



Assessing PAH movement

Implications for exposures,
remediation and interventions

October 29, 2020

Christine Ghetu¹, Jamie D. Minick¹, Lane G. Tidwell¹,
Peter D. Hoffman¹, Kim A. Anderson¹

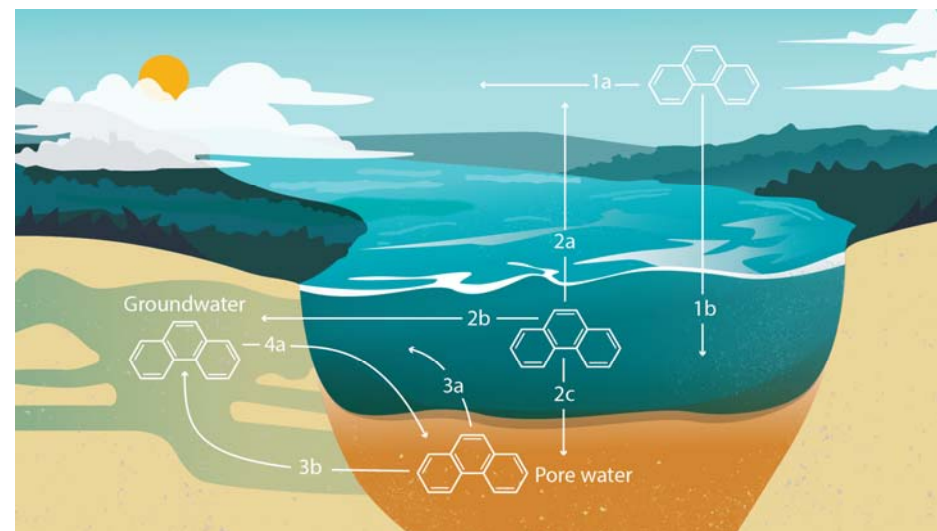
¹Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, USA





PAH MOVEMENT AFFECTS ASSESSMENT OF: Exposures, Remediation and Interventions

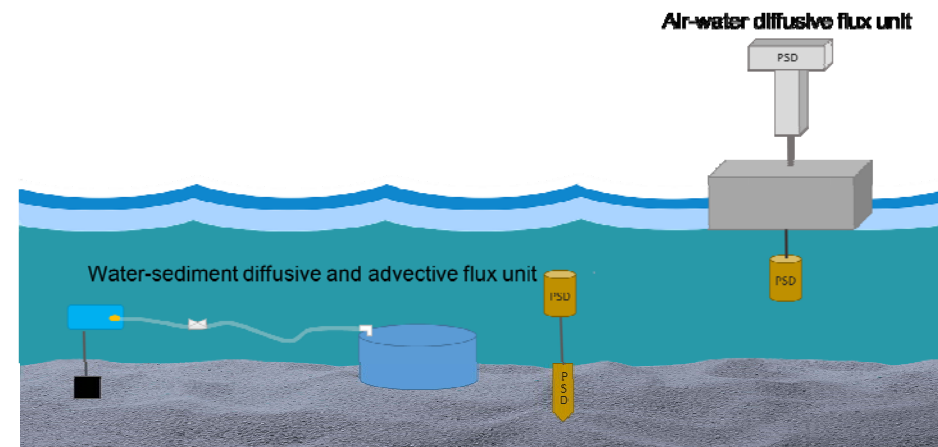
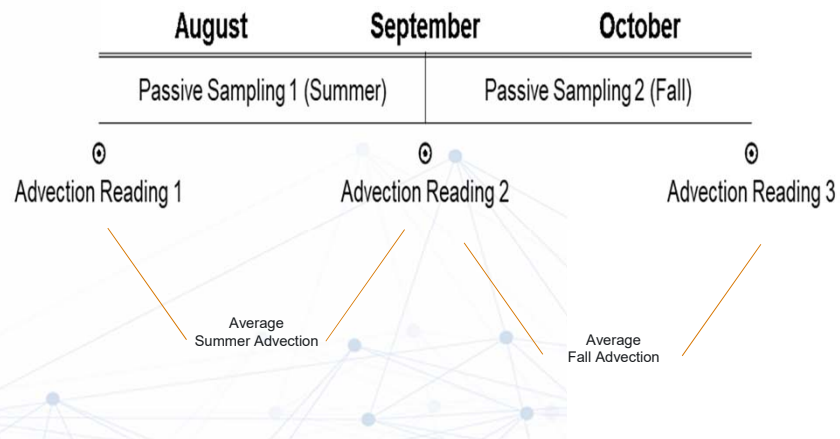
1. Bioavailable PAHs in the environment are moving constantly.
2. Will PAHs move differently depending on season?
3. Are PAHs moving by both diffusion and advection processes?





FIELD STUDY DESIGN

- Each sampling location had diffusive flux units and advective flux units co-deployed
- Passive samplers were deployed for 30 days in August, September and October 2019
 - ~ 150 PSDs total
- A 24-hour seepage meter reading was taken at each site in August, September and October 2019
 - ~ 35 readings total





GENERAL NAMING SCHEME



PSDs water, soil
diffusion and
advection



Air, water PSDs

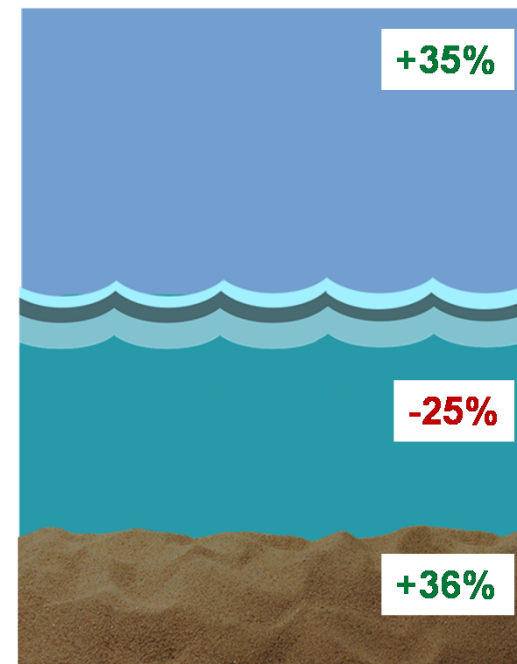




AIR, WATER AND POREWATER PAH CONCENTRATIONS CHANGE TEMPORALLY

HOW DOES THIS AFFECT CHEMICAL MOVEMENT?

- Air **increased** on average 35% from summer to fall
- Water **decreased** on average 25% from summer to fall
- Sediment porewater **increased** on average 36% from summer to fall

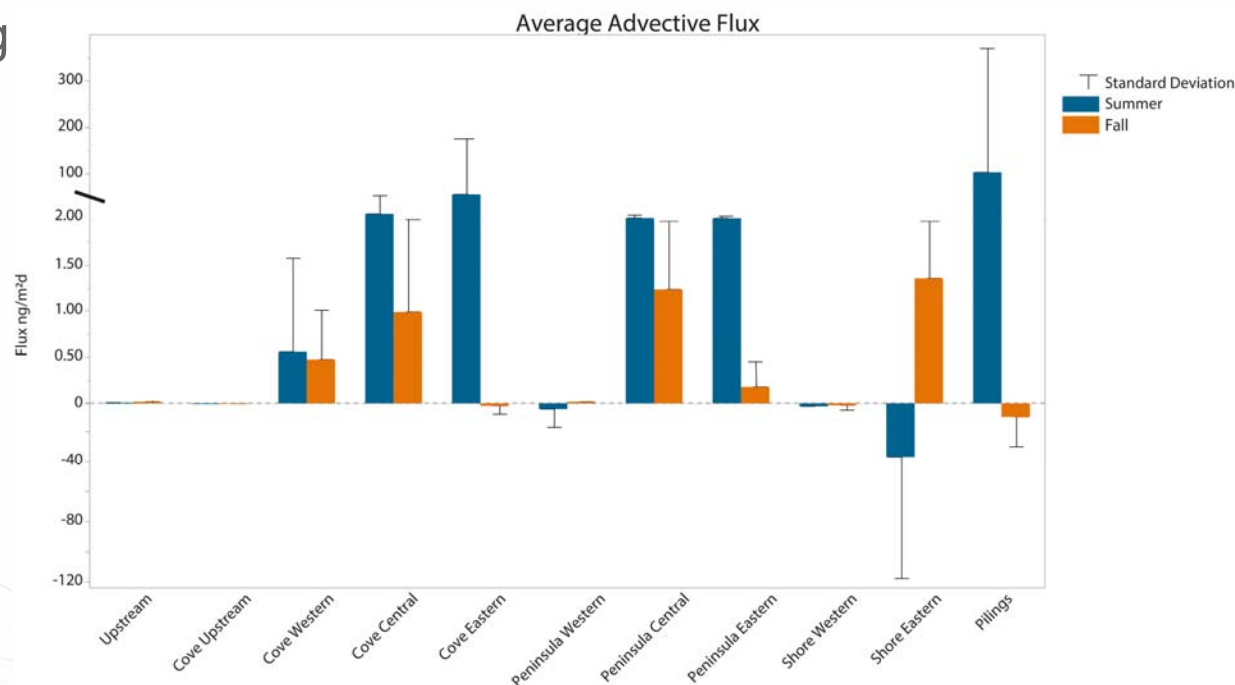




ADVECTIVE PAH FLUX: SUMMER AND FALL

(note scale break)

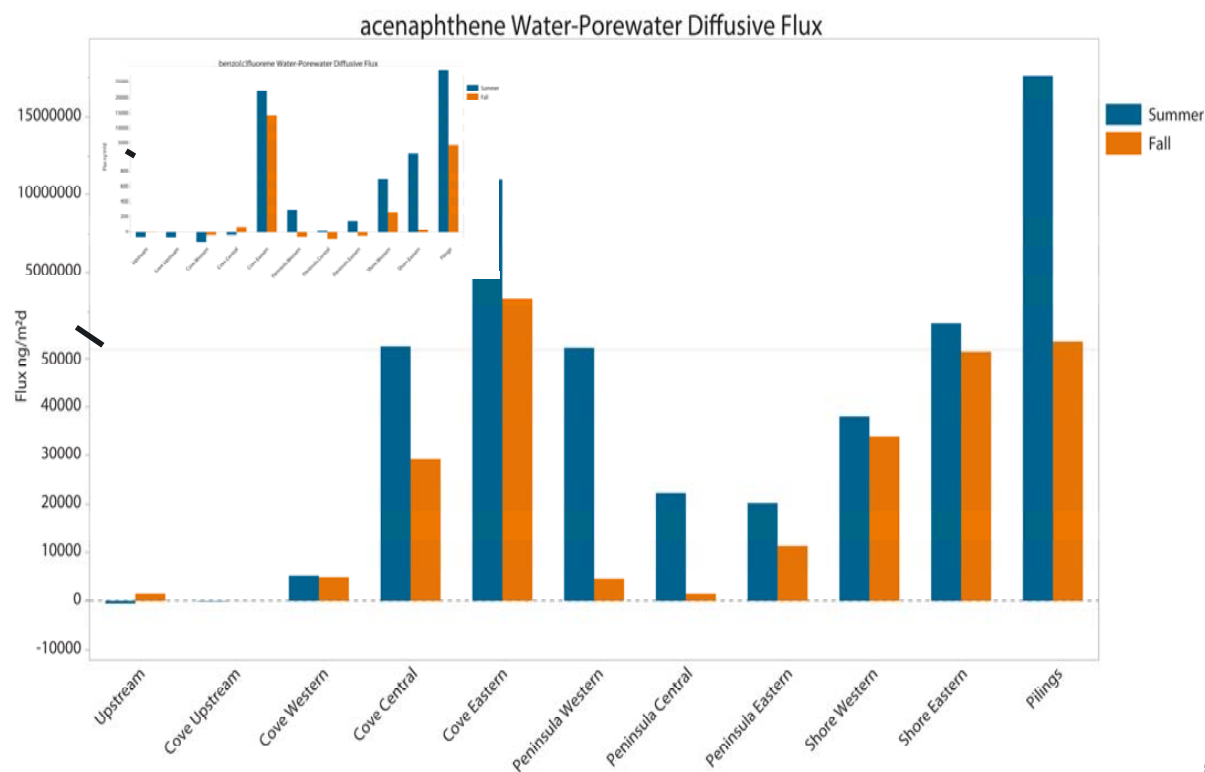
- **MOST** sites PAHs are moving from the sediments to river
- **LESS** advective flux in fall compared with summer
- **BIG** difference in advective flux between sites





DIFFUSIVE PAH FLUX: SUMMER AND FALL

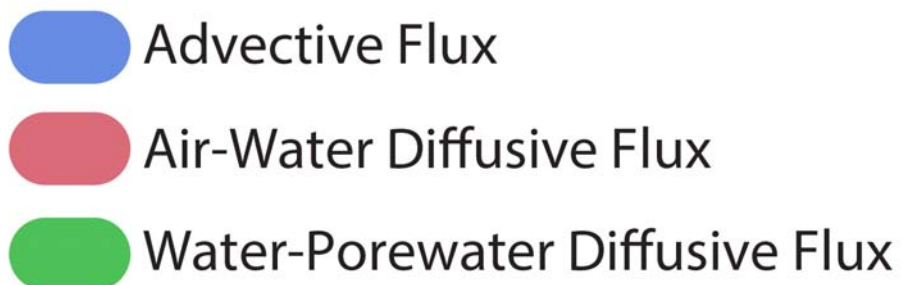
- **BIG** difference in diffusive flux of PAHs between sites
- **MOST** sites diffusing PAHs from sediments to water
- **LESS** diffusion in fall
- **SMALL**, but **MORE** change in diffusion btw summer and fall



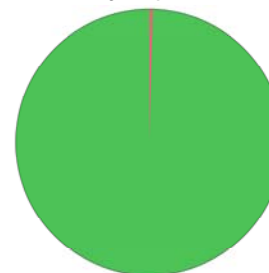


DIFFUSIVE AND ADVECTIVE FLUX MAGNITUDE SUMMER AND FALL

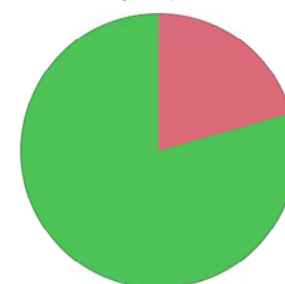
- DIFFUSIVE flux is the **LARGEST** contribution of chemical movement in summer and fall



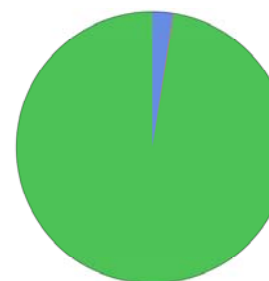
1-methylnaphthalene



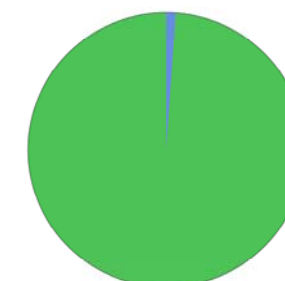
1-methylnaphthalene



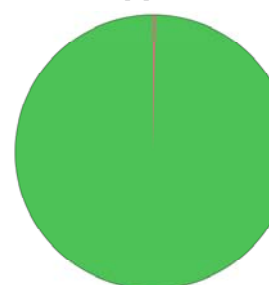
fluoranthene



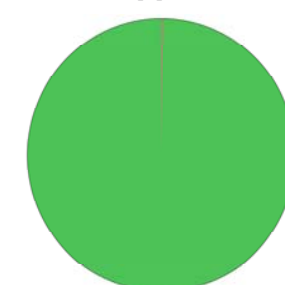
fluoranthene



benzo[c]fluorene



benzo[c]fluorene





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the Port of Columbia County and Cascadia Associates, LLC for access to the site!

Food Safety & Environmental Stewardship Laboratory

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| ▪ Kim Anderson | ▪ Brianna Rivera |
| ▪ Peter Hoffman | ▪ Ian Moran |
| ▪ Richard Scott | ▪ Sam Samon |
| ▪ Lane Tidwell | ▪ Jacob Del Savio |
| ▪ Brian Smith | ▪ Ty Byrd |
| ▪ Michael Barton | ▪ Kaci Graber |
| ▪ Steven O'Connell | ▪ Caoilinn Haggerty |
| ▪ Jamie Minick | ▪ Jessica Scotten |
| ▪ Holly Dixon | ▪ Teresa Valdez |
| ▪ Carolyn Poutasse | ▪ Jacob Armstrong |
| ▪ Kyle Messier | ▪ Kaley Adams |
| ▪ Clarisa Caballero-Ignacio | ▪ Emily Bonner |

Achievement Rewards for College Scientists (ARCS) Foundation

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)
P42 ES016465





AIR-WATER DIFFUSIVE PAH FLUX TEMPORAL CHANGE OF PAH MAGNITUDE

2 and 3 ring PAHs:

- **Most sites** are volatilizing PAHs in summer
 - About 21% of compounds are in deposition
- Most sites are in deposition in fall
- **Suggests there are new atmospheric inputs into the system**

4 ring through 5 ring PAHs:

- Most sites are in volatilization
- In both summer and fall, the magnitude of deposition is greater than the magnitude of volatilization

