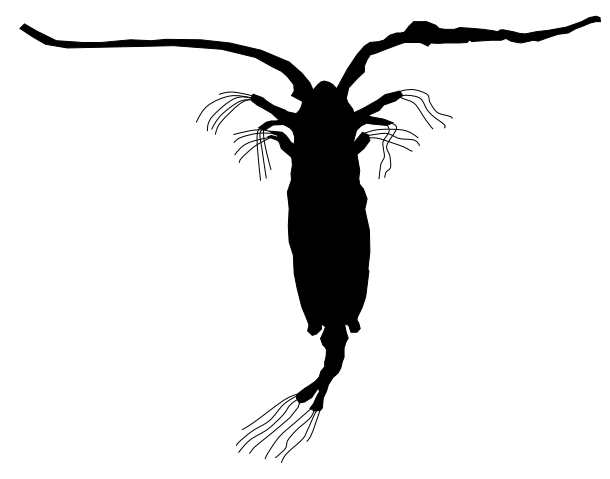
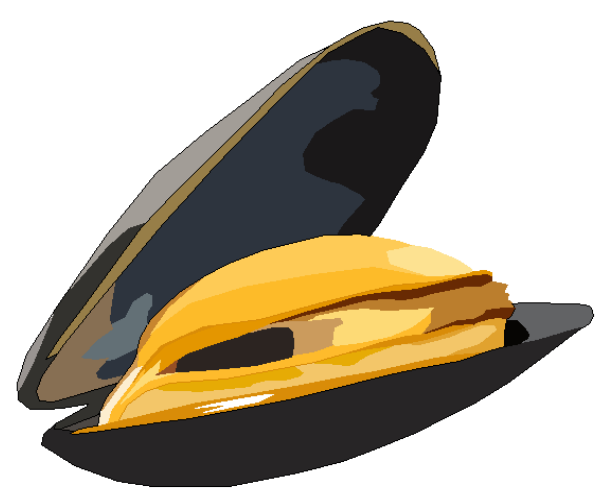
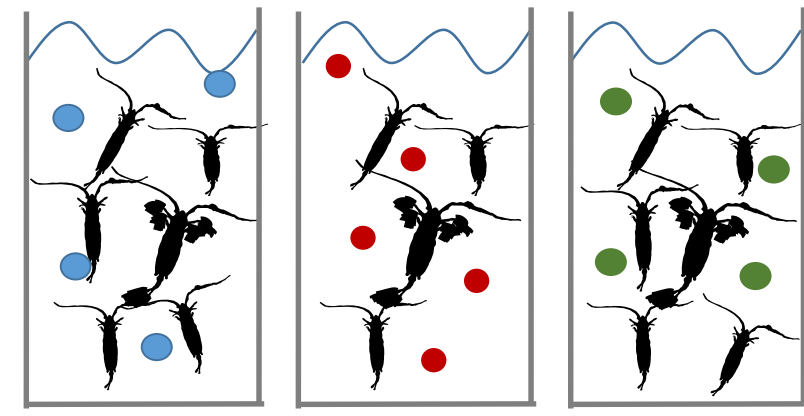


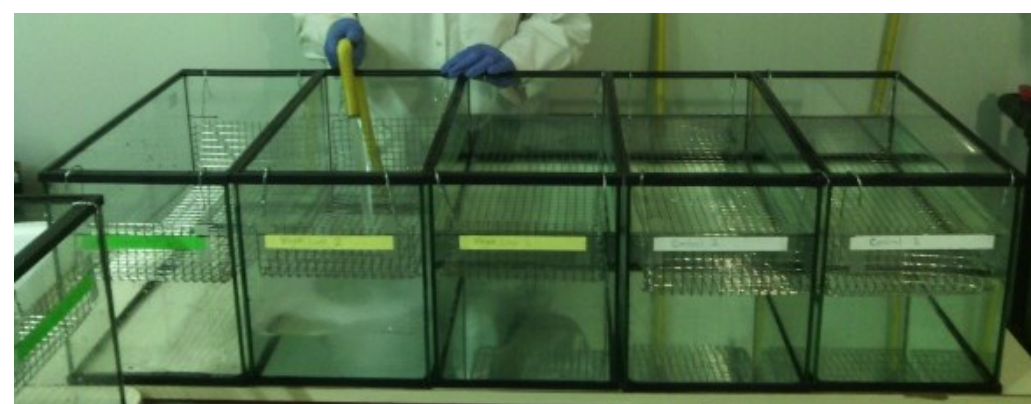
## Laboratory facilities



Copepods



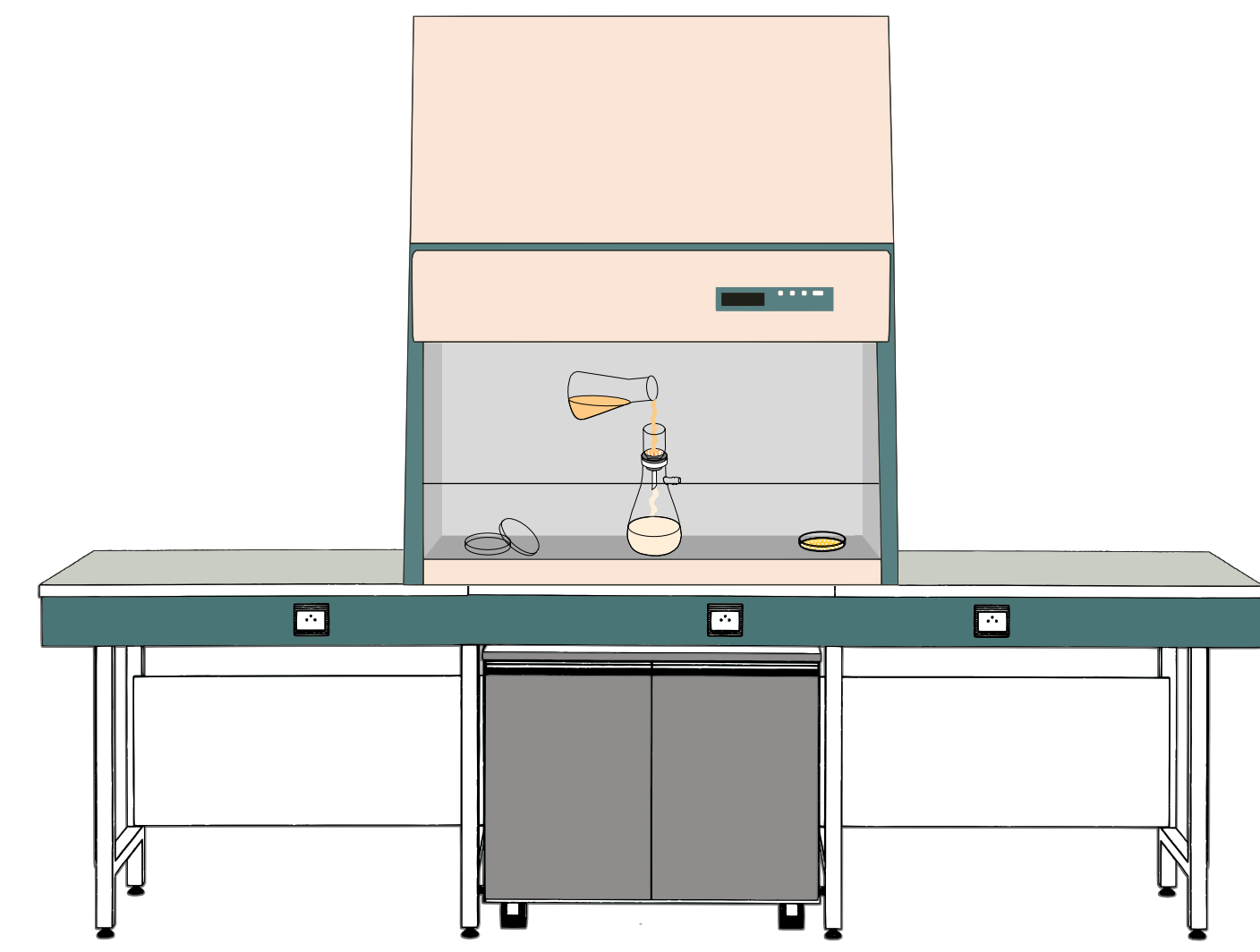
Mussels



Work with two models of marine organisms: copepods (*Acartia tonsa*, *Pseudodiaptomus* sp., *Eurytemora* sp., etc.) and mussel (*Mytilus edulis*).

Work in aquaria in a monitored environment with controlled water and air supplies.

## Ad hoc working place



Manipulations performed in a specific laboratory  
Use of laminar flow cabinet (HEPA 14 filters)

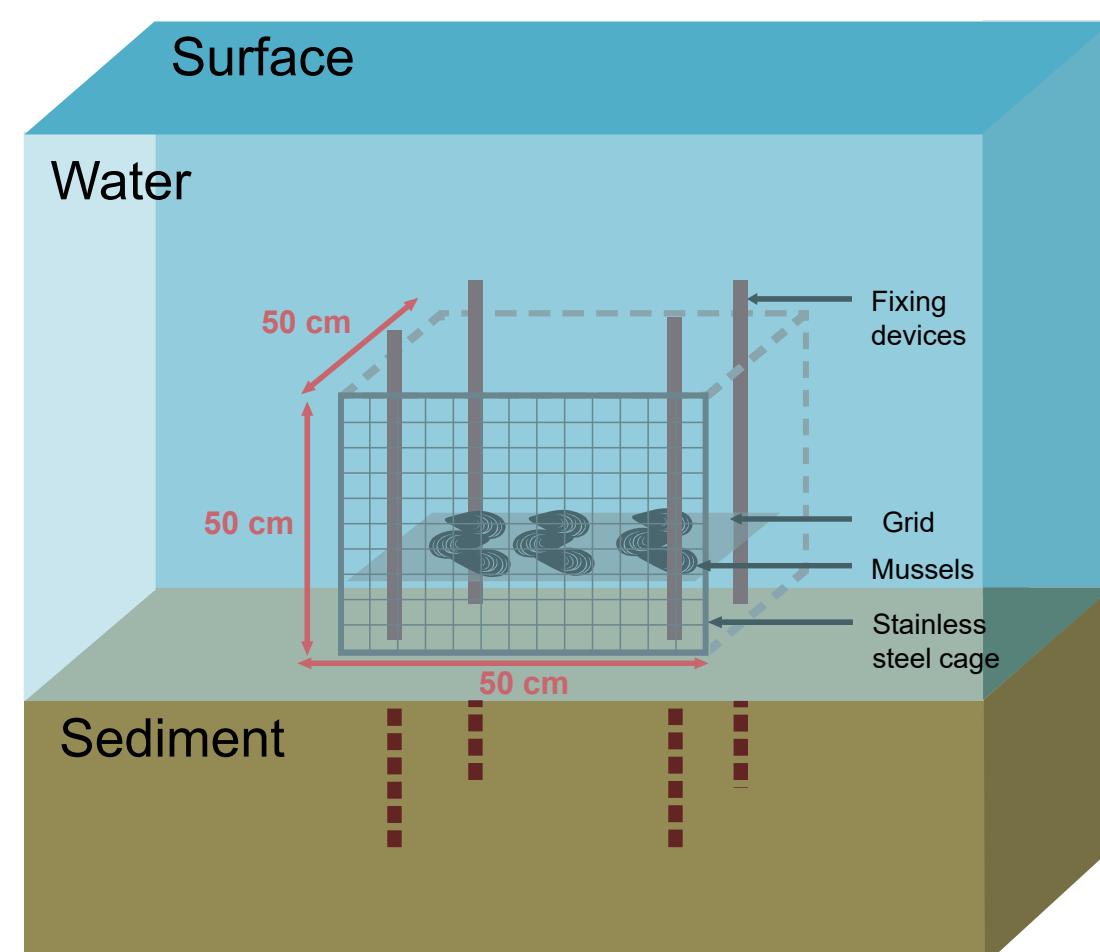
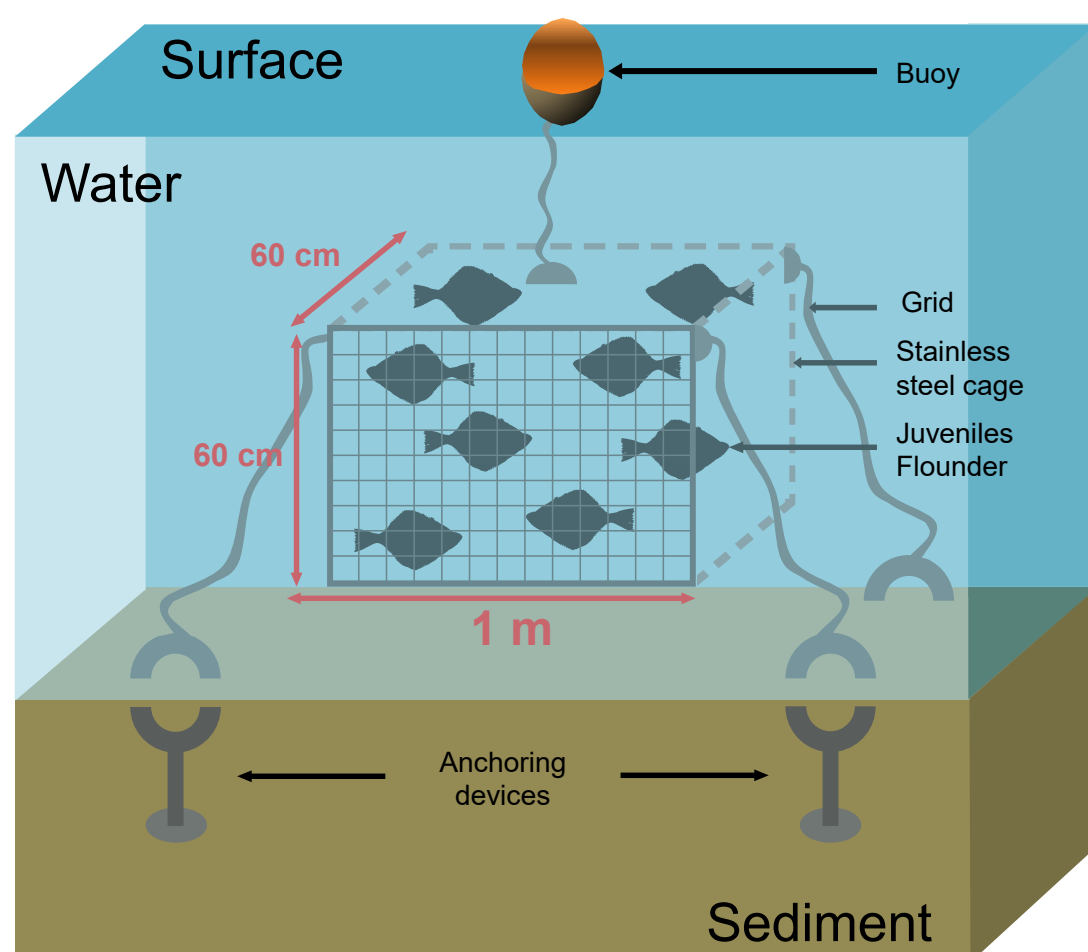
## Particles characterization



### Stereomicroscopy:

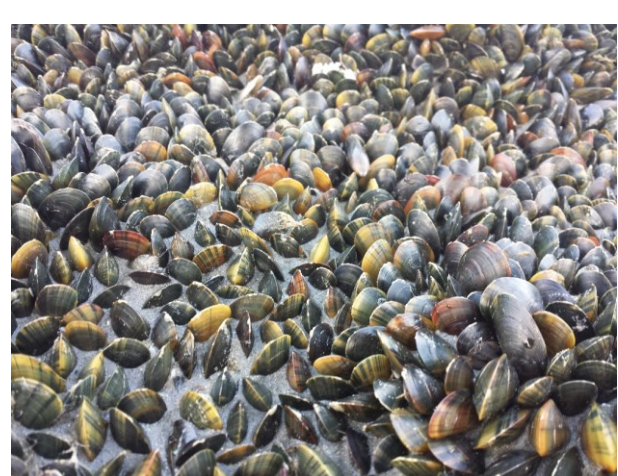
Observation and measure of particles  
Automatic counting of particles  
Estimation of the size/volume

## Field studies facilities



### Caging experiences:

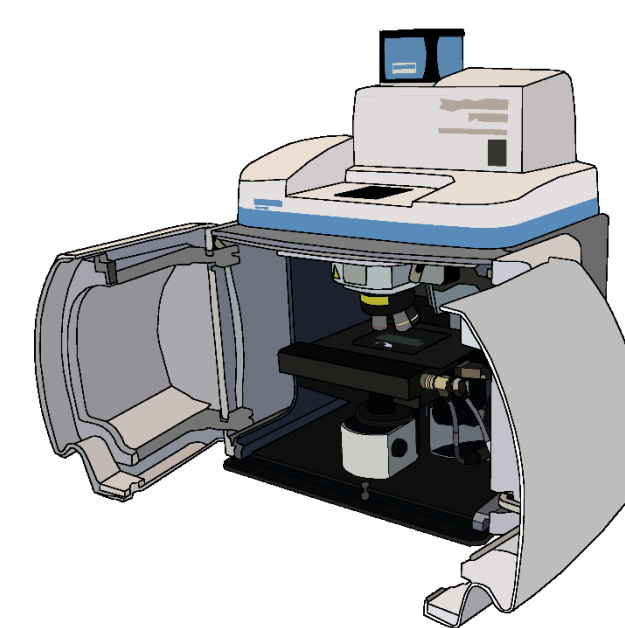
Caging of marine organisms (bivalves, fish)  
Used for biomonitoring of specific places  
Control over the sampled area, possibility of having in situ metadata  
Compromise between field data and laboratory experiments



### Field sampling possibilities close to laboratories:

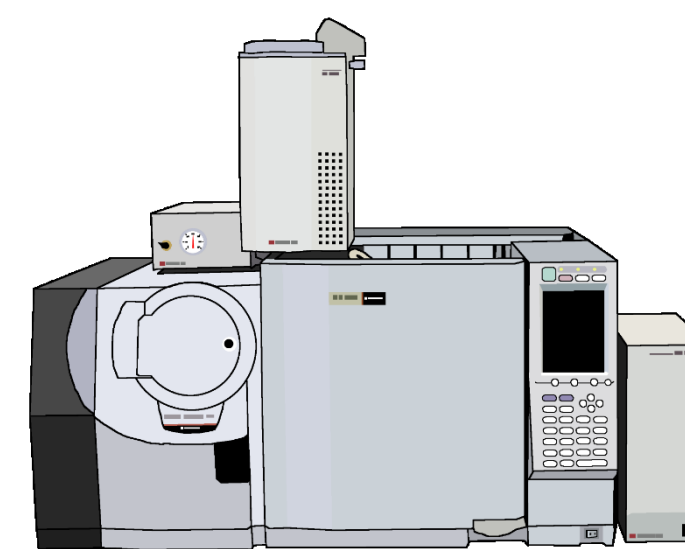
Natural deposit of bivalves, large beaches, estuaries  
Access to sampling campaigns  
Establishment in one of the first French fishing port

## Identification of polymers



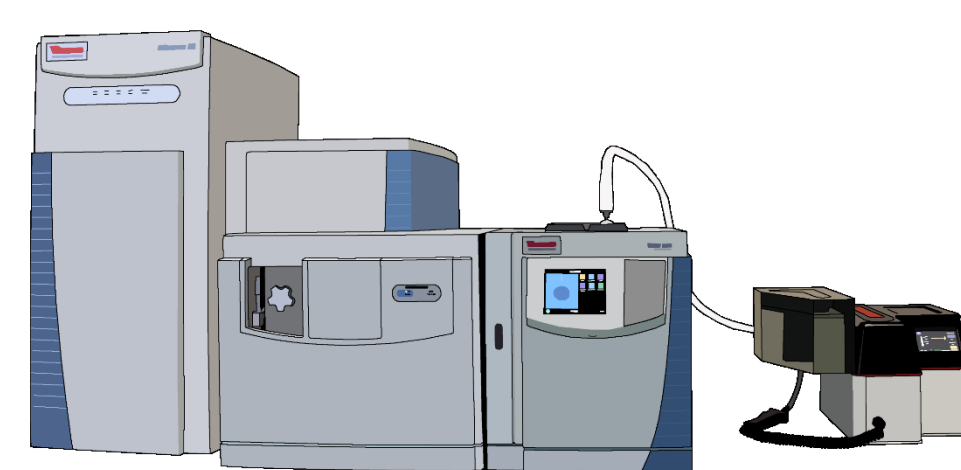
### Raman microspectroscopy:

Non destructive approach  
Identification of small polymers (down to 5 μm)



### Py-GC/MS:

Analyses of single polymers or mixture  
Possible quantification of polymers  
No interference of colouring agents



### Py-GC/HRMS:

Possibility to detect nanopolymers  
Detection of additives and Hydrophobic organic compounds (HOCs)