Unintentionally created microplastic fragments caused by yarn breaking down in service

ESTC CONGRESS 2024 Changing the Narrative

19-21 March , Porto, Portugal

Background

- Why yarns in artificial turf breakdown
- Early studies on this issue
- Field observations
- Maintenance is the key
- Keeping things in perspective
- Potential outcome of studies
- What is likely to come from Europe





Background

How does Europe define secondary microplastics when it relates to artificial turf fibres?



Some definitions

Microplastic:

A material consisting of synthetic polymer containing particles or fibres, to which additives or other substances may have been added, and where $\geq 1\%$ w/w of particles or fibres have:

a. For particles all dimensions between 0.1 μ m $\leq x \leq$ 5mm

b. for fibres, a length of between $3nm \le x \le 15mm$ and length to diameter ratio of >3

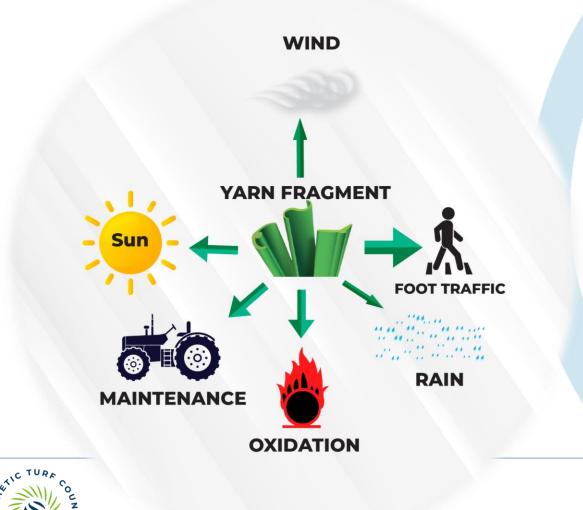




Mechanisms for yarn breakdown in artificial turf

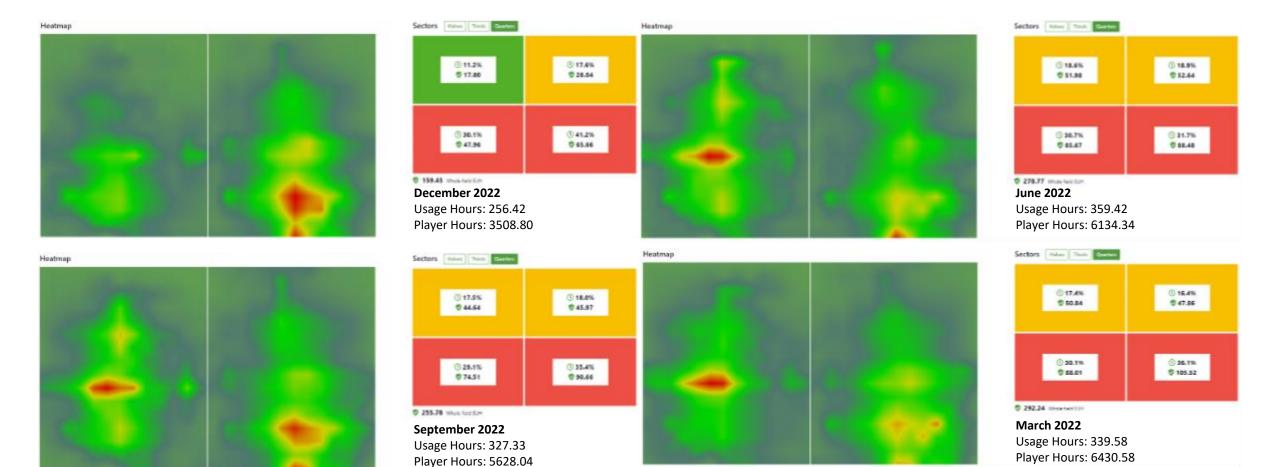






- Mechanisms for yarn breakdown in artificial turf
- Hours/type of use/amount of foot traffic
- Environmental factors
- Quality of product installed
- Maintenance
- Type of infill used





Infill sediment full of yarn fragments

Yarn fragments at high mag

at high magnification



Early studies on the durability of yarns

Modified Lisport XL work



YARN BREAKDOWN

AMPLES OF SITE OBTAINED SAMPLES 7 TO 8 YEARS OLD



Centre Spot John Cumming Stadium (2011)



Penalty Spot Broadwood (2012)



Centre Spot Glasgow Green (2015)



Penalty Spot John Cumming Stadium (2011)



Goalmouth Broadwood (2012)



Goal Mouth Glasgow Green (2015)

RESEARCH LISPORT XL SET UP

HEAVY WEIGHT PLATES, GRIT SOLE MATERIALS, GEARING ADDED

HEAVY PLATES ADDED

GRIT IMPREGNATED SOLE MATERIALS ADDED -

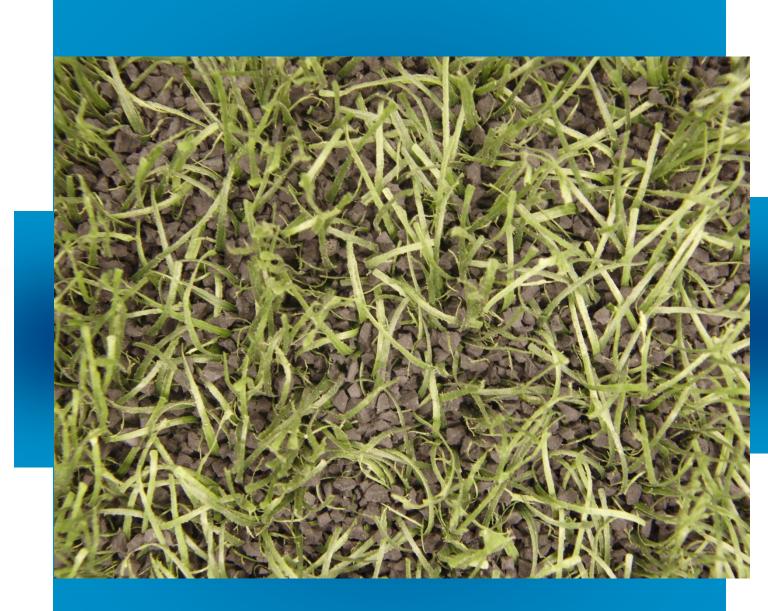
GEARING ADDED TO SLOW ROLLER BY 40%



RESEARCH LISPORT XL

NEW PRODUCT APPERANCE FOLLOWING 6000 CYCLES IN **RESEARCH LISPORT XL**

THIS SAMPLE WAS EVALUATED IN THE LABORATORY



POST TESTED SAMPLE LOOKS LIKE WORN TURF

EXTENT OF YARN FRAGMENTATION FOLLOWING 6000 CYCLES IN LISPORT XL. MAY INDICATE YARNS PRONE TO GENERATING MICROPLASTICS PARTICLES

TESTING PERFORMED ON A NEW TURF SAMPLE



SMALL FRAGMENTS OF YARN

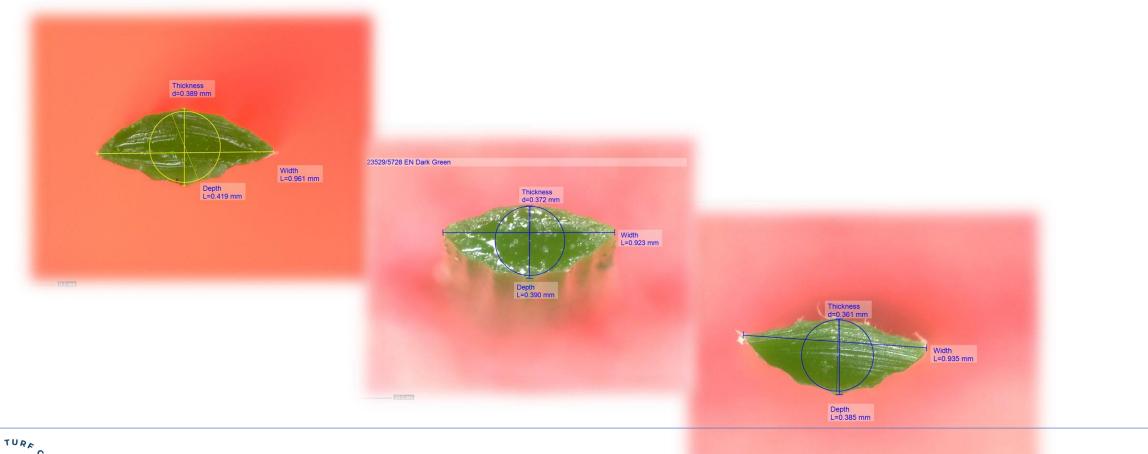
Field observations

 Sampling and testing fields – example; Community use with heavy use of between 40 and 80 hours per week.



| | Dtex Result | Difference | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Initial Test (No use) | 5671 | +1% | Results of mass loss are below: | High use area | Low use area |
| 4 Years later (High Use) | 5809 | . 170 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Dtex Result | Difference | Manufacturer's Declared Values | 945 g/m2 (mono) 626 g/m2 (fib) 6824 tufts /m2 | 945 g/m2 (mono) 626 g/m2 (fib) 6824 tufts /m2 |
| Initial Test (No use) | 5671 | +3% | | | |
| 4 Years later (Low Use) | 5850 | | | | |
| | | | | | 0024 (0105)112 |
| | Thickness Result | Difference | | | |
| Initial Test (No use) | 0.389mm | -4% | | 260 - (112) (11-11-1) | 000 - (m2 (mana) |
| 4 Years later (High Use) | 0.372mm | | | | |
| | | | Initial Field Test Results | 869 g/m2 (mono) 579 g/m2 (fib) | 869 g/m2 (mono) 579 g/m2 (fib) |
| | Thickness Result | Difference | | 6696 tufts /m2 | 6696 tufts /m2 |
| Initial Test (No use) | 0.389mm | 7% | | | |
| 4 Years later (Low Use) | 0.361mm | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Depth Result | Difference | Pile weight /m2 | 771 g/m2 (mono) | 779 g/m2 (mono) |
| Initial Test (No use) | 0.419mm | 7% | Pile weight / m2 | 506 g/m2 (fib) | 559 g/m2 (fib) |
| 4 Years later (High Use) | 0.390mm | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Depth Result | Difference | % loss from initial field cample result | - 11.3 % (mono) | - 10.4 % (mono) |
| Initial Test (No use) | 0.419mm | -8% | % loss from initial field sample result | - 12.6 % (fib) | - 3.8 % (fib) |
| | 1 | | | | |









Initial Field Test Pile weight = **1448 g/m²** Mean Pile weight (high+low-use areas) = **1308 g/m²** Mass loss /m² = **140 g/m²** Mass loss per 7000 /m² = **980,000 g/m²**

= Potentially 245 kg per annum for this field based on 7000

Putting microplastic pollution from turf into perspective....

- Synthetic fibres 35% of total volume [between 200,000 and 500,000 tonnes]
- Car tyres 28% [>200,000 tonnes]
- Plastic pellets 0.3% [2000 tonnes]



Equipment requirements

- A rotating brush
- A means of push/pulling extracted materials through a filter
- Potentially a filtration system which will collect microparticles as small as 1.6 microns
- This equipment is potentially available





Maintenance is the key

• Trial of maintenance equipment at an indoor artificial pitch 6 years old in Edinburgh, Scotland.



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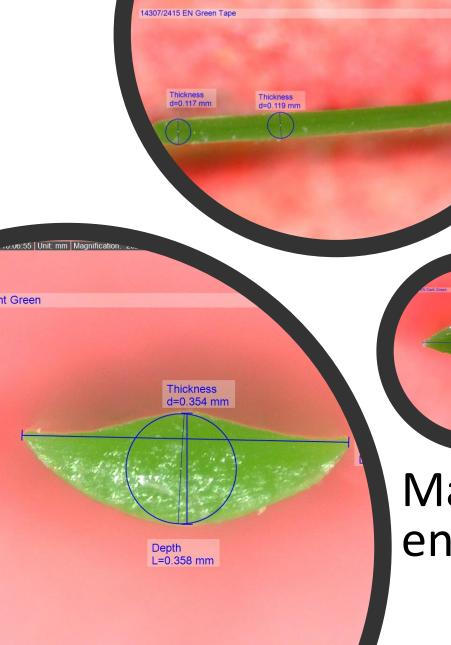
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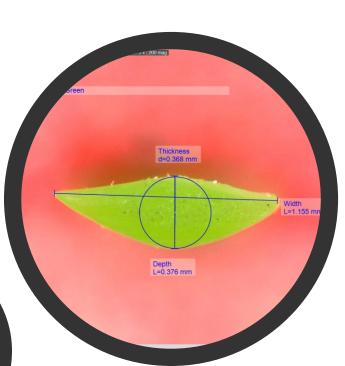
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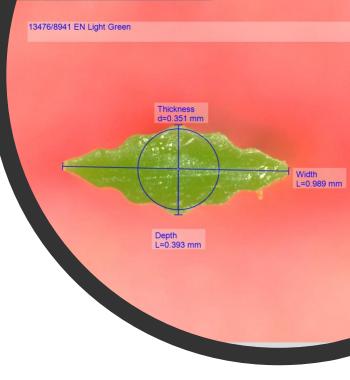
Keeping things in perspective

- Simplified shapes, thicker yarns
- More awareness and use of maintenance
- Better data about containment = better outcome
- Hockey surfaces may need more attention









Thickness d=0.349 mm

Depth L=0.350 mm Width L=1.148 m

Likely outcome of studies

- The data will be carefully considered
- Indicative predicted low values from field study



What will ECHA do about this?

- Whilst still on the radar it is a low priority at this time
- We strike first with data to be ahead of the curve
- We need to use the time we have effectively and be agile enough to redirect our focus if needed based on Turf moving up the list of priorities





A few topics to be concerned about

- A large stock of aging pitches
- Identifying the pathways where microfibres actually end up? Potential research on this?
- Calibrating the effectiveness of maintenance equipment where clearly maintenance can be very effective in dealing with this issue
- Potentially further legislative manoeuvring from Europe





Want further information?

Sports turf final report

Landscape turf final report

Summary report

www.sportslabs.co.uk