

There are microplastics near the top of Mount Everest too

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A view of the National Geographic and Rolex Perpetual Planet Everest Expedition climbers' tents, made from waterproof acrylic material, at Camp IV/South Col. In the background, climbers make their way to the summit wearing plastic-based waterproof outdoor gear. [NatGeo.com/Everest](https://www.natgeo.com/everest) Credit: Mariusz Potocki/National Geographic

Researchers analyzing snow and stream samples from the National

Geographic and Rolex Perpetual Planet Everest Expedition have found evidence of microplastic pollution on Mount Everest. While the highest concentrations of microplastics were around Base Camp where hikers and trekkers spend the most time, the team also found microplastics as high up as 8,440 meters above sea level, just below the summit. The findings appear November 20 in the journal *One Earth*.

"Mount Everest has been described as 'the world's highest junkyard,'" says first author Imogen Napper, a National Geographic Explorer and scientist based at the University of Plymouth who is described by her colleagues as a "plastic detective." "Microplastics haven't been studied on the mountain before, but they're generally just as persistent and typically more difficult to remove than larger items of debris."

Microplastics—tiny particles of plastic that come from the slow breakdown of larger litter—pose a huge ecological threat because they are easily consumed by animals and are so small that they are difficult to clean up. Microplastics are common in the ocean, but are not as carefully studied on land, especially remote mountaintops.

"I didn't know what to expect in terms of results, but it really surprised me to find microplastics in every single snow sample I analyzed. Mount Everest is somewhere I have always considered remote and pristine. To know we are polluting near the top of the tallest mountain is a real eye-opener."



This image high-elevation expedition climbers and Sherpa wear 'Himalayan suits' made of waterproof acrylic fibers at the Balcony (~8,440 m.a.s.l.), the highest from which microplastics were collected during the National Geographic and Rolex Perpetual Planet Everest Expedition. Behind them rest disused metal oxygen canisters and other waste which is a regular sight at this common resting point. [NatGeo.com/Everest](https://www.natgeo.com/everest). Credit: Baker Perry/National Geographic

While some members of the research team climbed the mountain collecting samples during the Everest expedition in the spring of 2019, much of the work was done in a lab many miles away, where Napper and her team analyzed the samples. "The closest I got to Mount Everest was in my lab at University of Plymouth in the UK," Napper jokes. She wanted to determine not only whether there was plastic on the mountain, but what type of plastic was there. This is an important step in figuring out where the pollution originated.

"The samples showed significant quantities of polyester, acrylic, nylon, and polypropylene fibers," says Napper. "Those materials are increasingly being used to make the high-performance outdoor clothing climbers use as well as tents and climbing ropes, so we highly suspect that these types of items are the major source of pollution rather than things like food and drink containers."

While this study clearly demonstrated the presence of microplastics on Mount Everest, the best way to clean this pollution remains to be seen.



A selection of microfibers found in snow samples from Mt. Everest Balcony (8,440 m), collected during the National Geographic and Rolex Perpetual Planet Everest Expedition, which are consistent with fibers from outdoor clothing. [NatGeo.com/Everest](https://www.natgeo.com/everest) Credit: Imogen Napper/National Geographic

"Currently, environmental efforts tend to focus on reducing, reusing, and recycling larger items of waste. This is important, but we also need to start focusing on deeper technological solutions that focus on microplastics, like changing fabric design and incorporating natural fibers instead of plastic when possible," she says.

The researchers also hope that their work will help clarify the extent to which plastic pollution jeopardizes all environments, not just the ocean.

"These are the highest microplastics discovered so far," says Napper. "While it sounds exciting, it means that microplastics have been discovered from the depths of the ocean all the way to the highest mountain on Earth. With microplastics so ubiquitous in our environment, it's time to focus on informing appropriate environmental solutions. We need to protect and care for our planet."

More information: *One Earth*, Napper et al.: "Reaching new heights in plastic pollution - preliminary findings of microplastics on Mount Everest" [www.cell.com/one-earth/fulltext ... 2590-3322\(20\)30550-9](http://www.cell.com/one-earth/fulltext/S2590-3322(20)30550-9) , DOI: [10.1016/j.oneear.2020.10.020](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2020.10.020)

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