Exploring Residential Arsenic Concentrations

Maximum Arsenic Concentration / Residential Property

Because residential development after the termination of site activity could potentially mask elevated residential arsenic concentrations (eg, application of clean fill material), only residential properties constructed prior to 1963 were included in this analysis.

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES (PRE-1963): 1,761

The size (ft²) of residential properties during this time were highly variable (range: 1,050 – 18,846 ft²). The dataset was trimmed (winsorized) by removing observations below the 1st percentile and above the 99th percentile to create a dataset that better represents the average size of residential properties during this time. As such, properties less than 2,000 ft² or greater than 10,000 ft² in size were removed from the dataset. This resulted in a dataset that approaches a normal distribution (see Figures 1 & 2).

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES (2,000 – 10,000 ft²): 1,722

THE TRIMMED DATASET (N = 1,721) WAS USED IN ALL SUBSEQUENT ANALYSES.

All analyses presented from Figures 3 - 12 were conducted on In-transformed arsenic concentrations.

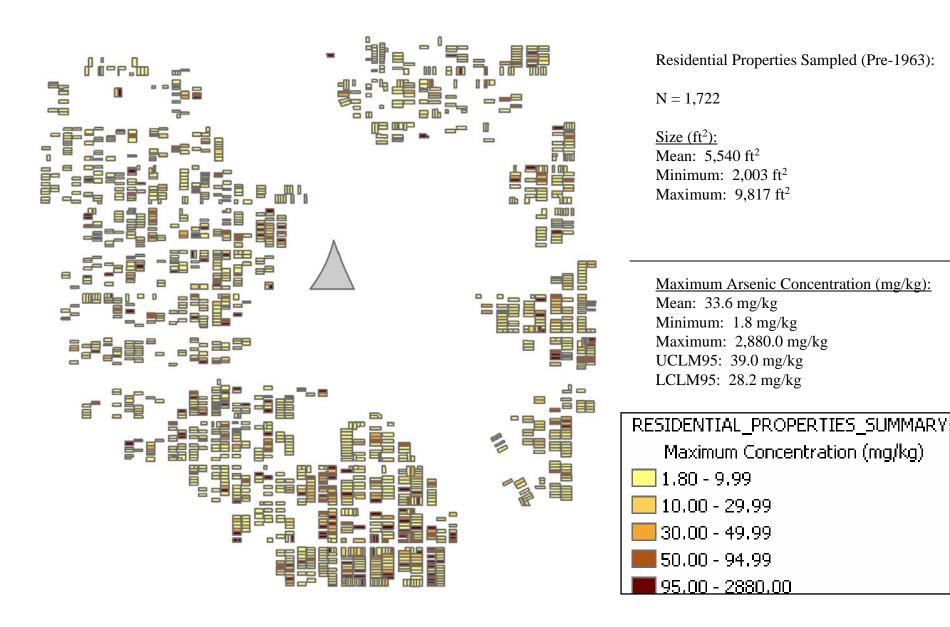
SUMMARY:

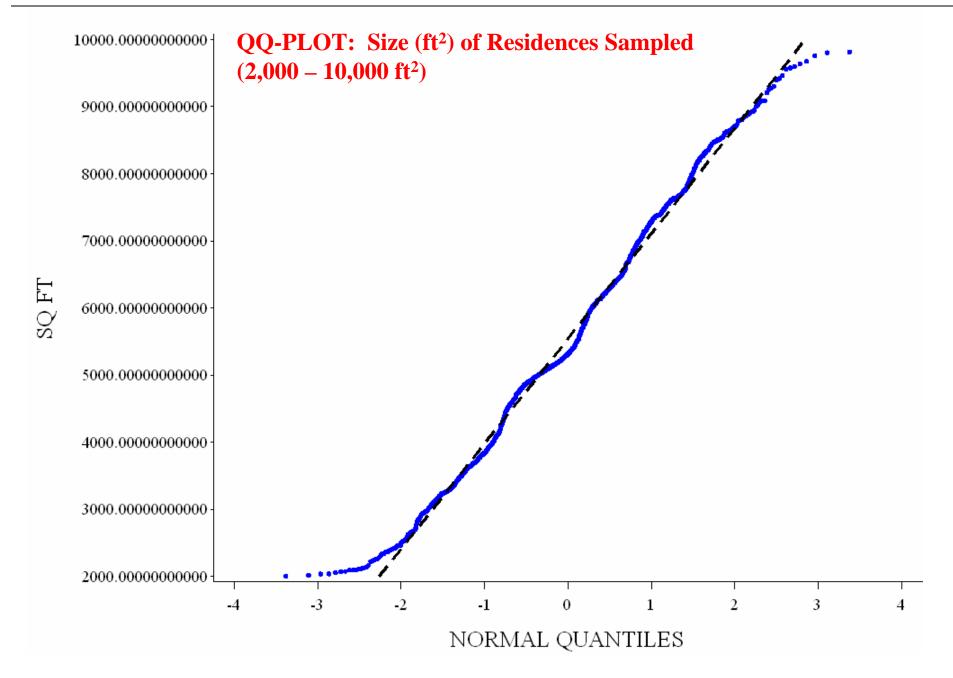
Scatter plots show weak directional correlations between arsenic concentration and distance from the site. The strongest negative concentration-distance correlation occurs in the Northwest quadrant (Figure 7), where the Pearson r = -0.235 and the Spearman r = -0.355 (P < 0.001 in both cases). In the Southeast quadrant, there appears to be a positive concentration-distance correlation, where concentrations *increase* with increasing distance from the CMC site (Figure 9). Consistent with the findings of CH2M Hill, the scatter plots presented herein show that a relationship does exist between distance from CMC and low / background arsenic concentrations ($\sim 20 \text{ mg/kg}$).

The error bar plots were created in attempts to graphically filter the noise represented by the scatter plots. These error bar plots support the correlations / scatter plots, indicating that, within the Northwest quadrant, arsenic concentrations *decrease* with increasing distance from the CMC site (Figure 12); within the Southeast quadrant, arsenic concentrations *increase* with increasing distance from the CMC site (Figure 14).

Overall, the results in the Northwest quadrant support the aerial deposition model; results in the Southeast quadrant contradict the aerial deposition model.

Querying P1 – P99 property sizes (2,000 – 10,000 ft²)





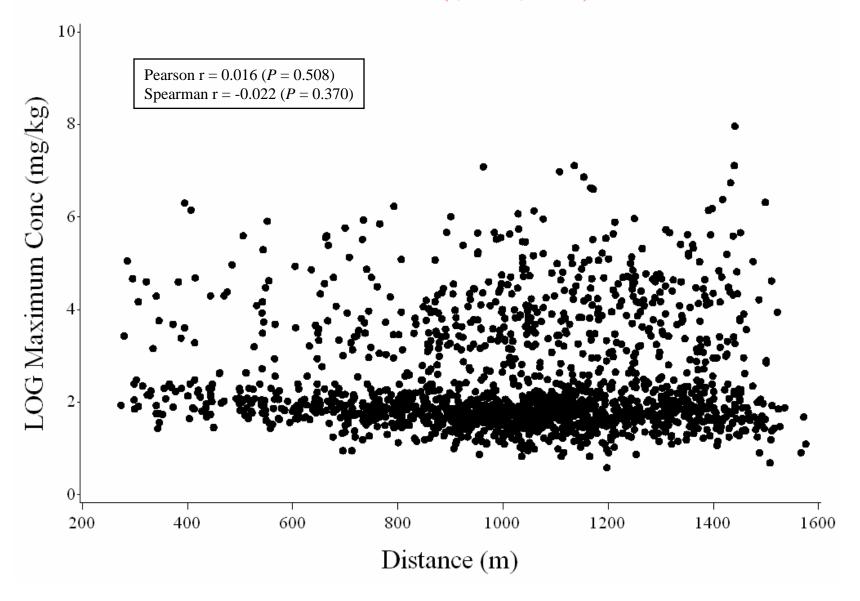
SCATTER PLOTS (continuous variables)

Maximum residential arsenic concentration (mg/kg)

VS

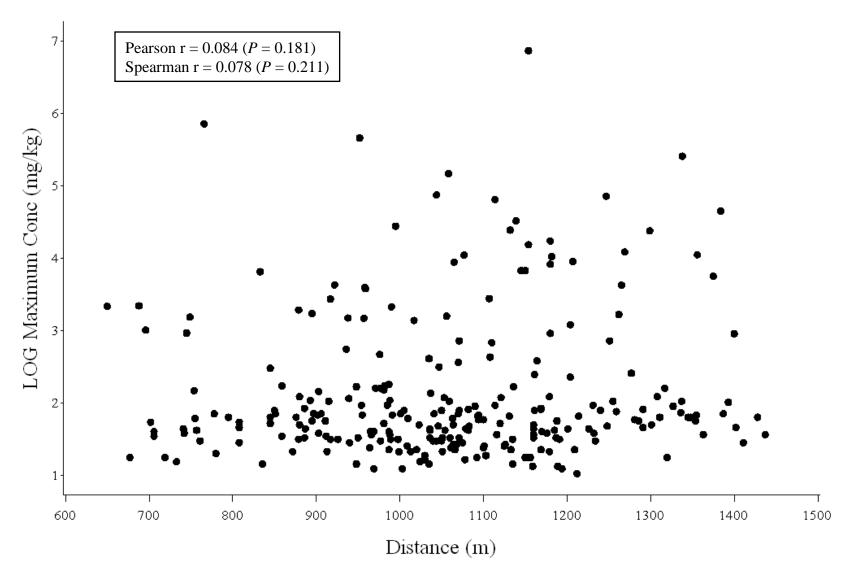
Distance (meters) from CMC Heartland

CONCENTRATION vs DISTANCE (ALL DIRECTIONS) PRE-1963 RESIDENCES (2,000 - 10,000 FT2)



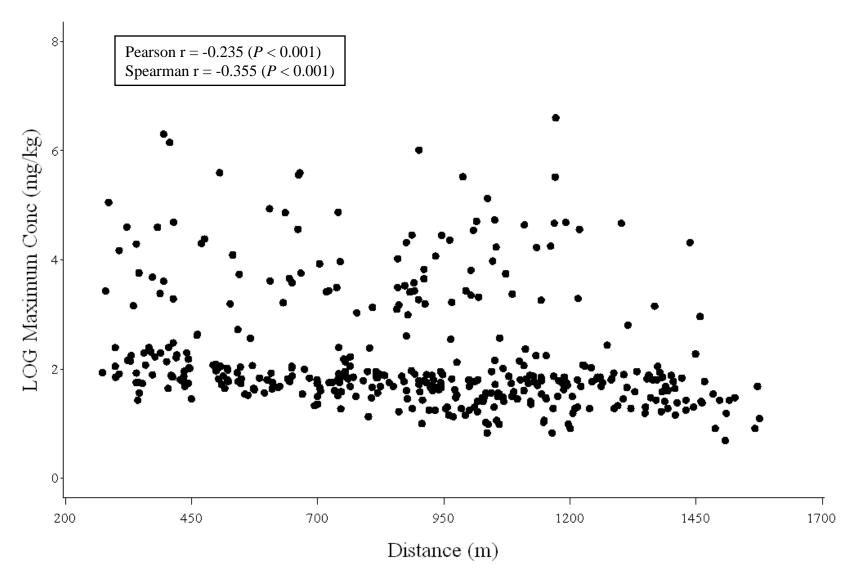
CONCENTRATION vs DISTANCE (NE; N=257)

RESIDENCES BUILT PRE-1963 (SIZE 2,000 - 10,000 ft2) AZIMUTH 0 - 90 DEGREES



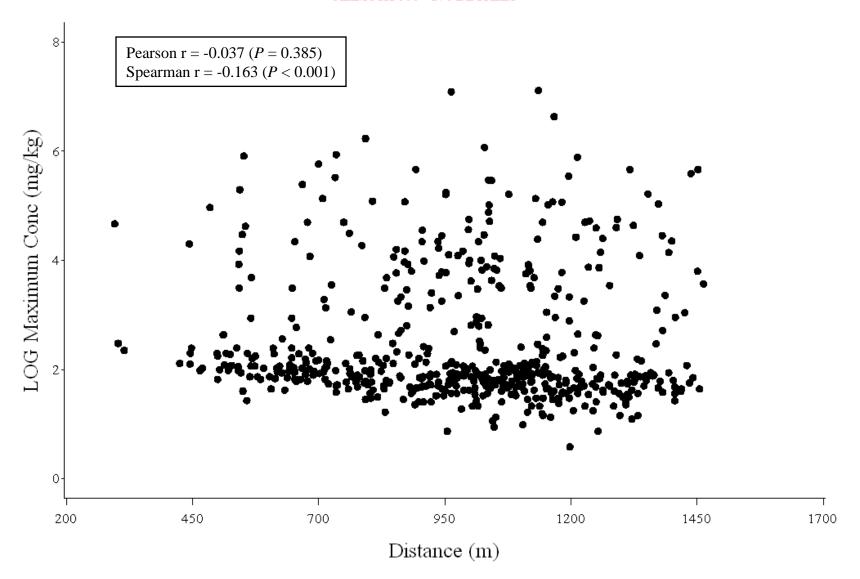
CONCENTRATION vs DISTANCE (NW; N=401)

RESIDENCES BUILT PRE-1963 (SIZE 2,000 - 10,000 ft2) AZIMUTH 270 - 360 DEGREES



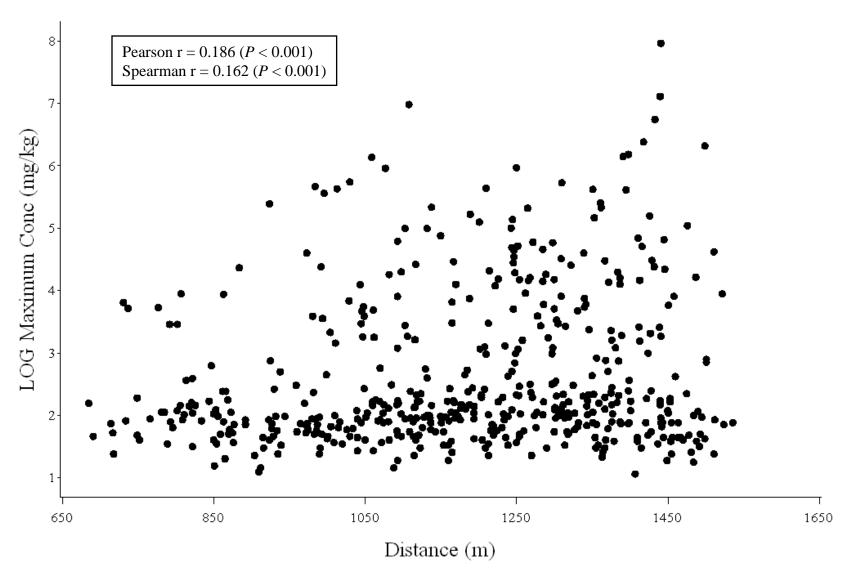
CONCENTRATION vs DISTANCE (SW; N=563)

RESIDENCES BUILT PRE-1963 (SIZE 2,000 - 10,000 ft2) AZIMUTH 180 - 270 DEGREES



CONCENTRATION vs DISTANCE (SE; N=501)

RESIDENCES BUILT PRE-1963 (SIZE 2,000 - 10,000 ft2)
AZIMUTH 90 - 180 DEGREES



ERROR BAR PLOTS

Maximum residential arsenic concentration (continuous)

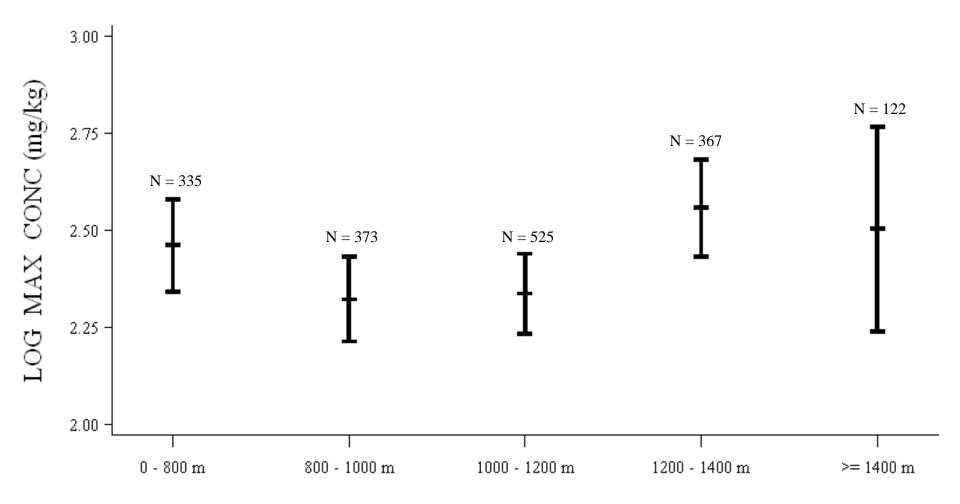
VS

Distance from CMC Heartland (categorical)

Plots represent the average (mean) maximum residential arsenic concentration / error bars represent +/- 1 standard error (SE)

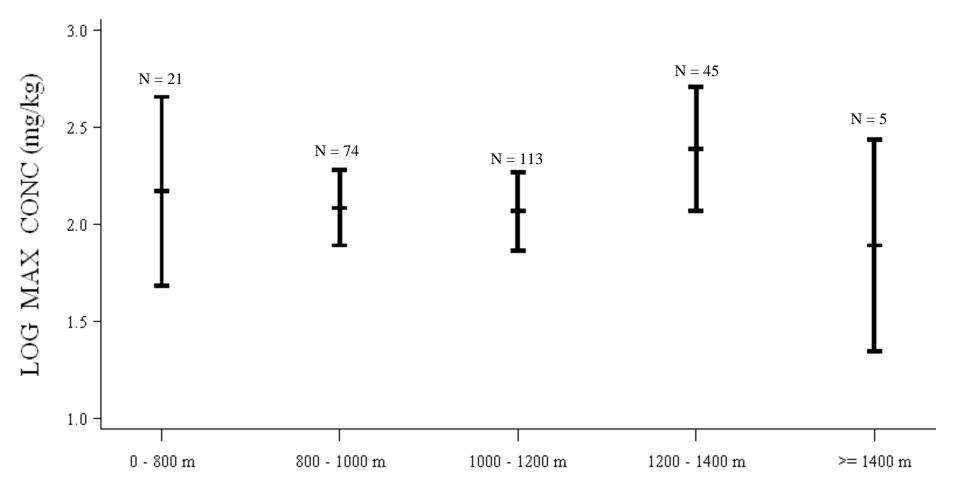
Number of observations within a particular distance category (N) is shown above each bar

All Directions



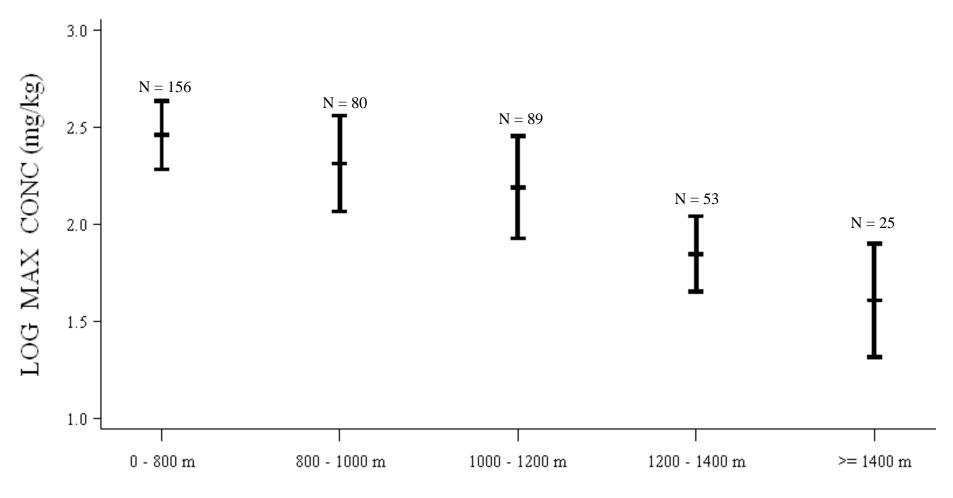
DISTANCE CATEGORY

NORTHEAST (AZIMUTH: 0 - 90)



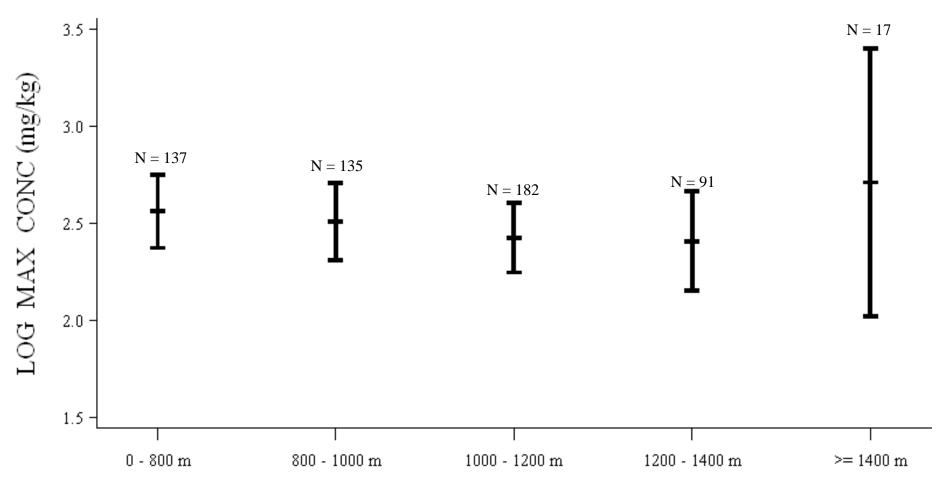
DISTANCE CATEGORY

NORTHWEST (AZIMUTH: 270 - 360)



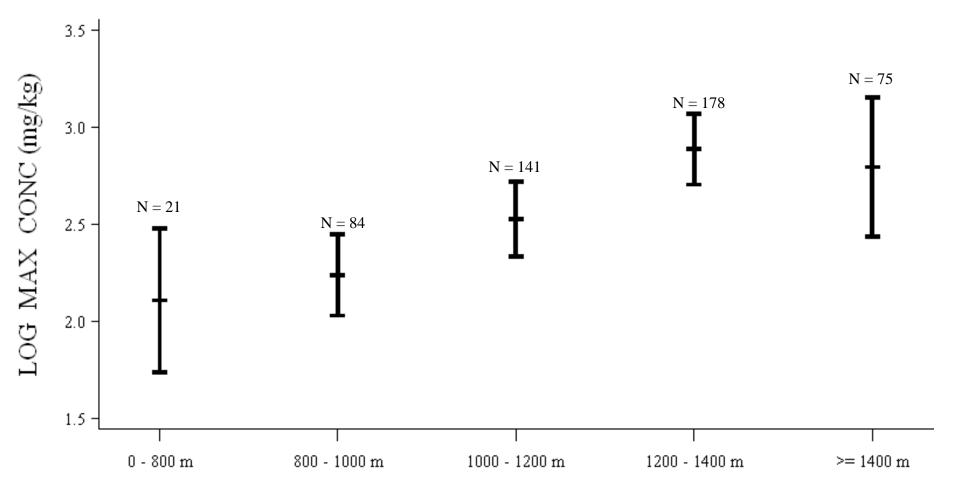
DISTANCE CATEGORY

SOUTHWEST (AZIMUTH: 180 - 270)



DISTANCE CATEGORY

SOUTHEAST (AZIMUTH: 90 - 180)



DISTANCE CATEGORY