

Microplastic Monitoring Strategy

Science for Solutions in San Francisco Bay

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Mcroplastic Monitoring and Science Strategy FOR SAN FRAND SCOBAY

CRAFT • September 2016





Rebecca Sutton and Meg Sedlak on behalf of the Regional Monitoring Program for Water Quality in San Francisco Bay

1 Introduction

Microplastic Strategy: Goals

JUNE 2016 STRATEGY WORKSHOP

RMP stakeholders and microplastic experts established:

- Consensus priorities for the Bay
- Multi-Year Plan
- Identify study ideas to be developed into proposals for multiple funding agencies

REGIONAL MONITORING PROGRAM FOR WATER QUALITY IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY sfei.org/rmp



Anna-Marie Cook US EPA Region 9



Microplastic Experts



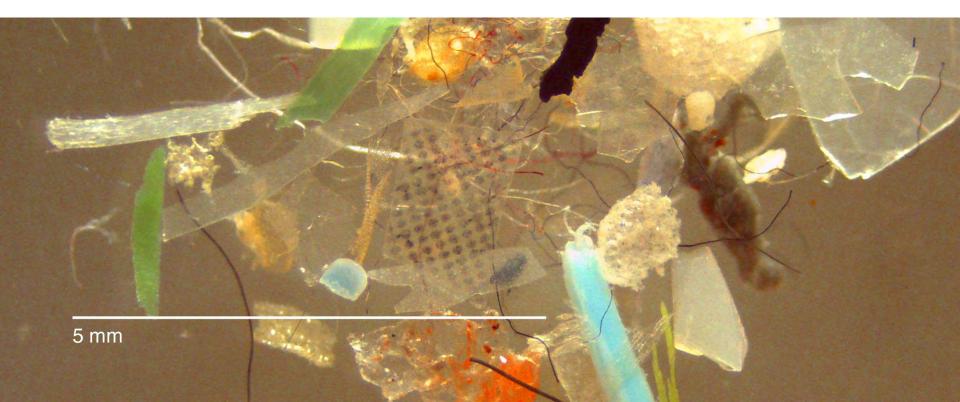
Dr. Chelsea Rochman University of Toronto





Microplastic: Definition

Particles of plastic smaller than 5 mm

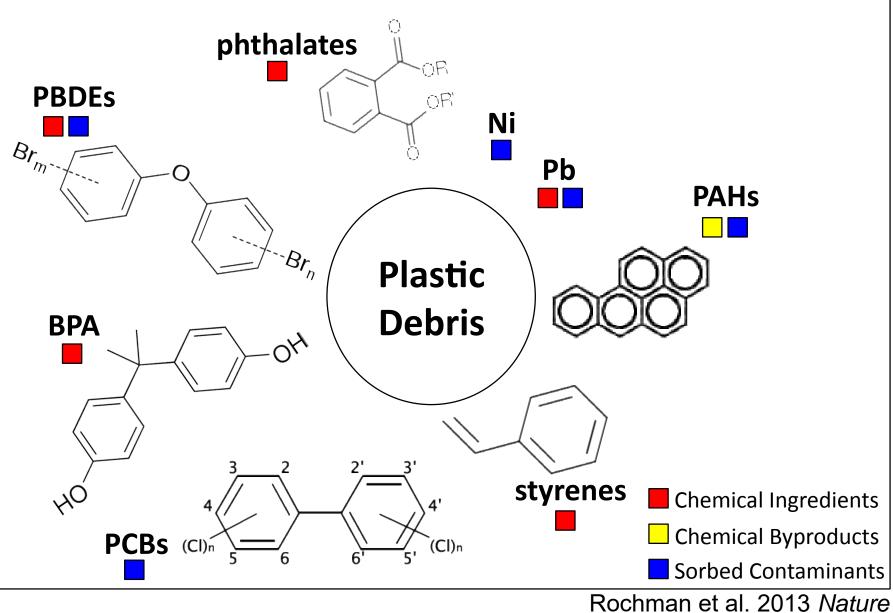


Microplastic: Risks



Zooplankton *Centropages typicus* Cole et al. 2013

Cocktail of Toxicants



Microplastic Monitoring: RMP Special Study (2015)



Image: 5 Gyres



Sherri Mason SUNY Fredonia

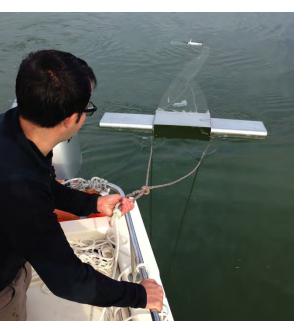


Photo: Meg Sedlak

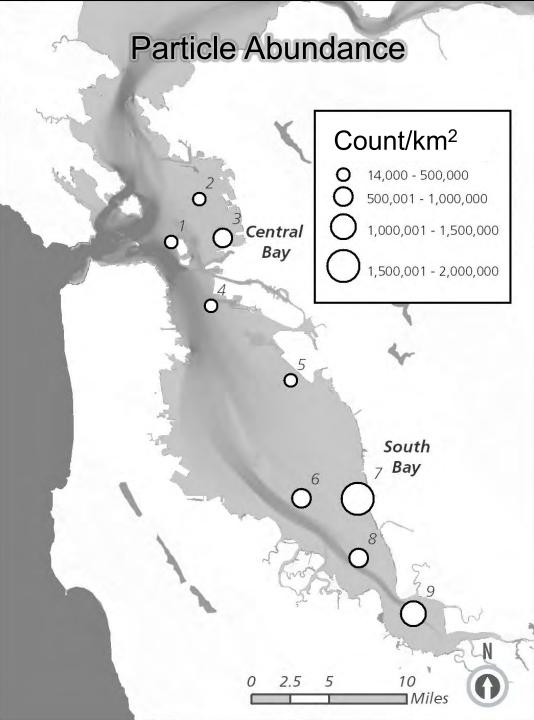


Photo: Cheryl Corley

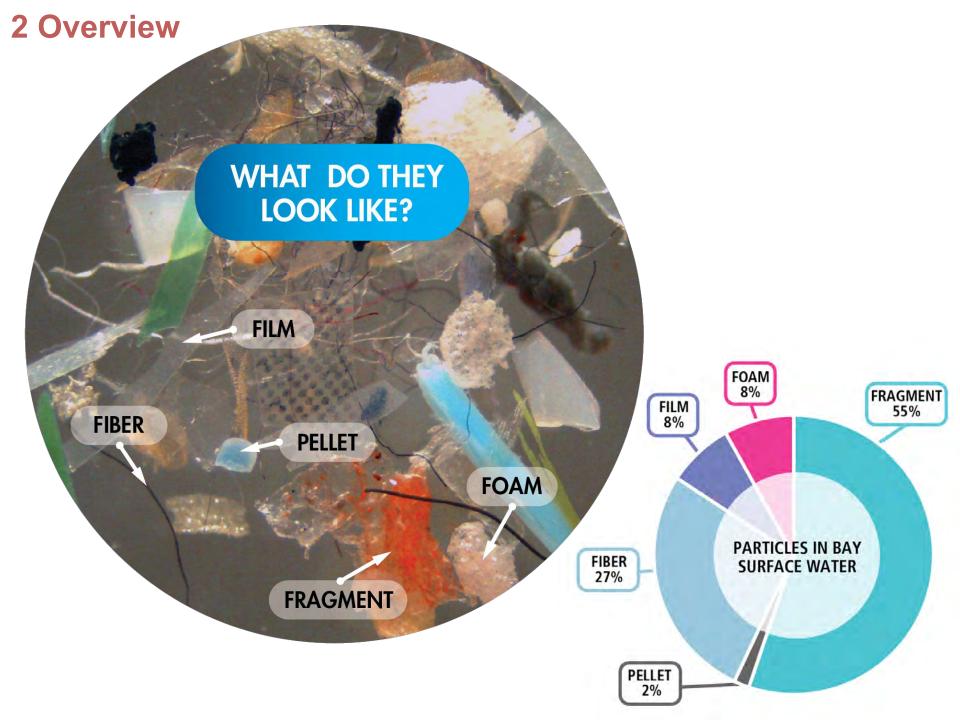
Microplastic Particles Detected in Bay

Levels higher than:

- Great Lakes
- Chesapeake Bay
- Salish Sea



Sutton et al. 2016



Pollution Pathway: Wastewater





3 Management Questions

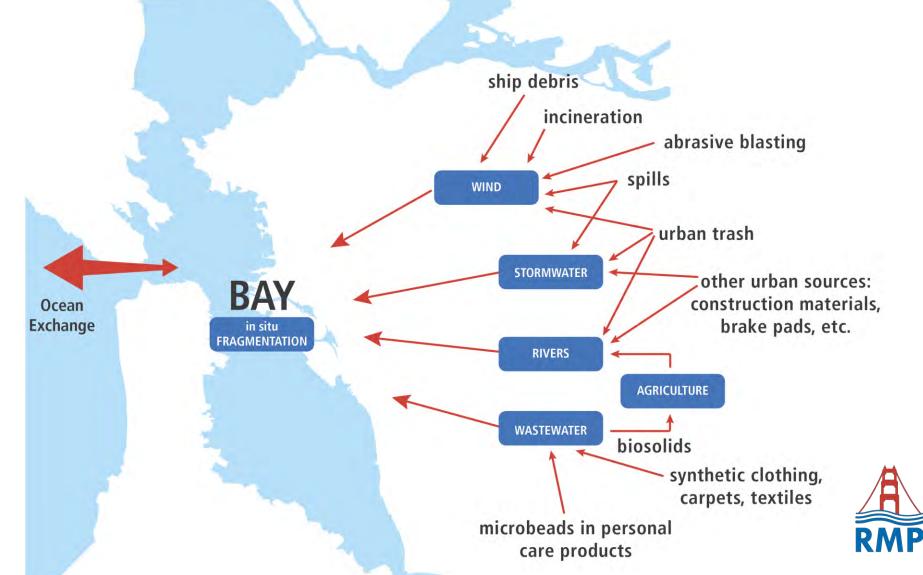
Science to Support Decision-Making

MQ1: How much microplastic pollution is there in the Bay?

- Analytical methods
- Quantification across matrices
 - MQ2: What are the health risks?
- Wildlife
- Humans



3 Management Questions MQ3: What are the sources, pathways, loadings, and processes?



3 Management Questions

MQ4: Have the concentrations of microplastic increased or decreased?

MQ5: Which management actions may be effective in reducing microplastic pollution?

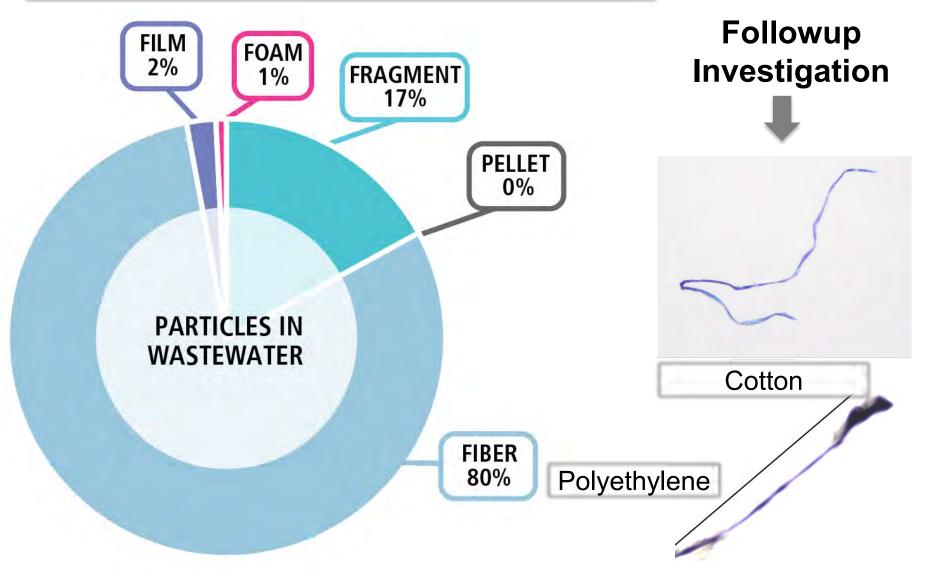
- Source controls
- Pathway controls



4 Methods

Not all fibers are plastic





4 Methods

Microplastic Science from Wastewater Agencies



METHOD DEVELOPMENT:

Is NOAA method appropriate for wastewater samples?

Nirmela Arsem, EBMUD, BACWA Lab Workgroup Lead

Noel Enoki, San Jose Jim Wan, CCCSD Ken Lee, SFPUC Guy Moy, Union San Farid Remezanzadeh, Hayward

- NOAA sample processing <u>not</u>
 optimized for effluent
- Cellulose-based fibers require aggressive digestion
- Visual-only identification is insufficient
- Quality control, documentation, 24-hour composite

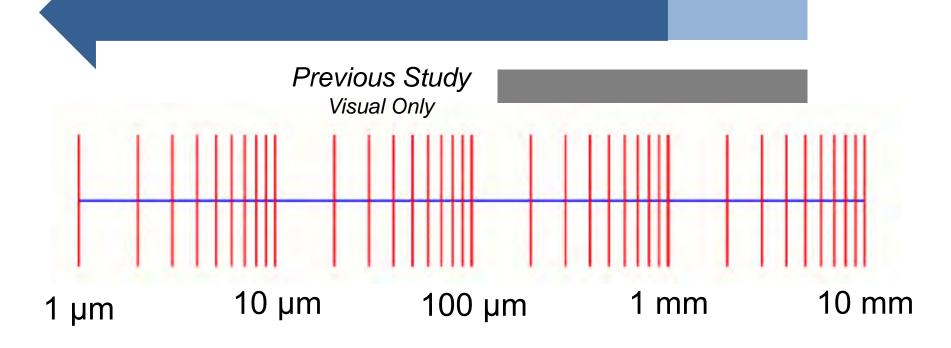
Dyachenko et al. in review

4 Methods

Essential Focus on Methods

Spectroscopic Identification Necessary

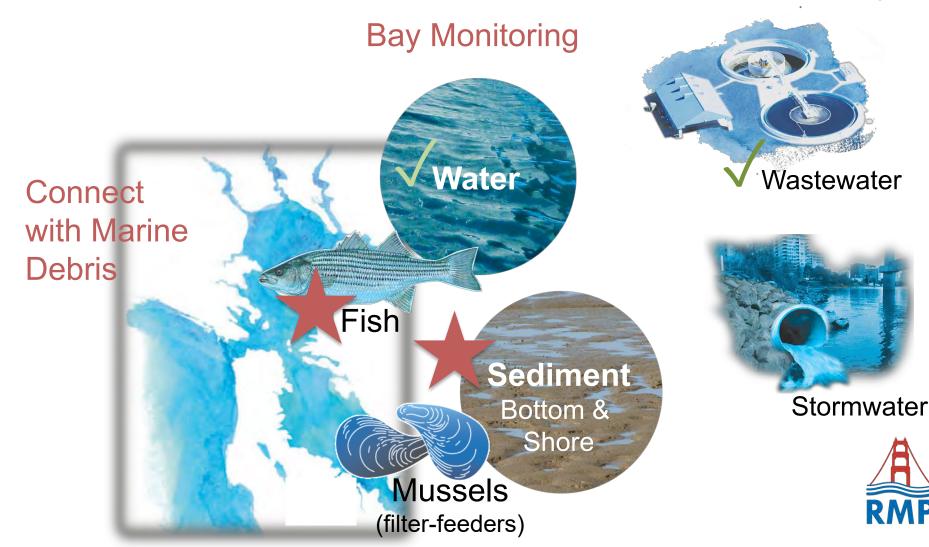
Visual Identification Sufficient



5 Data Gaps

Stakeholders: Bay Data Needed

Pollution Pathways



6 Multi-Year Plan

Microplastic Monitoring Strategy: Multi-Year Plan to 2020 and beyond

- Method development
 - Monitoring <u>fish</u> & biota
- Monitoring water & sediment
- Characterizing sources, pathways, loadings, processes
- Evaluating control options
- Synthesis



7 Management Actions

Source Control



OCTOBER 2015:

Governor Brown Signs AB 888, the **Microbead Ban Bill**

- Effective 2020
- Strictest among state bans

DECEMBER 2015: Federal Microbead-Free Waters Act signed into law

- Microbeads in rinse-off products only
- No "biodegradable" plastic exemption
- Bans production July 2017, sale July 2018
- Preempts state bans



8 Partners

Microplastic Monitoring Strategy: Multi-Year Plan \$\$\$

Designed to serve broad Bay science and management community

RMP Workshop Participants:

- Industry
- State & Federal Agencies
- NGO Community







