

# CITIZEN SCIENCE: INTRODUCING MISTICSCAN AS SIMPLE TOOL FOR IDENTIFYING MICROPLASTIC IN THE RIVER



2022

A guideline book as river maintenance step that can be used by the community  
to increase basic knowledge for responding about  
environment changes in their surrounding.



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# Indonesia's River Contaminated by Microplastic

In Expedition 3 Rivers 2021, ECOTON found that rivers in Indonesia have been contaminated with Microplastic Particles (MP). The main rivers in Java, such as the Brantas River, Bengawan Solo, Ciliwung, Citarum, and Ciujung have been contaminated with 62-198 MP/100L. Moreover, fish in these rivers are one of the living things that are very often exposed to microplastics, in the Brantas River it has been identified that there are 42 MP/fish, Bengawan Solo River 20 MP/fish and Citarum River 68 MP/fish. In fact, ECOTON's findings reporting that Tilapia's gut in Bengawan Solo River is quite high of microplastic and it is be worrying if consumed. The Nusantara River Volunteer Community formed by ECOTON also found microplastic contamination in rivers outside Java, such as in Lampung it was found 97 MP/100L, Ternate 82 MP/100L, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) 122 MP/100L and Pontianak 124 MP/ 100L.

Microplastic contamination in fish gut and in river water comes from weakness waste management and high volume of plastic waste dumped in the rivers. Trihadiningrum (2020) proves that 80% of plastic waste in the oceans comes from rivers. Based on ECOTON's research and all findings (can be seen at <https://ecotonjournal.id/>) national strategic rivers in Indonesia are in a state of concern. The habits and culture of Indonesian people who regard rivers as trash bins are accompanied by inconsistencies from Central Government and Regional Governments in dealing with the problem of waste in rivers which worsening river conditions.



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# A Dangerous Little Thing Called “Microplastics”

Microplastics are crumbs, fragmentation, degradation of plastic that are less than 5 millimeters in size. Beside that, microplastics can be produced from industrial waste, household cleaning and personal care products, disposable mask waste, domestic waste to disposable diapers that are thrown into rivers.

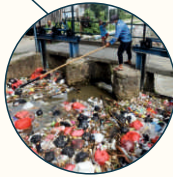
## Microplastic Sources



**Industrial Waste**



**Personal Care Products**



**Domestic Waste**



**Disposable Diaper**



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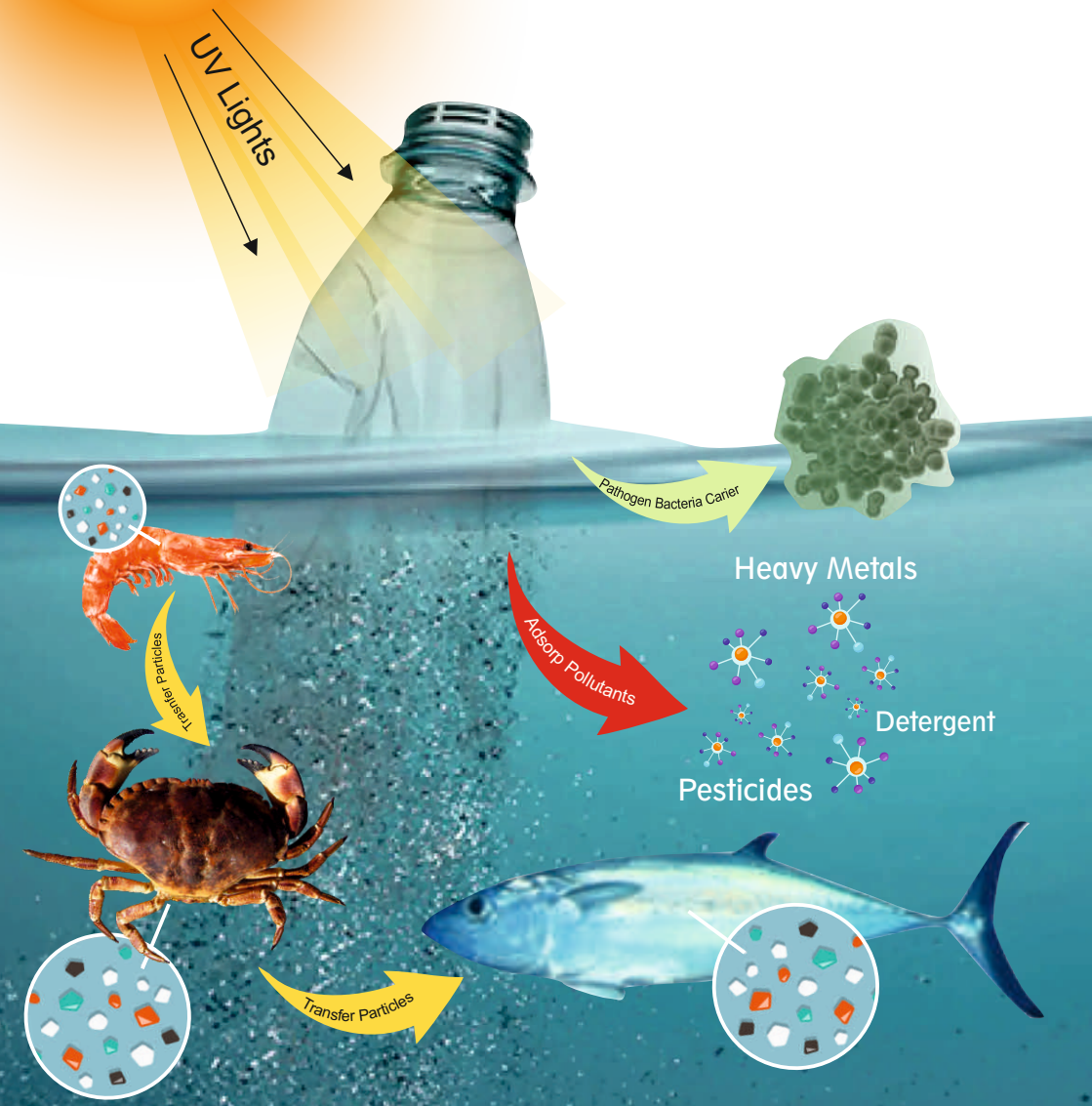


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# Microplastics Formation Process



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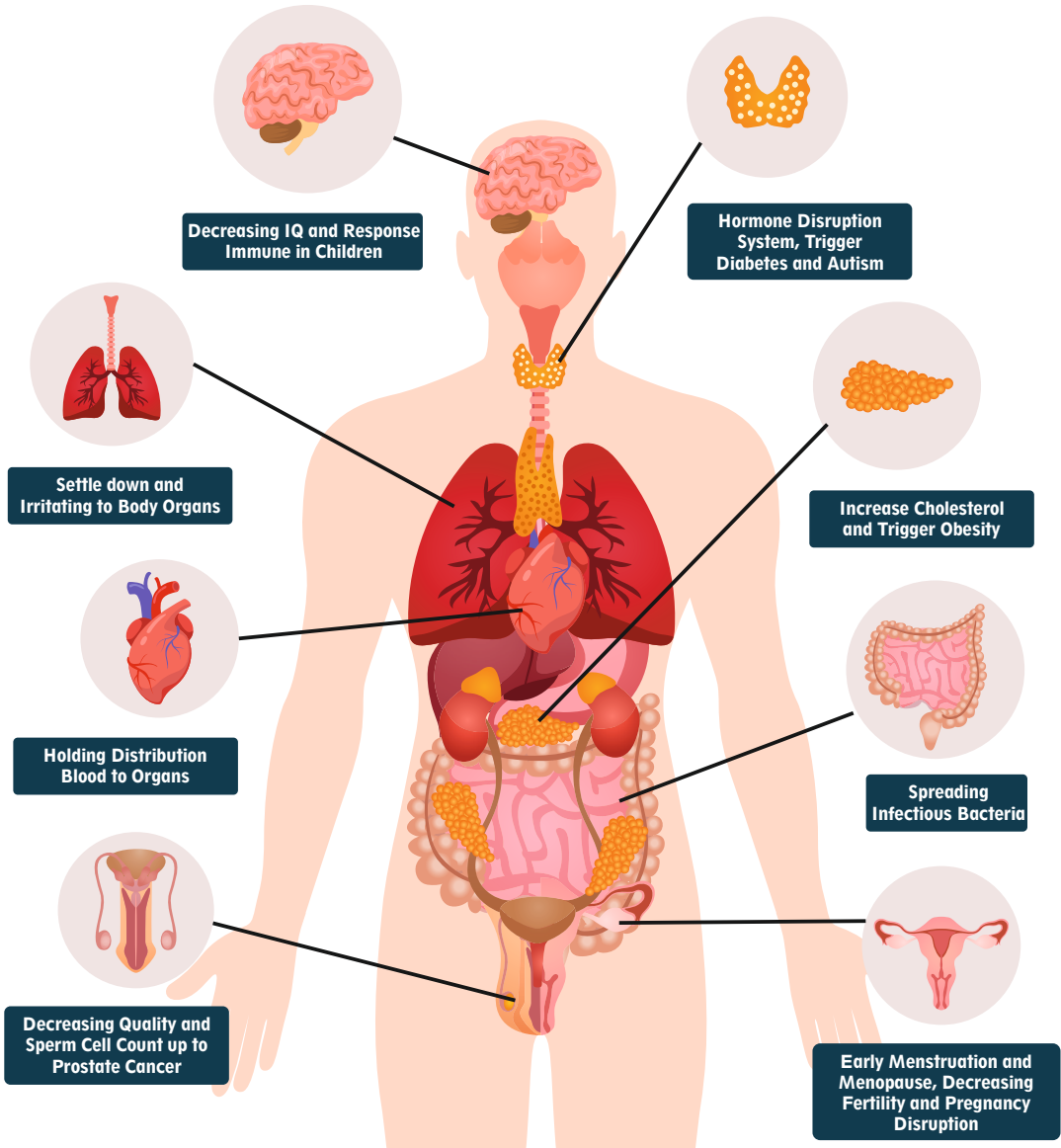
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# Microplastic Impacts On Human Health

Source : Health and Environment Alliance, 2020



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# MisticScan

## Microplastic's Simple Tool

MisticScan comes from the acronym of “Microplastic Screening Can” which in Indonesian means Canned Microplastic Filter. MisticScan was created by ECOTON as a filter microplastics in the river water. This tool has been implemented in Brantas watershed to make it easier for community to conduct community-based research or Citizen Science because of efficient and simple to use. Along the popularity, it is currently also being used to pick up microplastics in rivers throughout Indonesia.

Procedure for taking water samples using Mistic Scan:

1. Determine the location of the river that is target of sampling, avoid steep river parts, fast-flowing and rocky parts because it can endanger the safety.
2. Water sampling starts from a predetermined point and does not move from a predetermined point.
3. Assemble the MisticScan by tying the screen to the mouth of the can using a rubber tire and tightening it.
4. Use Stainless Steel media (Dipper, Bucket, Mug) 2L capacity to take 10L of water samples.
5. After taking 10L of water, hold the screen using the hand palm, then slowly open the rubber tire. Once the screen is removed, transfer it to a clean container.
6. Rinse the screen that is accommodated into the petri disc and then observe using microscope.
7. Identify the type of microplastic and count their abundance.



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# How To Take Microplastics Using MysticScan



**Tire Rubber  
Straps**

**Used Cans**

**Filter Screen  
Size 300 mesh**

**1**  
Prepare the MysticScan Tool  
in Earlier Steps



**2**  
Install Filter Screen in MysticScan  
Using Tire Rubber Straps



**3**  
Pour 10L of River Water  
Or Equivalent with 5x Repetition



**4**  
Rinse and Placed the Sample  
Into the Petri Disc Then Identify It



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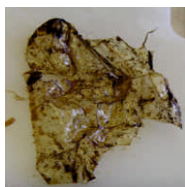
# The Types of Microplastic



**Fiber**



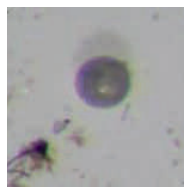
**Fragment**



**Filament**



**Foam**



**Granule**

**Table 1. Example of Identifying Microplastic Calculation**

No.	Sample's Name	The Types of Microplastic					Total
		Filament	Fiber	Fragment	Granule	Foam	
1	Titik 1	2	4	1	1	3	11
2	Titik 2	3	1	8	7	1	20
Total		5	5	9	8	4	31



# How to Reduce Microplastics in the Environment



## No Burn Plastic waste

Avoid burning plastic waste which not to trigger the formation of microplastics and plastic toxins in the air

## Sorting Domestic Waste Start from Home

Implement Waste Segregation from Home  
So that Useful Waste is Not Wasted into the River  
(Organic Waste, Recycled, & Residue)

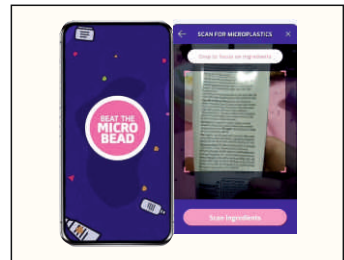


## Reusable Container For Reducing Plastic

Use Non-Plastic Reusable Containers  
to Reduce the Existence of  
Single-use Plastic Waste

## Choose Products Microplastic-Free

Use **Beat The Microbead** application  
to find out microplastics ingredient  
in the products that we choose



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Indonesia is one of country that has many rivers such as National Strategic River whose function has many benefits for the community. Besides that, it is not comparable to the maintenance of the river. A lot of pollution has been reported along with the increase in population settlements, household activities, industry activities, agricultural activities and plastic waste pollution which has affected the water quality because the waste produced is discharged directly into the river, thus triggering the formation of microplastics.

Weak law enforcement by the government, not maximal preventive measures and not involving the community in maintaining rivers make this pollution continues to occur every year.

Through this guidebook, we want to invite the community to be directly involved in river maintenance using simple materials. In addition, the use of this book can also be used as a guide in advocacy if at any time there is a change in the surrounding environment.

