

Characteristics of microplastic (MP) pollution

- considerations for the inclusion of plastics in commercial products



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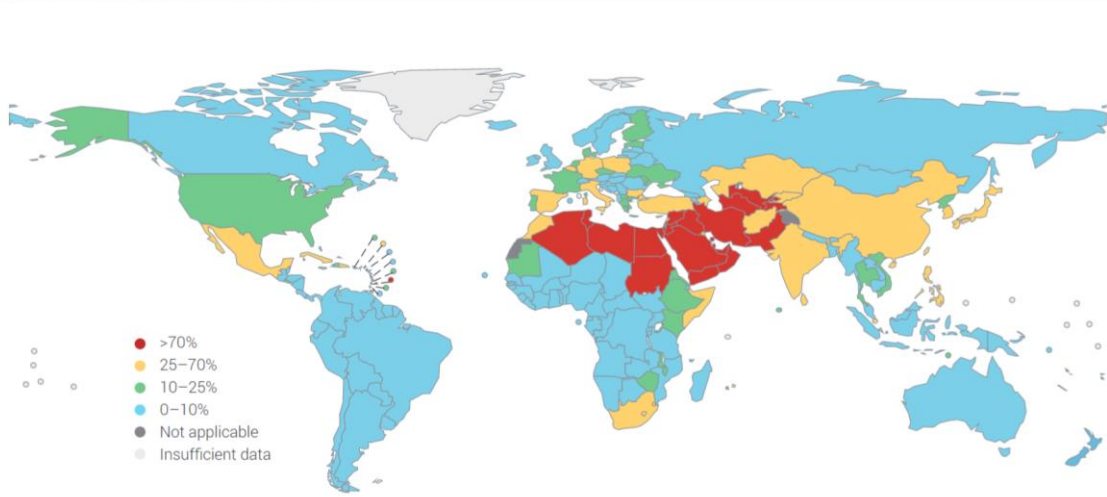
Hon. Prof. at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, UCL and collaborator at Satbayev University.

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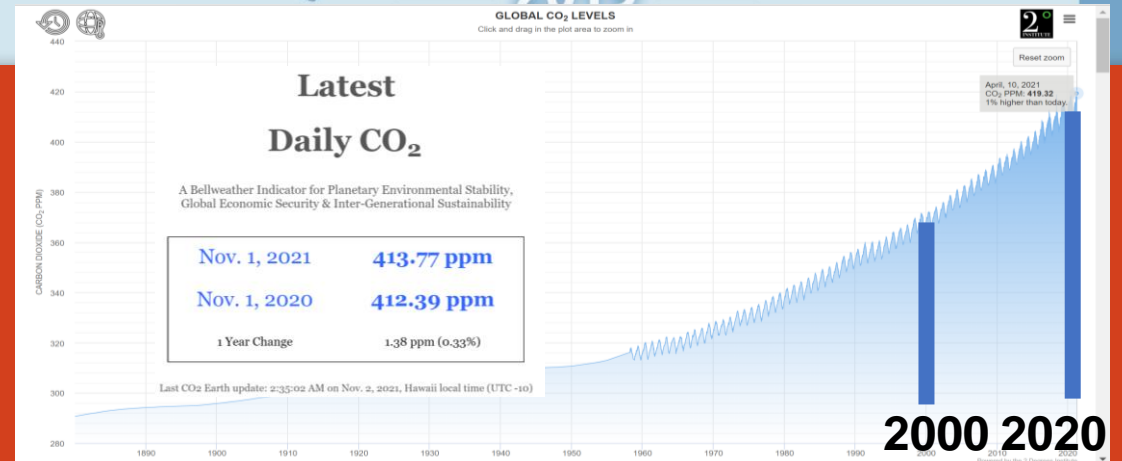
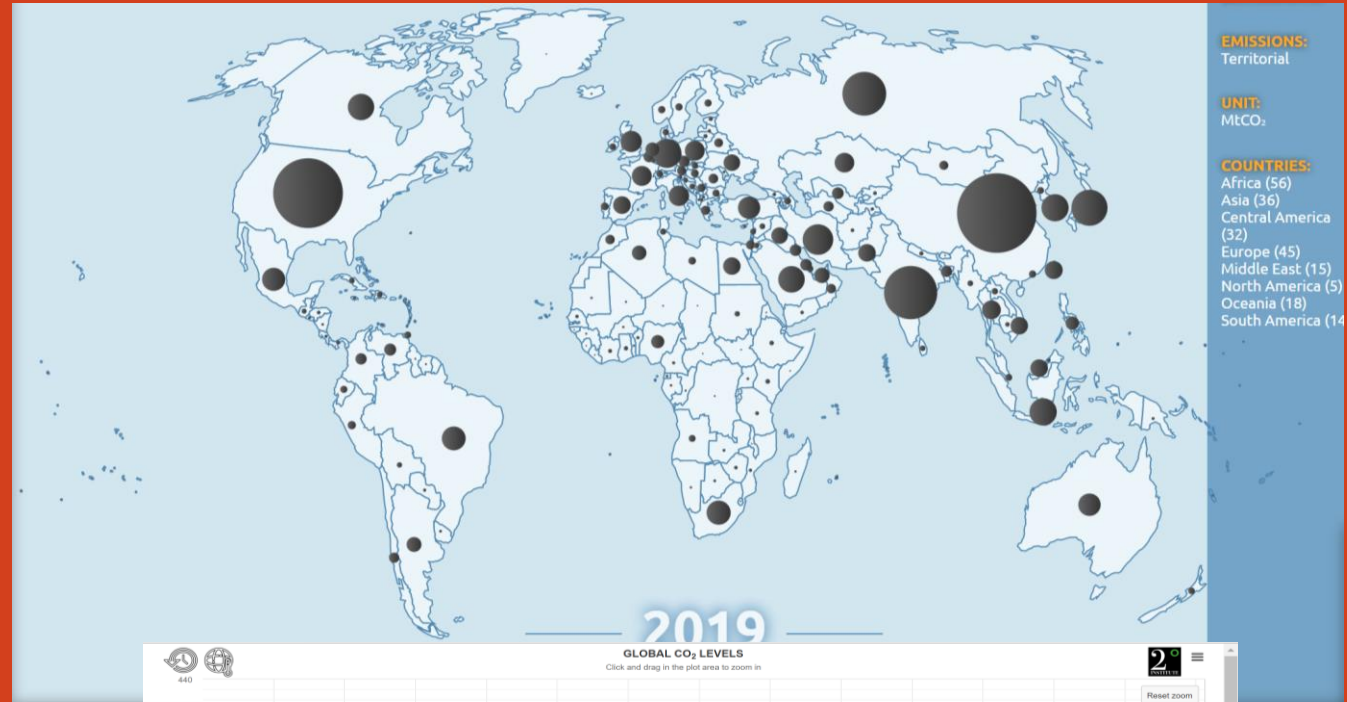
Environmental problems: CO₂, H₂O scarcity and pollution.

Figure 3 Level of physical water stress*



*Physical water stress is defined here as the ratio of total freshwater withdrawn annually by all major sectors, including environmental water requirements, to the total amount of renewable freshwater resources, expressed as a percentage.

Source: UN (2018a, p. 72, based on data from AQUASTAT). © 2018 United Nations. Reprinted with the permission of the United Nations.



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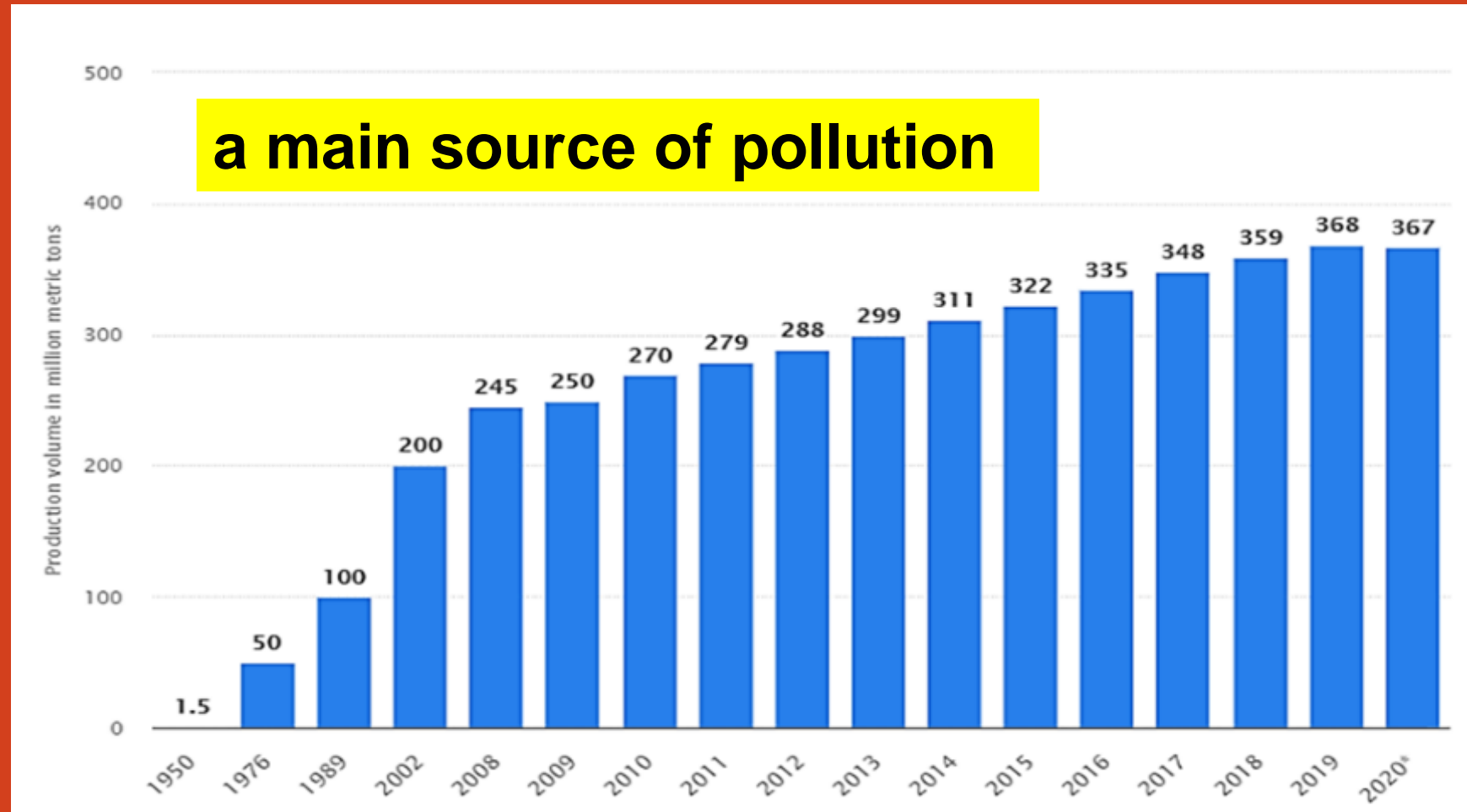


Source: The United Nations World Water Development Report 2019

[Daily CO₂](#)

[CO₂ Emissions | Global Carbon Atlas](#)

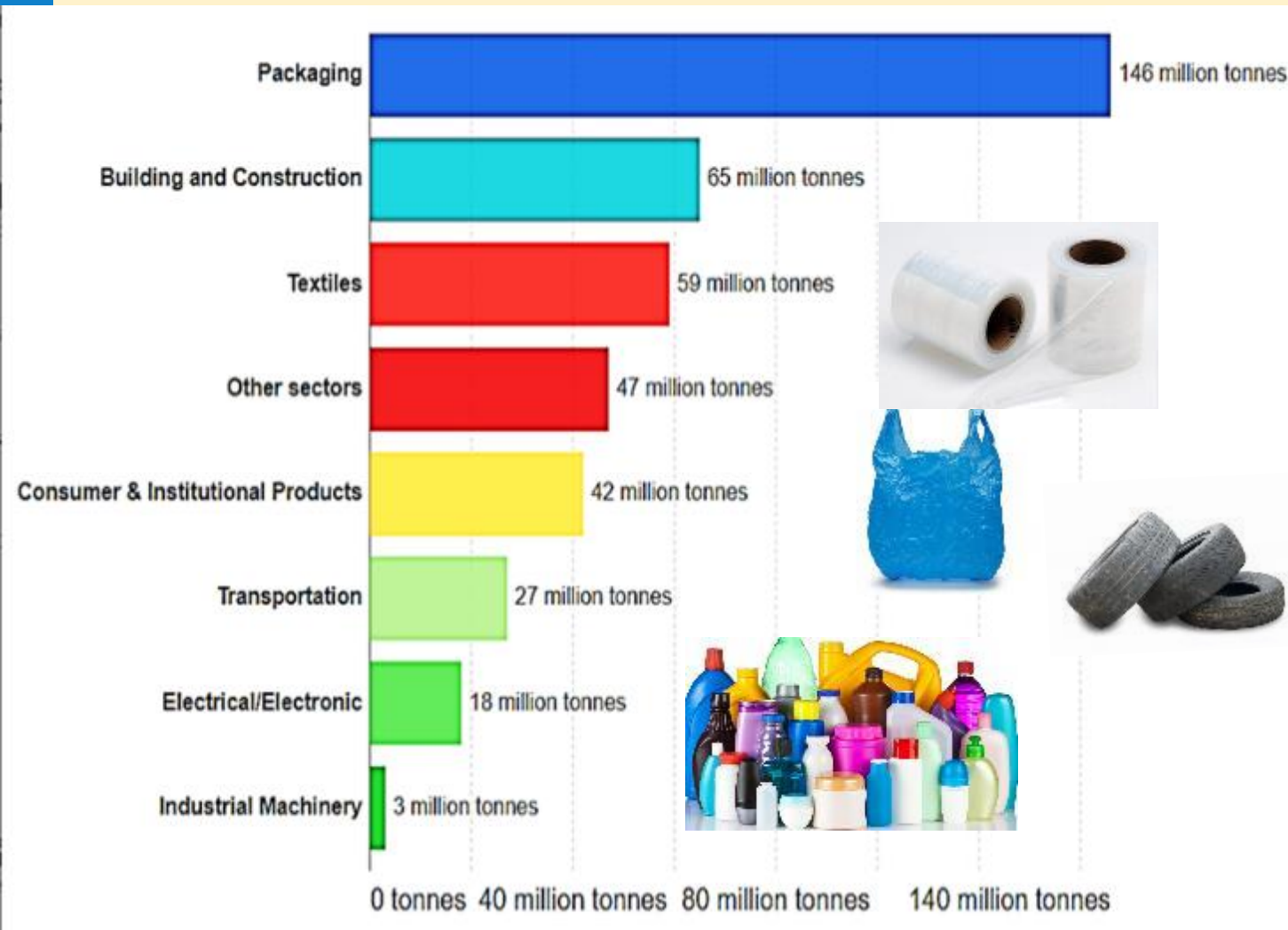
Global Plastic Production (1950-2020)



Global production of plastics (1950 – 2020, **million tons /year**), Statista (2021)

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/282732/global-production-of-plastics-since-1950/>

Where is plastic used?



Where plastic ends up?

Fate: Sea (and animals)

Sediment, soil and landfill

Pathways: air,

wastewater

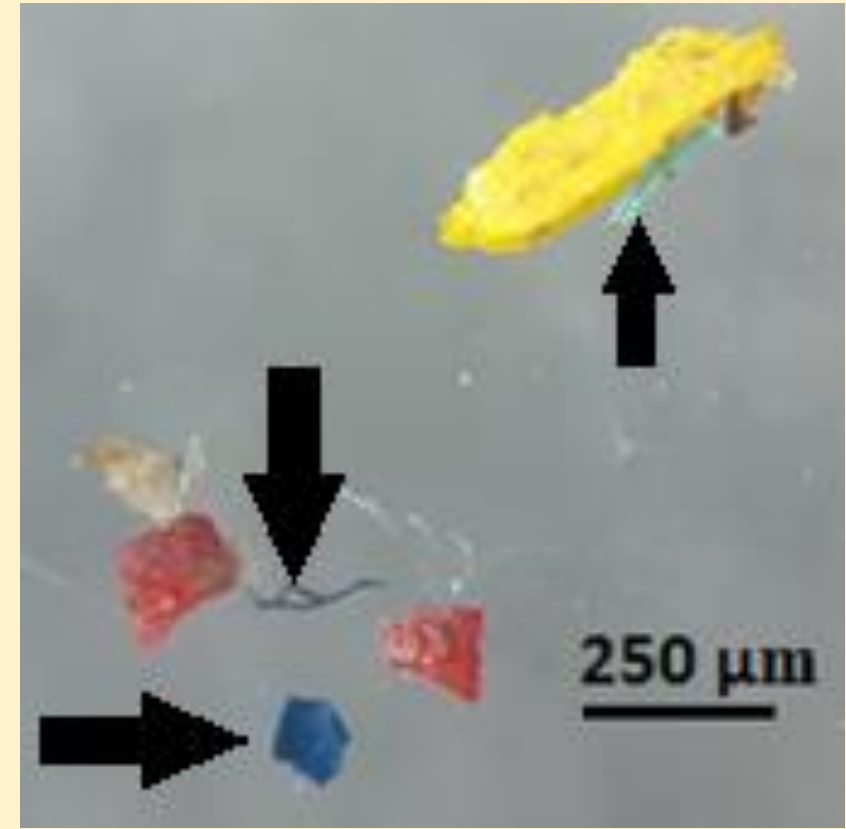
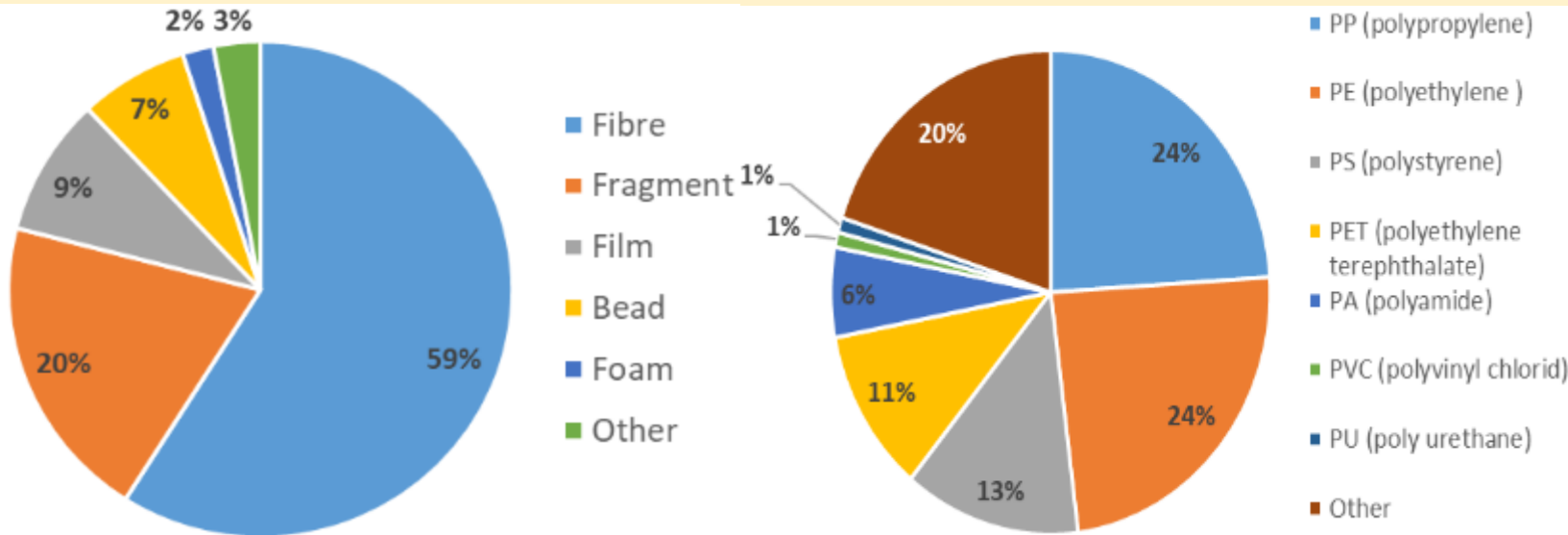


river

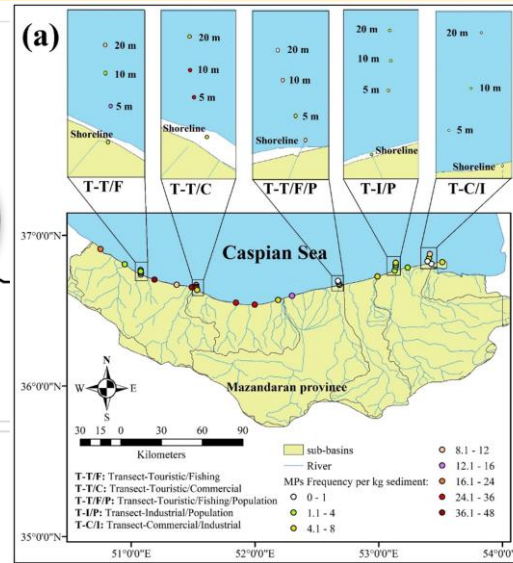
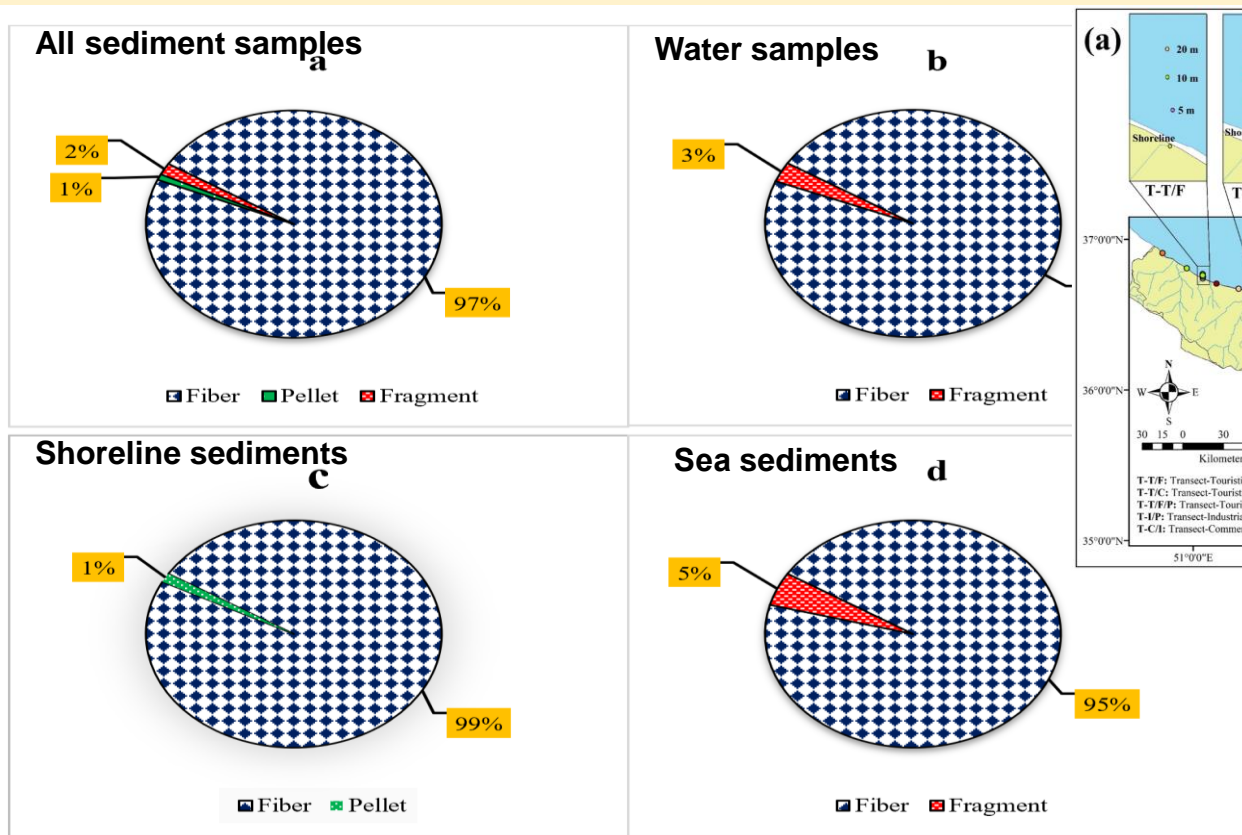
Plastic →

Microplastic
(1 μm-5 mm)

In **rivers**: fibres, fragments, PP, PE dominate



In the sea (Iran): fibres, fragments, 250-500µm, PET dominates

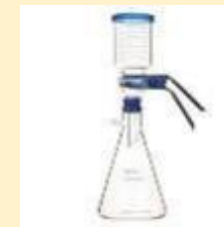


Neuston/ Manta Net – continuous flow net with pore size typically between 100-500µm, either fixed in place (river) or pulled from a boat

↓
H₂O₂



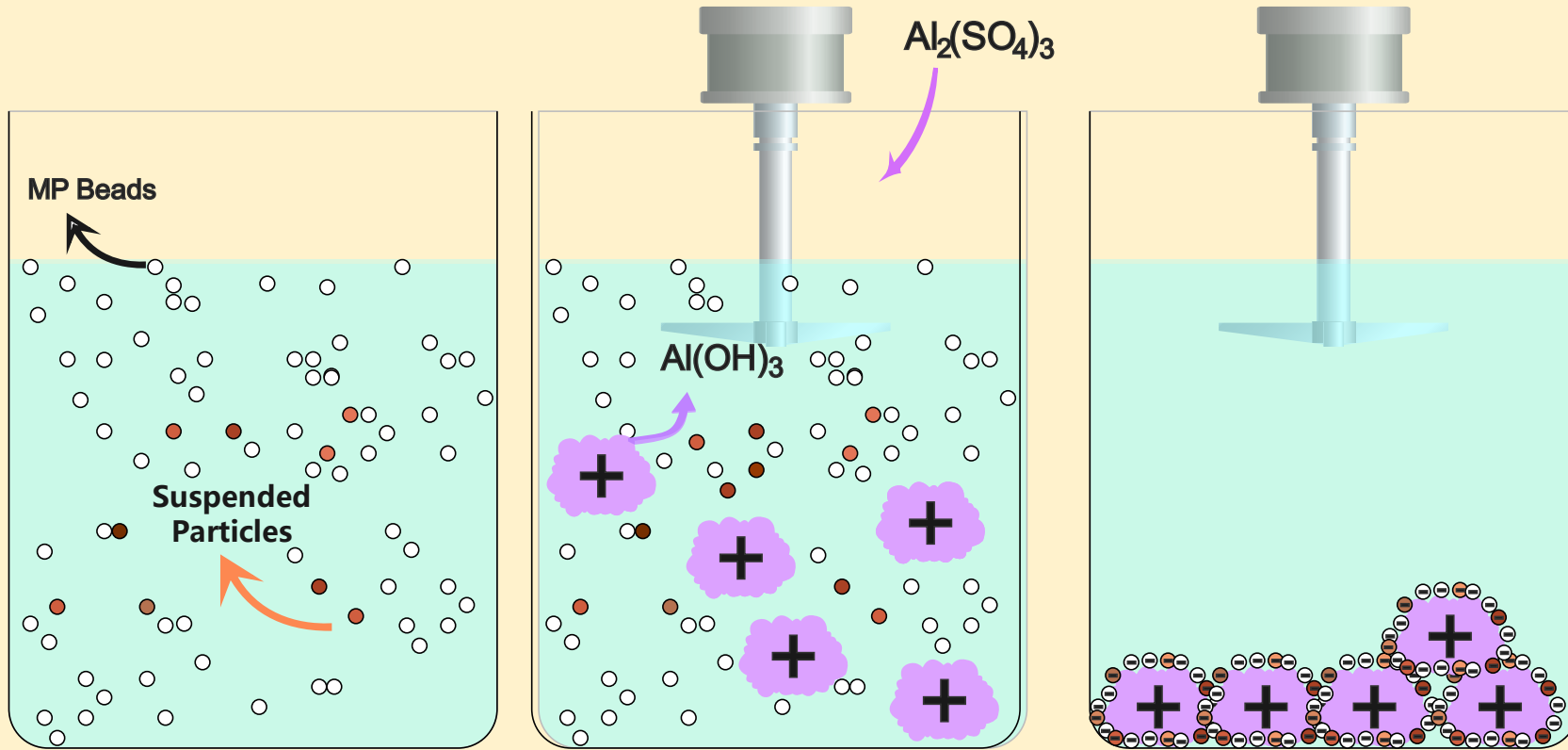
Density separation with NaBr or ZnCl₂



Characterisation:
Raman, IR
µIR, µRaman: for composition;
SEM for wethering

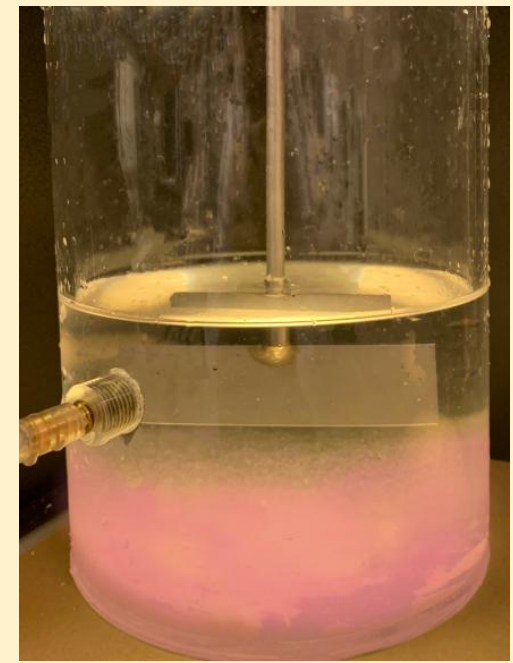
Counting
Optical microscopy
and ImageJ

Solution for water treatment



Coagulation-Flocculation

Sedimentation



Conditions can be optimised.
Low density plastics (PE, PS) are a problem

Li, Chaoran, Busquets Rosa, Moruzzi, Rodrigo B. and Campos, Luiza C. (2021) Journal of Water Process Engineering, 44, 102346.

Solution for water treatment ?

can you avoid plastic...

and is biomass the solution for replacing plastic
+ cleaning effluents?



Summary

- ✓ Plastic and microplastics pollute water, air and soil. Pollution involved in global warming.
- ✓ Fibres and fragments $<500\mu\text{m}$ are common in all compartments worldwide
- ✓ Low density plastic (e.g PE, PS) is specially problematic in water treatment and in the environment. It should be avoided (banned?)
- ✓ Coagulation, flocculation and sedimentation can be reoptimised to reduce plastics in effluents
- ✓ Biomass can be transformed and be produced with properties that can help to improve the environment, if produced with sustainable practices.
- ✓ International and industry/ academia collaboration impact on 6th SDG and help to introduce new and more sustainable solutions

Thank you!



Acknowledgements

Microplastic research:

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