

Western Washington University Western CEDAR

Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

2018 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference (Seattle, Wash.)

Apr 5th, 11:00 AM - 11:15 AM

Using multivariate statistical tools to evaluate dioxin/furan congener profiles and inform policy decisions

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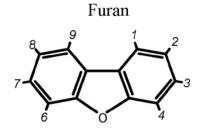


NewFields

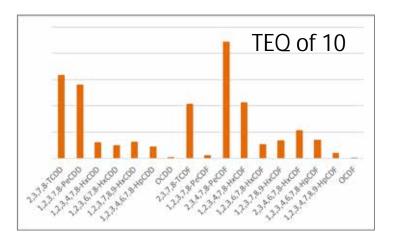
Using Multivariate Statistical Tools to Evaluate Dioxin/Furan Congener Profiles and Inform Policy Decisions April 5, 2018

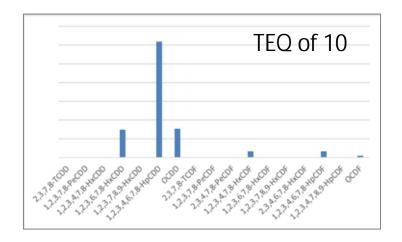
Dioxin/Furan Congeners

17 most toxic congeners are typically evaluated. Each congener is assigned a certain toxicity factor. Total toxicity referred to as toxic equivalency (TEQ).



It is possible for two samples to have the same toxicity, but include a completely different mix of congeners.







Environmental Forensics and

Chemometrics

Chemometrics is a subset of environmental forensics that incorporates multivariate statistics geographic information systems to identify:



Unique chemical signatures (fingerprints)

The method also applies to:

- PCB congeners
- Alkylated PAH
- Polybrominated biphenyl ethers (PBDEs)
- Pharmacueticals and personal care products (PPP)



Map the spatial distribution (footprints) of each signature

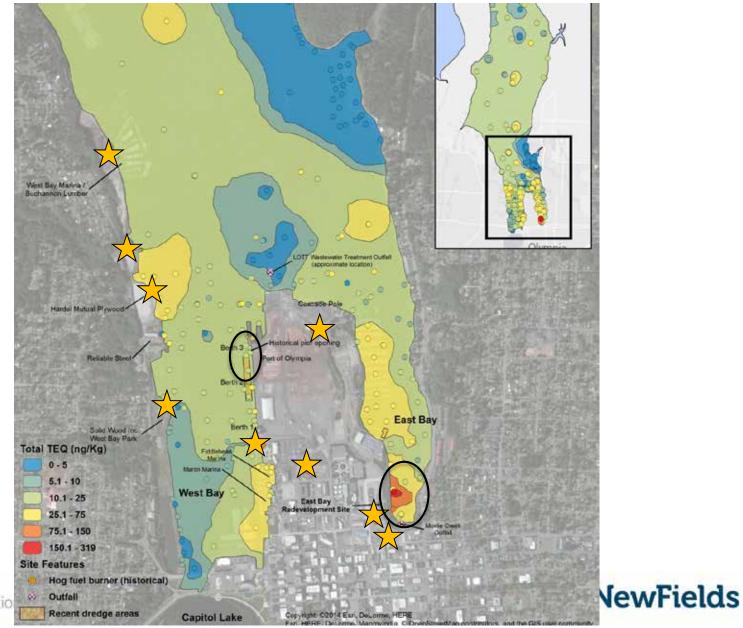


NewFields was tasked by Ecology to characterize the dioxin/furan concentrations in sediments in Budd Inlet to better:

- 1. Identify distinct chemical signatures in sediments;
- 2. Determine the relative contribution of these signatures to bay-wide dioxin/furan concentrations; and
- 3. Identify potential upland point source locations.

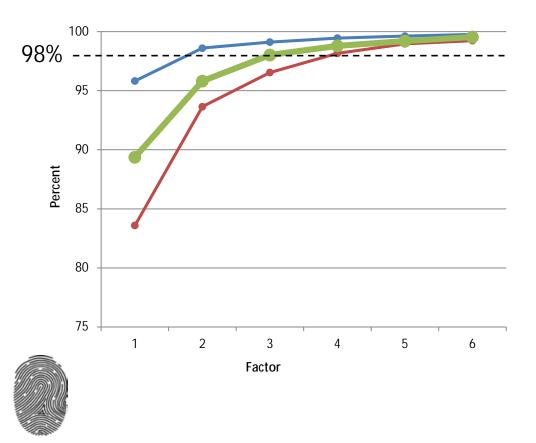


Budd Inlet – Surface Conc.



Step 1 - Data Screening - PCA

Principal components analysis (PCA) is the first step in reducing the number of variables (unique fingerprints) in the data set.



The goal is to select the fewest factors that contain the most variability. The number of factors is dependent on the complexity of the data set.

Bay 1 – Oakland Bay – two factors

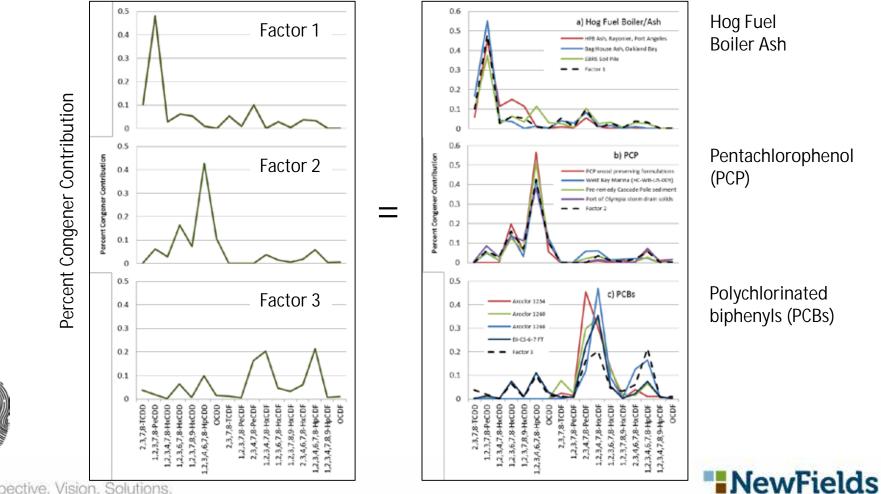
Bay 2 – Budd Inlet – three factors

Bay 3 – Port Angeles – four factors

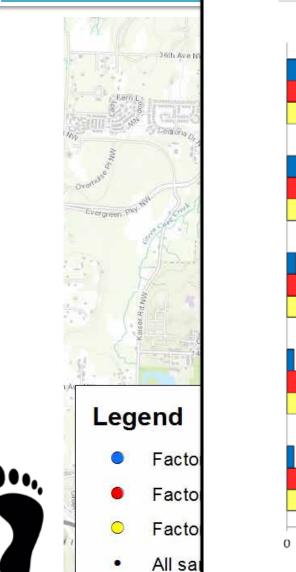


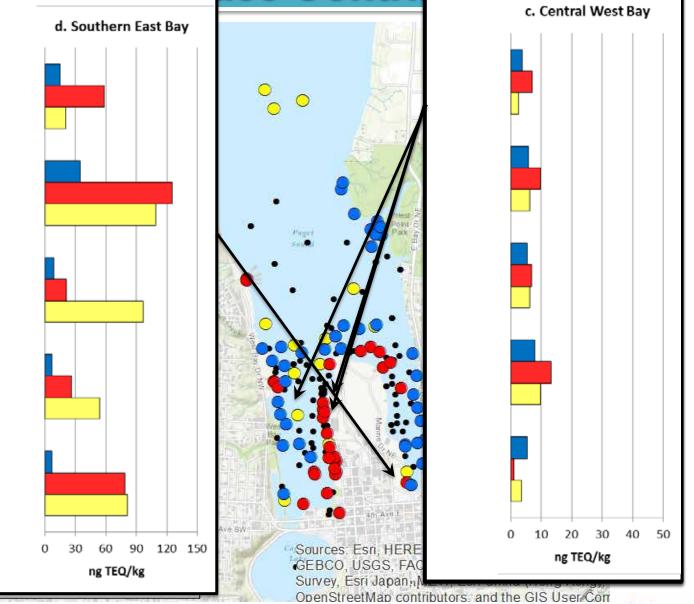
Matching The unmixing model provides the modeled congener profile for each of the factors. Factor profiles are compared to the NewFields source library.

Step 2 - Unmixing Analysis and Source



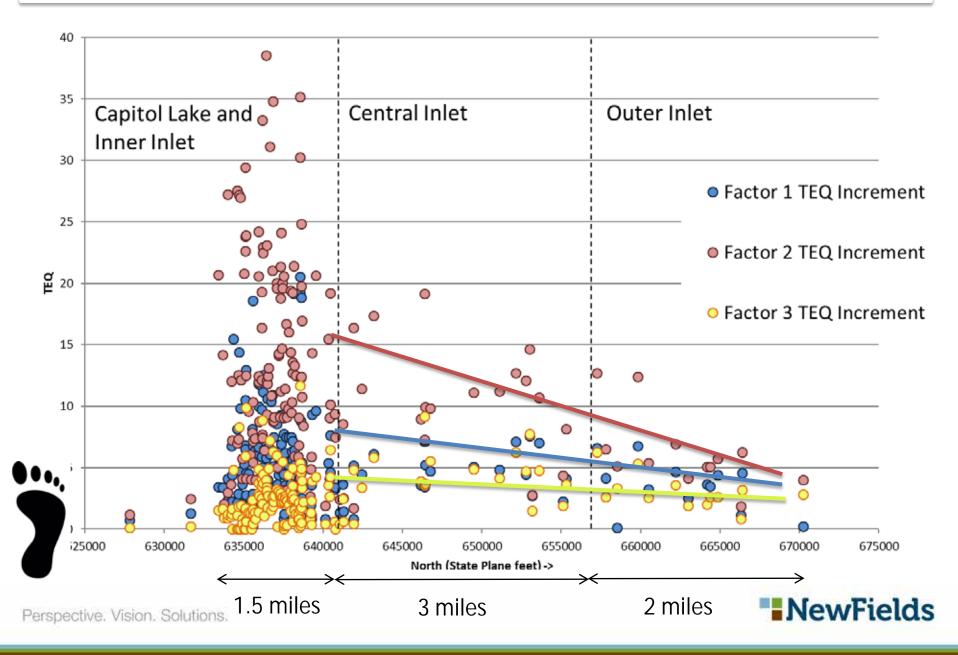
Surface and Subsurface Contributions





NewFields

Surface Sediment Fractional Contribution



- Chemometric methods can be used to differentiate dioxin/furan signatures in sediments.
- Three distinct signatures were identified, and each could be traced to a historical source or process.
- Identified profiles have a distinct spatial footprint within surface sediments, which can be used to approximate the extent of point source contributions.

Report available at:

https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/1609101.pdf



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Budd Inlet Circulation

