

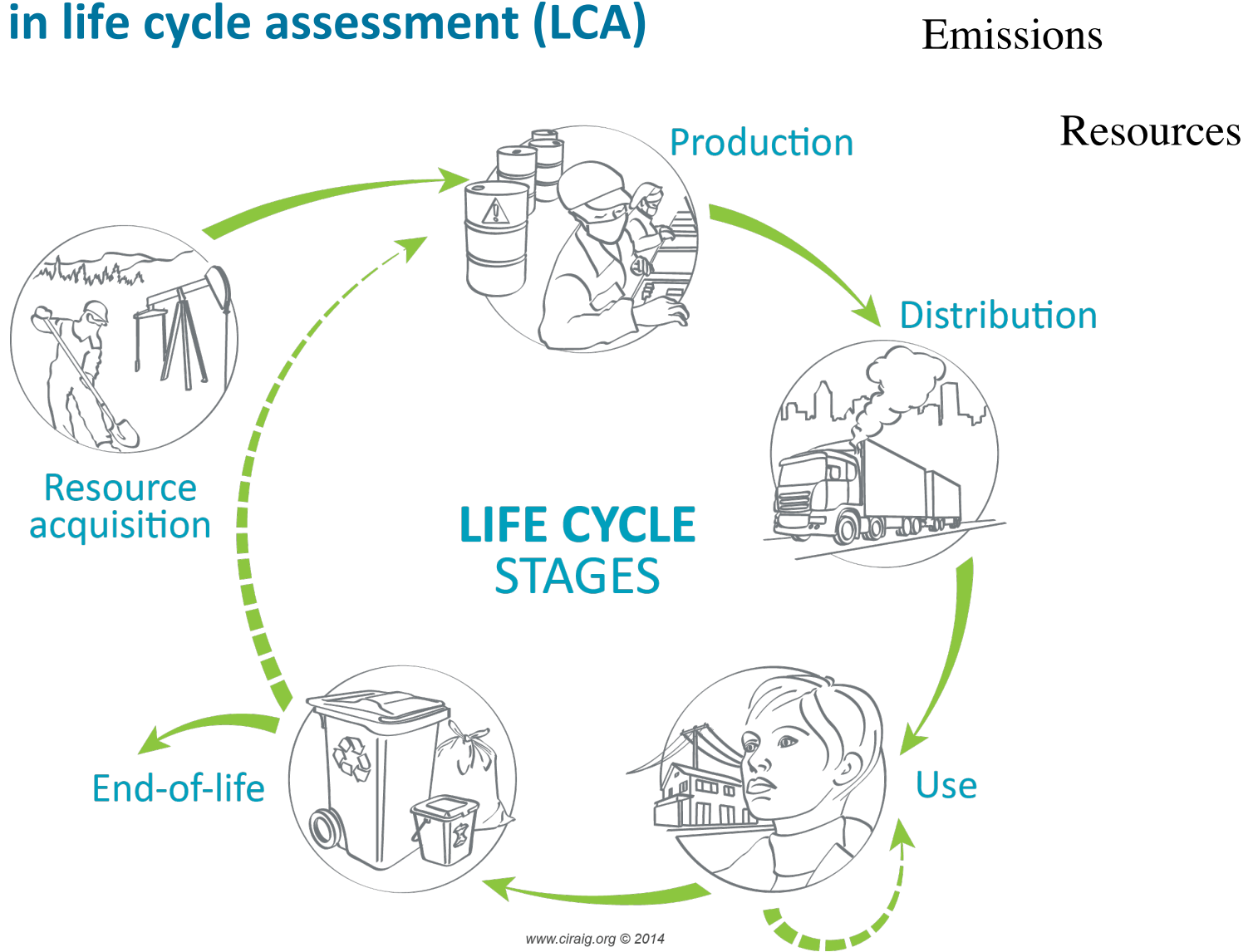
Microplastics in the aquatic environment:

How bad are they compared to the rest of the environmental impacts of a product over its life cycle?

Dr. Elena Corella-Puertas

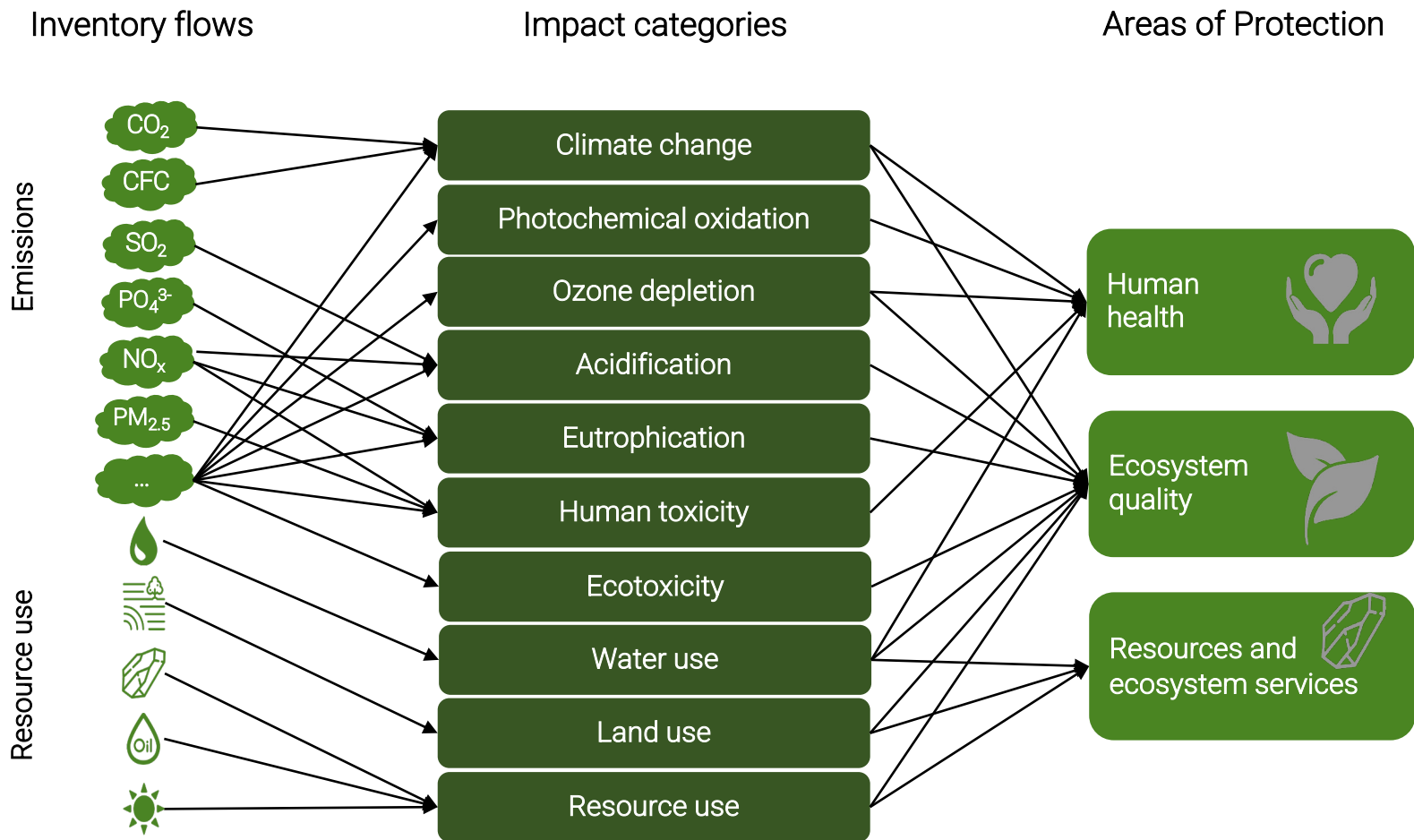
54th webinar of the Hebd'Eau series, June 9, 2022

Stages in life cycle assessment (LCA)



www.ciraig.org © 2014

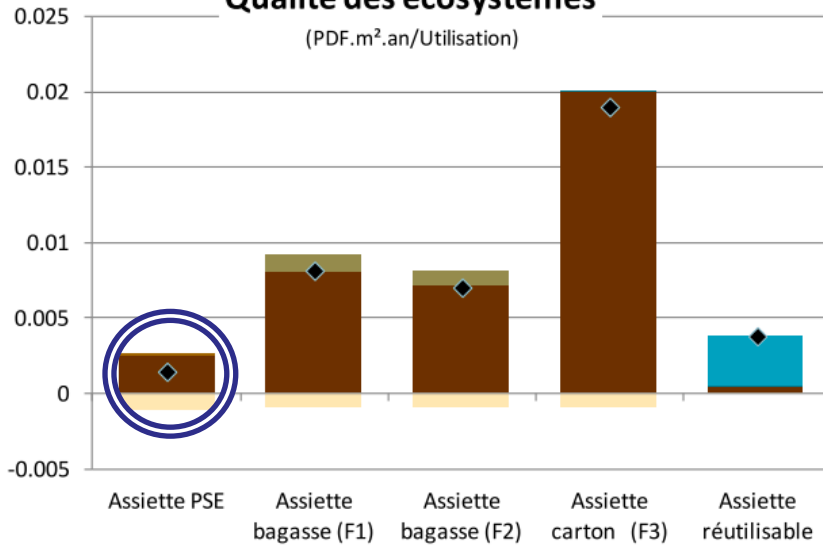
Life cycle assessment framework



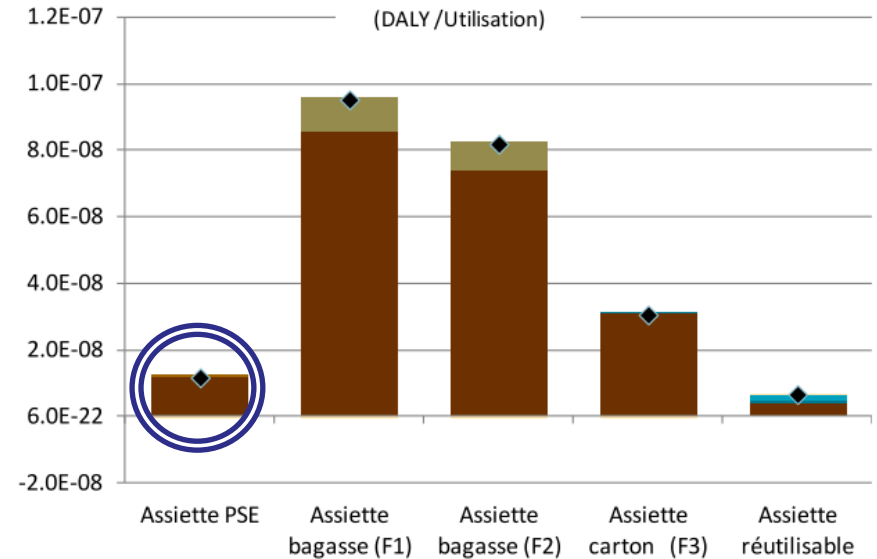
LCA case study of plastic, compostable and ceramic food plates

Quantification of potential impacts

**Ecosystem quality/
Qualité des écosystèmes**
(PDF.m².an/Utilisation)

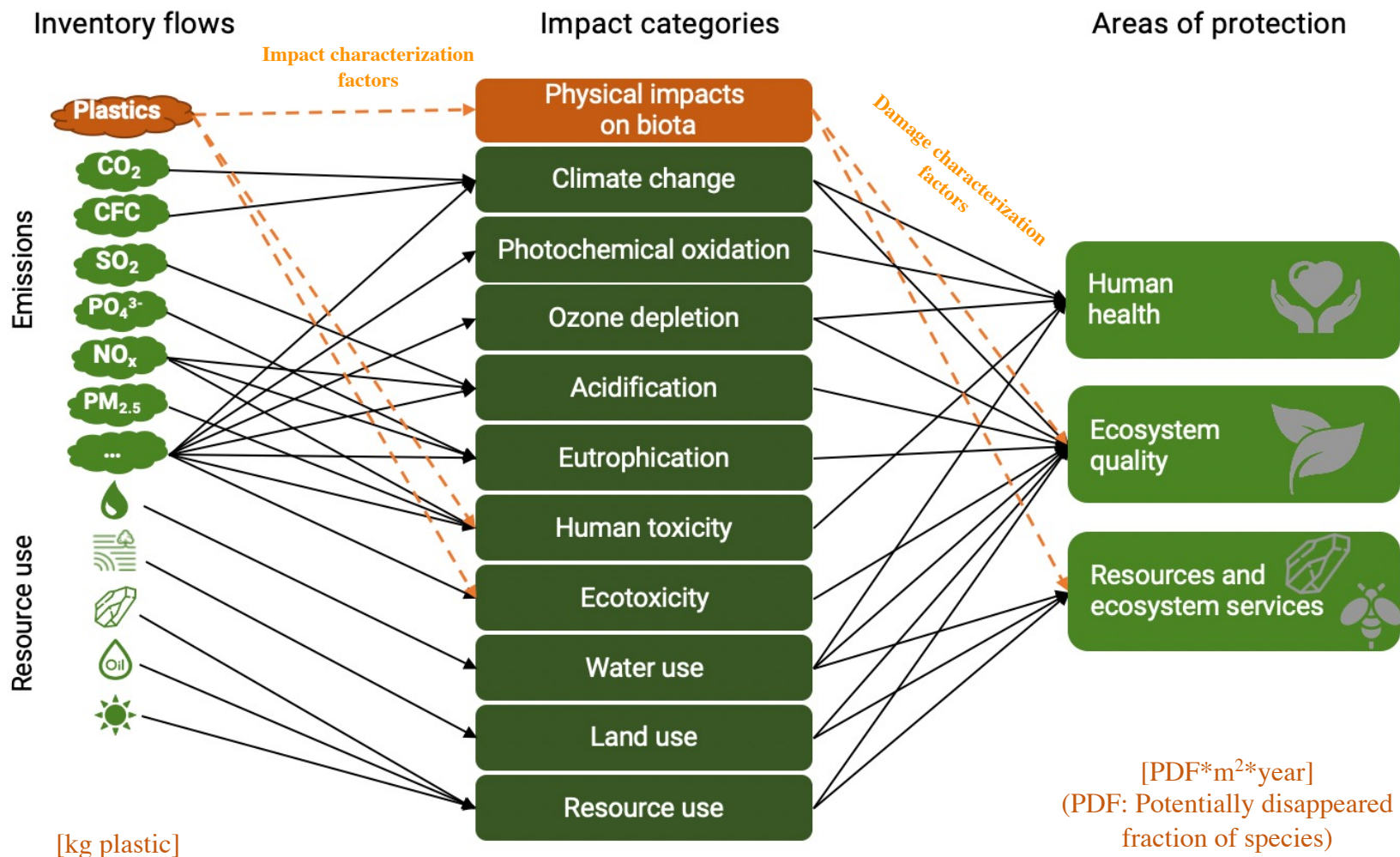


**Human health/
Santé humaine**
(DALY /Utilisation)



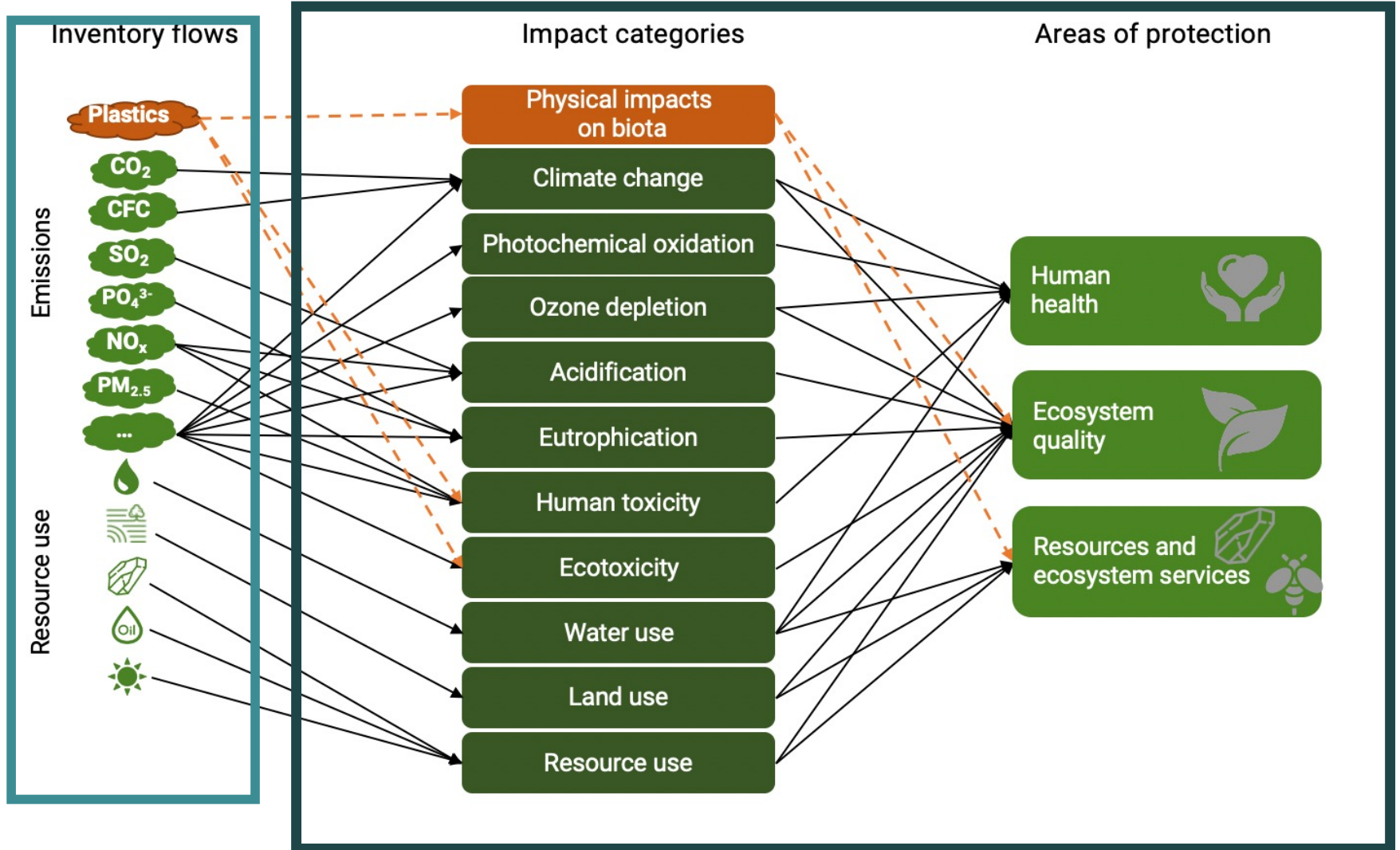
■ Production de l'assiette
 ■ Distribution
 ■ Lavage
 ■ Fin de vie
 ■ CO2 capté
 ◆ Score net

Life cycle assessment framework

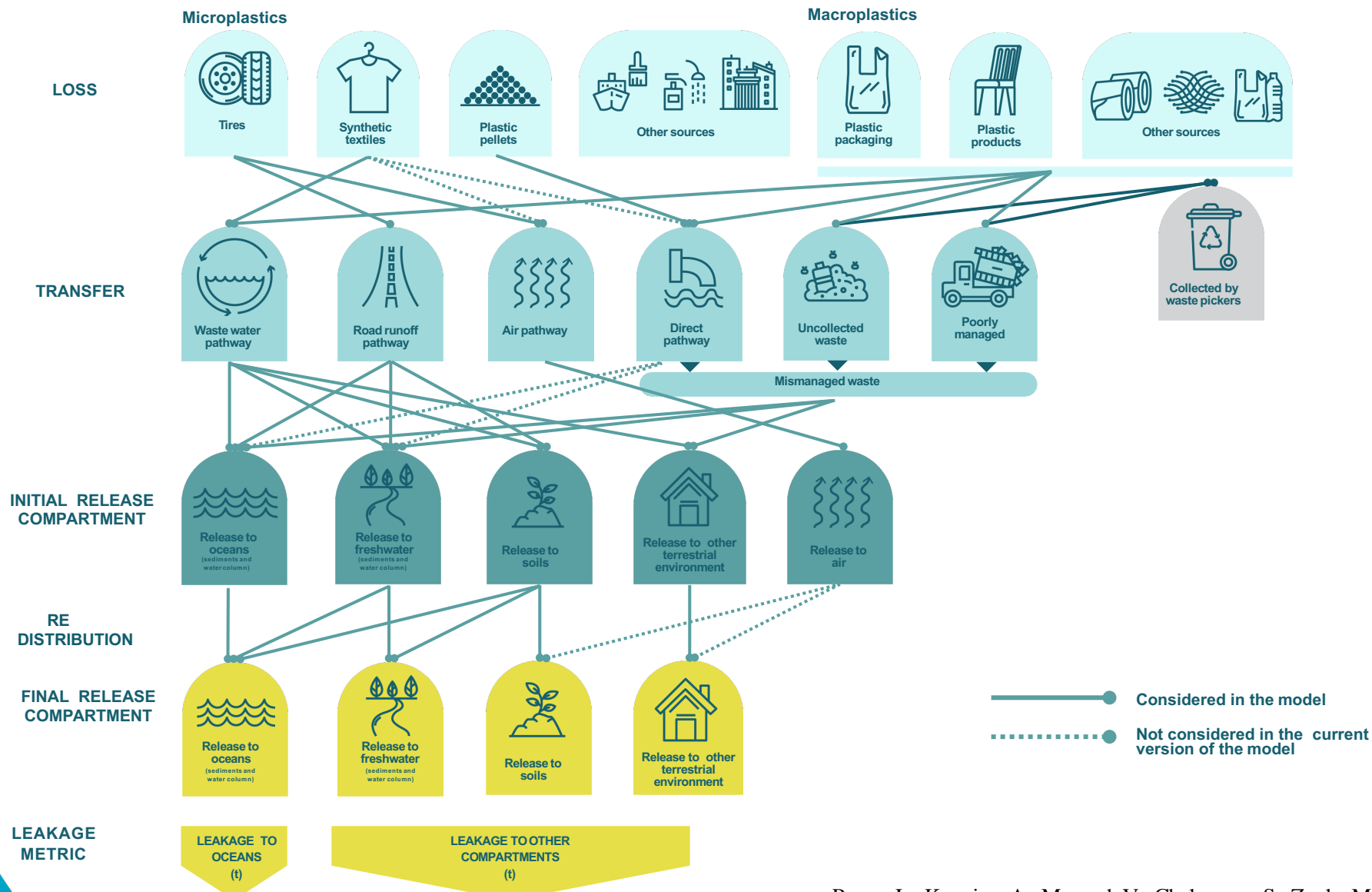


Life cycle inventory (LCI)

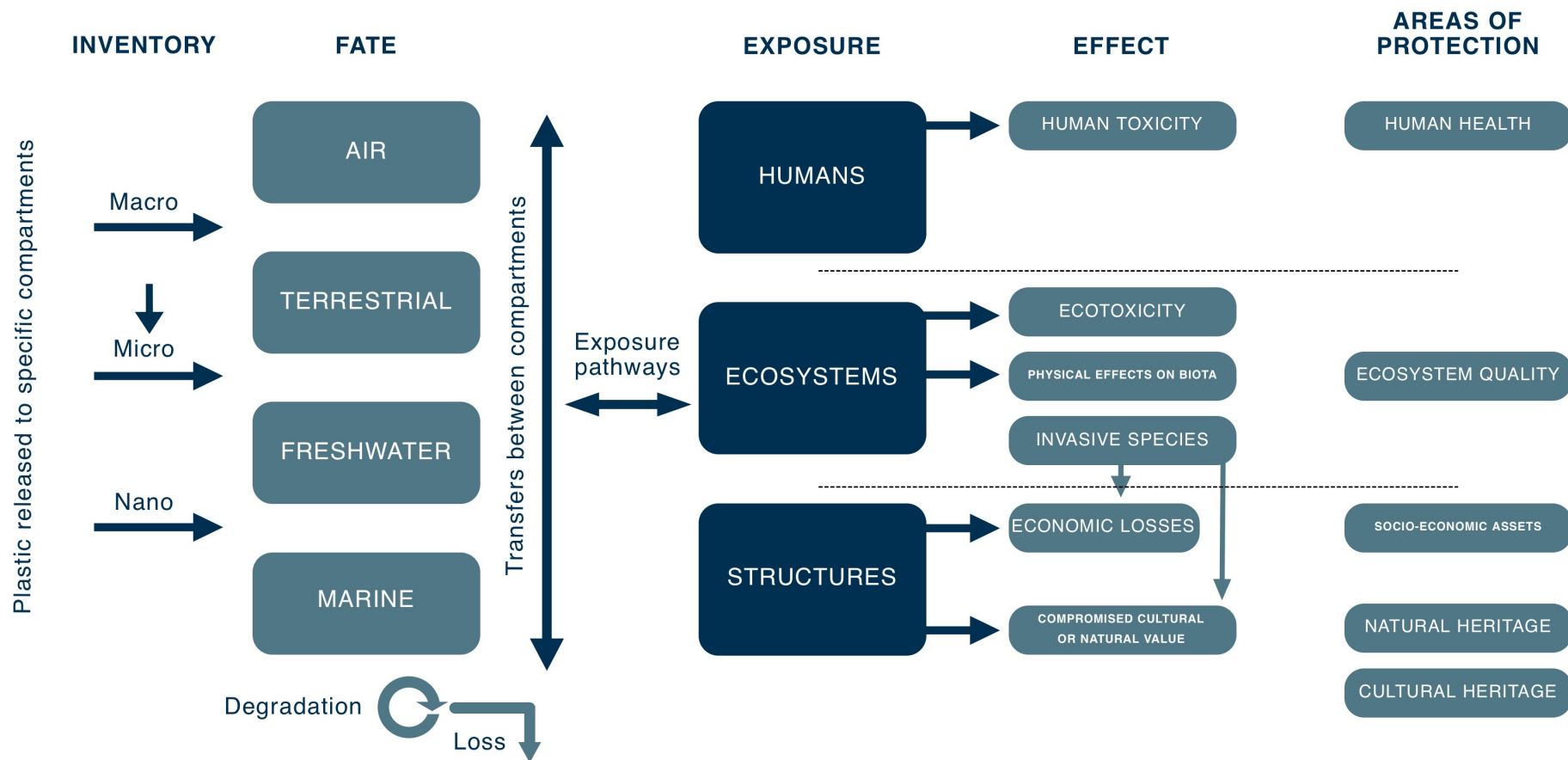
Life cycle impact assessment (LCIA)



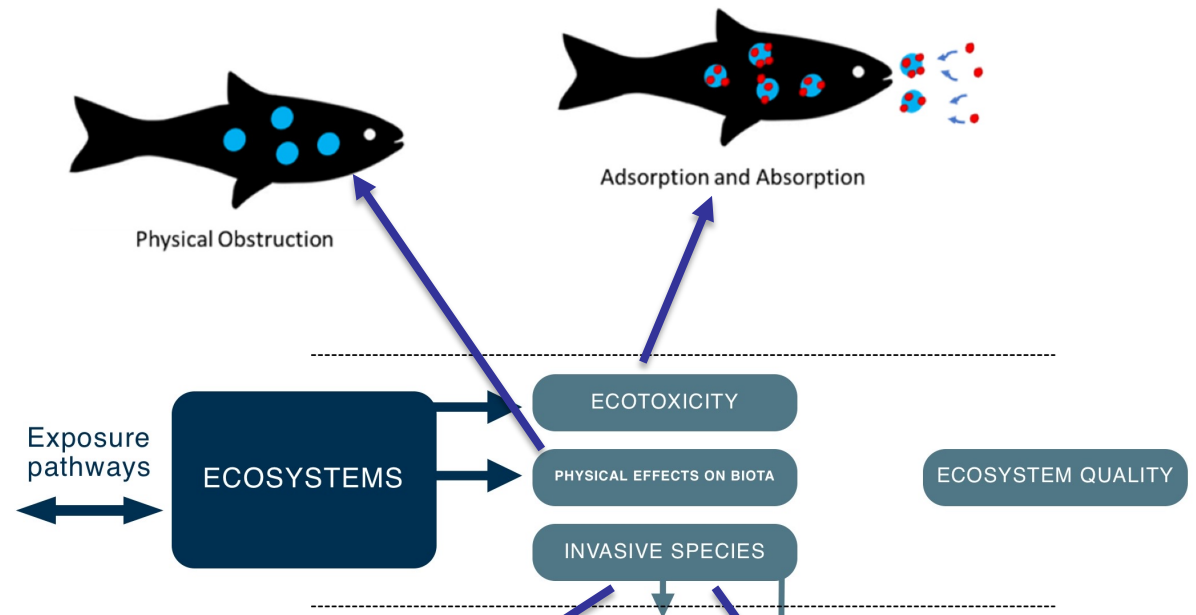
Life cycle inventory of plastic emissions – Plastic Leak Project (PLP)



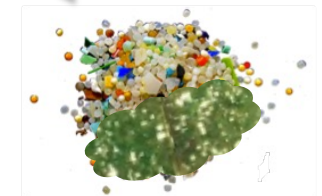
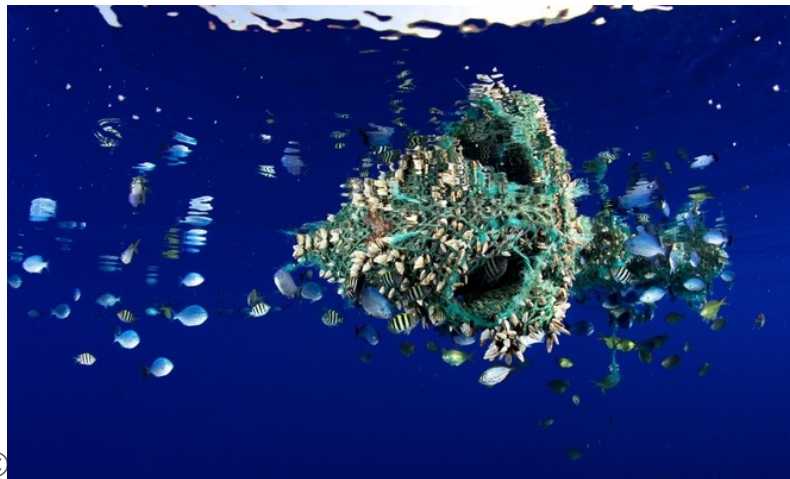
Life cycle impact assessment of plastic emissions - MarILCA



Area of protection: Ecosystem quality

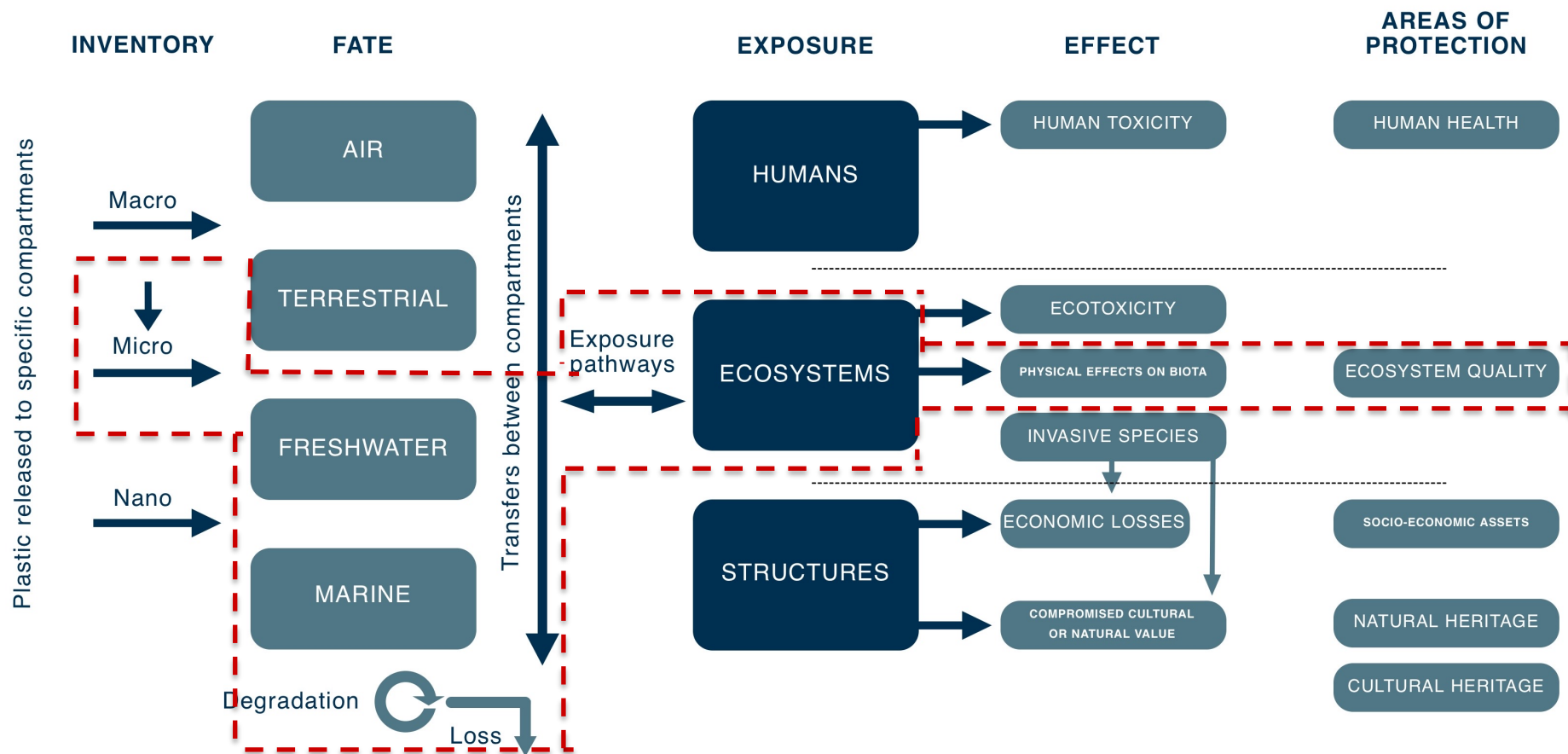


“Rafting”



Biofilm

Life cycle impact assessment of plastic emissions - MarILCA



Physical effects on biota: Characterization factors (CFs)

*Microplastic emission * CF = Damage on ecosystems quality*

[kg plastic]

[PDF*m²*year]

*CF = Fate factor * Exposure factor * Effect factor*

Distribution and
longevity of microplastics

Ingestion of
microplastics

Animal health issues,
reproductive impairment

Lavoie et al. (2021)
for aquatic ecosystems



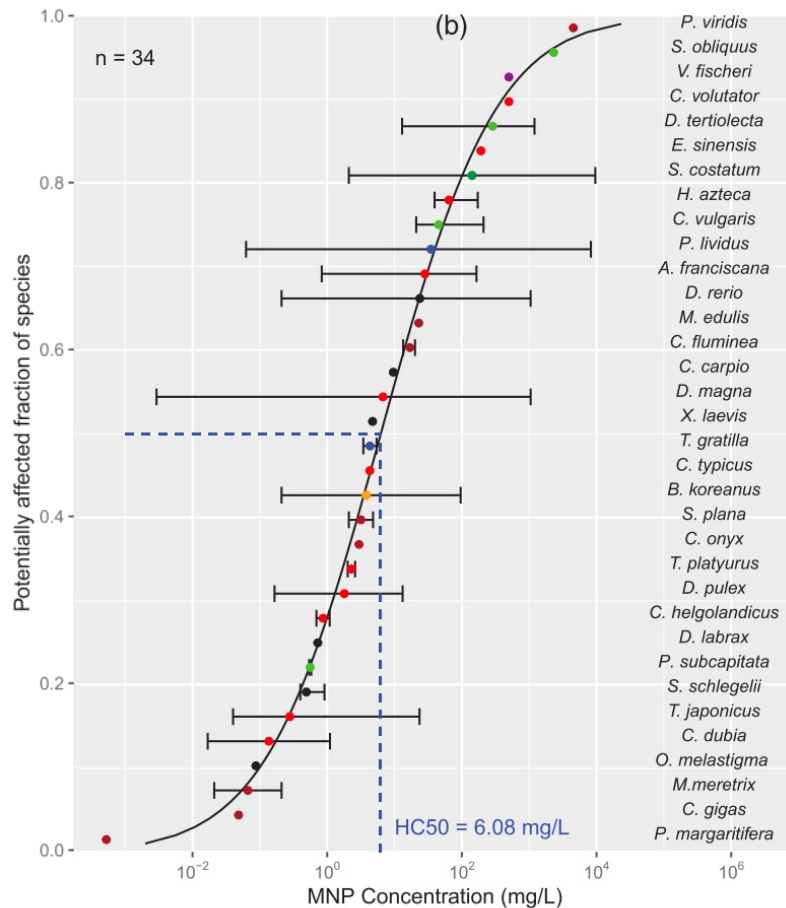
Physical effects on biota: Characterization factors (CFs)

$$CF = \text{Fate factor} * \text{Exposure factor} * \text{Effect factor}$$

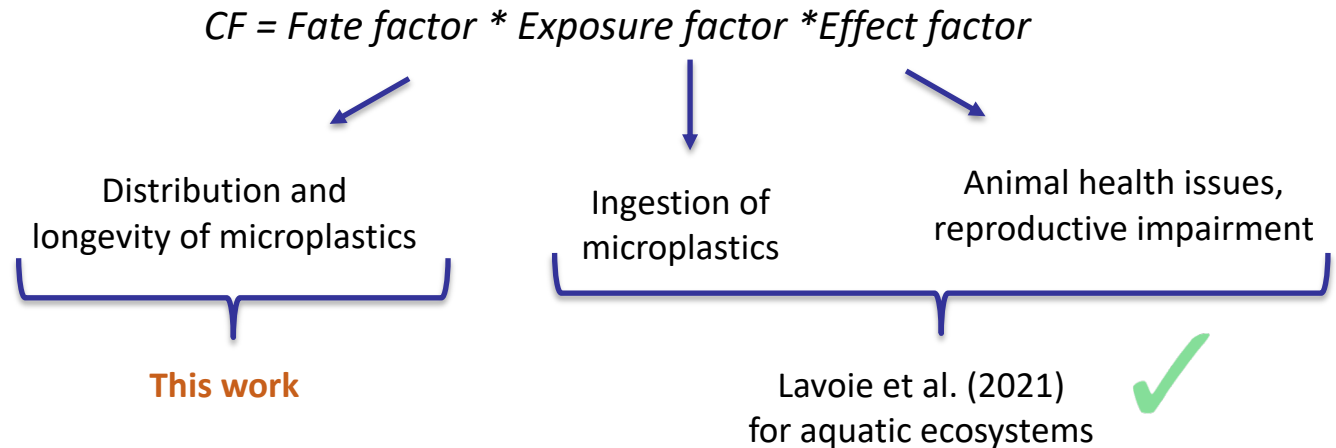
Ingestion of microplastics

Animal health issues, reproductive impairment

Lavoie et al. (2021) for aquatic ecosystems



Physical effects on biota: Characterization factors (CFs)

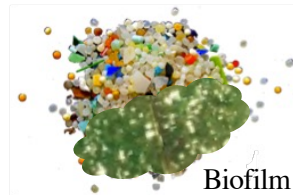


Preliminary marine fate modelling

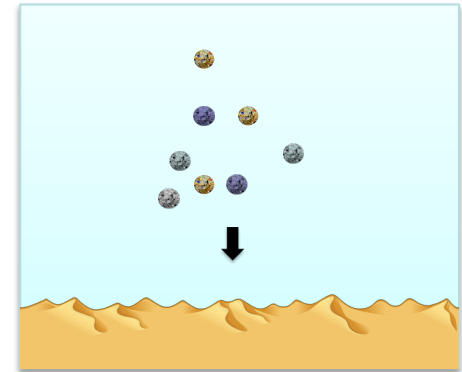
Fragmentation



Degradation



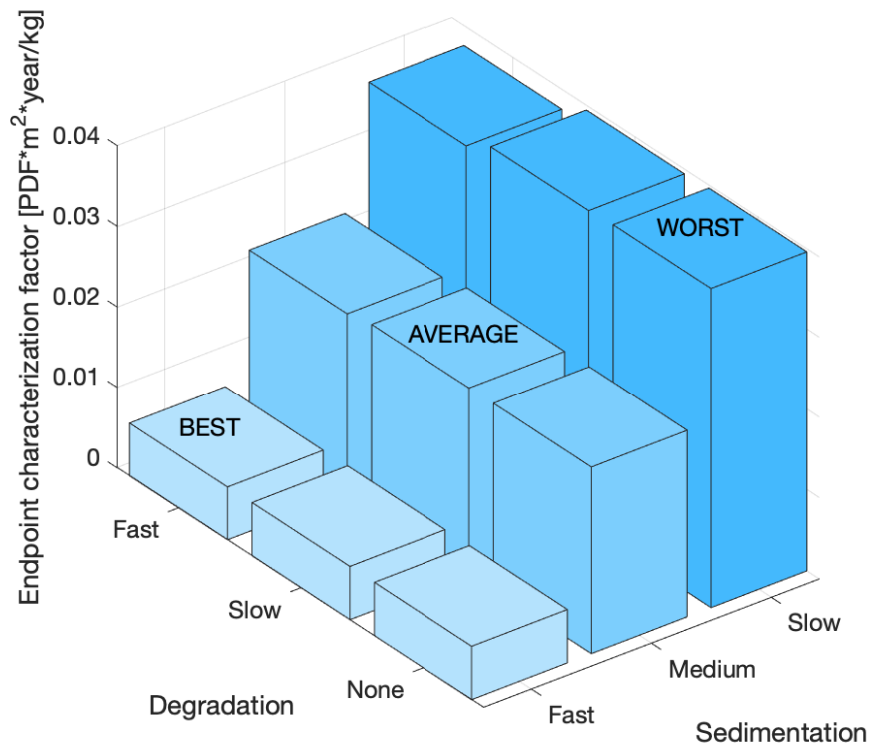
Sedimentation



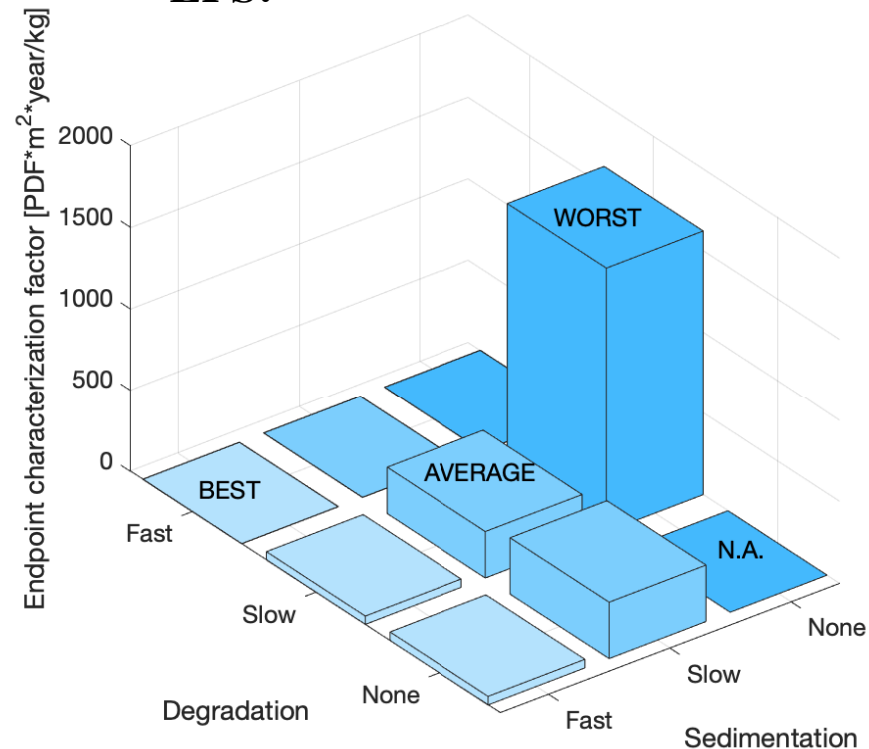
Scenarios: worst, average, best

Preliminary characterization factors

TRWP:



EPS:



LCA case study: To-go food containers

Functional unit: **“Using one container to carry a meal for one person in a food court in Montréal, Québec, Canada, in 2021 ”**

Single-use containers:

- Expanded polystyrene (Ontario, Canada)
- Bagasse (China)
- Wood pulp (Québec, Canada)



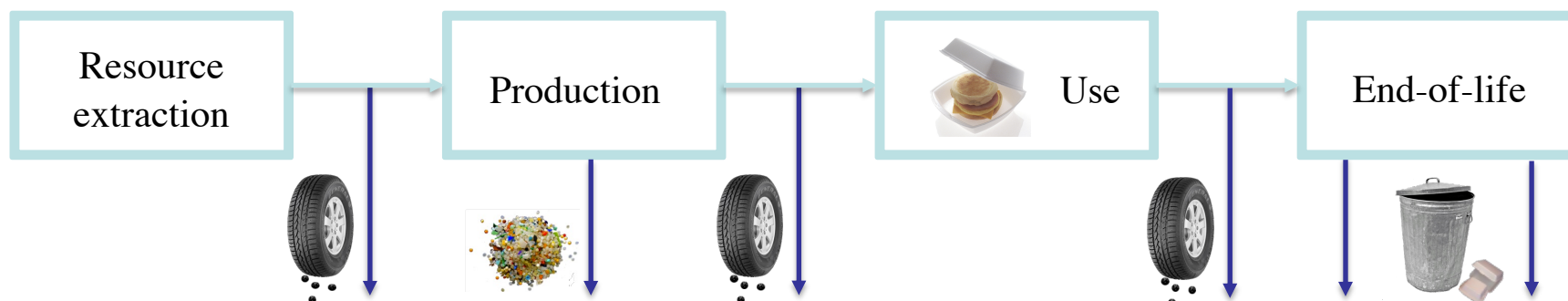
Reusable plate:

- Ceramic (China)

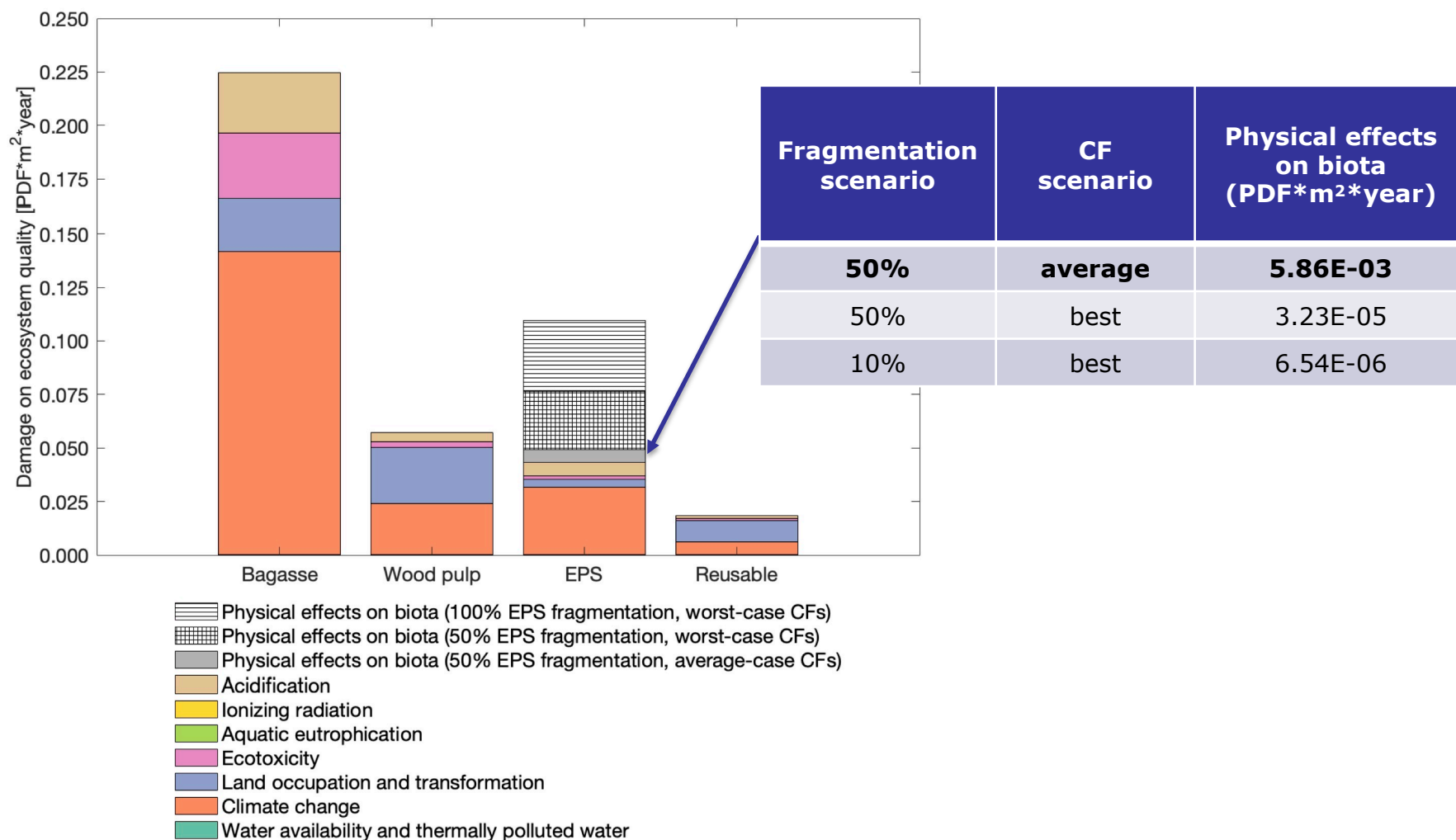


Plastic inventory (Plastic Leak Project guidelines)

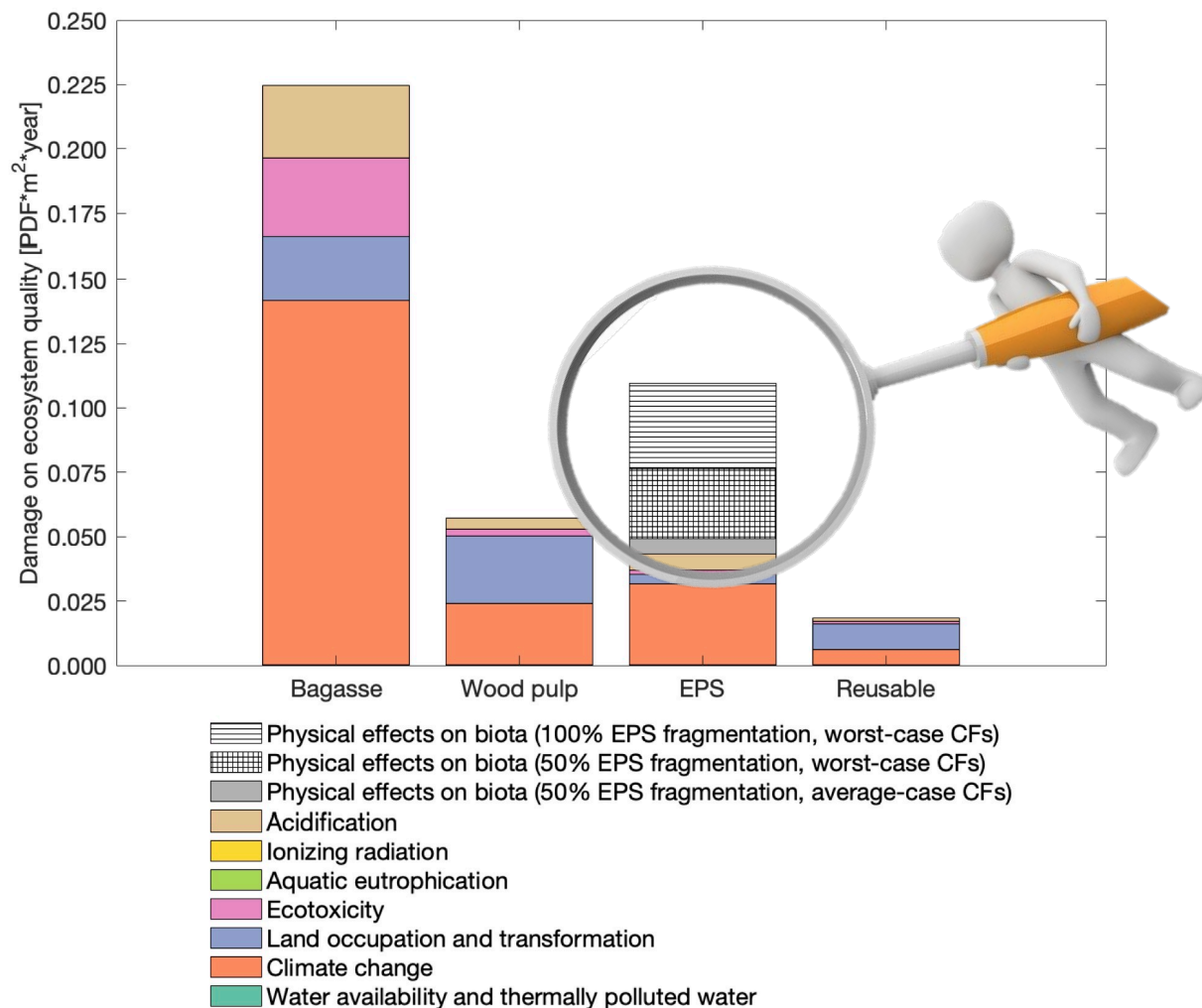
Process	Production (PS pellet loss)	Transportation (TRWP)	End-of-life (EPS in landfill)	End-of-life (EPS littering)
Unit	kg microplastic emitted/kg produced	kg emitted/(kg product*km)	kg macroplastic emitted/kg waste	kg macroplastic emitted/kg waste
Leakage	0.000012	5.17E-10	0.00245	0.005



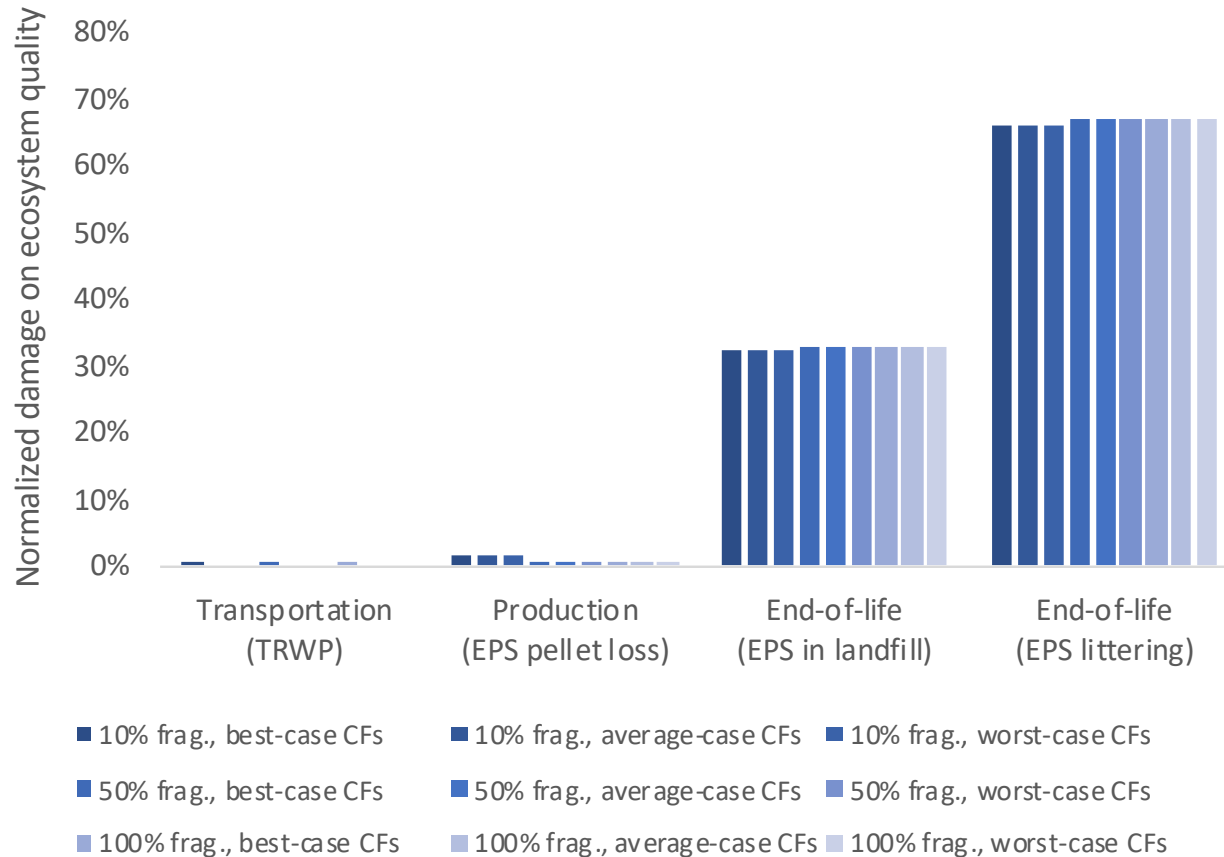
Ecosystem quality results



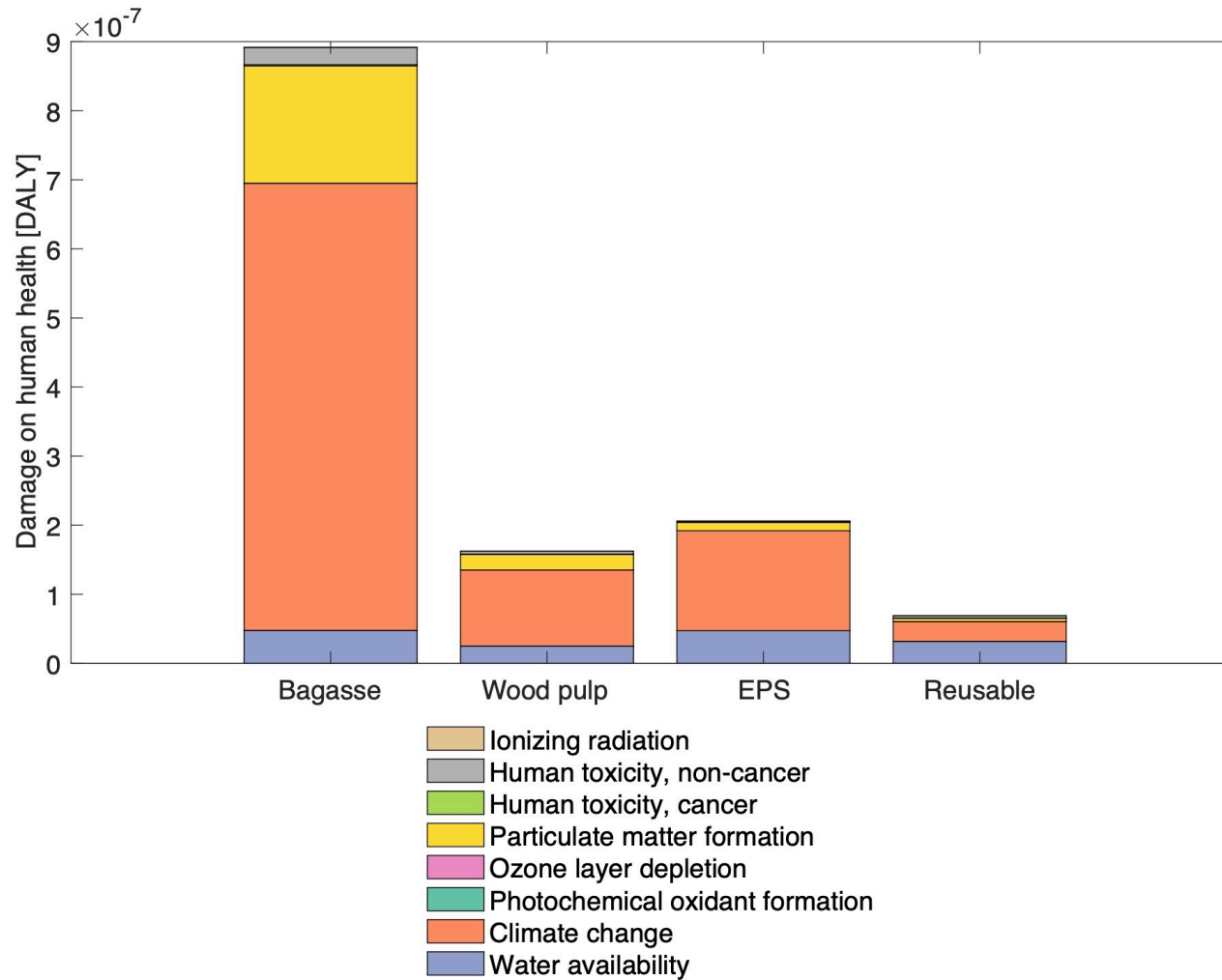
Ecosystem quality results



Physical effects on biota by life cycle stage (EPS container)



Human health results



Conclusions

Methodology:

- Detailed modelling of different types of microplastics needed to reduce uncertainty
- Research needed for other environmental compartments (freshwater, soil, air) and other impact categories (invasive species, ecotoxicity,...)

Case study:

- A compostable alternative may not always have lower environmental impacts



Impacts



THANKS TO CENTREAU & OUR DEDICATED PARTNERS

QUESTIONS?



LVMH



RICHEMONT

