



Microplastic in River Taff

Caveats of microplastic sampling

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Sustainable Plastics DTH, funded by EPSRC

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Why rivers?

Major pathway from land to sea.

Important ecosystems to protect.



Potential sources:

Point sources – WWTPs, CSOs

Diffuse sources – atmospheric deposition and surface run-off of urban dust, agricultural sludge, tyre wear particles etc.

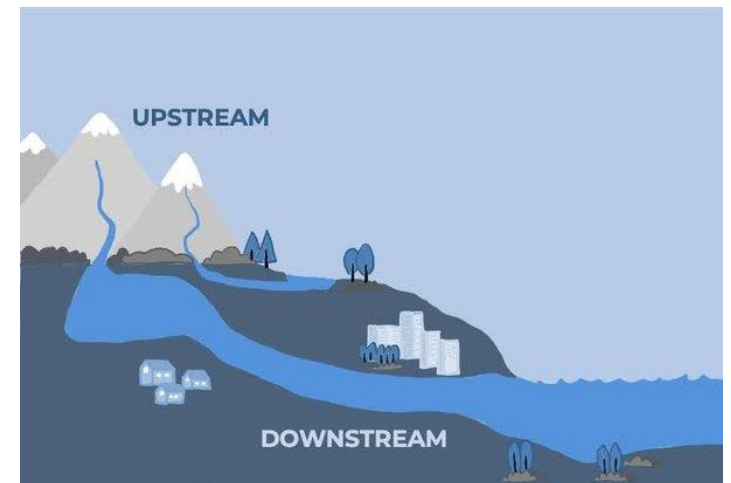
Spatial trends

Microplastic loads **increase** towards **urbanised** areas:

- Higher population density & economic development
- Greater coverage of non-permeable surfaces
- Increased wastewater & industry

Microplastic loads **increase** from **upstream** to **downstream**:

- Accumulation of particles
- More urbanised downstream

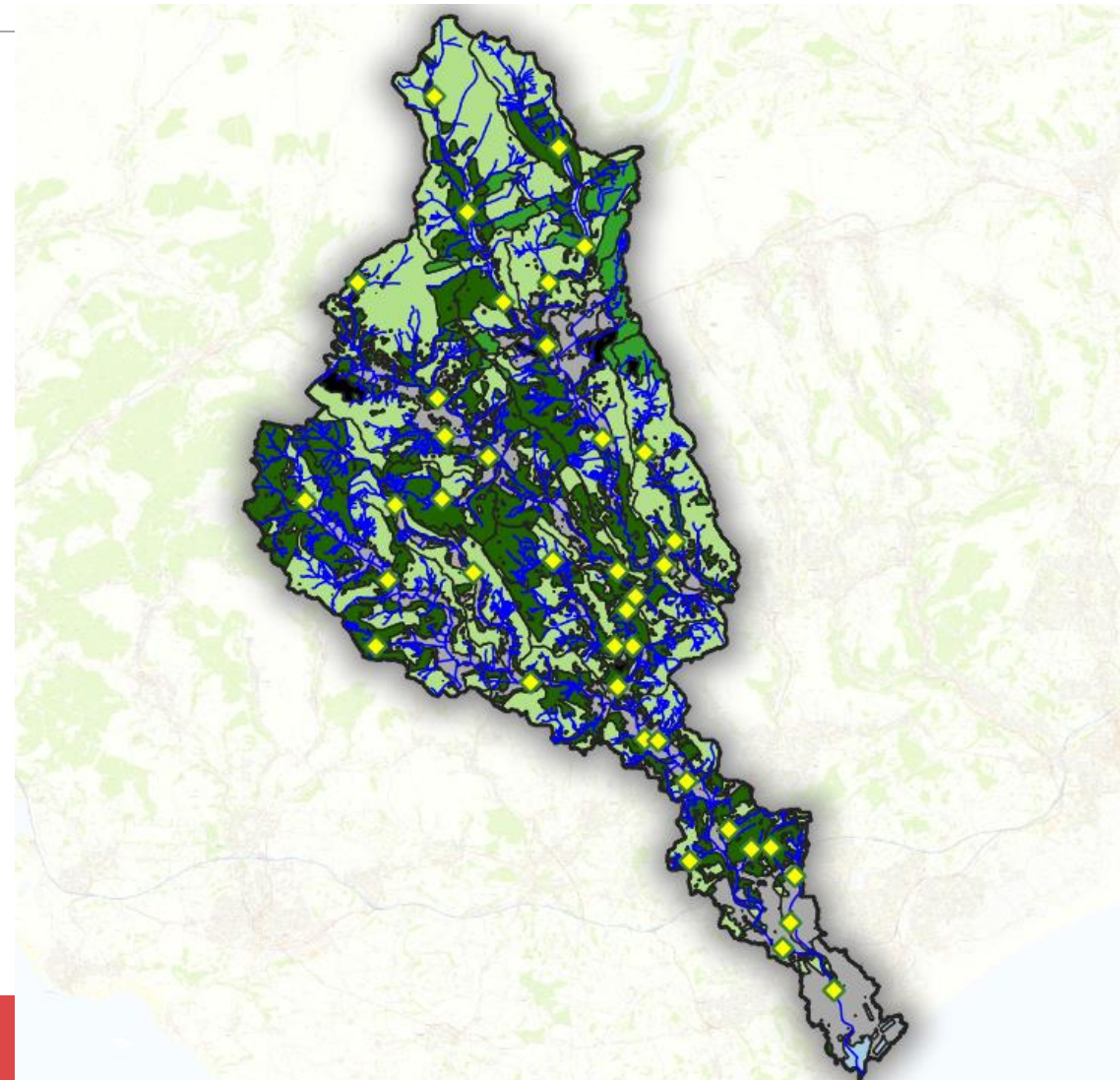
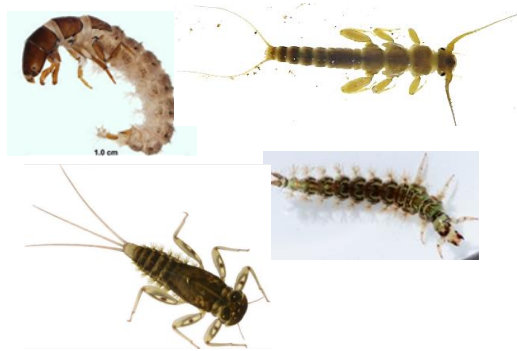


River Taff

Spatial assessment of microplastics across
River Taff freshwater catchment.

38 sites

Sediment & aquatic insects



Results

Patchy distribution – no variation with land use

Insects - **5%** contaminated across **50% of sites**

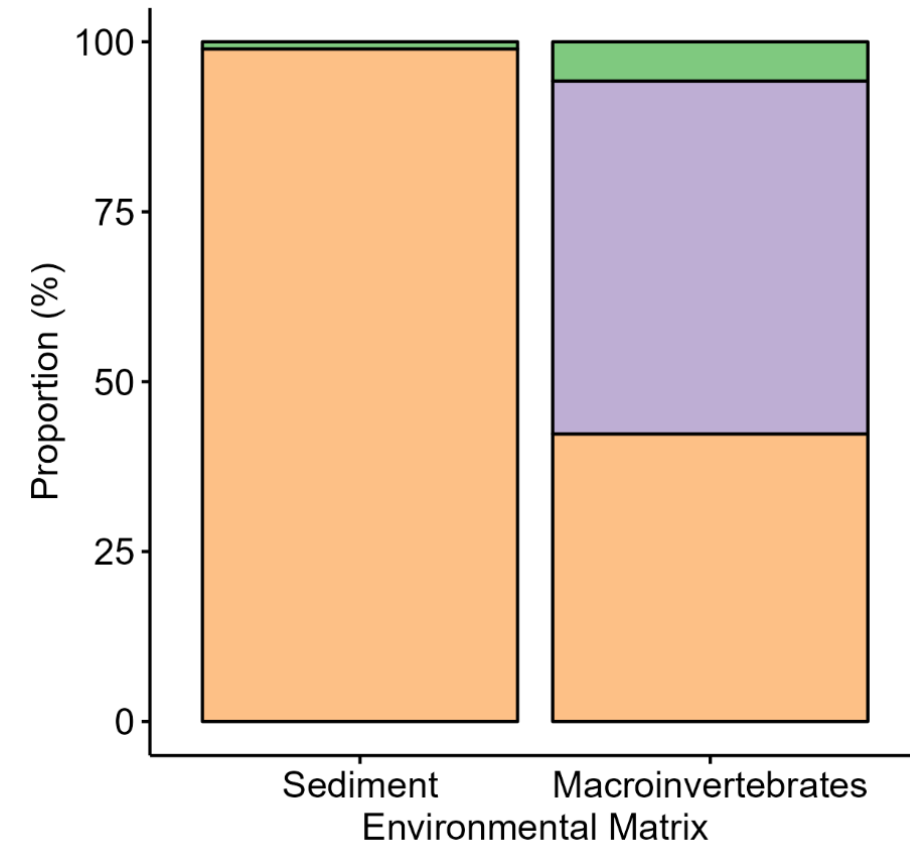
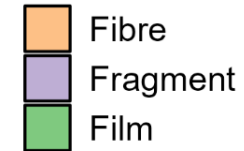
- 0.5 – 1.6 particles/individual

Sediment – **35%** contaminated across **70% of sites**

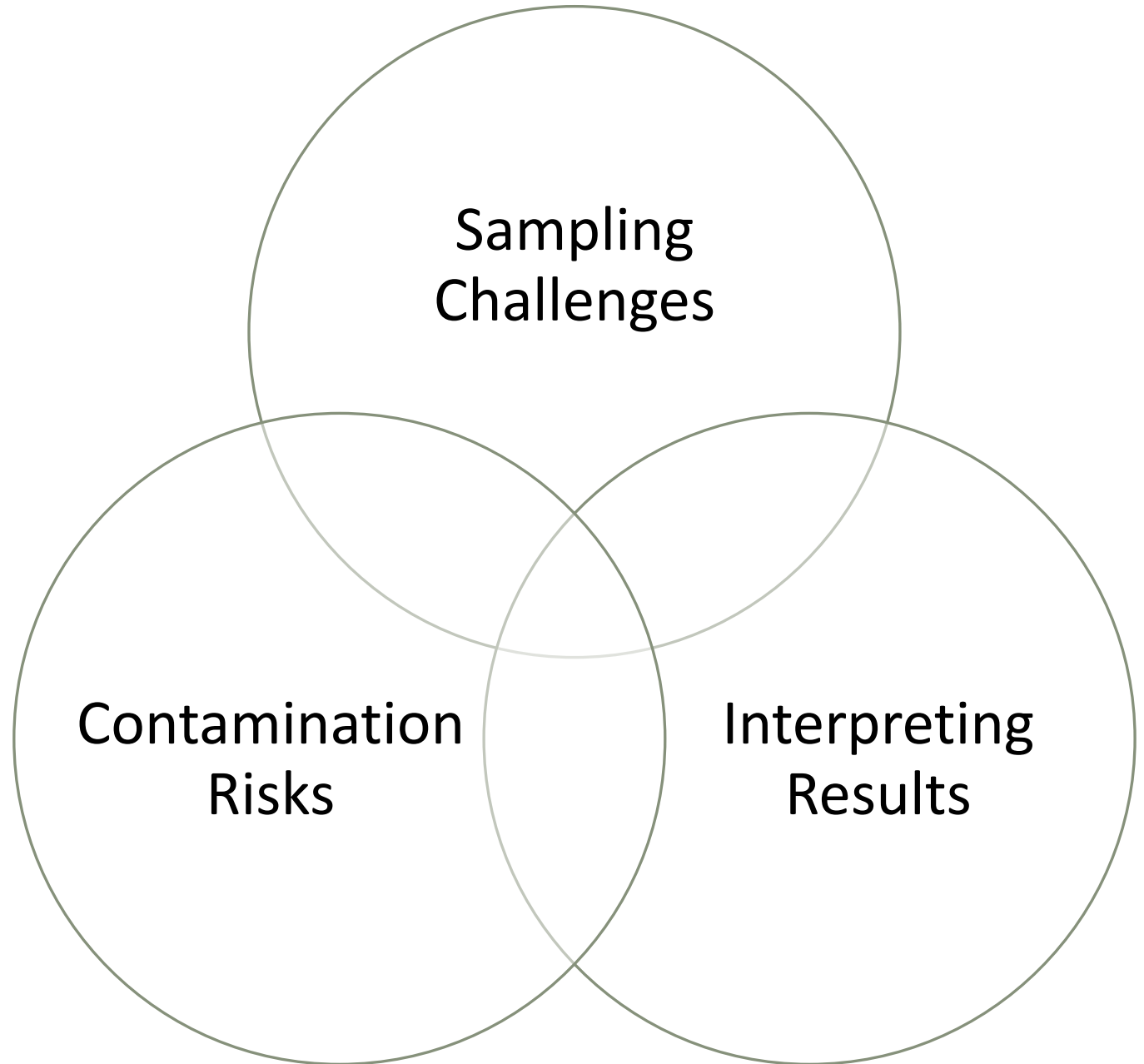
- 73 - 594 particles/kg dw

High amounts of **cellulose, nylon, polyethylene, cellophane** – clothing fibres.

Shape



Caveats of microplastic sampling



Spatial Variation:

Pollution levels vary across different spatial scales.

Temporal Variation:

Microplastic levels can fluctuate with the seasons, rainfall, and river flow.

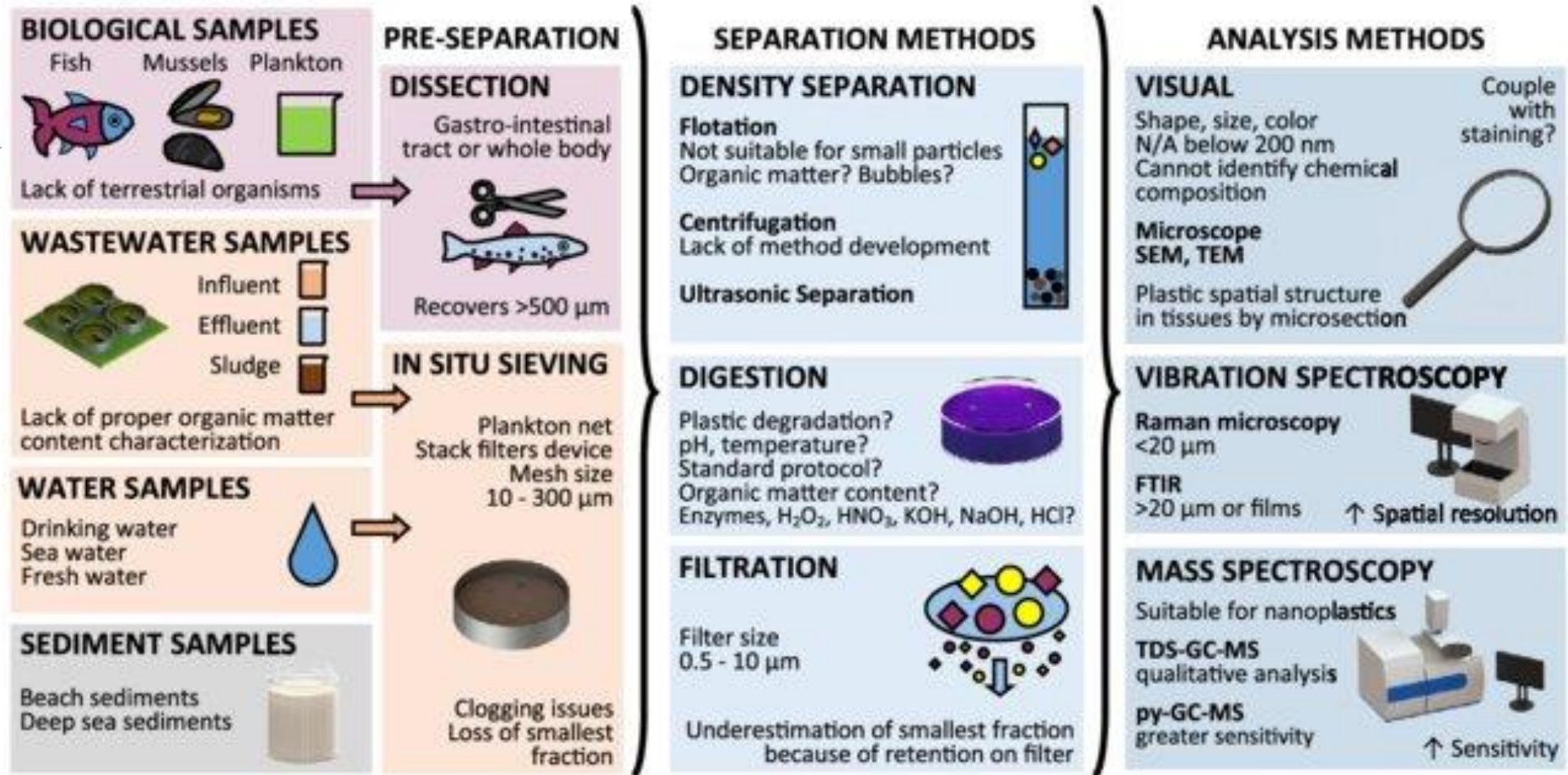
Sampling Bias:

Different studies use different methods, making comparisons difficult.



Sampling Challenges

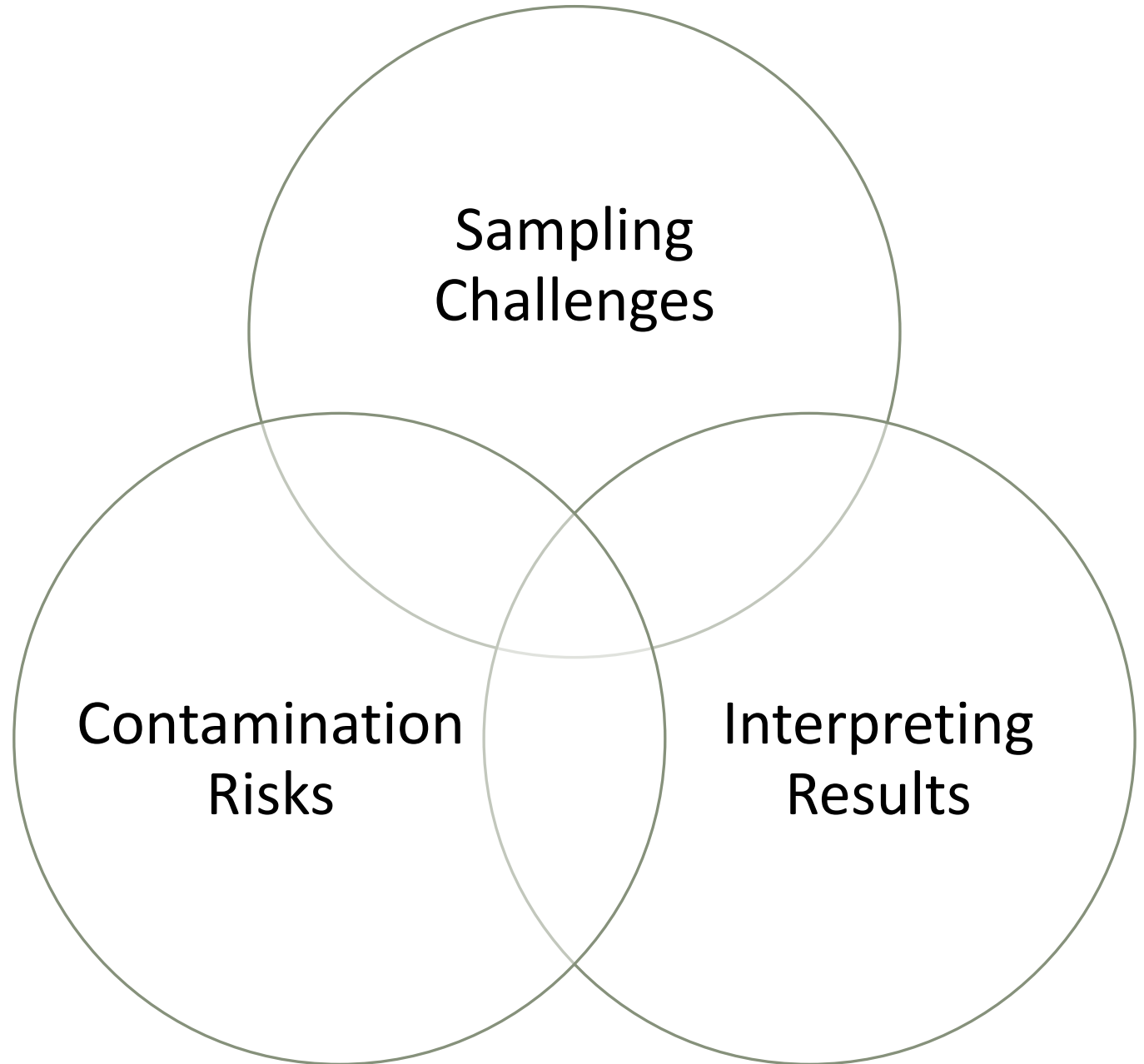
Sampling bias



SPIKE CONTROLS — accurate recovery? effect of plastic size, shape, composition on recovery?

BLANK CONTROLS — background level and contamination? False positives from natural organic particles or dyes?

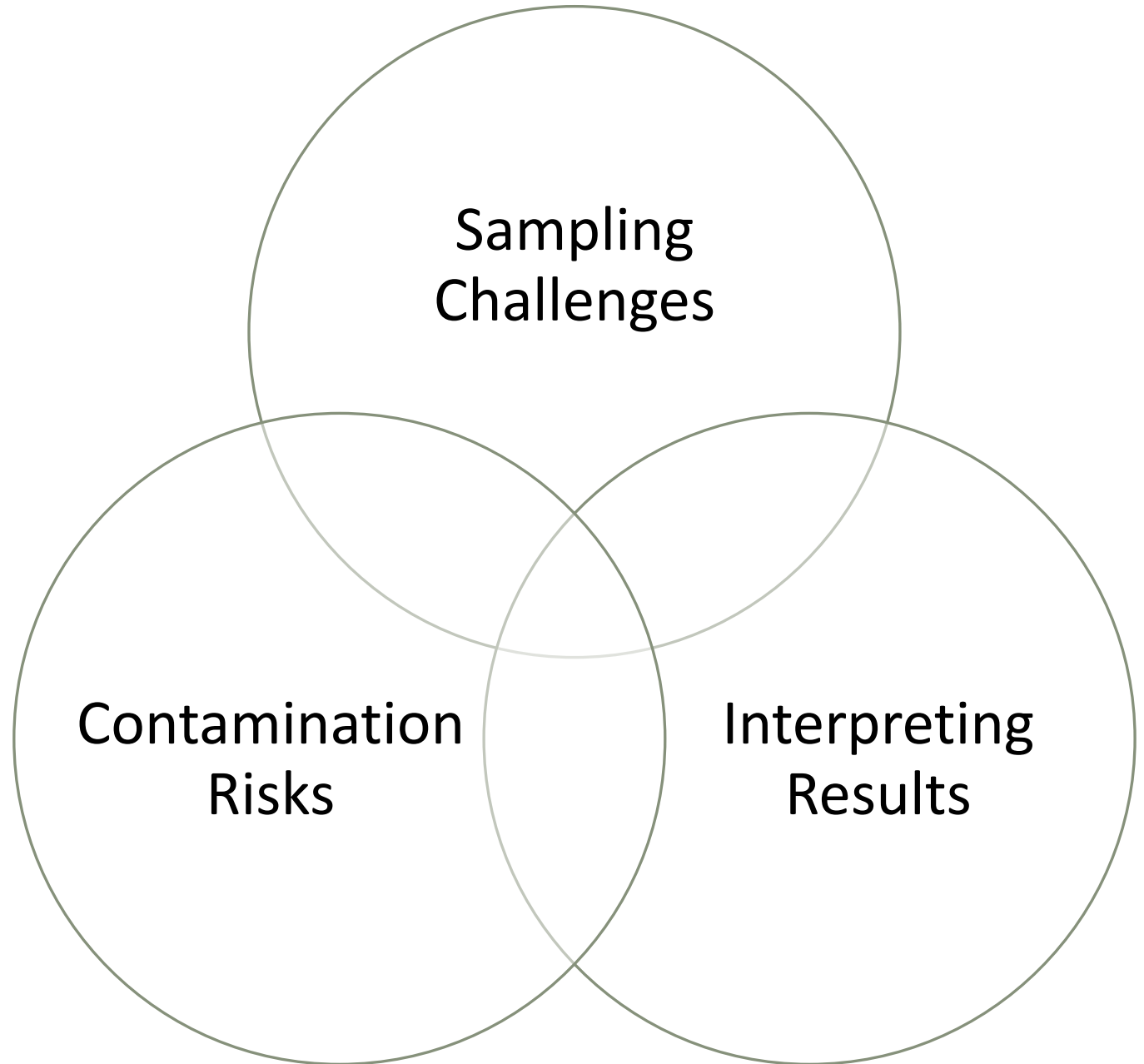
Caveats of microplastic sampling



Airborne fibres, clothing, or lab equipment can introduce microplastics, complicating results.

Contamination Risks

Caveats of microplastic sampling



Distinguishing natural material from synthetic microplastics can be tricky, leading to potential misclassification.

Interpreting Results

Thank you for listening.

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