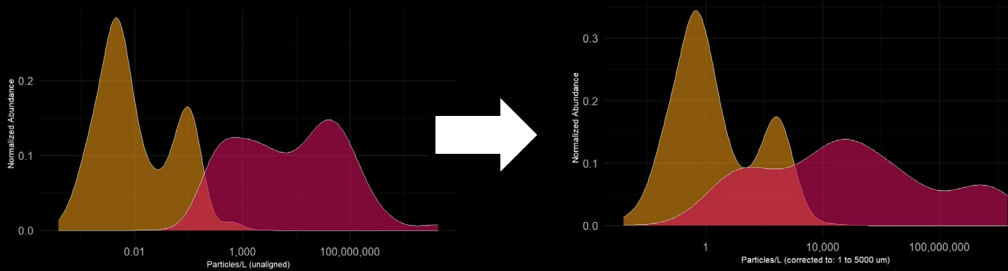


***in vivo* aquatic microplastics toxicity studies**
(n = 167 studies; 117 species)

De Ruijter et al. (2019)



Fit for purpose studies
(n = 22 studies; 16 species)

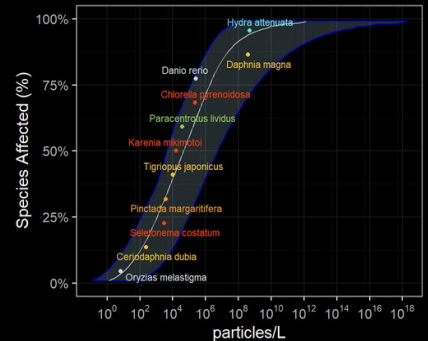


Expert review



Data Alignment

Species sensitivity distribution modelling



Mehinto et al (2022), *Microplastics & Nanoplastics*.

Microplastics Aquatic Toxicity Thresholds



Threshold	Food Dilution (particles/L)	Tissue Translocation (particles/L)
1- Investigative monitoring	0.3	60
2- Discharge monitoring	3.0	320
3- Management planning	5.0	890
4- Source control measures	34	4,100

*Based on species sensitivity distributions with 27 studies, 14 species and 6 taxa for all endpoints

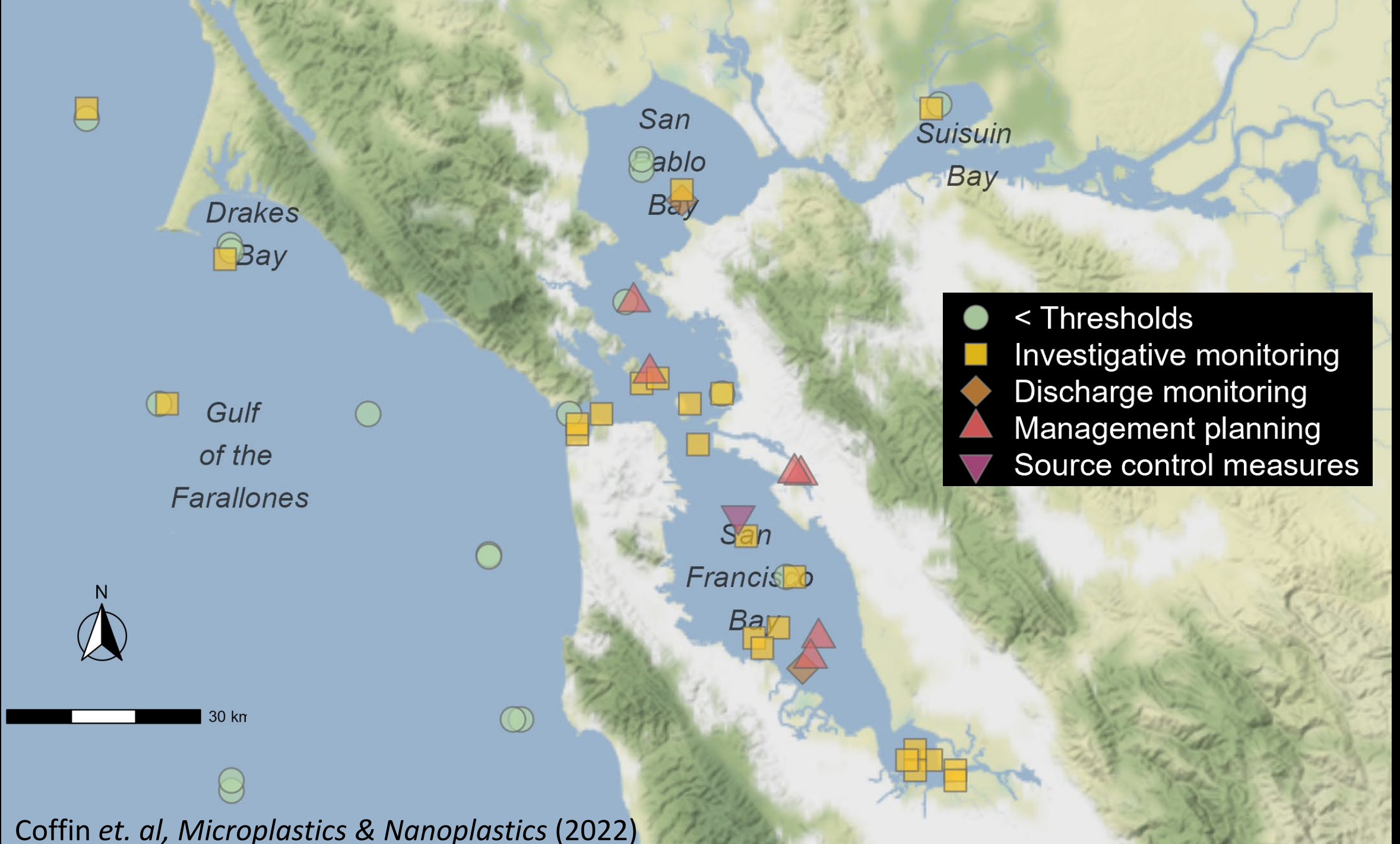
** Concentrations aligned to 1 to 5,000 μm size range

Characterizing Ecological Risks in San Francisco Bay, California

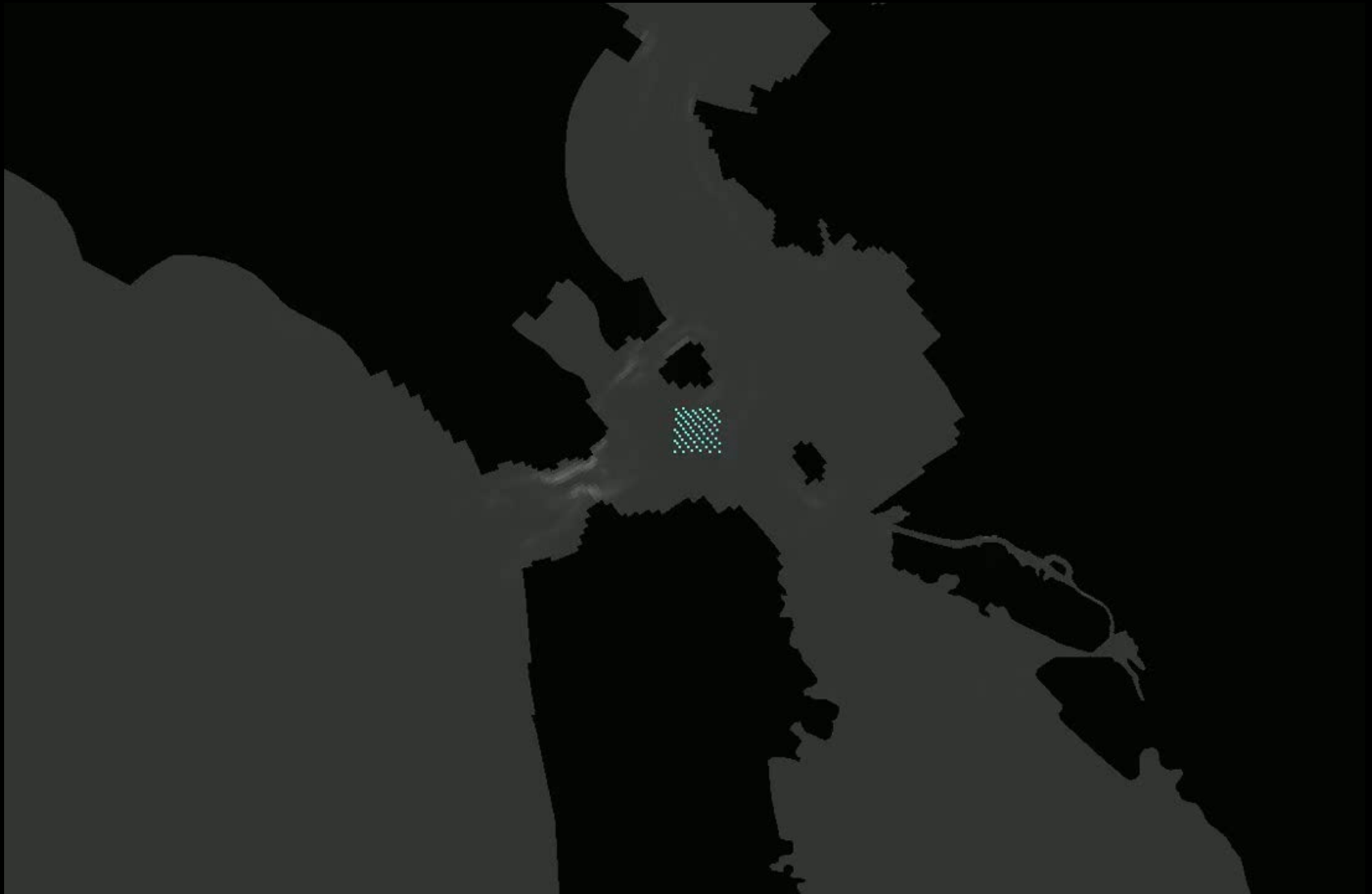


Photos: Erika Delemarre

Coffin et al. (2022). *Microplastics & Nanoplastics*



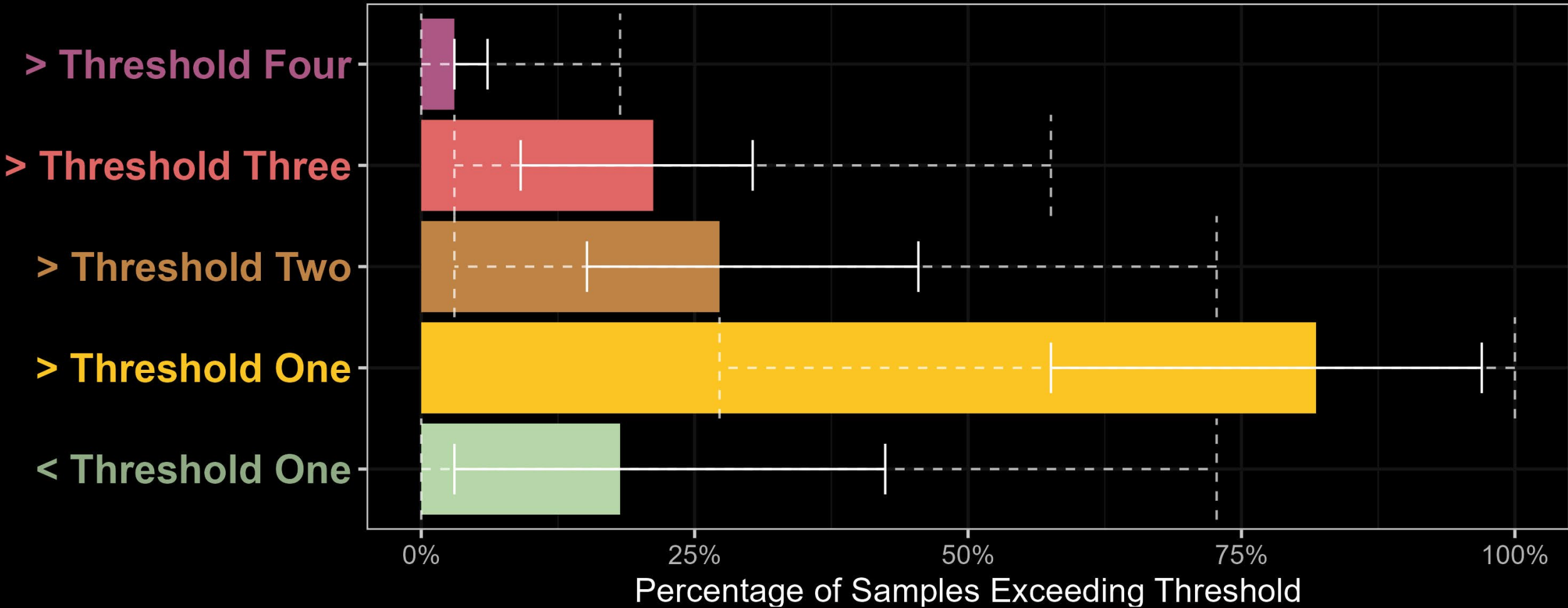
Microplastics Tracking in San Francisco Bay



Rusty
Holleman
(2019)

Probabilistic Risk Characterization of San Francisco Bay

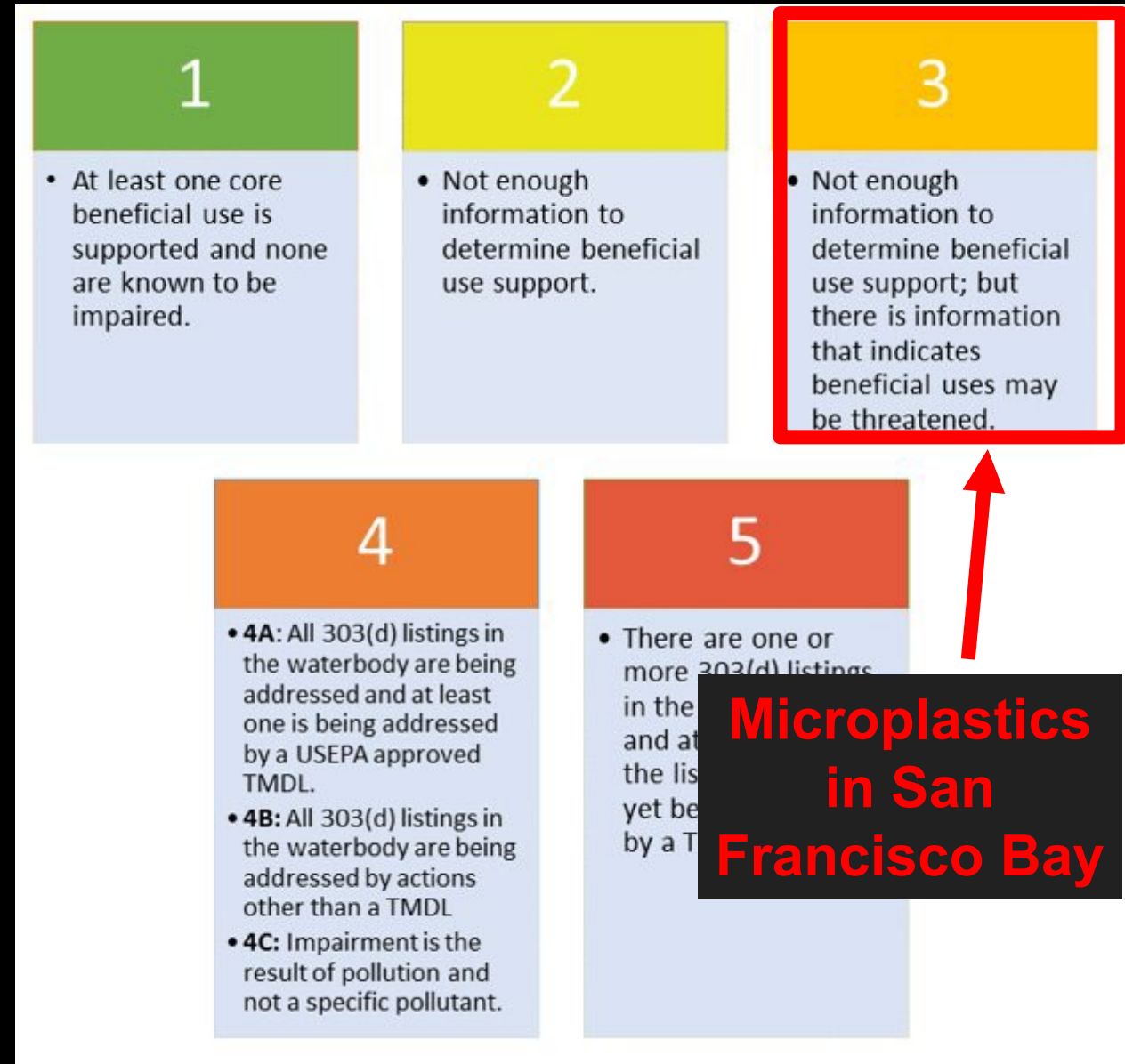
Monte-Carlo modelling using probability distributions



Potential Regulatory Implications

The 303(d) List:

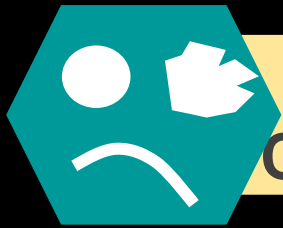
- Impaired waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards
- Informs remediation, e.g. - total maximum daily loads (TMDLs)
 - TMDLs often inform monitoring



Predicting Toxicity with Artificial Intelligence



Training Data



Particle Characteristics



Test Parameters



Organismal Characteristics



Effects

Machine Learning

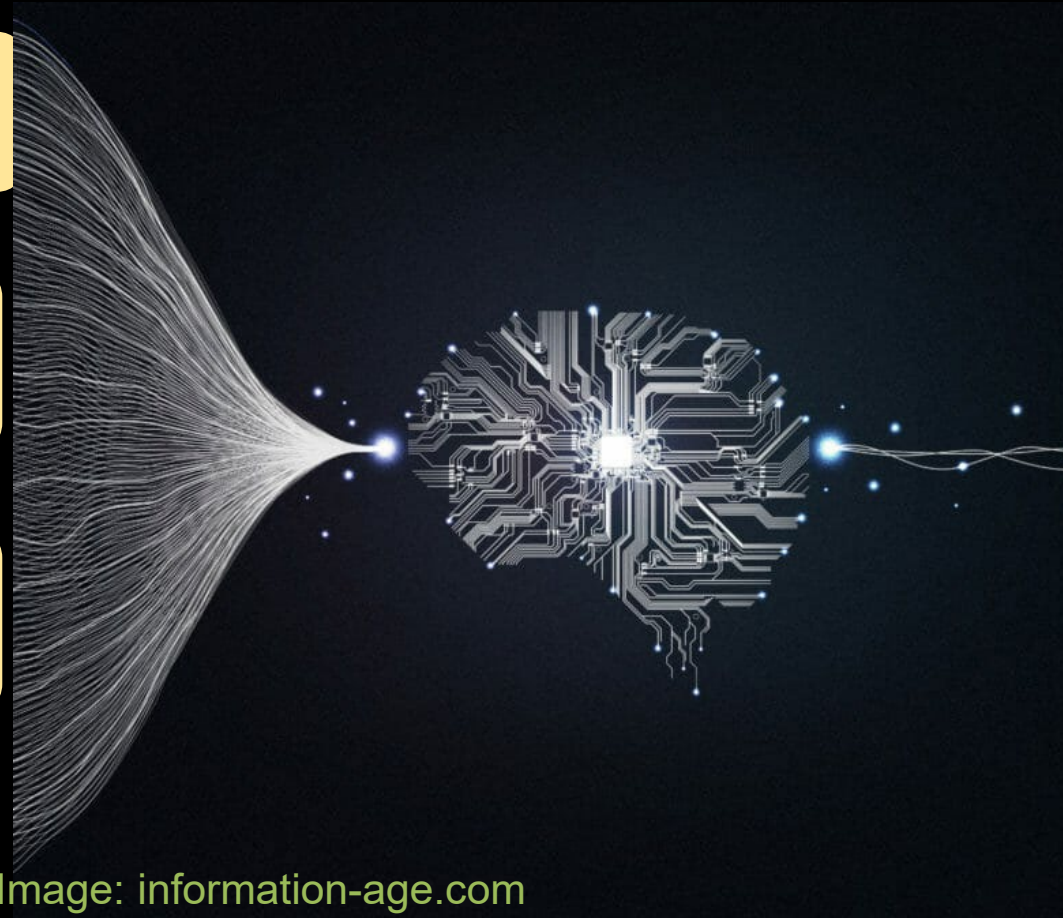
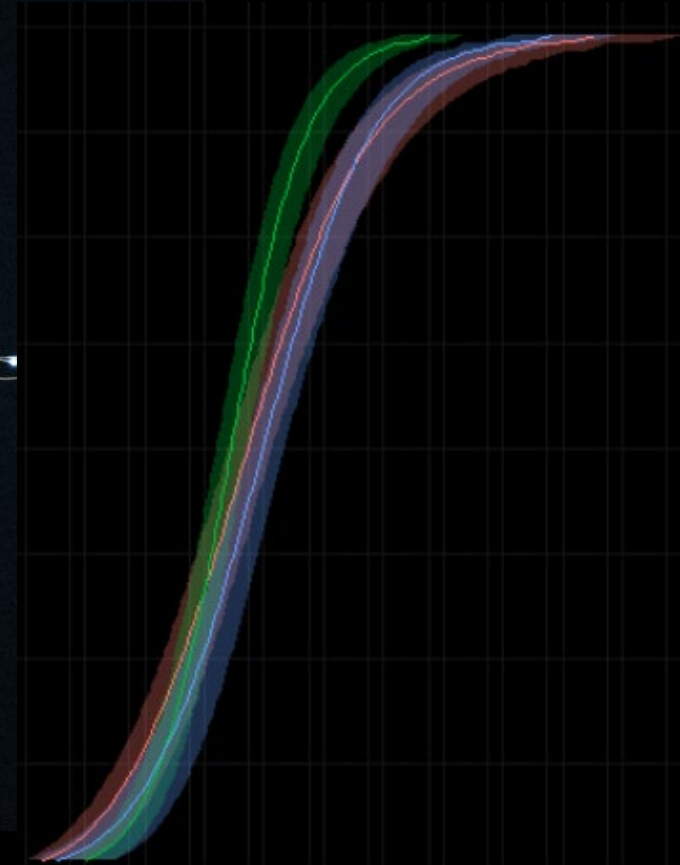


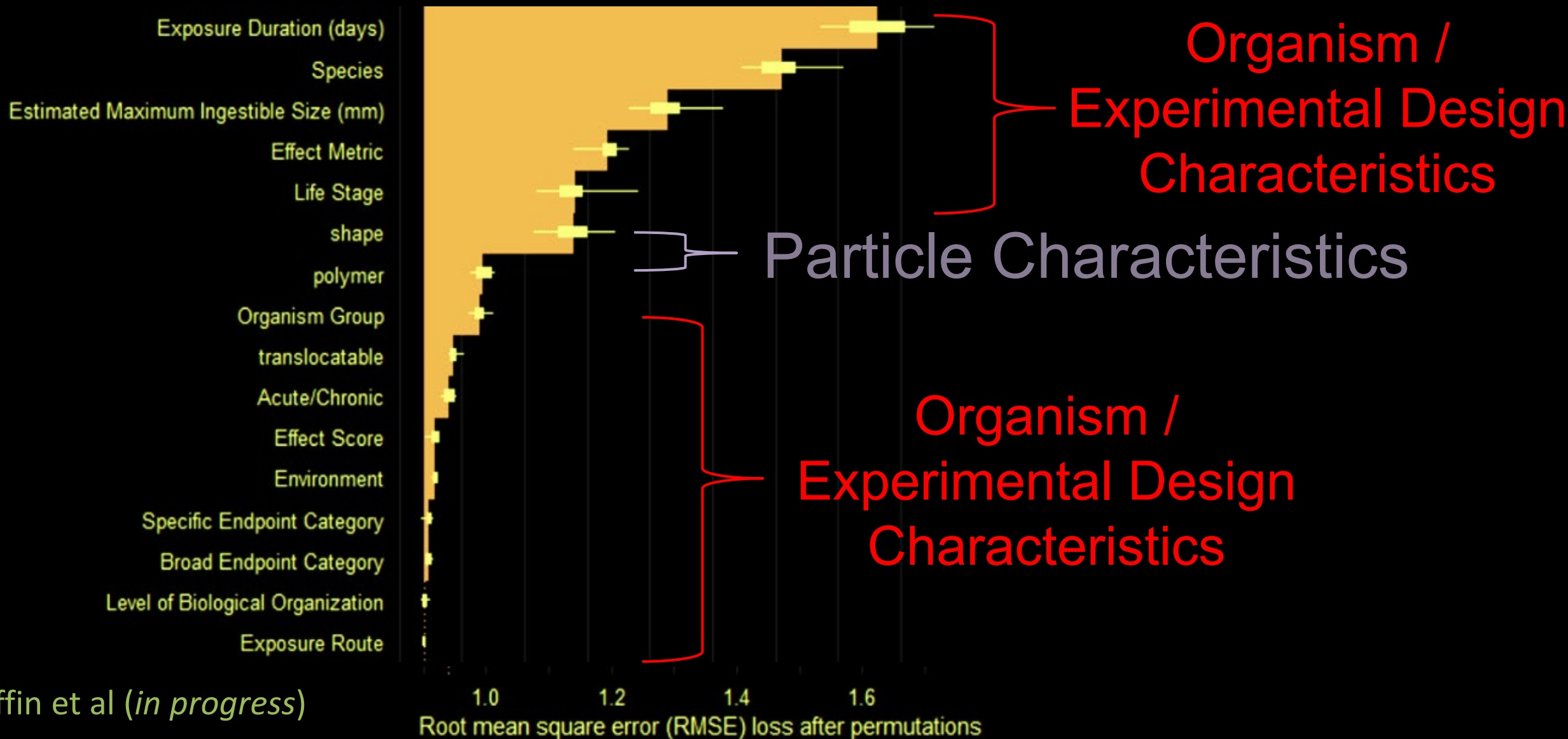
Image: information-age.com

Toxicity Predictions



Coffin et al (in progress)

What Factors Drive Toxicity?



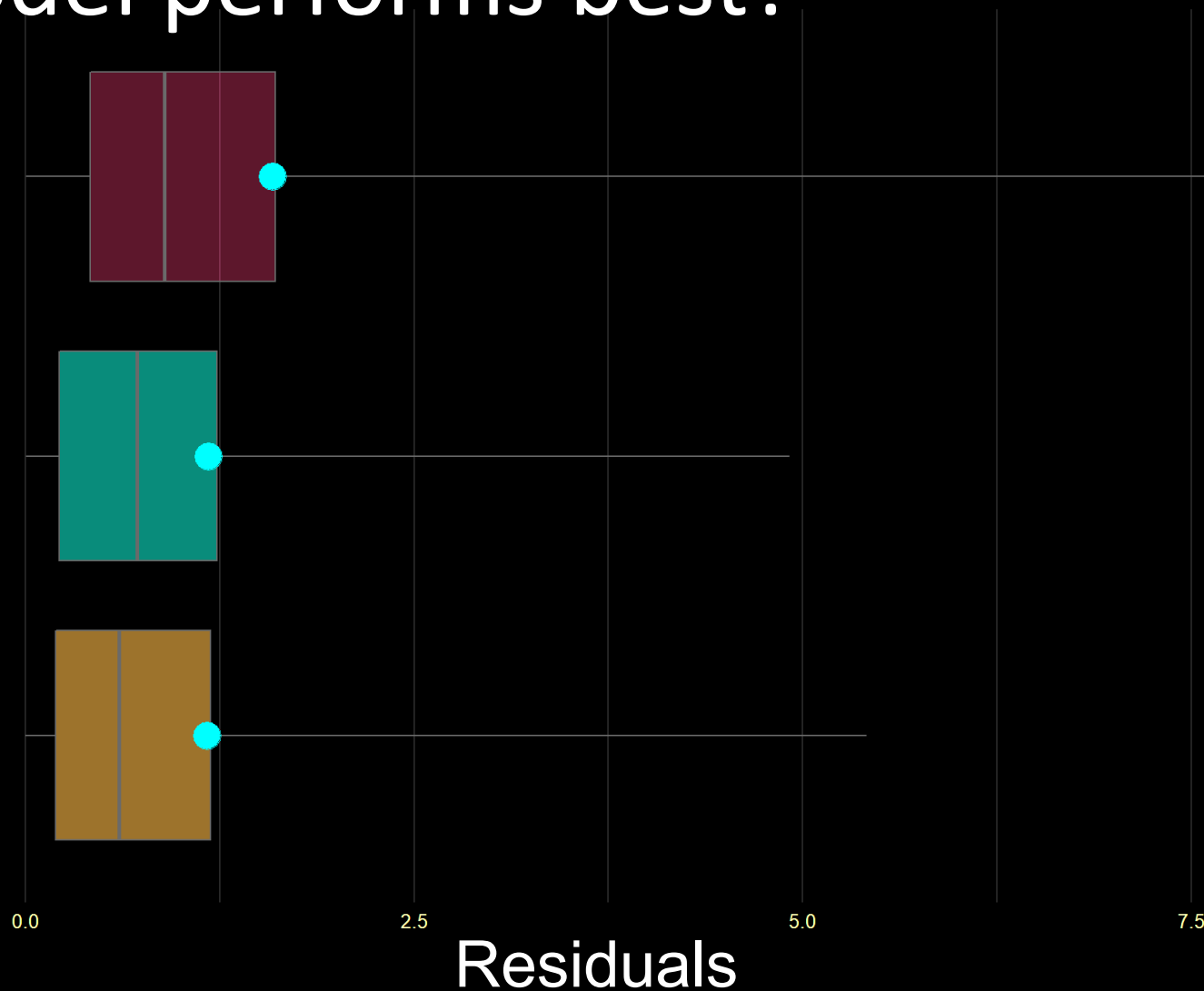
Can a model improve toxicity predictions?

Which model performs best?

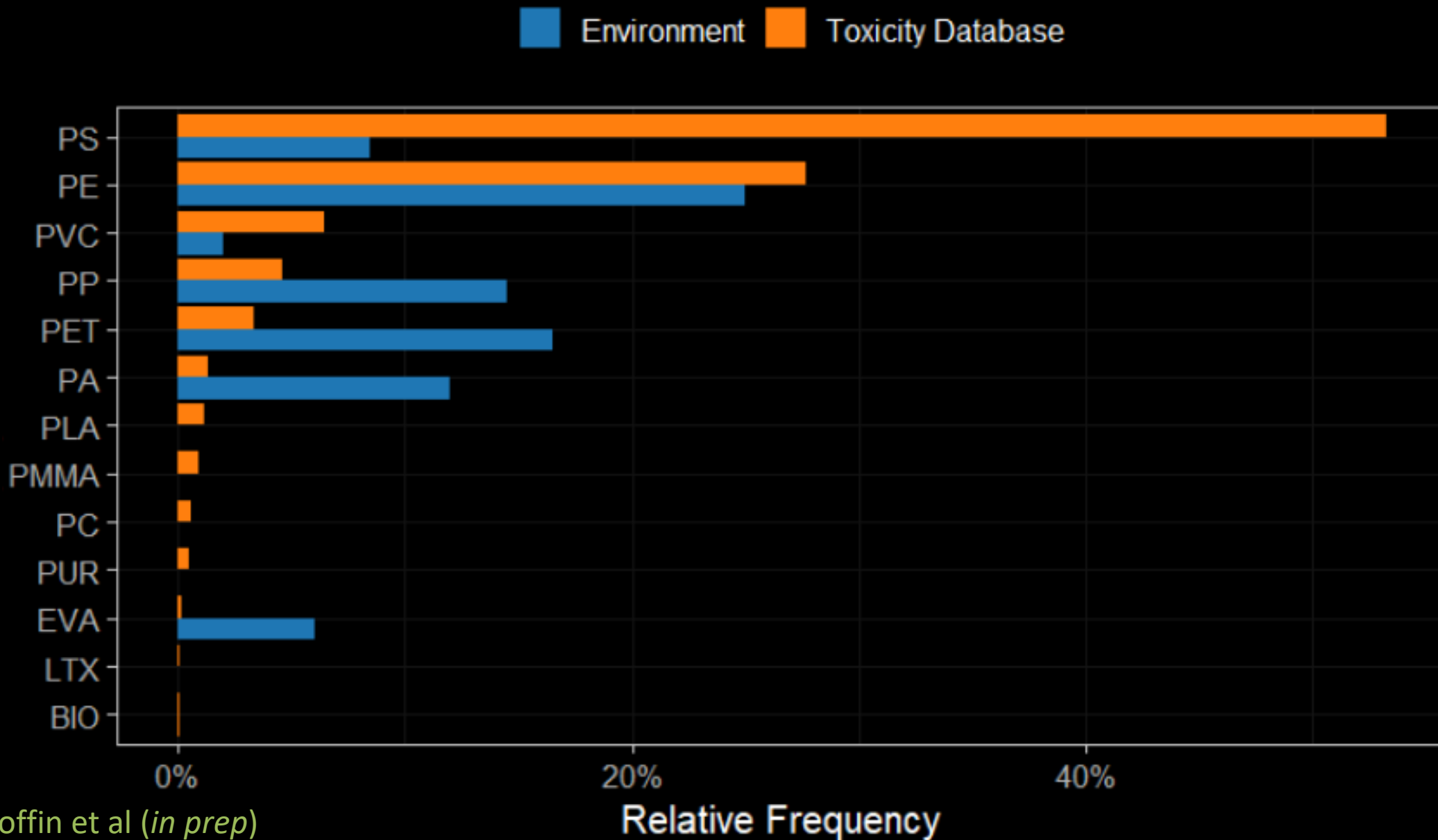
General Linear Model
 $R^2 = 0.62$

eXtreme Gradient Boosted Trees
 $R^2 = 0.82$

Random Forest
 $R^2 = 0.84$

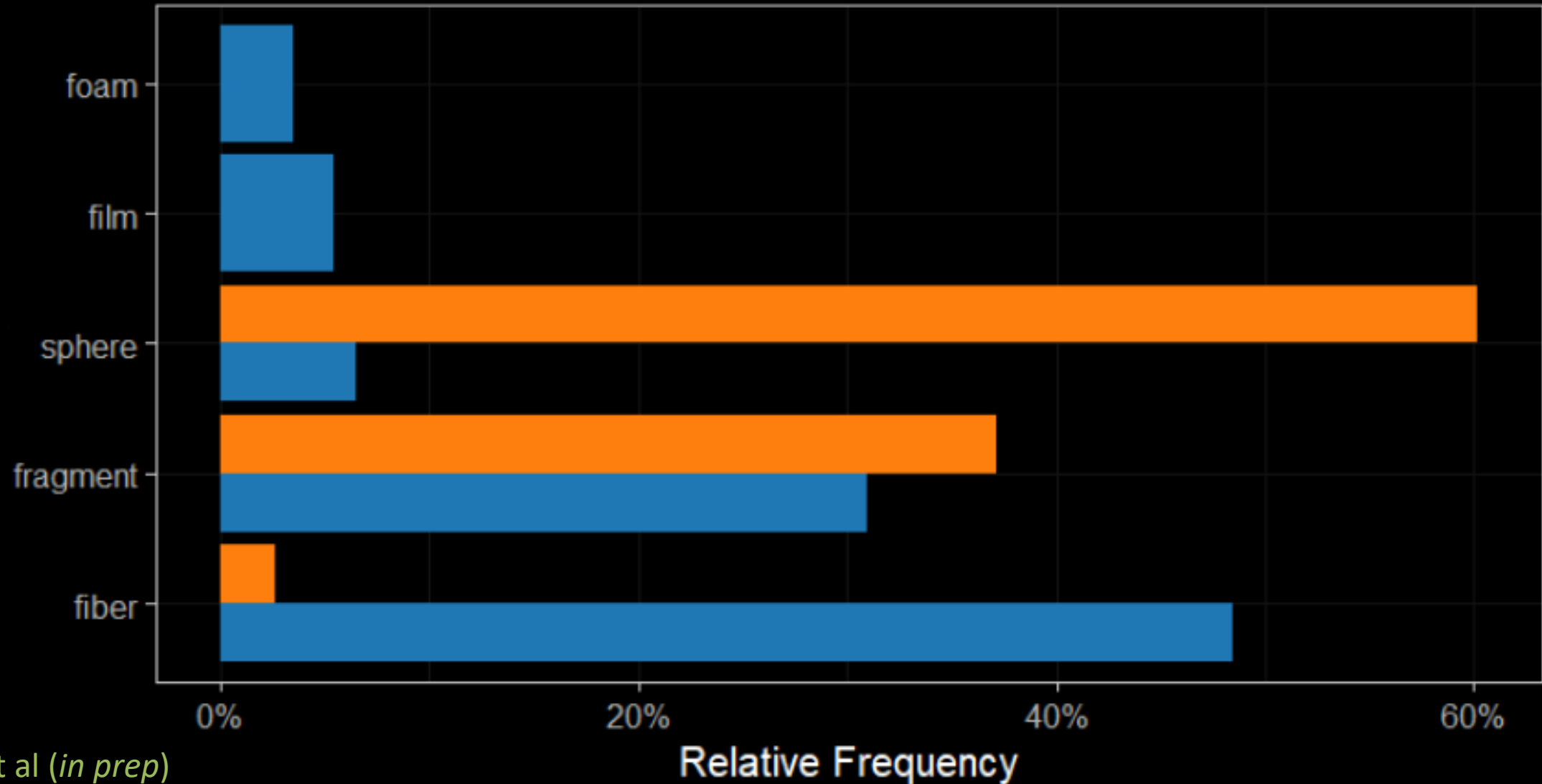


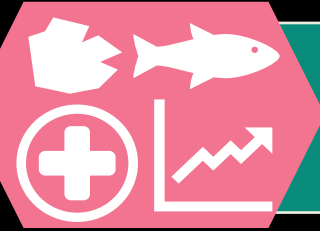
Unrealistic Polymers in Database



Unrealistic Shapes in Database

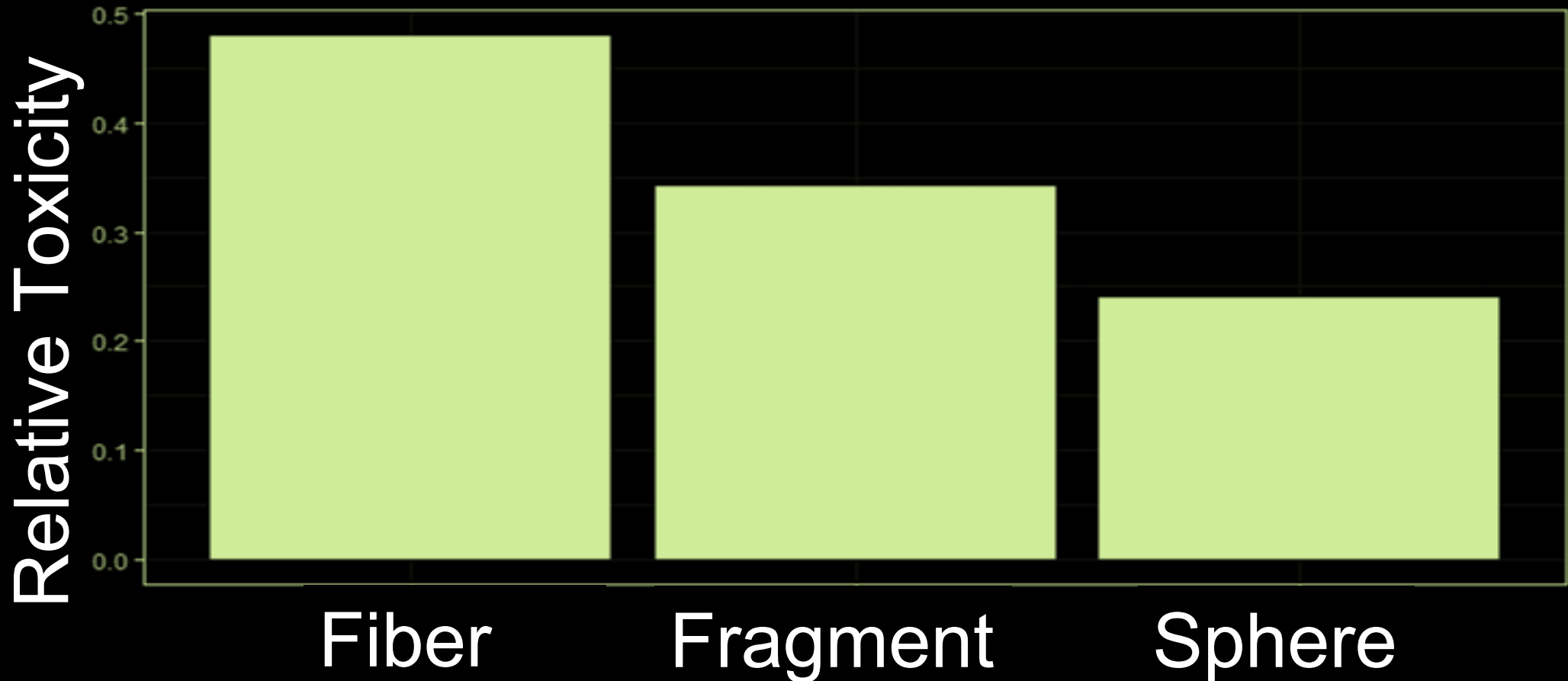
Environment Toxicity Database





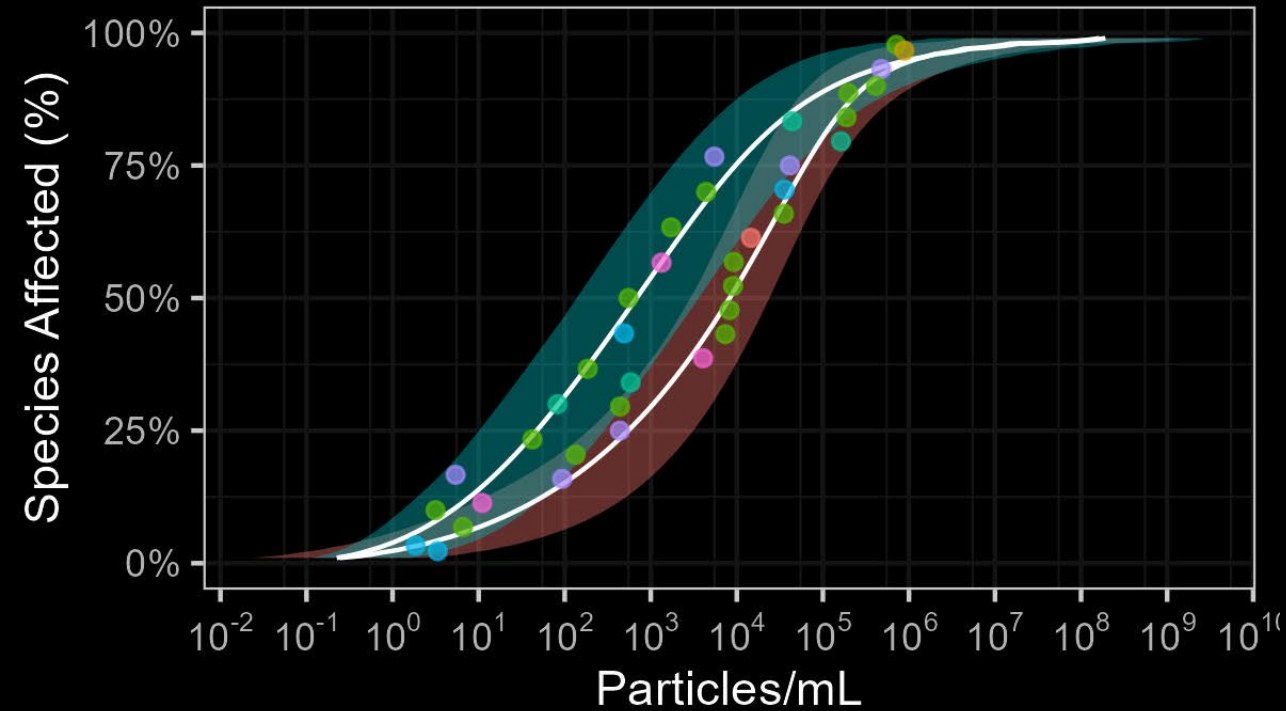
What parameters drive toxicity?

Model-Predicted Toxicity by Shape

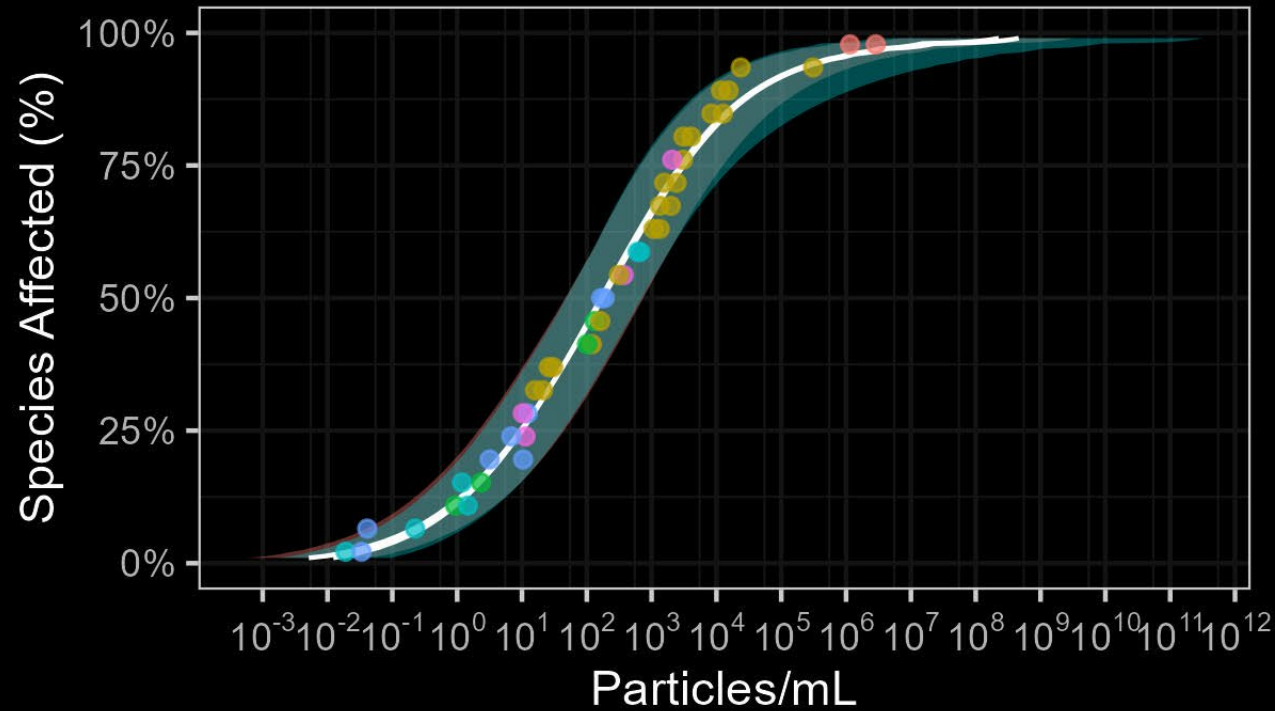


Can a model improve toxicity predictions?

Tissue Translocation ($R^2= 0.82$)



Food Dilution ($R^2= 0.87$)

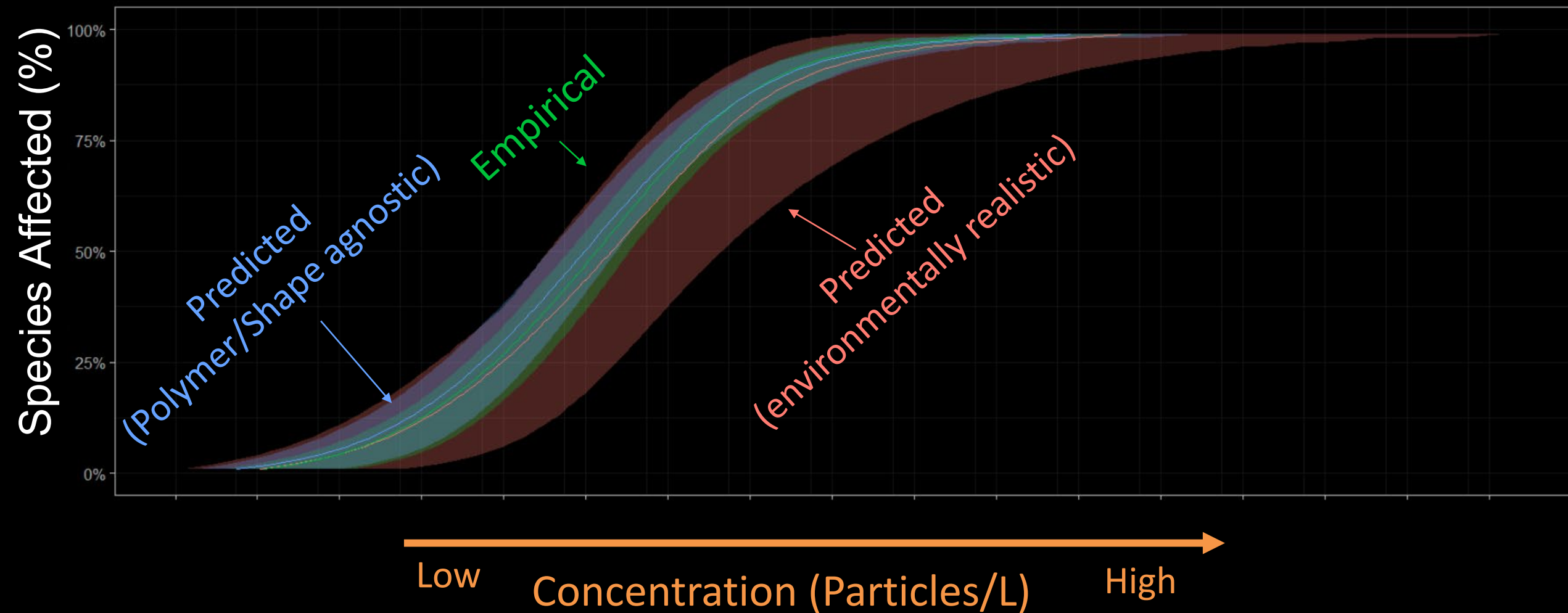


type Empirical Predicted

Group

- Algae
- Crustacea
- Fish
- Rotifera
- Cnidaria
- Echinoderm
- Mollusca

Can a model improve toxicity predictions?





California Senate Bill 1263 (2018): Statewide Microplastics Strategy

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Statewide Microplastics Strategy: 2-Track Approach

Track 1: Solutions

- **Pollution Prevention**

Eliminate plastic waste at the source

- **Pathway Interventions**

Intervene with the mobilization of microplastics into CA waters

- **Outreach & Education**

Inform public of microplastics sources, impacts, solutions

Track 2: Science to Inform Future Action

- **Monitoring**

Understand and identify statewide trends

- **Risk Thresholds & Assessment**

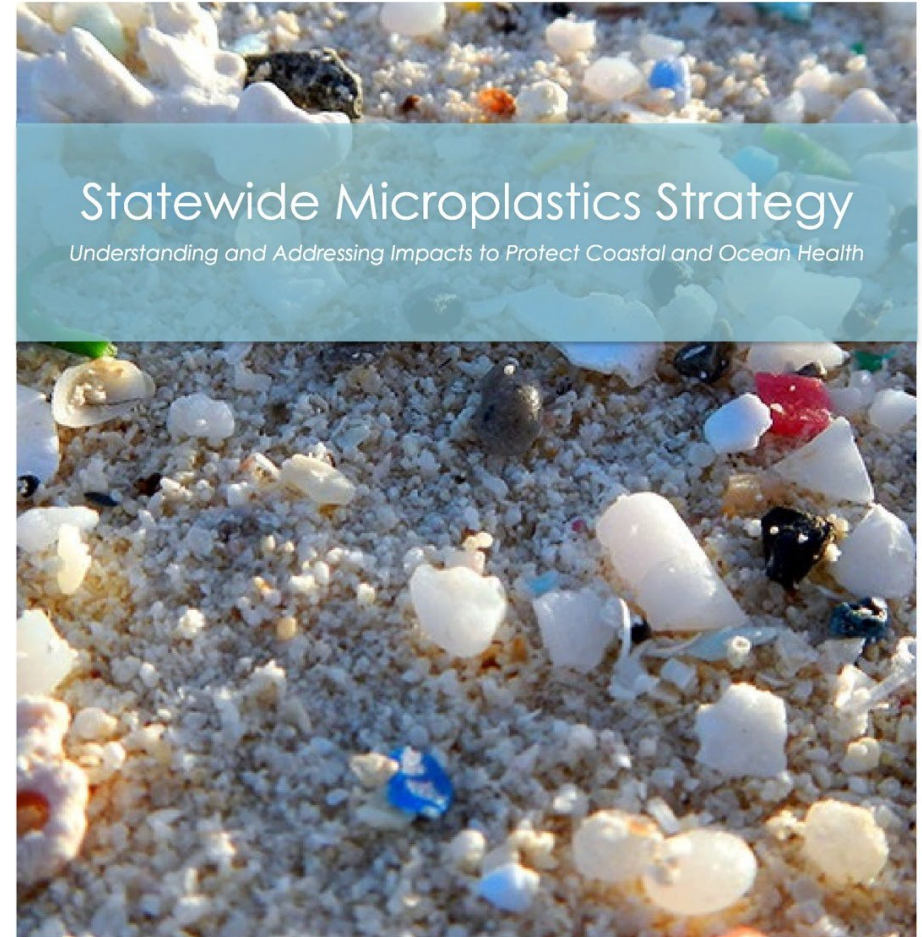
Understand thresholds for aquatic life & humans are impacted

- **Sources & Pathways Prioritization**

Identify & prioritize solutions based on dominant pathways

- **Evaluating New Solutions**

Develop & implement new solutions



February 2022



Science to Inform Future Action: Research Priorities

University of Toronto / Rochman C.



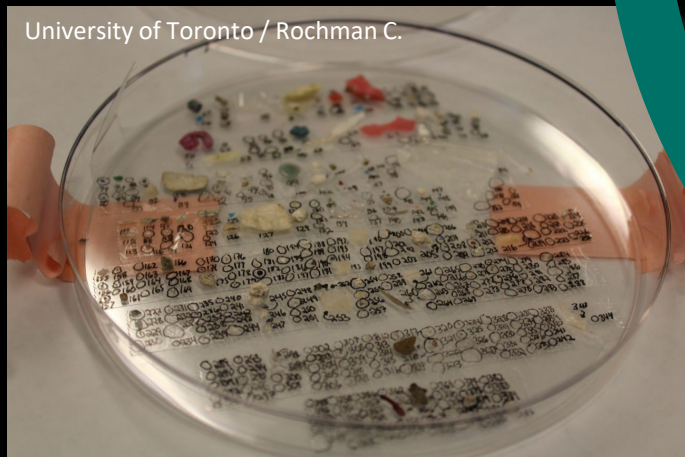
1. Monitoring



2. Risk Thresholds & Assessment

4. New Solutions

University of Toronto / Rochman C.



3. Sources & Pathways
Prioritization

Microplastic particle inside unspecified hydrozoan (North Pacific Gyre), Moore Institute for Plastic Pollution Research / Burney, J.



Comprehensive Packaging Extended Producer Responsibility Bill Signed June 30, 2022

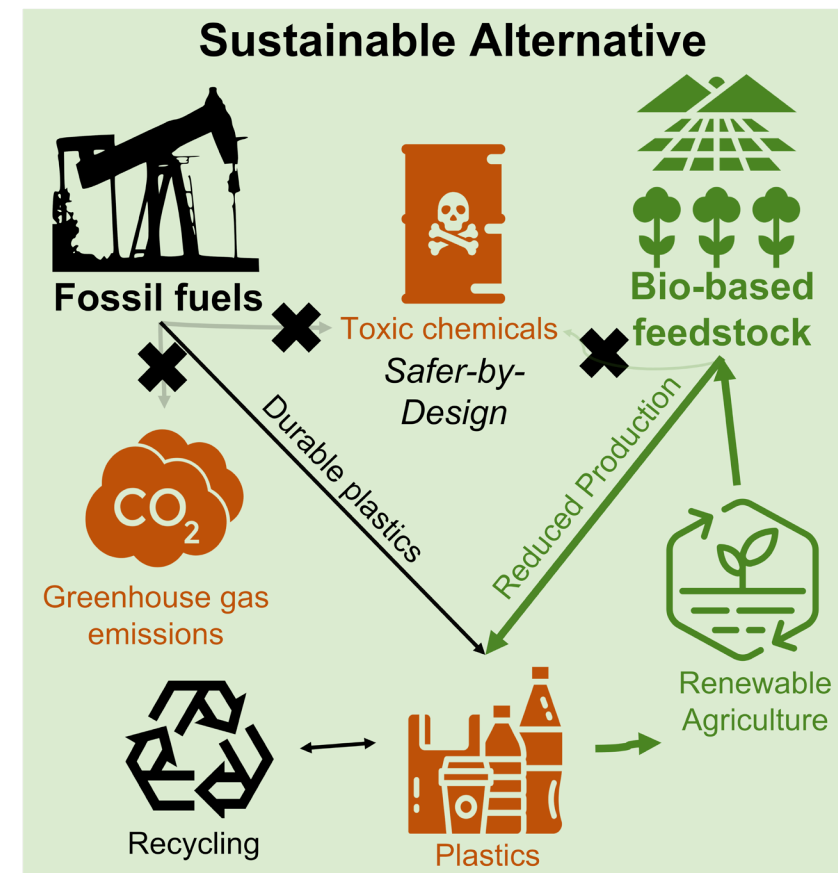
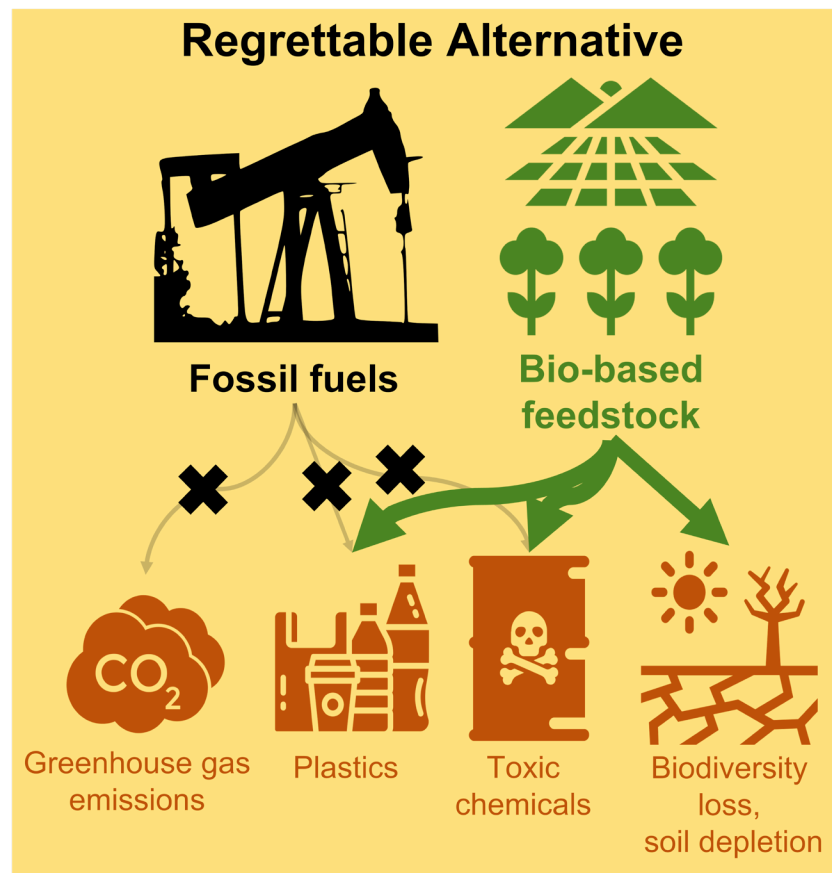
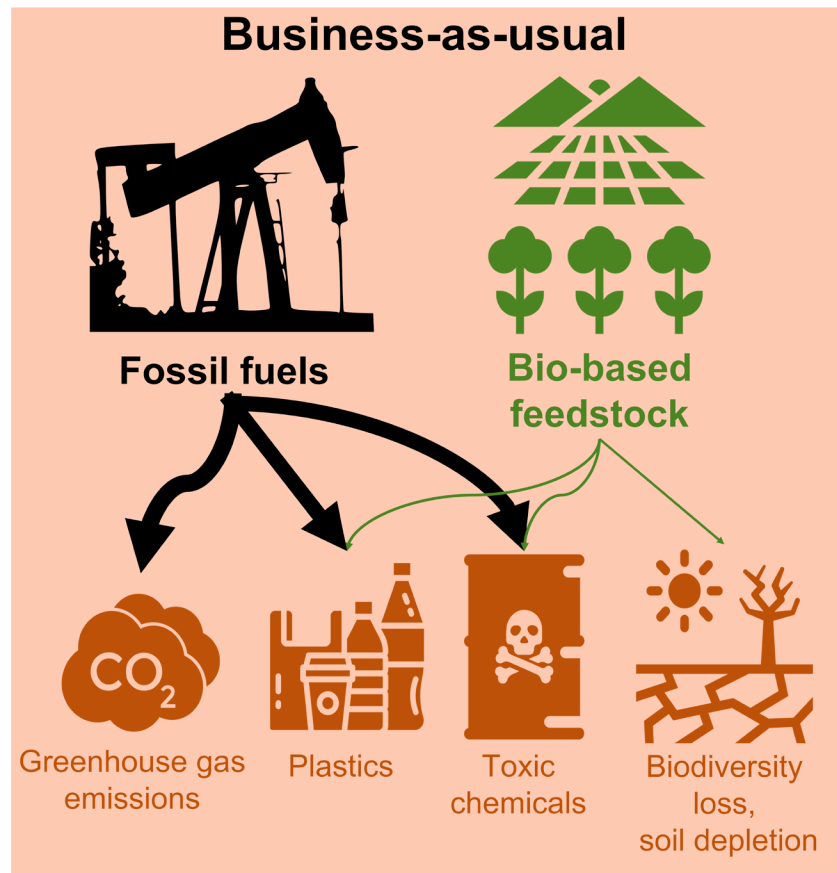
Recycling/compostable:

- 30% by 2028
- 65% 2032
- Independent Producer
Responsibility Organizations
- \$5 bill over 10 yrs from industry
to mitigate impacts



Gov. Gavin Newsom (seated) signs SB 54 on June 30, 2022. State Sen. Ben Allen far left. Assemblywoman Luz Rivas to Newsom's right.
Courtesy of State Sen. Ben Allen

Science needed to avoid Regrettable Substitutions



Balan *et al.* "Scientists' Statement on Chemicals in a Changing Climate" (*In Press*)

Microplastics Monitoring Subcommittee

Local and global community exchange of information and data for microplastics monitoring methods and tools

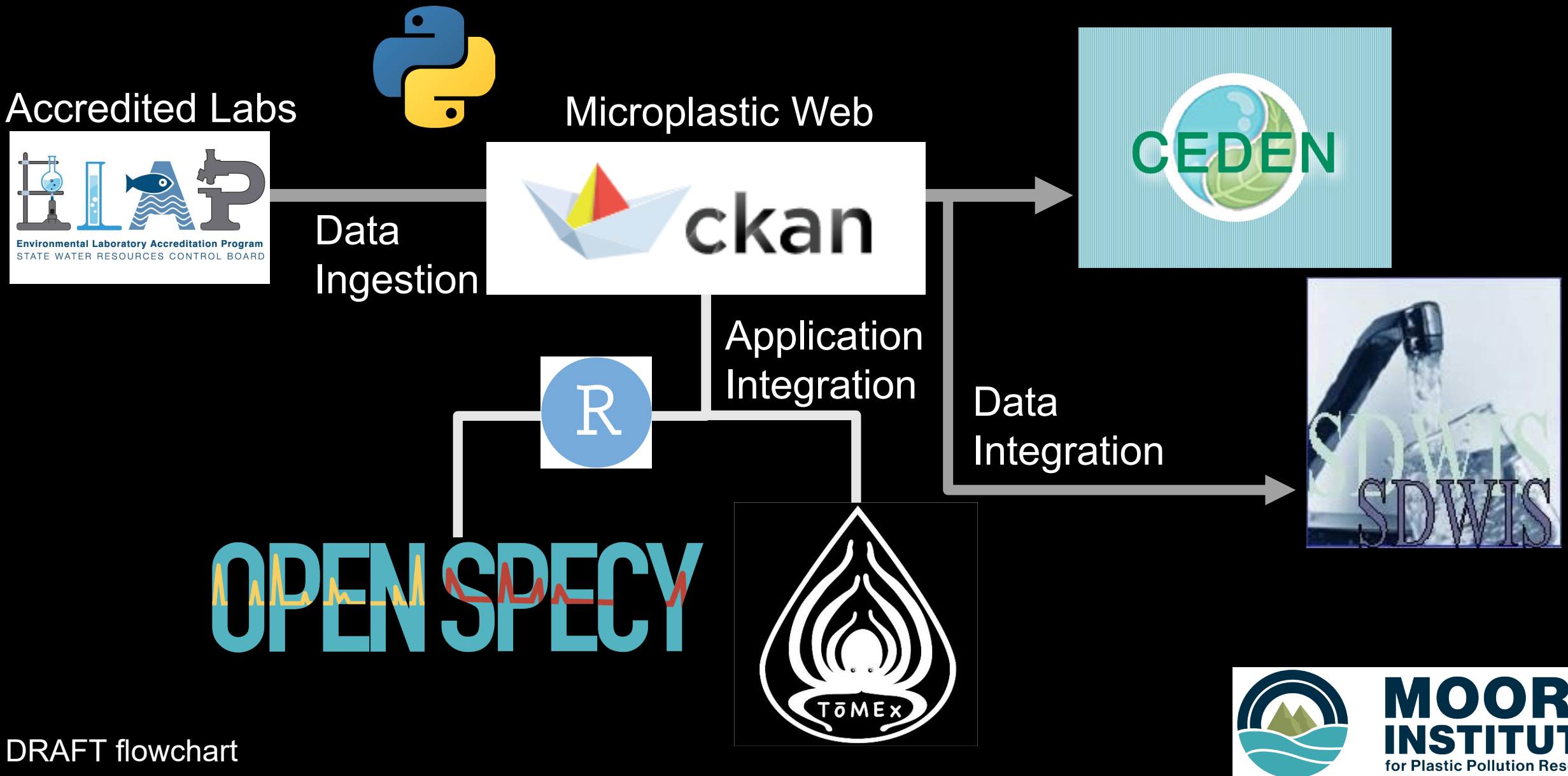
Quarterly Meetings

- **Sampling and analysis playbook**
- **Communication toolbox**
- **Laboratory accreditation & data analysis**



waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/swrcb_subscribe

One4All: Open-Source Data Harmonization Portal



Eliminating Contamination with In-Line Filtration

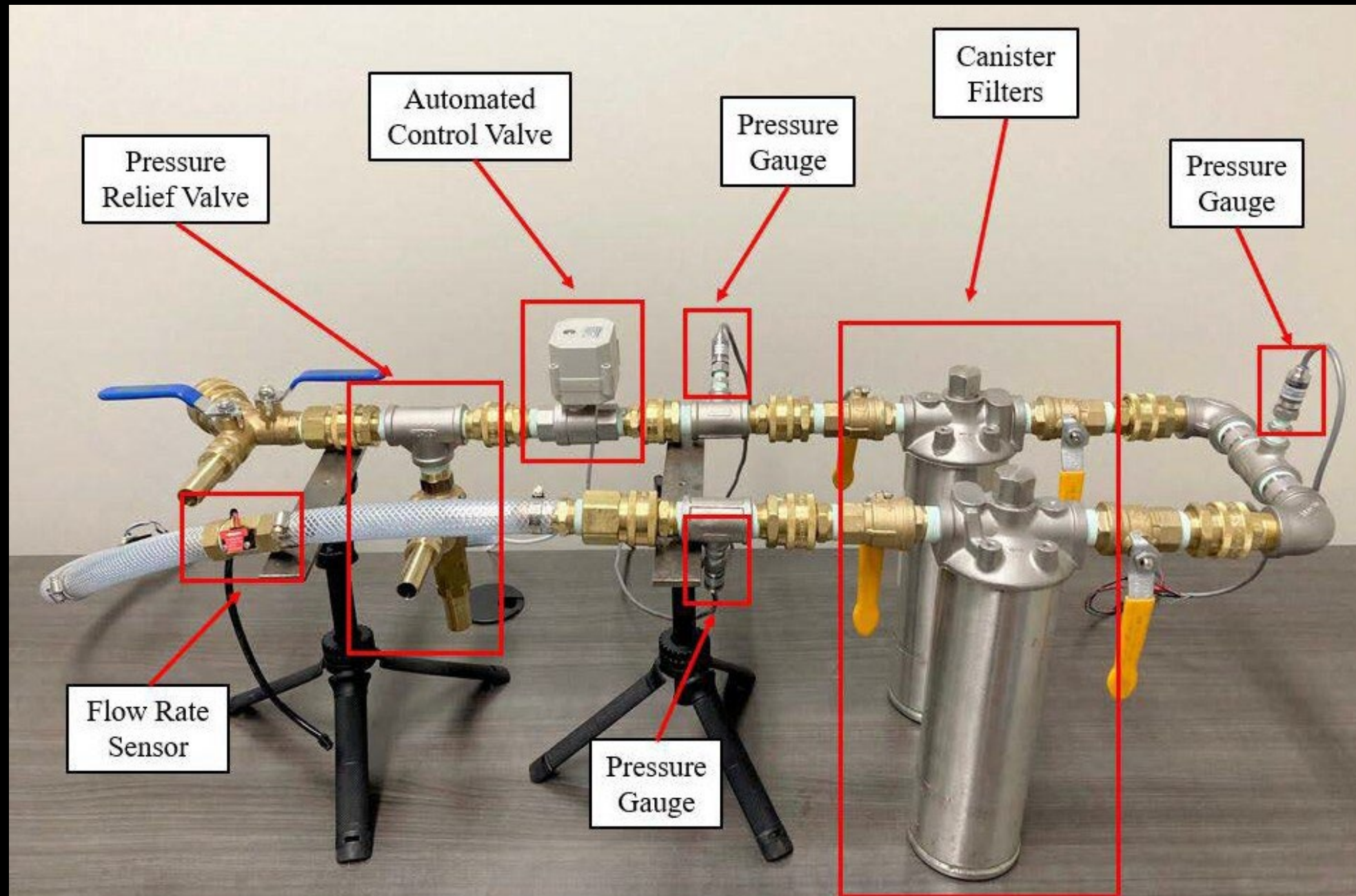
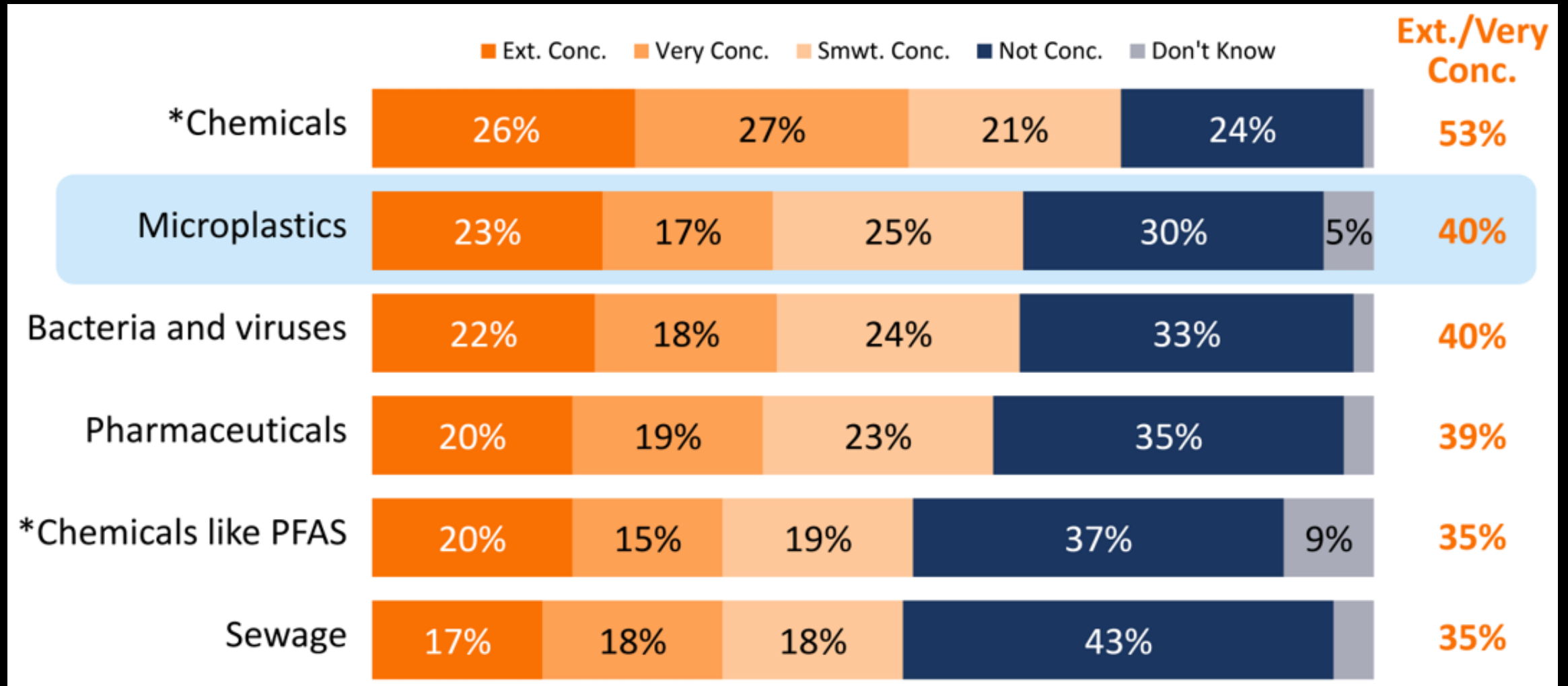
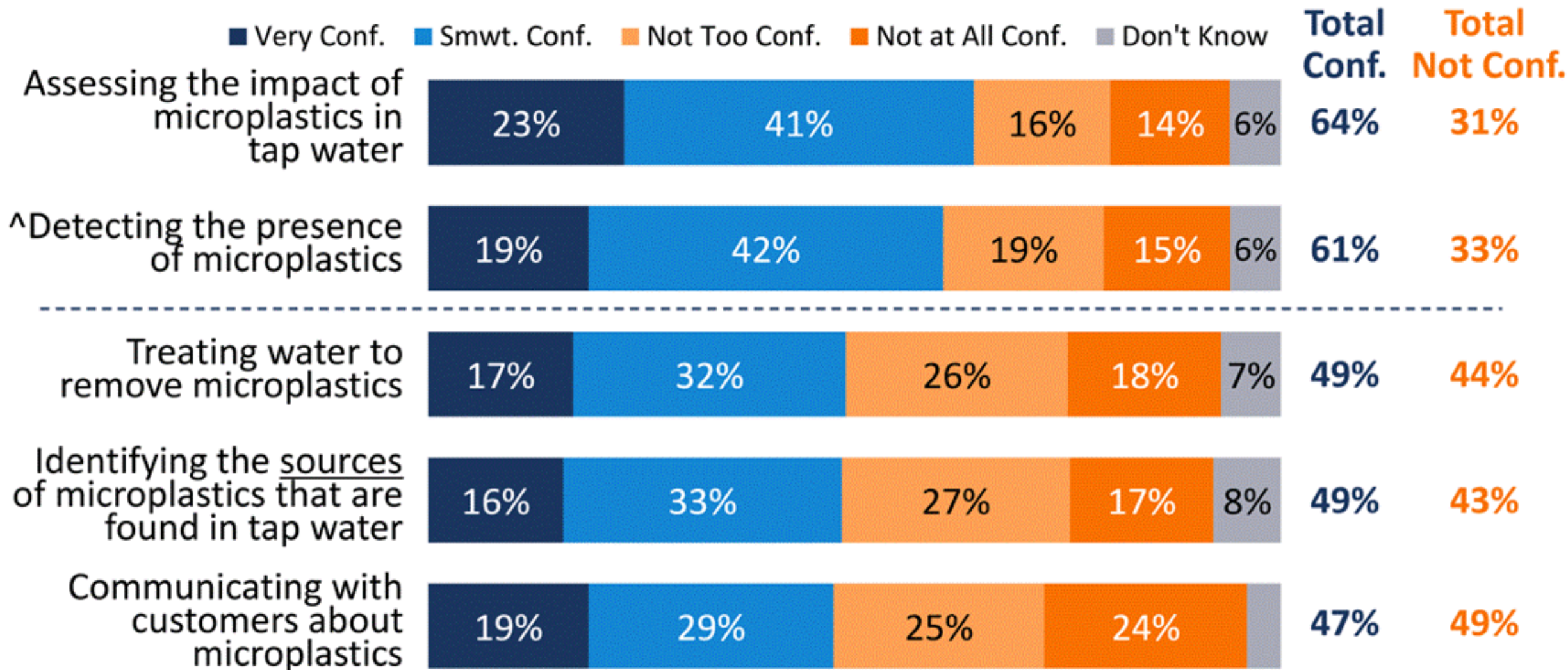


Image
courtesy of
Dr. Robert
Andrews

Public concern regarding these contaminants in drinking water



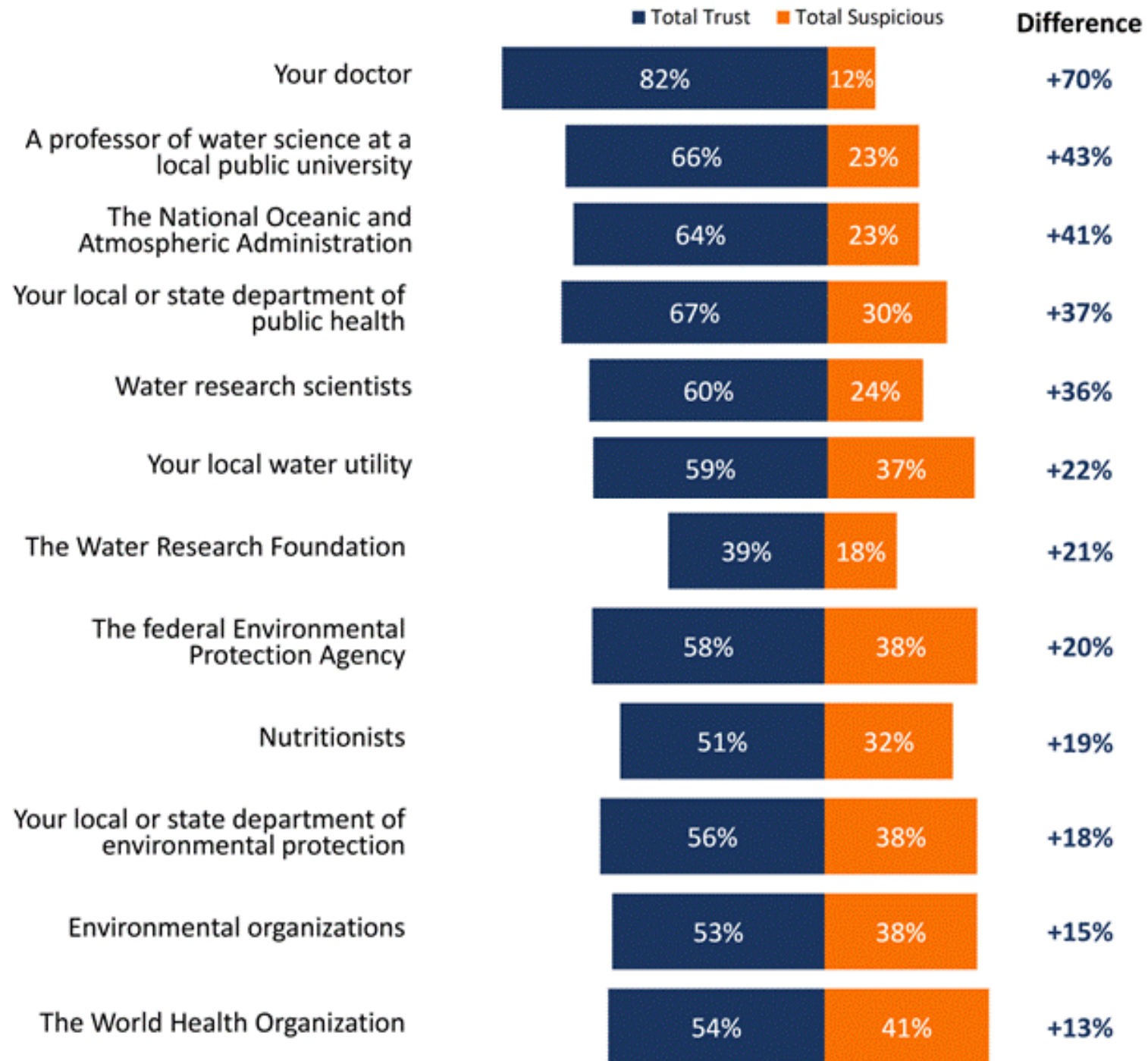
Public Confidence in Water Utilities' Abilities to:



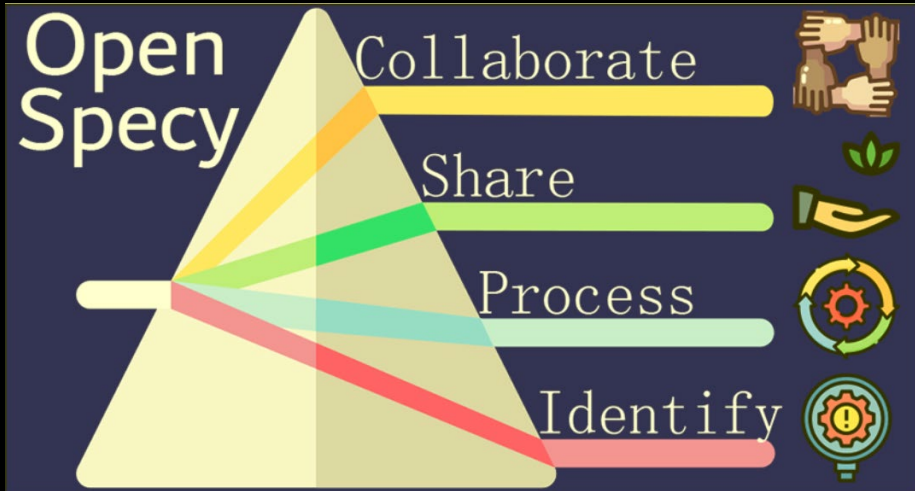
Public Trust vs. Suspicion of Science Messengers

UNPUBLISHED

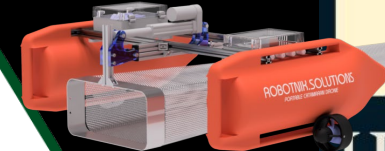
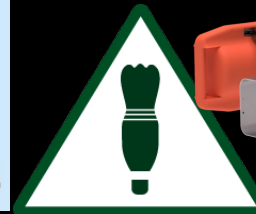
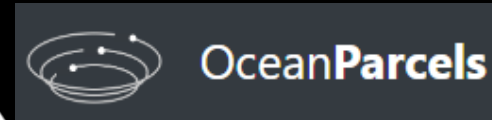
WRF 5155:
Arcadis/Katz & Associates/ FM3 Research



The Microplastics Community is Built on Sharing Freely



#OpenLitterMap



Open Science Attracts a Diverse Set of Researchers

The best way to include a diverse group of stakeholders is to remove existing barriers, and design for inclusion.





Tools
Blog
Forum
Calendar
Community

TOOLS

A vast number of software, databases, methods, and other resources have been developed to enable plastic pollution research. This page is a curated and living index of tools that we believe to be relevant and useful to the field. If you are aware of something missing or incorrectly described, please [let us know!](#)

Type

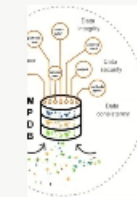
- Database (59)
- Tool (32)
- Device (21)
- Map (14)
- Report (9)
- Citizen Science (8)
- Protocol (8)
- Network (6)
- Webinar (6)
- Artificial Intelligence (4)
- Blog (3)

Under development
ISO/CD 16094-2
Stage: 30.99 ▾

ISO/CD 16094-2

Water quality –
Analysis of microplastic
in water – Part 2:
Vibrational
spectroscopy methods
for waters with low
content of suspended
solids including drinking
water

Standardized
analytical method
for qualitative and
quantitative
identification of
microplastics using
FT-IR



**Marine
Plastic
Data
Base**

Marine Plastic Database

MPDB

Limited access
relational database
for microplastics
with controlled
vocabulary and
schema.



Fact Sheets on Food Packaging Materials and Recycling

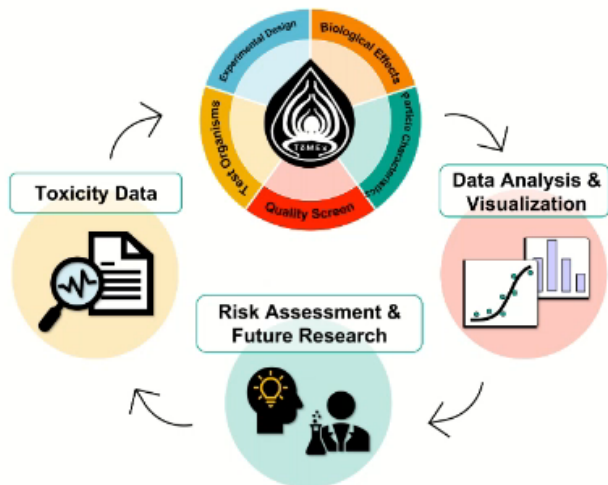
Fact sheets about
applications,
material properties,
chemical safety,
and end-of-life
options for food
packaging
materials.

Removing barriers on plastic research



Logo created by J.C. Leapman.

Welcome to the Toxicity of Microplastics Explorer, Aquatic Organisms Database!



What is the Microplastics Toxicity Database?

This database is a repository for microplastics toxicity data for the California Microplastics Health Effects Workshop.

This web application allows users to explore toxicity data using an intuitive interface while retaining the diversity and complexity inherent to microplastics. Data is extracted from existing, peer-reviewed manuscripts containing toxicity data pertaining to microplastics.

Use the side panel on the left of the page to navigate to each section. Each section provides different information or data visualization options. More specific instructions may be found within each section.

Why was the Microplastics Toxicity Database and Web Application created?

The database and application tools have been created for use by the participants of the [Microplastics Health Effects Workshop](#). The purpose of this workshop is to identify the most sensitive and biologically critical endpoints associated with microplastics exposure, prioritize which microplastics characteristics (e.g., size, shape, polymer) that are of greatest biological concern, and identify critical thresholds for each at which those biological effects become pronounced. Workshop participants will also make recommendations for future research investments. Workshop findings will be published in a special issue of [Microplastics and Nanoplastics](#). These findings will be used directly by the state of California to fulfill [legislative mandates](#) regarding the management of microplastics in drinking water and the aquatic environment.

Contributors

Dr. Leah Thornton Hampton, Southern California Coastal Water Research Project [Twitter](#) [Facebook](#)

Dr. Heili Lowman, University of Nevada Reno [Twitter](#) [Facebook](#)

Dr. Scott Coffin, California State Water Resources Control Board [Twitter](#) [Facebook](#)

Emily Darin, Southern California Coastal Water Research Project [Facebook](#)

ToMEx 2.0
Coming
Soon!



[@ToMExApp](#)

Thornton-Hampton et al. (2022),
Microplastics & Nanoplastics

Welcome

Overview

Search

Exploration

SSD

Study Screening

Calculators

Predictions



Resources

Contact


Human Health

Follow Us on Twitter!

Leveraging AI to Accelerate Progress

- + New chat
 - Plastic Pollution Crisis.
 - WordPress Expert Available.
 - Microplastics Expert Re...  
 - R Function Outlier Analysis.
 - Renters Insurance Coverage.
 - R Package Development Assis...
 - Captain Charles Moore: Enviro...
 - CSV Aliases for Trash
 - API Data Extraction in R
 - Joshua Tree Wedding Planner.
 - Testing R Function.
 - Automated Test for R.
 - Twitter handle request.
 - Microplastics Manuscript Met...
 - "Non-technical study summar...
 - "Research Article Summary"
 - Peer Reviewed Plastic Pollutio...
 - Donation Letter for Plastic Poll...
 - Excel CF & DV Usage
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waters (thompson et al. 2004; browne et al. 2010; eriksen the presence of floating plastic in the ocean has been de- et al. 2013). mps are defined as plastic particles comprised scribed since the 1970s (colton et al. 1974; moore 2008). between 1 µm and 5 mm (nooa-national oceanic and recent reports have shown that 90% of plastic debris found atmospheric administration 2008). they can be classified in the pelagic environment is usually microplastics (mps) with into two categories: primary mps of particles produced and used as mps (microbeads), mostly found in cosmetic prod- responsible editor: philippe garrigues ucts, and secondary mps that originate from the fragmentation of macroplastics through mechanical abrasion, uv radiation, * messika revel and (micro)biological degradation (cole et al. 2011). since mrevel@uco.fr, messika-revel@hotmail.fr mps are hydrophobic and some have densities higher than seawater (polyvinyl chloride), they tend to sink and accumu- 1 laboratoire mer, molécules, santé (mms ea2160), université late in sediments, constituting a threat for benthic organisms. catholique de l'ouest, angles, france mps were found in sediments with concentrations ranging 2 plateforme d'analyse cellulaire et moléculaire, ibs-iris-université from 0 item to 81 mg of mps/kg of sediment for highly con- dangers, angles, france taminated sites (thompson et al. 2004; reddy et al. 2006; environ sci pollut res (2020) 27:3574–3583 3575 phuong et al. 2016). their small size allows them to interact contamination (claessens et al. 2011) and 50 mg/kg for highly with invertebrates, and the effects of mps have been previous- contaminated areas (reddy et al. 2006). immune markers ly studied in phytoplankton (cole et al. 2013), bivalves (paul- were selected to evaluate the toxicity of mps since they allow pont et al. 2016; sussarellu et al. 2016; ribeiro et al. 2017), the measurement of the impact of foreign agents on organ- and lugworms (wright et al. 2013a). reports have shown that ism's immunocompetence. a recent study has measured var- mps may have a physical impact on organisms such as inter- ious immune markers on h. diversicolor from populations nal abrasions and blockages of the digestive system (wright living in polluted vs clean sites, indicating the relevance of et al. 2013b). a previous study has shown that polystyrene studying these parameters for long-term evaluations. to de- (ps) mps could decrease energy reserves and induce weight fend itself against pathogens or foreign bodies, h. diversicolor loss in the marine worm arenicola marina exposed at 7.4% possesses immune cells called coelomocytes capable of pro- (ps in sediment dry weight) (besseling et al. 2013; wright tein release in case of

 The organism group focused on in this study is the estuarine worm *Hediste diversicolor*. The goal of the study is to investigate the effects of a mixture of two types of microplastics (polyethylene and polypropylene) on *H. diversicolor* to determine their accumulation in organisms exposed through the water phase or sediment. The researchers used immune parameters to study the potential toxic effects of microplastics since they are involved in many defense mechanisms against xenobiotics or infectious agents.

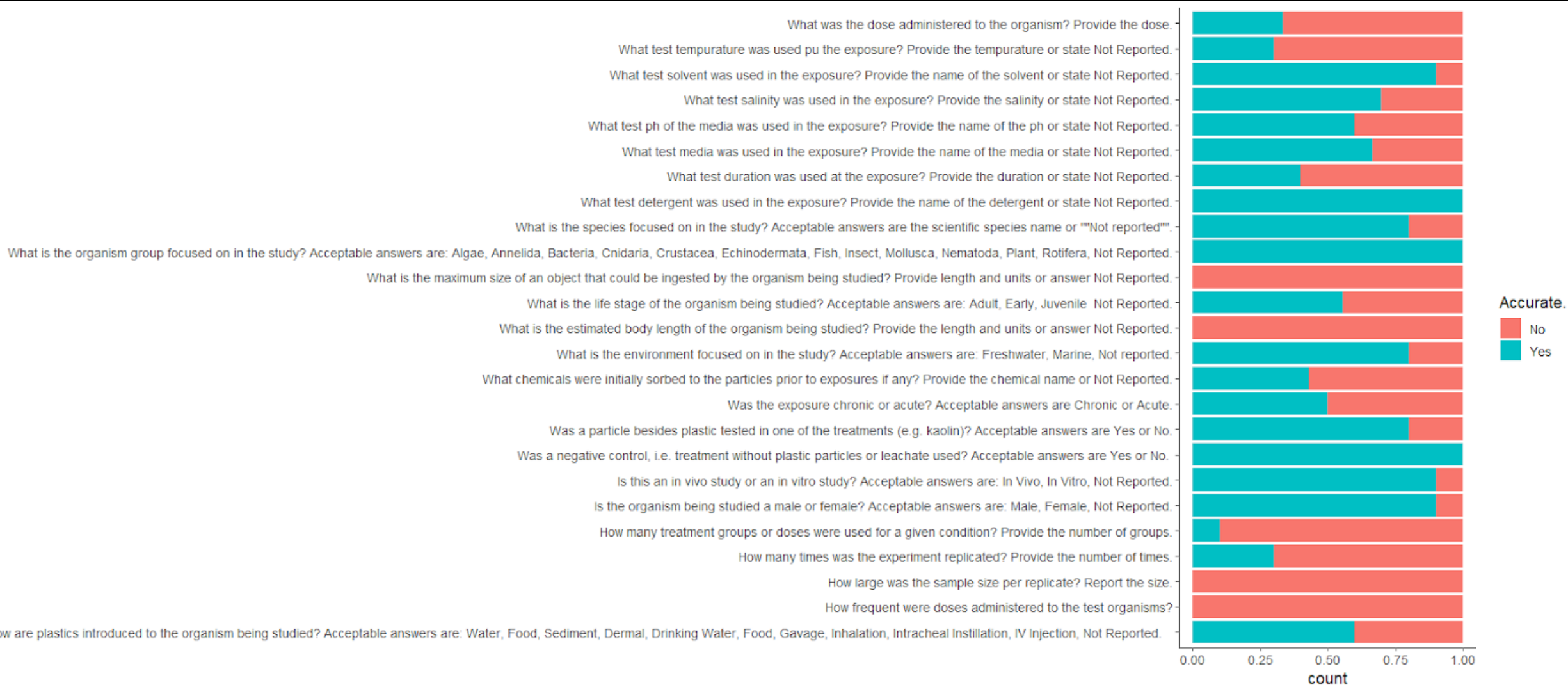
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Preliminary Findings: Mixed Results



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