CONCENTRATIONS OF PCDDs AND PCDFs IN SOIL SAMPLES FROM SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI, USA

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ABSTRACT

We analyzed 36 soil samples from southern Mississippi. The results are reported both on dry weight and organic carbon content as determined by loss of ignition ("LOI") bases. In all samples the octa CDD dominated, however, the variation was more than a thousand fold. The I-TEQ (d.w.) varied by a factor of more than 200. In all samples the PCDDs were found at higher concentrations than the PCDFs; in six of the samples the ratio between these two groups of compounds was above 100.

INTRODUCTION

The concentrations of PCDDs and PCDFs in various matrices in southern Mississippi have recently been studied. Results from the analysis of food samples (1) and sediments (2) have been reported. In another paper, we reported on 36 soil and 14 pine needle samples (3).

Most soil data in the literature have been reported on a dry weight basis (d.w.). Where, however, the compounds of interest are highly lipophilic and probably formed or bound to organic particles, like PCDDs and PCDFs, the results can be reported based on the organic carbon content as determined by the loss of ignition.

Here, we report the concentrations of octa CDD and I-TEQ in these 36 soil samples, based both on d.w. and LOI. In addition, we also discuss the ratio of Σ PCDDs/ Σ PCDFs (the "D/F ratio") in these 36 soil samples.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The soil samples were collected from eight counties in southern Mississippi: George (N=1), Lamar (N=5), Greene (N=5), Forrest (N=5), Jackson (N=5), Jones (N=5), Perry (N=5), and Wayne (N=5). The sampling and analytical procedures have been described elsewhere (3).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Most Cl₄ - Cl₈ PCDDs and PCDFs were detected in all 36 samples. 2,3,7,8-Tetra CDD was identified in 17 of the 36 samples at a detection limit of 0.02 - 0.05 pg/g d.w. or 0.3 - 2.4 pg/g LOI. The highest concentration was in a sample from Wayne County (T-8002) where we found a concentration of 1.2 pg/g d.w. or 36 pg/g LOI. In this sample the contribution of 2,3,7,8-tetra CDD to the sum of all tetra CDDs was approximately 75%. In another sample (T-6005) from Jones County (0.41 pg/g d.w. or 11 pg/g LOI), the 2,3,7,8-tetra CDD was the dominant isomer, contributing almost 100%. The dominance of 2,3,7,8-tetra CDF was detected in 32 of the 36 samples at a detection limit of 0.01 - 0.04 pg/g d.w. or 0.29 - 2.1 pg/g LOI.

Hexa-, hepta- and octa CDDs as well as hepta- and octa CDFs were detected in all 36 samples, with octa CDD being the dominant congener, see Table 1. The values of octa CDD ranged between 11 and 15 000 pg/g d.w. The same variation was found for the octa CDD values on a LOI-basis (400 - 430 000 pg/g). The highest octa CDD d.w. was collected in Perry County near an oxbow (T-7003: 15 000 pg/g), while the highest octa CDD LOI was in the De Soto National Forest near Bogue Homa Creek (T-6004: 430 000 pg/g).

The D/F ratio was between 5 - 40 for 23 of the 36 samples. In four samples (T-5005, T-6002, T-7005 and T-8002) the D/F ratio was below 5; the lowest in sample T-8002 (D/F = 1.3). The PCDF pattern seems more similar to a PCB pattern than to an incineration pattern. This sample also has the highest 2,3,7,8-tetra CDD, as discussed above.

Nine samples had a D/F ratio above 40 and six of these were above 100; the maximum was 1600. There seems to be a correlation between high concentrations of octa CDD and a high D/F ratio, see Table 1. This is in agreement with the sediment samples from the same region (2). For comparison, the D/F-ratio for four commercial pentachlorophenols from the US are 0.9, 2.4, 4.3 and 13.8 (4).

It is an interesting observation that soil samples taken at baseline sites were found to have concentrations of octa CDD in the range of 13 000 to 15 000 pg/g d.w. Similar results have been discussed in other papers for this part of the State of Mississippi (5).

These concentrations of octa CDD are also similar to the concentrations found in sediment samples in the Leaf - Chickasawhay - Pascagoula Rivers drainage area in the same part of the State of Mississippi. Further investigation, including multivariate data analyses and hierarchical cluster analyses, will be performed to identify the source(s) of this contamination.

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Table 1: Results from the analysis of soil samples

County	Sample ID	OctaCDD pg/g d.w.	OctaCDD pg/g LOI	TEQ pg/g d.w.	TEQ pg/g LOI	D/F ratio
George	T-1001	36	790	0.164	3.63	16
Lamar	T-2001	110	1600	0.636	9.19	14
	T-2006	170	2800	0.554	9.15	17
	T-2007	500	7200	1.42	20.3	30
	T-2008	140	4000	0.363	10.3	33
	T-2009	37	2000	0.146	7.74	26
Greene	T-3001	51	1400	0.2	5.33	79
	T-3005	410	8400	1.03	21.3	110
	T-3006	3500	60000	5.26	90.3	410
	T-3007	36	920	0.18	4.59	15
	T-3008	75	3600	0.372	17.8	9.7
Forrest	T-4001	4300	88000	10.9	223	33
	T-4002	260	2500	1.12	10.6	9.8
	T-4003	200	3900	1.05	20	9.7
	T-4004	450	7400	0.934	15.2	38
	T-4005	110	2200	0.254	4.98	28
Jackson	T-5001	9 8 .	2200	0.426	9.56	19
	T-5002	67	1600	0.384	9.08	12
	T-5003	34	700	0.311	6.31	6.9
	T-5004	29	400	0.373	5.18	5.3
	T-5005	20	530	0.265	7.07	4
Jones	T-6001	260	5800	0.899	20.3	23
	T-6002	4000	52000	20.3	263	3
	T-6003	590	8000	1.31	17.7	12
	T-6004	13000	430000	14.3	474	650
	T-6005	1200	32000	2.81	72.9	14
Регту	T-7001	7100	200000	8.09	232	1600
	T-7002	1200	9500	2.75	22.3	66
	T-7003	15000	180000	22.6	279	150
	T-7004	140	4200	0.516	15.7	11
	T-7005	18	750	0.172	7.11	2.6
Wayne	T-8001	39	1200	0.173	5.35	14
	T-8002	210	6500	7.15	221	1.8
	T-8003	2400	37000	3.41	53.1	190
	T-8004	11	780	0.0828	5.7	17
	T-8005	880	7700	1.66	14.5	63

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