

June 21, 2005

MEMORANDUM

To: Technical Review Committee

From: Don Yee

Re: Discussion of PAH Contamination

Background

Based on a review of 2003 water data set, significant blank contamination was observed in the dissolved and particulate fractions. The particulate fraction had the highest and most pronounced contamination. Further discussions with the laboratory and discussions among staff suggested that the cause of this blank contamination may be the result of the extraction method used for the glass filters.

Discussion of Data

A number of PAHs have blank contamination, but certain compounds are particularly bad (>10x MDL). In dissolved phase, naphthalene is a possible contaminant in dissolved phase from XAD. Minimizing time between initial sampling and cleaning will help minimize the leaching/release of naphthalene from the XAD resin. For particulate phase, biphenyl and anthracene are among the worst, possibly the result of formation reactions from toluene at elevated temperatures.

Table 1 PAH contamination water organics

| <i>DISSOLVED</i> | AvgOfRESULT | MinOfRESULT | MaxOfRESULT | AvgOfMDL | xMDL |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1-Methylnaphthalene | 86 | 61.6 | 123 | 37 | 2 |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | 114 | 77.1 | 177 | 32 | 4 |
| Acenaphthylene | 40 | 0 | 62.4 | 28 | 1 |
| Anthracene | 30 | 0 | 58.7 | 29 | 1 |
| Biphenyl | 47 | 35.6 | 65.6 | 31 | 2 |
| Naphthalene | 1049 | 447 | 2010 | 76 | 14 |
| Phenanthrene | 98 | 66 | 115 | 24 | 4 |
| Benzo(ghi)perylene | 48 | 0 | 103 | 25 | 2 |
| Chrysene | 17 | 0 | 42.1 | 10 | 2 |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | 44 | 0 | 69.3 | 26 | 2 |
| Pyrene | 18 | 0 | 36.7 | 15 | 1 |
| C1-Fluorenes | 625 | 365 | 917 | 36 | 17 |
| C1-Naphthalenes | 202 | 140 | 301 | 36 | 6 |
| C2-Dibenzothiophenes | 600 | 135 | 1490 | 20 | 30 |
| C2-Fluorenes | 551 | 0 | 1000 | 36 | 15 |
| C2-Naphthalenes | 954 | 670 | 1250 | 60 | 16 |
| C2-Phenanthrenes_Anthracenes | 105 | 0 | 283 | 44 | 2 |
| C3-Dibenzothiophenes | 63 | 0 | 98.2 | 23 | 3 |
| C3-Fluorenes | 1913 | 1620 | 2330 | 78 | 24 |
| C3-Naphthalenes | 605 | 31 | 1440 | 39 | 15 |
| C3-Phenanthrenes_Anthracenes | 23 | 0 | 69 | 20 | 1 |
| C4-Naphthalenes | 651 | 473 | 817 | 45 | 14 |
| C4-Phenanthrenes_Anthracenes | 354 | 0 | 758 | 38 | 9 |
| <i>PARTICULATE</i> | | | | | |
| 1-Methylnaphthalene | 210 | 165 | 297 | 51 | 4 |
| 2,6-Dimethylnaphthalene | 167 | 131 | 185 | 54 | 3 |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | 236 | 200 | 307 | 45 | 5 |
| Acenaphthylene | 106 | 79.7 | 120 | 40 | 3 |
| Anthracene | 806 | 558 | 1290 | 33 | 25 |
| Biphenyl | 4747 | 1680 | 7320 | 38 | 124 |
| Dibenzothiophene | 245 | 45.4 | 390 | 32 | 8 |
| Naphthalene | 506 | 357 | 741 | 76 | 7 |
| Phenanthrene | 132 | 0 | 324 | 27 | 5 |
| Benz(a)anthracene | 34 | 22.5 | 44.6 | 18 | 2 |
| Benzo(ghi)perylene | 36 | 0 | 109 | 32 | 1 |
| Chrysene | 29 | 23.1 | 34.6 | 18 | 2 |
| Dibenz(a,h)anthracene | 101 | 41.8 | 186 | 31 | 3 |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | 102 | 36.5 | 166 | 34 | 3 |
| Pyrene | 25 | 23 | 28.9 | 18 | 1 |
| C1-Dibenzothiophenes | 218 | 81 | 347 | 63 | 3 |
| C1-Fluoranthenes_Pyrenes | 33 | 0 | 99 | 20 | 2 |
| C1-Fluorenes | 28393 | 9980 | 60900 | 96 | 297 |
| C1-Naphthalenes | 447 | 365 | 606 | 51 | 9 |
| C1-Phenanthrenes_Anthracenes | 200 | 99 | 307 | 33 | 6 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| C2-Benz(a)anthracenes_Chrysenes | 33 | 0 | 71.7 | 20 | 2 |
| C2-Dibenzothiophenes | 316 | 255 | 348 | 36 | 9 |
| C2-Fluorenes | 3350 | 1930 | 4100 | 68 | 50 |
| C2-Naphthalenes | 1447 | 1240 | 1630 | 54 | 27 |
| C2-Phenanthrenes_Anthracenes | 174 | 108 | 278 | 27 | 6 |
| C3-Dibenzothiophenes | 170 | 0 | 317 | 38 | 4 |
| C3-Fluorenes | 2137 | 1470 | 2690 | 185 | 12 |
| C3-Naphthalenes | 1103 | 988 | 1170 | 50 | 22 |
| C3-Phenanthrenes_Anthracenes | 310 | 0 | 813 | 23 | 13 |
| C4-Naphthalenes | 49333 | 21100 | 71500 | 82 | 600 |
| C4-Phenanthrenes_Anthracenes | 881 | 832 | 944 | 45 | 20 |

The solution of going to whole water samples has its negatives- a number of the compounds may become unmeasurable due to a drop in sensitivity. Two sets of 4L whole water and dissolved water samples per site would result in 8L per site per sample in each phase. Compared to the ~20L samples taken now (100L divided 5 ways), the approximate decrease in sensitivity would be around one half. Table 2 highlights results that would become unreportable in the whole water analysis if MDLs double.

Table 2

| MATRIX | PARAMETER | AvgOfFS | MinOfFS | MaxOfFS | AvgOfMDL | doubleMDL | avgFS/2xMDL |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| DISSOLVED | Dibenz(a,h)anthracene | 67 | ND | 186 | 41 | 82 | 0.8 |
| PARTICULATE | Acenaphthene | 113.55484 | 0 | 305 | 61 | 122 | 0.9 |
| PARTICULATE | C2-Dibenzothiophenes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 71 | 0.0 |
| PARTICULATE | C3-Benz(a)anthracenes_Chrysenes | 10.83871 | 0 | 182 | 14 | 28 | 0.4 |
| PARTICULATE | C4-Benz(a)anthracenes_Chrysenes | 1.2806452 | 0 | 39.7 | 17 | 33 | 0.0 |

The average FS result for relatively few compounds falls below the <2xMDL threshold (the approx new MDL if we went to 8L whole water samples). In general these compounds near their MDL will contribute less overall to the PAH total for each sample and thus have little effect even if qualified or not reported.

Corrective Measures Under Consideration

1) 8L whole water and dissolved, for all stations

Pros: no need for toluene, less potential contamination synthesis of PAHs (liquid extraction). Could implement for 2005

Cons: large unwieldy samples, possible change in definition of “dissolved” (1 μm fiber cartridge filter vs $\sim 0.45 \mu\text{m}$ for filter, MDLs double.

Concentrations are high enough that relatively few compounds have results that would be rendered unreportable because of blank contamination, even with MDL doubled.

A variant of this alternative is to skip dissolved phase (total only) in analysis.

B) Flat disc filters

Pros: less water retention, no need for toluene to extract. Could be ready for 2005.

Cons: not field or blank tested yet, potential frequent clogging requiring multiple filter exchanges within one station (currently typically only 1 filter per station)

Cost of filter holder apparatus and filters prepped for field use not yet known.

C) Change in filter extraction solvents

Axys is considering multiple solvent extractions, either at room temp or in Soxhlets.

Pros: If this works, we could get good PAH results without sacrificing MDLs or other compounds

Cons: Axys has not indicated a specific solvent extraction that they think would work. Development may not occur in time for 2005 samples.

D) Stay with the Status Quo

Not really an option beyond 2004- only proceeding for 2004 to not hold up other analyses, at the cost of biphenyl and a number of alkPAHs essentially being unreportable.

Axys have suggested ascorbic acid reduces the formation, but not to below MDL, so we are not too hopeful.