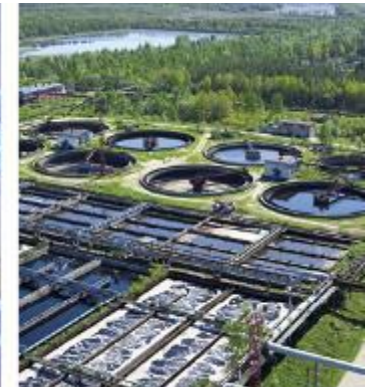
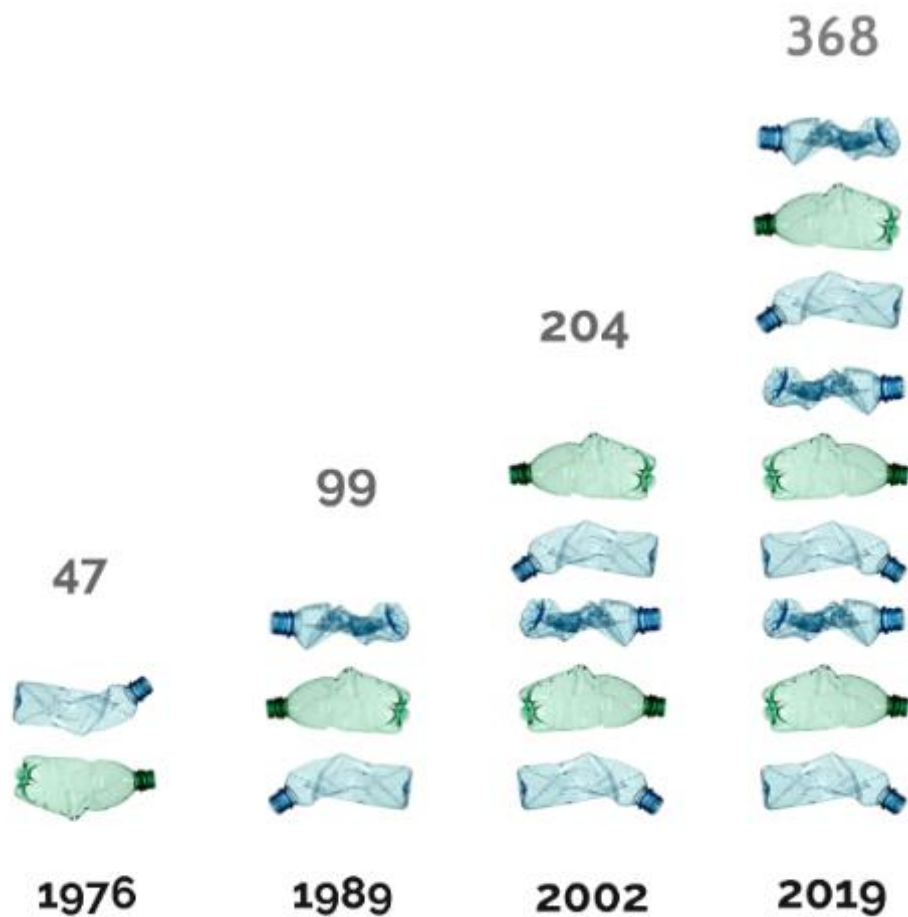


Microplastics in wastewater treatment plants

Gábor Bordós
project manager



Global plastic pollution (Mtons)



Benefit and risk...



MPs in the environment

< 5mm

Occurrence

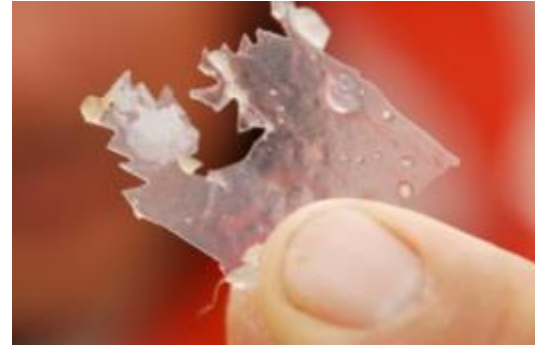
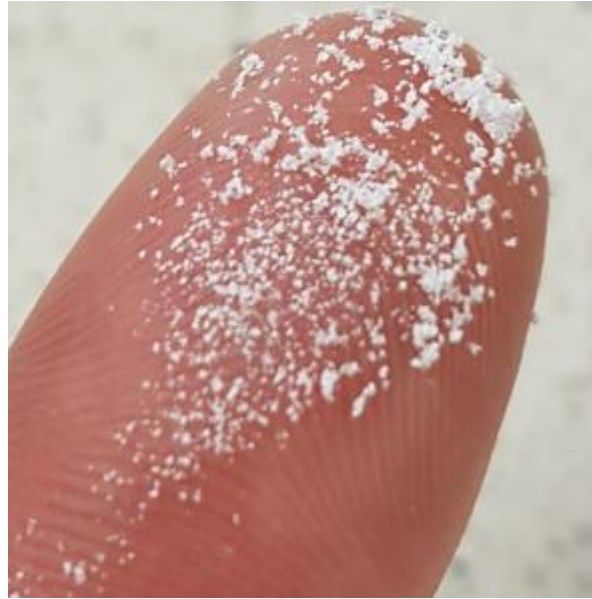
water, sediment, biota

Effects

intake to GI tract and tissues

pollutant transport

Lack of standard methods



Drinking Water Directive (EU 2020/2184)

- emerging chemicals → **MPs**, pharma residues, EDCs
- implementation of watchlist
- BUT! → first methods should be standardised until 12.01.2024.
- report on human health risks until 12.01.2029.

Project background

Action 1: HAZARDOUS & EMERGING SUBSTANCES: Promote monitoring, prevention and reduction of water pollution deriving from hazardous and emerging substances (EU priority substances and watch list candidates as well as Danube basin specific pollutants candidates and others e.g. **microplastics**-plastics, pharmaceuticals, PFOS)



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OF HUNGARY

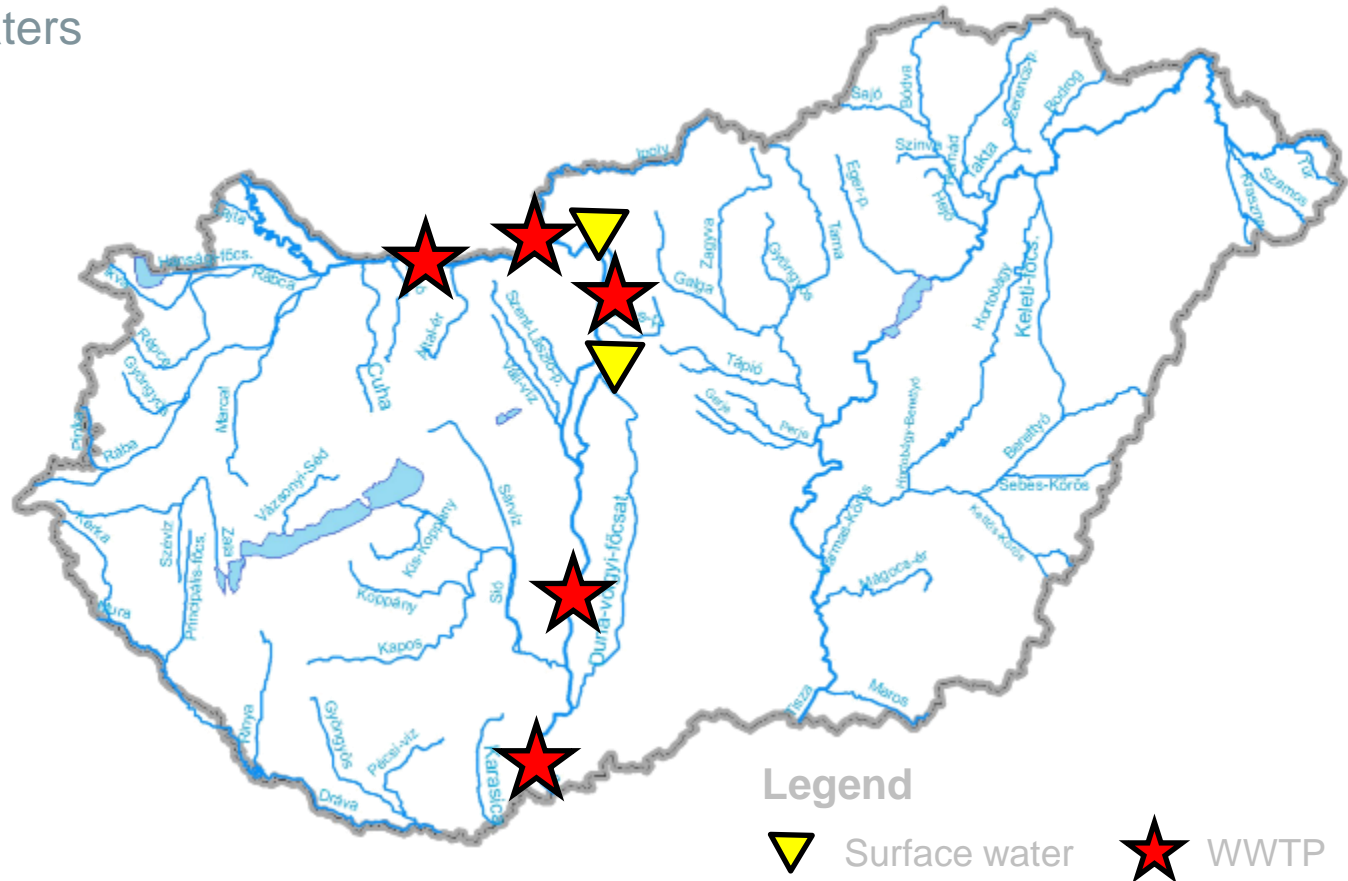
WWTP analysis

Importance of measurements

- Suspected sources for surface waters
- No previous data for Hungary

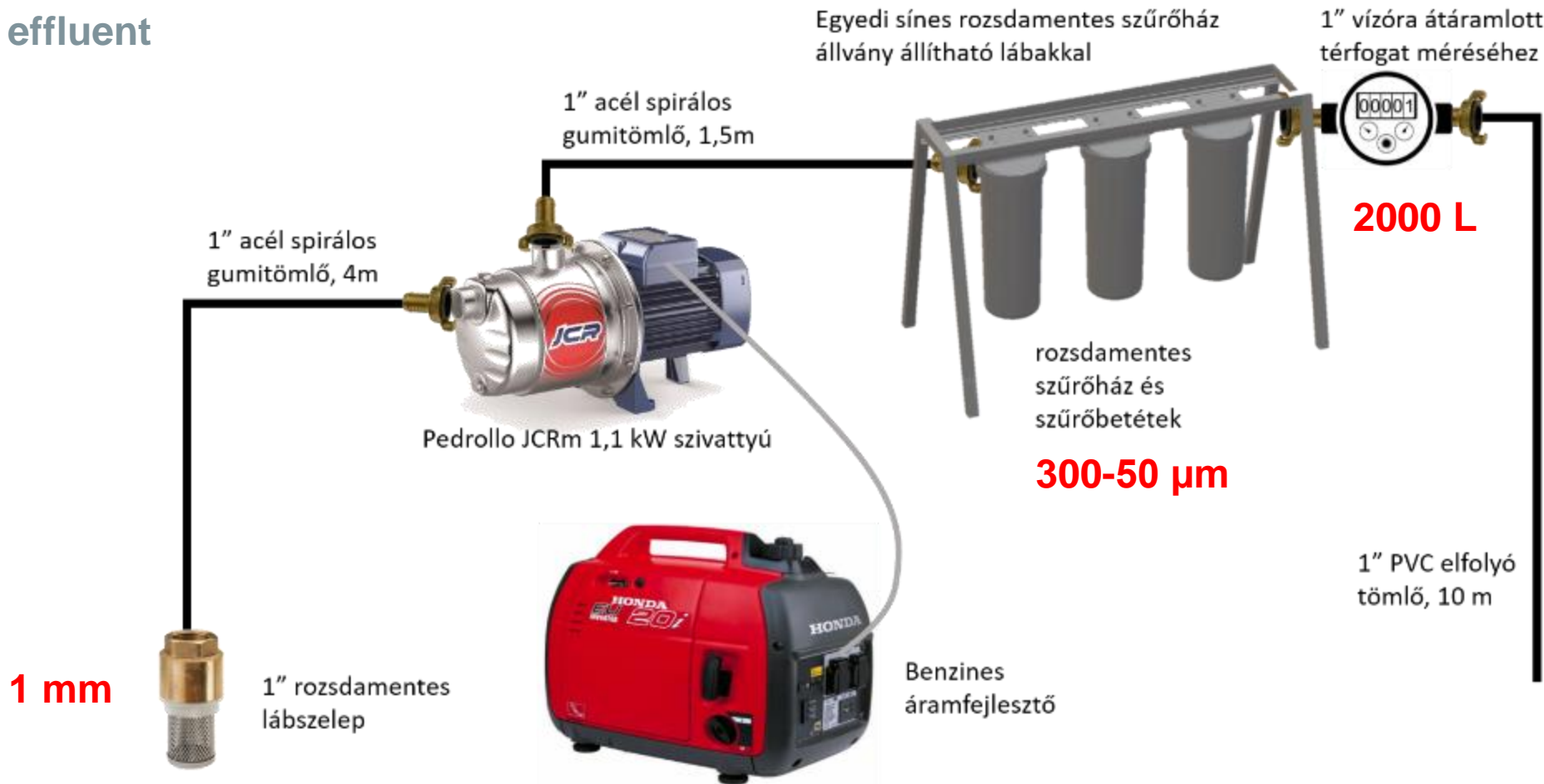
Methodology

- 5 WWTPs (small, medium, large)
- influent, effluent, sludge
- surface water sampling
- 2-2 samplings (min. 14 day)
- sampling + sample preparation
- FTIR microscopy



Sampling

Treated effluent



Preparation

- density separation
- oxidation
- filtration

Analysis

- Thermo Nicolet in10MX
- linear array detektor, 25 μm pixel
- transmission
- 1 filter is 8-10 hours, 2 GB data



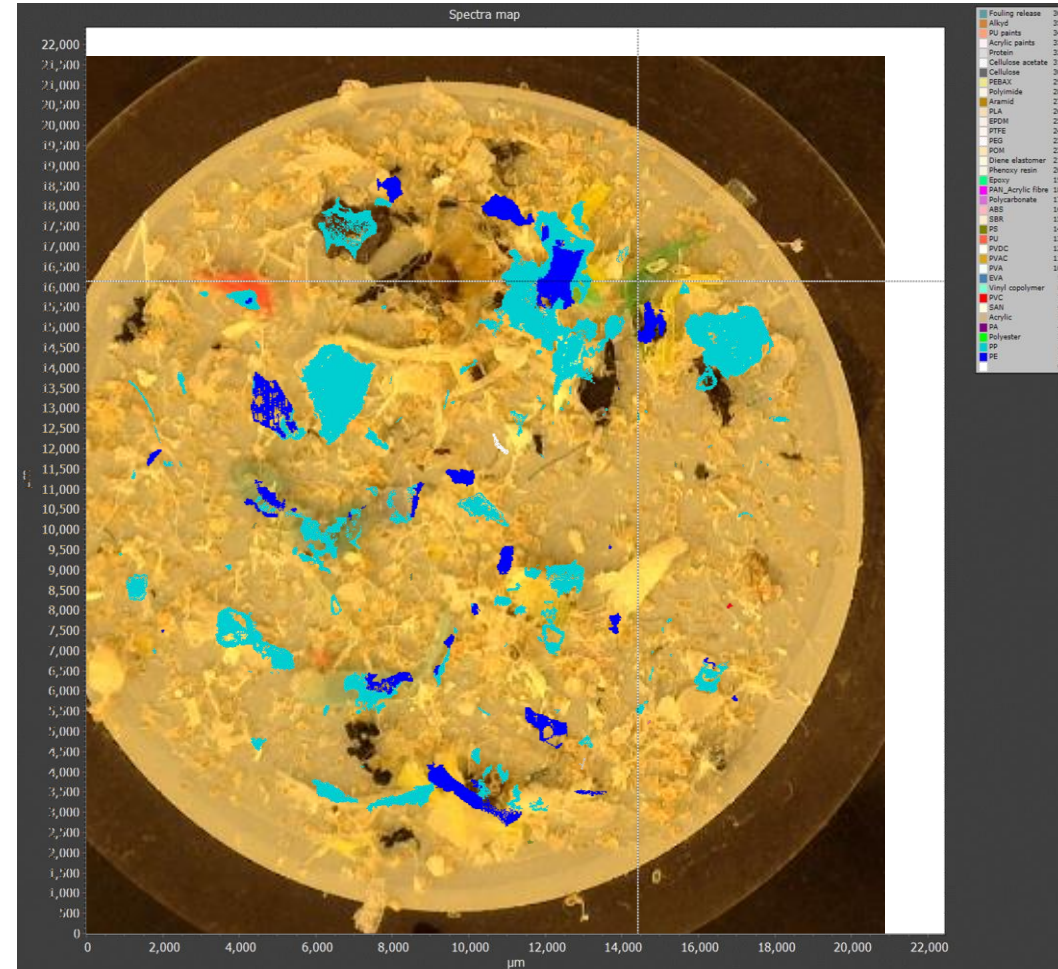
Preparation and analysis

Preparation

- density separation
- oxidation
- filtration

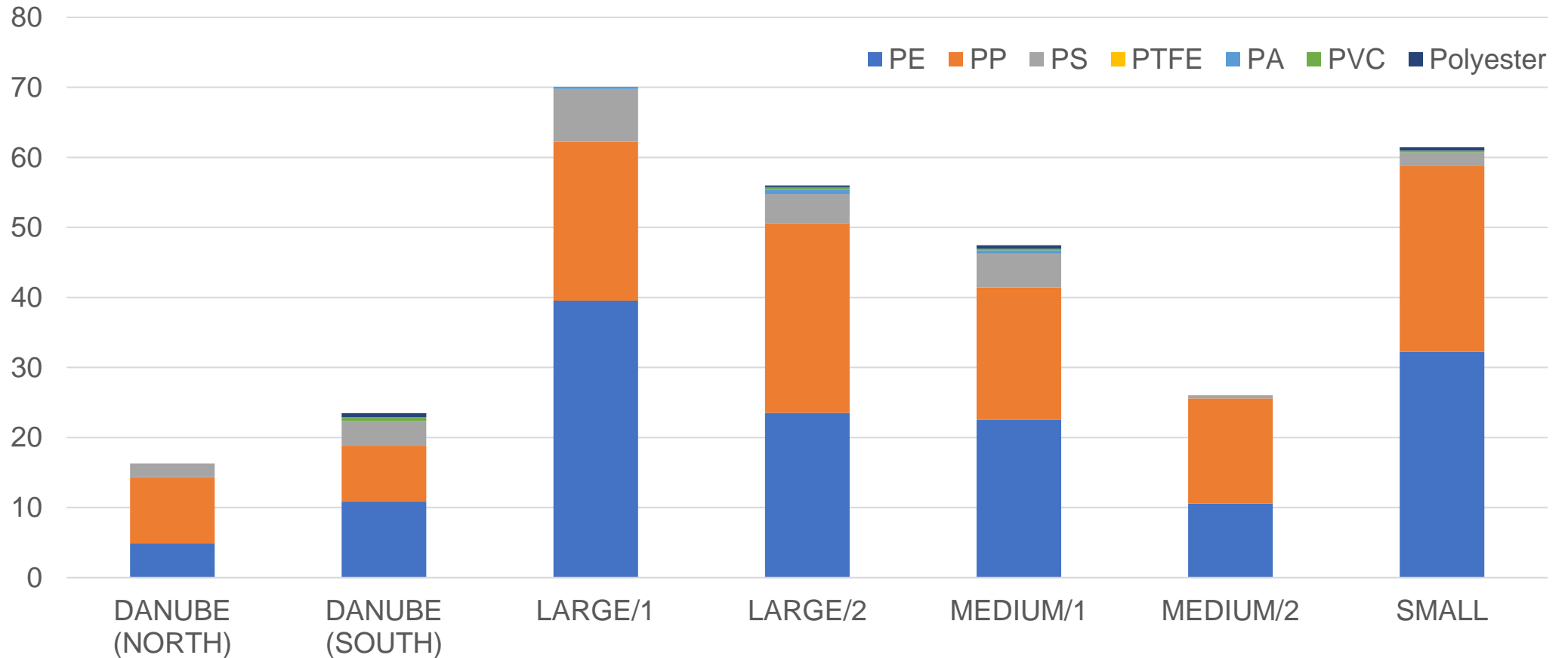
Analysis

- Thermo Nicolet in10MX
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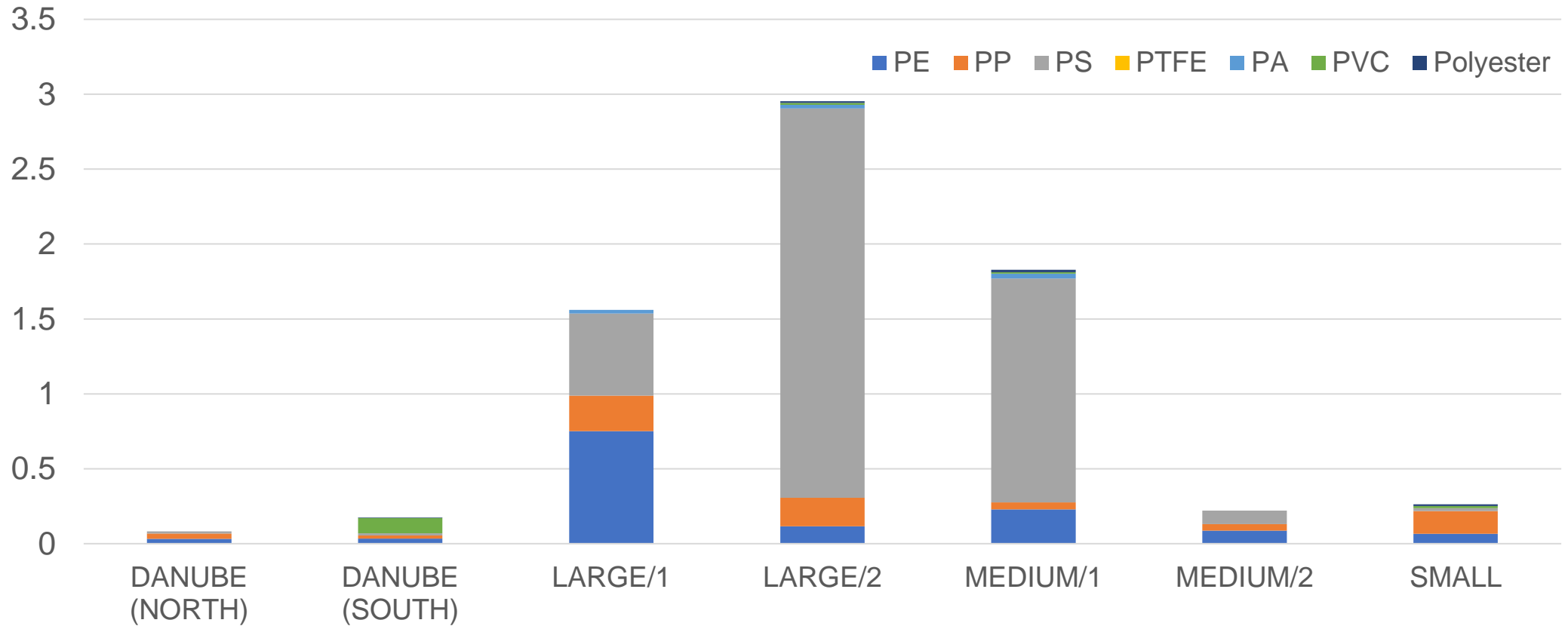
Results – particle numbers

Average MP concentration (particle/m³)



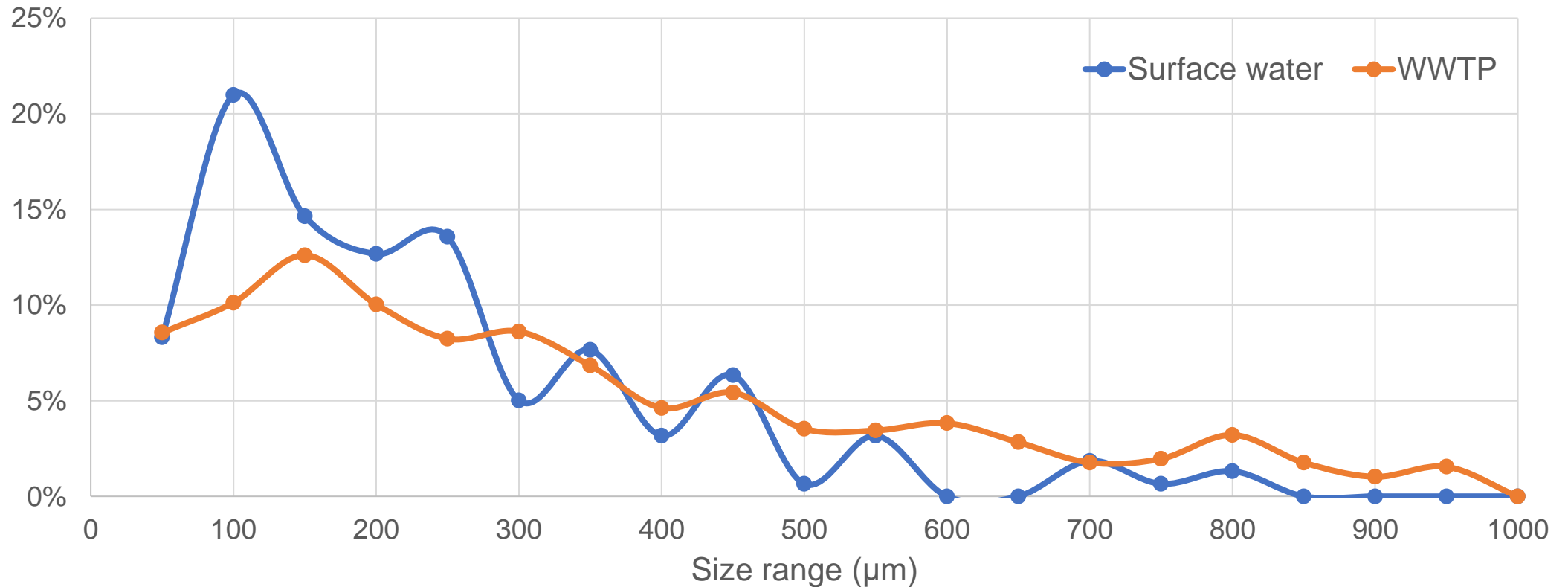
Results – average surface area

Average surface area (mm²) / particle



Results – particle size range

Share of particles in different size ranges compared to the whole particle content (average per sample type)



Experiences, recommendations

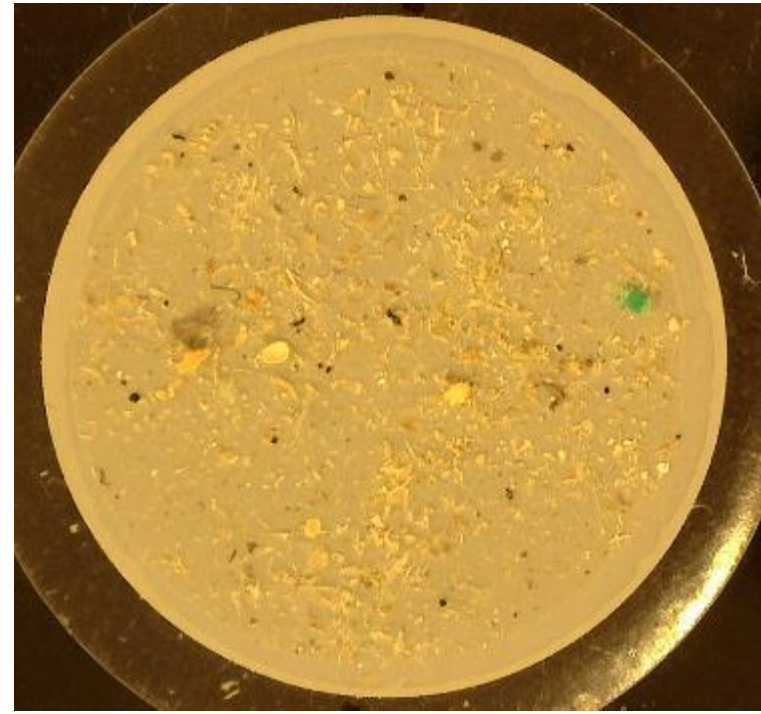
Particle size range

- larger MPs in WWTPs
- thickness complicates identification

WWTP sample



surface water sample



Experiences, recommendations

Particle size range

- larger MPs in WWTPs
- thickness complicates identification

Overloaded filters

- overlapping particles
- results: surface area might be important further to particle numbers
- less sample volume, elongated time to prepare composite samples

Further analysis to define WWTP efficiency

- utilisation of sludge?!
- monitoring programme of effluents



Thank you for the attention!

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The project was implemented in the frame of the EU SDR PA4 „Water Quality” activities in the commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary.

ANALYSIS

CONSULTANCY

PLANNING

SINCE 1983

