

CEF_BTEX_Results

Phill Pham

2024-06-17

Exploratory Data Analysis of BTEX data collected near CEF

Background: Compared to other air sampling studies, this dataset is unique due to the high density of air samplers situated within and around the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa, Ontario. Unlike other studies, this provides higher data resolution, and we would be able to pinpoint the source of a pollutant. In this case, we are interested in nearest distance to gas stations, since gasoline evaporation is a source of BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Xylene isomers) VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds).

We are interested in: BTEX VOC concentrations differences between Fall and Winter, and the relationship between VOC concentrations and distance to the nearest gas station. We hypothesize that generally, BTEX VOC concentration decreases with increased distance from nearest gas station, since

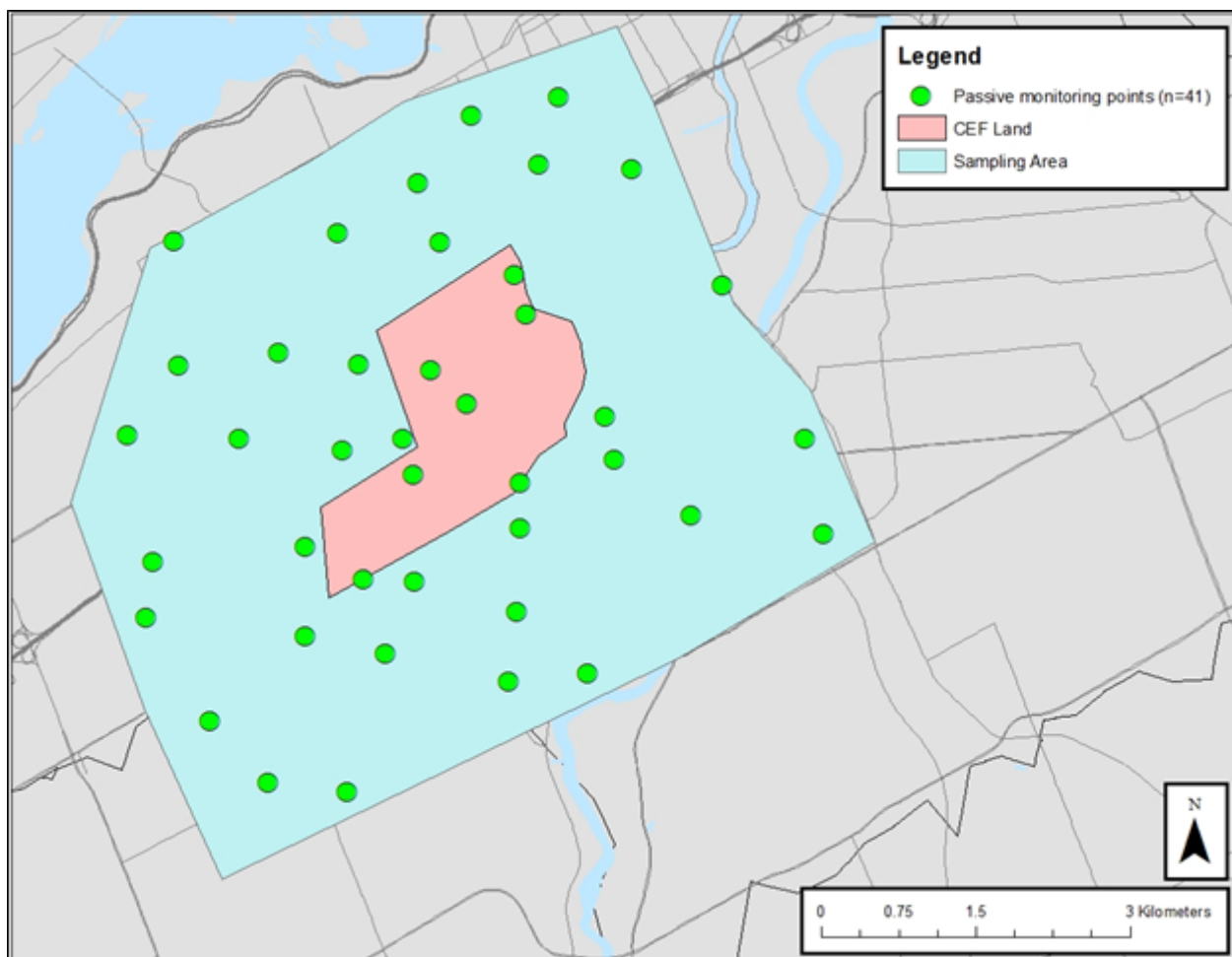


Figure 1: Locations of the 41 passive sampling points that collected measures for noise, NO₂, and VOC in both fall and winter campaign.

Summary Statistics table

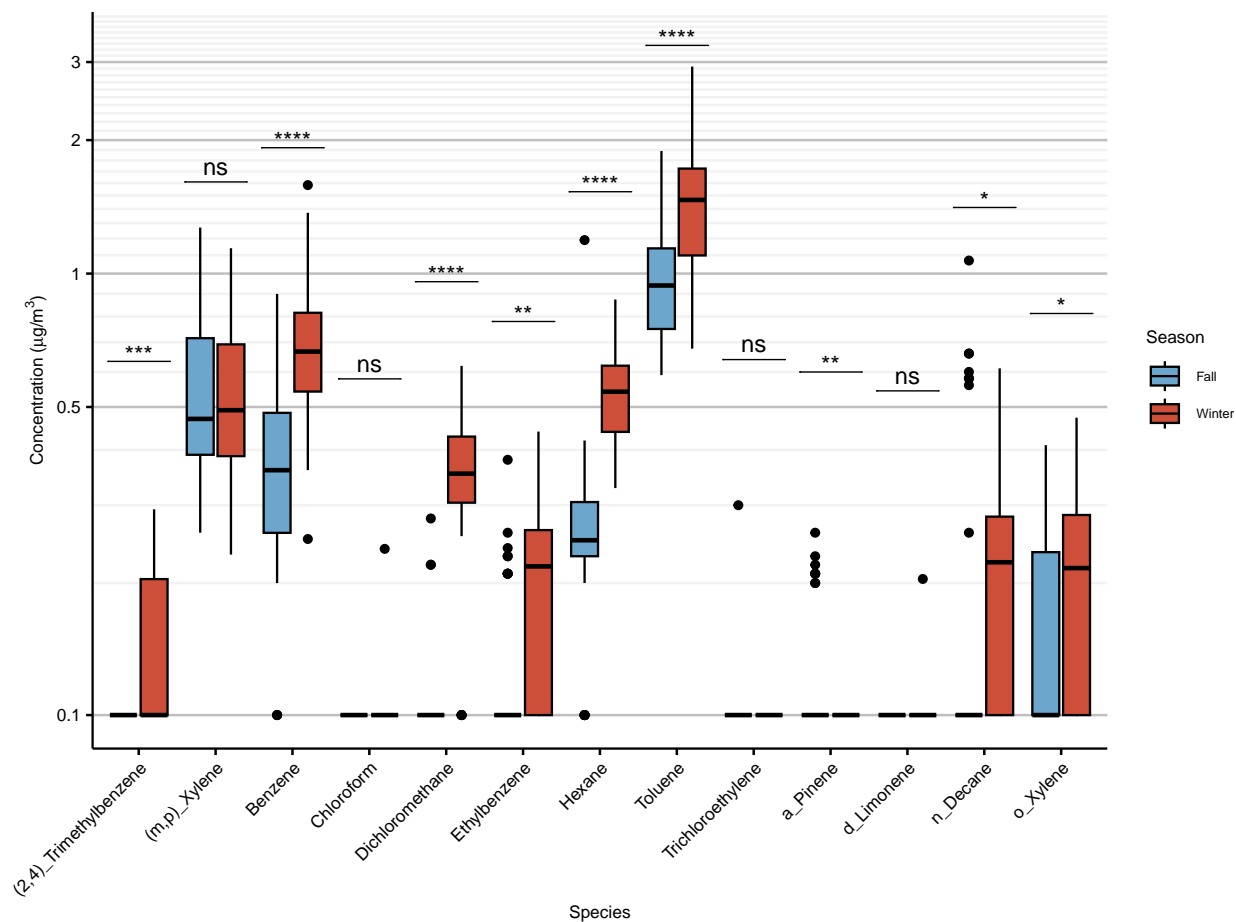
All VOCs and relevant summary statistics are shown in the following table. Note that many species were not detected (100% of samples below detection limit). For subsequent analyses, only VOC species that were detected at least once (< 100% BDL) were retained.

Species	Season	Statistic									
		n	n BDL	% BDL	μ	σ	min	Q1	median	Q3	max
Dichloromethane	fall	39	36	92.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
	winter	36	4	11.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
Hexane	fall	39	7	17.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2
	winter	36	0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9
Chloroform	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	35	97.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
(2)_Dichloroethane	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Benzene	fall	39	3	7.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9
	winter	36	0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.6
Trichloroethylene	fall	39	38	97.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Toluene	fall	39	0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.9
	winter	36	0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.9
Tetrachloroethylene	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ethylbenzene	fall	39	30	76.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
	winter	36	17	47.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
(m,p)_Xylene	fall	39	0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.3
	winter	36	0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1
o_Xylene	fall	39	26	66.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
	winter	36	13	36.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
Styrene	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cumene	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
a_Pinene	fall	39	31	79.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(1,2,2)_Tetrchloroethane	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Species	Season	Statistic									
		n	n BDL	% BDL	μ	σ	min	Q1	median	Q3	max
n-Decane	fall	39	31	79.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
	winter	36	14	38.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
(3,5)_Trimethylbenzene	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(2,4)_Trimethylbenzene	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	25	69.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Pentachloroethane	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
d-Limonene	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	35	97.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
p-Cymene	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(3)_Dichlorobenzene	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(4)_Dichlorobenzene	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hexachloroethane	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(2,4)_Trichlorobenzene	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphthalene	fall	39	39	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	winter	36	36	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Visualizing Fall - Winter Differences in VOC Concentration

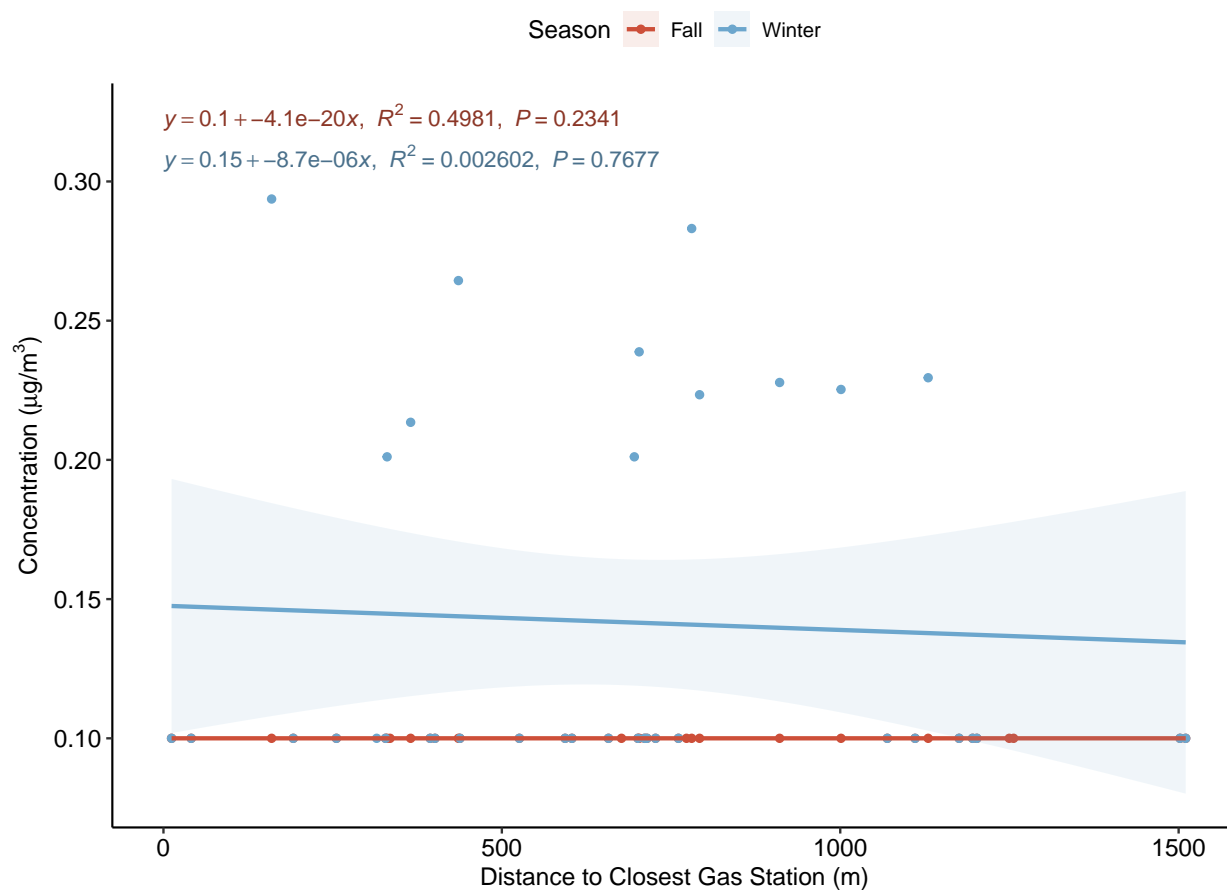
Data are visualised on a pseudo-log transformed scale. Dunn test (non parametric) was used to compared the differences in mean concentration between fall and winter seasons for selected BTEX VOC compounds (species with < 100% BDL). Statistical significance between seasons is denoted as follows - * : $P \leq 0.05$; ** $P \leq 0.01$; *** $P \leq 0.001$; **** $P \leq 0.0001$



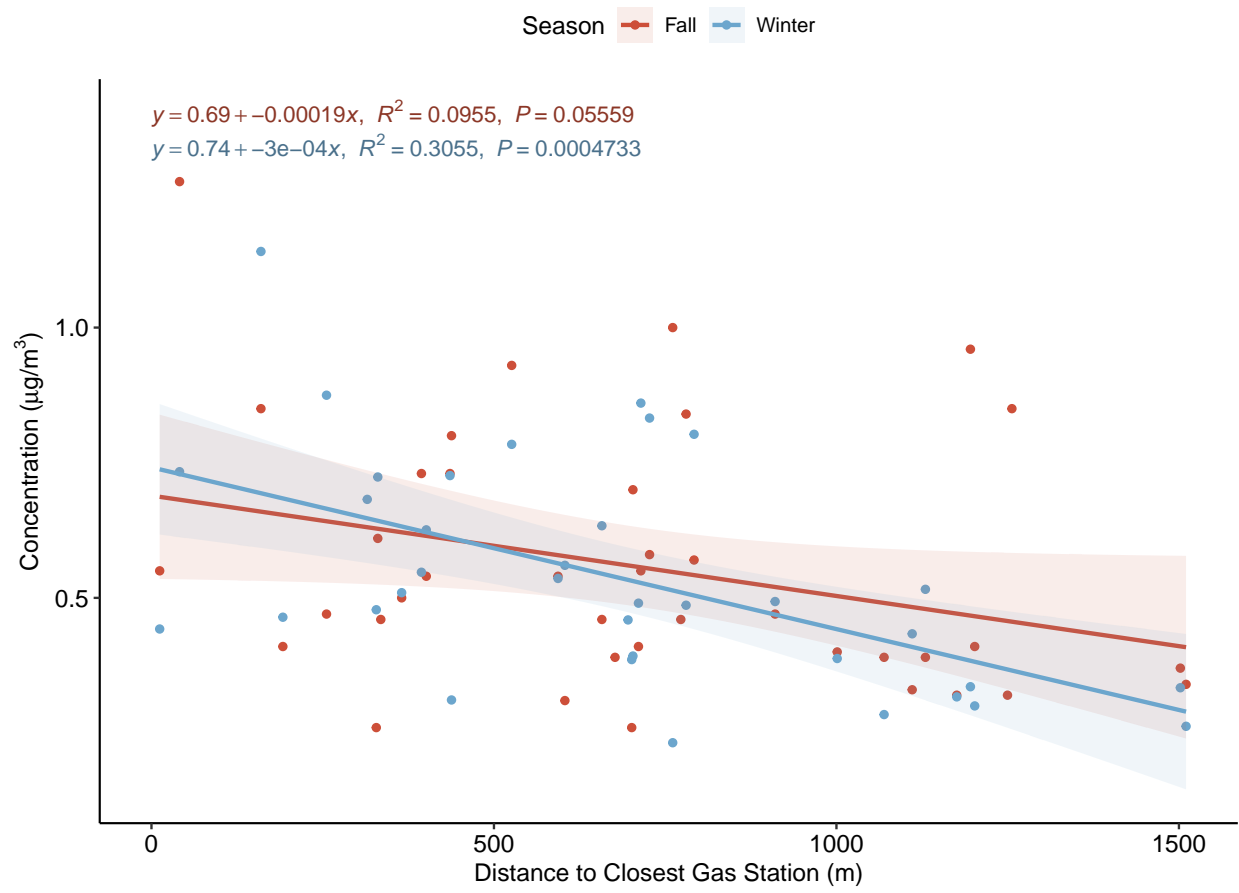
Effect of Gas Station - linear regression models

Next we examine the effect of gas station by simple linear regression. Each BTEX VOC compound with detectable values ($< 100\%$ BDL) were analysed using the `lm()` method, stratified by season. In general, for detected BTEX VOC species, there is a negative effect with distance to gas station (concentration decreases with increasing distance to gas station). For some species such as Benzene, Ethylbenzene, and o-Xylene, the slope is steeper in the winter compared to the fall. Due to the large variance in data (especially due to many data points $< \text{BDL}$) there are few statistically significant regressions. The slope for the following BTEX species (stratified by season) are statistically significant ($P < 0.05$): winter_(m,p)_Xylene, winter_Benzene, winter_Ethylbenzene, fall_Hexane, winter_o_Xylene.

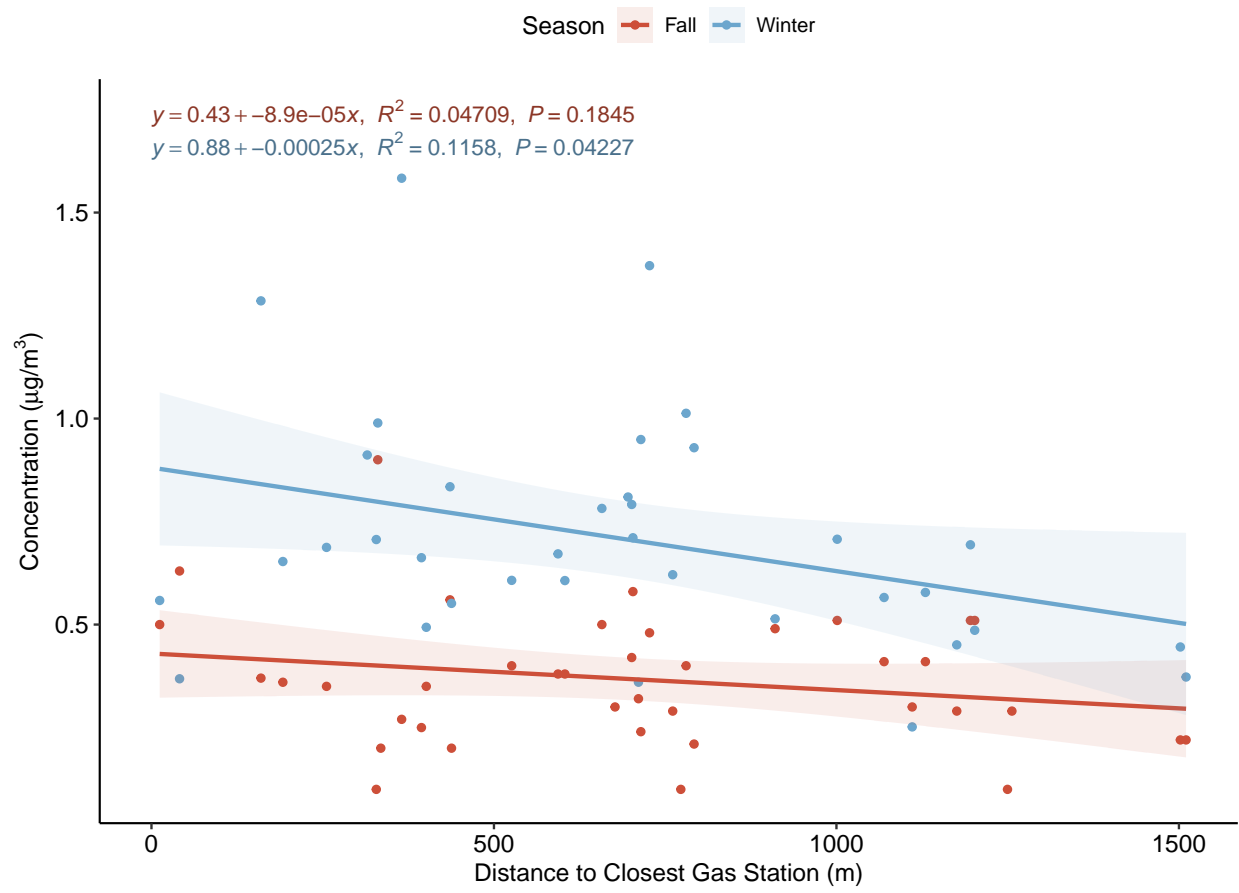
(2,4)_Trimethylbenzene



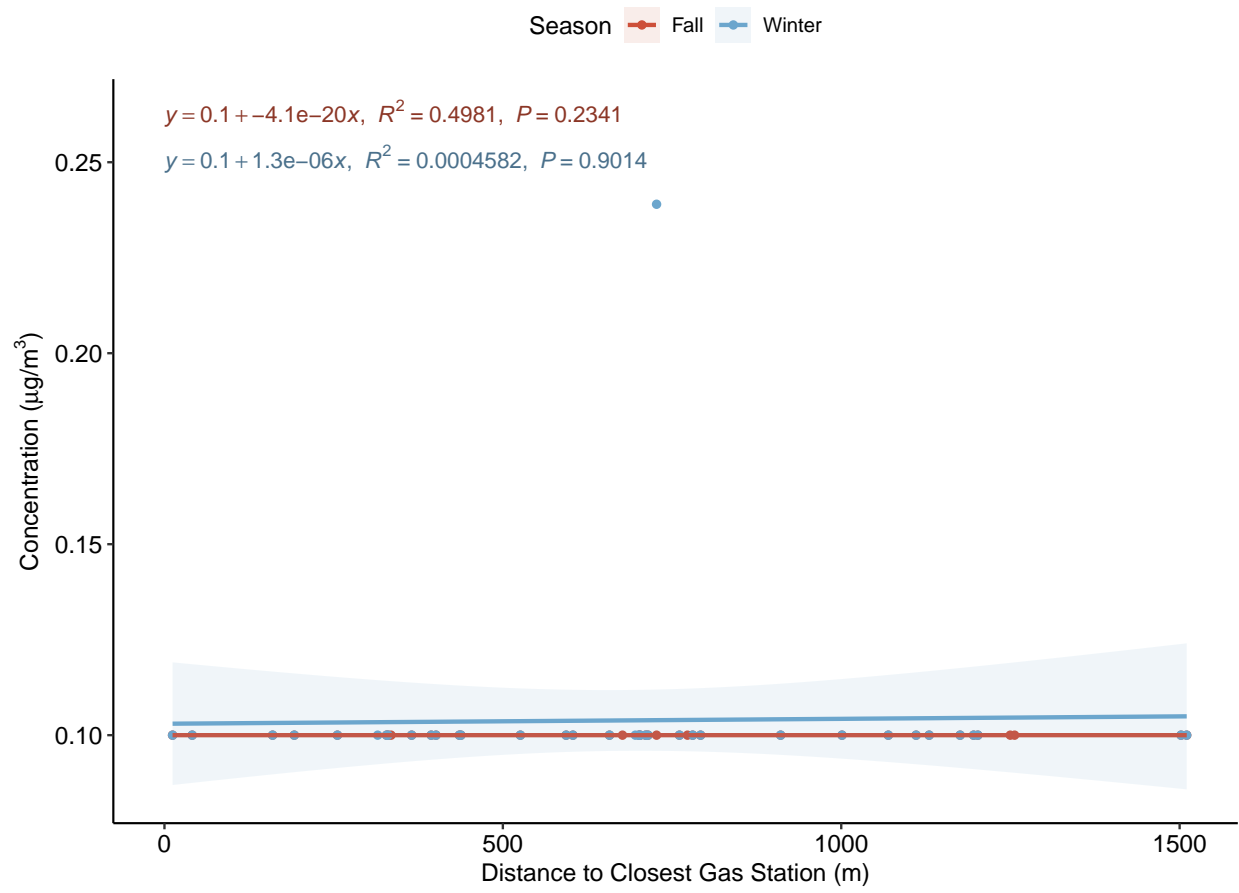
(m,p)_Xylene



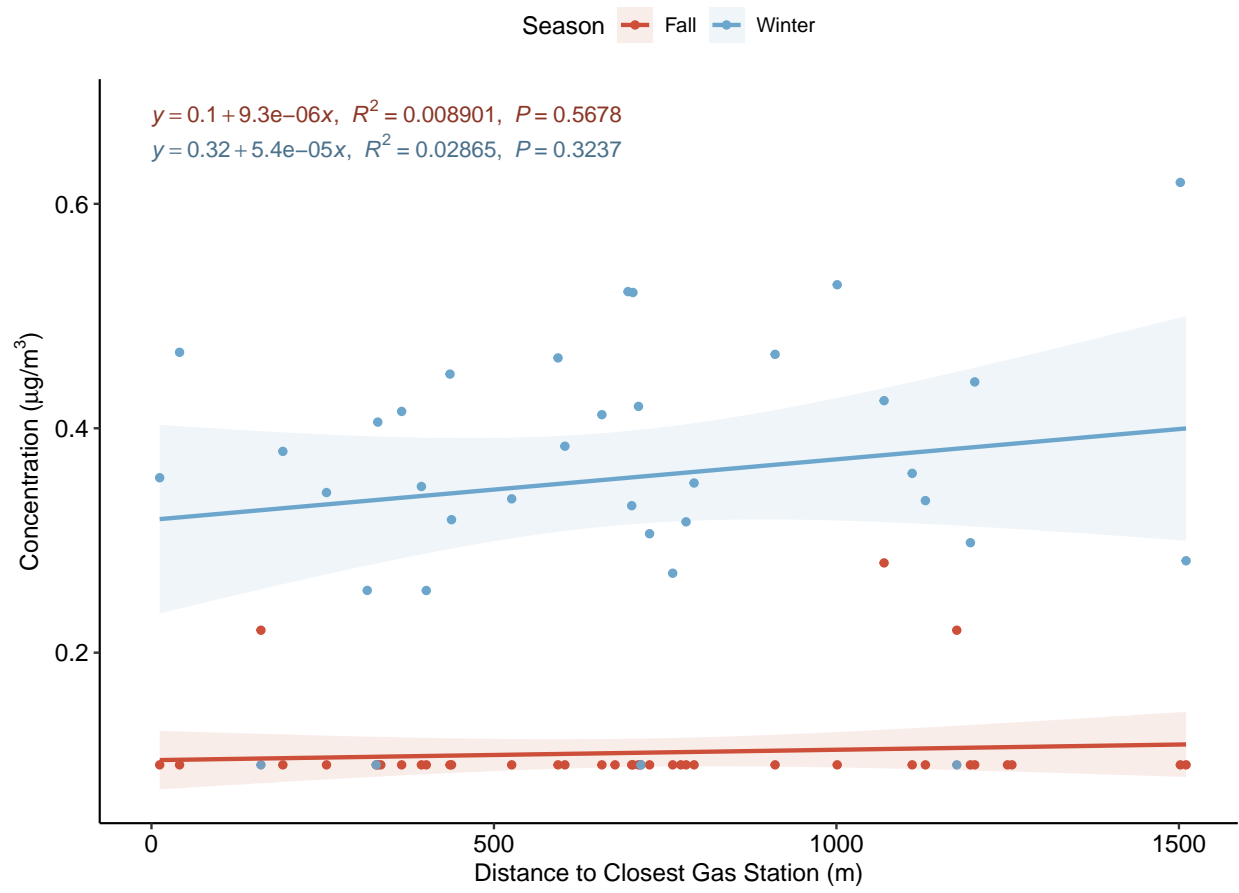
Benzene



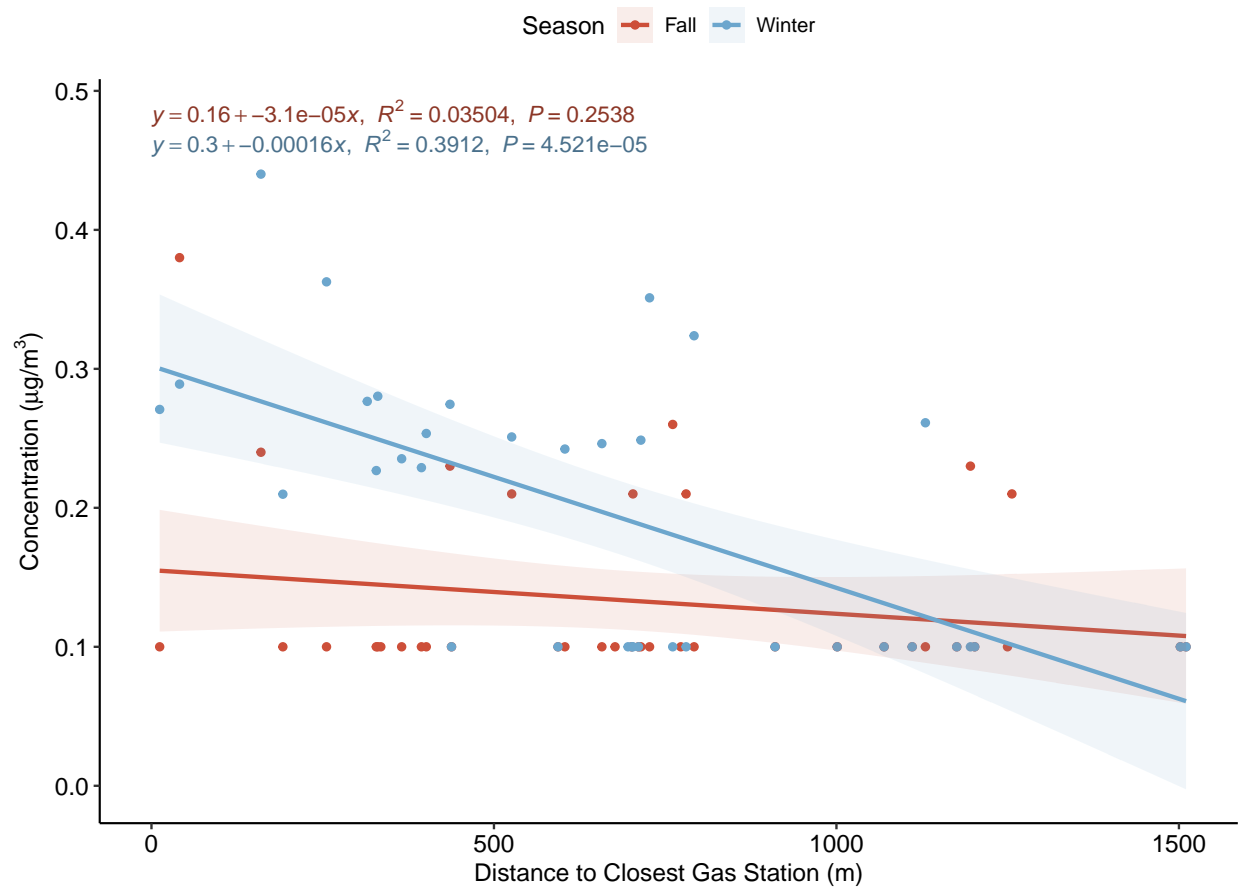
Chloroform



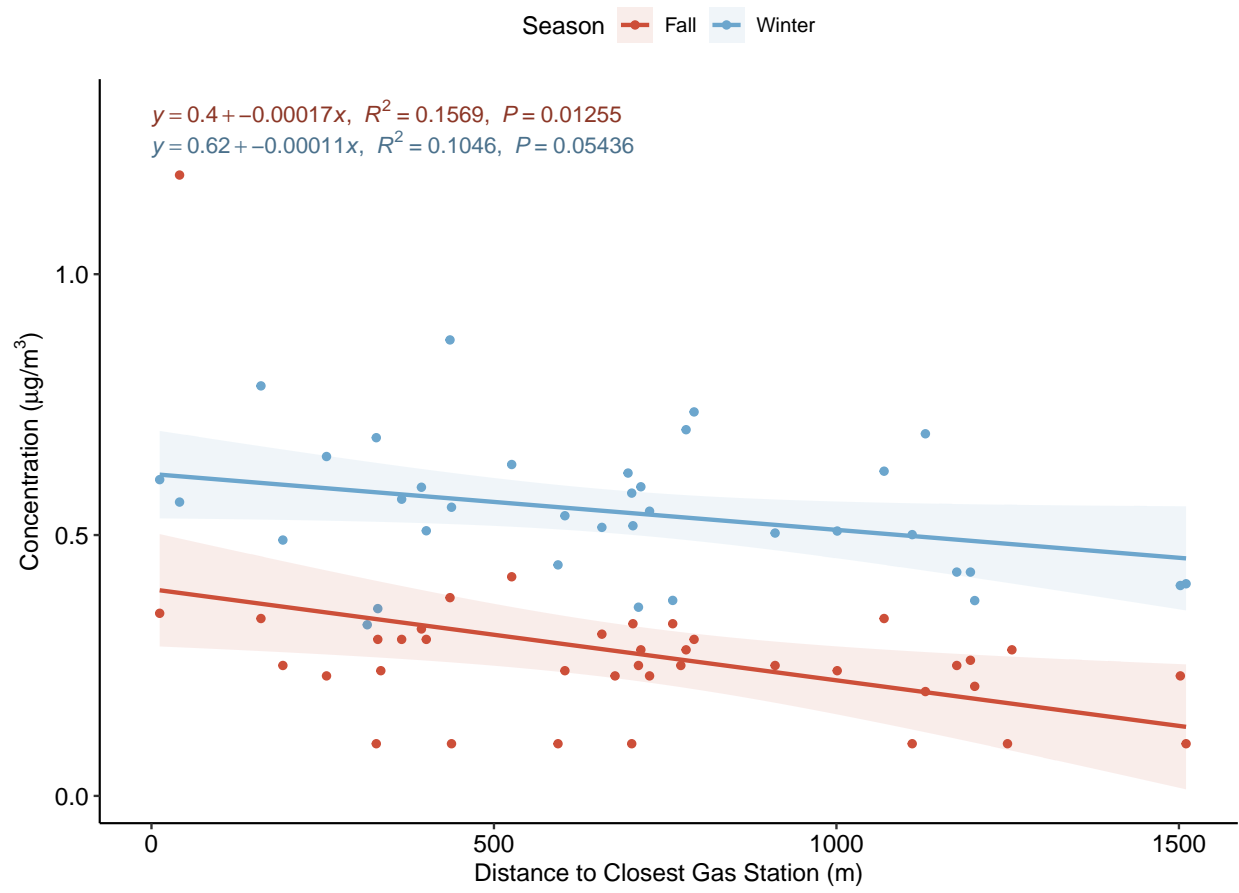
Dichloromethane



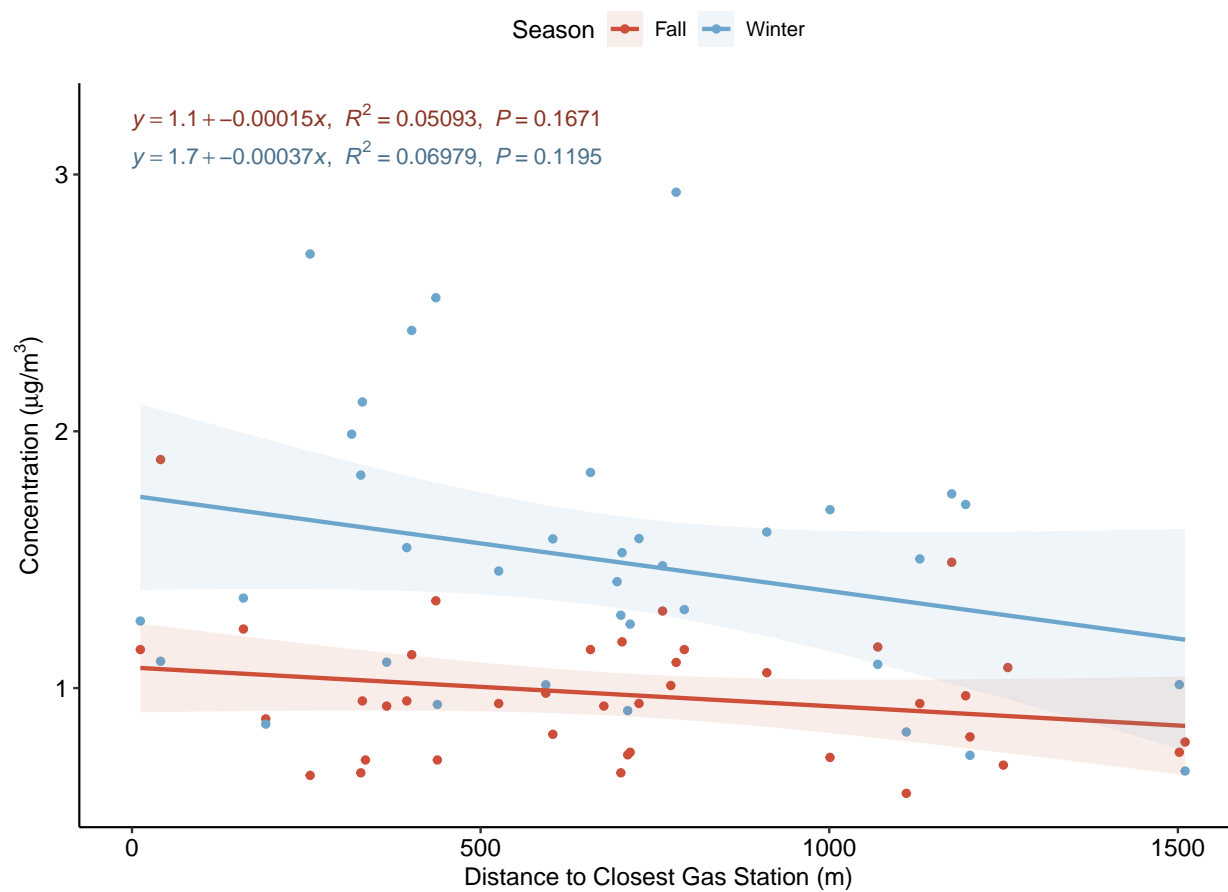
Ethylbenzene



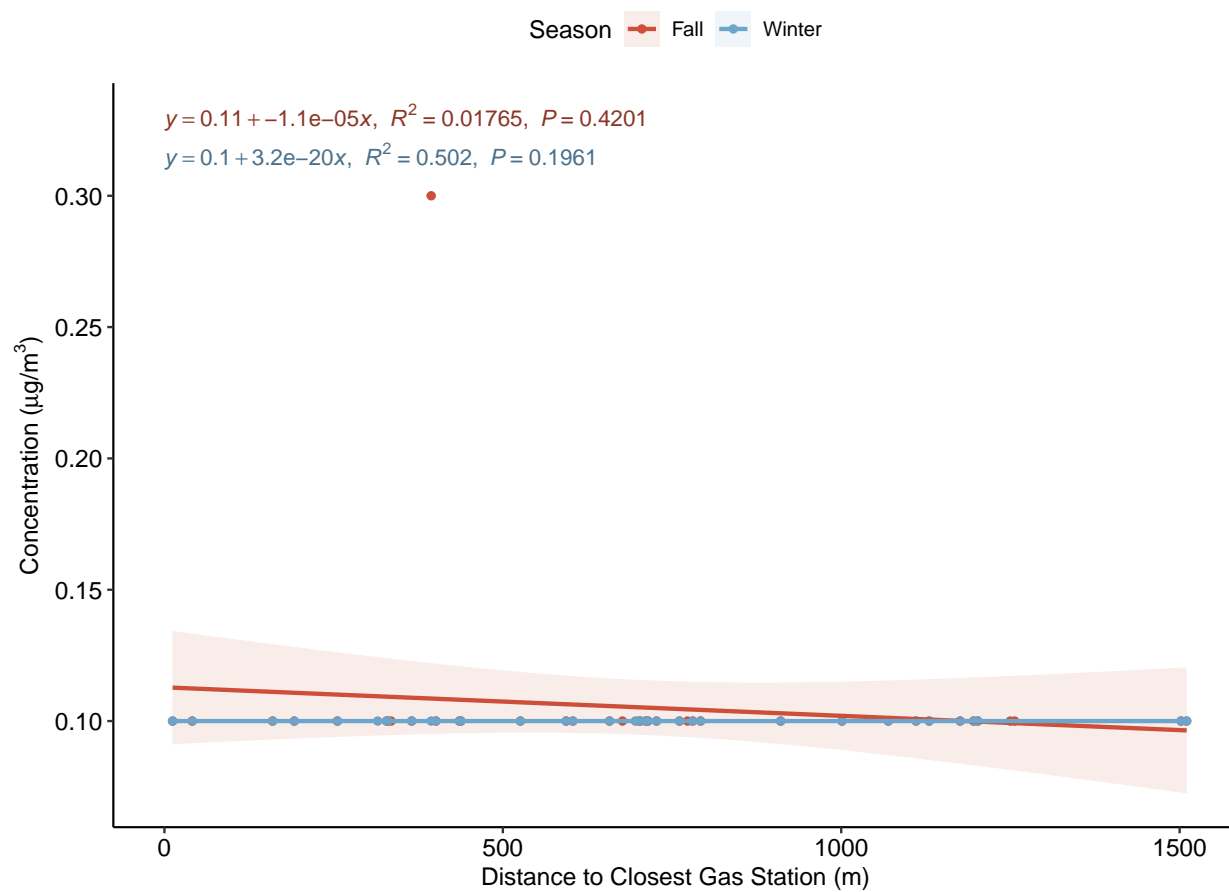
Hexane



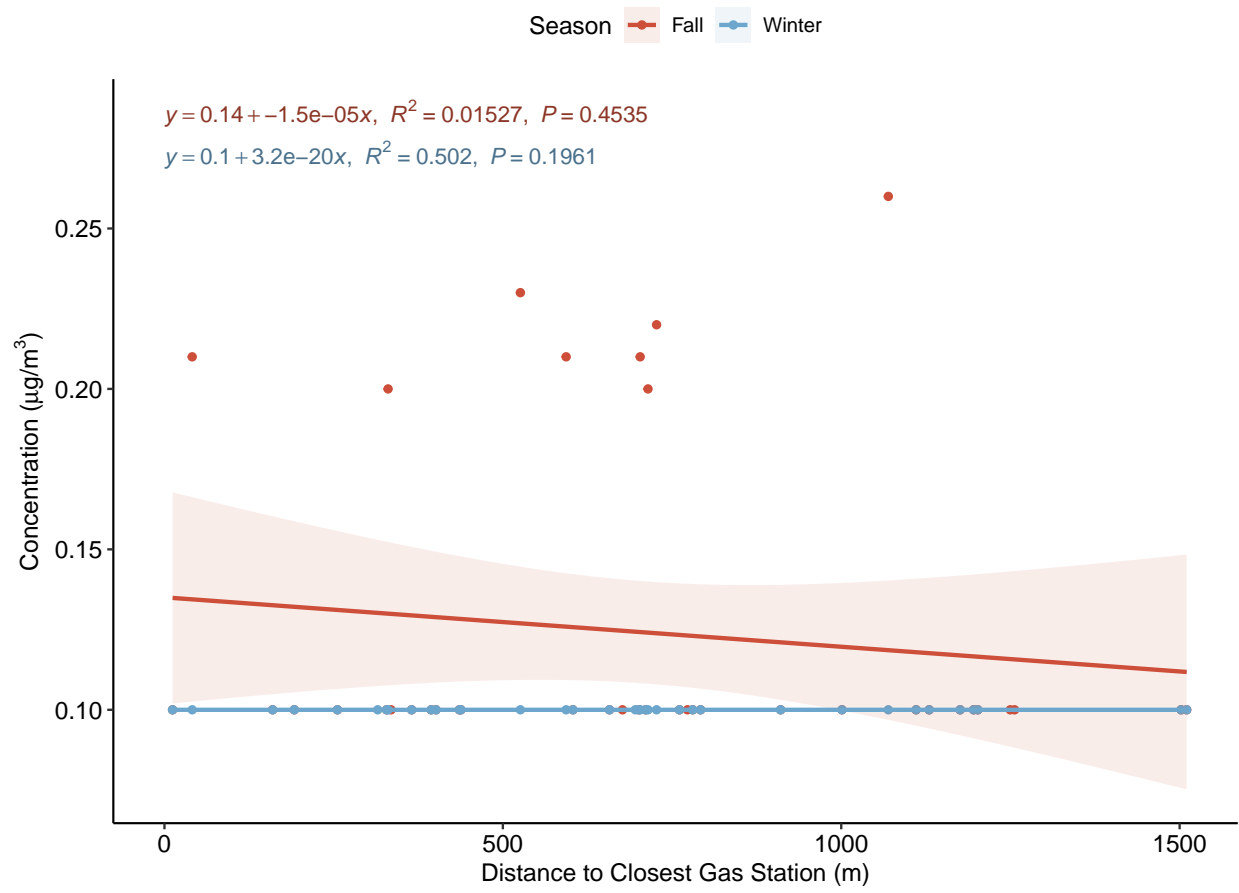
Toluene



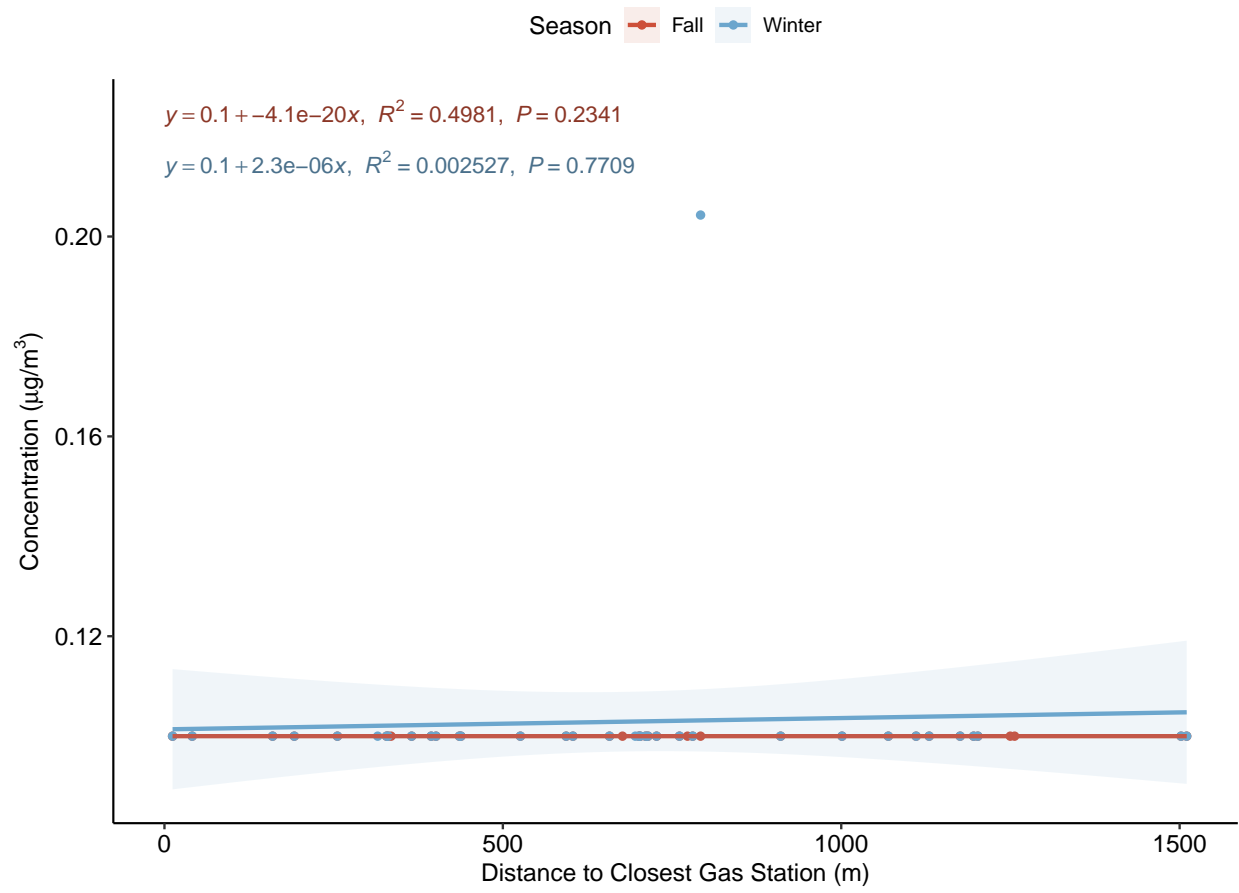
Trichloroethylene



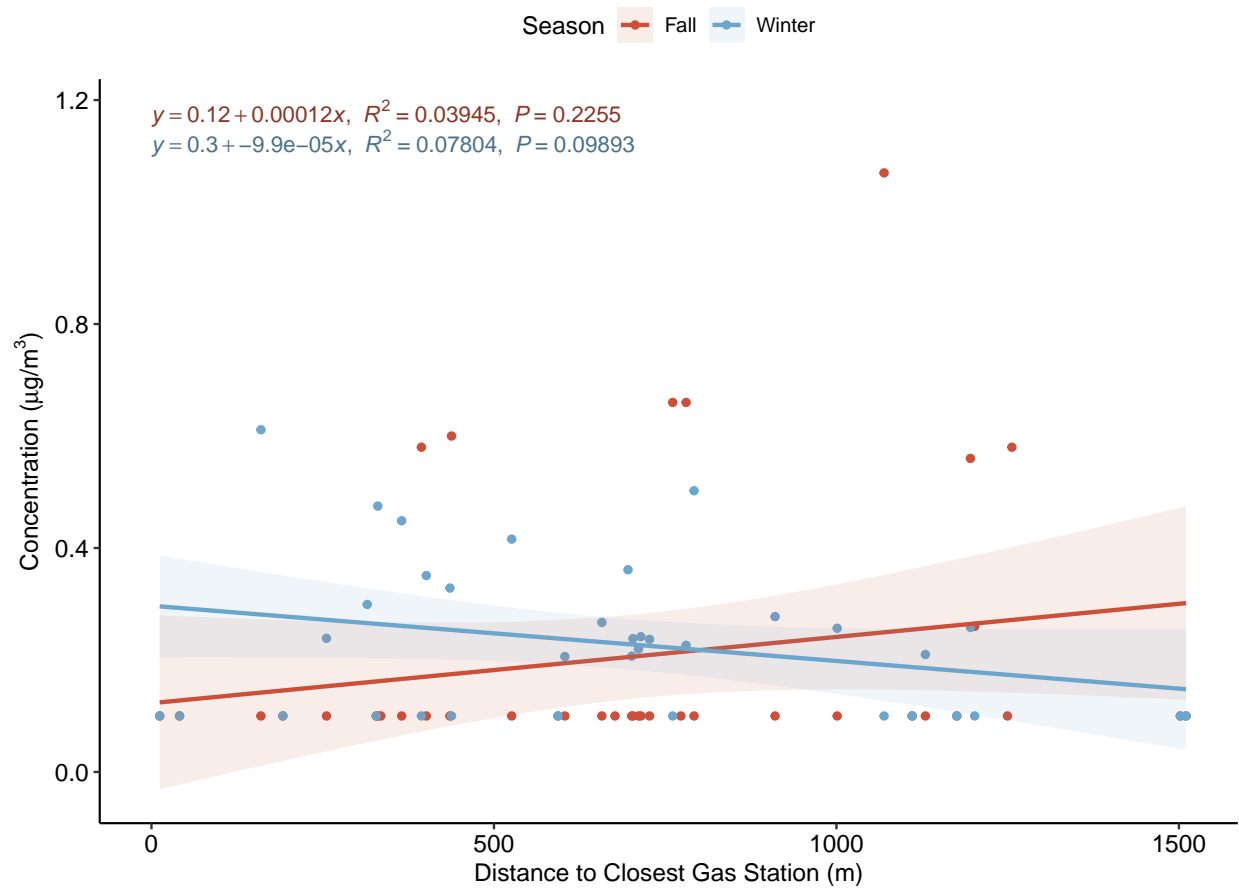
a_Pinene



d_Limonene



n-Decane



o_Xylene

