

Microplastic Particle Reference Materials

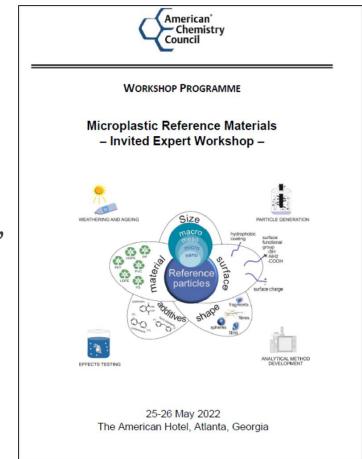
Literature review

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ACC Microplastic Reference Materials Workshop

- What is envisioned by a suite of NMP reference materials?
 - Size
 - Shape
 - Polymer Composition
- Who will be responsible for generating and housing the materials?
 - Central organization(s) (industry, government, academic/research center)
- Should NMP reference materials include chemical additives, monomers, chemical residues, other contaminants?
 - If so, which ones with which types of polymers?
 - If not, why not?
- ► What are the best practices for generating NMPs?
- What are the best practices for weathering and aging plastic/NMPs?

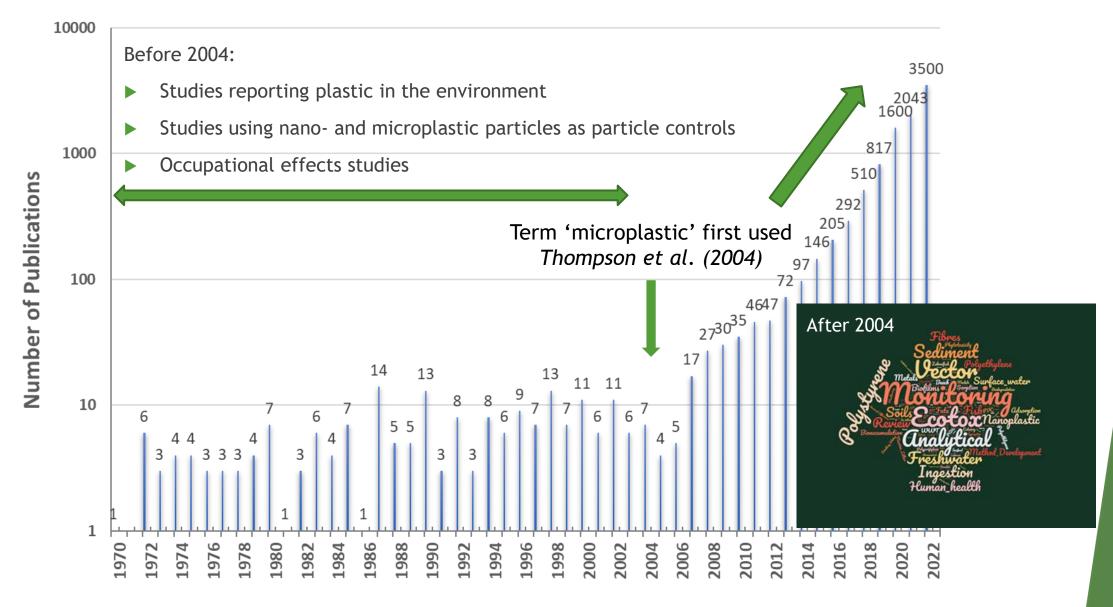


Addressing the research needs for nano- and microplastic particles first requires access to <u>REFERENCE MATERIALS</u>

- Need to generate particles representative of both discrete sizes, shapes and polymer composition as well as a standard heterogenous mixture
 - Problem formulation
- Need to review the methods used for generating particles, with an emphasis on identifying strengths and weaknesses
- Identify long-hanging fruit opportunities start simple
- Fibers!!
 - Research need.
- Benefits for reference materials:
 - Strengthen interlab comparisons (tox)
 - Strengthen analytical development
 - Reliable source of well-characterized particles

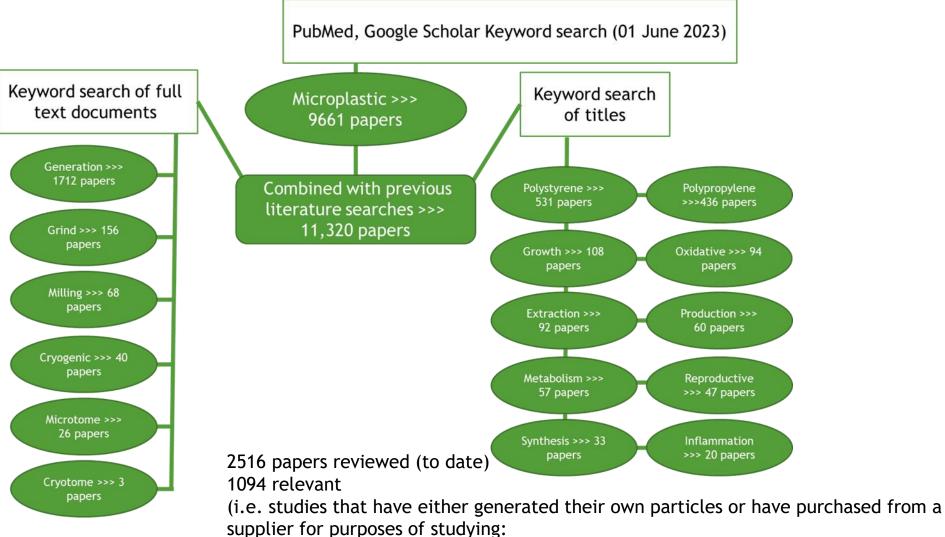


Exponential growth in the scientific literature



Publication Year

Literature review



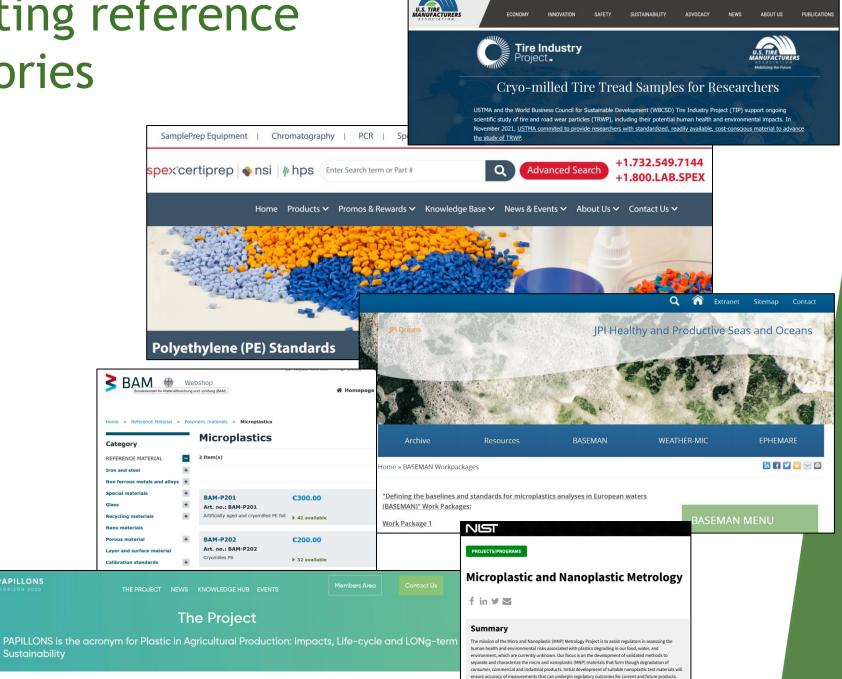
- Ecotoxicological effects
- Toxicological effects (mammalian in vivo or in vitro)
- Environmental fate
- Chemical sorption/leaching

Evidence of existing reference material repositories

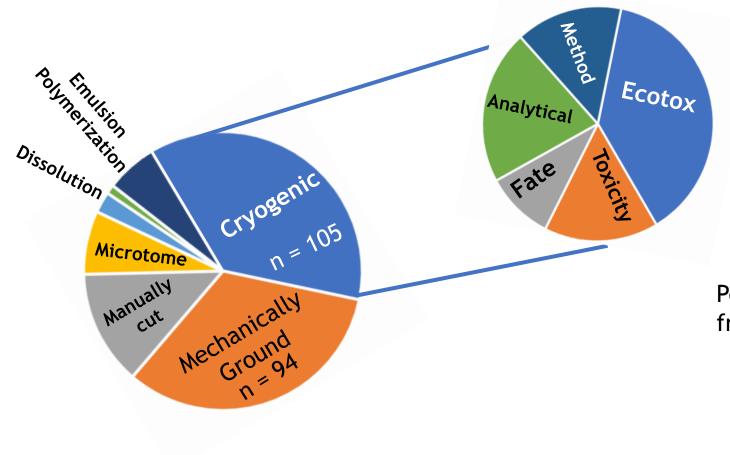
Glass

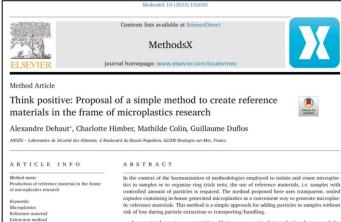
Sustainability

- Silos of activities
 - Spex ceriprep CRMs
 - ▶ PE, PVC, Plastic additives
 - Baseman (JPI Oceans project)
 - ▶ BASF, LyondellBasel, Borealis
 - H2020 CUSP
 - BAM
 - PlasticsEurope
 - ► TNO
 - IMPASSE and PAPILLON
 - U.S. Tire Manufacturers
 - Cryo-milled Tread samples
 - NIST
 - Particle characterization
 - Interlab comparisons
 - ▶ JRC, others



Generated particles (285 studies)





Low-cost and easy-to-use preparation of heterogeneous mix of microplastic reference particles
Possibility to control microplastic size, shape, and polymeric composition
Applicable to many protocols and wide range of applications on water, sediments and biota.

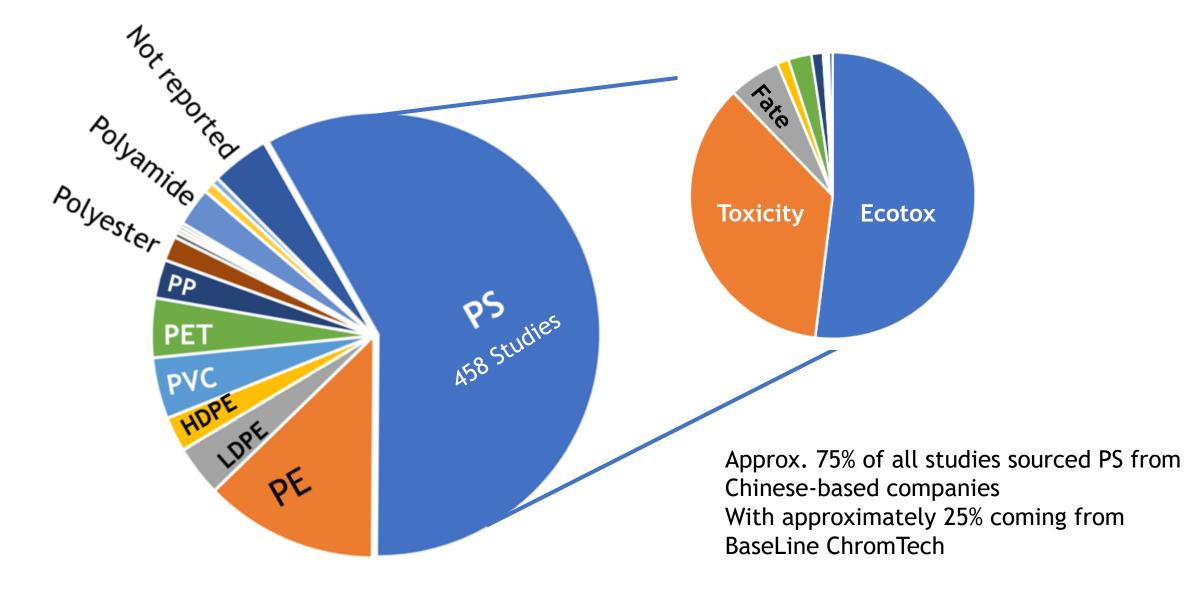
Polymers with origin dominated from various consumer products:

Ring trials

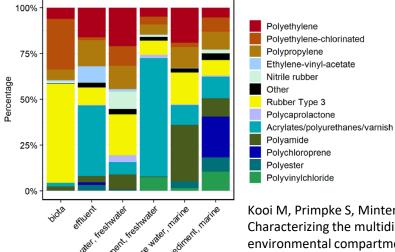
Mussels

- PS
- PE
- PP
- PET
- PVC

Purchased particles (single polymer; 785 studies)



Environmental data

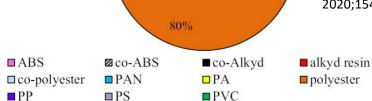


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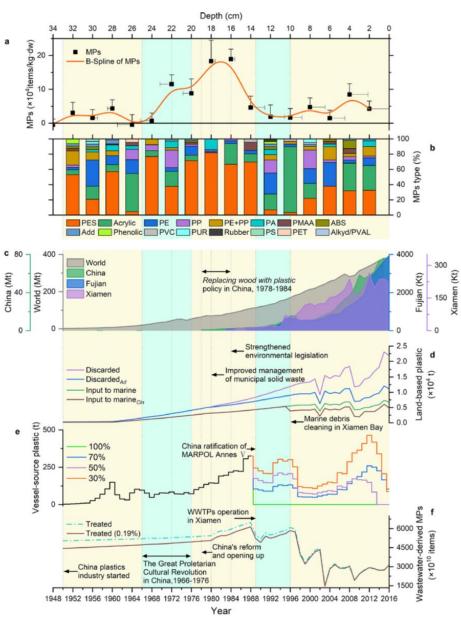
Kooi M, Primpke S, Mintenig SM, Lorenz C, Gerdts G, Koelmans AA. Characterizing the multidimensionality of microplastics across environmental compartments. Water Res. 2021;202:117429.

Chin

Courtene-Jones W, Quinn B, Ewins C, Gary SF, Narayanaswamy BE. Microplastic accumulation in deep-sea sediments from the Rockall Trough. Mar Pollut Bull. 2020;154:111092



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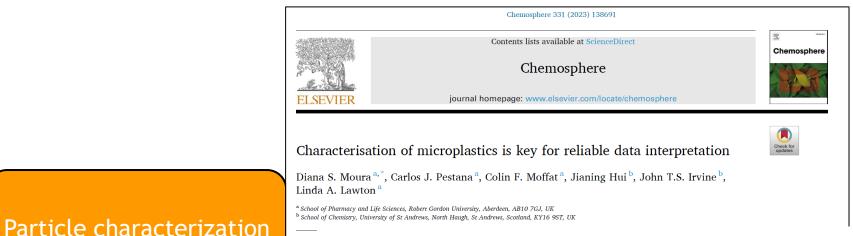


Long Z, Pan Z, Jin X, Zou Q, He J, Li W, et al. Anthropocene microplastic stratigraphy of Xiamen Bay, China: A history of plastic production and waste management. Water Res. 2022;226:119215

What to prioritize?

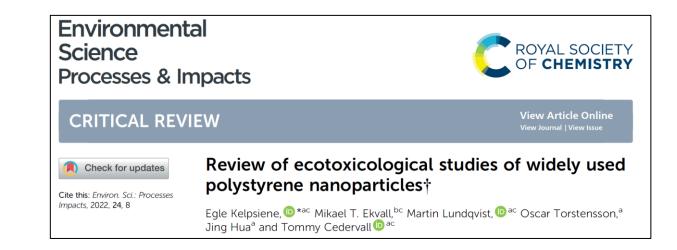
- Heavy reliance on purchasing particles:
 - Chinese companies versus rest of the world
 - Dominated by polystyrene as a model particle used largely to support ecotox and toxicity testing
 - Particle characterization continues to be lacking
 - Research need?
- Large number of research groups are generating particles independently
 - Bespoke methods
 - Different types of starting materials
 - New consumer products
 - Environmentally collected debris
 - No standard methods being applied
- Feasibility of establishing a single group that might be responsible for creating and maintaining a repository of reference materials?
 - Resource co-ordination (logistical and scientific) would be significant!!
 - Community of practice
 - ► Facilitate activities aimed at pooling knowledge:
 - Particle characterization
 - Standard methods: Generation / Weathering / Aging

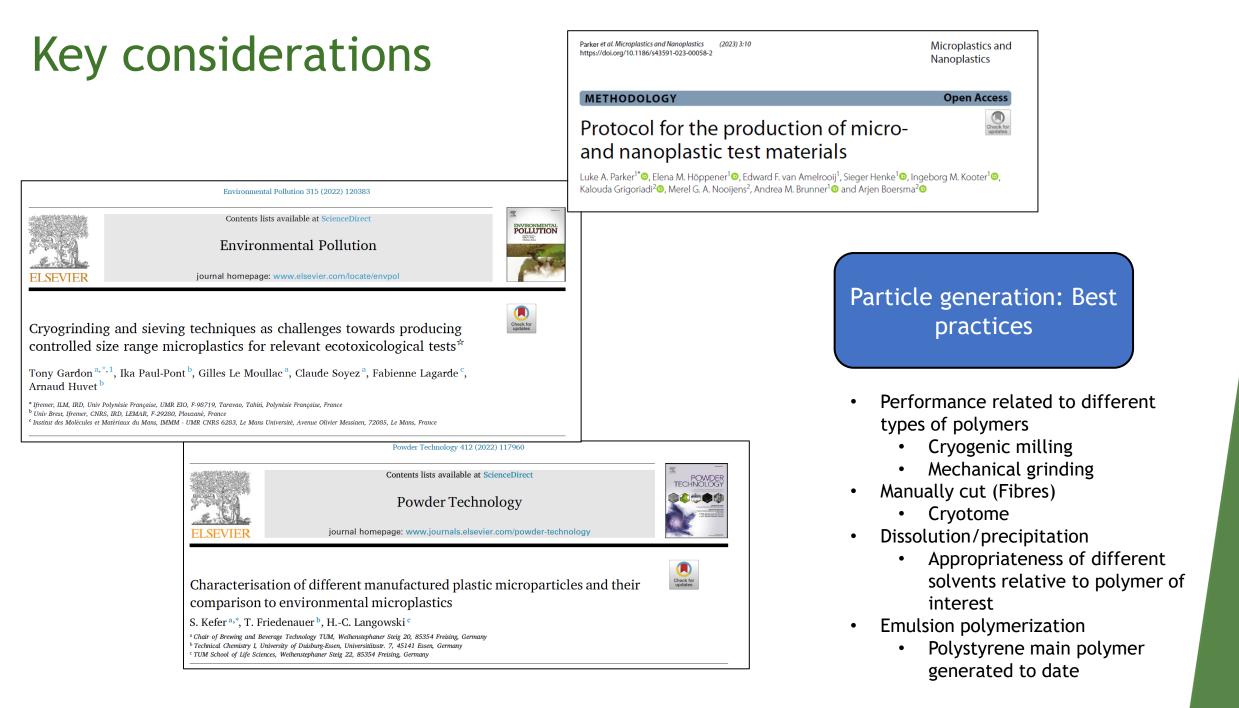
Key considerations



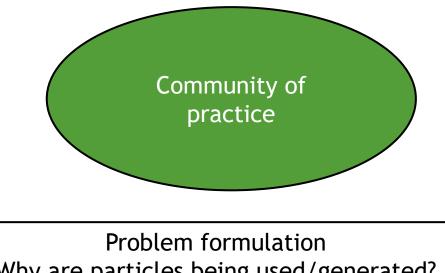
The size and polymer composition of some of the material provided by a supplier was inconsistent with the analytical data obtained.

- Commercially available particles
- Support for a particle repository
- Prioritize quantification of chemical contaminants
 - Plastic additives
 - Monomeric residuals
- Surface charge
- Surface area
- Particle size distribution
- Eco-corona





Key considerations



Why are particles being used/generated?

Are they fit-for-purpose?

Particle characterization

- Commercially available particles
- Support for a particle repository
- Prioritize quantification of chemical contaminants
 - Plastic additives
 - Monomeric residuals
- Surface charge
- Surface area
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Problem formulation Why are particles being used/generated?

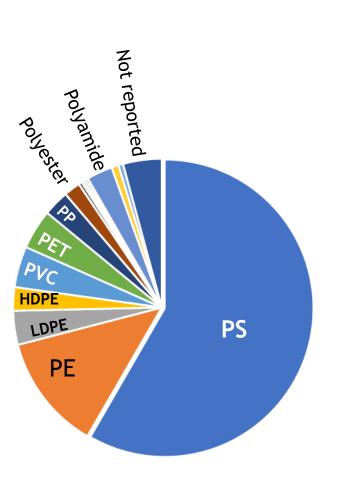
Are they fit-for-purpose?

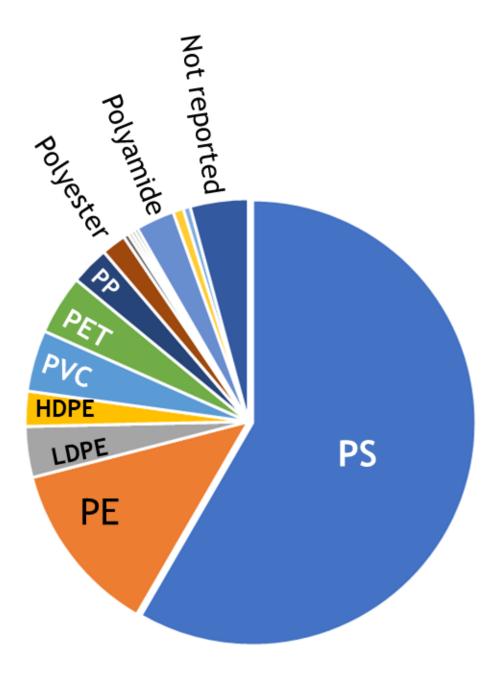
Particle generation: Best practices

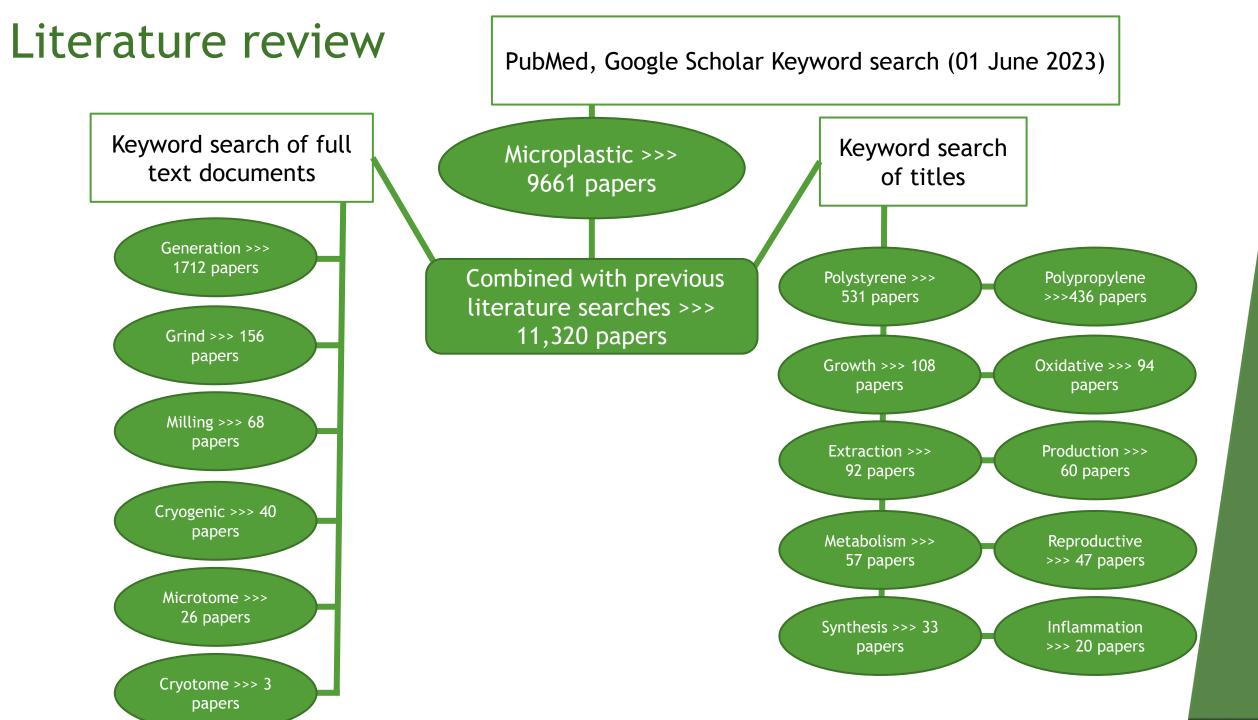
- Performance related to different types of polymers
 - Cryogenic milling
 - Mechanical grinding
- Manually cut (Fibres)
 - Cryotome
- Dissolution/precipitation
 - Appropriateness of different solvents relative to polymer of interest
- Emulsion polymerization
 - Polystyrene main polymer generated to date

Acknowledgements

American[®] Chemistry Council







Way forward

Co-ordination between all groups generating NMPs

- Prioritize
 - Polymer types
 - Shapes
 - Sizes

Best practices needed for generating, weathering and aging

► Experts

- Community of practice
- Data-sharing resources
- Logistical challenges
 - Key groups (NIST, JRC, industry trades, etc.)