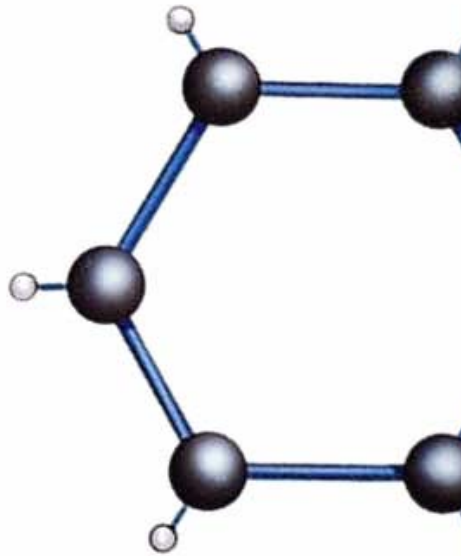


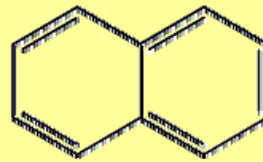
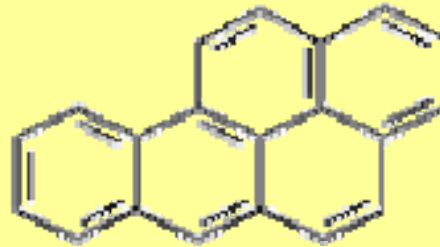
# Coal-Tar-Based Pavement Sealcoat, PAHs, and Environmental Health



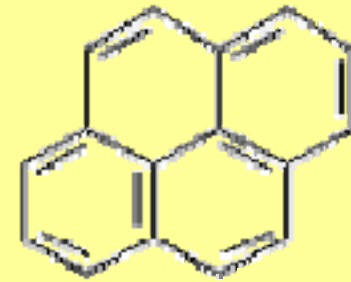
# What are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)?



**Benzo(a)pyrene**



**Naphthalene**



**Pyrene**

# Why do we care about PAHs?

- Toxic to aquatic life and to mammals
- Cause tumors and mutations
- Cause birth defects
- Seven are probable human carcinogens (EPA B2 carcinogens)
- 16 are EPA Priority Pollutants



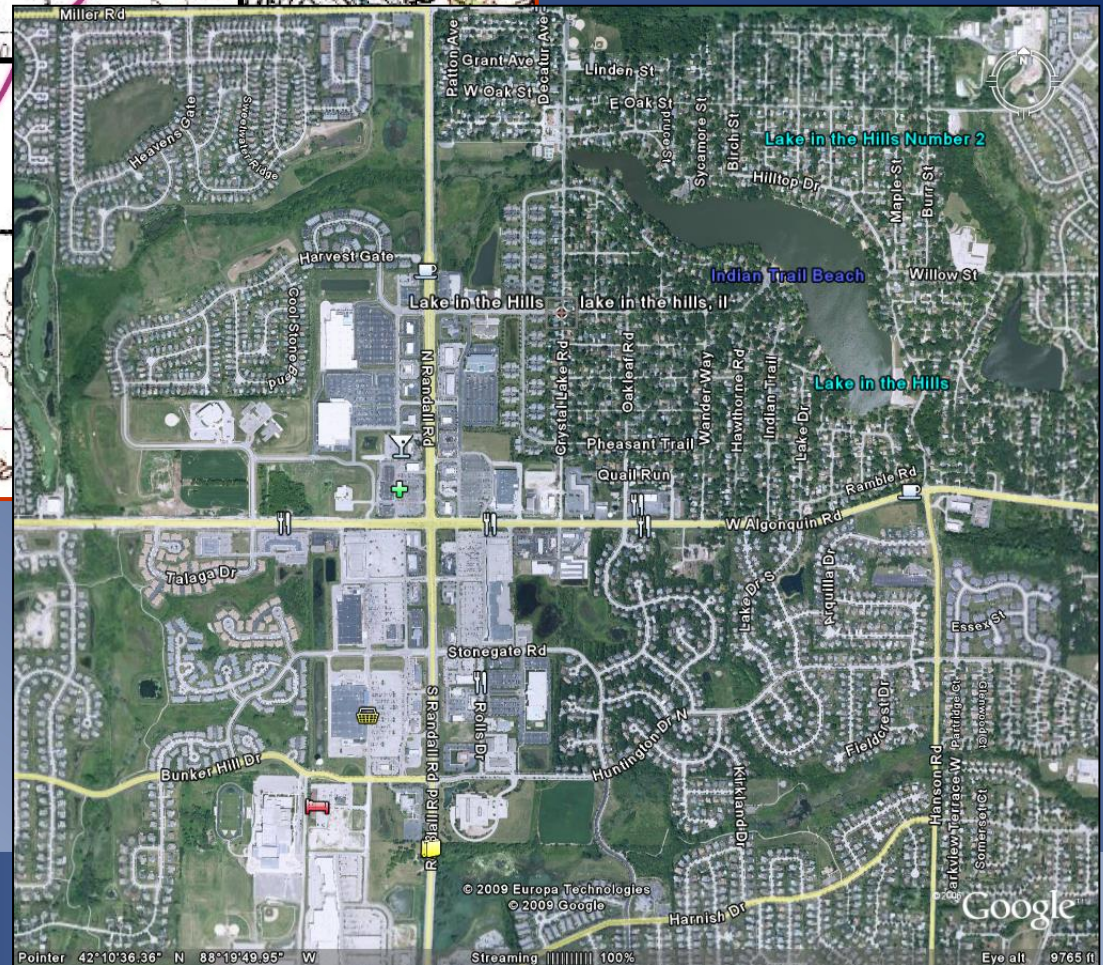
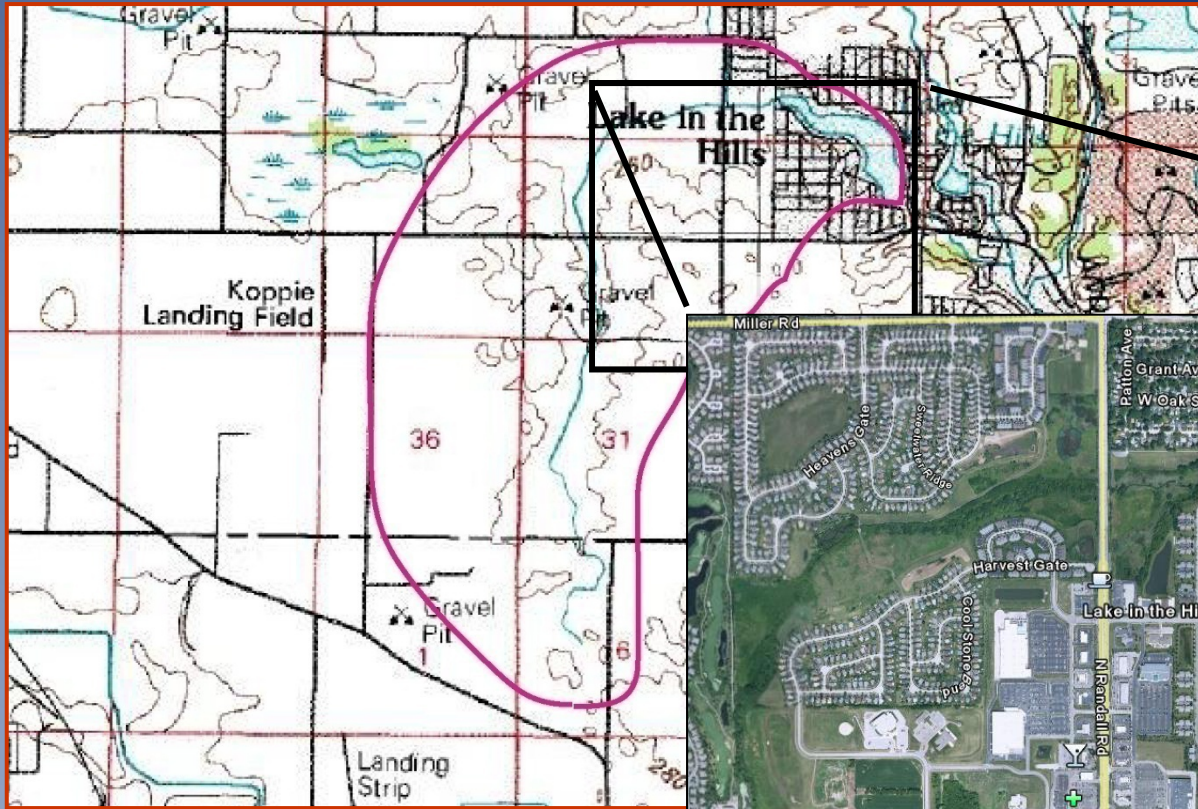
# NAWQA: Contaminant Trends in Lake Sediment

<http://tx.usgs.gov/coring/index.html>



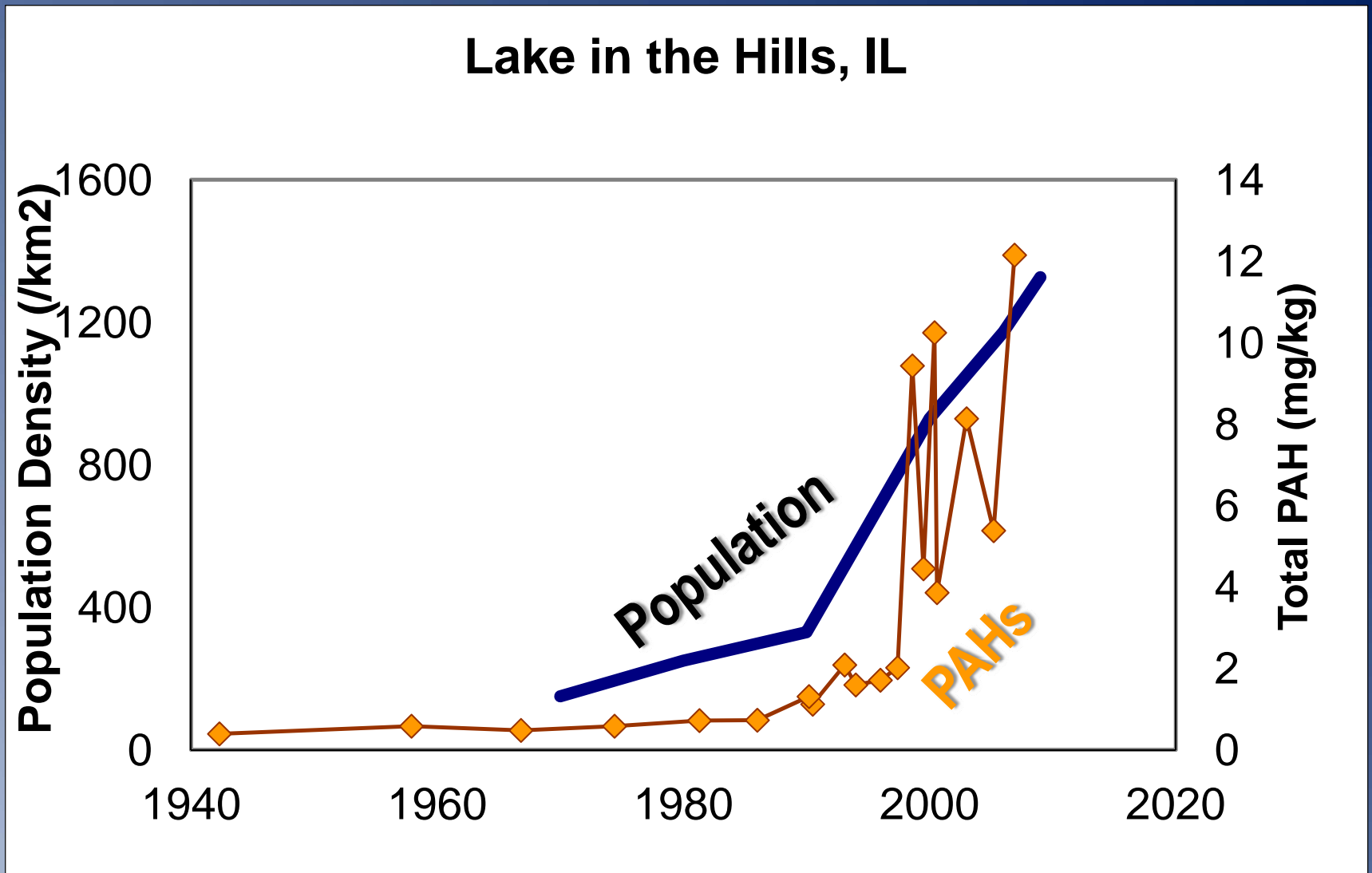
# Lake in the Hills, near Chicago

In 1975, 11% urban

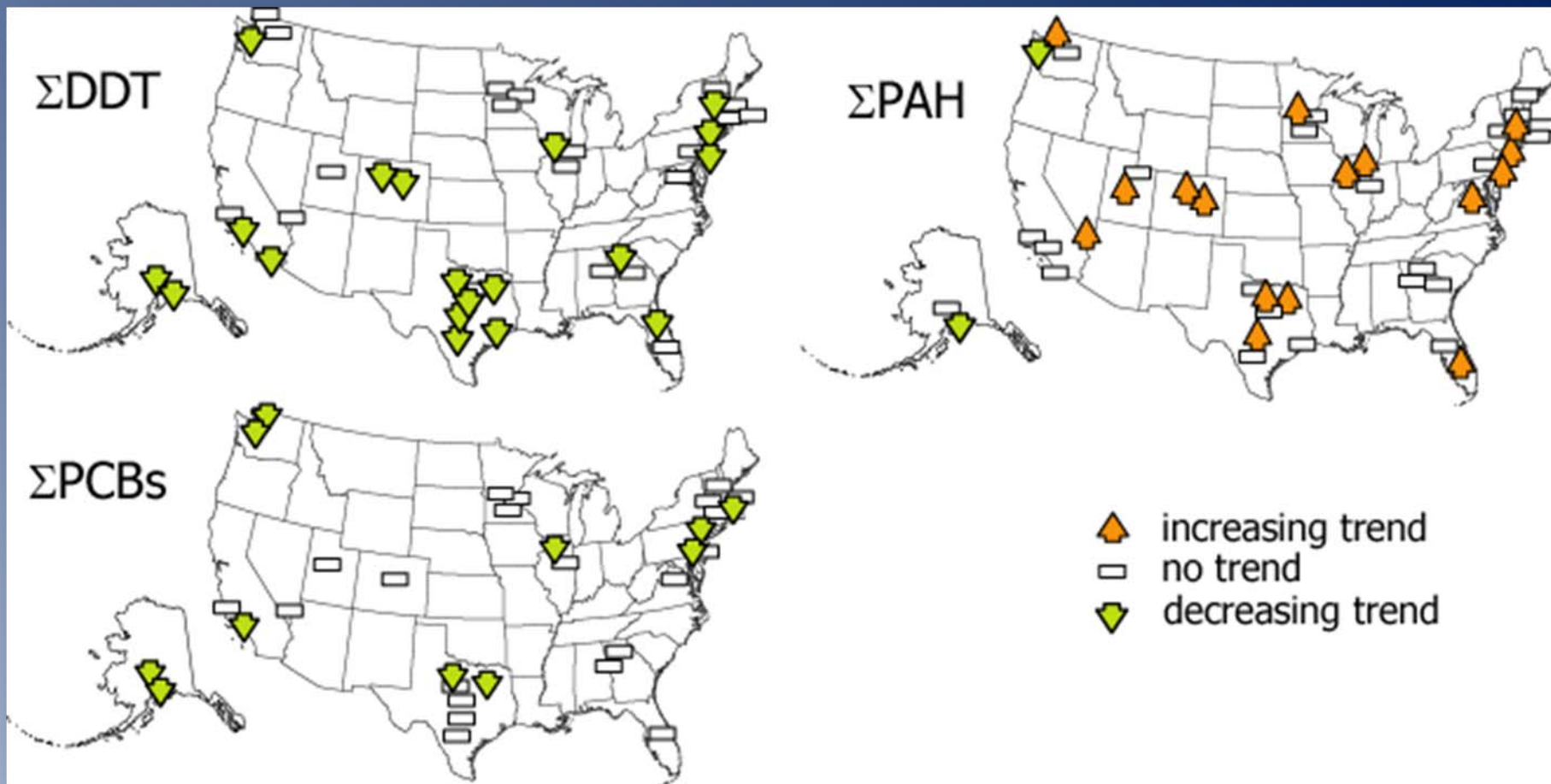


In 2000, 78% urban

# Population and PAH in lake sediment



# Trends since 1970



*Van Metre et al., 2000, Environ. Sci. &Tech.*  
*Van Metre and Mahler, 2005, Environ. Sci. & Tech.*

# The first clue: high PAH in Austin stream sediment



- ❑ Extremely high (>1,500 mg/kg) PAHs in some small drainages
- ❑ Compare to Probable Effect Concentration (PEC) of 23 mg/kg
- ❑ So ... what's upstream?





# PAHs in urban sources

All concentrations in mg/kg (averages of up to 6 studies)

- Fresh asphalt 1.5
- Weathered asphalt 3
- Fresh motor oil 4
- Brake particles 16
- Road dust 24
- Tire particles 86
- Diesel engine 102
- Gasoline engine 370
- Used motor oil 440

## Pavement Sealcoat

- Asphalt Based  
~ 50

- Coal-tar-based  
~70,000

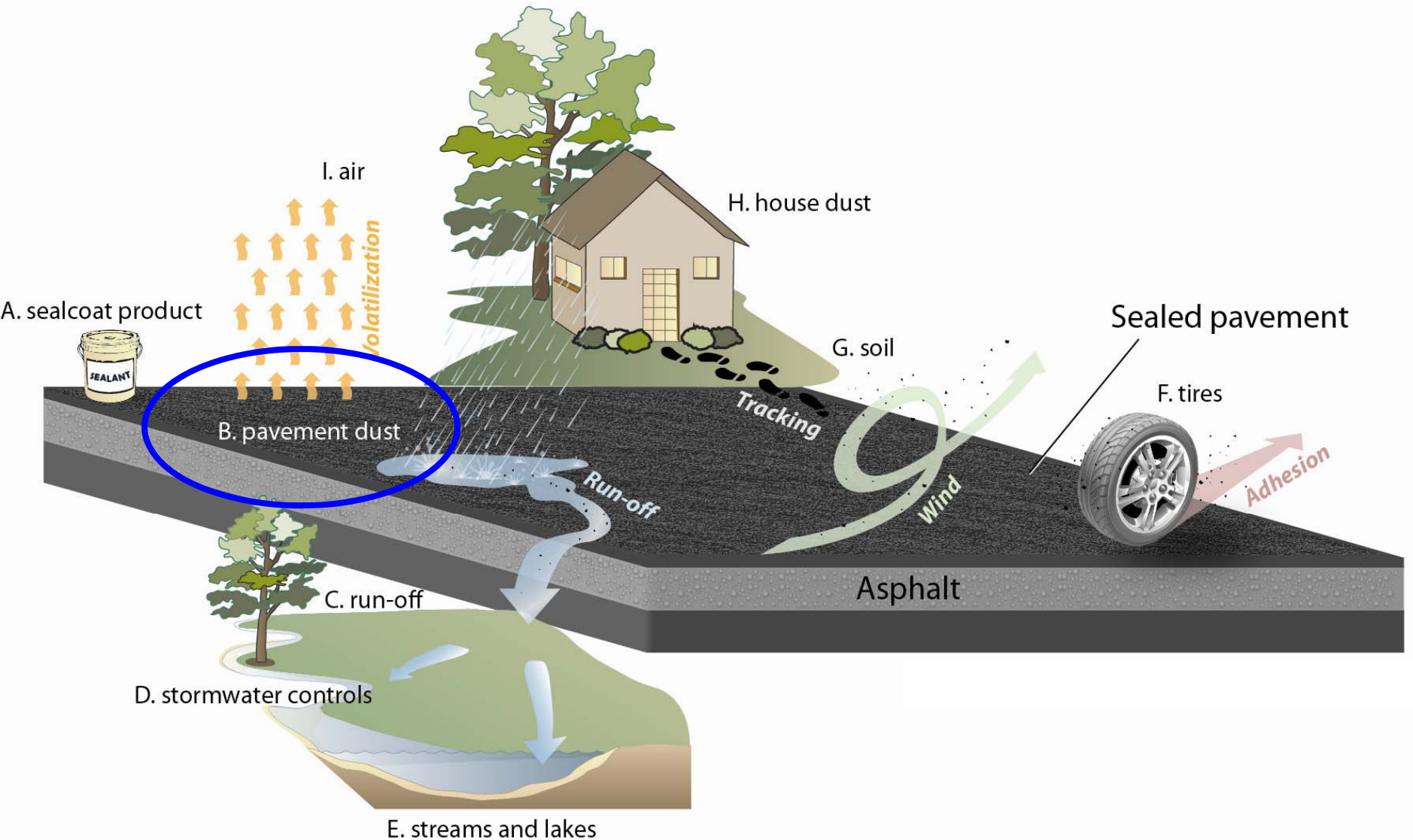
# Is use of sealcoat extensive?

- 85 million gallons per year (per industry)
- 170 mi<sup>2</sup>, or 110,000 ac covered
- 4 watersheds in Texas: 1-2% area
- 1 watershed in Illinois: 4% of area
  - 42% of parking lot area
  - 89% of driveway area



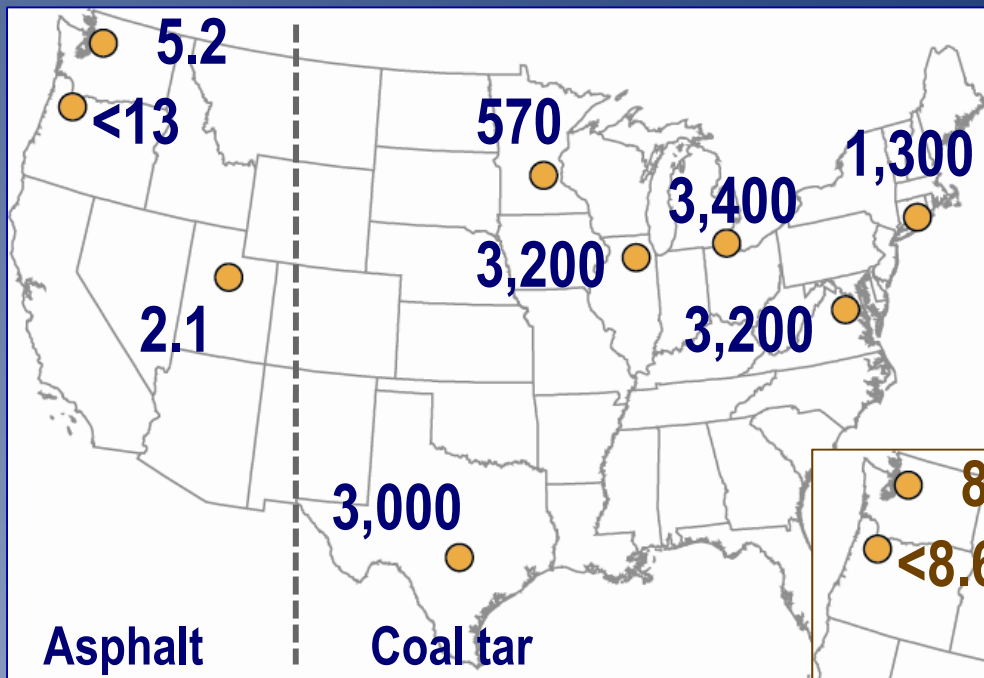


# Sealcoat PAH transport pathways

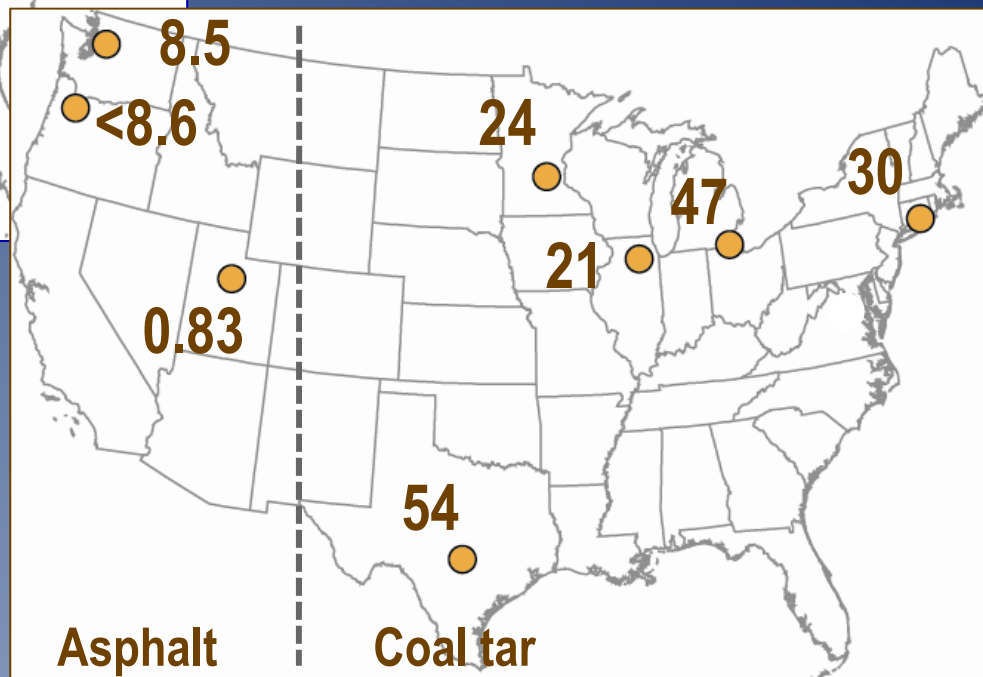


# Sealed pavement dust

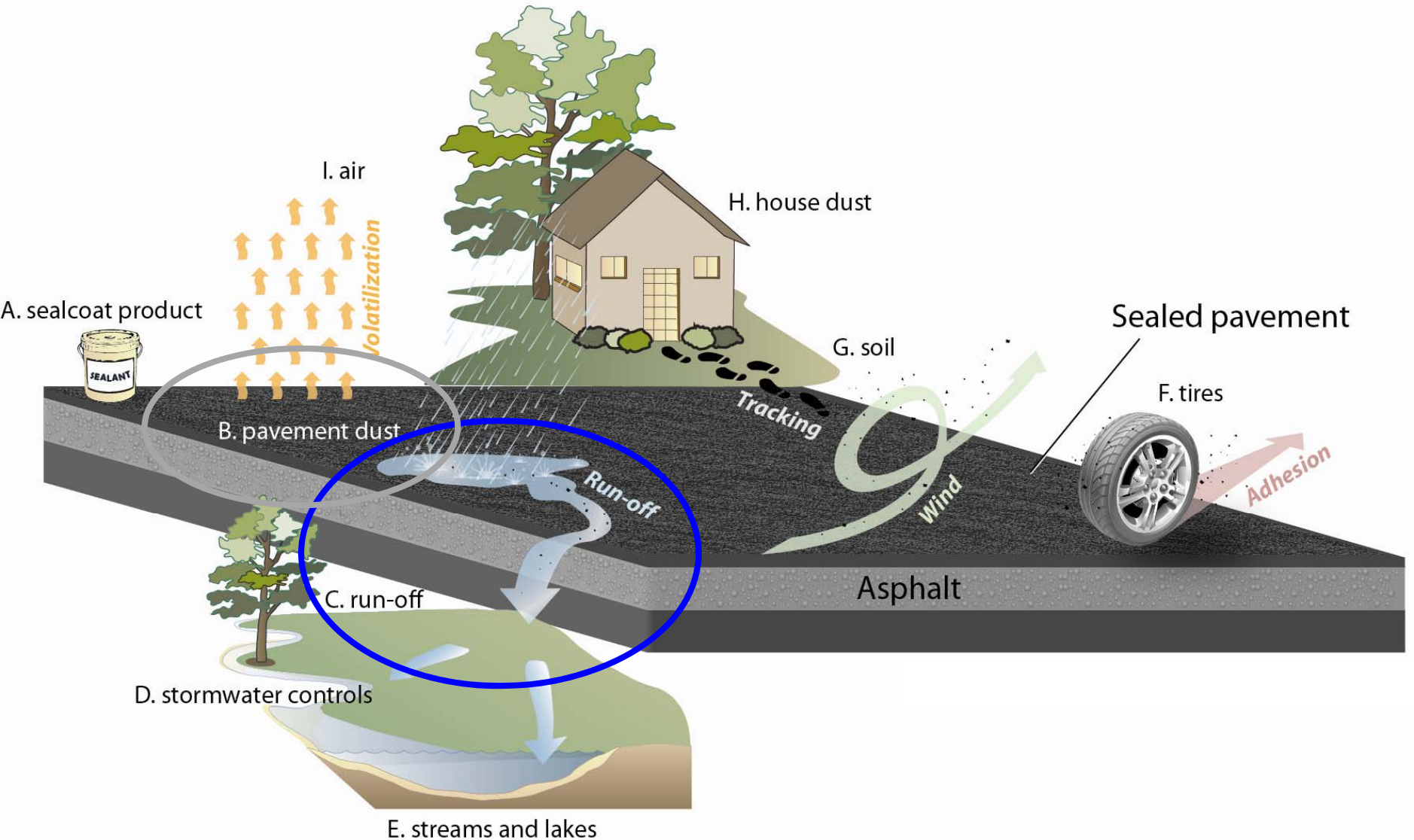
## Total PAH (mg/kg)



Unsealed pavement dust



# Sealcoat PAH transport pathways



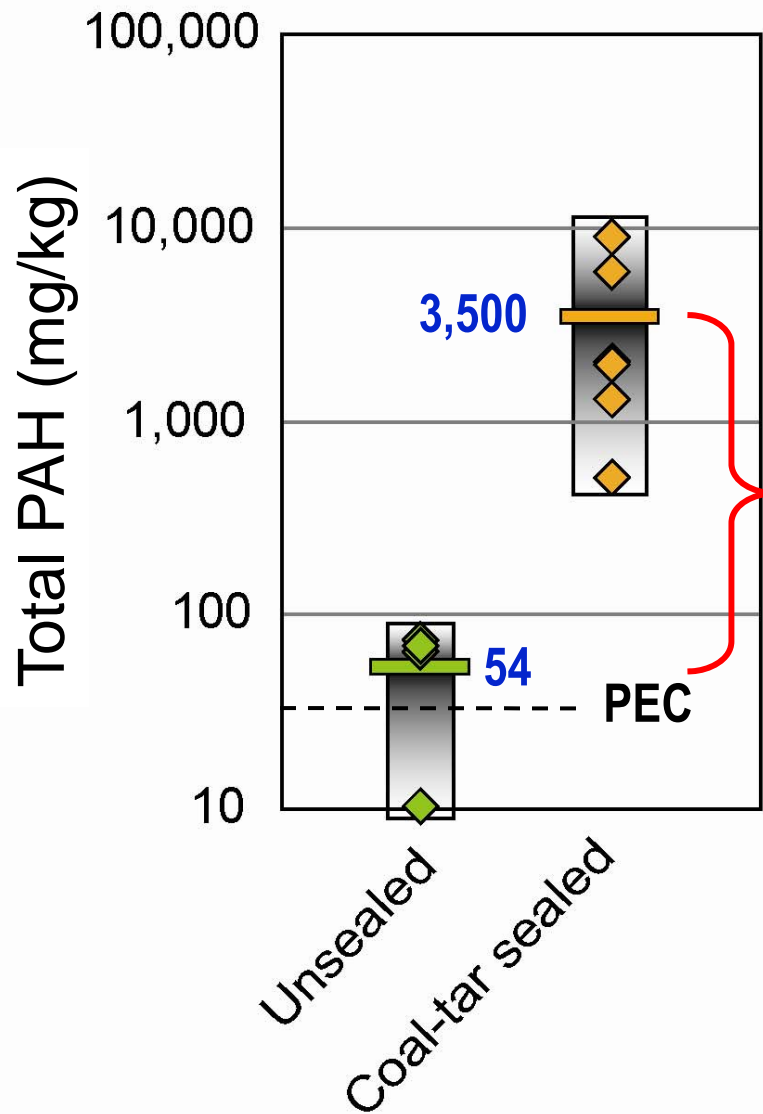
# PAH in runoff

- ❑ Sampled runoff from 13 parking lots
- ❑ Analyzed particles and water for PAHs





# PAH in particles from parking lots



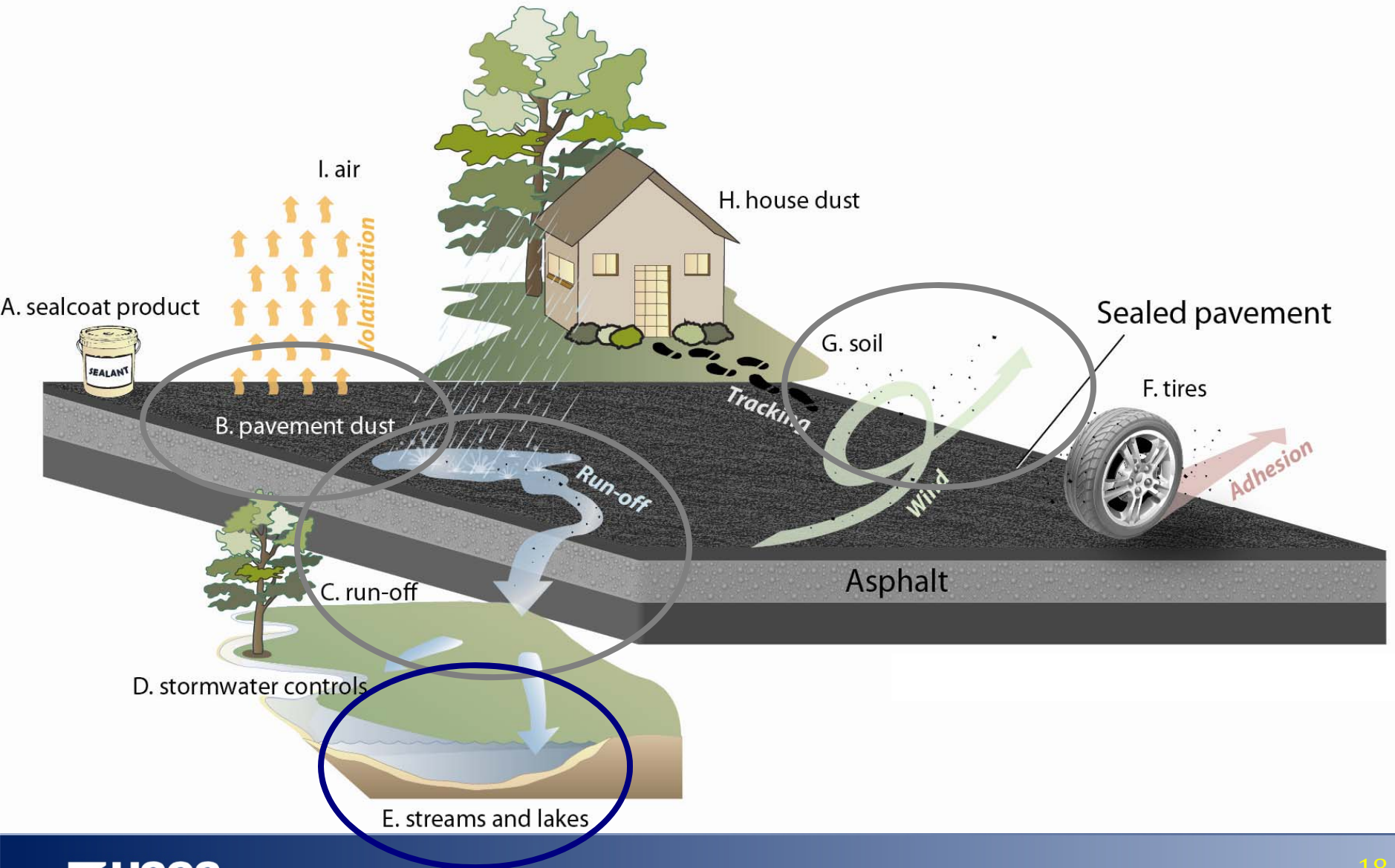
Black R. Ohio, EPA Superfund Site 1,100 mg/kg

Mean concentration is 65 times greater than the river

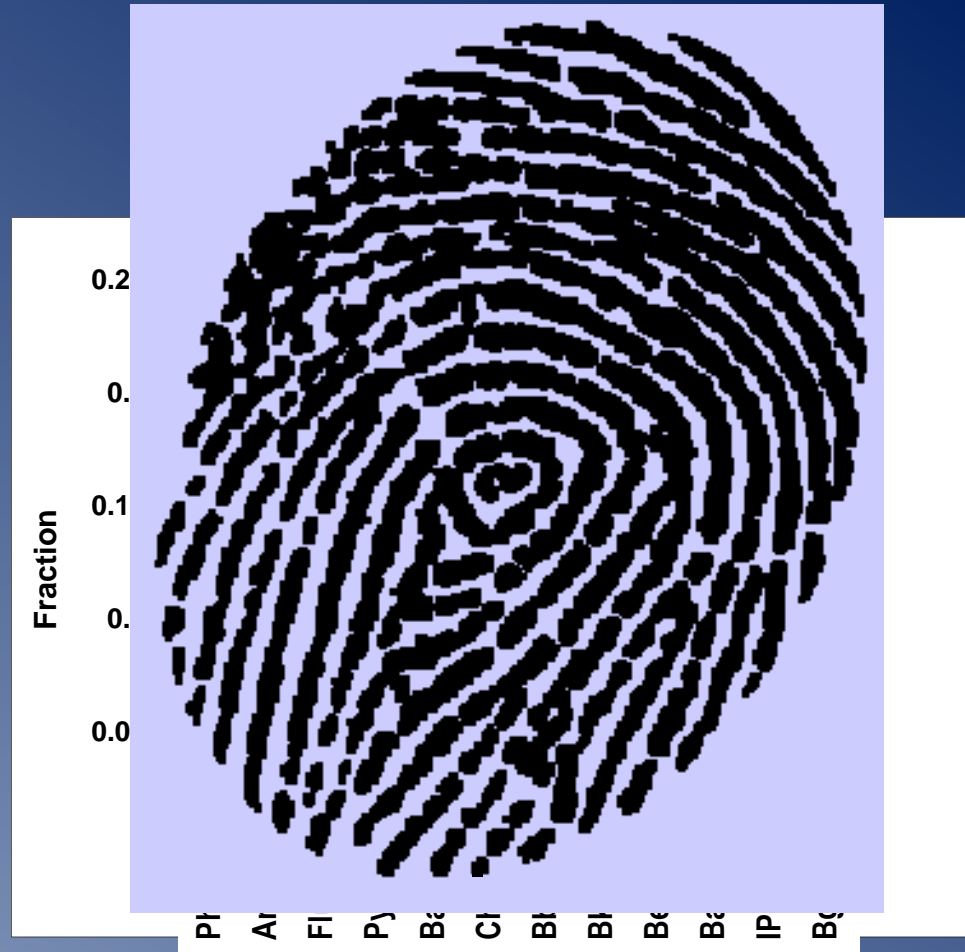
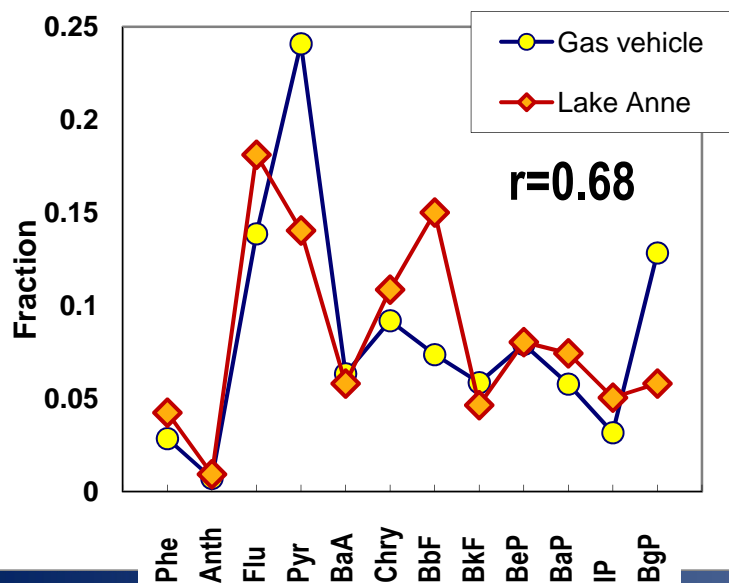
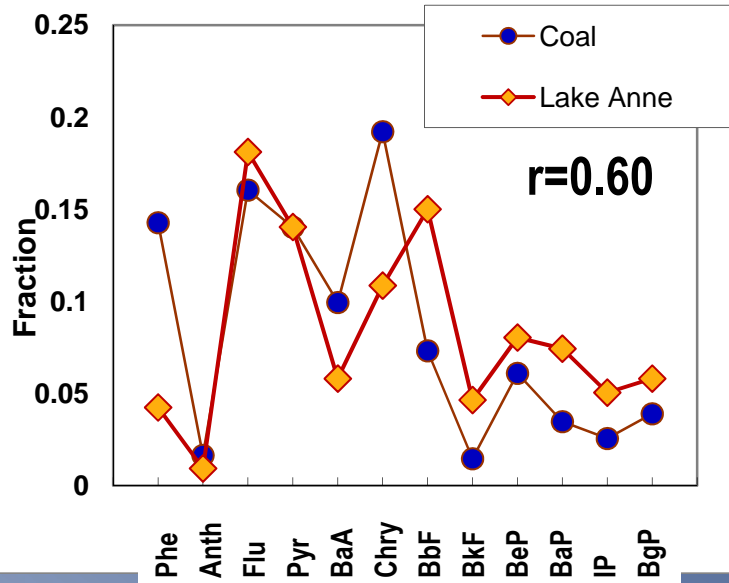
130 mg/kg

Mean Urban Lakes 12 mg/kg

# Sealcoat PAH transport pathways



# Environmental Forensics: PAH fingerprints



# CMB\* source modeling

## ❑ Vehicle/traffic related

Gasoline and diesel soot and exhaust, tunnel air, used oil, tires, asphalt wear

## ❑ Coal combustion

Residential, power plant, and coking plant emissions

## ❑ Fuel oil combustion

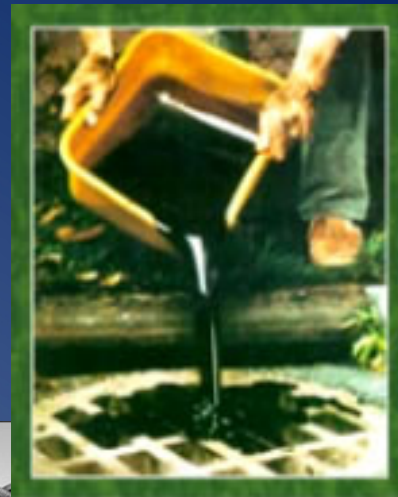
## ❑ Wood burning

Pine-wood soot particles

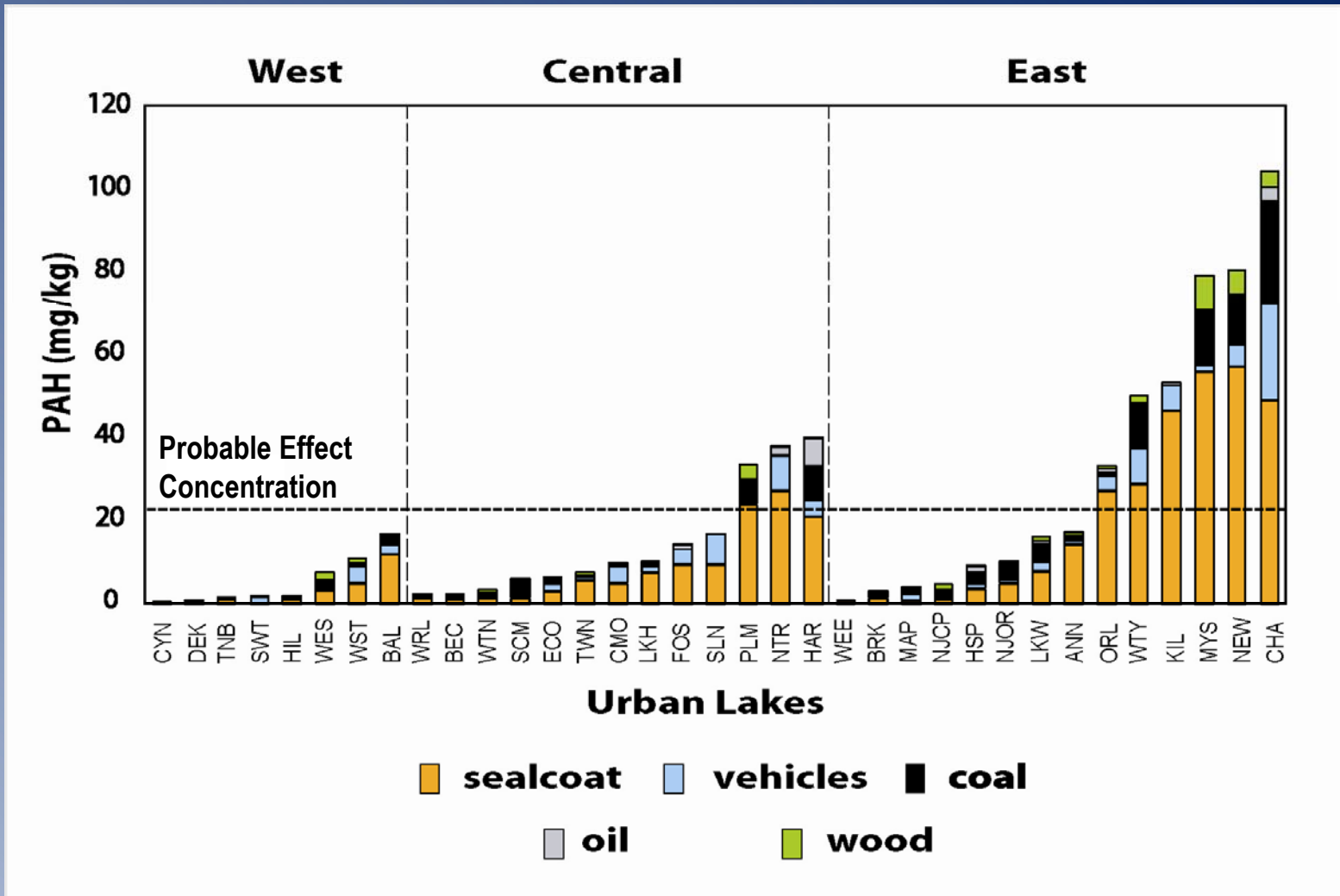
## ❑ Coal-tar-based sealcoat

NIST standard, products, scrapings, and pavement dust

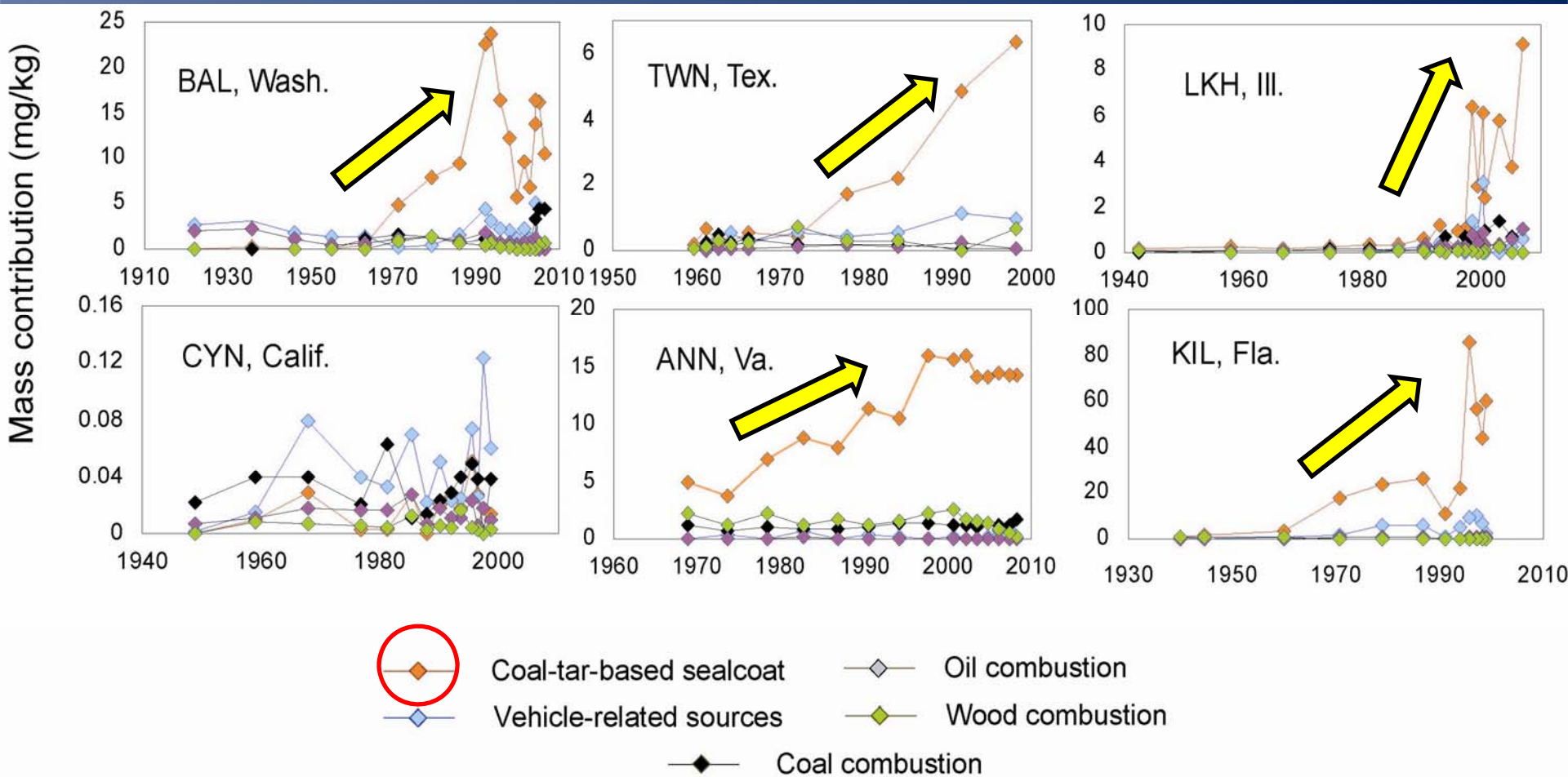
\*EPA contaminant mass balance model



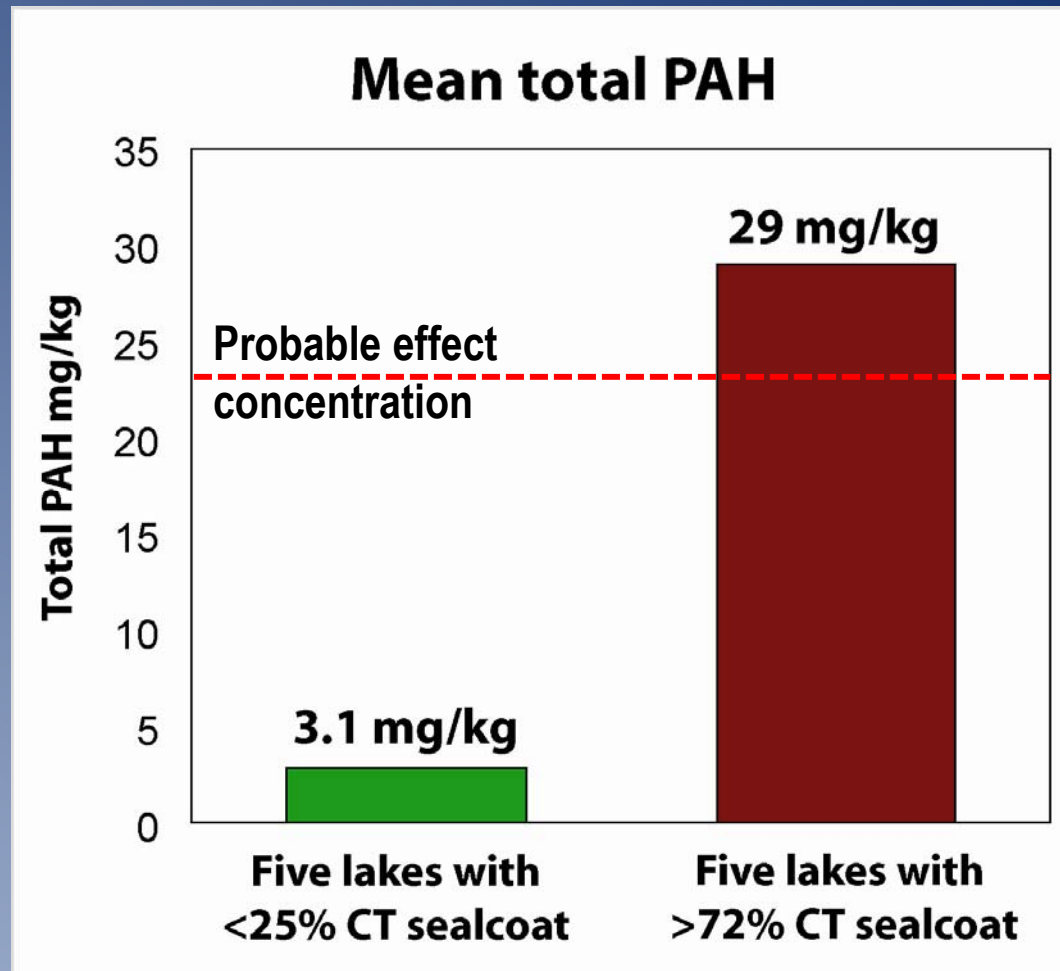
# PAH sources to U.S. urban lakes



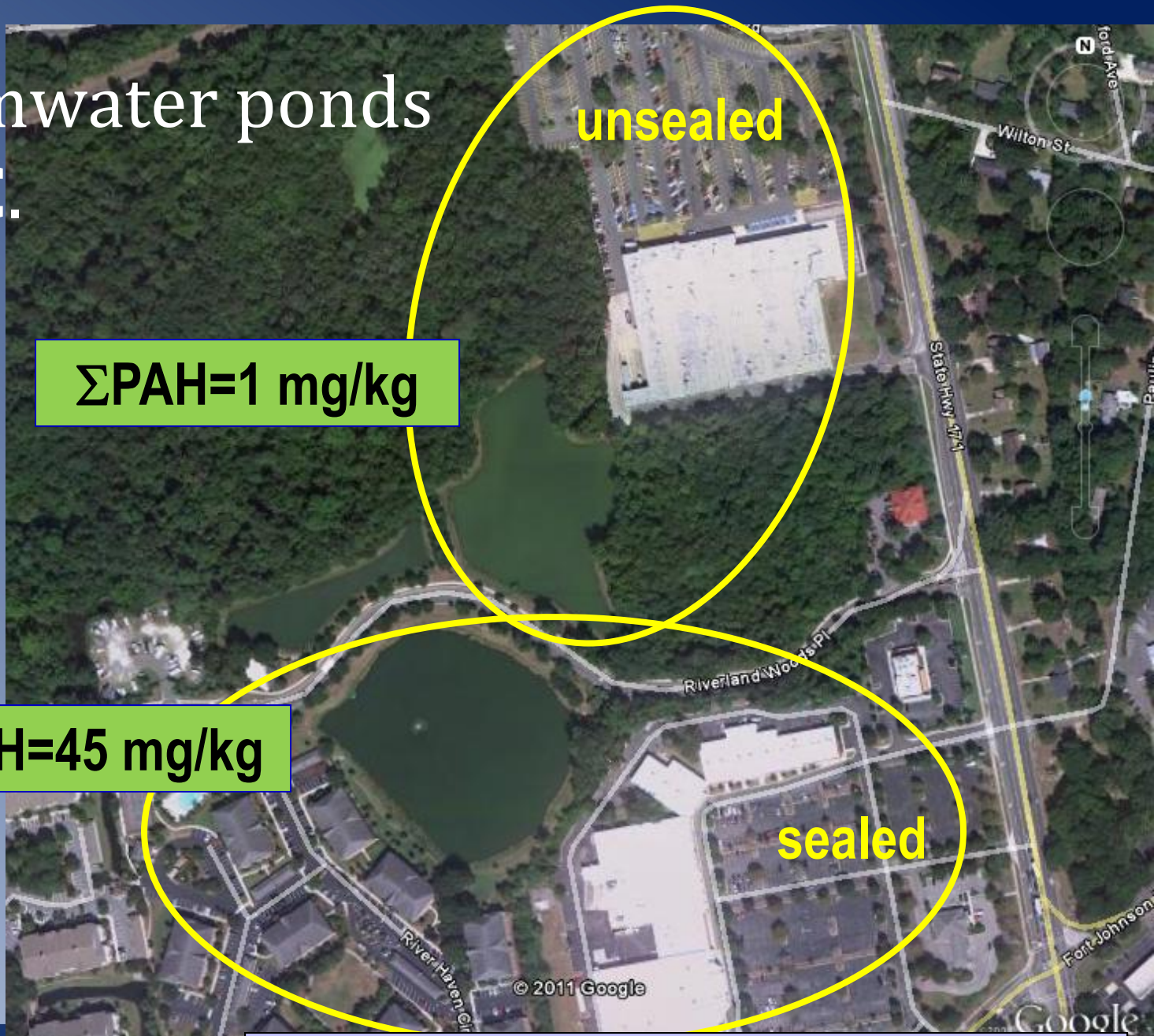
# PAH Trends in New Urban Lakes



# A large coal-tar-sealcoat contribution translates to high PAH concentrations



# Stormwater ponds in S.C.



$\Sigma\text{PAH}=1 \text{ mg/kg}$

$\Sigma\text{PAH}=45 \text{ mg/kg}$

Weinstein et al., *Environ. Monit. & Assess.*, 2010



# Effects on aquatic biota

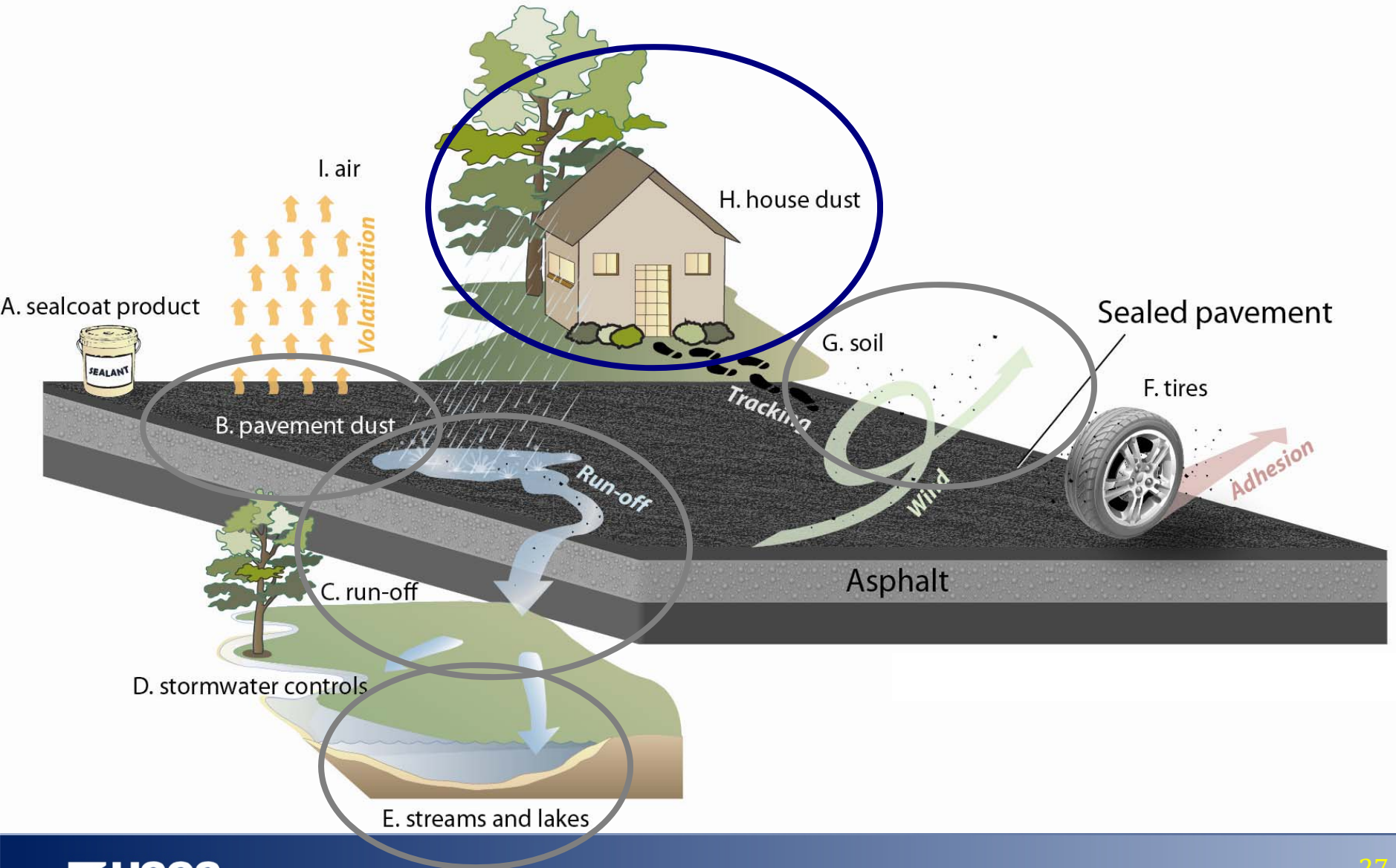


Bommarito et al., 2010, *Ecotoxicology*  
Bommarito et al., 2010, *Chemosphere*  
Bryer et al., 2009, *Environ. Poll.*  
Bryer et al., 2006, *Ecotoxicology*  
Scoggins et al., 2006, *J. NABS*





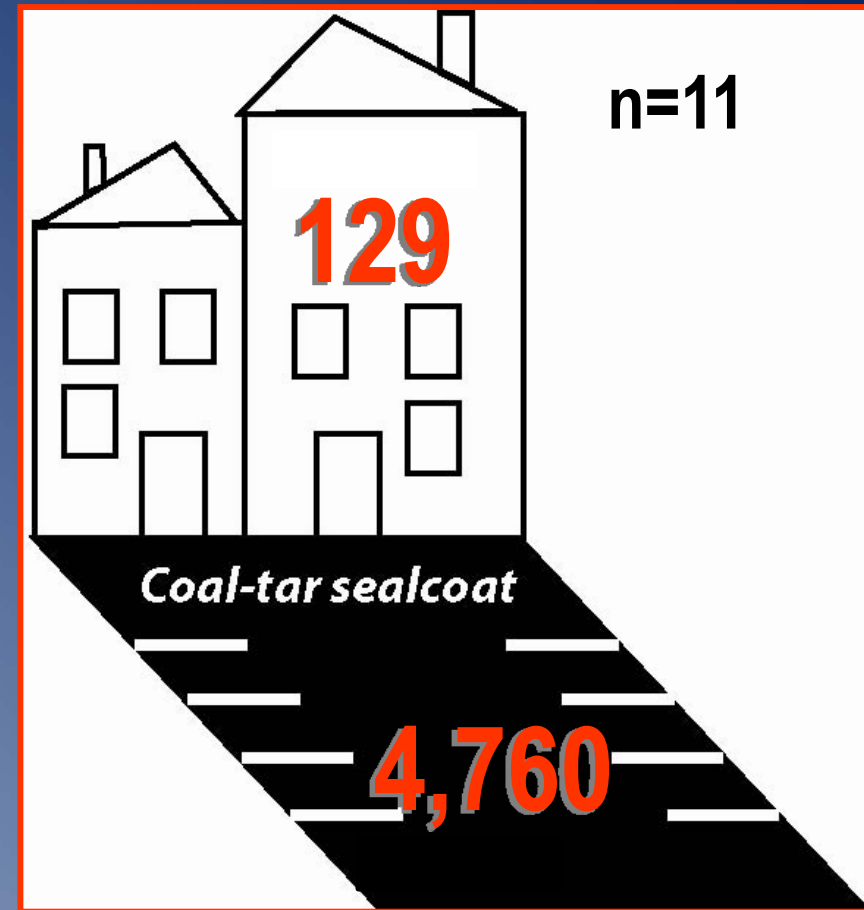
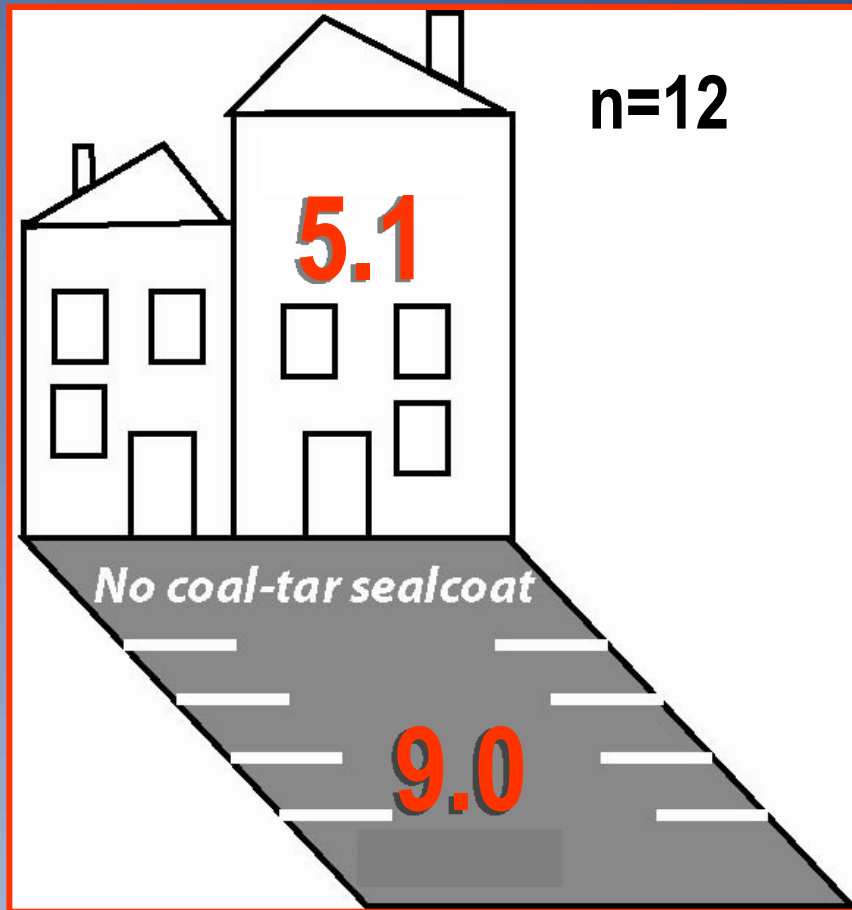
# Sealcoat PAH transport pathways



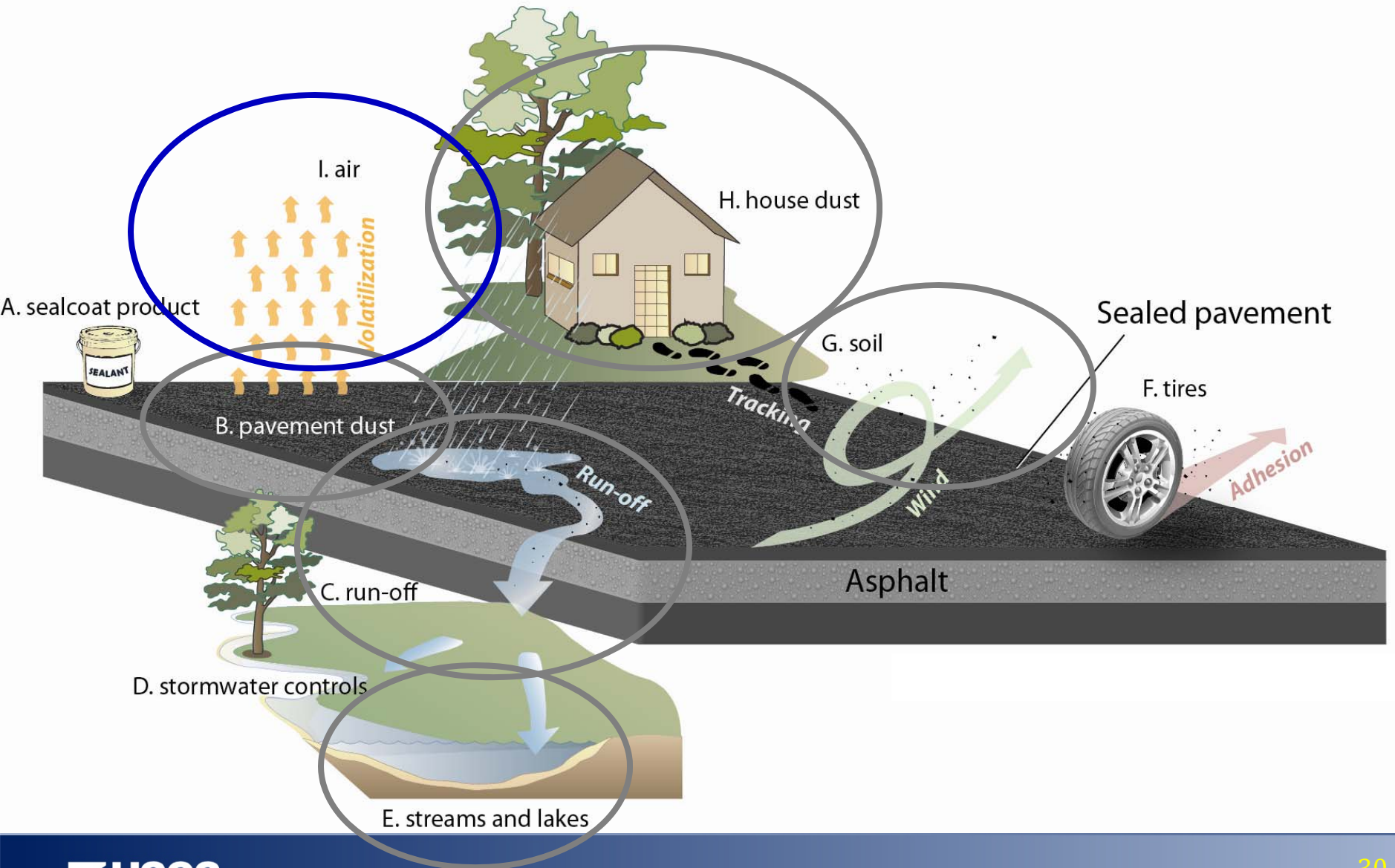
# 23 ground-floor apartments, dust indoors and out



# Median total PAH [mg/kg]



# Sealcoat PAH transport pathways



# Air Quality?



# PAHs in air

**Ambient Air (AMB)**

Use gradient to  
estimate flux

**Surface air layer (HAT)**





# Results

- $\Sigma\text{PAH}_8$  in unsealed lots (geometric means)
- $\text{HAT} = 66$ ,  $\text{AMB} = 26 \text{ ng/m}^3$ ,  $\text{flux} = 1.4 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^2 \text{ h}$
- $\Sigma\text{PAH}_8$  in sealcoated lots **Flux = 60x background**
- $\text{HAT} = 1,320$ ,  $\text{AMB} = 138 \text{ ng/m}^3$ ,  $\text{flux} = 88 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^2 \text{ h}$

$\Sigma\text{PAH}_8$  2 hours after application

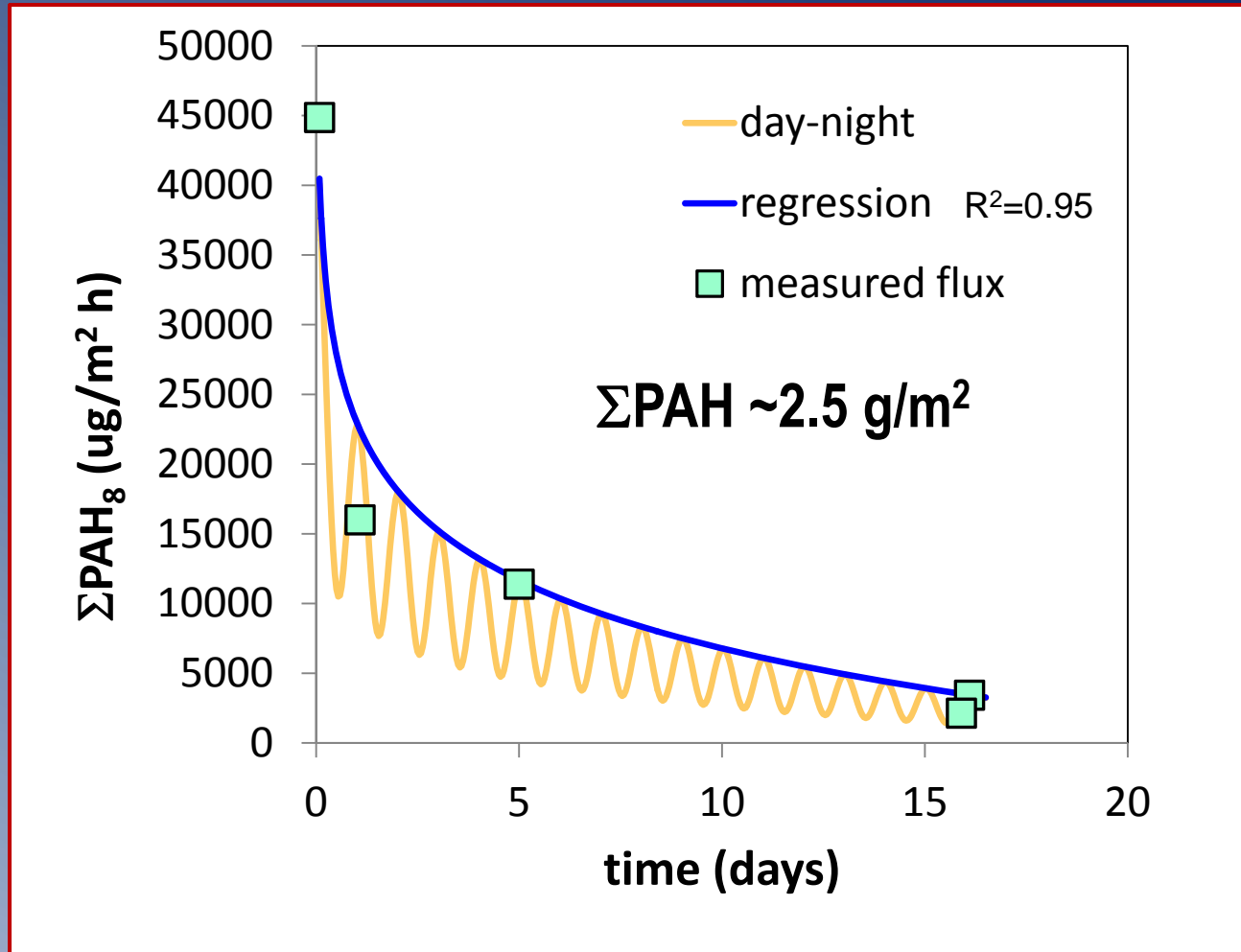
**$\text{HAT} = 300,000 \text{ ng/m}^3$ ,  $\text{AMB} = 5,400 \text{ ng/m}^3$**

**$\text{flux} = 45,000 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^2 \text{ h}$**

**Flux = 30,000x background**



# Total PAH emissions during drying



# Total PAH emissions during drying

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Annual coal-tar sealcoat use                     | 85 million gal                 |
| Area covered                                     | ~440 km <sup>2</sup>           |
| PAH emission rate                                | 2.5 g/m <sup>2</sup>           |
| <b>ΣPAH<sub>8</sub> emissions/yr</b>             | <b>~1,000 metric tons (Mg)</b> |
| <b>ΣPAH<sub>16</sub> vehicle emissions, 2010</b> | <b>840 Mg*</b>                 |
| <b>ΣPAH<sub>8</sub> vehicle emissions, 2010</b>  | <b>~50 Mg*</b>                 |

\* Shen et al., 2011

*Van Metre et al., in press, Chemosphere*  
*Van Metre et al., in press, Atmos. Environment*

# PAHs are increasing in urban lakes nationally



- ✓ High PAH concentrations?
- ✓ Use is extensive?
- ✓ Documented off-site transport?



Contaminates dust, soils, runoff, stormwater ponds, lakes, homes, and air: PAHs are 10s to 1,000s of times background



Demonstrated adverse effects on aquatic life and potential concerns for human health

Peter Van Metre: [pcvanmet@usgs.gov](mailto:pcvanmet@usgs.gov)  
<http://tx.usgs.gov/coring/allthingssealcoat.html>