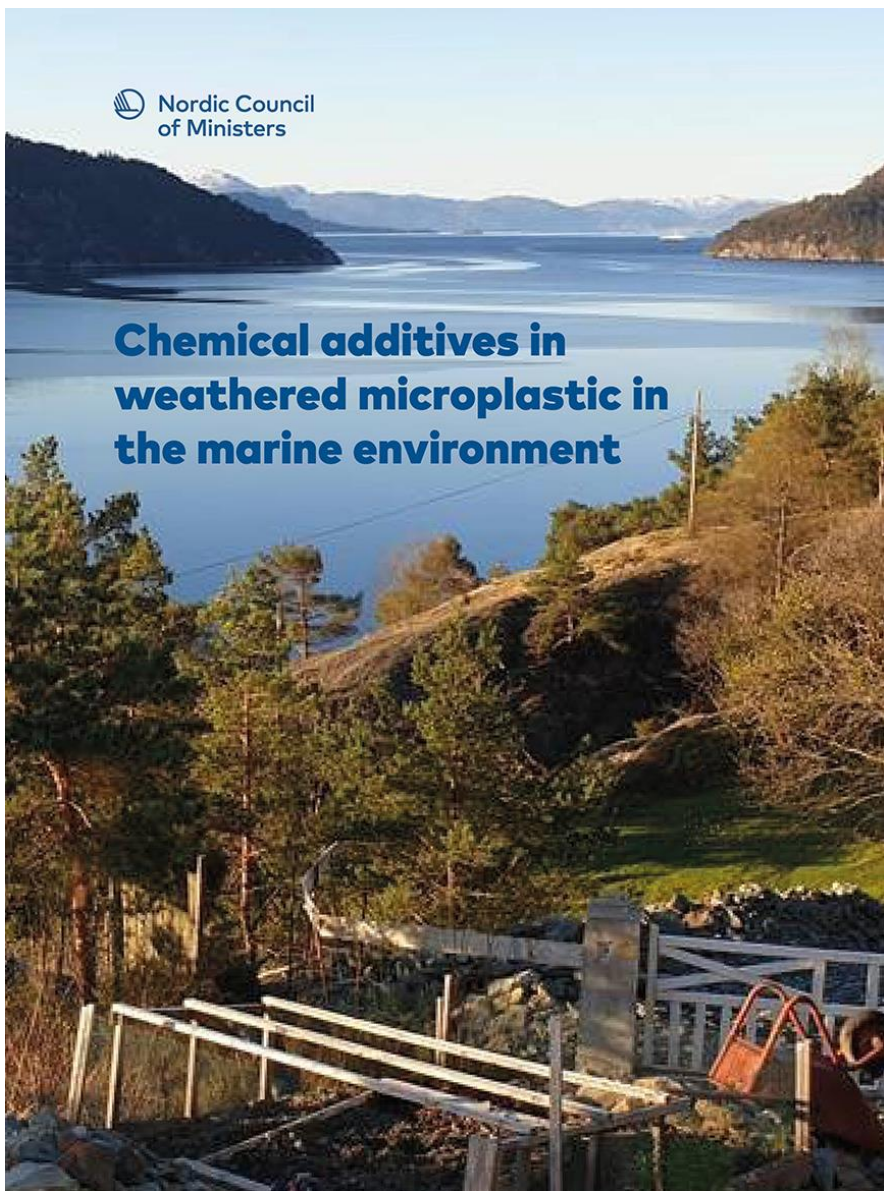




Microplastics in Greenland air – deposition in snow

Katrin Vorkamp

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 Nordic Council
of Ministers

Chemical additives in weathered microplastic in the marine environment

Marine Pollution Bulletin 177 (2022) 113467

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)


ELSEVIER

Marine Pollution Bulletin

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/marpolbul

Review

Residual additives in marine microplastics and their risk assessment – A critical review

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Marine Pollution Bulletin 157 (2020) 111298

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)


ELSEVIER

Marine Pollution Bulletin

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/marpolbul

Risk assessment of added chemicals in plastics in the Danish marine environment

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Acknowledgements

Project team at Aarhus University

Jakob Strand, Rossana Bossi, Henrik Skov, Annegrete Ljungqvist, Christel Christoffersen, Vitor Hugo da Silva



Funding agency

Danish Environmental Protection Agency:
„Miljøstøtte til Arktis“
Ministry of Environment of Denmark



**Ministry of Environment
of Denmark**

Environmental
Protection Agency



2019

It's snowing micro-plastics in the Arctic and the Alps, research suggests

Updated 15 Aug 2019, 3:29am



PHOTO: Microplastics were discovered in snow samples taken from Switzerland (pictured), among other areas. (AP)

Microplastics 'significantly contaminating the air', scientists warn

Discovery of pollution in snowfall from the Arctic to the Alps leads to call for urgent research on potential human health impacts



📹 Scientists collect snow samples above the Arctic circle. Photograph: Melanie Bergmann/Alfred-Wegener-Institut/Science Advances

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-08-15/microplastic-snow-ice-cores-arctic-pollution-travel-research/11416188> ;
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/aug/14/microplastics-found-at-profuse-levels-in-snow-from-arctic-to-alps-contamination>

2023



YaleEnvironment360
Published at the Yale School of the Environment

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Microplastics Are Filling the Skies. Will They Affect the Climate?

BY NICOLA JONES · FEBRUARY 1, 2023

f | |

State of research

Science of the Total Environment 874 (2023) 162193

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect



Science of the Total Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv

There's something in the air: A review of sources, prevalence and behaviour of microplastics in the atmosphere

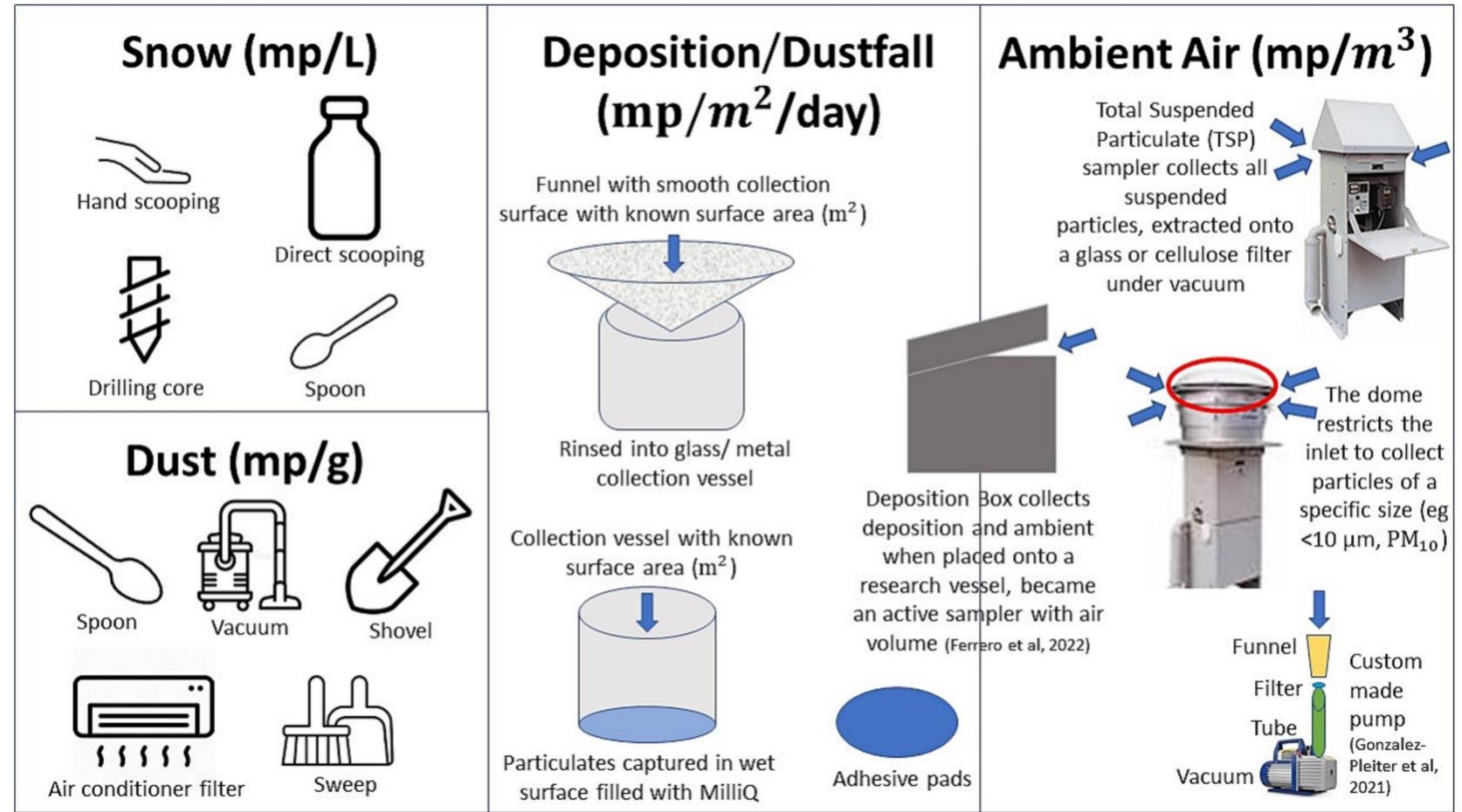
Stacey O'Brien^{a,*}, Cassandra Rauert^a, Francisca Ribeiro^{a,d}, Elvis D. Okoffo^a, Stephen D. Burrows^{a,d}, Jake W. O'Brien^a, Xianyu Wang^a, Stephanie L. Wright^{b,c}, Kevin V. Thomas^a

^a Queensland Alliance of Environmental Health Sciences, The University of Queensland, 20 Cornwall Street, Woolloongabba, Queensland 4102, Australia

^b MRC Centre for Environment and Health, Imperial College London, London SE1 9NH, UK

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^d College of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Exeter, Geoffrey Pope Building, EX4 4QD, Stocker Road, Exeter, UK



Monitoring recommendations



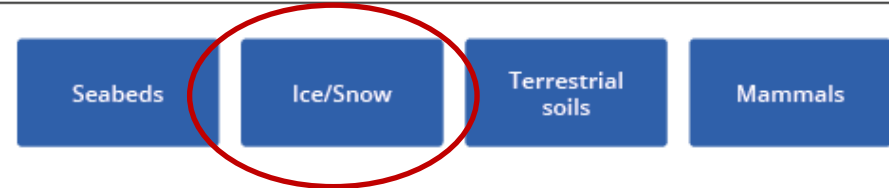
Priority 1 Immediate trend monitoring



Priority 2 Initial baseline mapping and future trend monitoring



Compartments to be further developed for source/surveillance and effects monitoring



Villum Research Station



Table 3.1. List of parameters of compounds and parameters.

Activities	Data availability	Instruments
Filter pack measurements of SO ₂ , SO ₄ ²⁻ , NO ₃ ⁻ and NH ₄ ⁺	1990 - June 2002 and July 2006 - present	IC and segmented flow analyzer
Filter pack measurements of elements from Al and higher (except Cl, and Hg)	1990 - June 2002 and July 2006- present	ICP-MS
O ₃	1997-2002 and 2006 – present	O ₃ monitor using UV absorption
Gaseous Elemental Mercury (GEM)	August 1999 – 2002 and 2006- present	GEM monitor using Cold vapour fluorescence spectroscopy
Black Carbon	2008 - present	(PSAP, MAAP)
CO	July 2016 - present	CO monitor using IR absorption spectroscopy. From 2012 a CO monitor using gas chromatography and a Hg reduction detector
High volume sampling equipped with particle filter and PUF, XAD, PUF sandwich plug to measure chlorinated pesticides.	July 2006 - present	GC-HRMS, LC-MS-MS
Brominated flame retardants measured with high volume sampler (same as chlorinated pesticides)	July 2006 - present	
Persistent fluorinated compounds measured with a specially designed high volume sampler	January 2007 - present	
CH ₄ and CO ₂ gradients with a Picaro; Leico	January 2012 - present	Cavity ring down method
Meteorological parameters*	At least from 1961	Synoptic data
Climate: Wind speed, wind direction, temperature, relative humidity, solar flux (in and out), precipitation, snow depth,	July 2014 - present	Set up by ASIAQ (Greenland)

Microplastic lab

- Instrumentation (μ FTIR)
- Clean lab
- Experience with microplastic analyses

Marine Pollution Bulletin 196 (2023) 115574



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Marine Pollution Bulletin

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/marpolbul

Improved separation and quantification method for microplastic analysis in sediment: A fine-grained matrix from Arctic Greenland

K.B. Parga Martínez^{a,*}, V.H. da Silva^b, T.J. Andersen^c, N.R. Posth^a, J. Strand^b

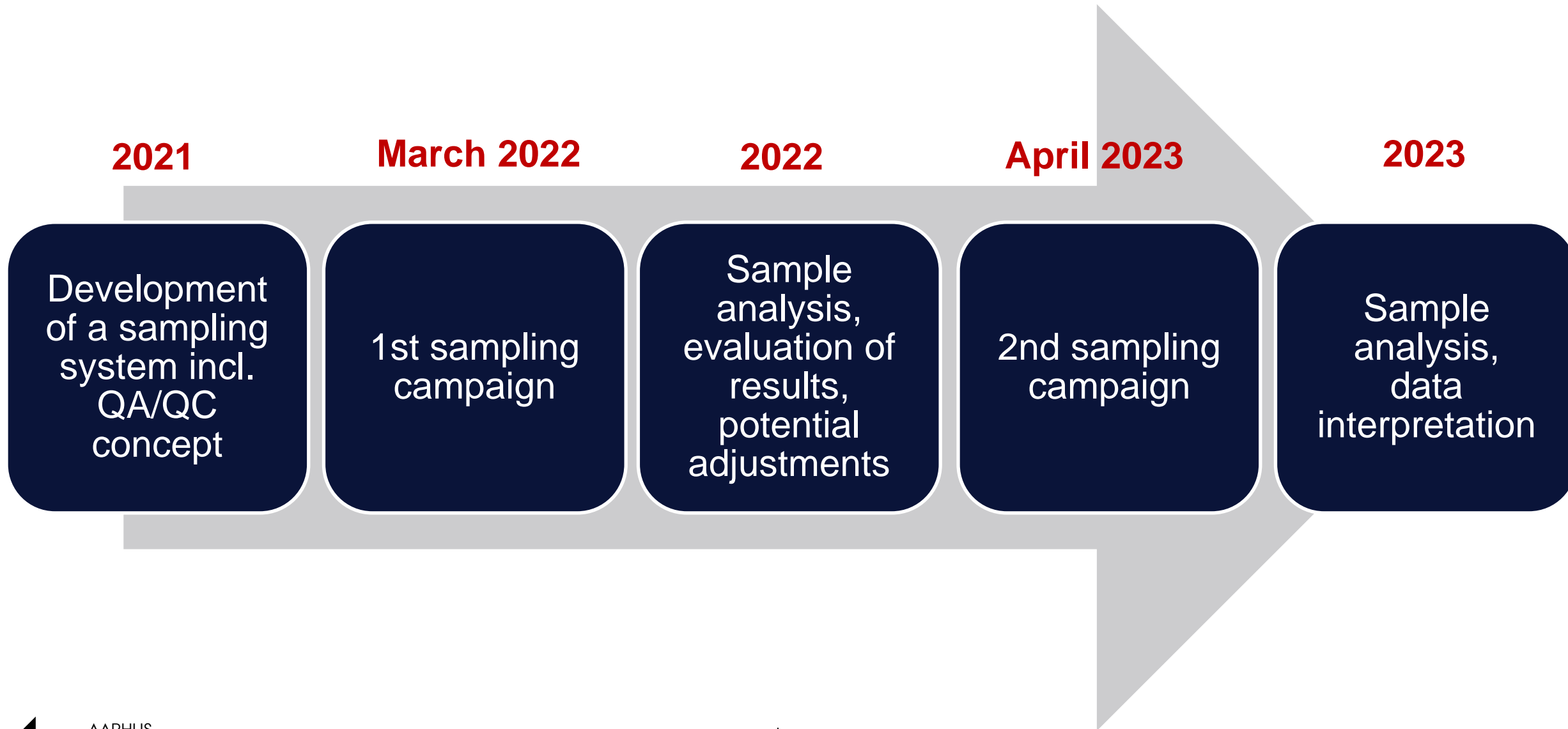
^a Section of Geology - Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management (IGN), University of Copenhagen, Øster Voldgade 10, 1350 Copenhagen, Denmark

^b Department of Ecoscience, Aarhus University, Frederiksborgvej 399, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark

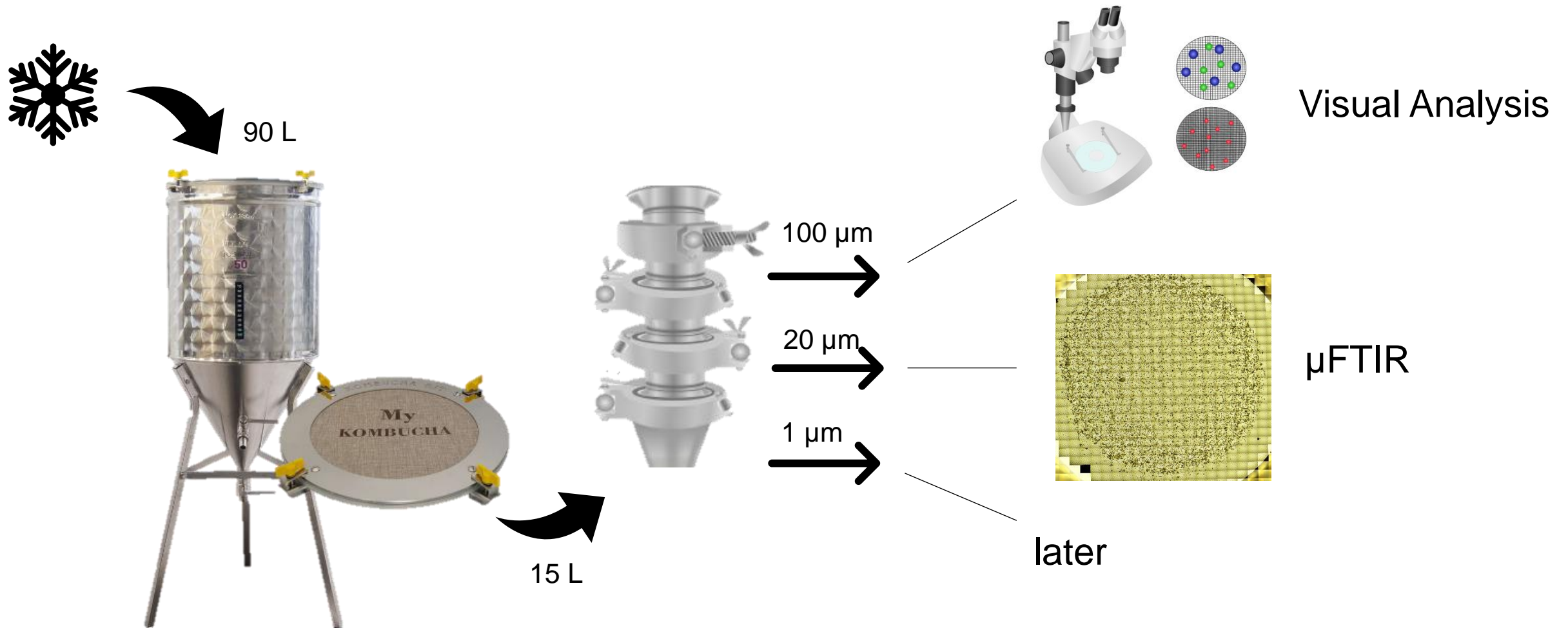
^c Section of Geography - Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management (IGN), University of Copenhagen, Øster Voldgade 10, 1350 Copenhagen, Denmark



Project plan



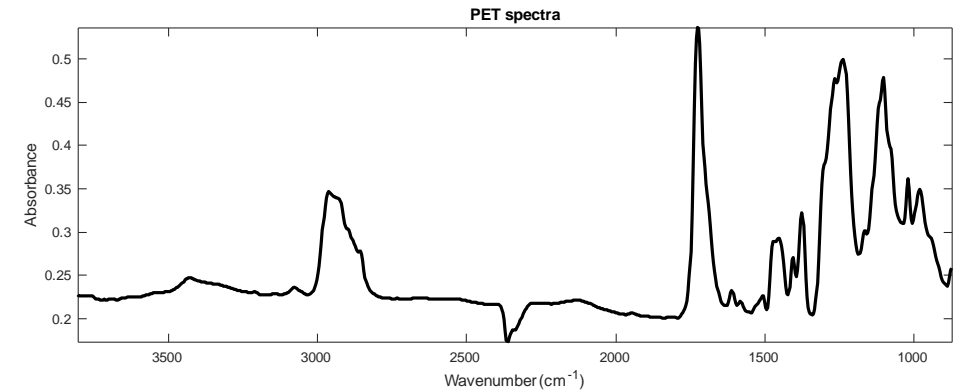
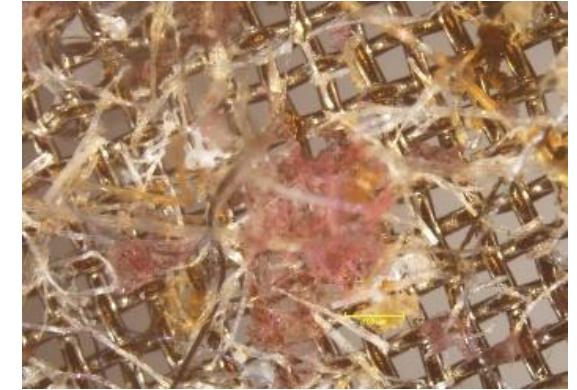
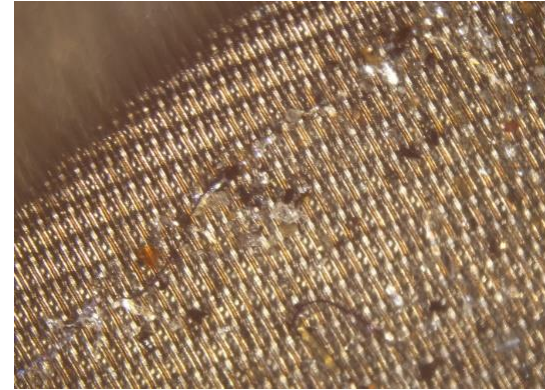
First sampling campaign



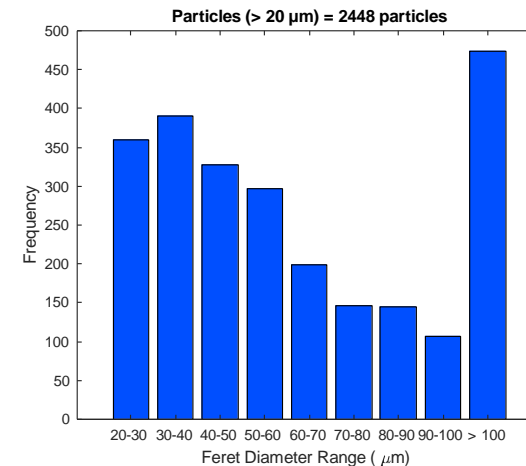
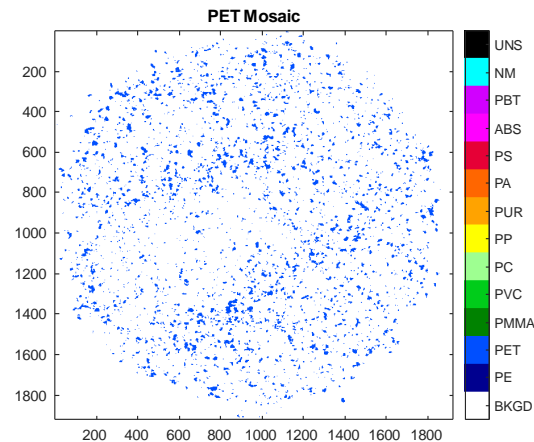
Disappointing results

- Melting 100 L of snow took several days
- The cleaning blank contained high levels of both small and larger particles, mainly PES
- Duplicate samples did not match.

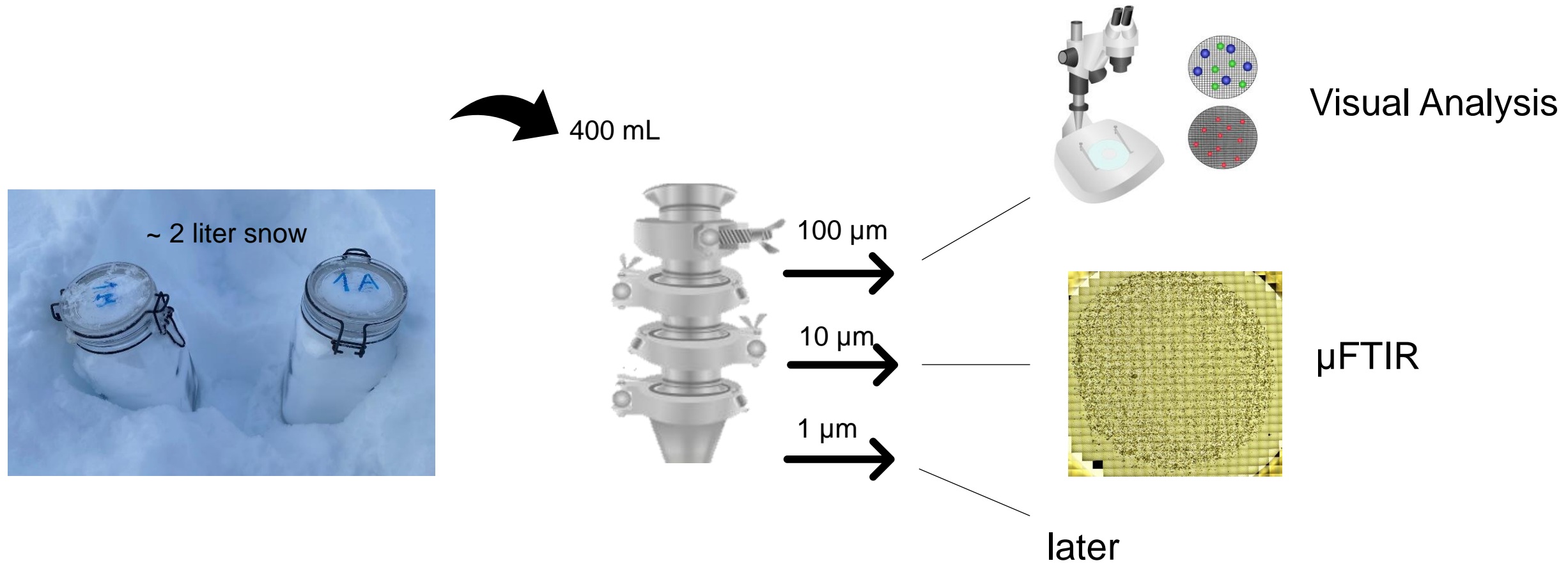
> 100 μm



> 20 μm
~ 5 L



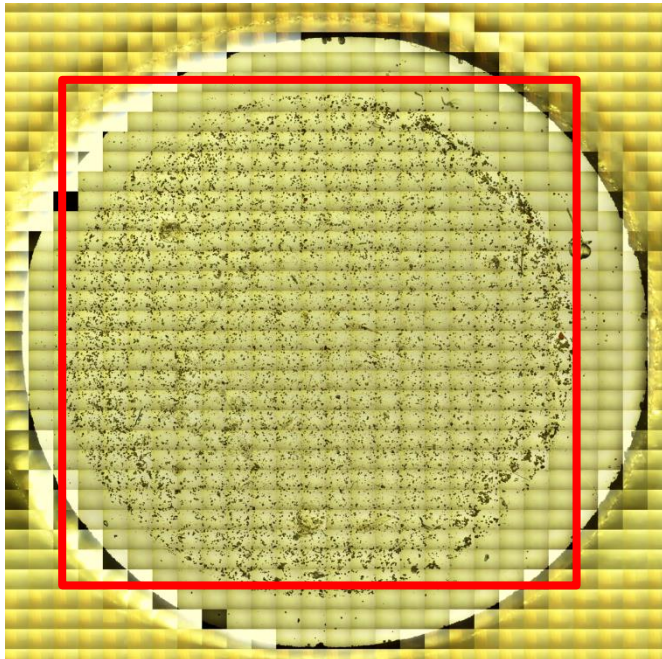
Second sampling campaign



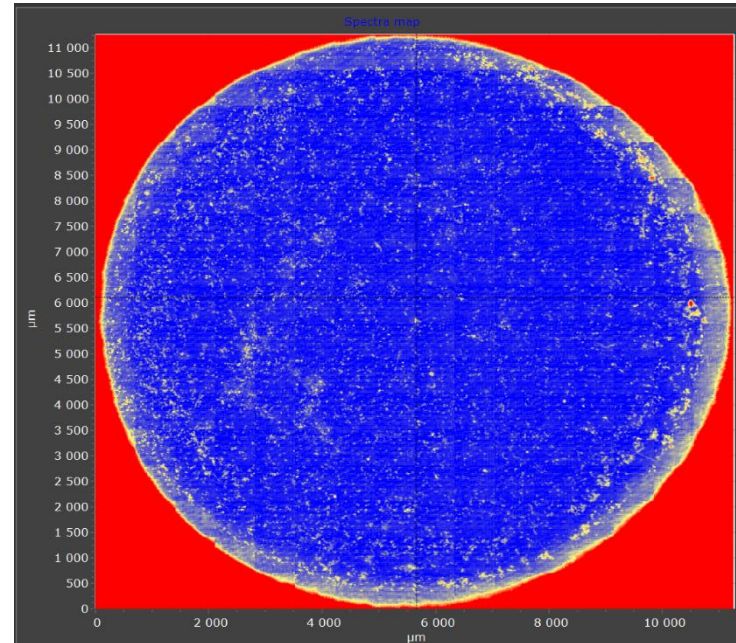
Precautions:

- All laboratory equipment is pre-cleaned.
- All reagents are filtered using 0.2 μm GF-filters.
- Handling of samples in LAF bench in a clean room with HEPA filter.

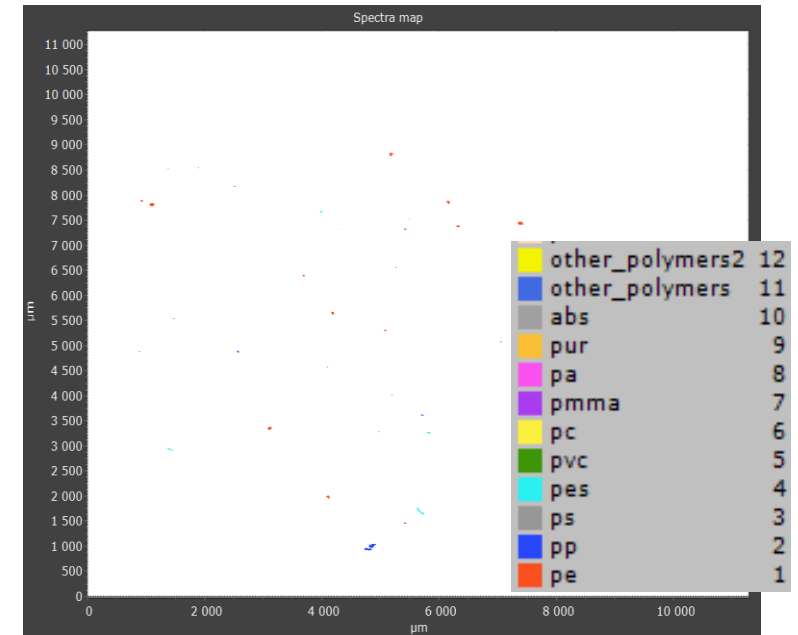
Particle identification and quantification



Visual image



Heat map of all particles on
13 mm silicium membrane filter



Map of only identified MP particles
(Note: MP < 2 pixels ignored)

Blanks and detection limits

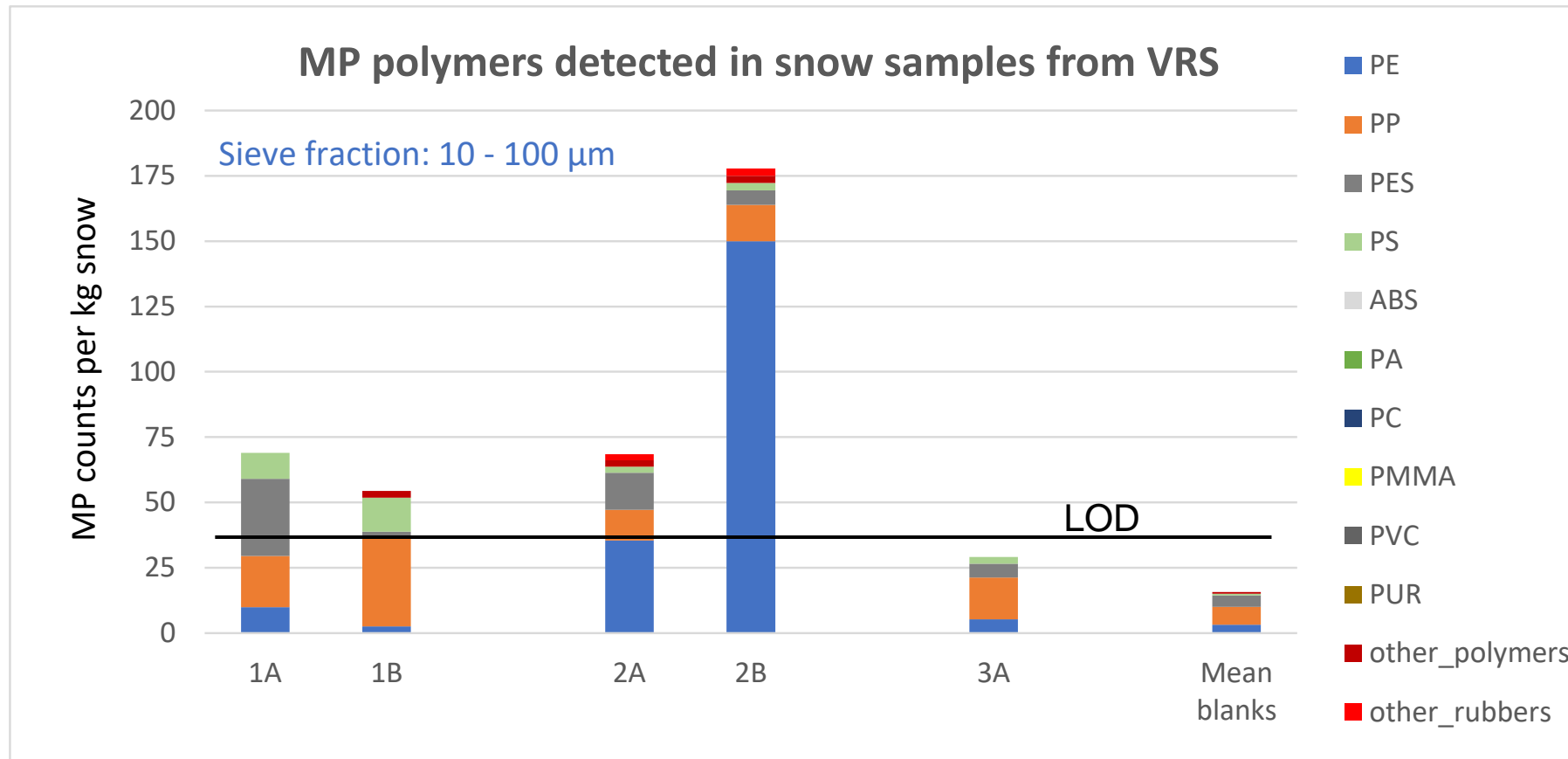
Counts per sample	PE	PP	PES	PS	ABS	PA	PC	PMMA	PVC	PUR	Other polymers	Other rubbers		Total counts	Total mass (µg)
Lab-blank-A	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		7	0.042
Lab-blank-B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		1	0.082
Field blank-A	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8	0.061
Field blank-B	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		9	0.093
Average	1.3	2.8	1.8	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0		6.3	0.070
SD	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-		3.6	0.023
LODs	PE	PP	PES	PS	ABS	PA	PC	PMMA	PVC	PUR	Other polymers	Other rubbers		Total counts	Total mass (µg)
per 400 ml sample	5.8	8.9	5.5	1.8	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1.8	<1		17.0	0.138
per kg snow	14.4	22.3	13.8	4.4	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	4.4	<2.5		42.6	0.345

Recommendations from EU MSFD and OSPAR: **LOD = Mean + 3•STD**

High detection limits due to blank variability

MP concentrations

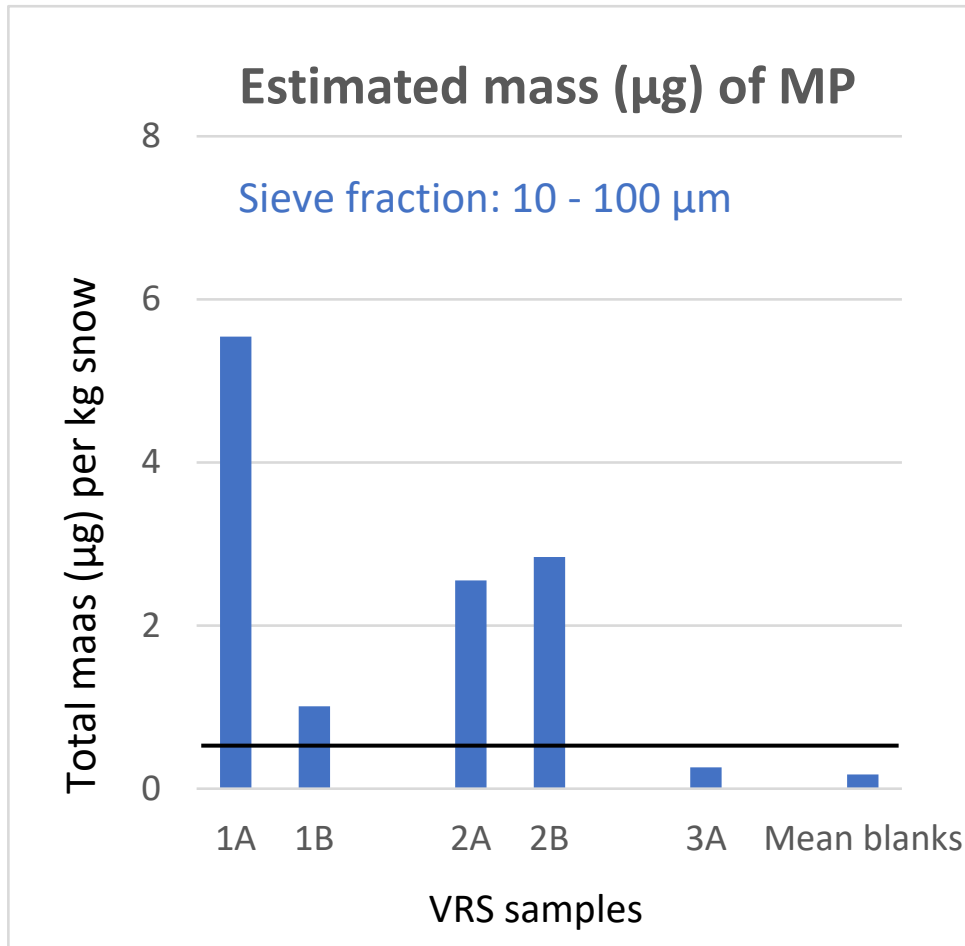
10-100 μm



Primary polymers: PE (58%), PP (18%), PES (16%), PS (5%), other (2%)

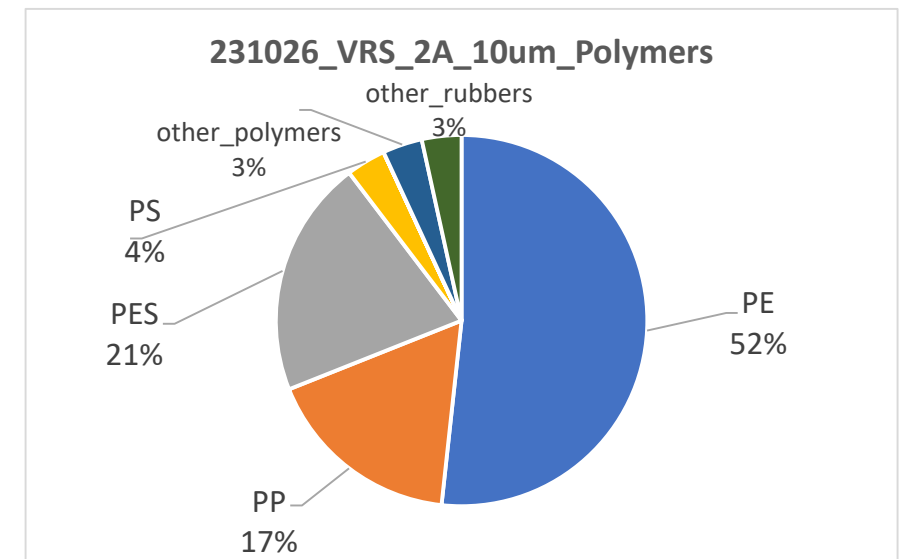
Results per mass

10-100 μm

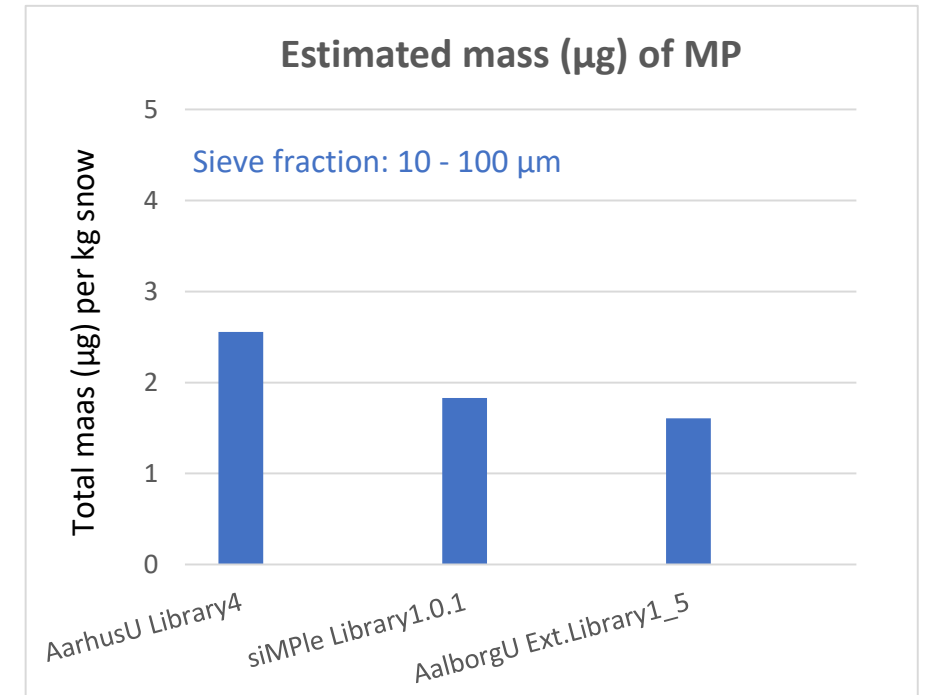
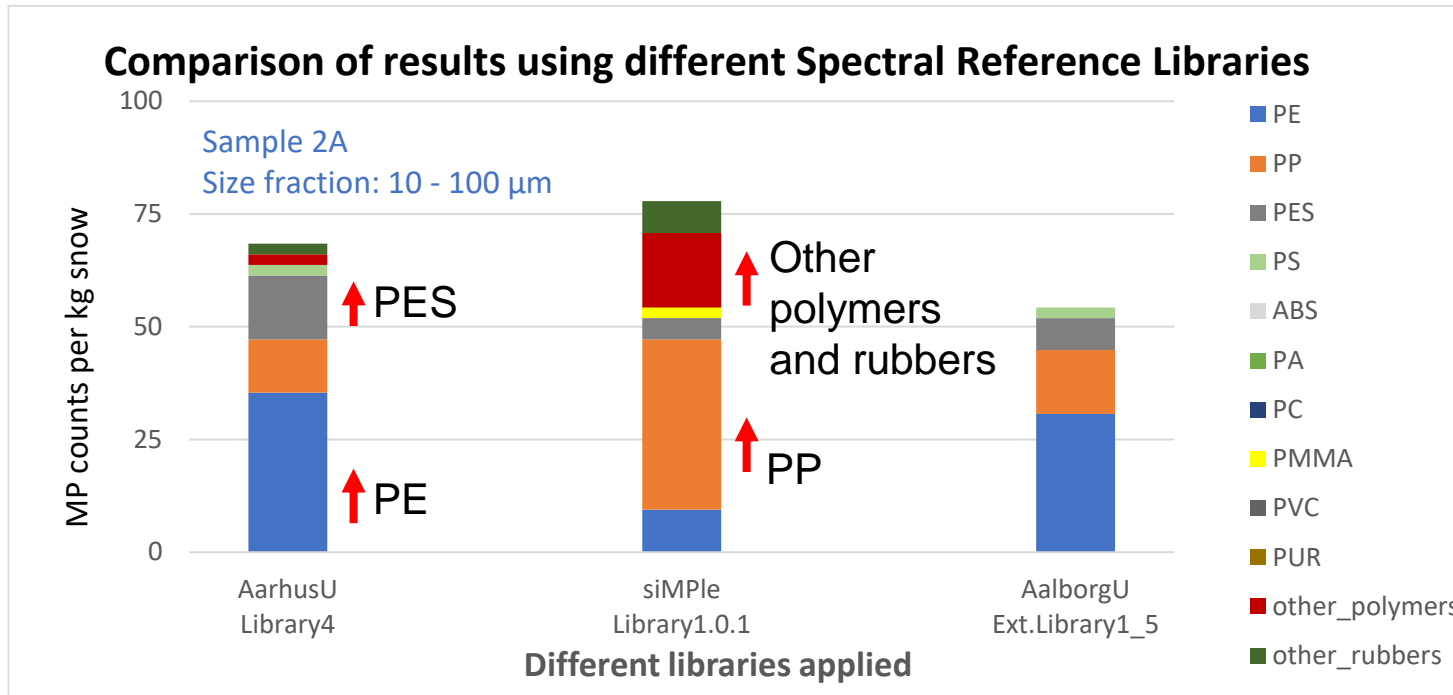


Composition

MP counts per kg snow	
PE	35
PP	12
PES	14
PS	2
Other polymers	4
Total counts	67
Total mass (μg)	2.55



The issue of spectrum libraries



Amounts are comparable, but composition is not.

Conclusions

Microplastics are detected in Greenland snow. Long-range atmospheric transport to the Arctic is happening.

QA/QC needs emphasis and would benefit from more standardization, incl. definition of detection limits.

The way towards monitoring should address air vs. deposition measurements and the limitations/possibilities of using existing programmes.



AARHUS
UNIVERSITY