

Possible sources and controlling factors of  
toxic metals in the Florida Everglades  
and their potential risk of exposure

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- **FIU R-EMAP Team**
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# Motivation

## Potential Anthropogenic Sources of Toxic Metals in the Florida Everglades



**Wastewater  
Treatment  
and Landfills**



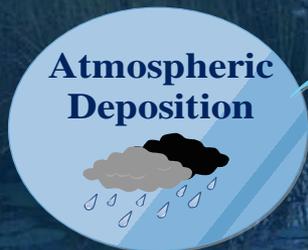
**Airport**



**Airboat Tour**



**Toxic Metals in  
the Everglades**



**Atmospheric  
Deposition**



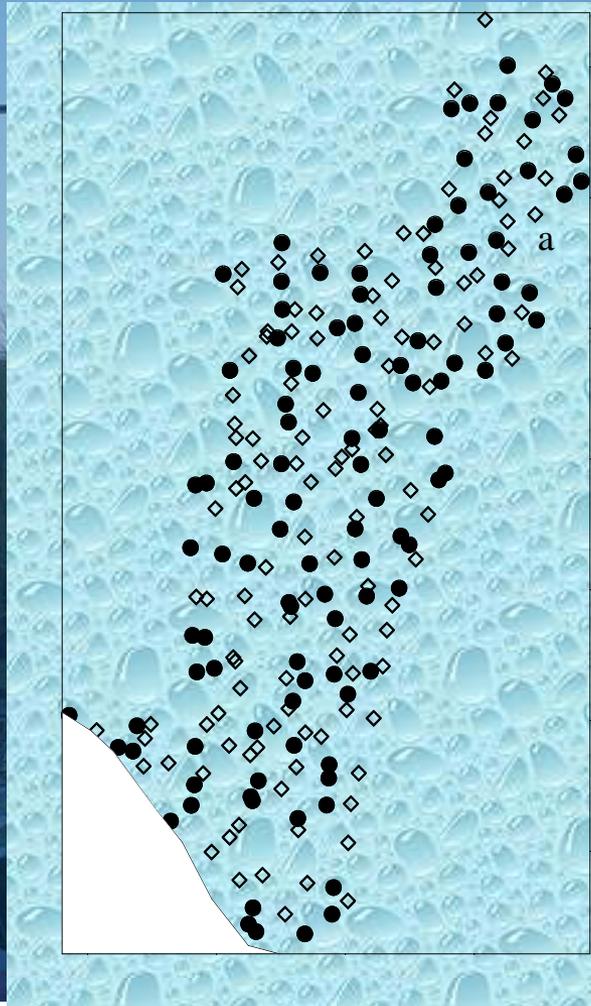
**Road Traffic**

**Farming**

# Justification

- **Very limited research on toxic metals/metalloids in the Everglades**
- **The possibility of metal pollution**
- **A missing piece of information in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP)**
- **Regional Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program Project (REMAP) offers a great opportunity**

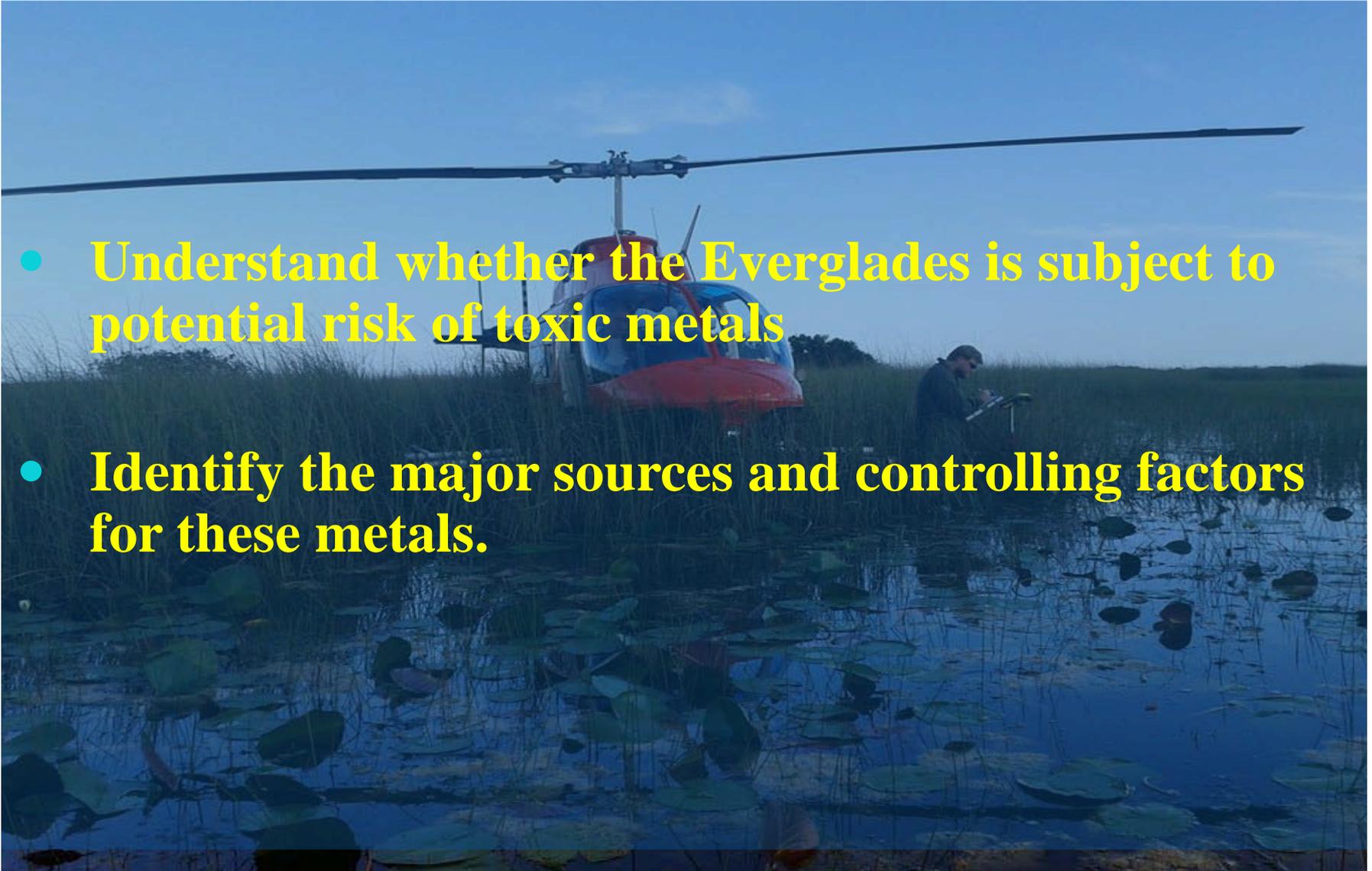
• **Maps showing sampling sites in the Florida Everglades (a)**



- **The potential sources of metals (the figure was modified from Figure 1-1 of 2015 South Florida Environmental Report (South Florida Water Management District)) (b).**

# Objectives

- Understand whether the Everglades is subject to potential risk of toxic metals
- Identify the major sources and controlling factors for these metals.



- **Soil was selected.**
- **8 toxic metals/metalloids (Cd, Cr, Pb, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, and Hg in Everglades soils were investigated both in dry and wet seasons.**
- **The possible risk of these metals was evaluated by comparing metal concentrations with the Florida SQGs.**

# Methodology

- **A new method developed to quantitatively evaluate contributions of anthropogenic loading and environmental factors to toxic metal distributions**

- **Including an index, i.e. enrichment factor, in multiple regressions of metals against possible controlling factors**

- **Enrichment factor**

$$EF = (C_i / C_{Al}) / (B_i / B_{Al})$$

- **EF value of <1: originate mainly from natural sources**

- **Higher EF: contribution of anthropogenic > natural**

# Major Findings

## 1. Risk Assessment using the SQG (sediment quality guideline)

### ■ TEC (threshold effect concentration)

Represent the concentrations of soil-associated metals below which adverse effects on soil-dwelling organisms are unlikely to occur (false negative rate <25%).

### ■ PEC (probable effect concentration)

Identify the concentrations of metals above which adverse effects on soil-dwelling organisms are likely to occur (false positive rate >25%)

## 2. Risk Assessment

**Table 2 Florida sediment quality guidelines (SQGs, mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) and percentage of toxic metals over the SQGs in Everglades soil samples. TEC, threshold effect concentration; PEC, probable effect concentration.**

	Metal							
	As	<u>Cd</u>	Cr	Ni	<u>Pb</u>	Cu	Zn	Hg
<b>SQGs (mg kg<sup>-1</sup>)</b>								
FL TEC	9.8	1.0	43	23	36	32	120	0.18
FL PEC	33	5.0	110	49	130	150	460	1.1
<b>Percentage of metals over the SQGs (%)</b>								
FL TEC	3.2	1.2	4.4	1.1	10.2	2.7	0.0	23.4
FL PEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

## 3. Source Identification and Controlling Factors

**Table 3 Toxic metal EFs in Everglades soils**

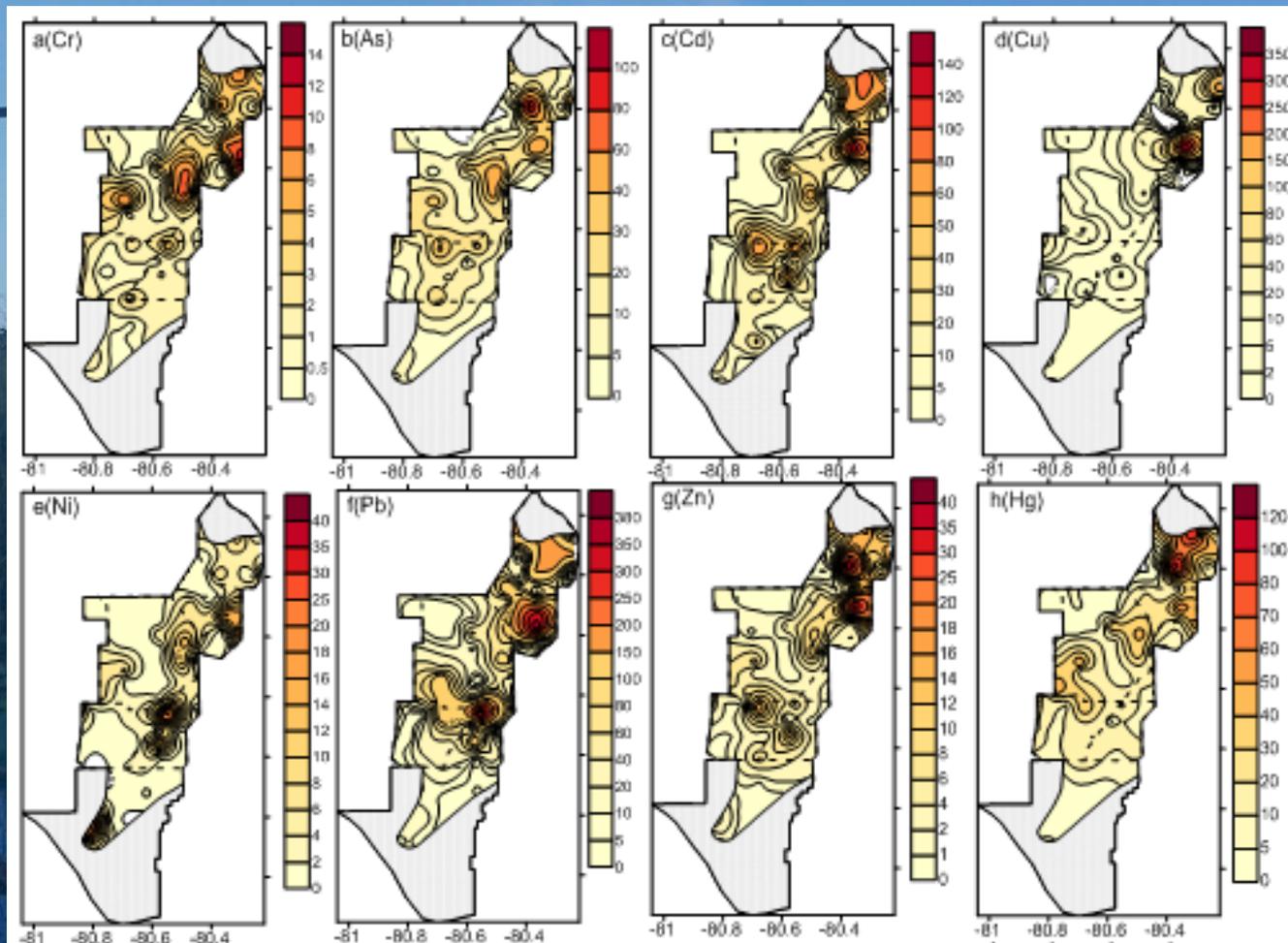
Metal			
	Range	Median	Mean
<u>Cd</u>	0.02-409.8	11.0	35.0
Cr	0.07-201.6	1.4	11.3
<u>Pb</u>	0.17-933.5	19.5	82.4
Ni	0.05-56.9	1.9	5.4
Cu	0.04-385.1	2.1	11.5
Zn	0.001-60.6	2.7	6.8
As	0.14-236.0	7.8	19.4
Hg	0.37-511.6	9.1	28.2


**10 ≤ EF < 25**  
**Severely affected**

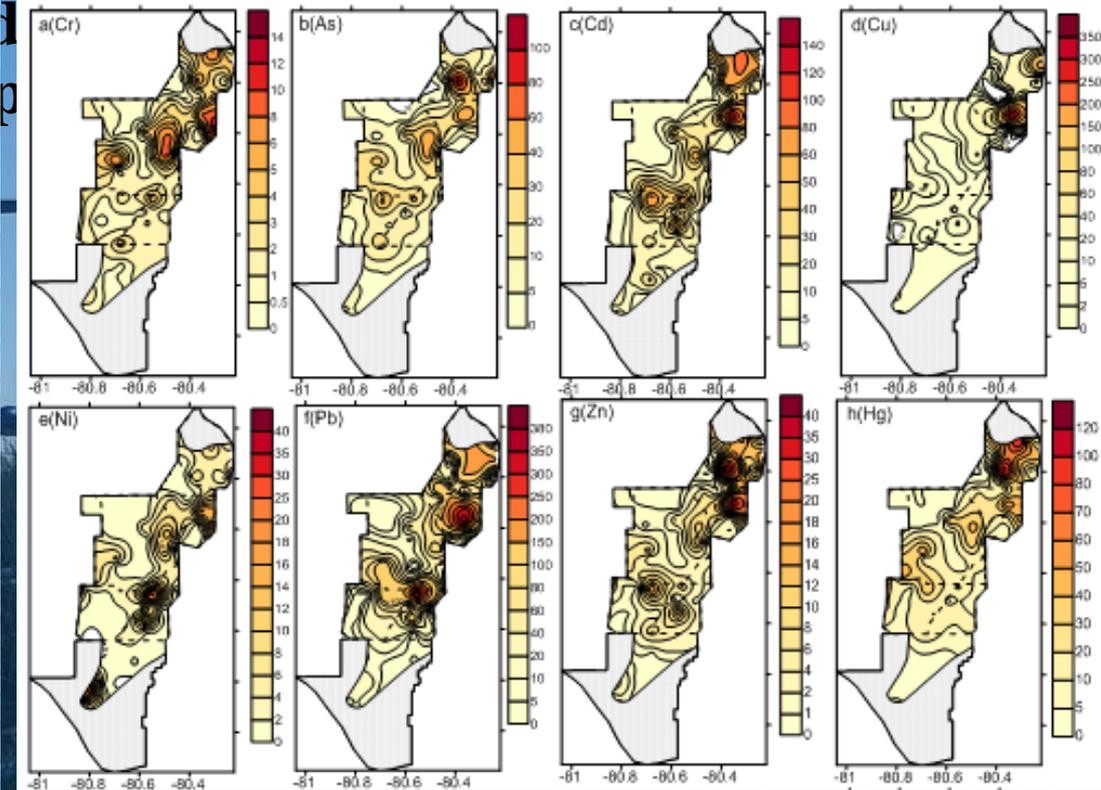

**5 ≤ EF < 10**  
**moderately affected**

# Major Findings

## Spatial variations of toxic metal EFs- dry season



# Major Findings



- ✓ *EFs of Pb, Cr, Zn, Cu in LNWR and WCA 2, connecting to the EAA, were higher than that in WCA 3 and ENP.*
- ✓ *EFs of Pb, Cd, Zn, Ni exhibited several “hot spots” in the areas nearby the I-75 and Tamiami Trail.*
- ✓ *Most “hot spots” of Pb, Cd and Cu were located on the eastern part of the Everglades, nearby the urban areas.*

*Map modified from Figure 1-1 of 2015 South Florida Environmental Report (SFWMD)*

# Major Findings

## Correlation analysis - similarity of toxic metals in the distribution pattern of EFs

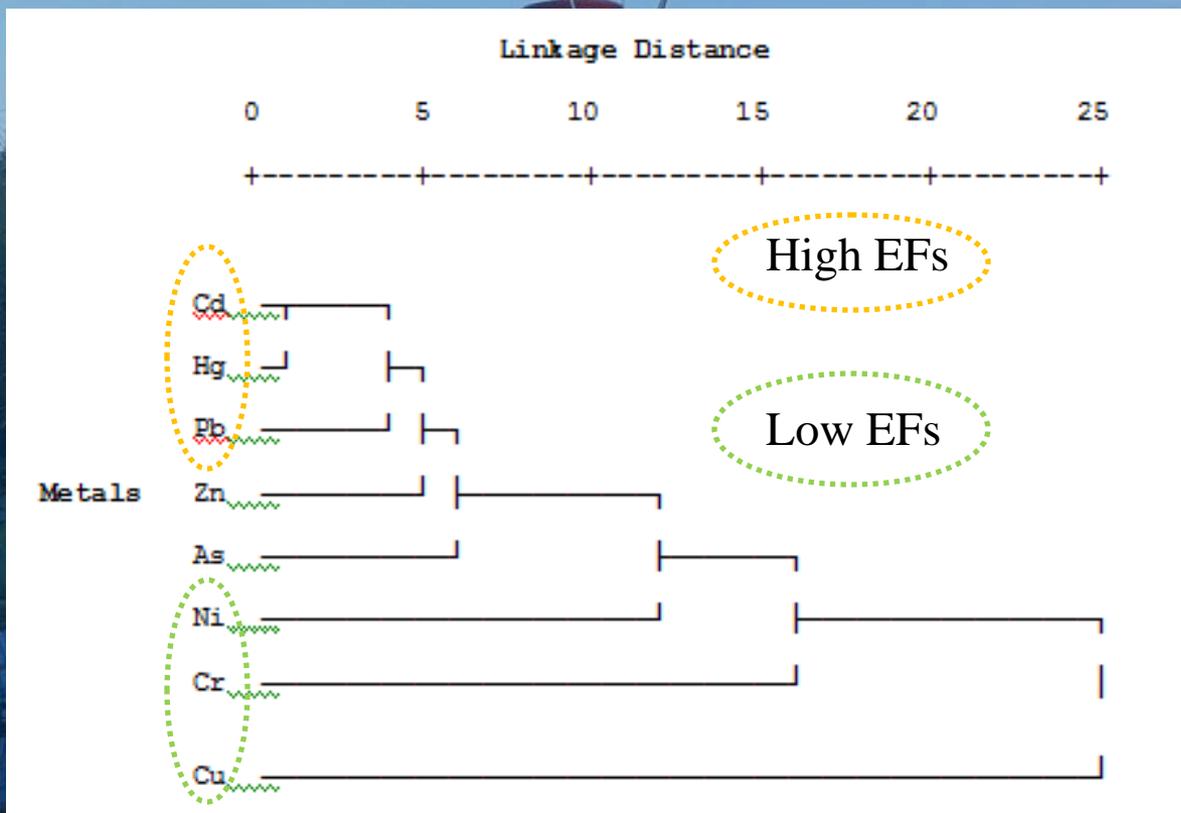
Table 4 Correlations of toxic metal EFs in Everglades soil. ‘\*\*\*’ represents that correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). ‘\*\*’ represents that correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

$r^2$	Cr	Ni	Cu	As	Cd	Zn	Pb	Hg
Cr	1							
Ni	0.51**	1						
Cu	0.13	0.34**	1					
As	0.43**	0.58**	0.33**	1				
Cd	0.46**	0.64**	0.51**	0.77**	1			
Zn	0.56**	0.63**	0.50**	0.76**	0.79**	1		
Pb	0.72**	0.67**	0.45**	0.59**	0.83**	0.77**	1	
Hg	0.49**	0.49**	0.33**	0.80**	0.82**	0.74**	0.72**	1

# Major Findings

## Cluster analysis - similarity of toxic metals in the distribution pattern of EFs

Dendrogram derived from the hierarchical cluster analysis of toxic metal EFs in Everglades soils.



# Major Findings

Multiple regressions of metals against their EFs and environ. factors - Identify the primary controlling factors

	Cr	Ni	Cu	As	Cd	Zn	Pb	Hg
Mn	-0.08	-0.01	-0.06	0.04	0.00	-0.09	-0.05	0.02
EF	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.18</b>
Eh	-0.02	0.06	0.09	-0.11	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-0.10
PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	-0.01	-0.16	-0.10	0.01	-0.08	-0.02	0.00	-0.01
DOC	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.05	-0.06	-0.09	0.10	-0.06
Cl <sup>-</sup>	-0.06	0.04	<b>0.20</b>	0.01	0.13	0.10	-0.04	0.01
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	-0.02	-0.04	<b>-0.27</b>	-0.09	-0.08	-0.05	-0.09	-0.08
pH	0.11	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.33</b>	0.05	0.09	0.09	<b>-0.14</b>
TOC	-0.05	-0.00	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.56</b>
R	0.79	0.57	0.72	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.58	0.70
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

## Summary

- ✓ **A new method was developed for source identification and controlling factors elucidation**
  - **Identify the possible sources of toxic metals by the distribution of their EFs**
  - **Estimate the relative importance of anthropogenic loads and various environmental parameters by conducting the multiple regressions with EFs as one of the parameters representing the anthropogenic source.**

## Summary

- ✓ In addition to Hg, other metals, particularly Pb, warrant further study.
- ✓ Some of these metals were controlled by anthropogenic discharge, while the others were mainly controlled by environmental parameters (NOM, pH, etc.).

A photograph of a red and blue helicopter landing in a wetland area. The helicopter is the central focus, with its main rotor blades extending horizontally across the top of the frame. The ground is a mix of tall grasses and a body of water covered with lily pads. The sky is a clear, light blue. A semi-transparent dark blue rectangle is overlaid on the center of the image, containing the text 'Thank You' in a large, bold, yellow font.

**Thank You**

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