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# Learnings from MarILCA and case study applications integrating microplastics impacts into LCA

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**CIRAIG**

# The process – MarILCA (Marine Impacts in LCA)



- International scientific committee founded in 2018
- Coordinates harmonized research efforts among organizations across the globe
- Goal: Integrating impacts of marine litter, especially plastic, into LCA



Prof. Anne-Marie Boulay



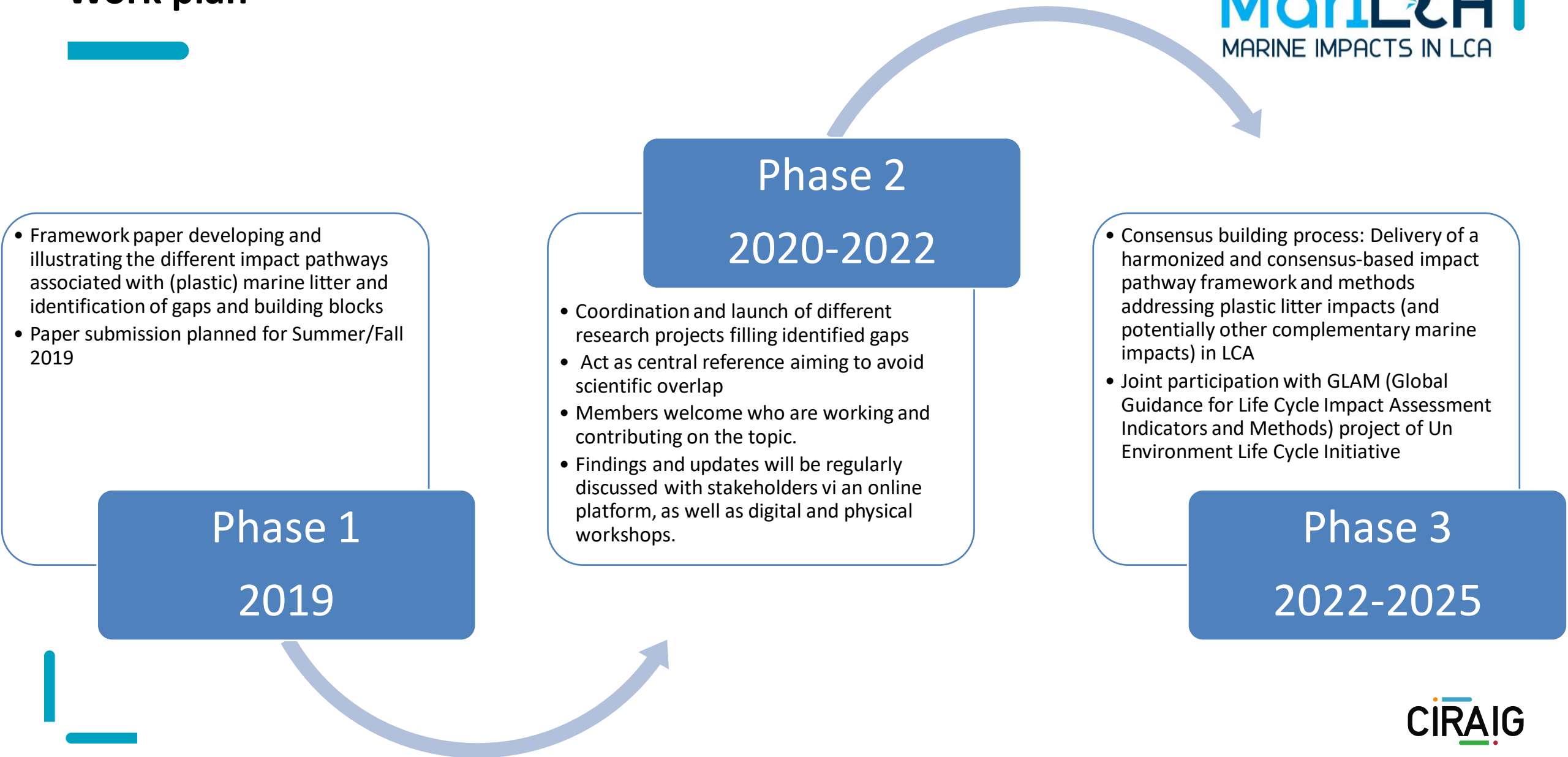
PUCP

Prof. Ian Vázquez-Rowe

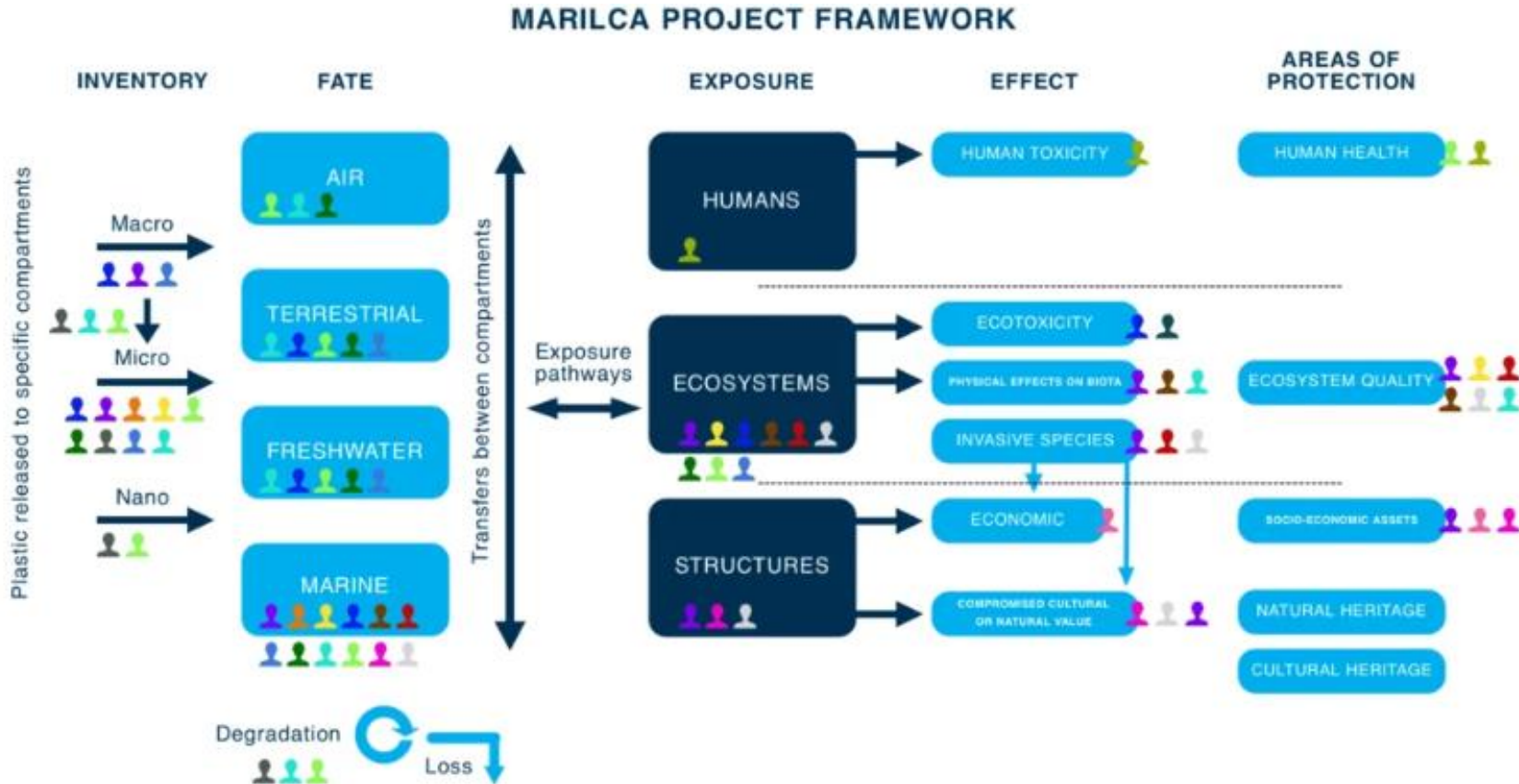


Prof. Francesca Verones

# Work plan



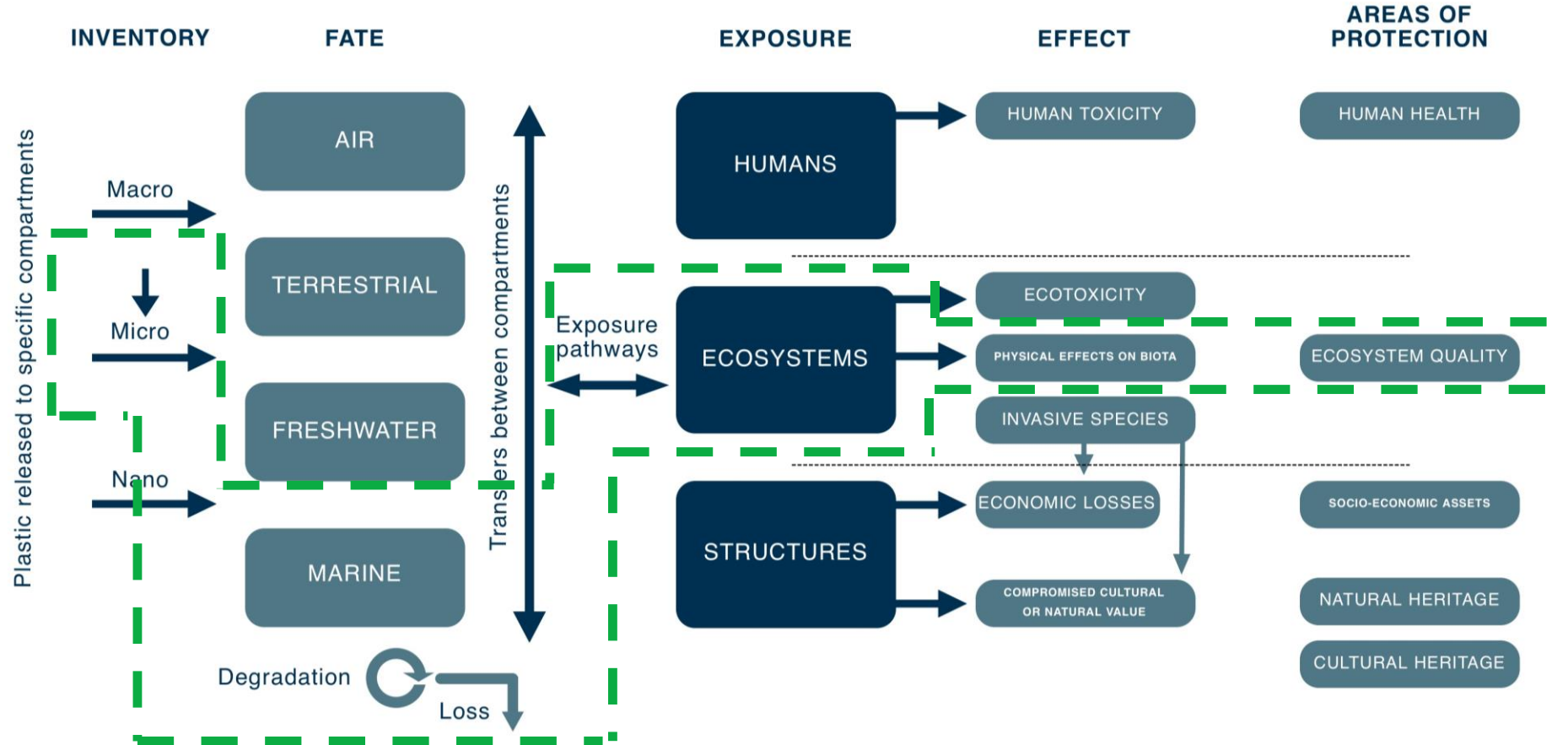
# MarILCA framework and contributors



**ACTIVE PROJECTS BY MARILCA PARTNERS WITHIN THE PROJECT FRAMEWORK**

- |                    |                             |                    |                     |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
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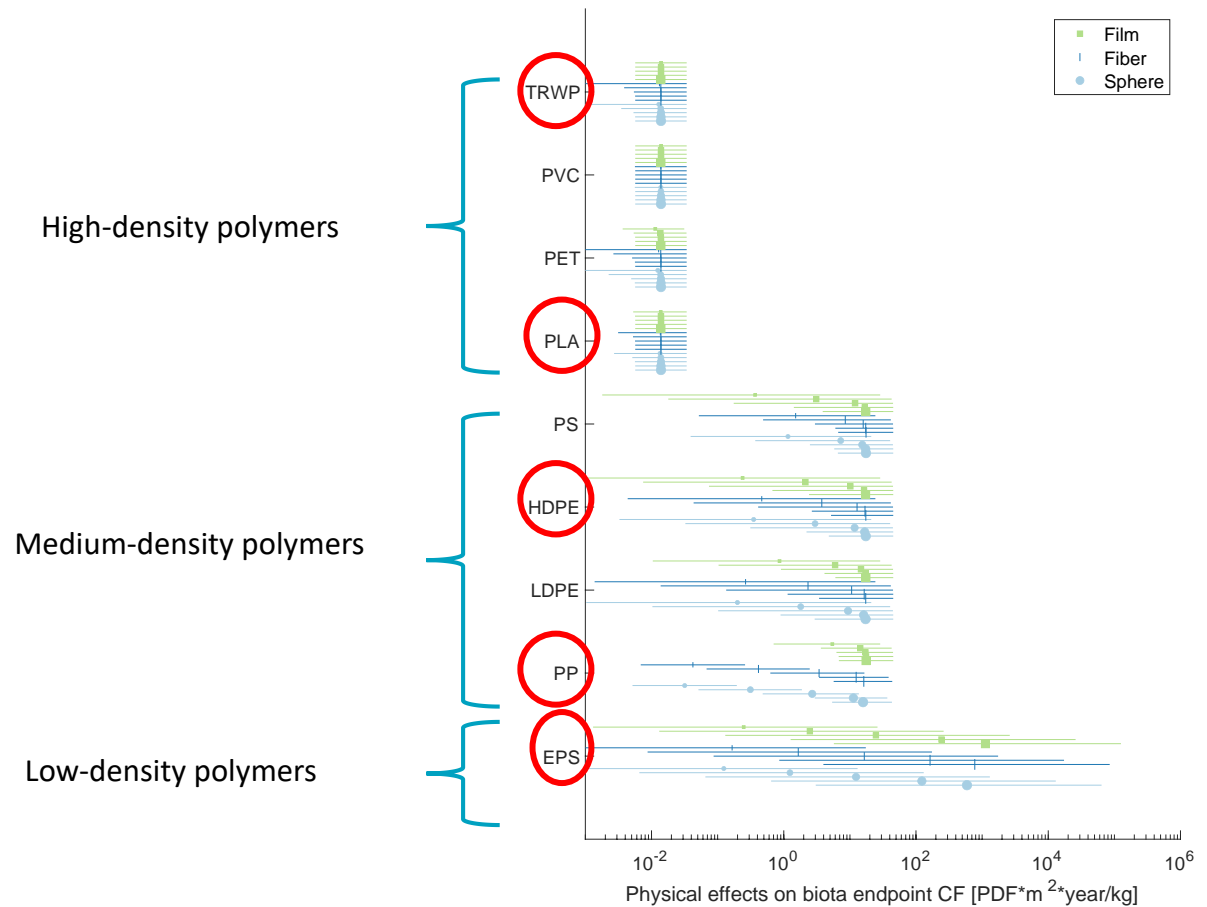
# MarILCA framework - application of microplastics CF



Adapted from Woods, J. S., Verones, F., Jolliet, O., Vázquez-Rowe, I., & Boulay, A. (2021). A framework for the assessment of marine litter impacts in life cycle impact assessment. *Ecological Indicators*, 129, 107918.

# Application of CFs

- From Corella et al (in preparation) results
- For microplastic emissions to the marine environment
- Based on existing case studies



- Corella et al, in preparation

# Application to case studies

UNEP report on supermarket food packaging:

## 1. To-go food containers

- EPS vs bagasse vs wood pulp
- Cradle-to-grave (Corella-Puertas et al. 2022)



## 2. Fresh produce (lettuce) bags

- PP vs PLA
- Microplastic impacts added to Vigil et al. 2020



## 3. Reusable fruit crates

- PP vs HDPE vs cardboard
- Microplastic impacts added to Abejón et al. 2020



References in: UNEP. (2022). Single-use supermarket food packaging and its alternatives: Recommendations from life cycle assessments.

# Plastics inventory (Plastic Leak Project)

Identifying and quantifying sources of marine microplastic emissions:

- I. Primary microplastics (pellets) at the **production stage**
  - 70% of emissions to freshwater are transported to marine water
- II. Secondary microplastics from macroplastics leaked at the **end-of-life stage**
  - Macroplastics leakage depends on region (HIC, UMC, LMC, LIC)
  - Residual value identified (high for reusable crates, low for lettuce bags and to-go food containers)
  - Different macroplastic fragmentation scenarios tested (10%, 50%, 100%)
- III. TRWP from tire abrasion at the **transportation stage**
  - Only quantified for to-go food container study
  - TRWP << other microplastic sources



# Microplastics inventory

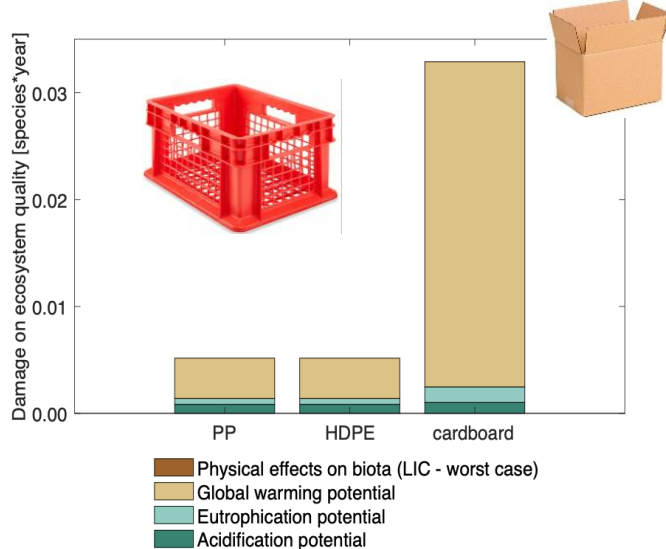
Case study	Polymer	Production stage (pellets)	End-of-life stage (100% macroplastic fragmentation)	Transportation stage (tire abrasion)
		kg emitted/ kg produced	kg emitted/ kg waste	kg emitted/ (kg product*km)
To-go food containers (1 container) <i>Corella-Puertas et al. 2022</i>	EPS	1.20E-05	7.45E-03	N/A
	TRWP	N/A	N/A	5.17E-10
Bags for fresh-cut produce (1 bag)* <i>Vigil et al. 2020</i>	PLA	1.20E-05	2.49E-01	N/A
	PP	1.20E-05	2.39E-01	N/A
Reusable fruit and vegetable crates* (100668 crates) <i>Abejon et al. 2020</i>	HDPE	1.20E-05	9.55E-03	N/A
	PP	1.20E-05	9.55E-03	N/A

\*Leakage in low-income countries (worst-case scenario)

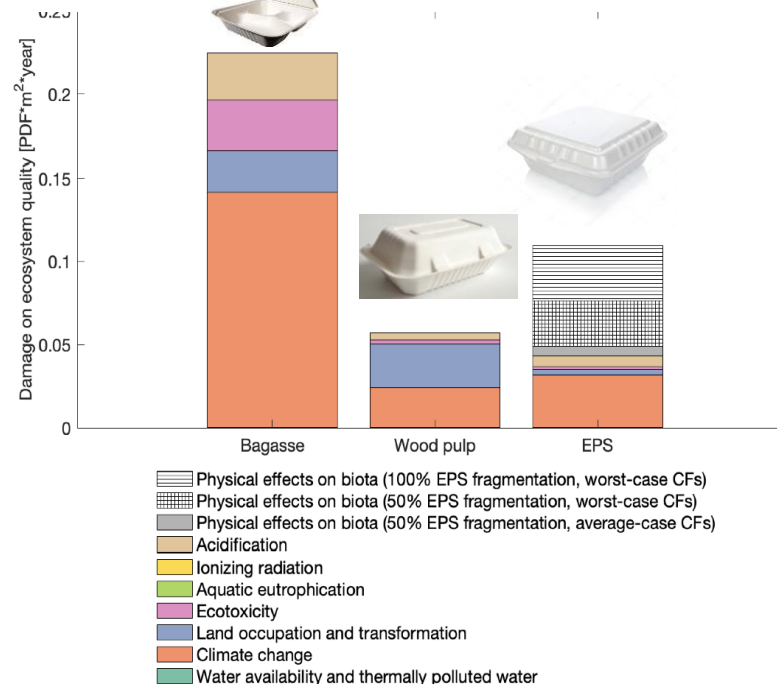
# Applications in Case studies – UN Report (October 2022)

- Only “worst case” EPS seem to potentially influence conclusions (low density, slow degradation) → contribution negligible for other case studies so far
- Limits: only microplastics impacts in ocean considered (not macroplastic effect of entanglement/ingestion yet, not additives toxicity)

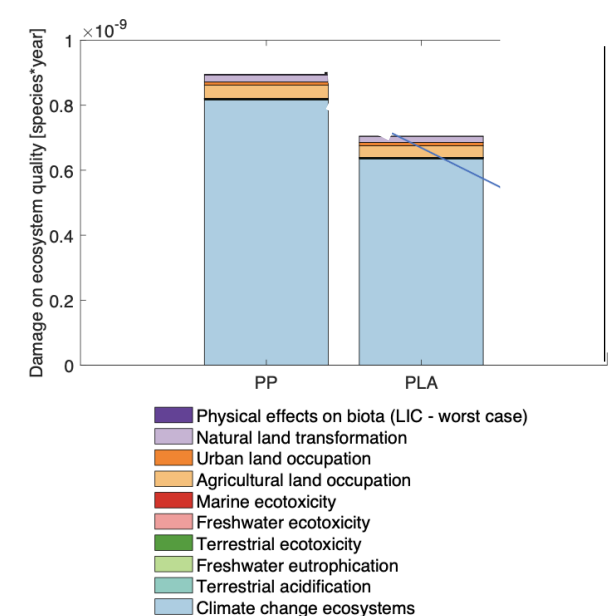
Reusable crates  
(adapted from Abejon et al, 2020)



Food container/tray (from Corella-Puertas et al, 2021)



Lettuce bags  
(adapted from Vigil et al, 2020)



- Physical effects on biota (LIC - worst case)
- Natural land transformation
- Urban land occupation
- Agricultural land occupation
- Marine ecotoxicity
- Freshwater ecotoxicity
- Terrestrial ecotoxicity
- Freshwater eutrophication
- Terrestrial acidification
- Climate change ecosystems





## The outcome – preliminary findings

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- For all case studies performed so far, only EPS impacts have the potential to change the outcome of an LCA
- Impacts from macroplastic entanglement, additives leaching, not included
- Most (single use) alternatives to single-use plastic perform worse than the single-use plastic item
- Global warming remains the most important impact category for ecosystem quality damages



## Conclusions & outlook

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- CF for *physical effects on biota* of microplastic emissions were proposed for 9 polymers, 3 shapes and 5 sizes and applied to case studies
- Ongoing work on sedimentation and fragmentation modelling, human health impacts
- Upcoming work on soil, air and freshwater fate, regionalisation, additives impacts



**Merci!**  
**Questions?**

[ciraig.org](http://ciraig.org)

**MarILCA**  
MARINE IMPACTS IN LCA

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# The missing piece of plastic litter

