



Cost-effective source tracing of hydrocarbon contamination

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11.03.2026, MUTKU, Joensuu

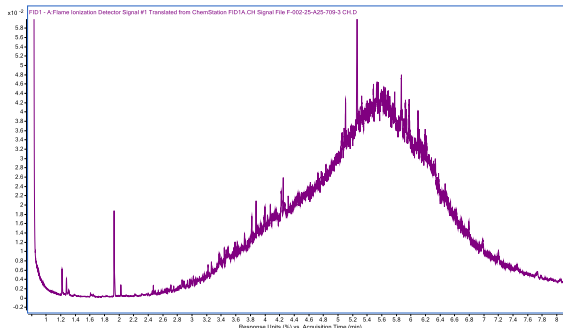




- Discuss different purposes of investigations
- Give examples of the tools that exist
- Motivate to an increased curiosity
- Start a conversation about the suitability of the tools being used

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- ❖ **Analytical results vs. criteria**
 - ❖ **Tools**
 - ❖ **Most important point!**
 - ❖ **Soil package +**
 - ❖ **Case 1: New spill from the same oil tank**
 - ❖ **Case 2: Spill or leakage?**
 - ❖ **Data quality**
 - ❖ **Questions?**

Analytical results vs. criteria



List of straight-chain alkanes - Wikipedia

| Antall C-atomer | Molekylformel | Antall isomerer |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 6 | C ₆ H ₁₄ | 5 |
| 10 | C ₁₀ H ₂₂ | 75 |
| 15 | C ₁₅ H ₃₂ | 4347 |
| 20 | C ₂₀ H ₄₂ | 366319 |
| 25 | C ₂₅ H ₅₂ | 36797588 |
| 30 | C ₃₀ H ₆₂ | 4111846763 |
| 35 | C ₃₅ H ₇₂ | 493782952902 |

9 data points

> 25 000 data points

Theoretical?!

What is necessary depends on the purpose

Compliance assessment:

17(ish) data points

| Substance (symbol) | Natural concentration ¹ mg/kg | Threshold value mg/kg | Lower guideline value mg/kg | Higher guideline value mg/kg |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Aromatic hydrocarbons</i> | | | | |
| Benzene (p) | | 0,02 | 0.2 (t) | 1 (t) |
| Toluene (p) | | | 5 (t) | 25 (t) |
| Ethylbenzene (p) | | | 10 (t) | 50 (t) |
| Xylenes ³ (p) | | | 10 (t) | 50 (t) |
| TEX ⁴ | | 1 | | |
| <i>Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons</i> | | | | |
| Anthracene | | 1 | 5 (e) | 15 (e) |
| Benzo(a)anthracene | | 1 | 5 (e) | 15 (e) |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | | 0,2 | 2 (t) | 15 (e) |
| Benzo(k)fluoranthene | | 1 | 5 (e) | 15 (e) |
| Phenanthrene | | 1 | 5 (e) | 15 (e) |
| Fluoranthene | | 1 | 5 (e) | 15 (e) |
| Naphthalene | | 1 | 5 (e) | 15 (e) |
| PAH ⁵ | | 15 | 30 (e) | 100 (e) |

| Substance (symbol) | Threshold value mg/kg | Lower guideline value mg/kg | Higher guideline value mg/kg |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Petroleum hydrocarbon fractions and oxygenates</i> | | | |
| MTBE-TAME ¹¹ | 0,1 | 5 (t) | 50 (t) |
| Petrol fractions (C5-C10 ¹²) | | 100 | 500 |
| Middle distillates (>C10-C21 ¹²) | | 300 | 1000 |
| Heavy petroleum fractions (>C21-C40 ¹²) | | 600 | 2000 |
| Petroleum fractions (>C10-C40 ¹²) | 300 | | |

Site characterization

Are 17 data points sufficient?

What is the conceptual understanding?

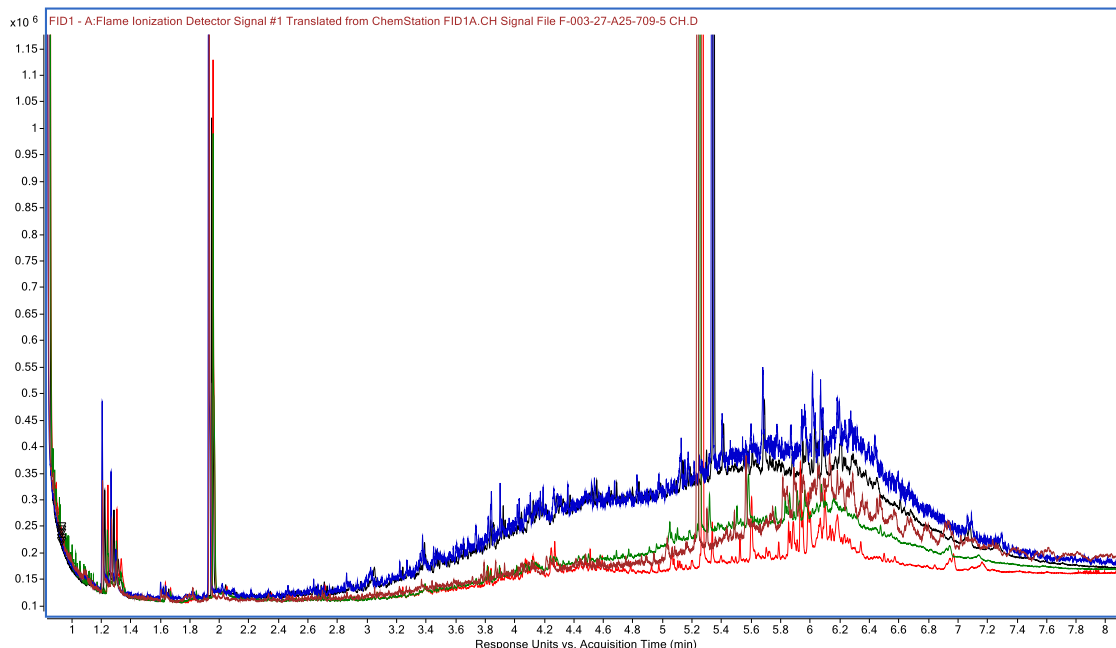
Is the conceptual understanding challenged?

What is/are the source(s)?

Is it the same source for all the contamination you are observing?

How was the area contaminated?

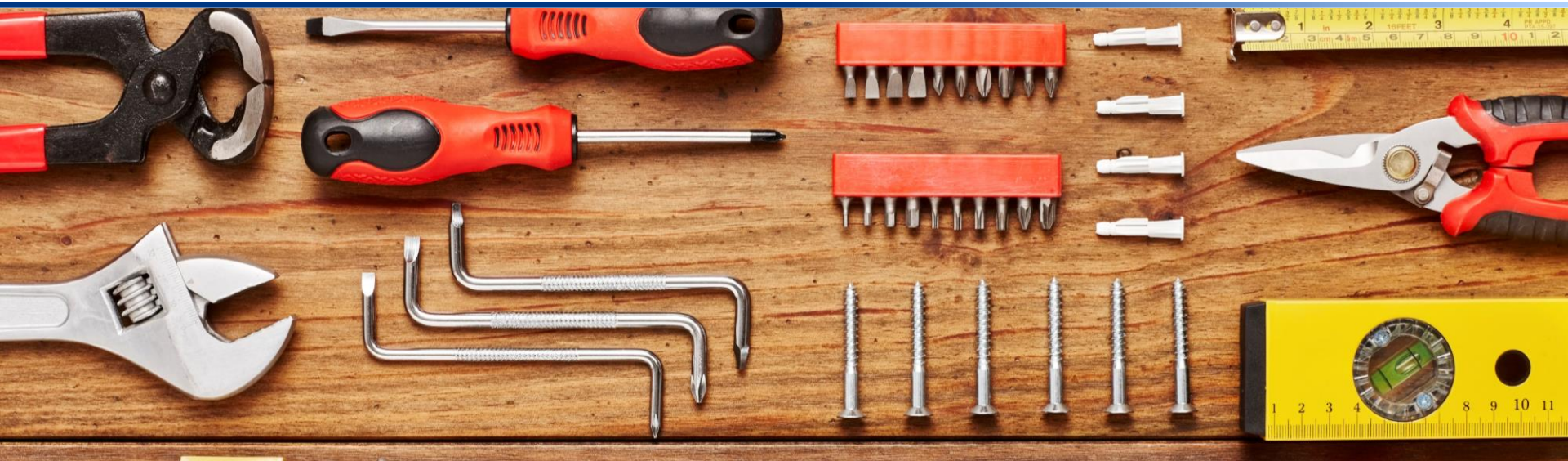
Site characterization



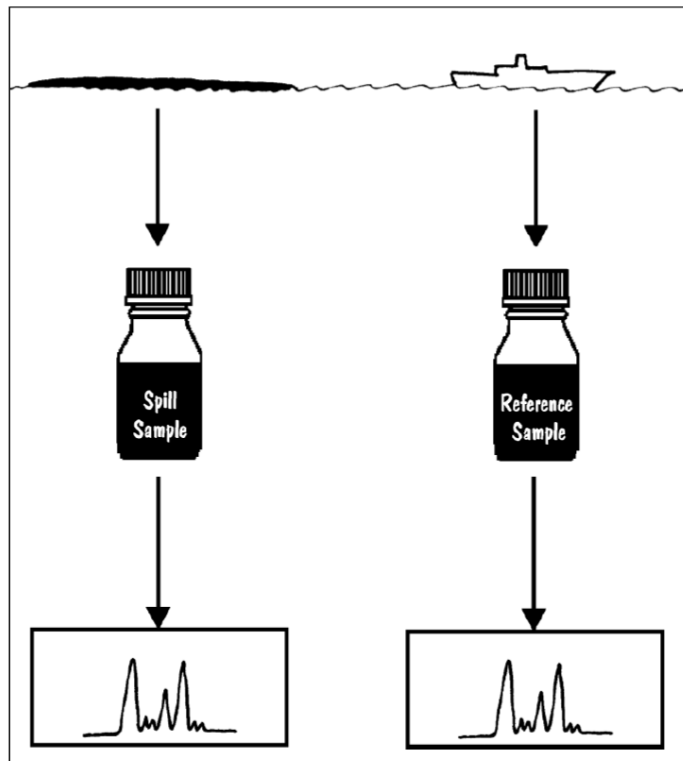
Much can be done with the data we already have

Correct data quality

Future proof –
What if there are additional questions in the future?

 Tools

THE MOST IMPORTANT POINT!



- The main challenge is always the interpretation of the data
- It is much easier to conclude if you have a source sample!

1. Secure a sample of the source(s)

2. Analyse

3. Store

Chemfing Soil / - Air



Udvidet indikatorforbindelser

| Parameter | Enhet | Prøve 1 | Prøve 2 | Parameter |
|------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| 17a(H)-diahopane | ug/kg | D | 12,00 | C3-Fluorenes |
| A1-C20TAS | ug/kg | Nd | D | C3-Naphthalenes |
| A2-C21TAS | ug/kg | Nd | D | C3-Naphthobenzothiophenes |
| A3-C26TAS(20S) | ug/kg | Nd | D | C3-Phenanthrenes/anthracene: |
| A4-C26/C27TAS | ug/kg | Nd | 24,00 | C4-Benzanthrene/chrysenes |
| A5-C27TAS(20R) | ug/kg | Nd | 18,00 | C4-Dibenzothiophene |
| A6-TAS(20S) | ug/kg | Nd | 19,00 | C4-Fluoranthrenes/pyrenes |
| A7-TAS(20R) | ug/kg | Nd | 16,00 | C4-Naphthalenes |
| Acenaphthene | ug/kg | 340,00 | Nd | C4-Phenanthrenes/anthracene: |
| Acenaphthylene | ug/kg | Nd | Nd | Cholestane |
| Anthracene | ug/kg | 55,00 | Nd | Chrysene |
| Benzo(a)anthracene | ug/kg | Nd | Nd | cis/trans Decalin |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | ug/kg | Nd | Nd | Dibenz(a,h)anthracene |
| Benzo(b)fluoranthene | ug/kg | Nd | D | Dibenzofuran |
| Benzo(e)pyrene | ug/kg | Nd | 9,90 | Dibenzothiophene |
| Benzo(g,h,i)perylene | ug/kg | Nd | 9,90 | Fluoranthene |
| Benzo(k)fluoranthene | ug/kg | Nd | Nd | Fluorene |
| Biphenyl | ug/kg | 18,00 | 16,00 | Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene |
| C1-Benzanthrene/chrysenes | ug/kg | Nd | 21,00 | 1-Methylnaphthalene |
| C1-Dibenzothiophene | ug/kg | 220,00 | Nd | 2-Methylnaphthalene |
| C1-Fluoranthrenes/pyrenes | ug/kg | 85,00 | Nd | Naphthalene |
| C1-Fluorenes | ug/kg | 620,00 | Nd | Naphthobenzothiophene |
| C1-Naphthalenes | ug/kg | 97,00 | 23,00 | Perylene |
| C1-Naphthobenzothiophenes | ug/kg | Nd | 25,00 | Phenanthrene |
| C1-Phenanthrenes/anthracenes | ug/kg | 1,10 | 18,00 | Pyrene |
| C2-Benzanthrene/chrysenes | ug/kg | Nd | 27,00 | Retene |
| C2-Dibenzothiophene | ug/kg | 160,00 | Nd | S14-Cholestane(20R) |
| C2-Fluoranthrenes/pyrenes | ug/kg | 33,00 | Nd | S15-Cholestane(20S) |
| C2-Fluorenes | ug/kg | 480,00 | Nd | S18-Ethylidicholestane |
| C2-Naphthalenes | ug/kg | 130,00 | 53,00 | S19-Ethylidicholestane |
| C2-Naphthobenzothiophenes | ug/kg | Nd | 48,00 | S20-Methylcholestane |
| C2-Phenanthrenes/anthracenes | ug/kg | 690,00 | 34,00 | S22-Methylcholestane(20R) |
| C3-Benzanthrene/chrysenes | ug/kg | Nd | 22,00 | S23-Methylcholestane(20S) |
| C3-Dibenzothiophene | ug/kg | 60,00 | Nd | S24-Methylcholestane |
| C3-Fluoranthrenes/pyrenes | ug/kg | nd | nd | S25-Ethylcholestane |

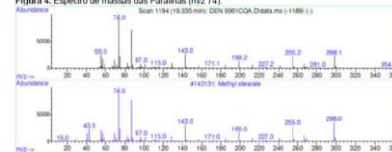
Assessment report

| Ambiental | | Zona 1 | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------------|
| 36.331 | 6.36056 | NC33 | n-Tetraacetano |
| 40.407 | 7.23336 | NC34 | n-Tetraacetano |
| 41.338 | 17.87216 | NC35 | n-Pentaaacetano |
| 42.248 | 363.60332 | NC36 | n-Hexaaacetano |
| 43.146 | 12.00024 | NC37 | n-Heptaaacetano |
| 44.209 | 36.22022 | NC38 | n-Octaaacetano |
| 46.199 | 12.81160 | NC39 | n-Nonaaacetano |
| 48.291 | 48.13631 | NC40 | n-Tetraacetano |

Figura 3. Tabela com as razões dos principais biomarcadores indicativos de origem Petrogénica.

| Composto | Zona 1 |
|------------------|--------|
| Flu. Flu. | 0,0337 |
| Flu. C17 | 0,046 |
| Flu. C18 | 57,692 |
| Flu. C19 | 0,644 |
| Flu. C17/C17+C27 | 0,731 |

Figura 4. Espectro de massas das Parafinas (m/z 74).



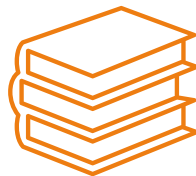


Make available:

Analysis of source samples

Extended storage of source material

Project based adaptations



More information:

Pri/Phy

C17/Pri

C18/Phy

PAH(16)



Extended service:

Technical discussions

Reproducible conditions

Dilutions / re-analyses



Make available:



More information:



Extended service:

Cost-effective:
Maximize added value
vs.
cost

Reference sample
(oil)

“Screening” (standard
parameters)

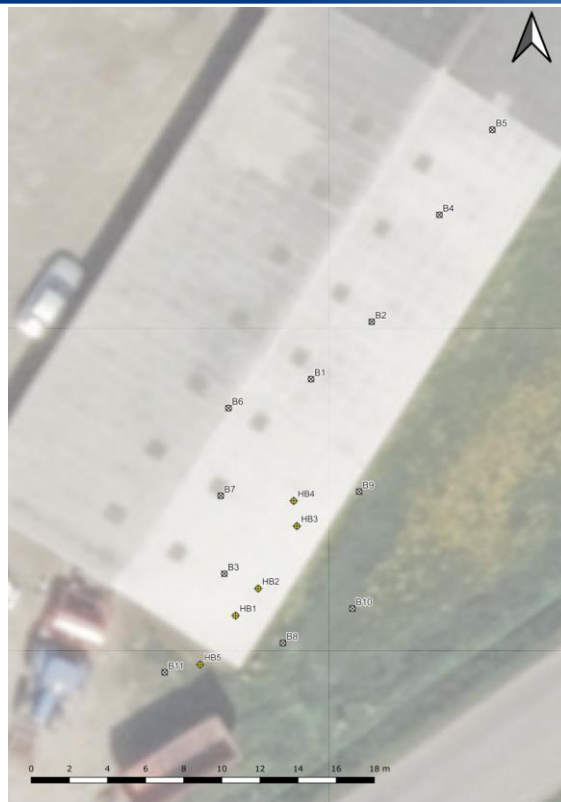
Can be archived until
the project is
completed

Soil package+
(soil)

(indicators + PAH(16))

Minimises uncertainty
between samples
within the same project

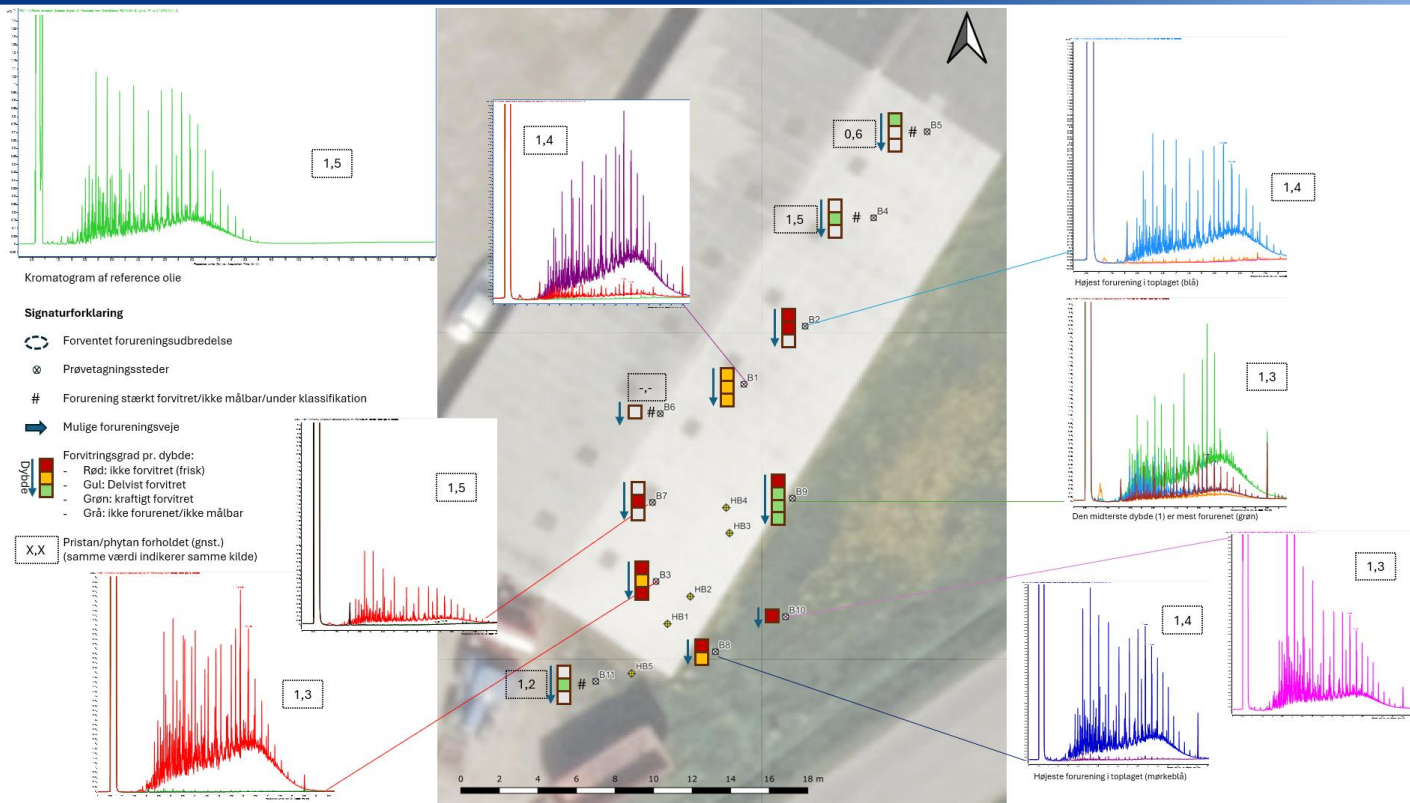
Case 1: New spill from same oil tank



Case 1: New spill from same oil tank



Case 1: New spill from same oil tank



Case 2: Spill or leakage



VBM Laboratoriet



Eurofins VBM Laboratoriet A/S
Industrivej 1
5440 Aabyhøj
Tlf. 96212000
www.vbmlab.dk

Rapportdato: 07.10.2025
Sagsnr.:
Sagsnavn:

07.10.2025
Rapport version: 1

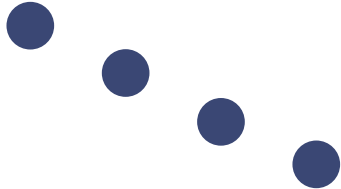
Vurderingsrapport - Jordpakke+

Bestemmelse af nedbrydningsgraden af jordforurening
Sagsidentifikation:



What does the degree of weathering in the source mean?

Some checks
have to be made



What does it mean if it have a stable degree of weathering?



What does it mean if it have an increasing degree of weathering?

Case 2: Spill or leakage

- Ikke forvitret (frisk): n-C17/pristan > 1 (1,0-1,5 empirisk).
- Delvist forvitret: n-C17/pristan < 1.
- Stærkt forvitret: n-C17 er helt nedbrudt

n-C17/pristan-, n-C18/phytan- og pristan/phytan-forholdet fremgår af tabel 2.1

Tabel 2.1: Oversigt over forholdene benyttet til bestemmelse af nedbrydningsgraden.

| Prøvenr. | Prøvenavn | Dybde m.u.t | C17/pristan | C18/phytan | Pristan/phytan | Forvitnings grad | Um (%) |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| 862-2025-04857201 | HB4 | 1,0 | 1,7 | 2,3 | 1,4 | Ikke forvitret (frisk) | 10 |
| 862-2025-04857202 | HB4 | 1,5 | 0,5 | 0,2 | 1,2 | Delvist forvitret* | 10 |
| 862-2025-04857203 | HB4 | 2,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 1,2 | Stærkt forvitret | 10 |
| 862-2025-04857204 | HB5 | 1,0 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 1,1 | Delvist forvitret* | 10 |
| 862-2025-04857205 | HB5 | 1,5 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,3 | Ikke forvitret (frisk) | 10 |
| 862-2025-04857206 | HB5 | 2,0 | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,3 | Ikke forvitret (frisk)* | 10 |

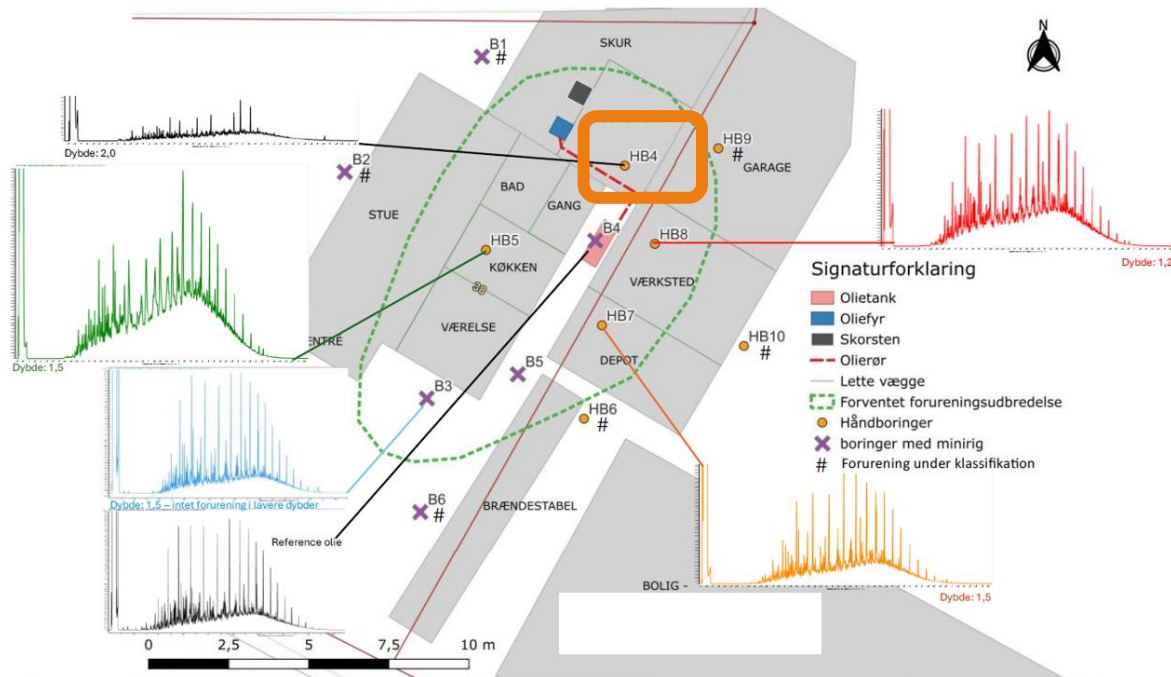
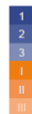
Vurderingsrapport - Jordpakke+

Bestemmelse af nedbrydningsgraden af jordforurening
Sagsidentifikation:

Case 2: Spill or leakage

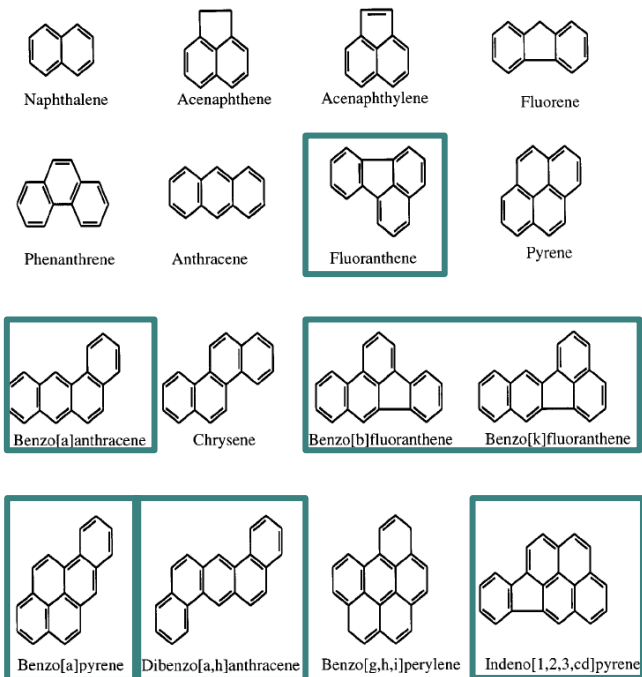
Vurderingsrapport - Jordpakke+

Bestemmelse af nedbrydningsgraden af jordforurening
Sagsidentifikation:



Figur 3.1: Opsummering af sagen, kromatogrammer vist for den mest forurenede dybde. Prøver hvor ingen af dybderne har påvist olieforurening er markeret med #. Kromatogram af referenceolie nederst til venstre.

US EPA – 16 (all parent PAH, C0)



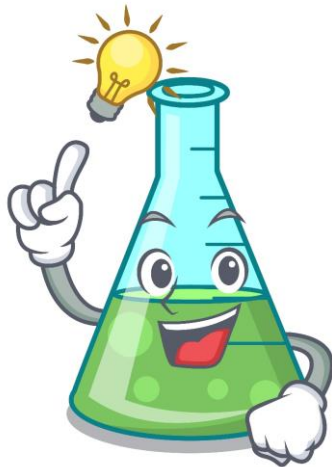
Next: PAH(16)

“Infinite” possibilities!
(so much scientific knowledge regarding
the PAH(16) fingerprint)



Easier to say that something is
different than equal!

Line of evidence:
See the forest for the trees



Questions?