

# Microplastics > 25 $\mu\text{m}$ in the Seine river

## Ph.D. thesis in progress

*Cleo Stratmann\*, Rachid Dris, Johnny Gasperi, Sabrina Guérin-Rechdaoui, Anthony Marconi, Vincent Rocher, Bruno Tassin*

*01/07/2022*

*\* [cleo.stratmann@enpc.fr](mailto:cleo.stratmann@enpc.fr)*

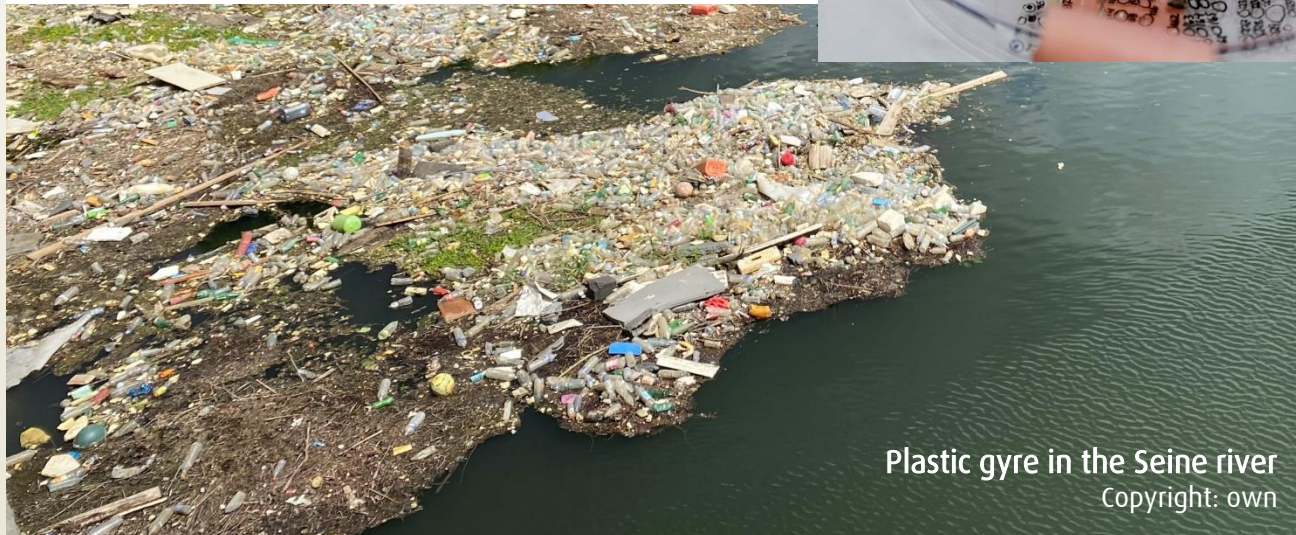
# Microplastics in rivers

Microplastics (MPs) = plastic particles  $\leq 5$  mm

24%	Polyethylene (PE)
24%	Polypropylene (PP)
13%	Polystyrene (PS)
11%	Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)
6%	Polyamide (PA)
1%	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)

Ref: Li et al., (2020)

Photo by Cole Brookson courtesy of Rochman Lab



Knowledge gaps:

Spatial & temporal scale

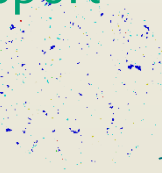
Impact of urban areas

Smaller MP sizes ( $< 300 \mu\text{m}$ )

Research questions:

MP concentrations and variation  
(upstream – downstream of  
urban agglomeration)

MP entry points & river transport



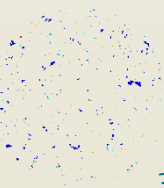
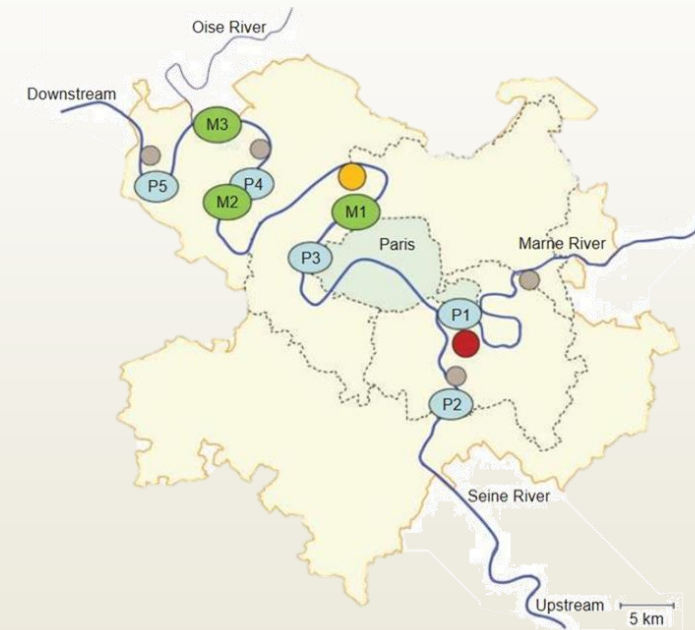
# Microplastics in the Seine river – past studies

## Manta trawl (330 $\mu\text{m}$ ) & plankton net (80 $\mu\text{m}$ )

- No upstream - downstream differences
- 4 - 108 particles  $\text{m}^{-3}$  (temporal variations)

Dris, R., Gasperi, J., Rocher, V., Saad, M., Renault, N., & Tassin, B. (2015). Microplastic contamination in an urban area: A case study in Greater Paris. *Environmental Chemistry*, 12(5), 592. <https://doi.org/10.1071/EN14167>

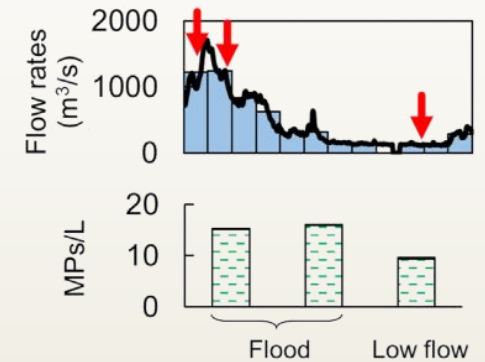
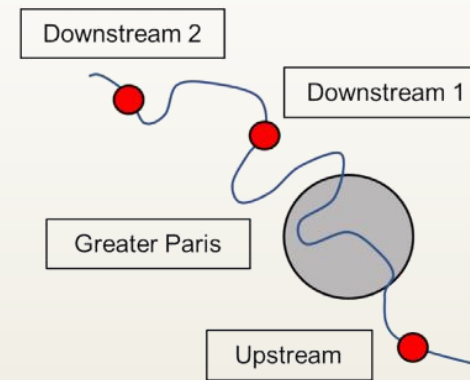
Dris, R., Gasperi, J., Rocher, V., Saad, M., Renault, N., & Tassin, B. (2015). Microplastic contamination in an urban area: A case study in Greater Paris. *Environmental Chemistry*, 12(5), 592. <https://doi.org/10.1071/EN14167>



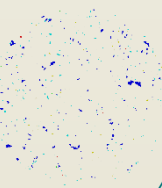
# Microplastics in the Seine river – past studies

## Metal bucket + plankton net (80 $\mu\text{m}$ )

- Microplastics: median = 200 particles  $\text{m}^{-3}$  (mostly PP)
- MP fluxes increase from upstream to downstream
- Flood contributes to MP mass fluxes
- 60% of MPs < 250  $\mu\text{m}$



Treilles, R., Gasperi, J., Tramoy, R., Dris, R., Gallard, A., Partibane, C., & Tassin, B. (2022). Microplastic and microfiber fluxes in the Seine River: Flood events versus dry periods. *Science of The Total Environment*, 805, 150123. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.150123>



# Seine river – flowing through the city of lights

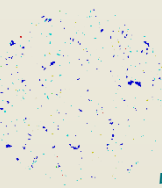
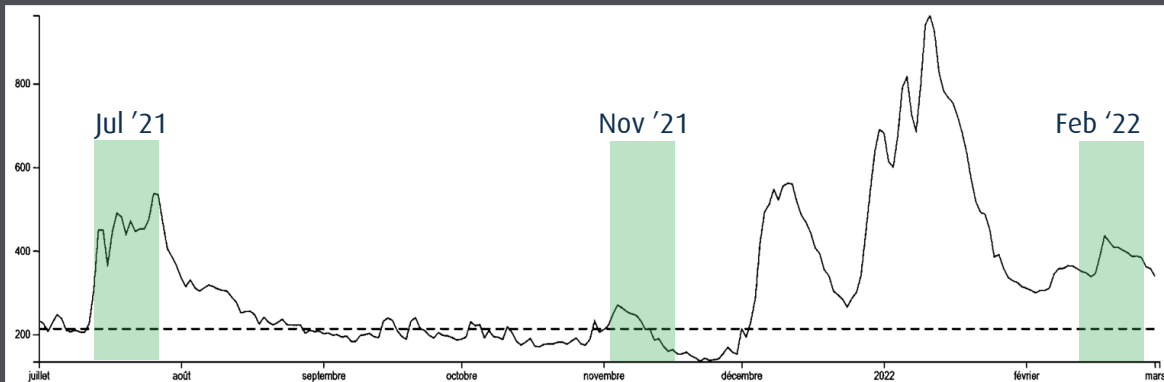


## Research questions:

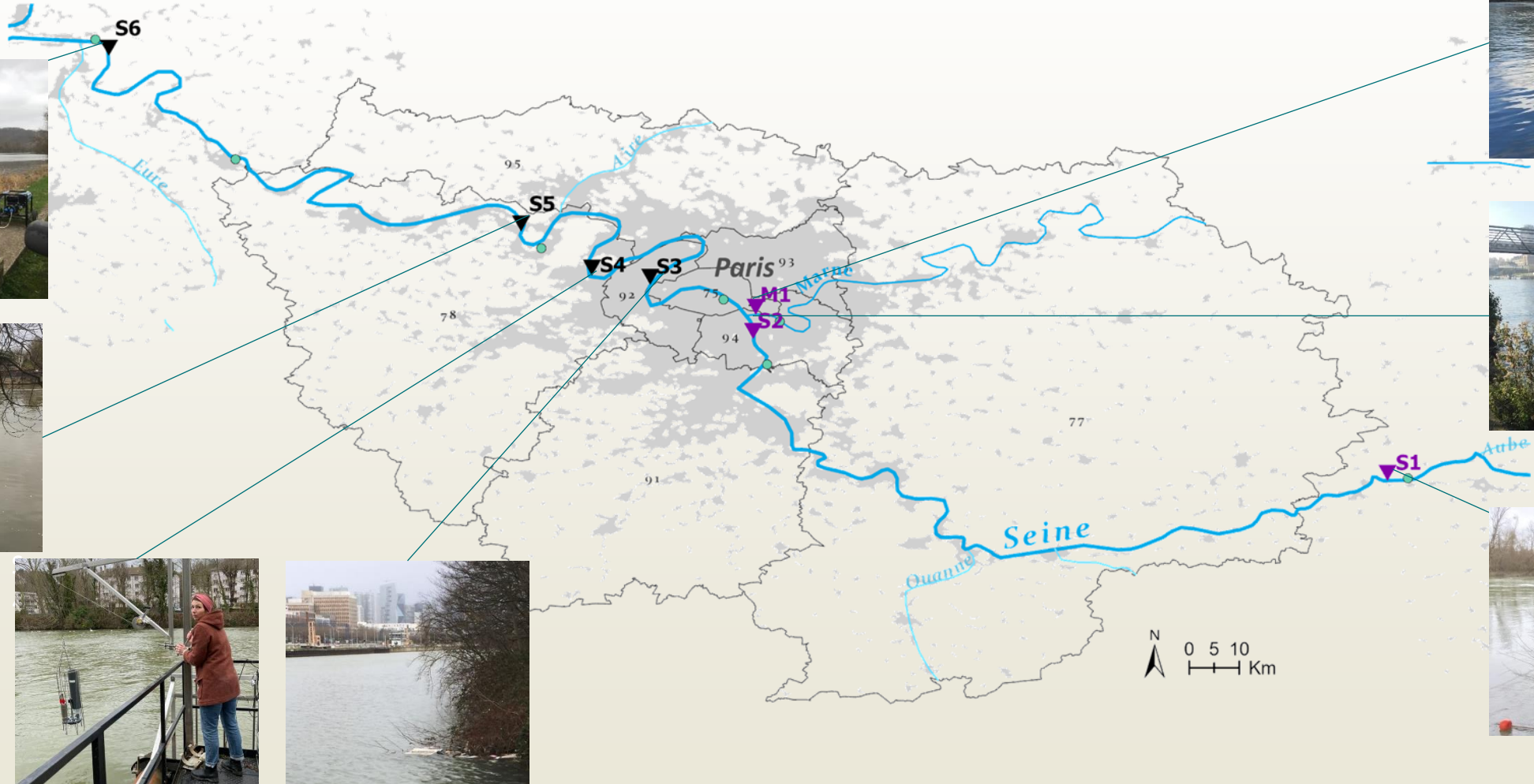
MP concentrations and variation (upstream – downstream of urban agglomeration)

MP entry points & river transport

Water flow rate ( $\text{m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$ )



# Seine river – flowing through the city of lights



# Sampling microplastics

Two size-fractions:

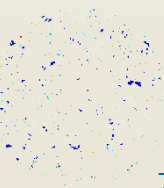
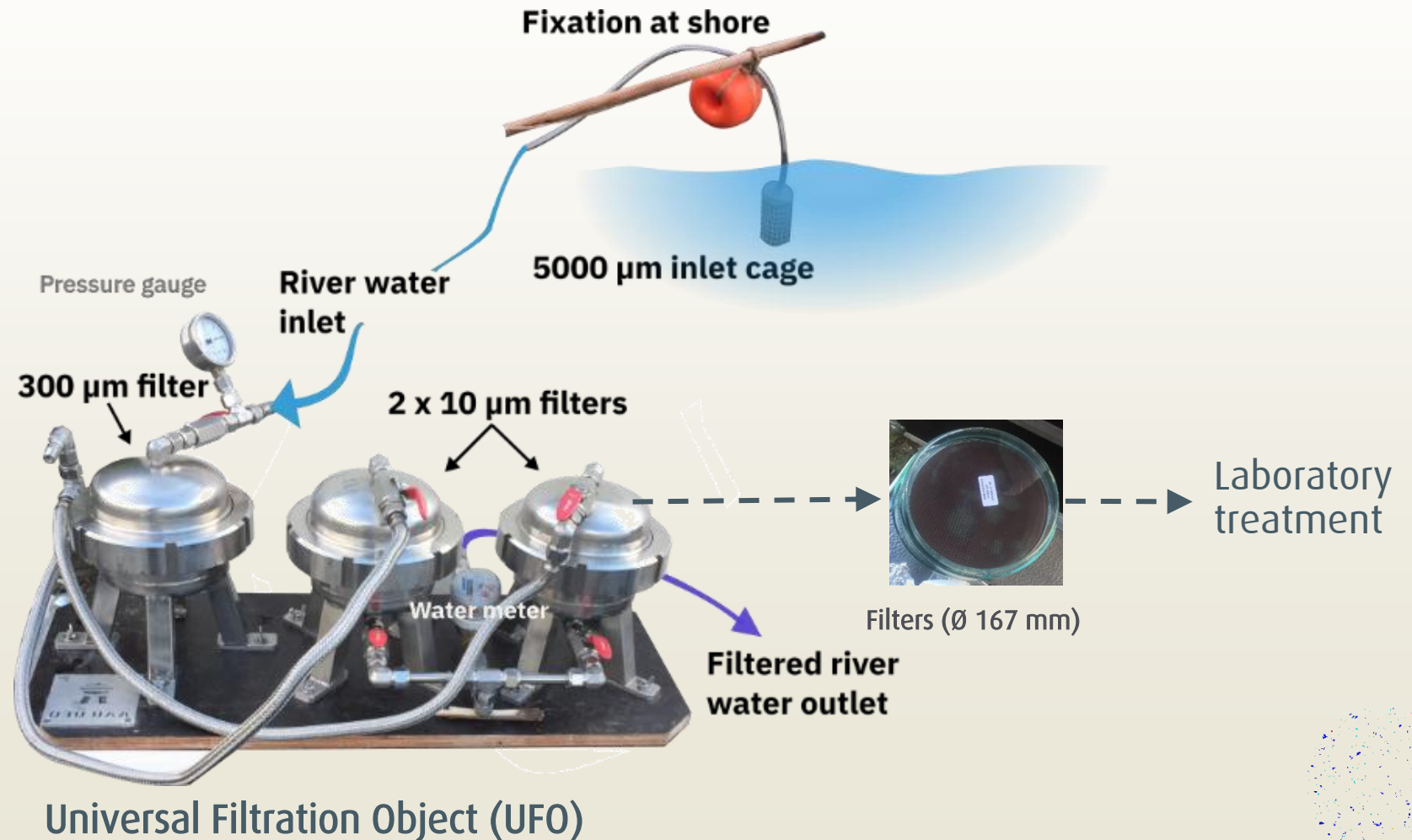
10-300  $\mu\text{m}$  & 300-5000  $\mu\text{m}$

Volume:

1m<sup>3</sup> for >300  $\mu\text{m}$   
until 2 x 2 x 10  $\mu\text{m}$  filters clog

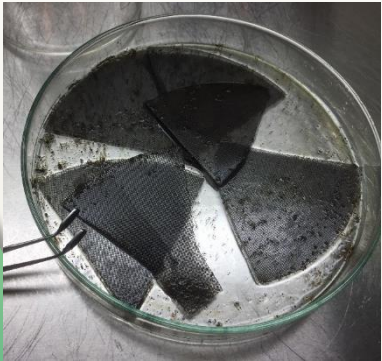
Water flow:

~ 7 L min<sup>-1</sup>



# Laboratory treatment 10-300 $\mu\text{m}$ fraction

## 1. Filter preparation



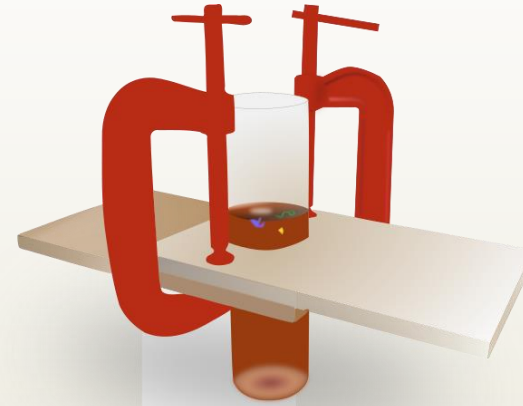
Ø 16.7 cm

## 2. $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ wet oxidation



$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  10 vol-%, 30°C, 24h

## 3. NaI density separation



JAMSTEC with NaI solution  
 $\delta \sim 1.65 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ , 24h

## 4. Anodisc filtration



0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  alumin filter

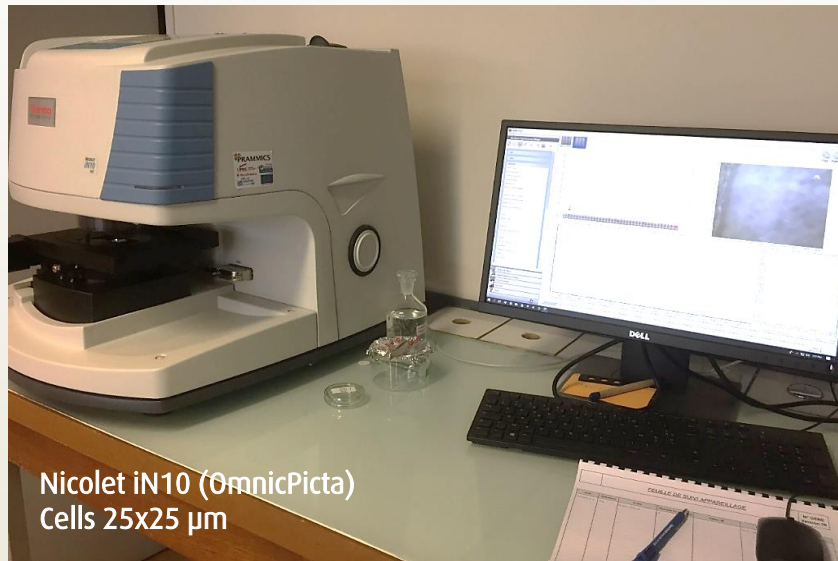
Resuspension

Resuspension

Resuspension

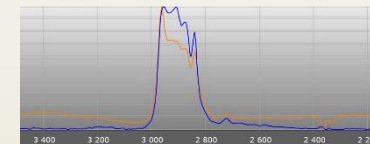
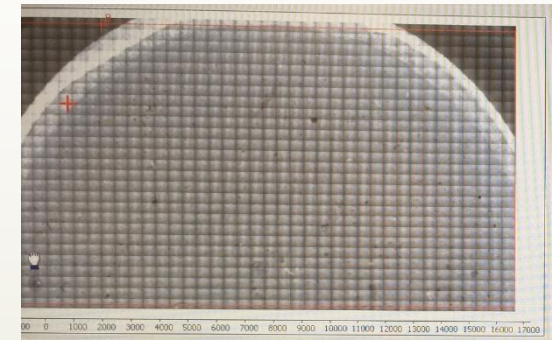
Resuspension: filtration on steel mesh, 2 min ultrasonication  
Procedural blanks for each batch of samples  
All solutions are 2.7  $\mu\text{m}$ -pre-filtered

# Polymer identification with $\mu$ FTIR & siMPLe



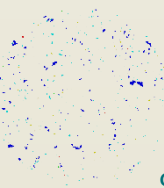
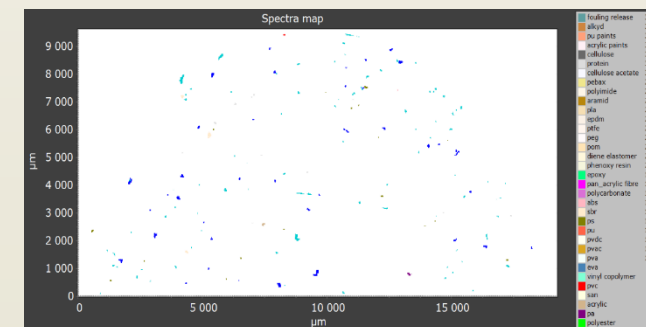
- Full filter mapping
- 100% of sample

## 1. Spectra acquisition

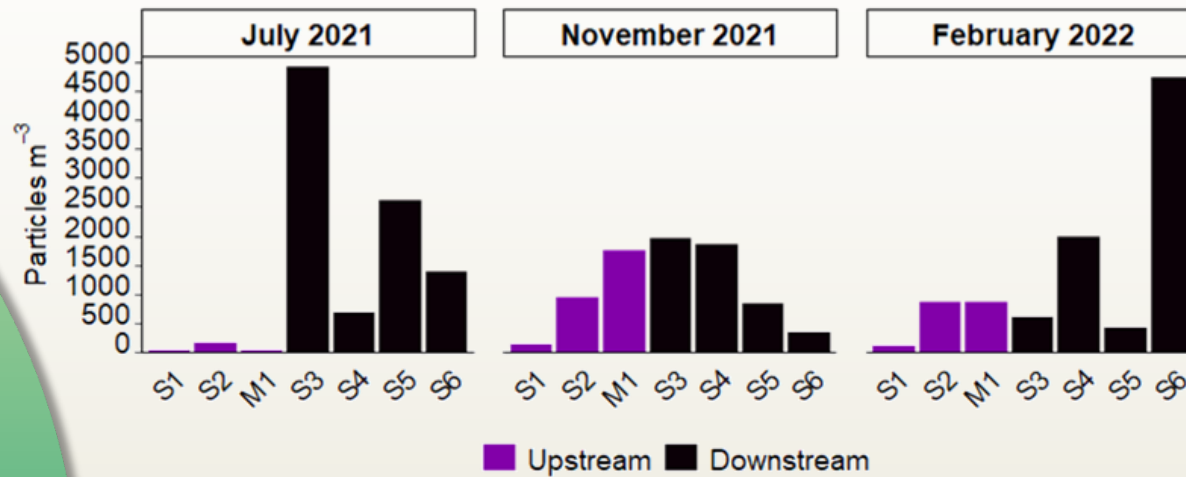


Spectra matching  
via a library

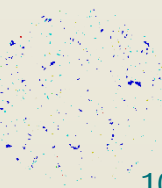
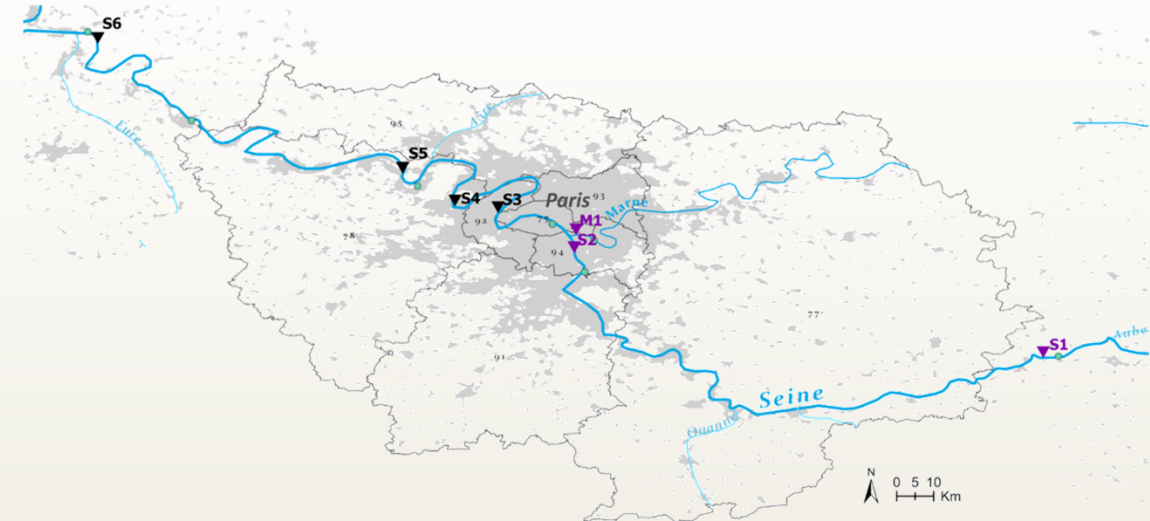
## 2. polymer identification



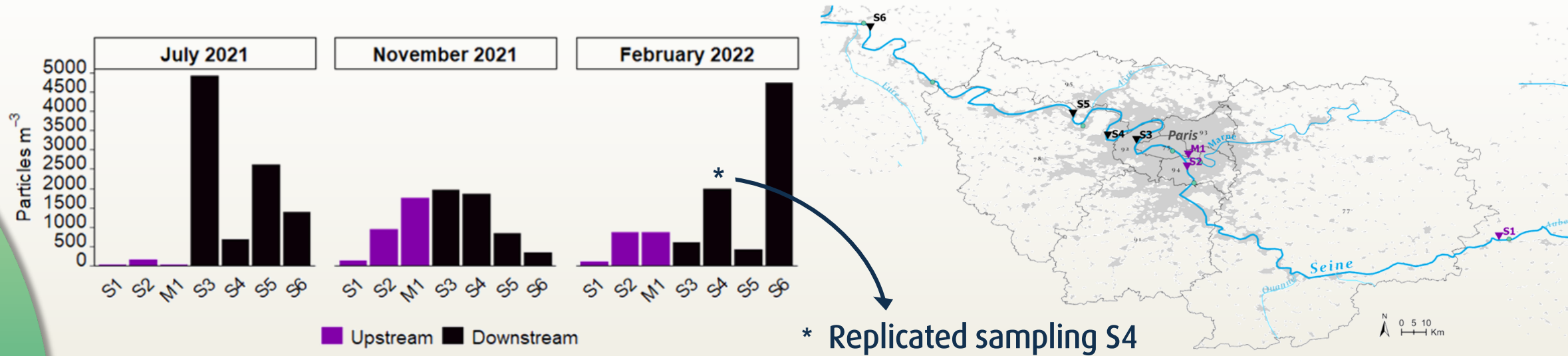
# Microplastics along the urban gradient



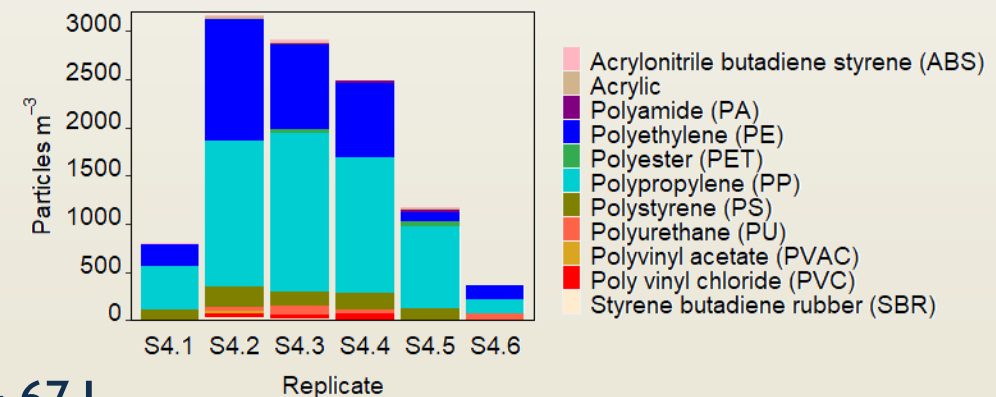
Sample volume: 73 L - 930 L



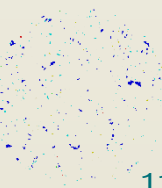
# Microplastics along the urban gradient



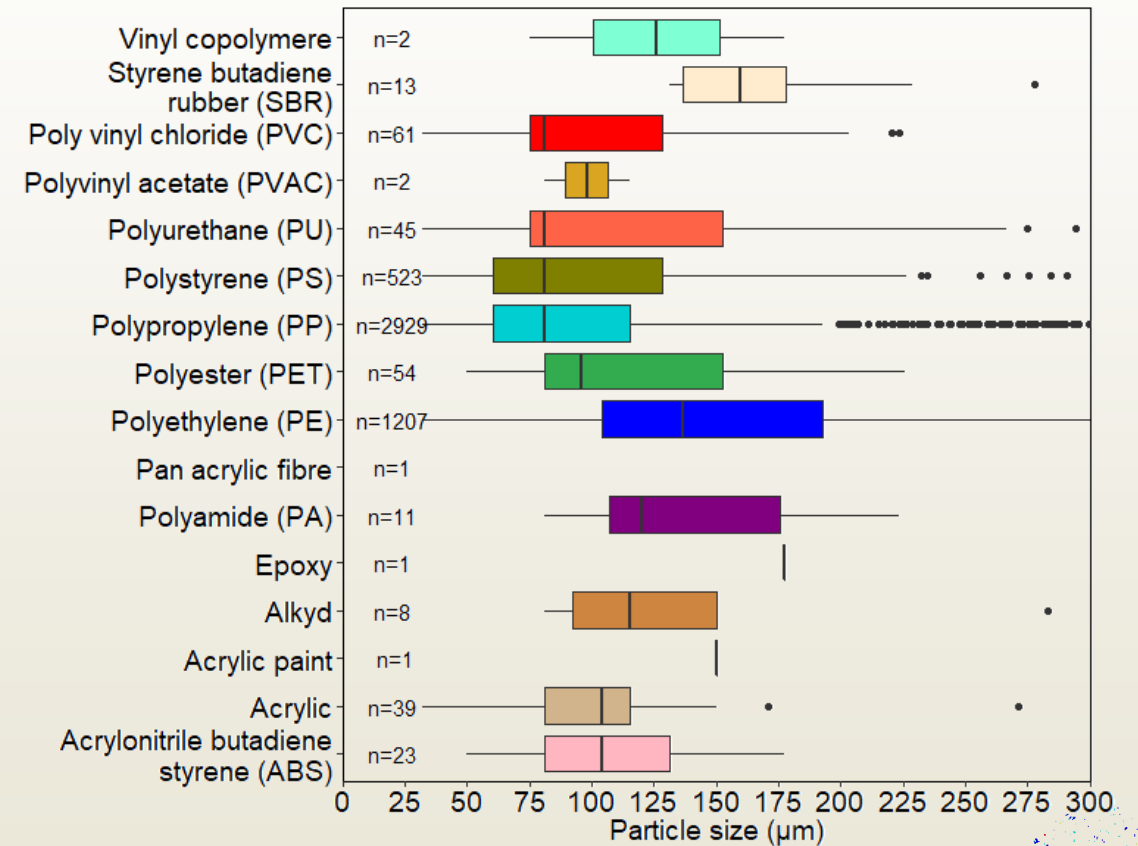
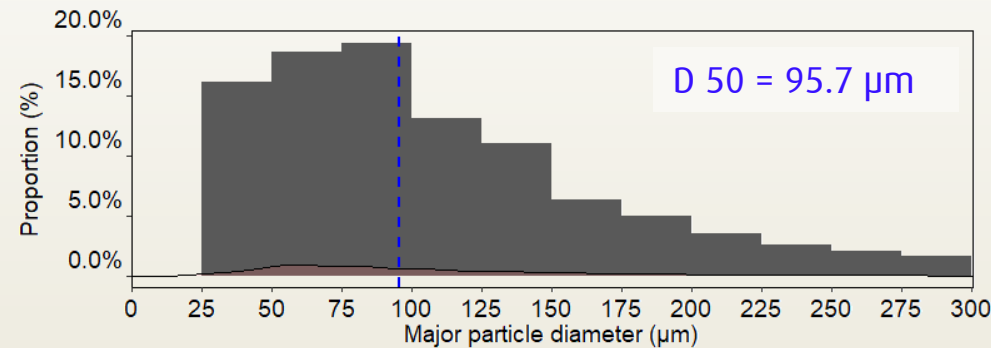
Sample volume: 73 L - 930 L



Sample volume: 59 L - 67 L



# Microplastic sizes and types



# Summary

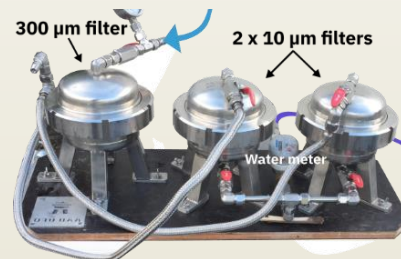
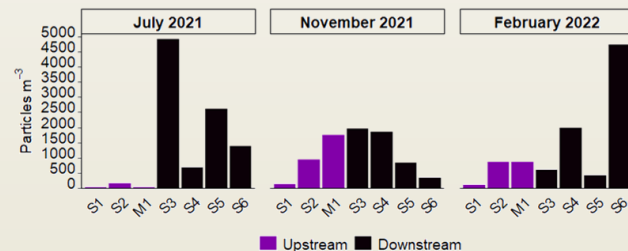
## Results:

Microplastic concentrations vary

→ Urban area – high micoplastic concentrations

→ PP > PE > PS > PVC > PET > Acrylics

→ Median 95.7  $\mu\text{m}$



## Outlook:

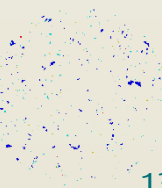
→ Fourth sampling, data analysis (water flow rate, suspended solids) & entry point assessment

## Points to consider:

→ One year monitoring

→ Large volumes for 10-300  $\mu\text{m}$

→ Sampling from the shore, variations



# Thank you for listening.

## Acknowledgements:

Mohamed SAAD, Philippe DUBOIS, Azeez ODOFIN, Daniela CASTRO, Max BEAUREPAIRE, Nadia BOUZID, Minh-Trang NGUYEN, Ayoub ELCADI, Robin RICHOUX and Erwan GARCIA GONZALEZ (MeSeine Network - SIAAP), Robin TREILLES, Jean-Sébastien BARBIER, NAVIER lab (ENPC), Lori (the dog)

## Partners:



## Leesu:



Water, Environment, and Urban Systems Laboratory École des Ponts ParisTech 6-8 avenue Blaise Pascal, F-77455 Champs-sur-Marne (<https://www.leesu.fr/>)



Ph.D. candidate, MSCA-ITN Limnoplant ([www.limnoplant-itn.eu](http://www.limnoplant-itn.eu))



@CleoStratmann