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*Supplement of*

## **Annual cycles of organochlorine pesticide enantiomers in Arctic air suggest changing sources and pathways**

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1 Enantiomer separations by capillary gas chromatography

2

3 Enantiomer separations of  $\alpha$ -HCH, TC and CC were carried out on Betadex-120 (BDX,  
4 20% permethylated  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin in SPB-25, 30 m x 0.25 mm i.d., 0.25  $\mu$ m film,  
5 Supelco, Bellefonte, PA, U.S.A.) or BGB-172 (BGB, 20% *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl- $\alpha$ -  
6 cyclodextrin in OV-1701, 15 m x 0.25 mm i.d., 0.25  $\mu$ m film, BGB Analytik AG,  
7 Switzerland), with detection by electron capture negative ion mass spectrometry.  
8 Instruments used were a Hewlett-Packard 5890 GC-5989 MS-Engine (Hewlett-Packard,  
9 U.S.A.) or Agilent 6890 GC-5973 Mass Selective Detector (MSD). Operating conditions  
10 were: injector (splitless, opened after 1 min) 220 °C, ion source 150°C, quadrupole 100  
11 °C, helium carrier gas at 40-60 cm s<sup>-1</sup>, methane reagent gas. Temperature programs were  
12 varied according to the analytes and condition of the column. In general, slower ramp times  
13 and/or lower oven temperatures were used to improve enantiomer resolutions on aged  
14 columns. Typical programs were (Kurt-Karakus et al., 2005):

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16 • Chlordanes on BDX: 90 °C (1 min), 15 °C min<sup>-1</sup> to 150 °C, 1 °C min<sup>-1</sup> to 185 °C (25  
17 min), 20 °C min<sup>-1</sup> to 225 °C (20 min).

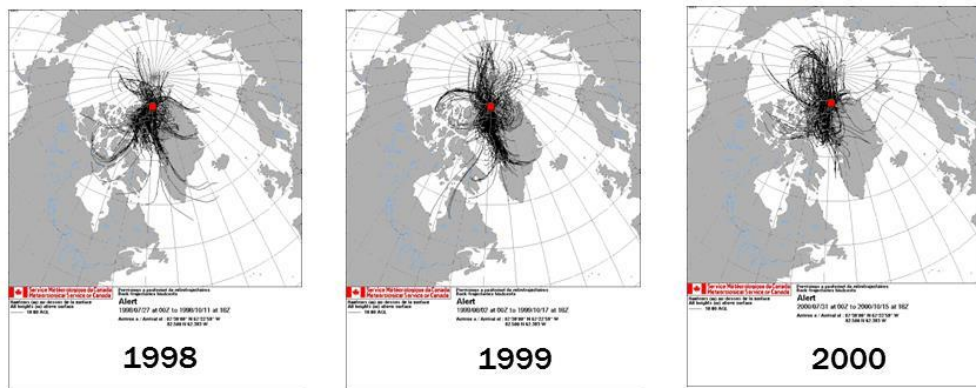
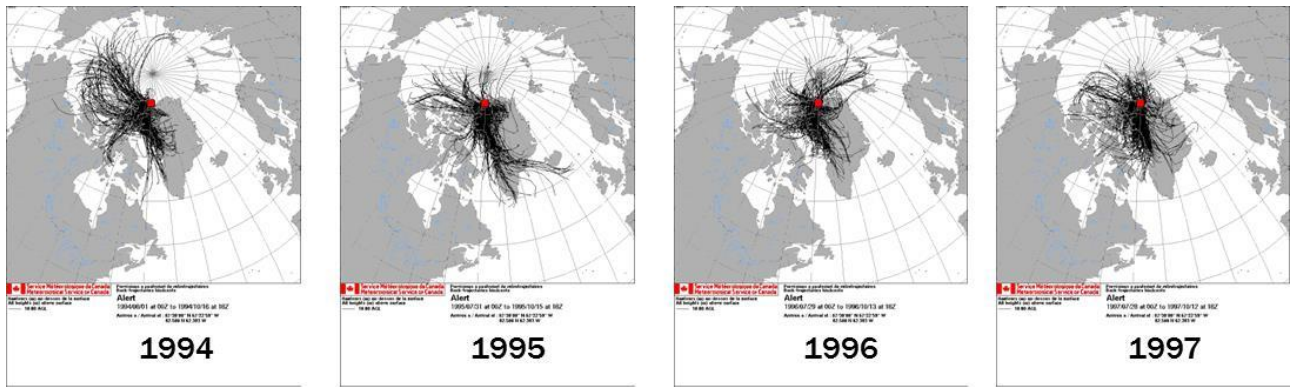
18 • Chlordanes and  $\alpha$ -HCH on BGB: 90 °C (1 min), 20 °C min<sup>-1</sup> to 160 °C, 2 °C min<sup>-1</sup> to  
19 180 °C (41 min), 25 °C min<sup>-1</sup> to 225 °C (15 min).

20 •  $\alpha$ -HCH on BDX: 90 °C (1 min), 20 °C min<sup>-1</sup> to 145 °C, 1 °C min<sup>-1</sup> to 170 °C, 20 °C  
21 min<sup>-1</sup> to 225 °C (15 min).

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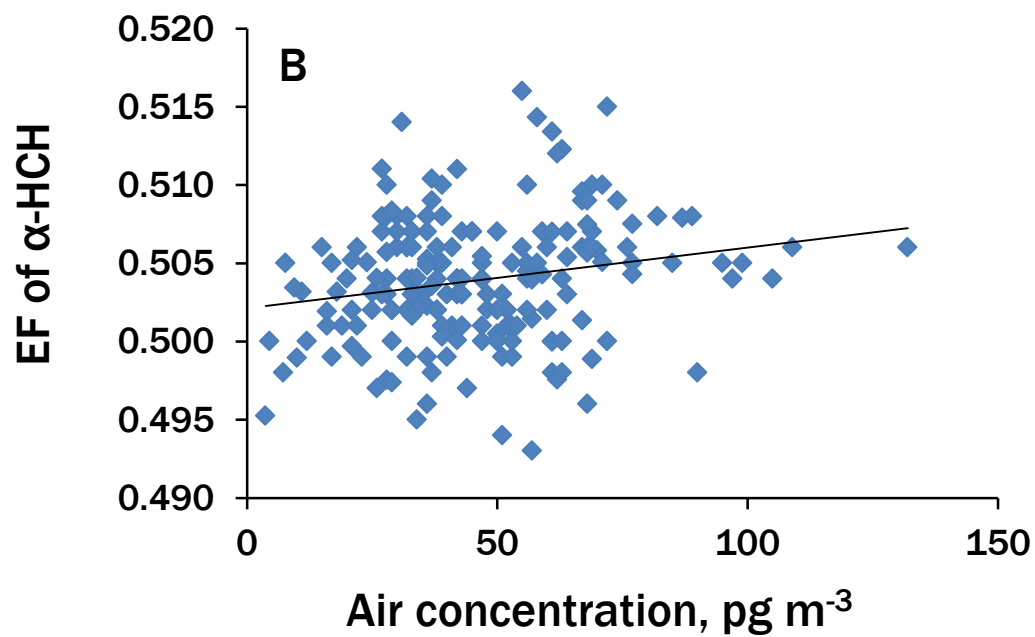
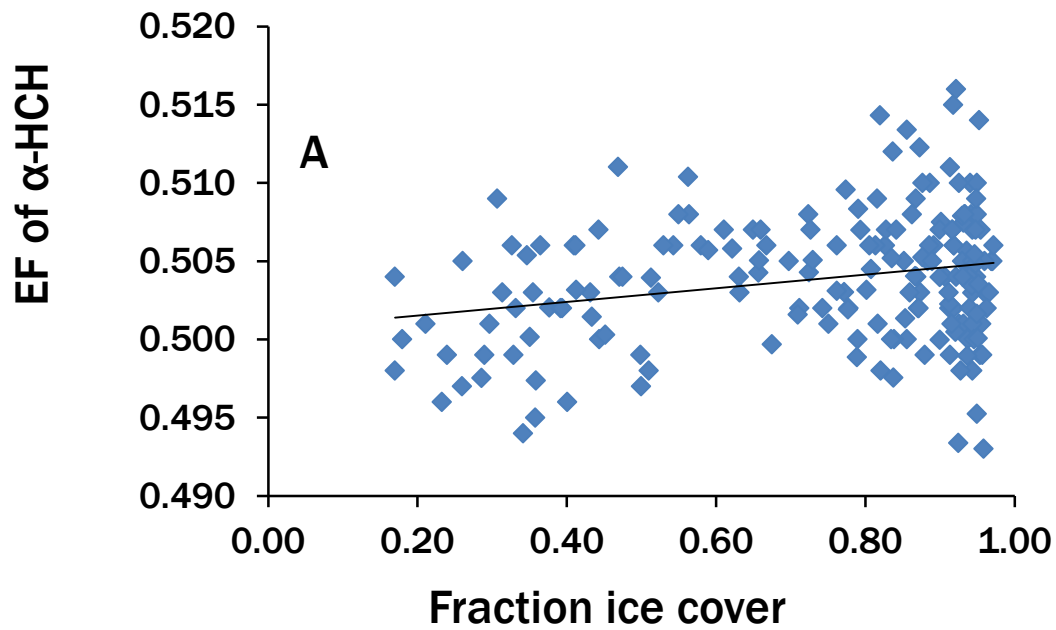
23 Chromatographic peaks were integrated manually at each of the two monitored ions.

24 Target/qualifier ion ratios (IRs) for each enantiomer peak were required to fall within the 95%  
25 C.I. of IRs for standards, otherwise, the result was rejected (Kurt-Karakus et al., 2005).



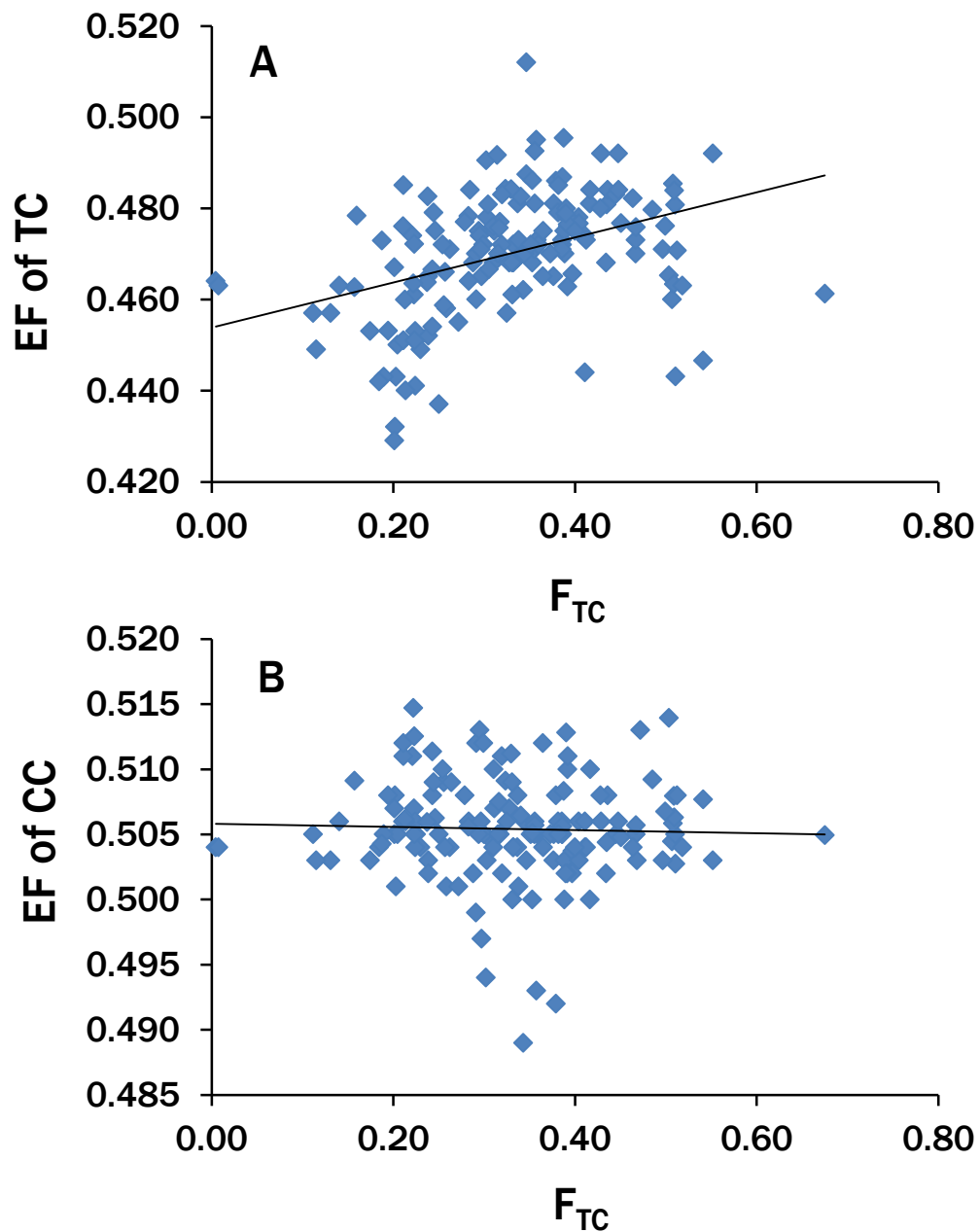
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**Figure S1. Air parcel trajectories 72 h backward from Alert (red square) and at 10 m height for July 31-August 1 to October 15 (weeks 31-42) (Canadian Meteorological Centre).**



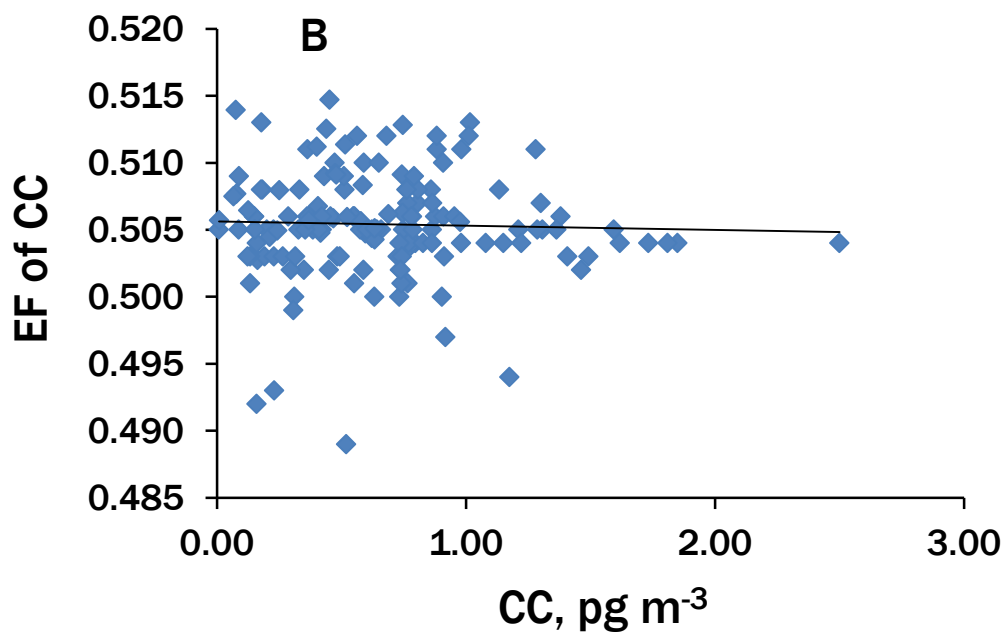
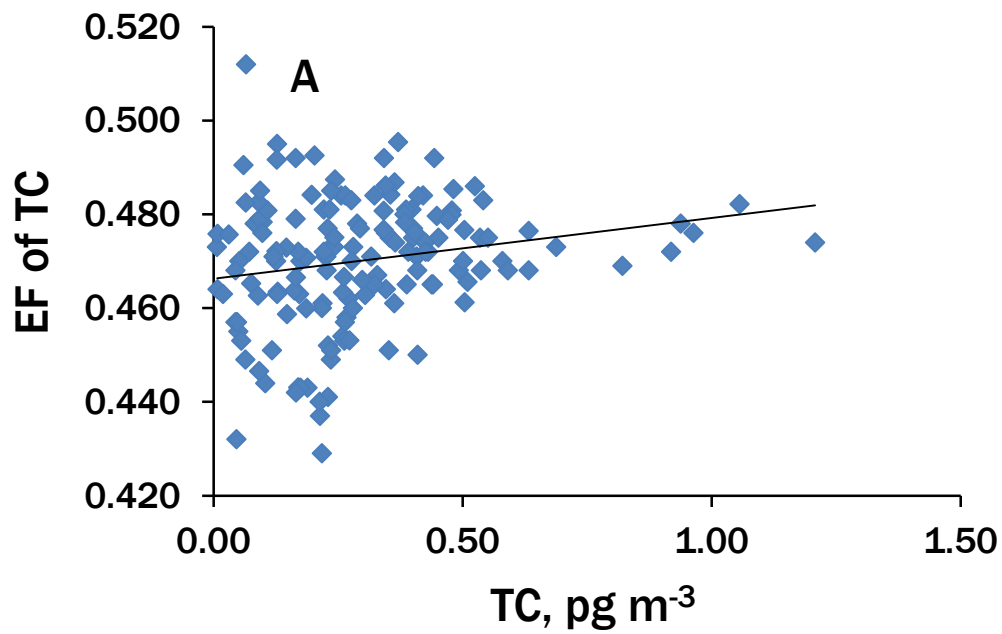
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Figure S2. EFs of  $\alpha$ -HCH versus fraction of ice cover in the Canadian Archipelago and southern Beaufort Sea (A,  $r^2 = 0.061$ ) and air concentration (B,  $r^2 = 0.042$ ).



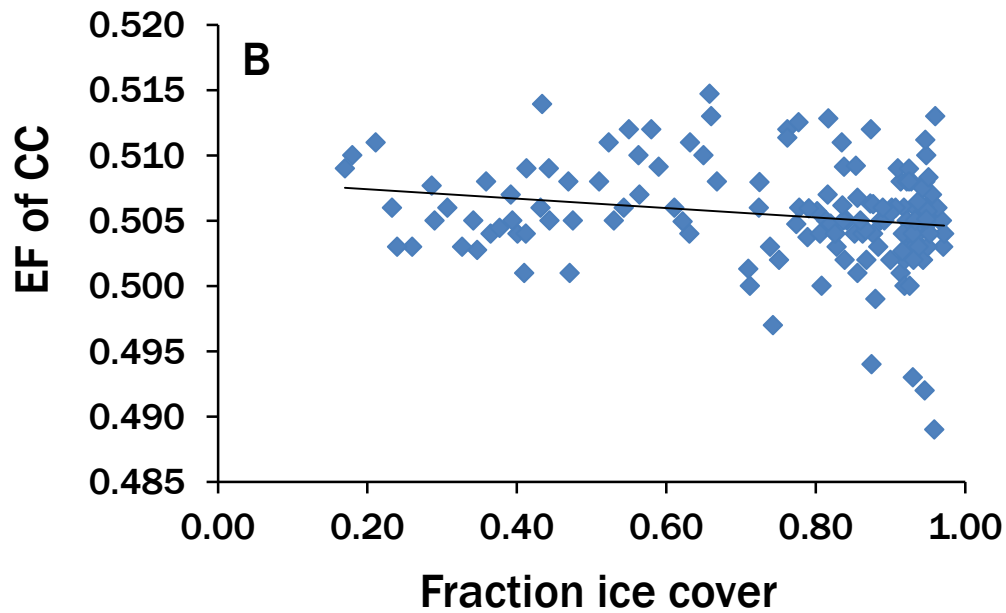
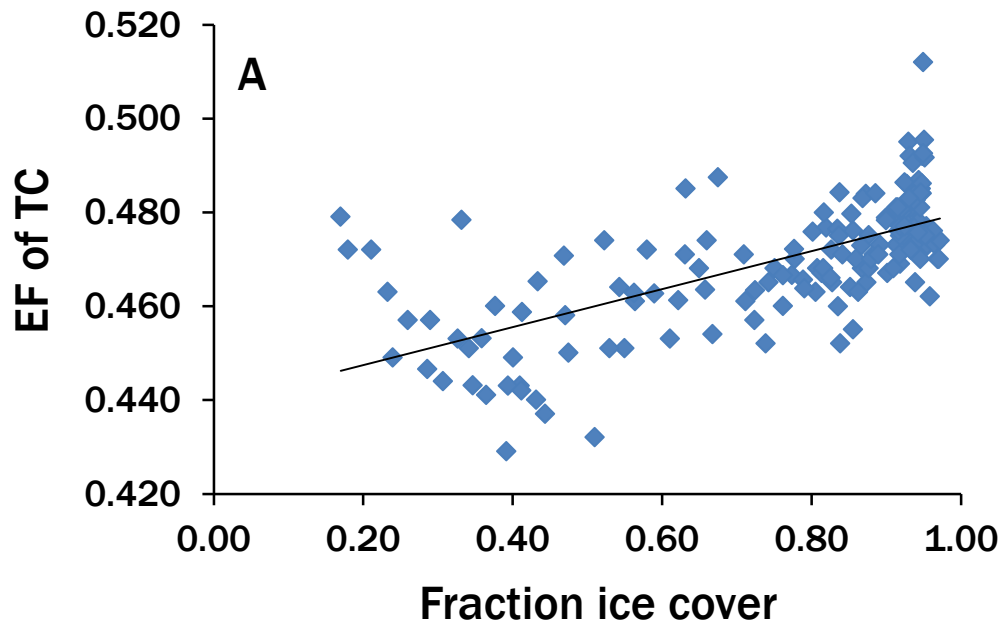
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Figure S3. EFs of TC (A,  $r^2 = 0.16$ ) and CC (B,  $r^2 = 0.0012$ ) versus fraction of TC,  $F_{TC} = TC/(TC+CC)$ .



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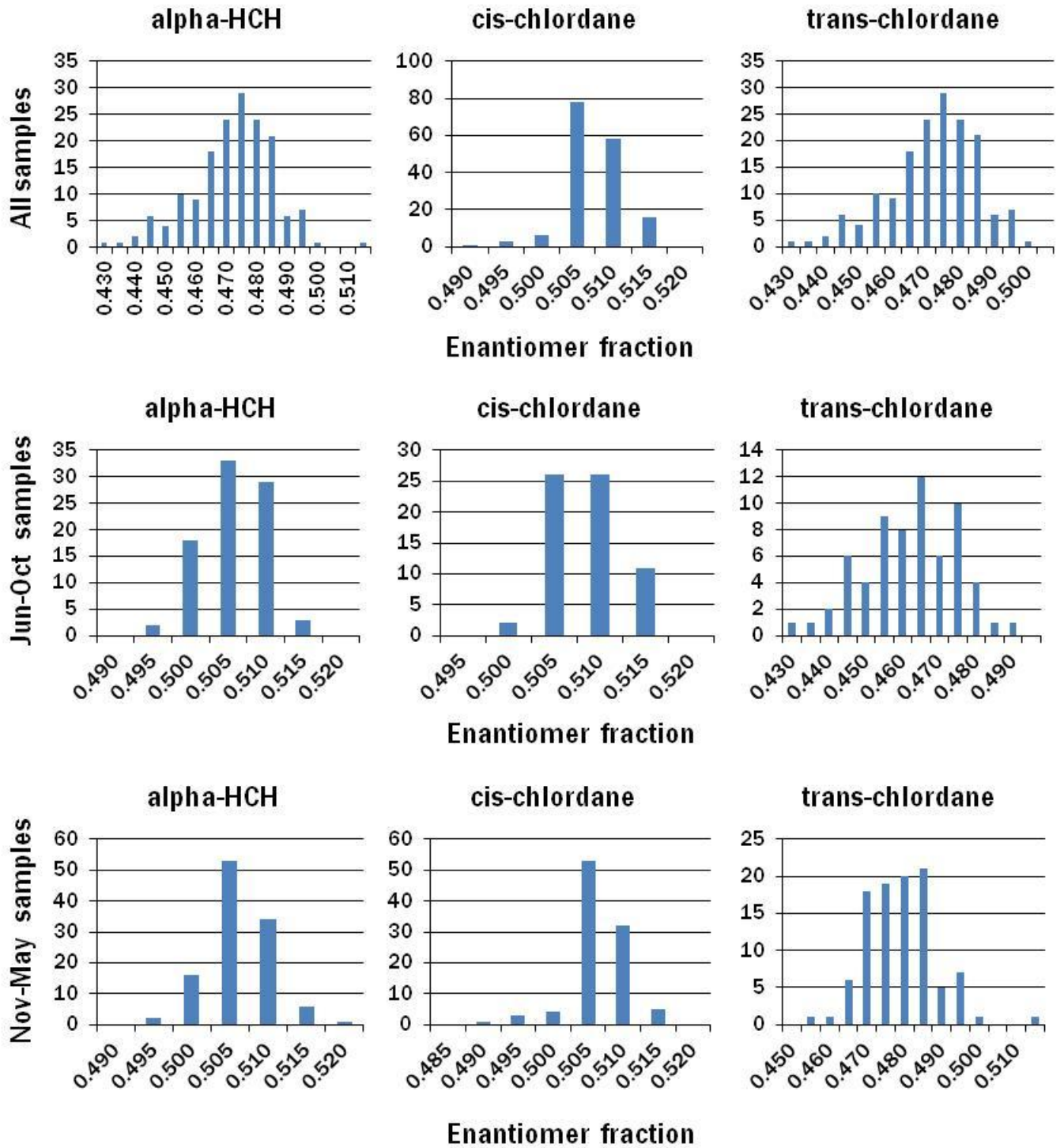
Figure S4. EFs of TC (A,  $r^2 = 0.039$ ) and CC (B,  $r^2 = 0.0012$ ) versus air concentrations.



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**Figure S5. EFs of TC (A,  $r^2 = 0.44$ ) and CC (B,  $r^2 = 0.044$ ) versus fraction of ice cover in the Canadian Archipelago and southern Beaufort Sea.**

1 **Figure S6. Frequency distributions of EFs**  
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