

Microplastics in Freshwater Systems: A Review on Its Accumulation and Effects on Fishes

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ABSTRACT: Plastic production is escalating tremendously throughout the globe and the reason behind this is its durability and multipurpose utility. But there is a severe scarcity of its management. Tonnes of plastics are dumped into water bodies across the world. These plastics breakdown because of different reasons and results in the plastic debris of size <5mm termed as microplastics (MPs) which are hazardous to aquatic life. They are a potential source of toxins as they offer a large surface area to various chemicals present in the water body when these MPs are ingested by fishes it causes serious health issues leading to mortality of the fishes. Therefore, we comprehensively reviewed the sources of MPs in freshwater systems and its various types and how they get accumulated inside the body of fishes. We found that fishes ingest these particles by mistaken for food or accumulated these particles by consuming from lower trophic organisms. Some of the commonly studied MPs are PE, PS, and PVC, examined from the body of fishes. MPs can cause various ecotoxicological effects on fishes like behavioural change, cytotoxicity, neurotoxicity effects, and liver stress etc. Our review study finds that there is a paucity of information on the accumulation of MPs by freshwater fishes and there are very few studies on its effects also there is a debate whether this accumulation is subjected to the bio-magnification process which ultimately affects human life.

KEYWORDS: microplastics, sources, ecotoxicological, accumulation, freshwater

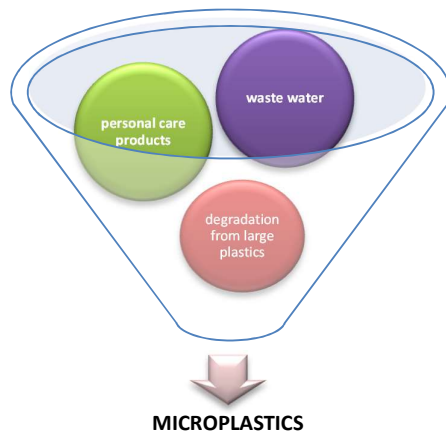
1. INTRODUCTION

Plastic materials are of vital use, being non-corrosive, durable, non-reactive, lightweight, easy to handle and its cheap manufacturing cost has made it a material of choice. Plastic production continues to accelerate and the reason behind this is the adoption of use and disposes of culture by almost all the developed and developing countries. Annual plastic production has increased from 1.5 million tonnes in the 1950s to 288 million tonnes in 2012 (PlasticsEurope, 2013) with only 9% of plastics being currently recycled in the USA (EPA, 2014). The non-recycled plastic is being disposed off in dump yards, a major proportion of it is thrown as debris in the water bodies including oceans and rivers. It is estimated that 275 million metric tonnes of plastic waste is being generated each year (based on reports from 192 coastal countries, 2010). Due to a variety of physical, chemical and biological factors, these non-recycled plastics in the water bodies, breaks down to form microplastics (MPs). MPs from personal care products are one of the potential sources of direct addition to freshwater streams. Most of the studies have occurred in marine water systems but little data is available on the abundance and distribution of MPs in freshwater systems however MPs pollution is found in estuarine water and freshwater systems (Zhao *et al.*, 2015; Su *et al.*, 2016). Most studied impacts of plastic debris on biota are their physical effects such as entanglement, ingestion and suffocation/asphyxia (Barnes *et al.*, 2009; Ryan *et al.*, 2009; Sigler, 2014). These microplastics are often consumed by fishes via a variety of methods and cause adverse effects leading to mortality,

neurotoxicity, cytotoxicity, liver stress, behavioural changes, oxidative stress, genotoxicity etc (Luis *et al.*, 2018). Plastic abundance was found between the stomach, gut, and intestine of the fishes. The objective of this paper is to review the current knowledge of MPs contamination in freshwater and its effects on fishes. Summary of its occurrence and distribution is also discussed along with explored knowledge of its effects on fish health have been presented in this study. Several challenges have been discussed and suggestions are provided for further research work.

2. MICROPLASTICS Overview- Types & Sources:

At first, the term 'microplastics' was used for the plastic matters in the range of 20µm (Thompson *et al.*, 2004). But later, this range was widened in the range smaller than 5mm (Arthur *et al.*, 2009) and also the upper limit is 1mm (1000µm) stated by (Van Cauwenberghe *et al.*, 2015). However, microplastics (MPs) are commonly defined as plastic particles having the size less than 5mm. (Betts, 2008; Fendall and Sewell, 2009; Hidalgo- Ruz *et al.*, 2012). This study concerns primarily on the presence of MPs in freshwater bodies and its impacts on fishes. Research efforts on the accumulation and impacts in the freshwater system are very much less than the marine and terrestrial systems (Thompson *et al.*, 2009; Wagner *et al.*, 2014). The concentration of MPs is constantly increasing in the aquatic environment due to a tremendous increase in the production of plastics, with a total global production of 335 million tonnes in 2016 (Plastic Europe, 2017). Most of the authors have concluded that the primary sources of MPs are effluents from wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), sewage sludge, shipping activities, atmospheric fallouts, direct disposal from the public, beach littering and run-offs from agricultural, recreational and urban areas. Although the data is so far unavailable, the runoffs from industrial plastic production sites can be taken as an additional source. The products such as facial scrubs have been identified as a potential source of MPs in water bodies. A study shows that the size range of four personal care and cosmetic product waste were in the range of 63-125µm, 125-250µm, 250-500µm, and 500-2000µm (Browne, 2015). Generally, MPs are classified as primary or secondary on the basis of their production. Primary MPs are the ones having size <5mm and mainly are originated from textiles, medicines, toothpaste, and variety of other personal care products like facial and scrubs (Cole *et al.*, 2011; Browne *et al.*, 2015). The range of primary MPs and its types mainly consists of fragments (Rummel *et al.*, 2016), fibres (Rummel *et al.*, 2016), films and foams (Anderson *et al.*, 2017). Secondary MPs can be originated by the fragmentation of big plastic materials degradation. They are derived from the degradation of larger plastic debris through mechanical forces, thermal degradation, photolysis, thermo-oxidation and bio-degradation processes (Zhao *et al.*, 2015). For example synthetic fibres from washing clothes (Browne *et al.*, 2011). Secondary MPs arising by washing clothes are generally polyester, acrylic, and polyamide which can be more than 100 fibres per litre of effluent (Habib *et al.*, 1998; Browne *et al.*, 2011).



However, we also describe plastics according to their basic chemical structure as polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polyamide (PA), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polystyrene (PS), polyurethane (PU), polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (Hidalgo-Ruz *et al.*, 2012; Van cauwenberghe *et al.*, 2015a). These are the structures extensively found in the majority of researches.

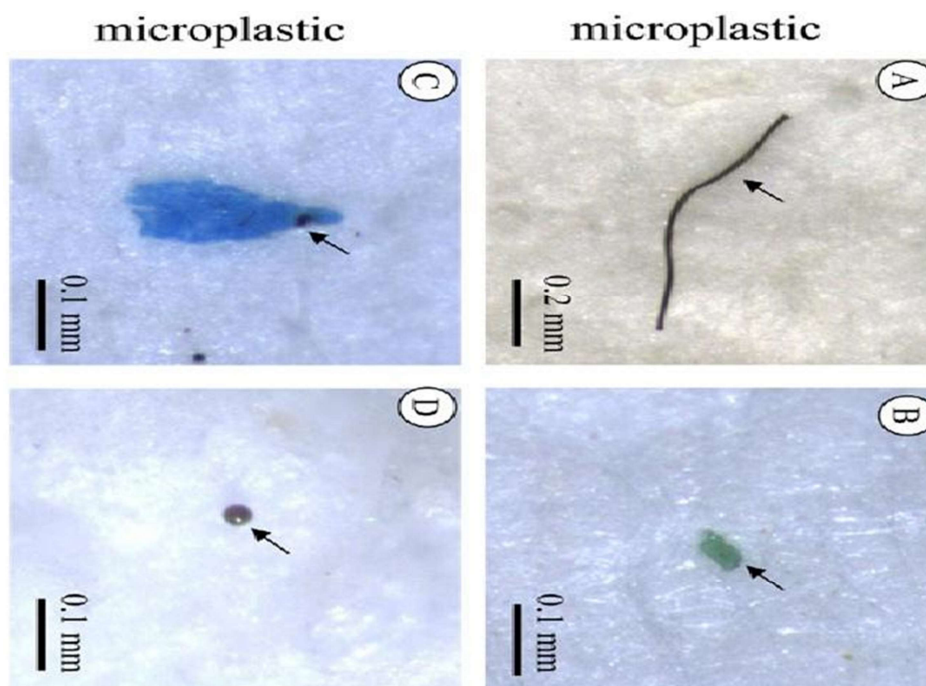


Fig: Photographs of microplastics from fish in China (Khalida *et al.*, 2016).

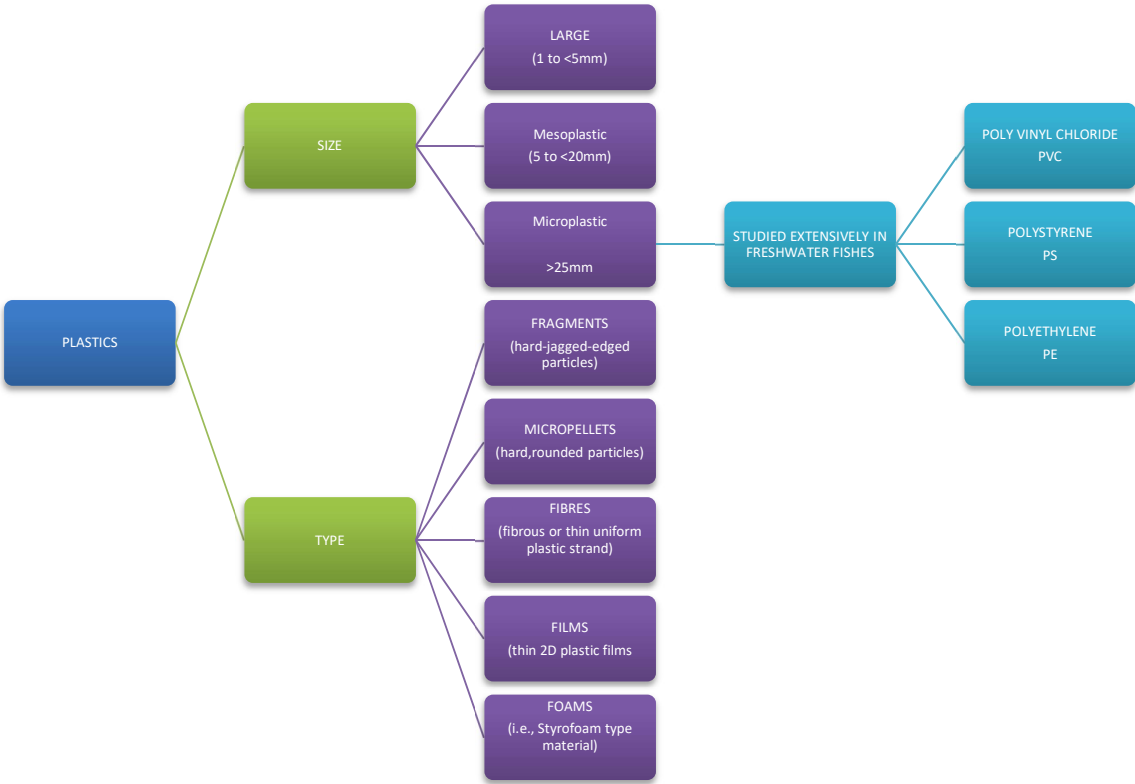


Fig 1; Flow-diagram of types of plastics information collected from (Lee *et al.*, 2013; Anderson *et al.*, 2017; Hidalgo-Ruz *et al.*, 2015a).

3. Methods of ingestion of MPs by fishes:

Ingestion is one of the most common factors associated with plastic debris, have been reported by more than 270 taxa (Laist, 1997) from a variety of trophic level (Cole *et al.*, 2011). One of the most affected taxa is fish. Plastic and other debris may be intentionally ingested by fish (Cole *et al.*, 2011; Laist, 1997). Incidental ingestion happens with the ingestion of natural food items (Peters and Bratton, 2016), or through trophic transfer, when fish consumes prey that has already ingested plastic debris (Cedervall *et al.*, 2012; Mattsson *et al.*, 2015). On the other hand, intentional ingestion occurs when the plastic material is mistaken for food, especially bottom algae and fragment like foods (Ivar do Sul and Costa, 2007). Evidence suggests that intentional ingestion of plastic is most common in fish. For instance, marks left in large plastic debris suggest fish frequently attack and bite plastic items present in the environment (Carson, 2013), and laboratory experiments suggest fish larvae feed preferentially on plastic particles when exposed to both microplastics and natural food (Léonstedt and Eklöv, 2016). The ingested MPs usually get accumulated inside the stomach, gut, intestinal lining of the fishes which we examine to observe whether the ingestion has happened.

TABLE-1: Plastic debris ingestion in fish from freshwater habitats (Rivers, Estuaries, and Lakes). The frequency indicates the percentage of individuals observed with the plastic debris inside the gut

ENVIRON MENT	LOCATION	SPECIES	FREQ UEN	REFERENCE
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			CY%	
Lake	Lake Victoria (Africa)	<i>Lates niloticus</i>	20	Biginagwa <i>et al.</i> , (2016)
Lake	Lake Victoria (Africa)	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	20	Biginagwa <i>et al.</i> , (2016)
Estuary	Goina Estuary(Brazil)	<i>Cathorops spixi</i>	18	Posatto <i>et al.</i> , (2011)
Estuary	Goina Estuary(Brazil)	<i>Cathorops agassizzi</i>	33	Posatto <i>et al.</i> , (2011)
Estuary	Goina Estuary(Brazil)	<i>Sciades herzbergii</i>	18	Posatto <i>et al.</i> , (2011)
Estuary	Goina Estuary(Brazil)	<i>Stellifer brasiliensis</i>	6.9	Dantas <i>et al.</i> , (2012)
Estuary	Goina Estuary(Brazil)	<i>Stellifer stellifer</i>	9.2	Dantas <i>et al.</i> , (2012)
Estuary	Goina Estuary(Brazil)	<i>Eugress brasilianus</i>	16.3	Ramos <i>et al.</i> , (2012)
Estuary	Goina Estuary(Brazil)	<i>Eucinostomos melanopterus</i>	9.2	Ramos <i>et al.</i> , (2012)
Estuary	Goina Estuary(Brazil)	<i>Diapterus rhombeus</i>	11.4	Ramos <i>et al.</i> , (2012)
River	Brazos River Basin(US)	<i>Lepomis megalotis</i>	44	Peters and Bratton(2016)
River	Brazos River Basin(US)	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	45	Peters and Bratton(2016)
River	7 Rivers (France)	<i>Gobio gobio</i>	9.5-4.2	Sanchez <i>et al.</i> , 2014
River / lake	Various (USA)	26 species	5-29	Philips and Bonner(2015)
River	Pajeu River (Brazil)	<i>Haplosternum littorale</i>	83	J.S <i>et al.</i> , (2016)

Source: (Jacqueline Santos Silva-Cavalcanti, José Diego B. Silva, Elton José de França, Maria Christina Barbosa de Araújo, Felipe Gusmão, Microplastics ingestion by a common tropical freshwater fishing resource, Environmental Pollution, Volume 221, 2017, Pages 218-226, ISSN 0269-7491, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2016.11.068>.)

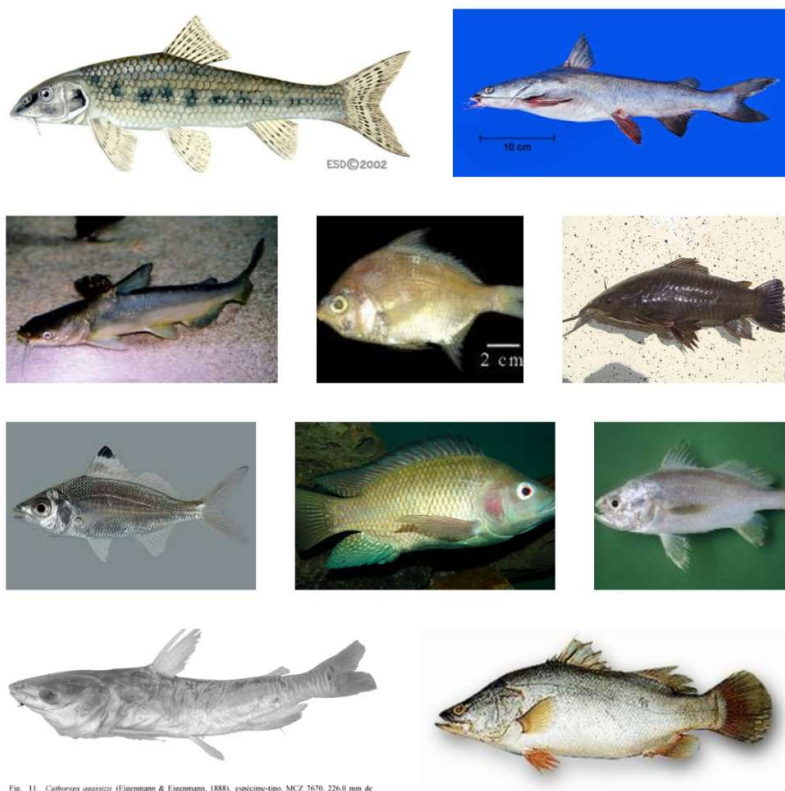


Fig. 11. *Cathorops agassizzi* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1888), espécime-tipo, MCZ 7670, 226.0 mm de

Fig: Showing some of the studied species having a considerable frequency of ingested MPs. Starting from top left in 1. *Gobio gobio*, 2. *Sciades herbergii*, 3. *Cathorops spixi*, 4. *Diapterus rhombeus*, 5. *Stellifer stellifer*, 6. *Cathorops agassizzi* and 7. *Lates niloticus*

3.1 Data analysis:

Plastic debris ingestion in fish from different freshwater habitats like rivers, estuaries, and lakes from different locations across the globe was examined by different researchers and was found that a lot of species ingest MPs. The data provided in Table 1 shows the percentage of individuals observed with plastic debris inside the gut i.e., shown as frequency percentage. Among the estuary species the frequency percent was highest in *Cathorops agassizzi* which were collected from Goiana estuary (Brazil) in the year 2011, it had ingested debris percentage of approx 33% which is quite high. Other species like *Cathorops spixi* and *Sciades herbergii* showed the frequency equal to 18%. The genus *Stellifer* had ingested debris frequency percentage between 6 to 9 specifically *Stellifer brasiliensis* (found lowest among estuary species observed) and *Stellifer stellifer* had 6.9 and 9.2% of ingested debris frequency respectively. Other species like *Eugeress brasilianus*, *Eucinostomos melanopterus*, and *Diapterus rhombeus* was found with 16.3, 9, 2, 11.4 % of frequency debris respectively.

The reports from the species thriving in Lake Victoria of African continent showed almost static frequency percentage of 20% among the studied species *Lates niloticus* and *Oreochromis niloticus* studied quite recently in the year 2016 by (Biginagwa *et al.*, 2016). There was a high frequency of ingested debris among the species of river habitat, so far *Haplosternum littorale* collected from Pajeu River (Brazil) had a remarkably highest frequency percentage of 83%; It is predicted to be hazardous for humans via food chain, However, it is just a hypothesis actual effects are yet to be analyzed. Other species collected from Brazos River Basin (USA) also showed the high percentage of ingested debris frequency, *Lepomis megalotis* and *Lepomis macrochirus* were observed with 44 and 45% frequency respectively studied by Peters and Bratton in the year 2016. Sanchez examined *Gobio gobio* from 7 rivers of France in the year 2014 and found a range of frequency percentage with 9.5 to 4.2%. The overall result shows that the species thriving in the rivers are mostly affected by the MPs contamination. The reason behind this could be because the river is vulnerable to various sewage discharges along with factory wastes so the chance of contamination is highest. According to the hypothesis, the biomagnifications of MPs is likely to be highest through river water species and the consumption of the infected fish with MPs can be hazardous for humans also.

4. Effects of microplastics on fishes:

The effects of MPs contamination on fish health are not yet fully understood. The ingestion of MPs by fishes can get accumulated in their digestive tract which can cause starvation because of the false sensation of satiation or even perforation of the gastrointestinal tract. It may also pass to predators including humans (Ferrel and Nelson, 2013; Seltenrich, 2015; Sharma and Chatterjee, 2017). Internal and digestive enzyme system may get damaged even the reproduction can because of MPs digestion (Talvite *et al.*, 2015; Wright *et al.*, 2013). Examples of studies are listed below.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF MP EFFECTS:

EFFECT	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCES
Increased reactive oxygen species (ROS)	Ingested microplastics have shown to increase free radicals in which leads to cellular and DNA damage.	Bhattacharya <i>et al.</i> , 2010

Reduced feeding or filtering	Animals containing microplastic in their digestive tracts were found to eat less, resulting in lower energy levels and fat reserves	Wright <i>et al.</i> , 2013 Wegner <i>et al.</i> , 2012
Immune response	Microplastic in animal tissue can induce an immune response leading to inflammation.	von Moos <i>et al.</i> , 2012 Köhler, 2010
Hepatic damage	Due to metabolic stress caused by microplastics, as well as pollutants accumulating on its surface, liver damage has been found in some organisms	Rochman <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Reduced gamete quality	Lower gamete quality causes less offspring to be produced and decrease fecundity	Sussarellu <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Mortality	Due to a combination of the physical and physiological effects of microplastic particles on certain individuals' fatality is increased.	Lee <i>et al.</i> , 2013

1. SOURCE: (H Bouwman, K Minnaar, C Bezuidenhout, C Verster (2018) Microplastics in freshwater environments, 1 edn., Republic of South Africa: Water Research Commission.)

As MPs act as a sponge and provide surface area for various bio-organic or inorganic toxic substances; the ingestion of these adsorbed toxin containing MPs could be a serious health issue for the fishes. The negative effect of toxins on fish health was demonstrated by Rochman *et al.*, 2013. Tiny particles of low-density polyethylene (LDPE) were exposed to environmental bay condition for consecutive three months and then fed to fishes. Soon after two months, the tissues of fish had a greater concentration of PBTs and showed signs of liver stress, glycogen depletion, fatty vacuolation and cell necrosis (Rochman *et al.*, 2013).

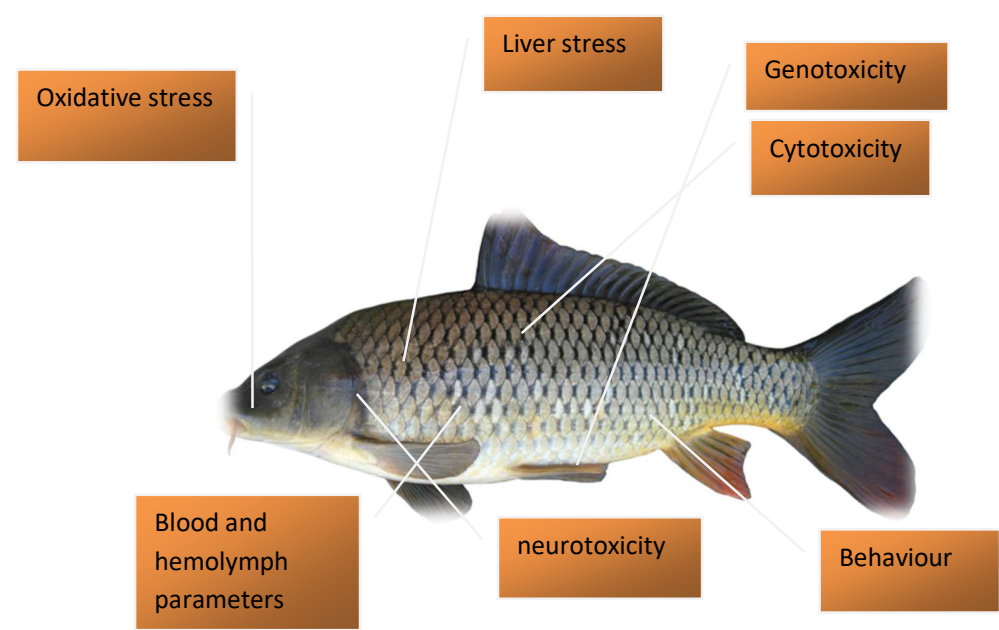
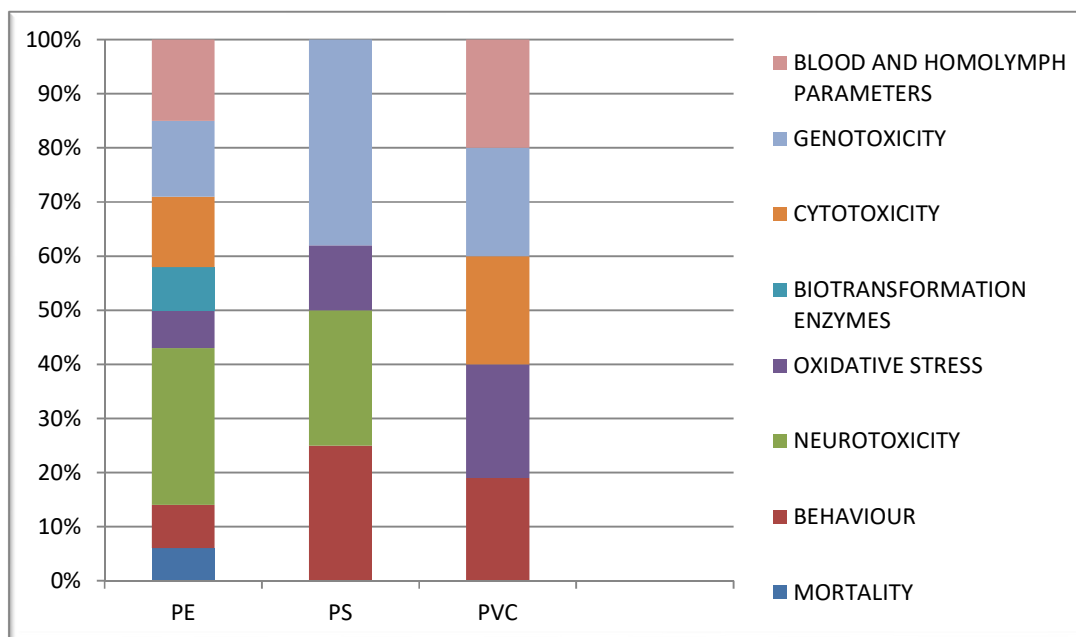


Fig showing some of the effects of MPs of freshwater fishes.

A total of 21 studies reporting ecotoxicological effects of MPs were identified. Fishes may ingest MPs either directly or by the prey containing these particles (Desforbes *et al.*, 2014). Overall documented effects of MPs on fishes include reduction of feeding activity (Besseling *et al.*, 2013; de Sá *et al.*, 2015) oxidative stress (Della Torre *et al.*, 2014), genotoxicity (Della Torre *et al.*, 2014) neurotoxicity (Oliveira *et al.*, 2012-Oliveira *et al.*, 2013; Luis *et al.*, 2015; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2017) growth delay (Della Torre *et al.*, 2014; Au *et al.*, 2015; Redondo-Hasselerharm *et al.*, 2018) reduction in reproductive fitness (Lee *et al.*, 2013; Cole *et al.*, 2015) and ultimately death (Lee *et al.*, 2013; Au *et al.*, 2015; Cole *et al.*, 2015; Mazurais *et al.*, 2015). The representation of ecotoxicological effects is shown in (fig1)



Source: (Ecotoxicological effects of MPs on fishes based on 21 studies. Studies were defined according to types of MPs and its effects. (data from: Luís Carlos de Sá, Miguel Oliveira, Francisca Ribeiro, Thiago Lopes Rocha, Martyn Norman Futter ,Studies of the effects of microplastics on aquatic organisms: What do we know and where should we focus our efforts in the future?, Science of The Total Environment, Volume 645,)

5. Recent global actions on MPs:-

1. In the year 2012, Unilever decided to wipe out microplastics from all of its personal care products by the year 2015.
2. The report of United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in the year 2014 recommended to increase the efforts to understand the effects of MPs, its capacity to absorb and transfer persistent, toxic and bio-accumulating chemicals.
3. State of Illinois and California (USA) passed a bill to impose ban on manufacturing and selling of personal care products having microplastic beads in it, in the year 2014 and 2015 respectively.
4. The USA has banned the production of personal care products containing MPs in the year 2017 and also has decided to stop the sale of drugs containing MPs in it.
5. In the year 2018 The United Kingdom imposed a ban on the manufacture of personal care products containing microplastic beads in it.

6. From the year 2020 countries including Sweden, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Luxemburg, and Norway will ban the sale of cosmetics with MPs and have called on the EU for an EU-wide ban.
7. WHO- A 15TH March 2018 edition of the newspaper article of The Guardian reported that WHO is considering launching a health review in response to a study where MPs were found more than 90% of some of the popular packaged water brands.

7. Conclusions:

This paper compiled the comprehensive information about the importance of the study of MPs contamination in fresh water along with the ways of accumulation and effects on fishes. In this regard, the following topics were discussed a). Microplastics overview-types and sources, b). Methods of ingestion of MPs by fishes and c). Effects of MPs on fishes.

From the literature it can be concluded that MPs are a dormant hazard for aquatic organisms and their quantity is increasing day by day, it is the reason behind the several abnormalities in the behaviour and health of fishes. Fishes ingest MPs intentionally and sometimes unintentionally, the MPs get accumulated in the gastrointestinal tract and stomach of biota. PE, PS furthermore PVC is among the most extensively studied MPs obtained from inside the freshwater fishes. The study shows the data on the ingestion of MPs by fishes of different freshwater bodies and also provides graphs to show the effects of these accumulated particles on fishes.

Based on the investigation following conclusions can be drawn:

1. More attention is needed towards freshwater MPs studies.
2. Regulate some rules to counter the generation of MPs in water bodies.
3. There should be a ban or monitoring over the production of personal care products containing MPs, as they are one of the primary sources.
4. Toxic effects and biomagnifications of MPs through food chains need to be evaluated comprehensively.
5. Better understandings of MPs effects on humans.
6. Find out techniques to filter out MPs from wastewater in treatment plants,
7. Researchers should establish techniques of detection and filtration of MPs from water at a satisfactory level.
8. Further studies should be directed towards prevention, awareness, and reduction and counter methods.

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