

# Potential for Health Effects of Microplastics:

## San Francisco Bay Area Example

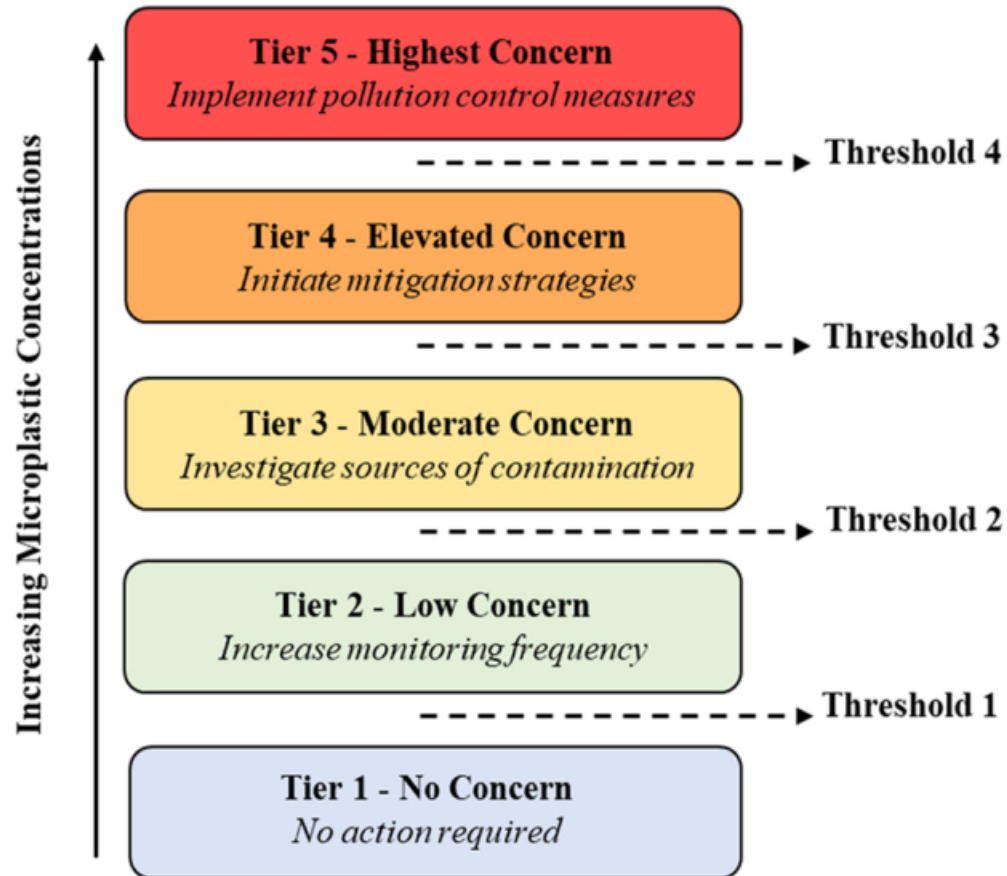
*Usha Vedagiri, Ph.D. / [usha.vedagiri@wsp.com](mailto:usha.vedagiri@wsp.com) / Oakland, CA*

May 10, 2023

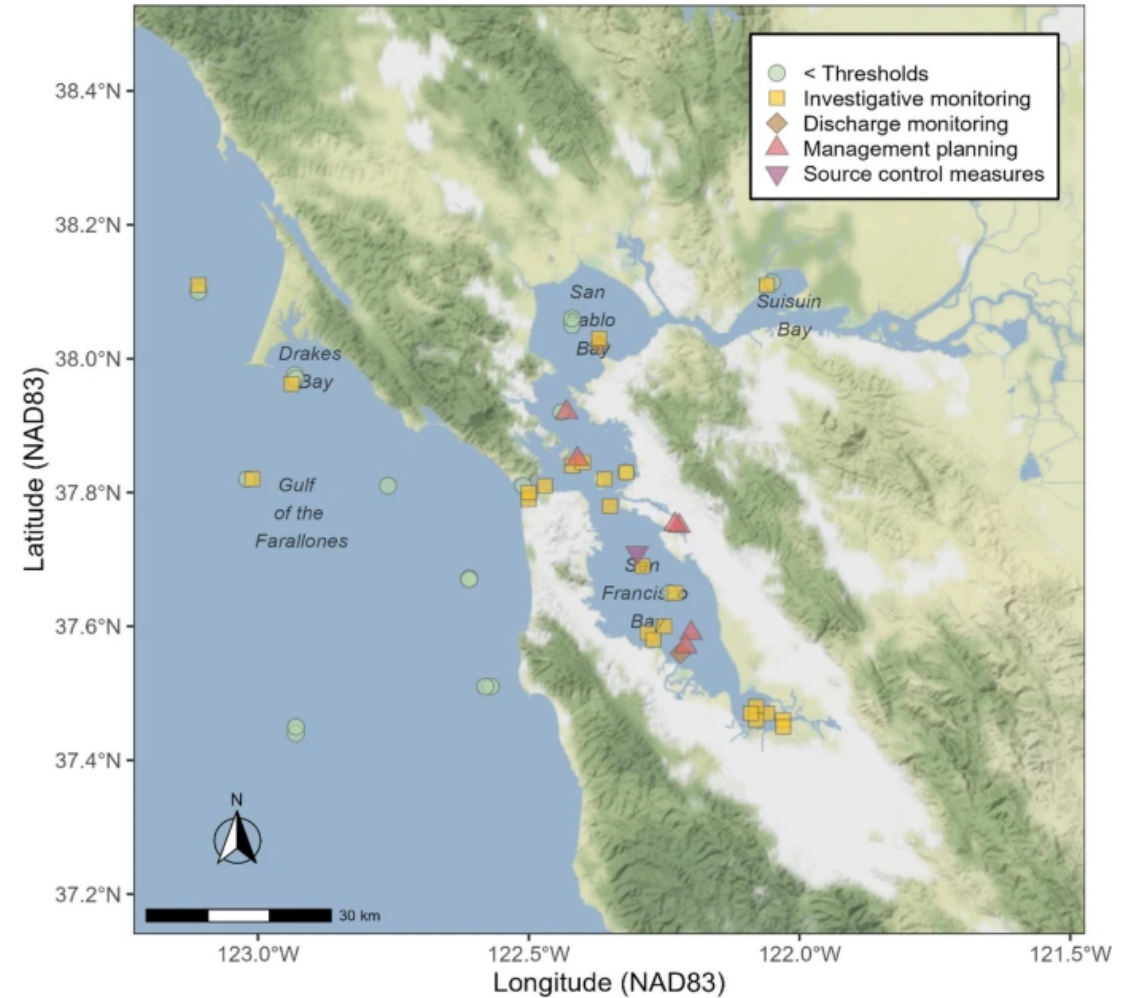
# Outline

- **How can we manage Microplastics health risks?**
  - Risk screening and management
  - Mitigation and abatement
  - Product regulation
  
- **Do we know enough to characterize MP risks?**
  - Nature of MP
  - Assessing hazard and toxicity
  - Quantifying exposure levels
  
- **Where do we go from here?**

# San Francisco Bay – Preliminary Risk Screening



Sources: Mehinto et al, 2022, Coffin et al, 2022



# Nature of Microplastics (1 nm – 5mm)

## Microplastics

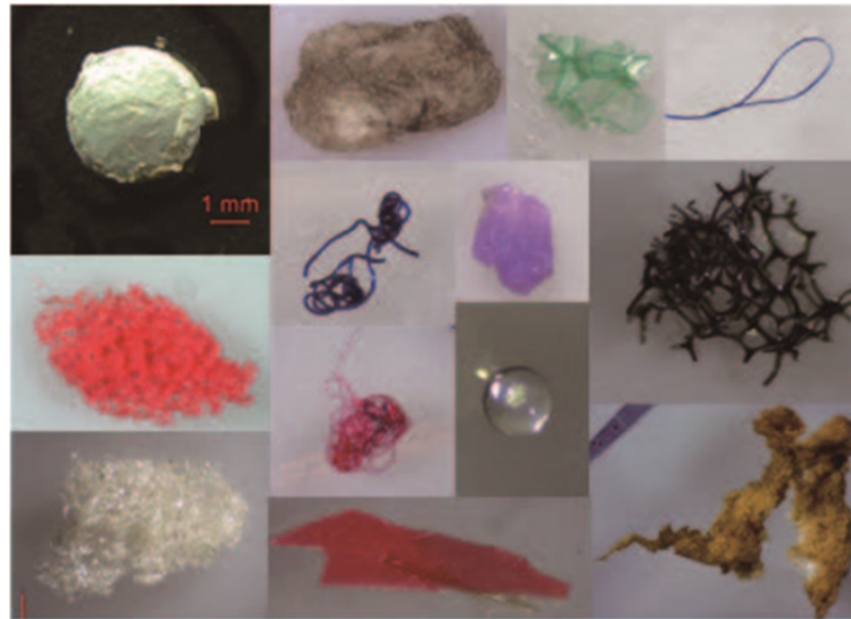
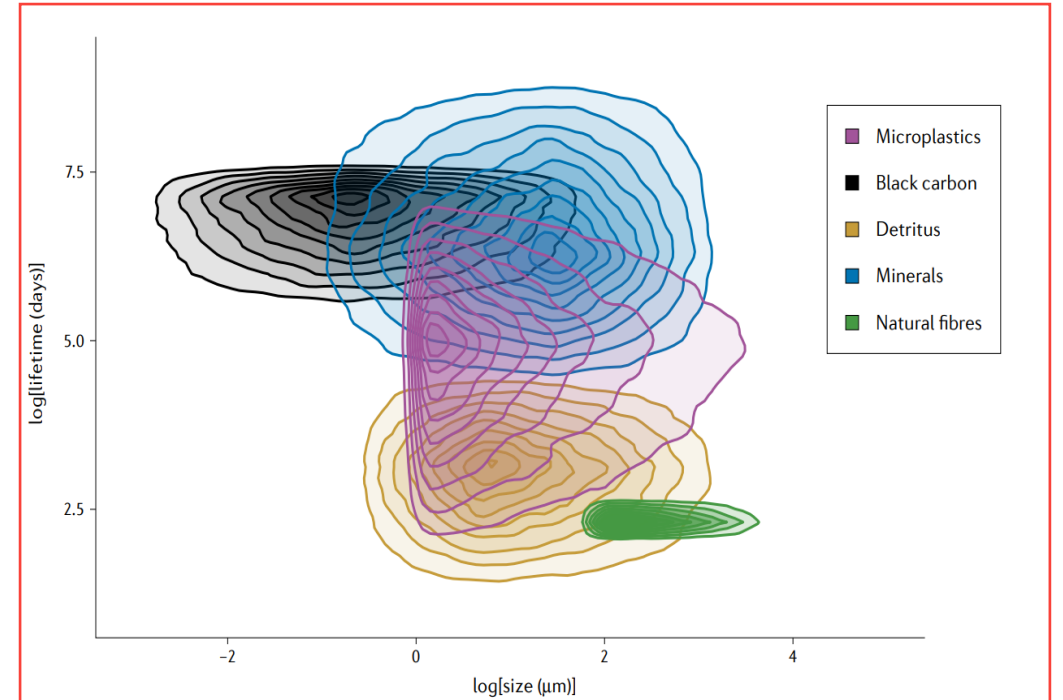


Figure 1-4. Various shapes, sizes, and colors of microplastic particles.  
Source: Martindale, Weisberg, and Coffin (2020).

Source: ITRC 2022

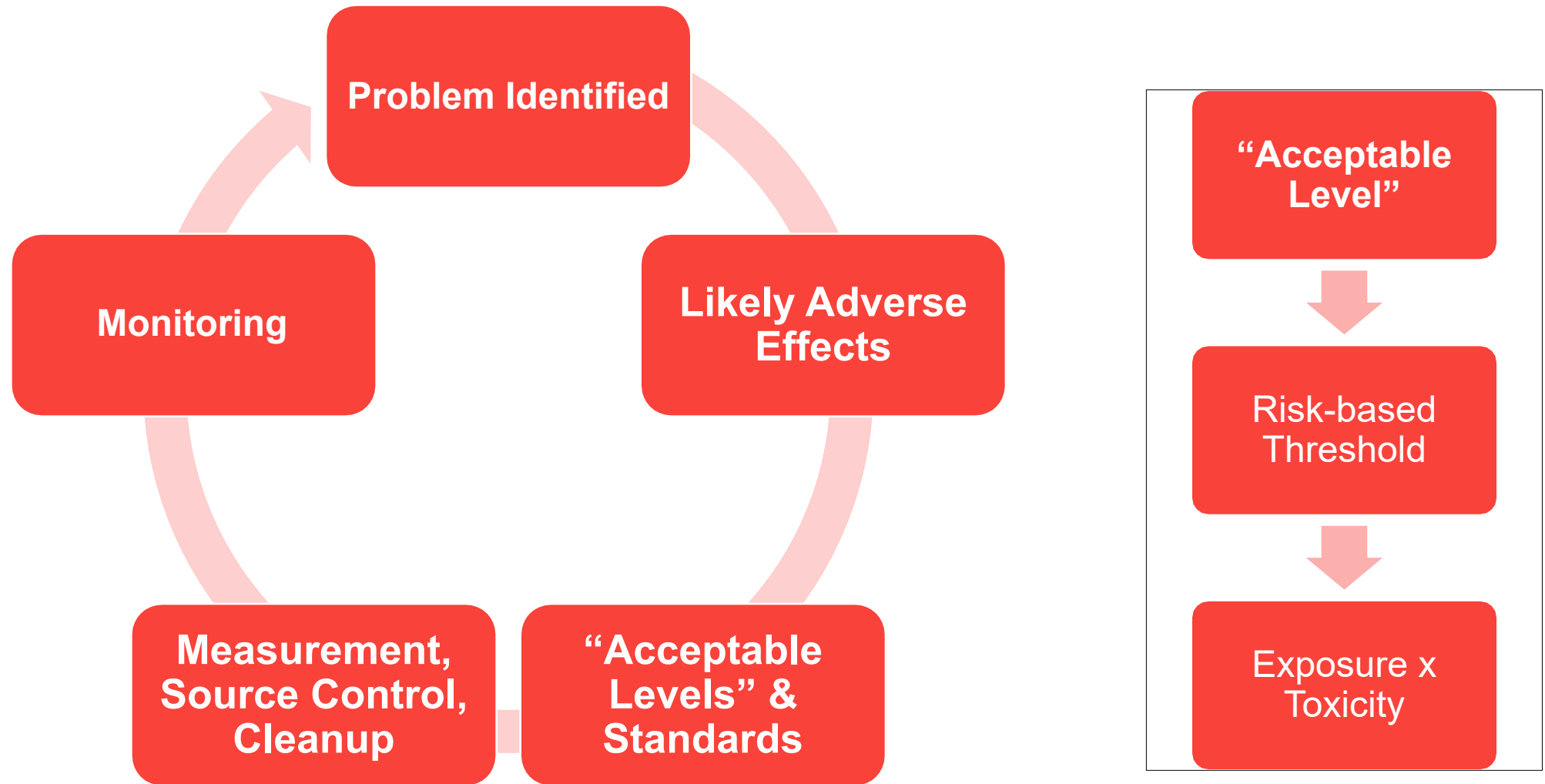
## Natural Microparticles



Source: Koelmans et al, 2022

- Fragments Beads Pellets Foams Sheets Filaments Fibers Films
- PET, HDPE, PVC, LDPE, PP, PS/EPS, POS, PMMA, ABS, PA, P, PBT, PC, PEEK, PE, PLA, PSU, PTFE, PUR, SAN

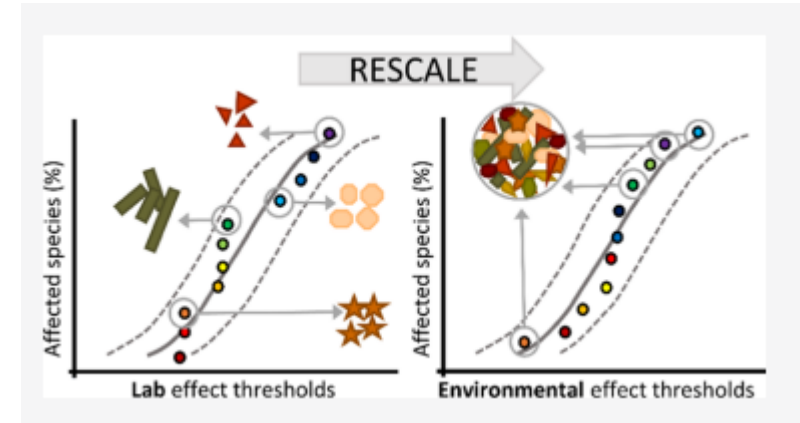
# Typical Regulatory Policy and Actions



# MP Exposure Assessment

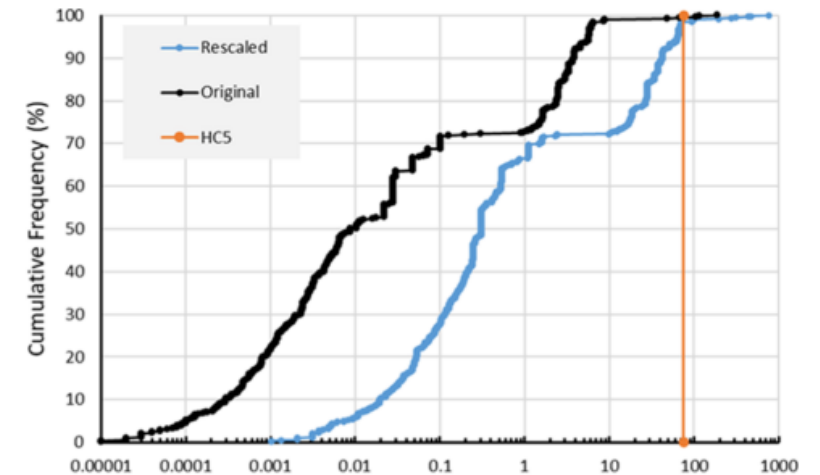
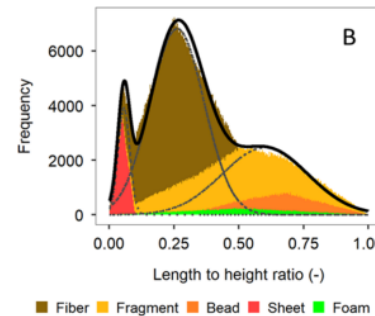
## Variations in Data

- Size, sampling methods, reporting
- Fibers, non-plastics, small particles <300 um



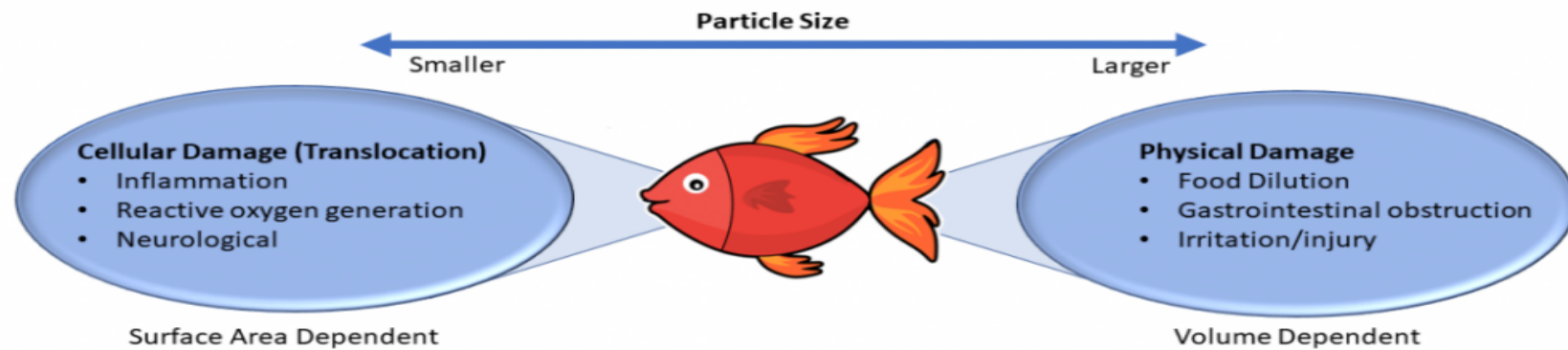
## Exposure Metrics/ Environmental Concentrations

- Koelman et al (2020), Mehinto et al (2022)
- Unified representation of all particles in size range
- “Rescaling” to common size distribution
- Used probability density functions (pdfs)
- Developed Correction Factors
- Quantifying plastics as a proportion of total particles



# MP Hazard Assessment - Multidimensional

- **Physical particles**
  - A few larger particles vs many smaller particles



**Figure 4-3. Conceptual diagram of aquatic organisms exposed to MP showing surface area and volume dependent toxicological endpoints in relation to MP particle size.**

Source: Microplastics Team, created using concepts described in Mehinto et al. (2022)

- **Chemical adsorption/constituents**
  - Heavy metals, PAHs, PCBs, OCPs, **PFAS**
- **Biological vectors**
  - Pathogens
  - Disease potential

## Align comparisons



≠







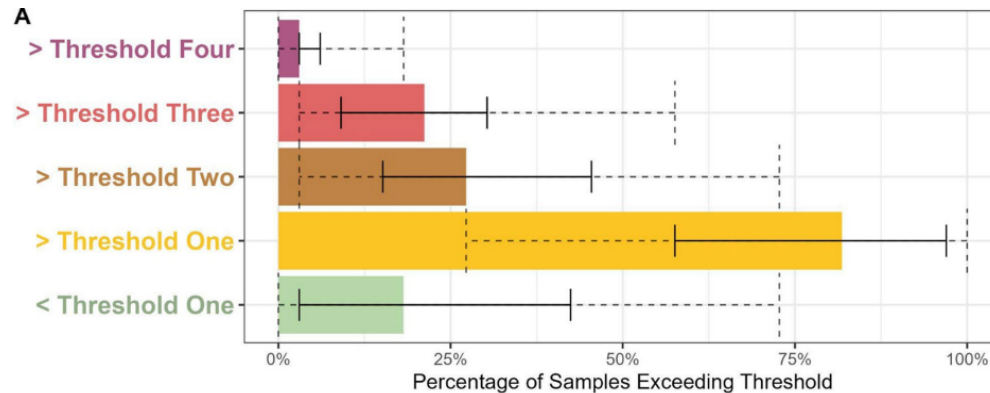
# Suggested Numeric Toxicity Thresholds

Threshold - Particles/L (95% CI)	Food Dilution (1-5,000 um)	Tissue Translocation (1-83 um)
1 – Investigative monitoring	0.3	60
2 – Discharge monitoring	3	312
3 – Management planning	5	890
4 – Source control measures	34	4110

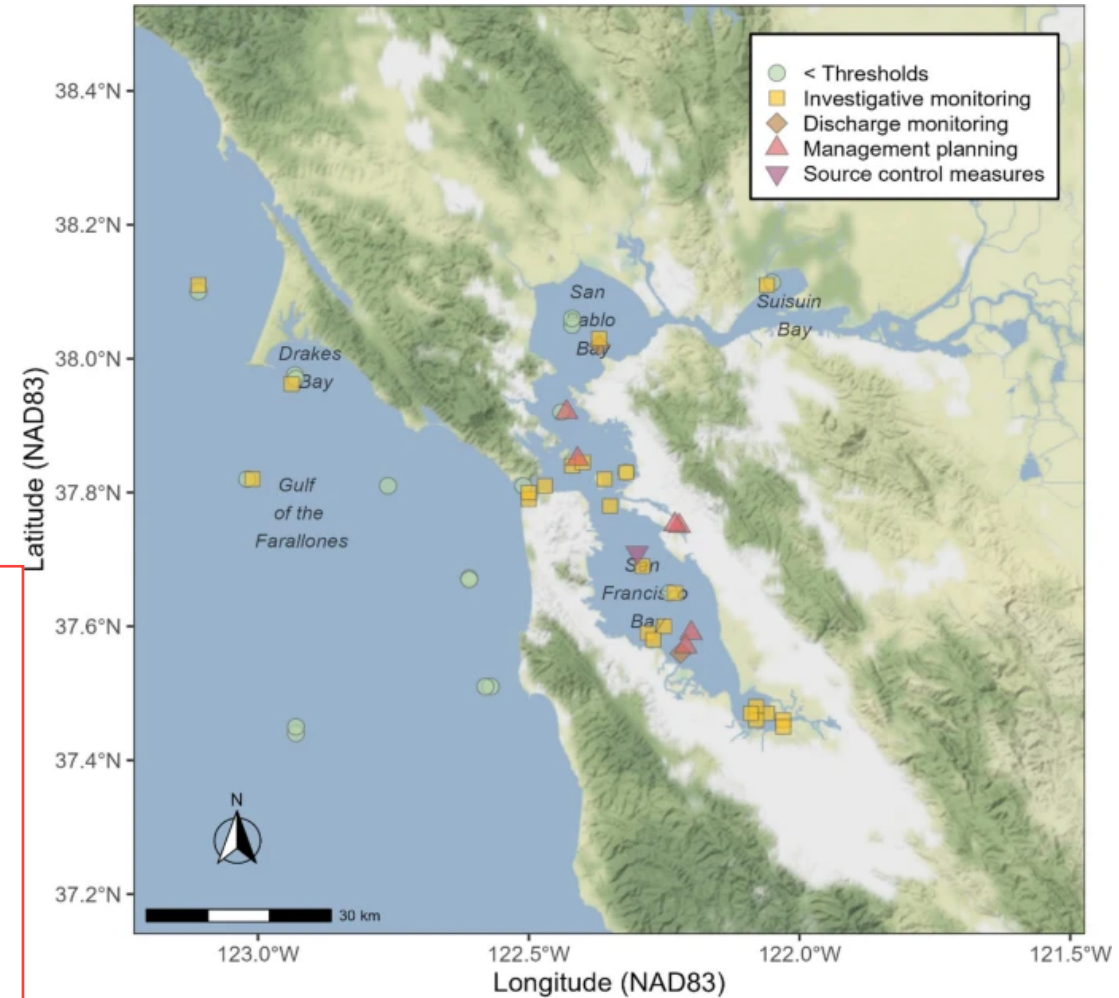
Threshold – Mass (mg/L)	Food Dilution (1-5,000 um)	Tissue Translocation (1-83 um)
1 – Investigative monitoring	0.05	10
2 – Discharge monitoring	0.4	51
3 – Management planning	0.9	146
4 – Source control measures	6	676

Source: Mehinto et al, 2022. Threshold 1 is the lower 95% CI of the HC5 and Threshold 2 is median HC5 for cellular endpoints; Thresholds 3 is median HC5 and Threshold 4 is HC10 for organismal endpoints including mortality

# San Francisco Bay – Preliminary Risk Screening



- **Unexpected trends**
- **Only lowest food dil. threshold exceeded often**
- **More exceedances in rainy season**
- **No exceedances in open ocean**
- **Tissue translocation threshold never exceeded**
- **Very localized potential for risk?**
- **Risk underestimated?**



# Future Developments

## ➤ **Technical Development - Apples to Apples**

- **Standardizing** diversified data – size, shape, density, composition
- Field-relevant exposure and toxicity metrics – **concentration, mass, volume**
- Hazard and toxicity **endpoints** – physical, chemical, biological
- Is **PFAS** a unique co-occurrence of chemical concern?
- Risk assessment – defining exceedances and **“high” risk**

## ➤ **MP Management Concerns**

- **Standards Development**
  - Releases, Discharges and Permitting
  - Risk Management
- **Performance and Effectiveness Monitoring**
  - Mitigation and Abatement
  - Pollution Liability




# Key References

Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC). 2022. Microplastics Technical Guidance. [Microplastics \(itrcweb.org\)](https://www.itrcweb.org/microplastics/)

Scott Coffin<sup>1\*</sup>, Stephen B. Weisberg<sup>2</sup>, Chelsea Rochman<sup>3</sup>, Merel Kooi<sup>4</sup> and Albert A. Koelmans. 2022. Risk characterization of microplastics in San Francisco Bay, California. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s43591-022-00037-z>

Alvine C. Mehinto<sup>\*</sup>, Scott Coffin, Albert A. Koelmans, Susanne M. Brander, Martin Wagner, Leah M. Thornton Hampton, Allen G. Burton Jr, Ezra Miller<sup>7</sup>, Todd Gouin, Stephen B. Weisberg and Chelsea M. Rochman. 2022. Risk-based management framework for microplastics in aquatic ecosystems. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s43591-022-00033-3>

Albert A. Koelmans, Paula E Redondo-Hasselerham, Nur Hazimah Mohammed Nor, Merel Kooi. 2020. Solving the Nonalignment of Methods and Approaches Used in Microplastic Research to Consistently Characterize Risk. Environ. Sci. Technol. 54, 12307-12315.

Albert A. Koelmans , Paula E. Redondo-Hasselerharm, Nur Hazimah Mohamed Nor, Vera N. de Ruijter, Svenja M. Mintenig and Merel Kooi. 2022. Risk Assessment of Microplastics Particles. Nature Reviews Materials 7. 138-152.

San Francisco Estuary Institute. 2019. San Francisco Bay Microplastics Project. 2019. <https://www.sfei.org/projects/microplastics>

# Thank You

*Usha Vedagiri / [usha.vedagiri@wsp.com](mailto:usha.vedagiri@wsp.com) / Oakland, CA*

