



Dealing with the diversity of microplastics for the assessment of external exposure

Bart Koelmans
Wageningen University

bart.koelmans@wur.nl

www.microplasticlab.com

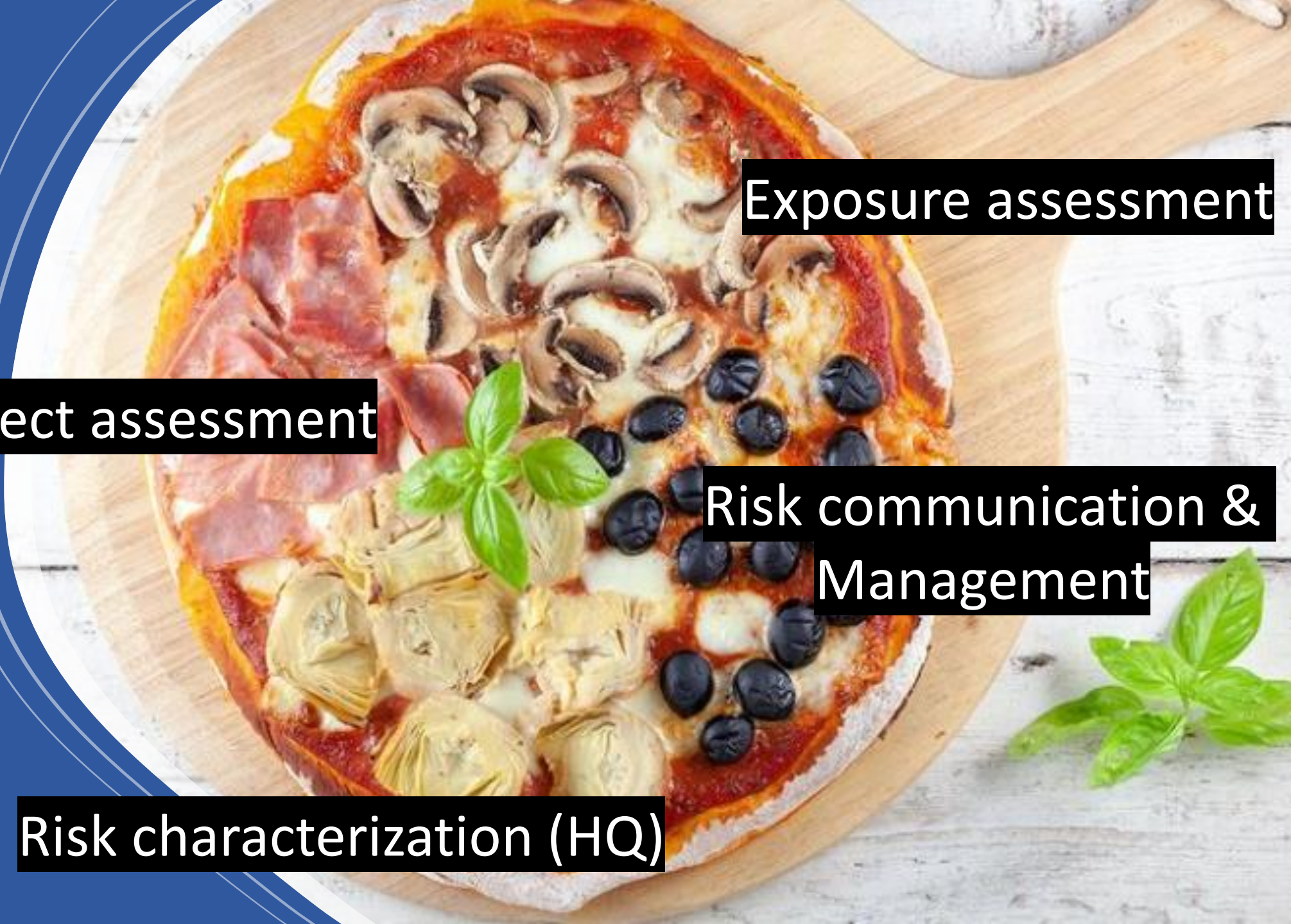
**‘Cooking
is a good
metaphor
for many
things’**

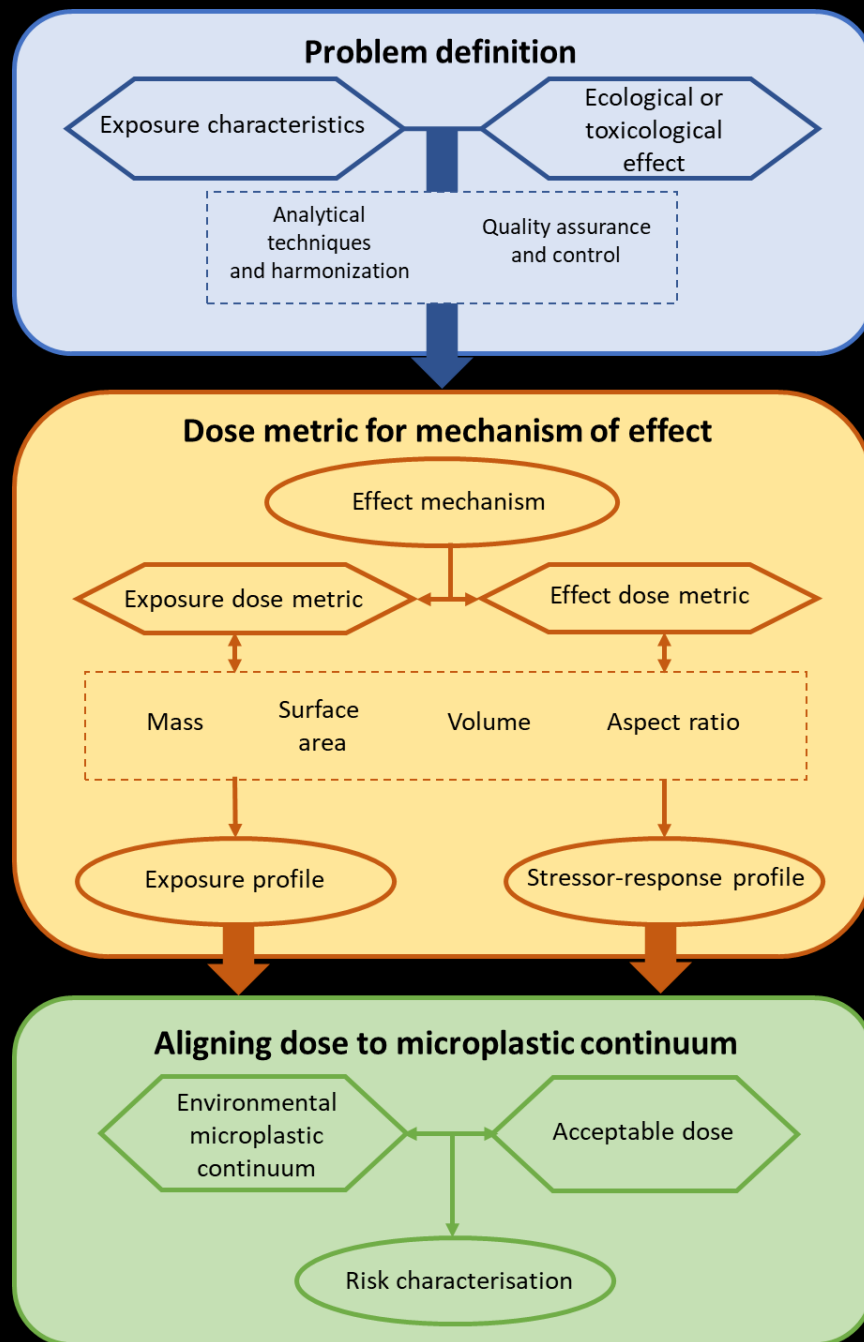
Effect assessment

Exposure assessment

**Risk communication &
Management**

Risk characterization (HQ)

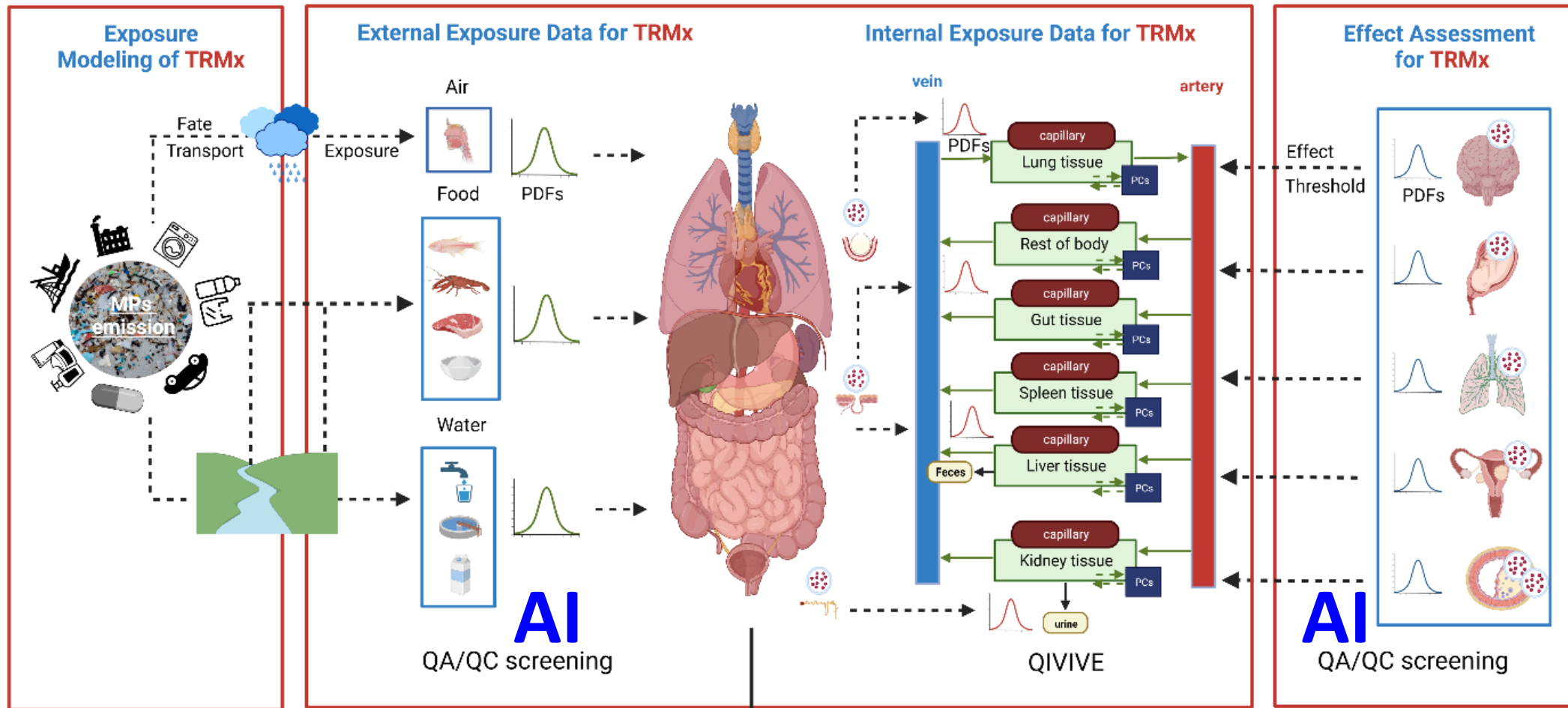




← Toxicologically Relevant Metrics (TRM)

Koelmans, A.A. et al. (2022). Risk assessment of microplastics. *Nature Reviews Materials*

© Springer Nature



The continuum of microplastic bioavailability

Macro
Plastics



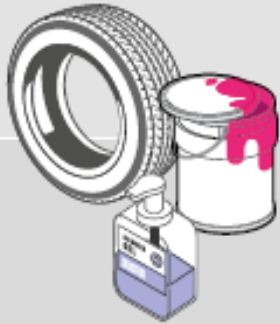
<5mm

Synthetic
Textiles
Pellets



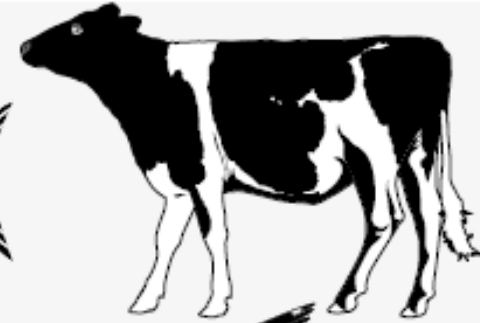
<1mm

Tyres



<0.5mm

Paint
Personal
Care
Products

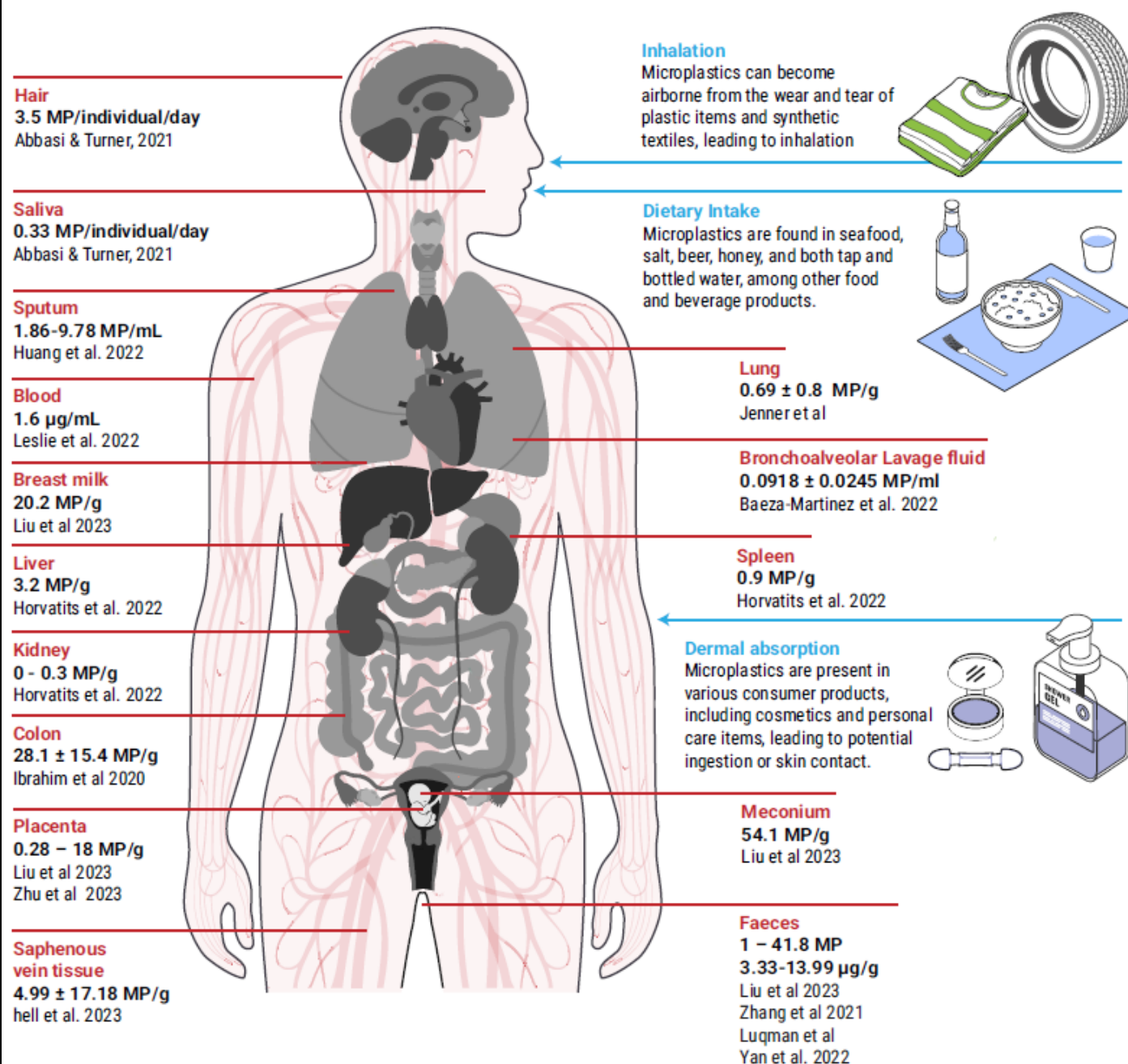


Thompson, R.C., Courteney-Jones, W., Boucher, J., Pahl, S., Raubenheimer, K., Koelmans, A.A. 2024.

Twenty years of microplastics pollution research – what have we learned? *Science*

© American Association for the Advancement of Science

Reported microplastics concentrations in the human body



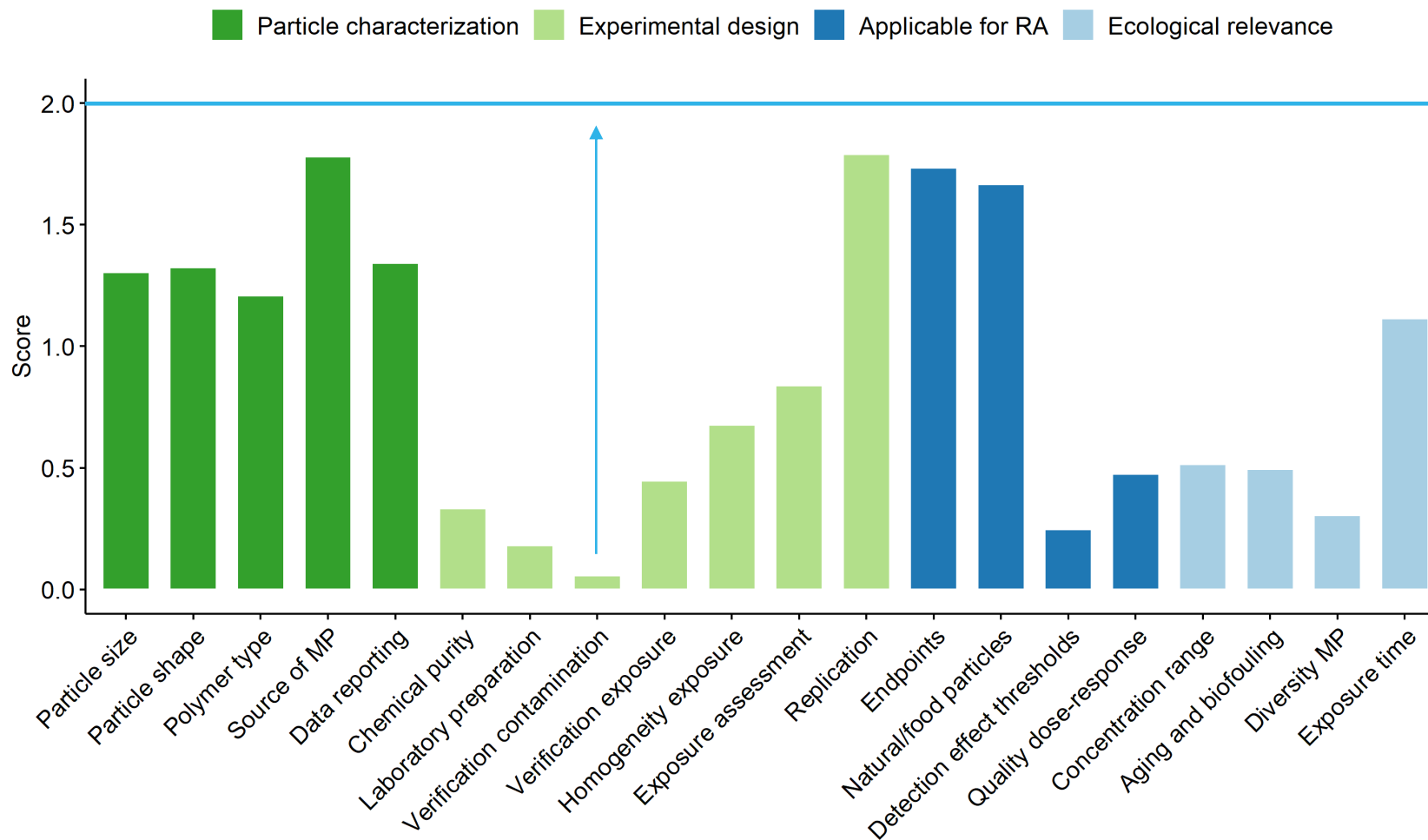
Clear:
NMPs are in our body.

Challenge:
Exposure data are uncertain, fragmentary and not aligned.
Same for effects data

Thompson, R.C., Courtene-Jones, W., Boucher, J., Pahl, S., Raubenheimer, K., Koelmans, A.A. 2024.

Twenty years of microplastics pollution research – what have we learned? *Science*

Challenge! Data not 'fit for purpose' due to low quality



de Ruijter, V.N., Redondo-Hasselerharm, P.E., Gouin, T., Koelmans, A.A. 2020. Quality criteria for microplastic effect studies in the context of risk assessment: A critical review. Environ. Sci. Technol.



How should we deal with the enormous and growing volume of published data?



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Environment International

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



Full length article

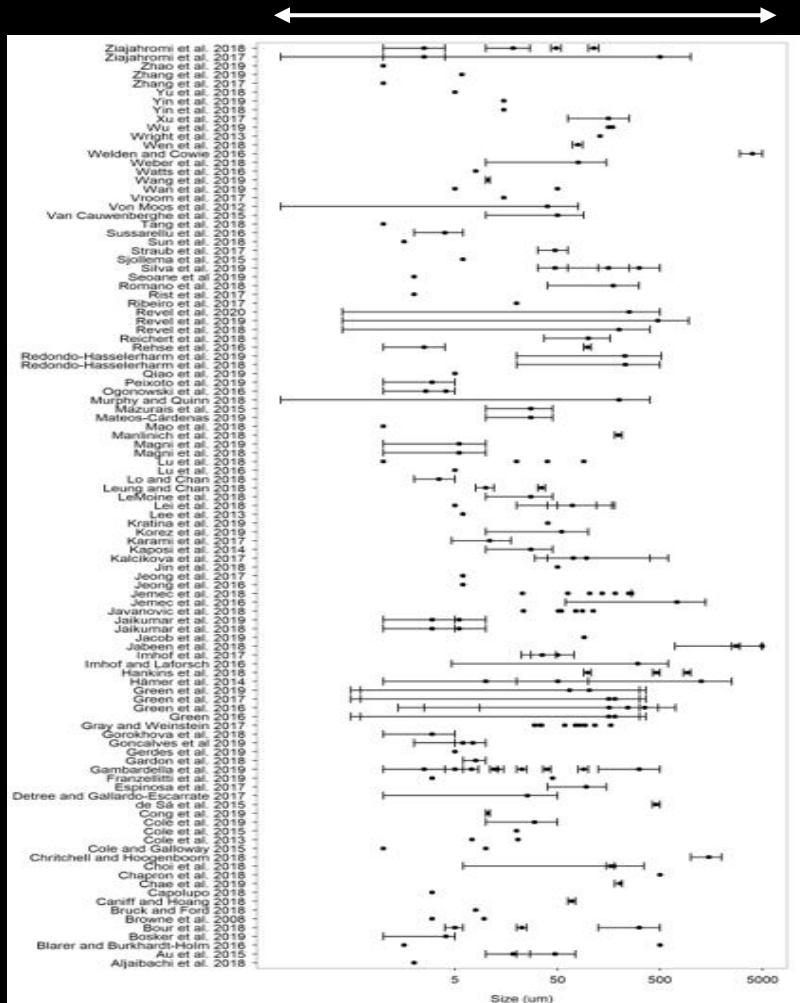
Using artificial intelligence tools for data quality evaluation in the context of microplastic human health risk assessments

Yanning Qiu ^{*} , Svenja Mintenig, Margherita Barchiesi, Albert A. Koelmans 

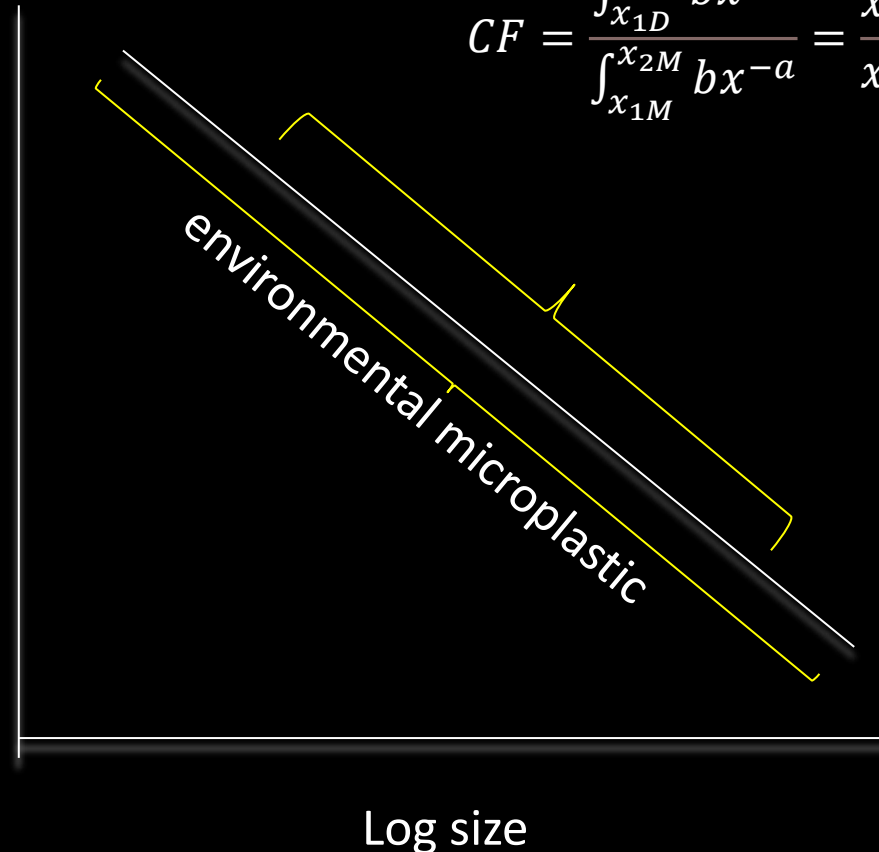
Aquatic Ecology and Water Quality Management Group, Wageningen University and Research, P.O. Box 47 6700 AA Wageningen, the Netherlands

Alignment of data that are obtained with methods that target different size ranges

Imagine: 'default' microplastic 1 to 5000 μm



Relative abundance



Log size

$$CF = \frac{\int_{x_{1D}}^{x_{2D}} bx^{-a}}{\int_{x_{1M}}^{x_{2M}} bx^{-a}} = \frac{x_{2D}^{1-a} - x_{1D}^{1-a}}{x_{2M}^{1-a} - x_{1M}^{1-a}}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mu_x &= \frac{x_{UL} - x_{LL}}{\ln\left(\frac{x_{UL}}{x_{LL}}\right)} \\ P(x) &= Cx^{-\alpha} \\ \int_{LL}^{UL} P(x)dx &= 1 \\ \mu_x &= \frac{\ln\left(\frac{x_{UL}}{x_{LL}}\right)}{x_{LL}^{-1} - x_{UL}^{-1}} \\ CF_{meas} &= \frac{L_{UL,D}^{1-\alpha} - L_{LL,D}^{1-\alpha}}{L_{UL,M}^{1-\alpha} - L_{LL,M}^{1-\alpha}} \\ \mu_x &= \frac{C}{2-\alpha} (UL^{2-\alpha} - LL^{2-\alpha}) \\ \mu_{x,poly} &= \frac{1-\alpha_x}{2-\alpha_x} \times \frac{x_{UL}^{2-\alpha_x} - x_{LL}^{2-\alpha_x}}{x_{UL}^{1-\alpha_x} - x_{LL}^{1-\alpha_x}} \\ EC_{poly} \times \mu_{x,poly} &= EC_{mono} \times \mu_{x,mono} \\ EC_{env} &= EC_{poly} \times CF_{bio} \end{aligned}$$

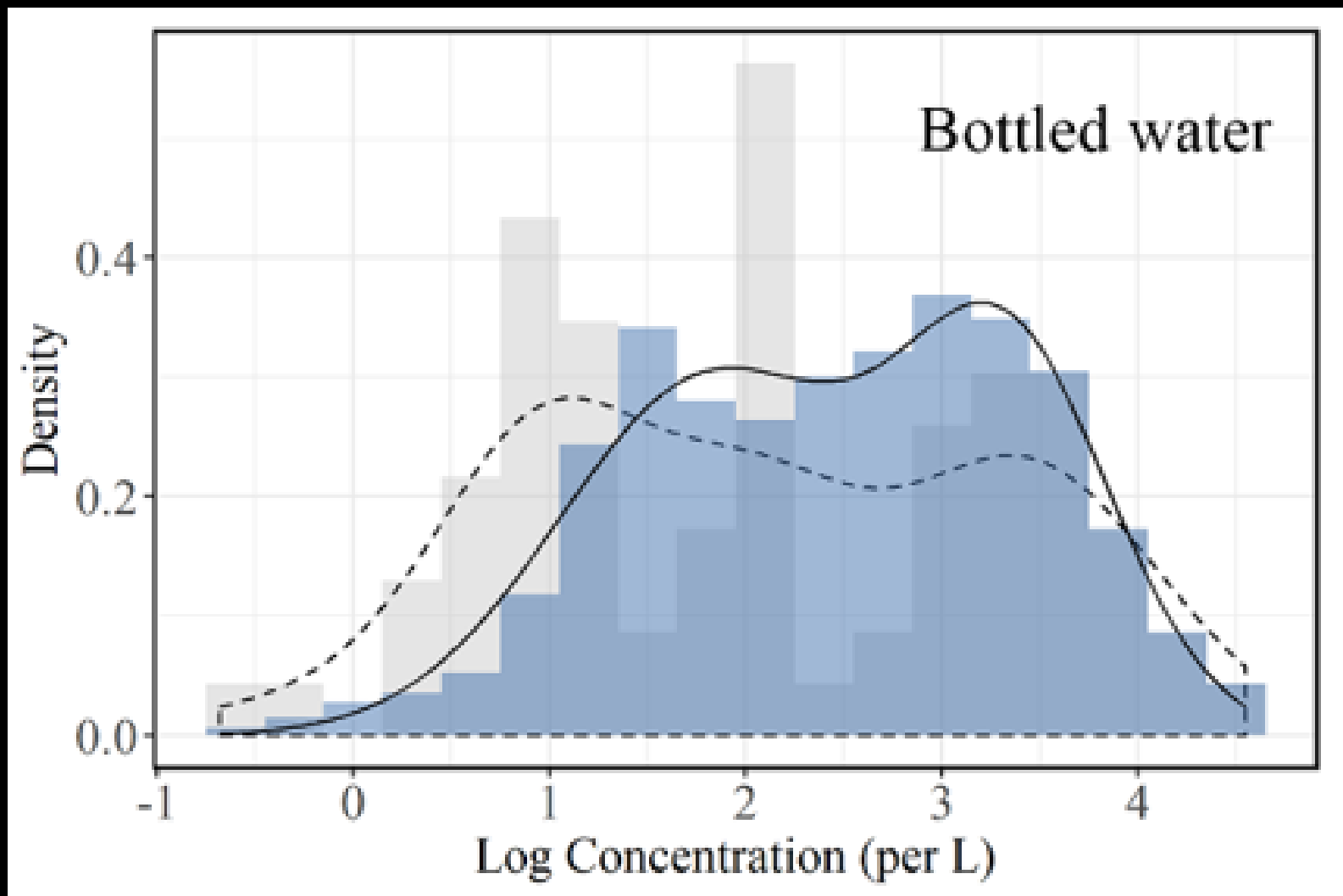


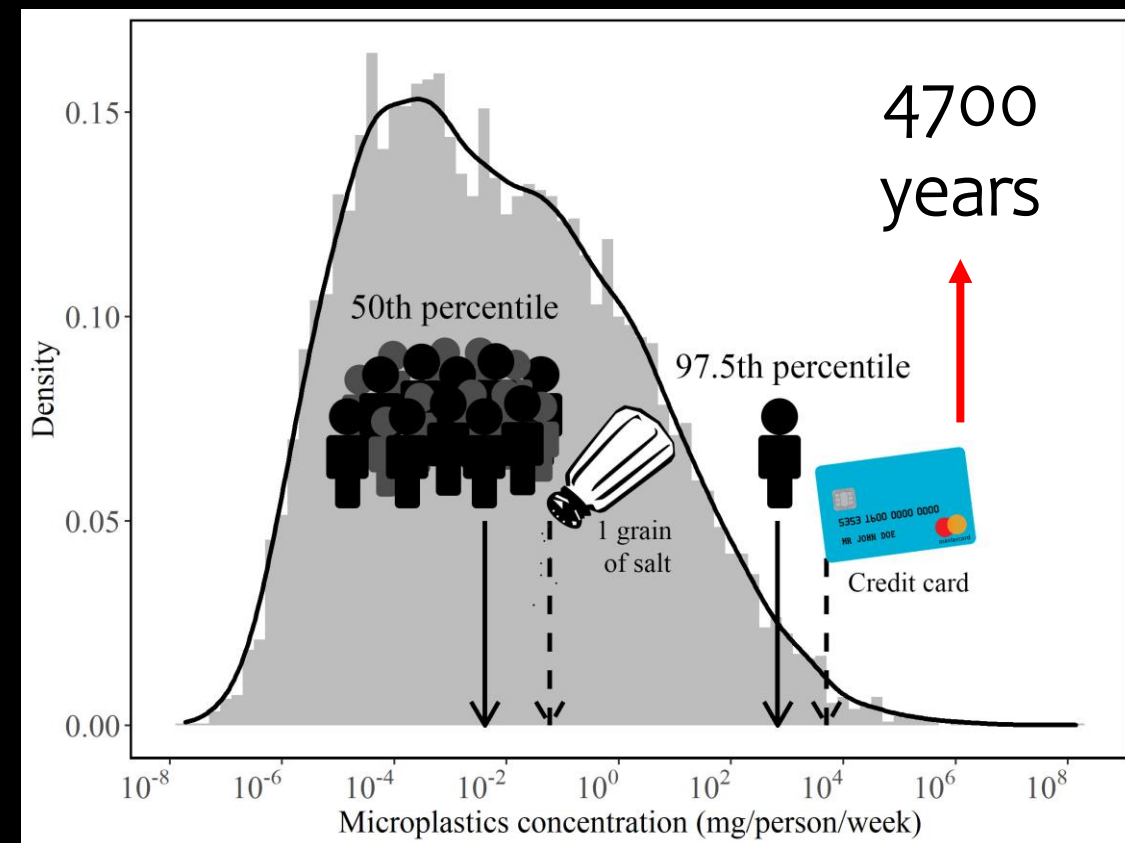
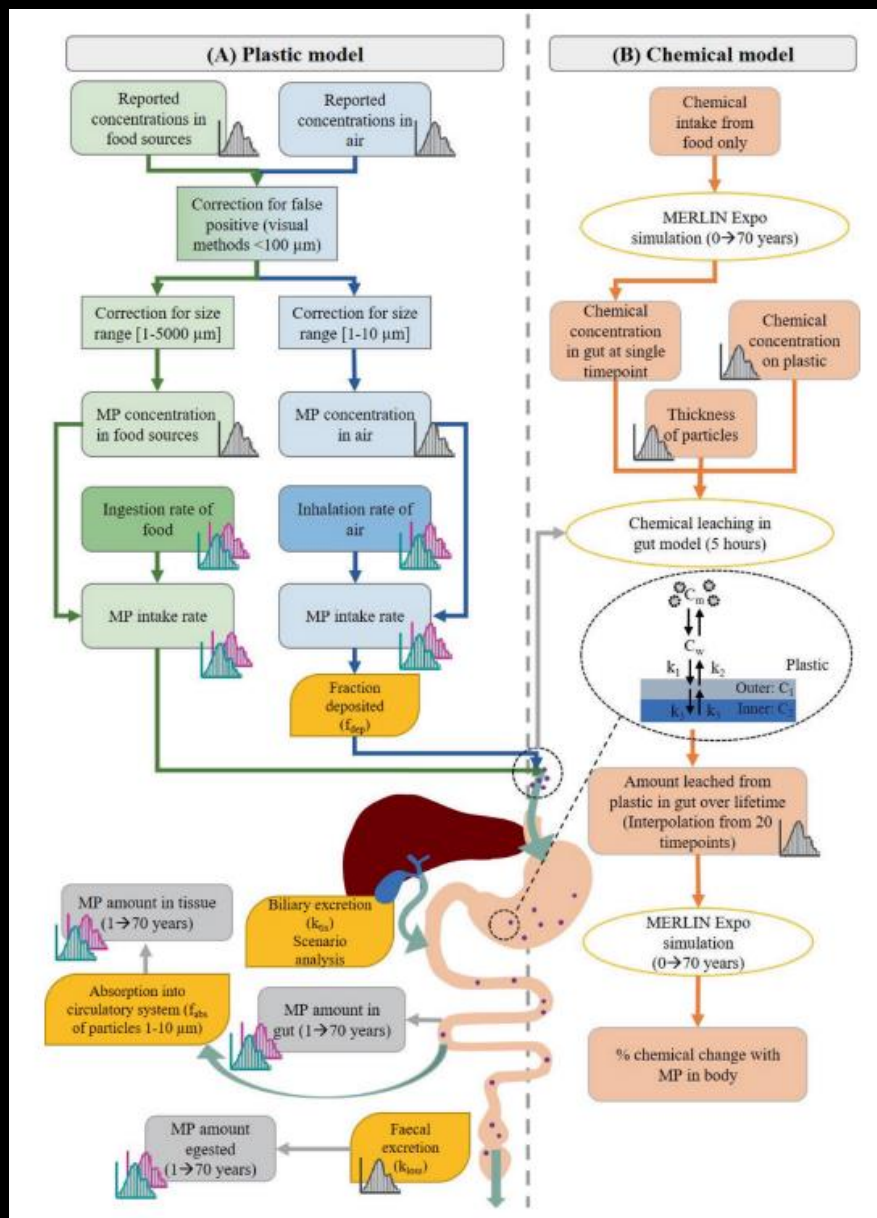
Koelmans et al (2020, 2022), Kooi et al (2021)

Aligning incomparable exposure & effects data

$$HQ = \frac{\text{Exposure}}{\text{Reference Dose (RfD) or Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)}}$$

ALIGNMENTS EXAMPLE Probabilistically Aligning Microplastics data in media relevant for Human Exposure





- Mohamed Nor, N.H., Kooi, M., Diepens, N.J. Koelmans, A.A. 2021. Lifetime accumulation of nano- and microplastic in children and adults. *ES&T*

© American Chemical Society

PBK modeling of particles & chemicals

Take home

1. Exposure gains significance in the context of effect and risk assessment; therefore, the entire framework must be properly aligned from the outset.
2. There are tools available for aligning data and determining data quality. Unfortunately, in media relevant to human exposure—or in organs and tissues—the quality of the data is too often insufficient for a reliable exposure (and thus risk) assessment.

Thank You !