# LABPLAS

## AGAINST PLASTIC

## Land-Based Solutions for Plastics in the Sea.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101003954

### **Expected outcomes**

To support the achievement of the EU Plastics Strategy by studying the potential direct sources of microplastics (MP) into the different environmental compartments.

To assess the effectiveness of micro-nano plastics (MNP) capture and removal in WWTP, and to contribute to revise the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive by improving monitoring

and mapping of marine litter on the basis of EU harmonised methods.

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- To significantly contribute to understanding the potential transfer of regulated and emerging organic contaminants sorbed on land-based MNP to seawater, including plastic additives but also contaminants sorbed from the environment.
- To contribute to understanding land-based sources, transport, distribution and sinks of MNP pollution in environmental compartments.
- To provide new knowledge on the impact of MNP in surface waters, mainly on the incidence of atmospheric deposition, the contribution of road traffic and how its run-off affects the distribution of MNP and associated chemical contaminants in surface continental waters.
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- To provide a foundation for the development of mitigation solutions, based on improved and new knowledge on plastics pollution.



To close the gaps on scientific knowledge related to the risk and occurrence of MP in the environment, drinking water and food.



To improve the plastic waste management and circular economy.

## LABPLAS

The **LABPLAS** project is focused on understanding the sources, transport, distribution and impacts of plastic pollution in all environmental compartments (freshwater, marine, terrestrial, atmosphere and biota).

LABPLAS will apply technological advances (sampling, analysis, quantification), promote biodegradable novel materials, develop innovative and up-scalable models (for assessing the fate, effects and risks of plastics),

#### The concept

and present results to national and international authorities and industry for decision making.

**LABPLAS** will study the smaller fractions below 100 µm (small micro and nanoplastics (SMNPs)), which are commonly not monitored in the environment, since they are more easily taken up by organisms. Plastics are not just polymer, and LABPLAS will additionally pay attention to chemicals added to plastic objects to enhance their physical properties, and assess their potential effects on organisms and ultimately human health.

**LABPLAS** will support the decision making in regulatory efforts and inform consumers within the current legislative initiatives prompted by the EU Plastics Strategy and the Plastics Directive by providing solid scientific evidence and novel technical developments rather than by misperceptions and false myths on plastic properties

**LABPLAS** will address current challenges by creating capacities to evaluate the interactions of plastics with the environmental compartments and natural cycles leading to the development of effective mitigation and elimination measures for a scientifically sound Plastic Governance.







### Key points

**Prevention better than cure**: Since plastics in the environment cannot bee asily removed, strategies should be developed to prevent them from entering the environment. LABPLAS will assess and estimate current trends in MP loads and provide quantitative insight regarding the impact of (future) mitigation measures.

Small size matters: Plastic litter fragments into smaller and smaller pieces with increased availability to biological systems. LABPLAS will be focused on SMNP (particles below 100  $\mu$ m).

Watch the hidden chemicals: In addition to intentionally added chemicals, plastic debris in the environment is understood to represent a potential sink for hydrophobic organic chemicals (HOCs). LABPLAS will be focused on particles below 100  $\mu$ m (SMNP)

The cure may be worse than the disease: The biodegradation and ecotoxicity of different biopolymers will be assessed in unintended end-of-life scenarios, and compared with conventional polymers.

Sediments are also a sink for plastics: LABPLAS will define time trends of plastic pollution in dated sediment cores, and estimate retention rates of MP in river sediments.

**Plastic pollution is a global issue**: Plastic pollution is a global issue: LABPLAS aims to provide policy makers with scientifically-sound tools to contribute to a more sustainable approach to plastic governance/economics.



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