We thank the reviewers for their time and effort reviewing this manuscript. All reviewer comments are reproduced below in ***bold, italicized font***. Our responses are shown in regular font. Changes to the text are indicated as underlined text for insertions or are ~~crossed out~~ for deletions. Line numbers given below are for the revised version with all markups shown. We numbered the reviewer comments for easier cross-referencing.

Anonymous Referee #1

This manuscript measured a variety of air pollutants at a surface site in the oil sands region in summer 2013. PCA approach was used to elucidate major sources of these air pollutants, in particular, IVOCs. Using the 95% cumulative percentage of variance criterion, ten components were categorized, among which 3 components correlated with IVOCs, most likely related to the unearthing and processing of raw bitumen. The authors also found the association of secondary variables with the primary components, implying rapid formation of these secondary products on a time scale that is similar to the transit time of the pollutants to the measurement site. The study was specifically carried out in an oil sand region, which constrained the extension of the implication of the findings to other regions. The PCA with different number of sources was tested, and the identification of source types was discussed and elucidated in detail.

Though this manuscript was for a special issue of ACP, this manuscript still needs significant improvement, and could only be considered for potential publication after the following major concerns are well addressed.

1) The aim of this study was to identify IVOC sources. However, none of the peaks of IVOC species in Ion Chromatograms was identified, which subsequently biased or even wronged the identification of the IVOC sources.

The goal of this manuscript was to identify sources of IVOCs, but not to identify the compounds that make up the IVOCs. The identities of individual IVOCs do not need to be known to determine their origin as a group, through PCA, and does not imply, as the reviewer suggests, that our analysis was biased or wrong.

We agree with the reviewer, however, that identification of individual IVOC may provide useful information; however, this was not possible for this measurement campaign, since the IVOCs did not resolve on the chromatographic column. The more important feature is the volatility range of these species, which was constrained based on their retention times.

We note on line 779 that "future studies should focus on characterizing the VOCs in the above mentioned volatility range using a greater mass and time resolution instrument, such as a time-of-flight mass spectrometer (TOF-MS) or higher resolution separation methods (e.g., multi-dimensional gas chromatography)".

No changes were made in response to reviewer's comment.

2) It is doubtful that CO was mainly generated from VOC oxidation given many industrial sources in the oil sand region.

We apologize for the misunderstanding, which was probably triggered by the entry in Table 6 and the discussion of component 9 in the S.I.

The main source of CO in the atmosphere is undoubtedly the incomplete oxidation of hydrocarbons, to which a variety of sources contribute – e.g., fuel combusted in car engines, generators, forest fires, etc. or VOCs oxidized photochemically. For the oil sands region, it is, as Marey et al. (2015) state, generally "assumed that CO spatial variations in northern Alberta are associated with oil sands industrial activities and forest fires". We certainly agree that in the vicinity of large industrial sources such as the AOS industrial sources ought to be the largest source of CO. Our analysis suggests that factor 9 is dispersed over a wide geographical area, which could be due to a combination of numerous CO point sources (generators, pump stations, motor vehicles, etc.), i.e., the size of the geographical area covered by oil sands operations, but could also include the oxidation of biogenic and anthropogenic VOCs. Accordingly, we state in the main text that "Carbon monoxide is a tracer of biomass burning and fossil fuel combustion, in particular in automobiles with poorly performing or absent catalytic converters, but is also a byproduct of the oxidation of VOCs, in particular of methane and isoprene which are oxidized over a wide area upwind of AMS 13 (Miller et al., 2008)."

The assignment to component 9 to a particular source is somewhat tentative as noted on lines 378-380 that "components 6 through 10 are somewhat tentative as many (i.e., 7 – 9) are single variable components and have eigenvalues close to or below unity, i.e., account for less variance than any single variable."

In response to the reviewer's comment, we have modified the text as follows:

In Table 6, component 9 (Enhancement of CO) now lists as possible source(s) "incomplete hydrocarbon oxidation" instead of "VOC oxidation".

We have also modified the paragraph starting on line 376 as follows:

“Components 1 through 4 emerged regardless of the number of components used to represent the data, whereas the structure of components 5 through 10 only fully emerged in the 10-component solution (see S.I.). Hence, components 6 through 10 are somewhat tentative as many (i.e., 7 – 9) are single variable components and have eigenvalues close to or below unity, i.e., account for less variance than any single variable. As a result, the interpretations of these components are subject to more uncertainty and are more speculative but are presented in the S.I. for the sake of completeness and transparency. For the purpose of this manuscript, this is inconsequential as components 6 – 10 are not associated with IVOCs.”

We have also slightly modified a paragraph in the S.I. (starting on line 366):

"Component 9: ~~Background CO from VOC oxidation~~Incomplete hydrocarbon oxidation
Component 9 is another single variable component and strongly correlates with CO (r = 0.87). The variables with the next largest correlation coefficients are CH_4 (r = 0.17), 1,2,3- and 1,2,4-TMB (both r = 0.18), and o-xylene (r = 0.16).

The conventional interpretation of CO is as a byproduct of incomplete hydrocarbon oxidation, as it is found in fossil fuel combustion exhaust or in biomass burning plumes. Component 9, however, is not associated with NO_y (r = -0.08) or CO_2 (r = 0.05), which rules out this conventional interpretation. Recently, Marey et al. (2015) examined the spatial distribution of CO in Northern Alberta using a combination of satellite and ground station data and found that most CO is derived from anthropogenic sources, biomass burning and the photochemical oxidation of methane and other VOCs."

3) The criteria for the degree of correlations, i.e., correlation coefficient r value, are unclear. r= 0.3 indicated very poor correlation to me.

The criteria for the degree of correlations were stated on lines 362-364 in the text: 'Associations with r>0.7, r>0.3, and r>0.1 are referred to as "strong", "moderate", and "weak", respectively.'
We chose a cut-off value of 0.3 because of the non-negligible correlations of IVOCs with components 1 and 2 (Table 5). The labels "weak, "strong", and "moderate" were used for the purpose of keeping the discussion consistent when referencing degrees of correlation.

In light of the reviewer's concern (which was echoed by reviewer 3), we have modified the text, starting with the sentence on lines 362-364, as follows:

'Associations with r>0.7, r>0.3, and r>0.1 are referred to as "strong", "~~moderate~~weak", and "~~weak~~poor", respectively.'

Specific comments:

1a. Page 9, Figure 2. The gray area showed unsolved HCs in the volatility range of C11-C17 with saturation vapor concentration from 105 _g m-3< C* < 107 _g m-3. It is not clear how the retention time for C11, C12, ..., C16 was obtained in the figure.

Our apologies – this important experimental detail should have been provided. The retention times were obtained by analyzing a standard hydrocarbon mixture with the same temperature program and carrier gas flow rate as deployed in the field. We have added the following to the figure caption:

"Figure 2. (Top) .... (Bottom) Retention times of n-alkanes, determined after the measurement intensive by sampling a VOC mixture containing a C_{10} – C_{16} n-alkane ladder."

1b. The marked retention time for C11-C16 n-alkanes is actually doubtful, because for n-alkanes IVOCs, the distance between C11 and C12, C12-C13, C13-C14, ... C15-C16 in the chromatograms should be generally equal. Also, their retention time in Figure 2 seems too high (25 min later) as they usually appear at 10-15 mins (of course it depends on the methods and columns used).

The reviewer is assuming that the GC was operated using a single temperature ramp. However, we used a somewhat unusual temperature program that resulted in uneven spacing of the n-alkanes; the temperature program is described in the S.I. on line 87:

"The GC oven was programmed as follows: hold at 40° C for 3.00 min, heat at 1.5° C min^{-1} to 70° C, heat at 5° C min^{-1} to 200 °C and hold for 4 min (total 53.00 min)."

We have modified this description slightly as follows:

"The GC oven was programmed as follows: hold at 40 °C for 3.00 min, heat at 1.5 °C min^{-1} to 70° C (reached at 23.00 min), heat at 5° C min^{-1} to 200 °C (reached at 49.00 min) and hold for 4 min (total 53.00 min)."

No further changes were made in response to reviewer's comment.

1c. Furthermore, why were some IVOC species not identified (even could not be quantified) when this study was designed because the focus of this manuscript is about IVOC sources? If the focus was based on something unknown, the speculation could be very wrong.

Please see our response above to major comment #1 above.

1d. In this study, the headspace sample of bitumen indeed showed an unsolved signal in the IVOC range, but this does not mean bitumen is definitely the IVOC source in this study because nalkanes IVOCs have many other sources such as vehicular emissions, biogenic IVOCs (e.g. sesquiterpenes) and petroleum enterprises.

The reviewer is correct that IVOCs may originate from all of these sources. However, our analysis (see Table 5) suggests that the IVOCs in this study originated mainly from a standalone component (#5), were not associated with a biogenic source (#3) and only very weakly with vehicular sources (#2). Since these associations are described and discussed at length in the manuscript, no changes were made in response to reviewer's comment.

1e. In fact, there are mature analytical methods such as TAG-GC-ToF-MS for gas- and particle-phase IVOCs, SVOCs and SOA tracers.

This is correct. However, identification of individual compounds that make up the IVOC signature was not the goal of this work, nor was it possible with the instrumentation on hand during the time of the study. We agree that future TAG-GC-ToF-MS measurements at this site would be useful.
In response to the reviewer's comment, we modified a paragraph in the conclusion section:

"Finally, there is a need for improved monitoring methods for IVOCs. For instance, future studies should focus on characterizing the VOCs in the above mentioned volatility range using a greater mass and time resolution instrument, such as a time-of-flight mass spectrometer (TOF-MS), higher resolution separation methods (e.g., multi-dimensional gas chromatography), and also include measurement of speciated aerosol organic composition by, for example, thermal desorption aerosol GC (TAG) analysis (Williams et al., 2006). "

2a. I have to admit that the PCA results in this study were quite impressive no matter how many factors were extracted (5-11 factors) because it is common that PCA often gives collocated factors and it is very difficult to identify 10 or above individual sources with this method, especially when 22-28 variables were input.

We agree that this is a somewhat unusual, though note that the sources in this region are somewhat unusual as well. In support of the number of components extracted, all solutions are shown in the supplementary information for this reason.

No changes were made in response to this comment.

2b. Certainly more than 200 samples as input could enhance the PCA extraction.

We agree. Unfortunately, we are limited by the temporal resolution of the various instruments on site, data outages, etc. A longer field study over an entire season would be very beneficial for this type of approach. Since we already state on line 764 that "A longer continuous data set with a greater number of variables would have perhaps been able to resolve these different sources", that is, additional components, no changes were made to the manuscript in response to the reviewer's comment.

3. Page 12, Table 3. 4 AVOC and 3 BVOC species were quantified. What were the reasons to select these specific VOC species in this study, due to the limit of GC-ITMS or selection of tracers? In particular, isoprene was not measured (used) in this study as its level in the atmosphere is usually much higher than other BVOCs.

As stated on lines 183-185, we included **all** quantified non-methane hydrocarbons in the analysis. We agree that inclusion of a larger number of hydrocarbons would have been advantageous; however, the GC-ITMS was the only time-resolved VOC instrument on site that reported final data. Isoprene was not on this list.

The manuscript was not changed in response to the reviewer's comment.

4. Lines 284-289 stated that CH4 and CO2 originated from distinct sources while both correlated well with Factor 6 in Table 5, indicating their similar sources/patterns. They are contradictory. Please clarify it.

There are many sources of CH_4 and CO_2 in the region. This is reflected by five different components that correlate with one of CH_4 or CO_2 (but not the other); these are # 1, 2, and 3. Factor 6 is the only one associated with both CH_4 and CO_2 (Table 5). To improve the clarity of the manuscript, we have modified the text on lines 306-307:

"While CH_4 and CO_2 mixing ratios frequently correlated in plumes, their ratios were variable overall, suggesting they often originated from distinct sources."

5. Table 5 claims that coefficients with Pearson correlation coefficients r>0.3 are interpreted as being moderately or strongly associated with a component, which I do not agree.

We apologize for the confusion and have modified the table caption (which contradicted what was stated in the main text) as follows:

"Table 5. Loadings for the 10-factor, optimal solution (primary variables only). Coefficients with Pearson correlation coefficients r>0.3 are ~~interpreted as being moderately or strongly associated with a component and are~~ shown in bold font."

What are the criteria to select r>0.3 to indicate moderate or strong association? To me, r value around 0.3 means very poor correlation. At least r value should be >0.5 to indicate somewhat correlations.

Please see our response to major comment #3 above.

6. Page 24, Table 6. Component 5 was identified as "surface exposed bitumen and hot-water based bitumen extraction". This is only based on the headspace sample of bitumen without any identification of IVOC species. Could it be other sources?

In Table 6, we show "Hypothesized identifications" and "possible source(s)", i.e., they are not definitive identifications. Other potential sources were considered and discussed on lines 579-618.

In brief, we concluded that surface exposed bitumen and hot-water based bitumen extraction was a likely source contributing to component 5. This is supported by the observations of hydrocarbons that encompassed the same volatility space and produced similar ion fragments in the electron impact mass spectra as observed in the head space analysis above bitumen (Figure 2) and the absence of correlations with variables expected to be associated with other activities, such as CO_2.

As already stated in our response to major comment #1, identification of individual IVOC species is not necessary in this context.

No changes were made in response to this comment.

If TAG-GC-ToF-MS was used, this source could be better identified.

Please see our responses to major comment #1 and minor comment #1e above.

Furthermore, IVOCs correlated well with LO-OOA (Table 5), implying that some IVOCs might be secondarily formed or the PCA results were collocated. Please comment on these.

This is discussed on lines 516-521:

"Component 1 is also weakly associated with the less oxidized oxygenated organic aerosol factor, LO-OOA (r = 0.45). Liggio et al. (2016) found that the observed secondary organic aerosol is dominated by

an OOA factor whose mass spectrum was similar to those of aerosols formed from oxidized bitumen vapours. The organic aerosol budget in this study was also dominated by an OOA factor, the LO-OOA (Lee et al., 2018). The association of LO-OOA with component 1 is thus consistent with its association with IVOCs."

It is possible that the IVOCs included species formed by secondary processes. However, given the close proximity to sources (and a bias of the measurement towards non-oxygenated hydrocarbons - see our response to question 2 by reviewer 2), it is reasonable to assume that most of what was observed in this study was primary. To make such a distinction would have required more advanced instrumentation (see comment #1e above).

No changes were made in response to the reviewer's comment.

7a. Page 24, Table 6. Component 9 "enhancement of CO" was categorized as "VOC oxidation". This is questionable. Why?

Please see our response to major comment #2 above.

7b It is apparent that on some days the nighttime CO was quite high, which should not be formed via VOC oxidation due to the fact that nighttime VOC oxidation chemistry is weaker than daytime photochemistry.

The reviewer is correct that at night, CO mixing ratios are enhanced mainly due to anthropogenic emissions of partially oxidized hydrocarbons into a shallow boundary layer. Since we clarified that we view CO as originating from the incomplete oxidation of hydrocarbons by both anthropogenic and natural sources (see response to major comment #2 above), no further changes were made in response to the reviewer's comment.

7c. Moreover, if CO was from VOC oxidation, it would destroy the correlations among VOCs (due to various photochemical reactivity of VOC species), leading to poor factor loadings, while the correlations among AVOCs and BVOCs were strong in Table 5.

A diffuse source such as VOC oxidation would not likely correlate with the (strong) AVOC and BVOC emissions, but likely show up as a stand-alone component similar to what is observed for component #9.

Please also see our response to major comment #2 above.

7d. Though CO did not have correlations with other combustion tracers, could it be caused by the weakness of the PCA method, or the correlation of CO with other combustion tracers is the "must" for the identification of a combustion souce?

As stated in our response to major comment #2, the assignment to component 9 to a particular source is tentative as noted on lines 378-380 that "components 6 through 10 are somewhat tentative as many

(i.e., 7 – 9) are single variable components and have eigenvalues close to or below unity, i.e., account for less variance than any single variable." and is certainly not a major result of the PCA presented in this paper.

8a. Page 25, Figure 4. (B) (component 2) vehicles emit aromatics and n-alkanes but component 2 did not in Table 5.

We interpret component 2 as being mainly due to mine fleet emissions as it is consistent with a sooty combustion source (strong correlations with rBC, pPAH, HOA as well as association with NO_y).

There is no doubt that non-road mining truck emit aromatics such as o-xylene and alkanes (Watson et al., 2013). However, one has to keep in mind that a PCA only gives insight into which components contribute to the variability of a specific variable's concentration with time. In this particular case, decane and undecane correlated with factor 2, alas poorly (r=0.22 and 0.27). However, these correlations were the second and third highest of all components. In other words, the results shown in Table 5 do not show the absence of n-alkanes (or xylenes) in component 2, but that another component (#1) that emitted higher concentrations of alkanes and xylenes dominated their variability at this measurement location.

This is not an unusual result at all for PCA. For example, Lan et al. (2014) observed 4 factors in Taiwan and found an association of n-alkanes with a vehicular traffic component, whereas the xylenes correlated with a different factor (labeled "industrial solvent").

We added the following to the discussion section on line 573:

"Furthermore, one would expect an association of non-road mining truck emissions with aromatics and alkanes. Component 2 exhibited only poor correlations with decane (r = 0.22) and undecane (r = 0.27) and negligible correlation with o-xylene (r = 0.08), suggesting that other components (i.e., component 1) explained most of the variability of their concentrations at this site."

8b. (D) (component 4) Upgrader facilities emitted TS and SO2 only? There was flare stack. Were there no VOC emissions (Table 5)?

As stated on line 683, we believe that we under sampled emissions from stacks. Flaring (combustion) would likely oxidize most VOCs, such it is doubtful that these emissions would or could be observed.

No changes were made to the manuscript in response to the reviewer's comment.

9a. Page 26, lines 382-385. Not ture. r=0.27 only for Ox in component 5!

Our apologies - this was an error. We have made the following change:

"PM_1 ~~and O_x~~ correlated strongly with the major IVOC component (component 5, r = 0.80), which also moderately associated with LO-OOA (r=0.66) and $NO_3^-{}_{(p)}$ (r = 0.59), as well as $NH_4^+{}_{(p)}$ and $SO_4^{2-}{}_{(p)}$ (r = 0.32 and 0.33, respectively)."

9b Moreover, why didn't Ox have high correlations with any variables in Table 7?

A discussion about odd oxygen budgets during this study is beyond the scope of this manuscript, but since the reviewer asked:

The communality for O_x was 0.91, suggesting that ~91% of the variability of O_x is accounted for. However, O_x is a complex variable whose concentration is affected by many processes, including air mass "age", i.e., extent of photochemical O_3 production, vertical entrainment of O_3 and NO_2, direct emission of NO_2, and dry deposition of O_3 and NO_2. Its mixing ratio also exhibits a strong diurnal cycle. As a result, no single component dominates its temporal variability. However, there are weak positive correlations of O_x with components 2 (r = 0.36) and 6 (r = 0.33) and sizeable negative correlations with components 3 (r = -0.62) and 7 (r = -0.41). These can be rationalized as follows:

Component 3 is associated with biogenic emissions; low ozone concentrations generally occurred when biogenics accumulated (i.e., low boundary layer height and low O_3 abundance at night) such that the anticorrelation is expected. The negative correlation of O_x with component 7 is consistent with the notion of it being a surface source. Component 6 is a factor associated with secondary production of aerosol, which goes hand-in-hand with photochemical O_3 production. Finally, the correlation of O_x with component 3 is likely a reflection of the diurnal cycle, since sulfur species were mainly observed during daytime.

No changes were made to the manuscript in response to the reviewer's comment.

10. Page 43, lines 718-720. Could any measurements be done downwind to verify this hypothesis?

The text on these lines reads: "Liggio et al. (2016) showed that these hydrocarbons constitute a group of IVOCs in the saturation vapor concentration (C*) range 10^5 μg m^{-3} < C* < 10^7 μg m^{-3} that contribute significantly to secondary organic aerosol formation and growth downwind of the oil sands facilities."

Since this hypothesis was verified by Liggio et al. (2016), no changes were made to the manuscript in response to the reviewer's comment.

11. Page 44, lines 740-742. This also fits CO. But no discussion at all.

The text on these lines reads: "The PCA struggled most with the allocation of greenhouse gases. Mixing ratios of CO_2, in particular, were difficult to reconcile in this analysis due to a high background and large attenuation by biogenic activity and boundary layer meteorology."

Please see our response to major comment #2.

12. Page 44, lines 749-750. TAG-GC-ToF-MS technique has already been applied to identify and quantify many IVOC species. Many papers have been published in the society. In the "Supplement" document

Please see our response to minor comment #1e.

13a. Lines 54-55. Again, what are the selection criteria for these specific VOCs?

We are not sure what specific lines the reviewer is referring to. The selection criteria for specific VOC monitored as stated in our response to minor question #3.

13b. Can GC-ITMS measure more VOCs such as C2-C10 HCs and so on for better source identification?

In principle, yes. However, the GC-ITMS was on site to quantify monoterpenes and set up for measurements of C9 and higher hydrocarbons. Hydrocarbons up to an approximate volatility of toluene did not resolve on our column. It may be possible with column cooling, a different column and longer adsorption times that we might be able to see compounds as low as C2. However, this would be at the expense of C9 and higher time resolution and at the time of measurement was not feasible.

No changes were made to the manuscript in response to the reviewer's comment.

14. Line 330. No solid evidence for this.

We are not sure what the reviewer questions here, since the sentence that encompasses line 330 reads: "This is consistent with a recent study by Whaley et al. (2017) that estimated over half (~57%) of the near-surface NH_3 during the study period originated from NH_3 bi-directional exchange (i.e. re-emission of NH_3 from plants and soils), with the remainder being from a mix of anthropogenic sources (~20%) and forest fires (~23%)."

Whaley have published their results in Atmos. Chem. Phys., 18, 2011-2034, 10.5194/acp-18-2011-2018, 2017, and we have no reason to doubt their results.

No changes were made to the manuscript in response to the reviewer's comment.

15. Figs S2-S4, S7-S11 caption: Table 4 should be Table 5 in the text?

Thank you for noticing this. All captions have been corrected.

16. Figure S5 caption: Table 4 should be other Table in the text?

We believe the reviewer is referring to Table 7 in the main text. The following correction has been made:
"Bivariate polar plots associated with component 4 for the optimum secondary~~primary~~ pollutant solution (Table 74)"

17. Figure S6 caption: Table 4 should be Table 5 in the text?

We believe the reviewer is referring to Table 7 in the main text. The following correction has been made:
"Bivariate polar plots associated with component 5 for the optimum secondary~~primary~~ pollutant solution (Table 74)"

<u>Anonymous Referee #2</u>
This study investigates the sources of IVOCs in the Athabasca oil sands by applying PCA on air pollutants measured at a ground site. IVOCs have been indicated as an important class of SOA precursors. Identification of the major sources of IVOCs is needed in order to make effective measures to reduce their emissions. The objective of this study is interesting, but the data and presentation are too broad, lack of the focus on IVOCs given that the term of "IVOCs" is highlighted in the title.

Principal component analysis is a commonly used tool that allows characterization of major sources contributing to variability of pollutants at a particular measurement site. The AOS is an interesting region as there are many classes of pollutants emitted in high concentration (greenhouse gases, nitrogen oxides, flame retardants, heavy metals, etc.). This makes it necessary to focus the paper. The addition of "Sources of IVOCs" following "Principal component analysis of summertime ground site measurements in the Athabasca oil sands" in the title alerts the reader that the paper's discussion will focus primarily on factors that IVOCs are associated with. If "Sources of IVOCs" were omitted, the discussion ought to have been much broader and covered other (climate change advocates might argue more important) pollutants as well. However, many these other pollutants were measured close-up by aircraft, which provided more concise information (e.g., (Baray et al., 2018)). In contrast, IVOCs were not observed by the aircraft.

As it is, the observation IVOCs by GC-ITMS at this site was unexpected, as we were not aware a priori that these even existed let alone what processes or facilities would contribute to their release to the gas phase. The approach taken in this paper is to put the observed IVOC signature in context of other temporarily resolved measurements made concurrently, through PCA. We have therefore chosen to keep the title as is and have not altered the manuscript in response to the reviewer's comment.

1. Measurements of IVOCs were carried out using GC-ITMS. Atmospheric IVOCs are composed of both primary IVOCs, dominated by hydrocarbons, and oxygenated IVOCs, oxidation products of primary IVOCs and VOCs. The elution of oxygenated IVOCs from the GC column is likely incomplete. However, in this study, the split between hydrocarbon-IVOCs and oxygenated-IVOCs was neither performed nor discussed.

2. In addition, the collection efficiency and recovery of IVOCs was not described, either.

The reviewer makes two important points and is correct that oxygenated compounds (alcohols and acids) will likely not elute from the analytical column. They are, therefore, not included in the IVOC signature detected. For the second, we know that calibration curves for n-alkanes, which encompass the bulk of IVOCs observed, were linear, but we do not know what the collection efficiency and recovery of late eluting compounds would be, though we assumed it to be reproducible. We also observed minimal carry-over between chromatograms (see also our reply to comment #3 below).

We hadn't considered oxygenated compounds since bitumen contains very little oxygen (Yoon et al., 2009) and the extent of oxidative processing was assumed to be negligible. IVOCs, however, could have formed through chemical aging, though we'd expect them to be oxygenated (and hence not observed) and in relatively small abundance compared to primary IVOCs.

In response to these concerns, we have expanded section 2.2.1 (Analytically unresolved hydrocarbon signature) and added the following starting on line 142:
"~~This unresolved signal was integrated in all ambient air chromatograms from a retention time of 25 min to 45 min (gray area in Fig. 2). A qualitatively similar unresolved signal was observed in a~~An offline analysis of the headspace above ground-up bitumen gave a similarly unresolved hydrocarbon signal (Fig. 2, black trace). In this particular case, the ambient air chromatogram also shows enhancements of lower molecular weight hydrocarbons (possibly from naphtha) that were not observed in the bitumen sample.
The major ions contributing to the unresolved signals in Figure 2 are associated with alkanes (i.e., *m/z* 55, 57, 67, 69, etc. – see Fig. S-1). In contrast, counts at masses associated with aromatics (i.e., *m/z* 115, $C_9H_7^+$, and *m/z* 91, $C_7H_7^+$) as reported by Cross et al. (2013) were negligible in both the bitumen head space and polluted day samples. The strong resemblance of the unresolved hydrocarbon feature in ambient air with the bitumen head space sample both in terms of volatility (i.e., elution time) and electron impact mass fragmentation is consistent with bitumen as the source of IVOCs at this site.
In the interpretation of the integrated IVOC signal, it is assumed that it is of primary origin, i.e., emitted directly from point sources in the vicinity of the measurement site. For the PCA analysis, the unresolved signal was integrated from a retention time of 25 min to 45 min (gray area in Fig. 2) in all ambient air chromatograms.
The IVOCs observed in this work likely encompass a portion of the total that is emitted. For example, IVOCs generated by combustion processes, such as aircraft engine exhaust, are comprised of alkanes, aromatics and oxygenated compounds (Cross et al., 2013). The use of a chromatographic column in this work biases the IVOC signal towards hydrocarbon-IVOCs, since oxygenated compounds (i.e., alcohols and acids) will not elute from the analytical column. Furthermore, the recovery of VOCs from the pre-concentration unit, while reproducible and likely complete for n-alkanes which bracket the bulk of IVOC emitted and whose calibration curves were linear, is not known for late-eluting compounds, but is assumed to be sufficiently reproducible to yield a semi-quantitative signal. "

We also added the following to the S.I.:

"In the field, there was no noticeable carry-over (i.e., memory effects) of IVOCs, which was occasionally evaluated by flooding the inlet with purified, VOC-free air.

Matrices of ions plotted against retention times for the total ion chromatograms (shown in Figure 2 in the main manuscript) are shown in Fig. S-1. In both cases, the greatest intensity is with masses are associated with alkanes (i.e., *m/z* 55, 57, 67, 69, etc.).

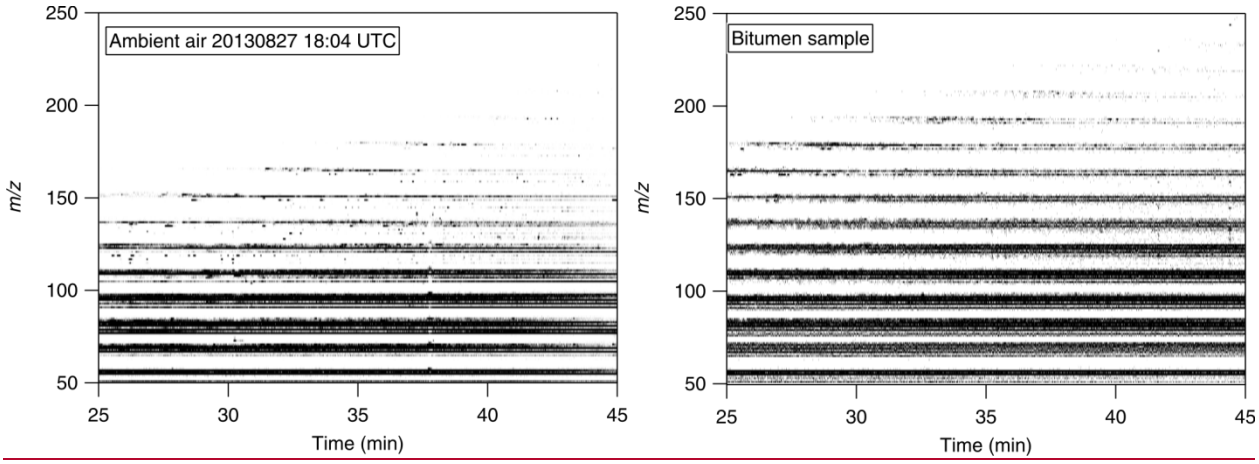

Figure S-1. Scatter of ions as a function of retention time for the total ion chromatograms shown in Figure 2 of the main manuscript. Darker pixels represent a higher intensity than lighter pixels."

3. In the light of the description of chemical analysis of IVOCs provided in this study, it is unclear whether the measurements capture the variability of atmospheric IVOCs, which is critical for PCA.

We agree with the reviewer that variability is critical for PCA. The integrated IVOCs vary in time and this is depicted in Figure 3A.

As we stated above, the IVOC signature does not encompass oxygenated compounds and captures mainly primary IVOCs; we hence agree that we are therefore not capturing the variability of all atmospheric IVOCs. However, it is still acceptable as an input parameter for PCA, and we have not changed the manuscript in response to this comment.

4. This manuscript mentioned that PCA is unable to determine the fractional contributions of sources to IVOCs in the section of "5. Summary and conclusions".

We believe the reviewer is referring to lines 758-760: "For instance, PCA does not provide insight into the magnitudes of emissions, though it does capture what conditions change ambient concentrations the most."

We changed the wording as follows:
"For instance, PCA does not provide insight into ~~the magnitudes of~~ emission factors of individual facilities, though it does capture what conditions change ambient concentrations the most."

5. Why is the PMF analysis not applied in this study? The number of samples is sufficient to provide a robust solution.

Both PMF and PCA are commonly used for source apportionment, and either receptor model could have been used in this work. In PMF (Paatero and Tapper, 1994), the experimental data is decomposed using non-negative constraints (instead of orthogonality constraints that are used for PCA). This aides in the physical interpretation (i.e., quantification of source contributions), since emissions are then non-negative by default. For this reason, PMF has become more popular than PCA in recent years. The PMF approach does, however, benefit from knowledge about the sources as the solution is not necessarily unique, and solutions are affected by the chosen dimensionality (Paatero and Tapper, 1994). Studies in which data sets were analyzed using both PCA and PMF (Marie et al., 2009; Cesari et al., 2016; Tauler et al., 2009) note that results are similar but not always yield the same number of factors.

We chose PCA with varimax rotation because the main goal of this work was the identification of (orthogonal) source types. Going in, we had little information as to what source or sources would contribute to the IVOC signature. PCA is attractive in this context as it gives a unique solution and is particularly suited as an exploratory tool for identification of components without *a priori* constraints (Jolliffe and Cadima, 2016).

We added the following on line 89:

"PCA was chosen over the more popular positive matrix factorization (PMF) method (Paatero and Tapper, 1994) because it yields a unique solution and is particularly suited as an exploratory tool for identification of components without *a priori* constraints (Jolliffe and Cadima, 2016). "

6. As mentioned above, ambient IVOCs includes oxygenated IVOCs, oxidation products of IVOCs and VOCs. However, the PCA in this study did not identify a component for oxygenated IVOCs.

Please see our response to comment #1 above.

7. Liggio et al. (2016) finds that the evaporation and atmospheric oxidation of low-volatility organic vapors from mined oil sands is directly responsible for the majority of observed SOA mass. Does this mean that the contribution of the component 2 to IVOCs shall be small given that this component is likely related to "Mine fleet and vehicle emissions". More discussion is needed.

The transformation of IVOCs to organic aerosol mass is outside the scope of this paper, considering that we were close to sources and oxygenated IVOCs were not quantified. The aircraft study, in contrast, focused on the atmospheric oxidation of IVOC emissions that were entrained aloft, transported several hours downwind, at which time emissions from different sources would have merged into a single plume. At our ground site, the extent of oxidative processing is less and more components are distinguishable. Our analysis indicates that IVOCs emitted in component 2 were qualitatively different from those emitted by components 1 and 5, in that they were less associated with the LO-OOA organic aerosol mass loading, but we do not have sufficient information to comment on how IVOCs from these compounds transform and add to aerosol mass downwind.
No changes were made to the manuscript in response to this comment.

Anonymous Referee #3

This paper describes principle component analysis (PCA) of ambient air quality data set collected in the Canadian oil sands region over a month or so in the summer of 2013. The data collection was part of a large field project to characterize the impact of oil sand operations on local air quality and climate. This is interesting question given the magnitude of the facilities. Recent work suggests dramatic secondary organic aerosol (SOA) formation downwind of these facilities. This SOA formation was attributed to emissions of low volatility organics, IVOCs. This was described in the Nature paper of Liggio et al. 2016.

This paper is focused on better understand the sources of IVOCs. This is an important question that is of interest to readers of ACP. They have done this by performing PCA on an ambient dataset of mainly traditional pollutants (a handful of anthropogenic and biogenic VOCs plus other species). They decompose the data into 10 or 11 factors (depending on if they are looking at secondary species). Three of the factors have some association with IVOCs. The paper contains some relatively qualitative description of the sources of the factors that generally make sense.

1. Although I am interested in this topic, after reading it I did not find the paper particularly interesting and did not feel like it made much of contribution to our understanding of the sources.

We are sorry that the reviewer did not find the paper particularly interesting, but appreciate the frank comment. We feel that we improved the understanding of the IVOC signature in the AOS region by identifying three components, all of which are associated with "the handling of raw bitumen, i.e., the unearthing, mining and transport of crude bitumen, and the disposal of processed material that contains residual bitumen in wet tailings ponds" (lines 744-746).

There has been a lot of emphasis in the literature on bitumen related pollution in tailings ponds (Small et al., 2015) and rivers (Kelly et al., 2010). In contrast, emissions of IVOCs from AOS operations to the gas-phase are understudied, in spite of their significant SOA formation potential (Liggio et al., 2016) and the very likely associated impact on human health. This data set and the analysis presented in this paper are important first steps, though we agree with the reviewer's sentiment that more needs to be done, as we indicated in the "Summary and conclusions" section of the manuscript.

No changes were made in response to this comment

2. I felt like going in the authors' attributed the IVOCs to bitumen. It was not clear that the paper did anything to support that hypothesis.

Figure 2 shows that the IVOC signature observed in ambient air is qualitatively similar to the bitumen head space vapor sample. We agree with the reviewer that there could have been other IVOC sources, which we don't believe to be significant at this site, however.

The following was added on lines 147-152:

"The major ions contributing to the unresolved signals in Figure 2 are associated with alkanes (i.e., *m/z* 55, 57, 67, 69, etc. – see Fig. S-1). In contrast, counts at masses associated with aromatics (i.e., *m/z* 115, $C_9H_7^+$, and *m/z* 91, $C_7H_7^+$) as reported by Cross et al. (2013) were negligible in both the bitumen

head space and polluted day samples. The strong resemblance of the unresolved hydrocarbon feature in ambient air with the bitumen head space sample both in terms of volatility (i.e., elution time) and electron impact mass fragmentation suggests that bitumen vapors dominate the IVOCs at this site."

We agree that the hypothesis that IVOCs originate from bitumen is supported mainly by a consistency argument and more studies are needed to pinpoint the exact sources. To do this, we would require access to the mining operation sites. However, this is not feasible at the present time since the AOS companies do not allow such measurements to take place for a variety of reasons, including safety.

4. There is nothing "wrong" with the paper, it is well written and has long descriptions.

We thank the reviewer for pointing out the absence of technical errors in this manuscript.

5. The paper would be much more interesting if it could quantitatively attribute IVOCs to sources (even the discussion of components seemed pretty speculative and qualitative).

We agree with the reviewer that a more quantitative approach would be beneficial, for example, by establishing concrete emission factors for each of the many components of AOS mining operations. As we noted above in comment 3, to accomplish this, we would require access to the mining operation sites.

We stated on lines 758-760, "The PCA analysis in this study suffered from ~~a~~ several limitations. For instance, PCA does not provide insight into ~~the magnitudes of~~ emission factors of individual facilities, though it does capture what conditions change ambient concentrations the most."

No changes were made in response to the reviewer's comment.

Larger comments

6. The paper uses a criteria of r>0.3 to indicate moderate correlation. I view 0.3 as almost no correlation. I think the threshold should be much higher.

We agree. As reviewer #1 also expressed this concern, please see our response to major comment #3 of reviewer 1 and associated changes to the manuscript.

7. Presumably the GC-ITMS technique used to measure the VOCs and IVOCs could measure a much broader suite of compounds (or even break the chromatogram into subareas) that might yield more insight into what the sources of the IVOCs.

The GC-ITMS in its current configuration can quantify C9 and higher hydrocarbons. However, when IVOCs were observed, they did not resolve on the analytical column and produced many of the same ions (*m/z* 57, 71, 69, etc.). As a result, identification let alone quantification of individual IVOCs were unfortunately out of the question.

The suggestion to break up the chromatograms into subareas is an interesting idea. Prior to writing this paper, we had (qualitatively) examined the ambient air total ion chromatograms for differences and had found that IVOC volatility distributions were fairly consistent, i.e. varied collectively in area (by

more than 3 orders of magnitude) but not noticeably in the distribution of IVOCs into various volatility bins. In light of the reviewer's comment, we re-analyzed a subset of chromatograms (selected to encompass extreme events of the data set) and integrated the IVOC area prior to tridecane (an easily identified marker that was always present) and after tridecane. Unlike the total IVOC area, which varied by more than 3 orders of magnitude, the ratios of areas before tridecane to after tridecane varied by a relatively small amount, +/-50%. Changes in hydrocarbon volatility distributions are challenging to interpret as they will likely not only depend on the nature of IVOC sources but also on air mass "age" and chemical history (and possibly temperature for a source that outgasses IVOCs). We have therefore chosen not to differentiate between IVOC volatility bins to this manuscript, but have added the following to the conclusion section on line 784:
"Future studies should also investigate how IVOC volatility distributions vary with source type and chemical age."

Specific comments

1. Figure 1 – Including a wind rose for the study period as an inset panel on this figure would be very helpful.

We considered adding wind rose plots (in lieu of the bivariate plots such as those shown in Figure 5) but decided against it since local wind speeds can be misleading as explained on lines 245-249
"... implies a linear relationship between local wind conditions and air mass origin, which may not be always the case (for example, during or after stagnation periods). In addition, local topography, such as the Athabasca river valley, complicates regional air flow patterns and limit the interpretability of polar plots in general and in particular to the E of AMS 13, where the river valley is located."

No changes were made to the manuscript in response to the reviewer's comment.

2. Line 125 – Please add one or two sentences on calibration and QA procedures.

Details on how the instruments were operated are given in the supplemental information (lines 66-71). To make this clearer, we modified a sentence on lines 125-127.

"~~A d~~Detailed descriptions of these instruments and operational aspects such as calibrations are ~~is~~ given in the S.I. Sample observations of analytically unresolved hydrocarbons by GC-ITMS and how these data were used in the analysis are described in section 2.2.1 below."

3. Table 2. Who operated instruments is not that interesting. Time resolution would be more useful.

We modified the table as requested by the reviewer, but note that all the measurements were averaged to the 10 minute preconcentration time of the GC-ITMS (stated on lines 217-218).

4. Line 164 – What is the recovery and calibration of the IVOCs?

We do not know what fraction of IVOCs is recovered from the preconcentration trap. We do know, however, that there is limited carry-over (i.e., if the instrument was sampling purified air, the

chromatogram did not show IVOCs from preceding injections), and that calibration curves for the n-alkanes were linear (stated on line 97 of the S.I.), from which we deduce that the recovery (of alkanes) was reproducible and likely quantitative, i.e., not concentration dependent.

Since we do not know the identity of the individual compounds that make up the IVOCs, they were not calibrated for.

In response to the reviewer's question, we added the following to the S.I. on page 98:

"In the field, there was no noticeable carry-over (i.e., memory effects) of IVOCs, which was occasionally evaluated by flooding the inlet with purified, VOC-free air."

Please also see our response to question 2 of reviewer #2.

5. Line 198 – What fraction of the data are below LOD?

This value varied between species and instruments (see below).

	% of data below LOD
Anthropogenic VOCs	
o-xylene	10%
1,2,3 - TMB	27%
1,2,4 - TMB	8%
decane	44%
undecane	39%
Biogenic VOCs	
α-pinene	0%
ß-pinene	0%
limonene	1%
Combustion tracers	
NO_y	0%
rBC	40%
CO	0%
CO_2	0%
Aerosol species	
pPAH	39%
PM_{10-1}	0%
HOA	N/A
LO-OOA	N/A
Sulfur species	
Total sulfur (TS)	35%
SO_2	81%
Total reduced sulfur (TRS)	81%

Other	
IVOCs	N/A
CH_4	0%
NH_3	39%

This information has been added to Table 3.

6. Line 216 – I did not wade through the other solutions. Text on line 353 suggests they do not material change conclusions – maybe state that here.

We have added the following to line 238:
"Components 1 through 4 were consistent regardless of the number of components retained."

7. Line 345 – Moderately associated with IVOC (r=0.31) versus weakly associated with rBC (r=0.3). All these values seem very weak (to almost no) correlation.

Please see our response to major comment #3 by reviewer #1.

8. Figure 5. Add labels of directions to different facilities labeled in earlier table.

We chose to leave the Figure as is since association of specific facilities with pollutants is outside of the scope of this manuscript and would over-interpret the data - after all, air does not necessarily move in straight lines (see our response to minor comment #1).

9. Line 498 (and other locations) – diesel should not be capitalized.

Done.

10. Line 529 – This is not total PAH but particle bound PAH. Seems like surprising they are associated with combustion and not other components (e.g. 1 or 5).

It is. We stated and discussed potential reasons on lines 556-561.

".... Given this diversity of known sources, the associations of PAHs with only a single component is surprising, though indicates that emissions from the mining fleet (which would include diesel and, perhaps, wind-blown emissions from petcoke that is being transported) gave rise to most of the variability in surface-bound PAH concentrations in this data set. The petcoke emissions identified in the studies mentioned above are likely mainly associated with gas-phase molecules or larger, supermicron sized particles, whose PAH content would not be detected by the pPAH measurement in this data set."

No changes were made.

Line 544 – But diesel engines are not a major source of CO (gasoline engines are).

The reviewer is correct, of course. Wang et al. (2016a) give emission factors for CO and CO_2 by large caterpillar trucks, which show CO emissions from the big trucks to be minor. We have changed the sentences in question (on lines 570-573) as follows:

"There is little to no association of component 2 with ~~either CO or~~ CO_2 (r = ~~0.18 and~~ 0.08~~, respectively~~). This is somewhat unexpected as the trucks are expected to release ~~both~~ CO_2 (Wang et al., 2016b) but could be due to significantly larger CO_2 sources in the area dominating the observed CO_2 variability at AMS 13 (e.g., components 3 and 6)."

Line 552 – Associating the IVOCs bitumen seemed to be the hypothesis going in. It is not clear how this analysis reinforces or tests that hypothesis. It seems pre-conceived and they are just interpreting the data that way.

Please see our response to major comment #2 above.

Line 695 – What is the evidence for this claim?

The sentence the reviewer is to referring reads "The analysis indicates that the strongest IVOC source (Component 5) has the largest impact on PM_1 (Table 7)."

We rephrased this sentence as follows:
"The analysis indicates that the component with the strongest IVOC ~~source~~ variability (Component 5) also has the ~~largest impact on~~ highest association with PM_1 (r = 0.7; Table 7)."

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Principal component analysis of summertime ground site measurements in the Athabasca oil sands: Sources of IVOCs

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Abstract

In this paper, measurements of air pollutants made at a ground site near Fort McKay in the Athabasca oil sands region as part of a multi-platform campaign in the summer of 2013 are presented. The observations included measurements of selected volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by a gas chromatograph – ion trap mass spectrometer (GC-ITMS). This instrument observed a large, analytically unresolved hydrocarbon peak (with retention index between 1100 and 1700) associated with intermediate volatility organic compounds (IVOCs). However, the activities or processes that contribute to the release of these IVOCs in the oil sands region remain unclear.

Principal component analysis (PCA) with Varimax rotation was applied to elucidate major source types impacting the sampling site in the summer of 2013. The analysis included 28 variables, including concentrations of total odd nitrogen (NO_y), carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), ammonia (NH_3), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), total reduced sulfur compounds (TRS), speciated monoterpenes (including α- and β-pinene and limonene), particle volume calculated from measured size distributions of particles less than 10 μm and 1 μm in diameter (PM_{10-1} and PM_1), particle-surface bound polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (pPAH), and aerosol mass spectrometer composition measurements, including refractory black carbon (rBC) and organic aerosol components. The PCA was complemented by bivariate polar plots showing the joint wind speed and direction dependence of air pollutant concentrations to illustrate the spatial distribution of sources in the area. Using the 95% cumulative percentage of variance criterion, ten components were identified and categorized by source type. These included emissions by wet tailings ponds, vegetation, open pit mining operations, upgrader facilities, and surface dust. Three components correlated with IVOCs, with the largest associated with surface mining and is likely caused by the unearthing and processing of raw bitumen.

1. Introduction

The Athabasca oil sands region of Northern Alberta, Canada, has seen extraordinary expansion of its oil sands production and processing facilities (CAPP, 2016) and associated emissions of air pollutants over the last several decades (Englander et al., 2013; Bari and Kindzierski, 2015). Air emissions from these facilities have been impacting surrounding communities, including the city of Ft. McMurray and the community of Ft. McKay (WBEA, 2013). To assess the impact of these emissions on human health, visibility ~~and~~ , climate, and the ecosystems downwind, it is critical to obtain an understanding of the source types from all activities associated with oil sands operations (ECCC, 2016).

Prior to 2013, there had been only a single industry-independent study of trace gas emissions from the Athabasca oil sands mining operations (Simpson et al., 2010; Howell et al., 2014). The data showed elevated concentrations in n-alkanes (30% of the total quantified hydrocarbon emissions), cycloalkanes (49%), and aromatics (15%) in plumes from an oil sands surface mining facility intercepted from a single aircraft flight. These compounds are associated with oil and gas developments including mining, upgrading, and transportation of bitumen (Siddique et al., 2006). Specifically, these activities involve the use of naphtha, a complex mixture of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons in the range of C_3 to C_{14} containing n-alkanes (e.g., n-heptane, n-octane, and n-nonane) and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX).

In August 2013, a comprehensive air quality study as a part of the Joint Oil Sands Monitoring (JOSM) plan (JOSM, 2012), referred to here as the 2013 JOSM intensive study was conducted. This study was performed in northern Alberta at two ground sites in and near Fort McKay and from a National Research Council of Canada (NRC) Convair 580 research aircraft to characterize oil sands emissions and their downwind physical and chemical transformations (Gordon et al., 2015; Liggio et al., 2016; Li et al., 2017).

One ground site, located at the Wood Buffalo Environmental Association (WBEA) air monitoring station

(AMS) 13 (Fig. 1), was equipped with a comprehensive set of instrumentation to measure concentrations of trace gases and aerosols (Table 1). As part of this effort, a gas chromatograph equipped with an ion trap mass spectrometer (GC-ITMS) was deployed at AMS 13. When air masses passing over regions with industrial activities were observed (as judged from a combination of local wind direction and tracer measurements), the total ion chromatogram showed an analytically unresolved hydrocarbon signal associated with intermediate volatile organic compounds (IVOCs) with saturation concentration (C^*) in the range 10^5 µg m^{-3}< C^* < 10^7 µg m^{-3} (Liggio et al., 2016).

Emission estimates for analytically unresolved hydrocarbons range from 5×10^6 kg $year^{-1}$ to 14×10^6 kg $year^{-1}$ for the two facilities that reported such emissions (Li et al., 2017). Using aircraft measurements during the 2013 study, Liggio et al. (2016) showed that IVOCs contributed to the majority of the observed secondary organic aerosol (SOA) mass production in a similar fashion as anthropogenic VOCs contributed to SOA production during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill (de Gouw et al., 2011) and rivaling the magnitude of SOA formation observed downwind of megacities (Liggio et al., 2016), though ultimately it has remained unclear which activities are associated with IVOC emissions.

In this paper, concurrent measurements of air pollutants at the AMS 13 ground site during the 2013 JOSM intensive study are presented and analyzed using principal component analysis (PCA) to elucidate the origin of the IVOCs in the Athabasca oil sands. The analysis presented here is a receptor analysis focusing on the normalized variability of pollutants impacting the AMS 13 ground site and hence does not constitute a comprehensive emission profile analysis of the oil sands facilities as a whole, for which aircraft-based measurements and/or direct plume or stack measurements are more suitable. PCA was chosen over the more popular positive matrix factorization (PMF) method (Paatero and Tapper, 1994) because it yields a unique solution and is particularly suited as an exploratory tool for identification of components without *a priori* constraints (Jolliffe and Cadima, 2016). The PCA was complemented by bivariate polar plots (Carslaw and Ropkins, 2012; Carslaw and Beevers, 2013) to show the spatial

94 distribution of sources in the region as a function of locally measured wind direction and speed. A
95 second PCA was performed to investigate which components correlate with (and generate) secondary
96 pollutants, i.e., pollutants that are formed by atmospheric processes. Potential sources and processes
97 contributing to each of the components identified by PCA are discussed.

98

99 **2. Experimental**

100 **2.1 Measurement location**

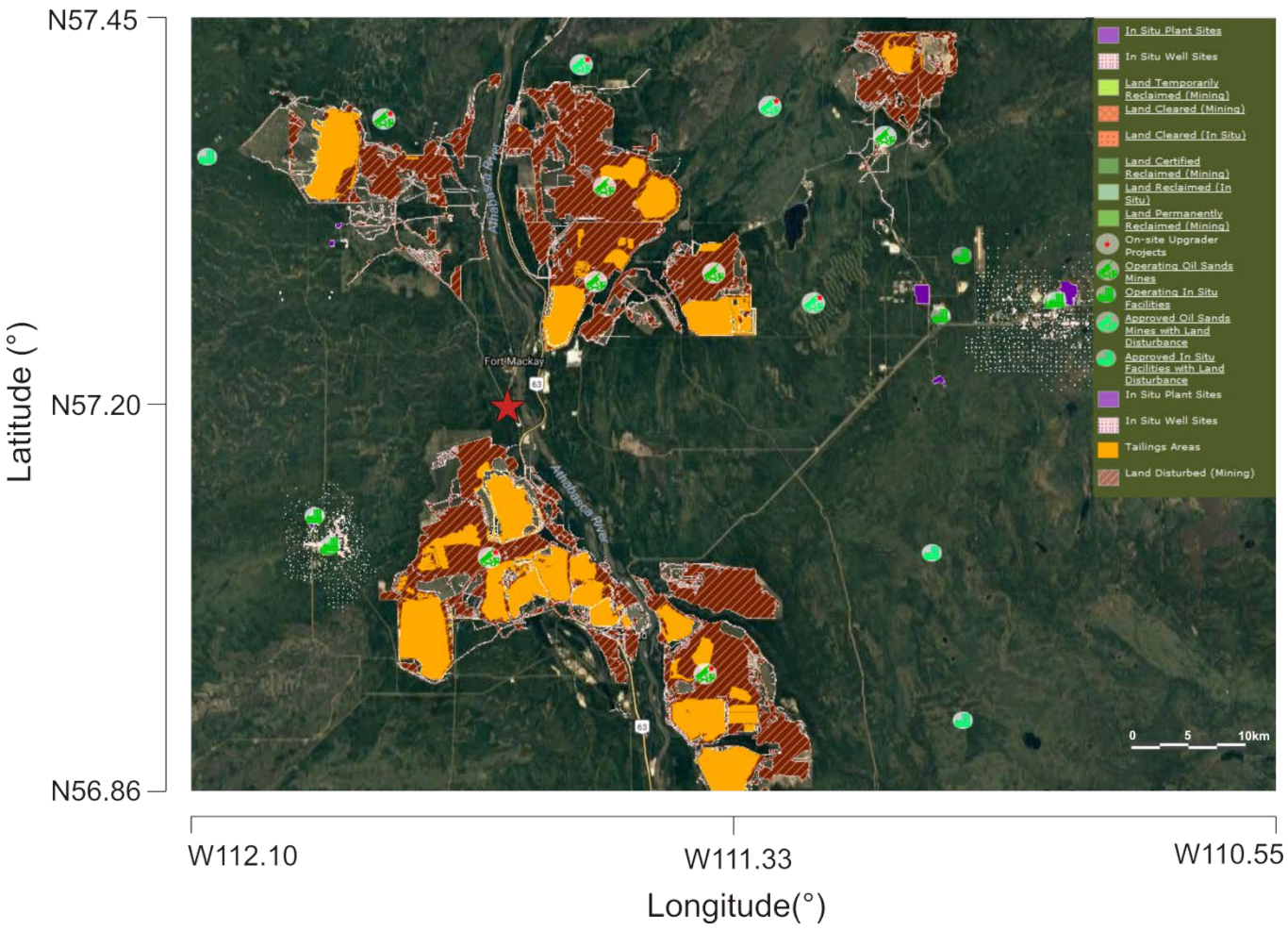
101 Measurements of air pollutants were made at AMS 13 routine air monitoring station (Fig. 1), which is
102 operated by WBEA. The site is located at 111.6423° W longitude and 57.1492° N latitude about 3 km
103 from the southern edge of the community of Fort McKay, 300 m west from a public road, and 1 km west
104 of the Athabasca river. The immediate vicinity of the site consisted of mixed-leaf boreal forest with a
105 variety of tree species, including poplar, aspen, pine and spruce trees (Smreciu et al., 2013). The site was
106 accessible via a gravel road; traffic on this road was restricted during the study period (August -
107 September, 2013).

108 The site is impacted by emissions from nearby oil sands facilities (Table 1 and Fig. 1), including a large
109 surface mining site operated by Syncrude Canada whose northeastern corner is located 3.5 km to the
110 south of AMS 13 (and which is adjacent to the 5 km long Syncrude – Mildred Lake (SML) tailings pond)
111 and from a large upgrader stack facility operated by Suncor Energy Inc. located to the Southeast. There
112 are additional oil sands facilities operated (during the study period) by Canadian Natural Resources
113 Limited, Imperial Oil, and Shell Canada to the North and Northeast.

Table 1. Oil sands facilities located within 30 km of AMS 13. Distances were estimated using coordinates provided in the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI, 2013) and do not account for the size of each facility whose boundaries may be considerably closer to (or further away from) AMS 13. PACPRM = Petroleum and coal products refining and manufacturing; OGPS = Oil and gas pipelines and storage.

Company	Name	Type	Direction	Distance (km)
Syncrude Canada Ltd.	Mildred Lake Plant Site	PACPRM	S	12.2
Athabasca Minerals Inc.	Susan Lake Gravel Pit	Mining and Quarrying	N	15.5
Syncrude Canada Ltd.	Aurora North Mine Site	PACPRM	NE	18.7
Suncor Energy	Suncor Energy Inc. Oil Sands	PACPRM	SE	19.4
Enbridge Pipelines Inc.	MacKay River Terminal	OGPS	WSW	19.7
Suncor Energy	MacKay River, In-Situ, Oil Sands Plant	PACPRM	WSW	19.9
Enbridge Pipelines Inc.	Athabasca Terminal	OGPS	SE	21.2
Williams Energy	Fort McMurray Hydrocarbon Liquids Extraction Facility	Conventional oil and gas extraction	SE	21.6
Canadian Natural Resources Limited	Horizon Oil Sands Processing Plant and Mine	PACPRM	NNW	21.8
Shell Canada Energy	Muskeg River Mine and Jackpine Mine	PACPRM	NNE	23.7

Figure 1. Map of oil sands facilities showing locations of surface mines and tailings ponds, downloaded from the Oil Sands Information Portal (Alberta, 2017). The red star indicates the location of AMS 13.



2.2 Instrumentation

A large number of instruments was deployed for this study; a partial list whose data were utilized in this manuscript is given in Table 2. ~~A d~~Detailed descriptions of these instruments and operational aspects such as calibrations ~~is~~are given in the S.I. Sample observations of analytically unresolved hydrocarbons by GC-ITMS and how these data were used in the analysis are described in section 2.2.1 below.

Table 2. Instruments used to measure ambient gas-phase and aerosol species during the 2013 JOSM intensive study at AMS 13.

Instrument and Model	Species measured	~~Operated by~~Time resolution	Reference
Picarro CRDS G2401	CO, CO_2, CH_4	~~York University and ECCC~~1 min	(Chen et al., 2013; Nara et al., 2012)
Thermo Scientific, Model 42i	NO_y	~~University of Calgary~~10 s	(Tokarek et al., 2014; Odame-Ankrah, 2015)
Blue diode cavity ring-down spectroscopy	NO_2	~~University of Calgary~~1 s	(Paul and Osthoff, 2010; Odame-Ankrah, 2015)
Thermo Scientific Model 49i	O_3	~~University of Calgary~~10 s	(Tokarek et al., 2014; Odame-Ankrah, 2015)
Griffin/FLIR, model 450 GC-ITMS	VOCs	~~University of Calgary~~1 hr	(Tokarek et al., 2017; Liggio et al., 2016)
Thermo Scientific CON101	TS	~~ECCC~~1 min	n/a
Thermo Scientific 43iTLE	SO_2	~~ECCC~~1 min	n/a
AIM-IC	$NH_{3(g)}$, $NH_4^+{}_{(p)}$	~~University of Toronto~~1 hr	(Markovic et al., 2012)
Aerodyne SP-AMS	rBC, $NH_4^+{}_{(p)}$, $SO_4^{2-}{}_{(p)}$, $NO_3^-{}_{(p)}$, $Cl^-{}_{(p)}$, organics	~~University of Toronto and ECCC~~1-5 min (variable)	(Onasch et al., 2012)
TSI APS 3321	PM_{10-1} size distribution	~~University of Calgary~~5-6 min (variable)	(Peters and Leith, 2003)
TSI SMPS (3081 DMA, 3776 CPC)	PM_1 size distribution	~~University of Alberta~~6 min	(Wang and Flagan, 1990)
EcoChem Analytics PAS 2000CE	pPAH	~~ECCC~~1 min	(Wilson et al., 1994; Burtscher et al., 1982)

2.2.1 Analytically unresolved hydrocarbon signature

As previously reported (Liggio et al., 2016), the total ion chromatogram of the GC-ITMS occasionally showed elevated and analytically unresolved hydrocarbons in the volatility range of C_{11} – C_{17} with saturation vapor concentration (C^*) from 10^5 µg m^{-3}< C^* < 10^7 µg m^{-3}. An example is shown in Fig. 2.

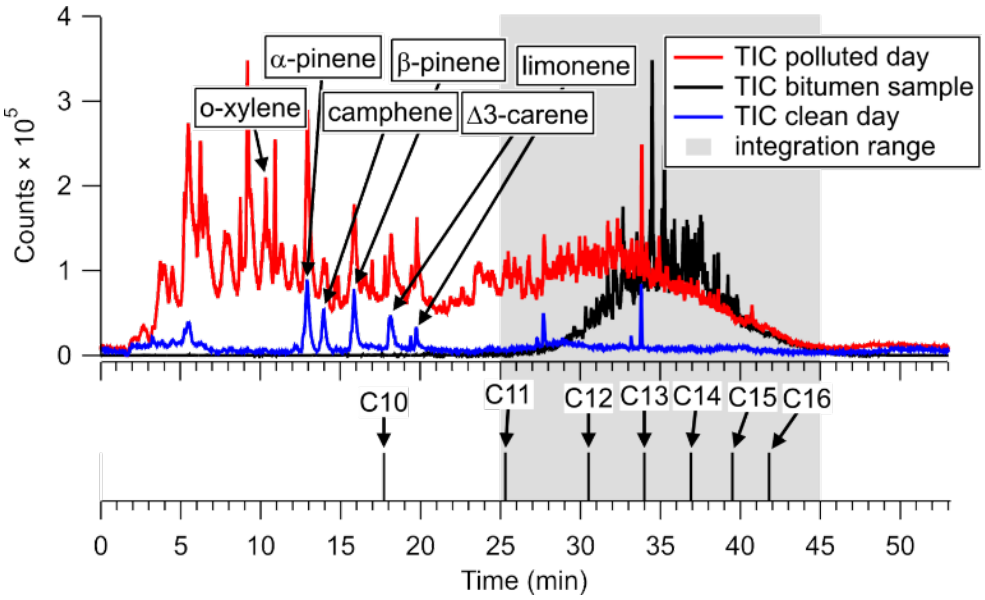


Figure 2. (**Top**) Total ion chromatograms of air samples collected on August 27, 2013 from 18:04 to 18:14 UTC (red) and on August 28, 2013 from 13:43 to 13:53 UTC (blue). The TIC of a head space sample of ground-up bitumen collected post-campaign is superimposed (black). The gray area indicates the range over which IVOC signal was integrated. (**Bottom**) Retention times of n-alkanes, determined after the measurement intensive by sampling a VOC mixture containing a C_{10} – C_{16} n-alkane ladder.

~~This unresolved signal was integrated in all ambient air chromatograms from a retention time of 25 min to 45 min (gray area in Fig. 2). A qualitatively similar unresolved signal was observed in a~~An offline analysis of the headspace above ground-up bitumen gave a similarly unresolved hydrocarbon signal (Fig. 2, black trace). In this particular case, the ambient air chromatogram also shows enhancements of lower

molecular weight hydrocarbons (possibly from naphtha) that were not observed in the bitumen sample.

The major ions contributing to the unresolved signals in Figure 2 are associated with alkanes (i.e., *m/z* 55, 57, 67, 69, etc. – see Fig. S-1). In contrast, counts at masses associated with aromatics (i.e., *m/z* 115, $C_9H_7^+$, and *m/z* 91, $C_7H_7^+$) as reported by Cross et al. (2013) were negligible in both the bitumen head space and polluted day samples. The strong resemblance of the unresolved hydrocarbon feature in ambient air with the bitumen head space sample both in terms of volatility (i.e., elution time) and electron impact mass fragmentation is consistent with bitumen as the source of IVOCs at this site.

In the interpretation of the integrated IVOC signal, it is assumed that it is of primary origin, i.e., emitted directly from point sources in the vicinity of the measurement site. For the PCA analysis, the unresolved signal was integrated from a retention time of 25 min to 45 min (gray area in Fig. 2) in all ambient air chromatograms.

The IVOCs observed in this work likely encompass a portion of the total that is emitted. For example, IVOCs generated by combustion processes, such as aircraft engine exhaust, are comprised of alkanes, aromatics and oxygenated compounds (Cross et al., 2013). The use of a chromatographic column in this work biases the IVOC signal towards hydrocarbon-IVOCs, since oxygenated compounds (i.e., alcohols and acids) will not elute from the analytical column. Furthermore, the recovery of VOCs from the pre-concentration unit, while reproducible and likely complete for n-alkanes which bracket the bulk of IVOC emitted and whose calibration curves were linear, is not known for late-eluting compounds, but is assumed to be sufficiently reproducible to yield a semi-quantitative signal.

2.3 Principal Component Analysis

The PCA was carried out using the "Statistical Analysis System" (SAS™) Studio 3.4 software (SAS, 2015)

using a method similar to that described by Thurston et al. (2011; 1985). The source-related components and their associated profiles are derived from the correlation matrix of the input trace constituents. This approach assumes that the total concentration of each "observable" (i.e., input variable) is made up of the sum of contributions from each of a smaller number of pollution sources and that variables are conserved between the points of emission and observation.

2.3.1 Selection of variables

22 variables whose ambient concentrations are dominated by primary emissions or which are formed very shortly after emission (such as the less oxidized oxygenated organic aerosol (LO-OOA) factor observed by the SP-AMS, see below) were included in the PCA (Table 3). These variables included CO_2, CH_4, NO_y, CO, and SO_2, which are known to be emitted in the oil sands region from stacks, the mine fleet and faces, tailings ponds, and by fugitive emissions (Percy, 2013). The median NO_x (= NO + NO_2) to NO_y ratio was 0.85, consistent with the close proximity of the measurement site to emission sources and limited chemical processing. Because NO_x constituted a large fraction of NO_y, its temporal variation was captured by the latter, and it was not included as a separate variable in the PCA analysis.

For this work, mixing ratios of all non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHCs) that were quantified (i.e., o-xylene, the n-alkanes decane and undecane, the aromatics 1, 2, 3- and 1, 2, 4-TMB, as well as limonene and α- and β-pinene) were included as variables. In addition, the aforementioned unresolved signal associated with IVOCs was included as a variable by integrating total GC-ITMS ion counts (*m/z* 50 –425) over a retention time range of 25-45 min (retention index range of 1100 to 1700).

Gas-phase ammonia was included as a variable because elevated reduced nitrogen concentrations have been observed in the region and were linked to the use of ammonia on an industrial scale, for example as a floating agent and for hydrotreating (Bytnerowicz et al., 2010). Total sulfur and total reduced sulfur

were added as tracers of upgrader stack SO_2 emissions and of "odours", believed to be emitted from oil sands tailings ponds which continue to be of concern in surrounding communities (Small et al., 2015; Percy, 2013; Holowenko et al., 2000).

Refractory black carbon was added as a variable since it is present in ~~Diesel~~diesel truck exhaust and in biomass burning plumes and, hence, a combustion tracer (Wang et al., 2016; Briggs and Long). pPAHs were included because of their association with facility stack emissions and combustion particles in the area (Allen, 2008; Grimmer et al., 1987). Hydrocarbon-like organic aerosol (HOA) was included as a surrogate for fossil fuel combustion by vehicles (Jimenez et al., 2009). The LO-OOA factor was included as it is unique to the Alberta oil sands and appears to form rapidly after emission of precursors (Lee et al., 2018). Supermicron aerosol volume (PM_{10-1}, i.e., the volume of particles between PM_{10} and PM_1) was also included as a tracer of coarse particles from primary sources, which are expected to be dominated by dust emissions.

204 **Table 3.** Variables observed at the AMS 13 ground site during the 2013 JOSM campaign used for PCA.

Variable	Unit	Median[a]	Average[a,b]	Standard deviation[a,b]	LOD[e]	Min.[a]	Max.[a]	Fraction <LOD
Anthropogenic VOCs								
o-xylene	pptv[f]	5	30	69	1	< LOD	635	10%
1,2,3 - TMB	pptv	1.7	4.3	7.9	0.2	< LOD	67	27%
1,2,4 - TMB	pptv	2.1	7.7	14.7	0.2	< LOD	107	8%
decane	pptv	0.5	8.5	18.2	0.1	< LOD	125	44%
undecane	pptv	0.4	3.0	6.3	0.1	< LOD	37	39%
Biogenic VOCs								
α-pinene	pptv	477	542	401	1	19	1916	0%
ß-pinene	pptv	390	467	334	1	18	1594	0%
limonene	pptv	150	179	158	2	< LOD	711	1%
Combustion tracers								
NO_y	ppbv	1.79	4.00	5.44	0.01	0.13	41.6	0%
rBC	μg m^{-3}	0.13	0.20	0.10	0.02	< LOD	0.90	40%
CO	ppbv	117.6	120.0	18.2	5.7[h]	90.9	241.2	0%
CO_2	ppmv	420.2	433.2	39.5	0.4[h]	386.0	577.7	0%
Aerosol species								
pPAH	ng m^{-3}	1	2	2	1[c]	< LOD	14	39%
PM_{10-1}	μm^3 cm^{-3}	11.2	14.4	12.9	0.003	1.0	79.5	0%
HOA	μg m^{-3}	0.31	0.43	0.35	N/A[g]	0.04	2.32	N/A
LO-OOA	μg m^{-3}	1.19	2.00	2.26	N/A[g]	0.11	15.6	N/A
Sulfur species								
Total sulfur (TS)	ppbv	0.22	1.41	4.27	0.13	< LOD	33.3	35%
SO_2	ppbv	< LOD	1.0	4.0	0.2	< LOD	33.5	81%
Total reduced sulfur (TRS)	ppbv	0.26	0.38	1.05	0.2	< LOD	14.8	81%
Other								
IVOCs	Counts × min	1.8×10^7	3.4×10^7	4.2×10^7	N/A[g]	1.4×10^6	2.5×10^8	N/A
CH_4	ppbv	1999.2	2065.5	169.6	1.8[h]	1880	2959	0%
NH_3	μg m^{-3}	0.79	1.10	1.03	0.05	0.06	5.75	39%

[a] Values were determined only from data points included in PCA analysis, not from entire campaign.

[b] Average and standard deviation were calculated before zeros were replaced with 0.5×LOD.

[c] Estimated.

[e] LOD = limit of detection.

[f] parts-per-trillion by volume (10^{-12})

[g] N/A = data not available

[h] calculated using 3 × standard deviation at ambient background levels

205

To assess which components have the greatest impact on secondary product formation, a second PCA was performed which included variables mainly formed through atmospheric chemical processes and whose concentrations more strongly depend on air mass chemical age than those variables selected initially. In this PCA, odd oxygen ($O_x = O_3 + NO_2$), submicron aerosol $SO_4^{2-}{}_{(p)}$, $NO_3^-{}_{(p)}$, $NH_4^+{}_{(p)}$, a second, more-oxidized OOA factor (MO-OOA), and PM_1 volume were included, increasing the total number of variables to 28 (Table 4).

Table 4. Variables added in the second PCA. Particle-phase concentrations, i.e., $SO_4^{2-}{}_{(p)}$, $NO_3^-{}_{(p)}$, $NH_4^+{}_{(p)}$ and MO-OOA were made by aerosol mass spectrometry and account for PM_1 only.

Variable	Unit	Median	Average	Standard deviation	LOD	Min.	Max.
O_x	ppbv	7.35	11.1	10.6	1	<LOD	41.1
$SO_4^{2-}{}_{(p)}$	μg m^{-3}	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.1	<LOD	6.6
$NO_3^-{}_{(p)}$	μg m^{-3}	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.72
$NH_4^+{}_{(p)}$	μg m^{-3}	0.13	0.28	0.37	0.05	<LOD	2.21
MO-OOA	μg m^{-3}	1.65	1.83	0.960	N/A	1.41×10^{-6}	4.65
PM_1 volume	μm^3 cm^{-3}	2.48	3.77	3.72	N/A	0.35	20.9

2.3.2 Treatment of input data

Data used in the PCA analysis were averaged to match the time resolution of the GC-ITMS VOC and IVOC measurements, i.e. over 10 minute long periods (spaced ~ 1 hr apart) set by the start and stop times of the GC-ITMS pre-concentration period. When concentrations were below their respective limit of detection (LOD; values are given in Table 3), half the reported LOD was used to minimize bias (Harrison et al., 1996; Buhamra et al., 1998). Prior to PCA, input variables were standardized to eliminate unit differences by subtracting the mean concentration $\overline{C_i}$ of pollutant *i* from the concentration of sample *k* ($C_{i,k}$) and dividing by the standard deviation (s_i) of all samples included in the PCA analysis.

$$Z_{i,k} = \frac{C_{i,k} - \overline{C_i}}{s_i} \quad (1)$$

Here, $Z_{i,k}$ is the standardized pollutant concentration. In total, 218 data points from all identified species over the period of the campaign were used for the main PCA analysis.

2.3.3 PCA solutions

In this work, the Varimax method (Kaiser, 1958) was used to rotate the loading matrix. This method is an orthogonal rotation (i.e., components are not expected to correlate) which minimizes the impact of high loadings, making the results easier to interpret (Kaiser, 1958). Several criteria (Table S-10) were considered for component selection: the latent root criterion, i.e., on the basis that rotated eigenvalues must be greater than unity, the (cumulative) percentage of variance criterion, where the extracted components accounts for >95% of the variance, and the Scree test (Fig. S-~~1~~2) (Thurston and Spengler, 1985; Guo et al., 2004; Hair et al., 1998; Cattell, 1966). For the optimal solution presented in the main manuscript, the 95% variance criterion was chosen, providing a 10-component solution for the PCA with

only primary variables and an 11-component solution for the PCA with both primary and secondary variables. Components 1 through 4 were consistent regardless of the number of components retained. Solutions with fewer and more components are presented in the supplemental material section.

Time series of each of the components were calculated by multiplying the original standardized matrix by the rotated loading matrix and were used to generate bivariate polar plots (section 2.4).

2.4 Bivariate polar plots

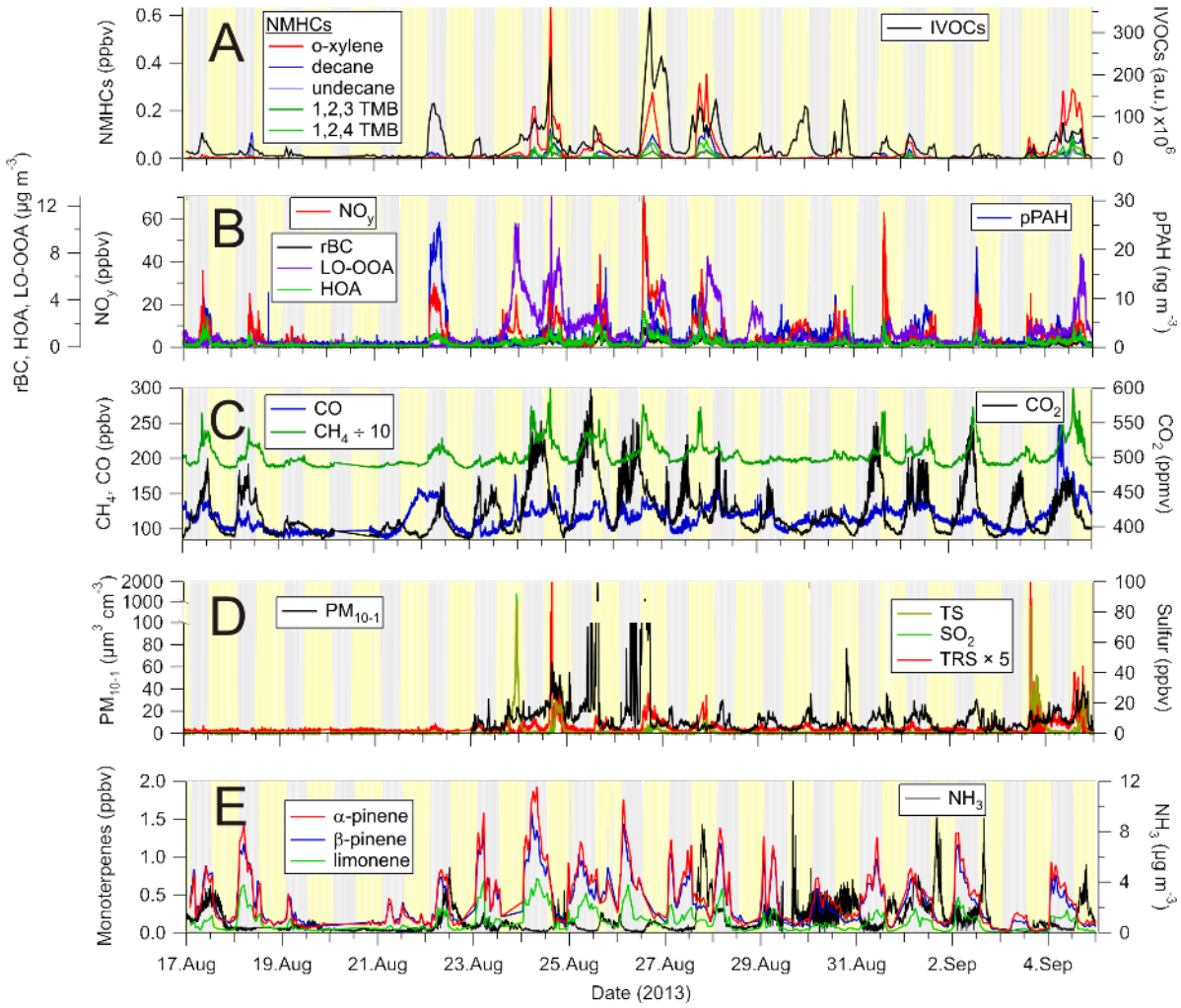
The PCA was complemented by bivariate polar plots showing the wind speed and direction dependence of air pollutant concentrations. The use of these representations implies a linear relationship between local wind conditions and air mass origin, which may not be always the case (for example, during or after stagnation periods). In addition, local topography, such as the Athabasca river valley, complicates regional air flow patterns and limit the interpretability of polar plots in general and in particular to the E of AMS 13, where the river valley is located. The plots were generated with the Openair software package (Carslaw and Ropkins, 2012; Carslaw and Beevers, 2013) using the R programming language and the open-source software "RStudio: Integrated development environment for R" (RStudio Boston, 2017). The default setting (100) was used as the smoothing function.

253 **3. Results**

254 **3.1. Overview of the data set**

255 Time series of the 22 pollution tracers chosen for PCA analysis are presented in Fig. 2, grouped
256 approximately by source type. Statistics of the data (i.e., median, average, maxima, minima, etc.) are
257 summarized in Table 3.

258



259

260 **Figure 3**. Time series of selected pollution tracers observed at the AMS 13 ground site in the Athabasca
261 oil sands during the 2013 JOSM measurement intensive. The gray and yellow backgrounds represent
262 night and day, respectively. (**A**) Selected non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHCs) and IVOCs. (**B**)
263 Combustion product tracers: refractory black carbon (rBC), total odd nitrogen (NO_y) and particle surface
264 bound polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (pPAH), and organic aerosol components: hydrocarbon-like
265 organic aerosol (HOA) and less oxidized oxygenated organic aerosol (LO-OOA). (**C**) Methane (CH_4),
266 carbon dioxide (CO_2) and monoxide (CO). (**D**) Total sulfur (TS), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and total reduced
267 sulfur (TRS) and PM_{10} particle volume. (**E**) Biogenic VOCs (α-pinene, ß-pinene and limonene) and
268 ammonia (NH_3).

Time series of VOCs of primarily anthropogenic origin (i.e., o-xylene, 1, 2, 3- and 1, 2, 4-TMB, etc.) as well as the IVOC signature are shown in Fig. 3A. The abundances of these species, as well as the other compounds, were highly variable and varied as a function of time of day (i.e., boundary layer mixing height) and air mass origin, with higher VOC concentrations generally observed during daytime. The VOC concentrations varied between nearly pristine, remote conditions, with concentrations below detectable limits, to mixing ratios of aromatic species exceeding 100 pptv. The concentration range of o-xylene is within the extremes reported by WBEA in their 2013 annual report (WBEA, 2013), exemplifying that the data set is representative of typical pollutant levels in this region.

While there is some obvious covariance between variables (i.e., when the mixing ratios of one particular VOC increases, so do others), the ratios of hydrocarbons varied considerably. For example, on August 18, 10:50 UTC, the n-decane to o-xylene ratio was ~22:1, whereas on August 24, 07:40 UTC it was ~1:5.7. The IVOC magnitude also varied greatly and often increased and decreased in tandem with the other VOCs (e.g., on Aug 24, 16:30 UTC) but also increased independently from the other VOC abundances (e.g., on Aug 30, 01:20 UTC, and on the night of Aug 22). This behaviour suggests the presence of multiple sources with distinct signatures that are being sampled to a varying extent at different times. This, coupled with the intermittency of the highly elevated signals, presents an analysis problem frequently encountered in environmental analysis that is usually investigated through a factor or principal component analysis (Thurston et al., 2011; Guo et al., 2004).

Presented in Fig. 3B are the time series of NO_y, rBC and pPAH abundances, all of which are combustion byproducts. For example, rBC is emitted from combustion of fossil fuels, biofuels, open biomass burning, and burning of urban waste (Bond et al., 2004). Similar to the VOCs, the abundances of these species varied greatly, from very low, continental background levels (i.e., <100 pptv of NO_y, < LOD for rBC and pPAHs) to polluted concentrations (i.e., > 60 ppbv of NO_y, > 1 μg m^{-3} rBC, > 10 ng m^{-3} pPAHs) characteristic of polluted urban and industrial areas. When high concentrations of NO_y were observed,

its main component was NO_x (data not shown), which is a combustion byproduct usually associated with automobile exhaust. In the Alberta oil sands, emissions from off-road mining trucks as well as the upgrading processes are the main contributors to the NO_y burden (Percy, 2013; Watson et al., 2013).

Shown in Fig. 3C are the mixing ratios of the greenhouse gases CH_4 and CO_2 along with CO. Abundances of CO_2 were clearly attenuated by photosynthesis and respiration of the vegetation near the measurement site, as judged from the strong diurnal cycle in its concentration (not shown). Maxima typically occurred shortly after sunrise, coincident with the expected break-up of the nocturnal boundary layer. In addition to biogenic emissions from vegetation and soil, CO_2 originates from a variety of point and mobile sources in this region, including off-road mining trucks (Watson et al., 2013) and the extraction, upgrading, and refining of bitumen and on-road vehicle sources in the area (Nimana et al., 2015a, b). Concentrations of CO_2 spiked whenever these emissions were transported to the measurement site.

Concentrations of CH_4 also exhibit a diurnal cycle, with higher concentrations generally observed at night and peaking in the early morning hours. While CH_4 and CO_2 mixing ratios frequently correlated in plumes, their ratios were variable overall, suggesting they often originated from distinct sources. Potential methane point sources in the region include microbial production in tailings ponds (Siddique et al., 2012) and fugitive emissions associated with the mining and processing of bitumen (Johnson et al., 2016). Indeed, a recent analysis shows tailings ponds and open pit mining sources to be the largest sources of CH_4 in the region (Baray et al., 2018).

Similar to the anthropogenic VOCs, the abundances of CH_4 and CO_2 were highly variable and ranged from minima of 1.88 and 384 ppmv to maxima of 2.96 and 578 ppmv, corresponding to maximum enhancements of 1.63 and 1.47 relative to tropospheric global monthly means of 1.806±0.001 and 394.3±0.1 ppmv for July, 2013 (Dlugokencky, 2017b, a), respectively.

316 Mixing ratios of CO also varied with time but generally were not elevated greatly (median 118 ppbv)
317 above background levels (minimum 91 ppbv), except for occasional spikes in concentration (Fig. 3C).
318 Carbon monoxide is a tracer of biomass burning and fossil fuel combustion, in particular in automobiles
319 with poorly performing or absent catalytic converters, but is also a byproduct of the oxidation of VOCs,
320 in particular of methane and isoprene which are oxidized over a wide area upwind of AMS 13 (Miller et
321 al., 2008).

322 Time series of sulfur species and PM_{10-1} volume are shown in Fig. 3D. The TS and SO_2 data are dominated
323 by intermittent plumes containing SO_2 mixing ratios exceeding 5 ppbv. The highest mixing ratio
324 observed was 92.5 ppbv (in between the preconcentration periods of the GC-ITMS). Mixing ratios of SO_2
325 exhibited the most variability of all pollutants, as judged from the standard deviation of each of the
326 measurements (Table 3). TRS levels were generally small (< 1 ppbv) and variable, except for plumes; TRS
327 abundances in plumes, however, are more uncertain since they were calculated by subtraction of two
328 large numbers. When TS and SO_2 abundances were low (< 1 ppbv), TRS abundances were variable and
329 occasionally exhibited spikes that did not show any obvious correlation with other variables, suggesting
330 the presence of one or more distinct TRS sources. PM_{10} volume concentrations varied a lot as well and,
331 just like TRS, did not show an obvious correlation with other variables. Fugitive dust emissions likely
332 contributed to much of the PM_{10} volume in the Athabasca oil sands region (Wang et al., 2015).

333 Time series of monoterpene mixing ratios are shown in Fig. 3E. α-Pinene was generally the most
334 abundant monoterpene, followed by β-pinene. Their ratio, averaged over the entire campaign was
335 1:0.85, though occasionally the α- to β-pinene ratio was below 1:2 (e.g., on Aug 28, 14:50 UTC and Sept
336 5, 12:40 UTC). Terpene mixing ratios were generally higher at night than during the day, with maxima of
337 1.9 and 1.6 ppbv, respectively, a diurnal pattern consistent with what has been observed at other forest
338 locations (Fuentes et al., 1996). Monoterpenes are emitted by plants via both photosynthetic and non-
339 photosynthetic pathways (Fares et al., 2013; Guenther et al., 2012); at night, their emissions accumulate

in a shallow nocturnal boundary layer, whereas during daytime, they are entrained aloft (above the canopy) and oxidized by the hydroxyl radical (OH) and O_3, which are more abundant during the day than at night (Fuentes et al., 1996). α- and β-pinene mixing ratios were lowest mid-day (median values at noon of 140 and 133 pptv, respectively). The largest daytime concentrations were observed on Aug 25, a cloudy day (as judged from spectral radiometer measurements of the NO_2 photolysis frequency): on this particular day, mixing ratios at noon were 687 and 850 pptv, respectively.

Also shown in Fig. 3E is the time series of ammonia. These data were dominated by spikes which were observed sporadically and did not correlate with other variables, suggesting the presence of nearby ammonia point sources. Ammonia was not as variable as some of the other pollutants (e.g., the anthropogenic VOCs, sulfur species) as judged from its standard deviation (Table 3), which suggests a geographically more disperse source or sources similar to CO or CH_4, which have a "background". This is consistent with a recent study by Whaley et al. (2017) that estimated over half (~57%) of the near-surface NH_3 during the study period originated from NH_3 bi-directional exchange (i.e. re-emission of NH_3 from plants and soils), with the remainder being from a mix of anthropogenic sources (~20%) and forest fires (~23%).

3.2. Principal component analysis

3.2.1. PCA analysis with primary variables

The loadings of the optimum solution are presented in Table 5. The 10-component solution accounts for a cumulative variance of 95.5%. The communalities for the analysis, i.e., the fraction of total pollutant observations accounted for by the PCA are all greater than 85%, with the lowest communality obtained for the IVOCs (0.86).

In the following, an overview of the observed components is presented. Associations with r>0.7, r>0.3,

and r>0.1 are referred to as "strong", "~~moderate~~weak", and "~~weak~~poor", respectively. Hypothesized identifications are given in section 4 and are summarized in Table 6 and Fig. 4.

The component accounting for most of the variance of the data, component 1, is strongly associated with the anthropogenic VOCs (r > 0.87), ~~moderate~~weakly associated with CH_4 (r = 0.59), TRS (r = 0.59), HOA (r = 0.40), LO-OOA (r = 0.45), CO (r = 0.41), and the IVOCs (r = 0.31), and ~~weakly~~ poorly associated with NO_y (r = 0.27) and rBC (r = 0.30). Component 2 is strongly associated with the combustion tracers NO_y (r = 0.82), rBC (r = 0.77), HOA (r = 0.74), and pPAH (r = 0.94), ~~moderate~~weakly associated with CH_4 (r = 0.39) and IVOCs (r = 0.39), and ~~weak~~poorly associated with ammonia (r = 0.20), CO (r = 0.18) and undecane and decane (r = 0.27 and 0.22, respectively). Component 3 is strongly associated (r > 0.9) with the biogenic VOCs and ~~moderate~~weakly associated with CO_2 (r = 0.48) and shows ~~weak~~poor negative correlations with NO_y (r = -0.26), ammonia (r = -0.24), and SO_2 (r = -0.15). Component 4 is strongly associated with SO_2 and TS (r = 0.97 and 0.93, respectively) and ~~weak~~poorly with NO_y (r = 0.21) and LO-OOA (r = 0.28).

Components 1 through 4 emerged regardless of the number of components used to represent the data, whereas the structure of components 5 through 10 only fully emerged in the 10-component solution (see S.I.). Hence, components 6 through 10 are somewhat tentative as many (i.e., 7 – 9) are single variable components and have eigenvalues close to or below unity, i.e., account for less variance than any single variable. As a result, the interpretations of these components are subject to more uncertainty and are more speculative but are presented in the S.I. for the sake of completeness and transparency. For the purpose of this manuscript, this is inconsequential as components 6 – 10 are not associated with IVOCs.

Table 5. Loadings for the 10-factor, optimal solution (primary variables only). Coefficients with Pearson correlation coefficients r>0.3 are ~~interpreted as being moderately or strongly associated with a component and are~~ shown in bold font.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Commu-nalities
Anthropogenic VOCs											
o-xylene	**0.88**	0.08	0.02	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.07	-0.04	0.16	**0.32**	0.95
1,2,3 - TMB	**0.93**	0.16	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.04	-0.02	0.18	-0.01	0.95
1,2,4 - TMB	**0.94**	0.14	0.01	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.07	-0.03	0.18	0.13	0.98
decane	**0.92**	0.22	-0.02	0.15	0.23	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.97
undecane	**0.87**	0.27	-0.08	0.23	0.20	-0.06	0.12	0.07	-0.04	-0.10	0.96
Biogenic VOCs											
α-pinene	-0.03	-0.08	**0.98**	-0.11	0.02	0.04	0.01	-0.08	0.02	0.01	0.98
ß-pinene	-0.02	-0.08	**0.98**	-0.12	0.02	0.03	0.02	-0.07	0.00	0.01	0.98
limonene	0.07	-0.03	**0.92**	-0.08	0.12	0.24	0.05	-0.11	0.03	-0.05	0.95
Combustion tracers											
NO_y	0.27	**0.82**	-0.26	0.21	0.22	-0.04	0.02	0.10	-0.08	0.01	0.92
rBC	**0.30**	**0.77**	0.03	0.05	**0.44**	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.12	-0.10	0.94
CO	**0.41**	0.18	0.04	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.06	**0.87**	-0.01	0.99
CO_2	0.09	0.08	**0.48**	-0.12	-0.03	**0.77**	0.25	-0.14	0.05	-0.08	0.95
Aerosol species											
pPAH	0.06	**0.94**	-0.07	-0.13	-0.11	0.07	0.01	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.95
PM_{10-1}	0.18	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.17	**0.93**	-0.03	0.07	0.08	0.98
HOA	**0.40**	**0.74**	0.02	0.12	0.25	0.15	0.23	-0.06	0.16	0.09	0.90
LO-OOA	**0.45**	0.11	0.12	0.28	**0.72**	0.05	0.25	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.91
Sulfur											
TS	0.25	0.04	-0.16	**0.93**	0.08	-0.05	0.07	-0.02	0.01	0.12	1.00
SO_2	0.12	0.03	-0.15	**0.97**	0.02	-0.04	0.03	-0.03	0.01	-0.05	0.99
TRS	**0.59**	0.04	-0.08	0.11	0.26	-0.04	0.16	0.04	-0.04	**0.71**	0.96
Other											
IVOCs	**0.31**	**0.39**	0.12	-0.08	**0.74**	-0.02	-0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.20	0.86
NH_3	0.01	0.20	-0.24	-0.05	-0.02	-0.08	-0.03	**0.94**	0.04	0.02	0.99
CH_4	**0.59**	**0.39**	0.10	-0.05	0.12	**0.59**	0.11	0.00	0.17	0.14	0.93
Eigenvalues	5.72	3.32	3.23	2.16	1.64	1.13	1.13	0.99	0.96	0.74	
% of variance	25.99	15.08	14.69	9.80	7.46	5.14	5.13	4.51	4.36	3.35	
Cumulative variance	25.99	41.07	55.76	65.56	73.02	78.16	83.30	87.81	92.17	95.52	

389 **Table 6**. Hypothesized identifications of principal components.

Component	Key observations	Possible source(s)	Relevant references
1	Enhancements of aromatics, n-alkanes, TRS, NO_y, rBC, HOA, LO-OOA, CO and CH_4	Wet tailings ponds and associated facilities	(Simpson et al., 2010; Small et al., 2015; Percy, 2013; Holowenko et al., 2000; Howell et al., 2014)
2	Enhancements of NO_y, rBC, pPAH and HOA due to engine exhaust	Mine fleet and operations	(Wang et al., 2016; Grimmer et al., 1987; Allen, 2008; Briggs and Long, 2016)
3	Enhancements of monoterpenes and CO_2, ~~weak~~poor anticorrelation with NO_y and absence of anthropogenic VOCs	Biogenic emission and respiration	(Guenther et al., 2012; Helmig et al., 1999)
4	Enhancements of SO_2 and TS, ~~weak~~poor correlation with NO_y and LO-OOA	Upgrader facilities	(Simpson et al., 2010; Kindzierski and Ranganathan, 2006)
5	Enhancements of IVOCs, rBC, LO-OOA, NO_y, and TRS	Surface exposed bitumen and hot-water based bitumen extraction	this work
6	Enhancements of CO_2 and CH_4, absence of combustion tracers	Mine face and soil	(Johnson et al., 2016; Rooney et al., 2012)
7	Enhancement of PM_{10-1}	Wind-blown dust	(Wang et al., 2015)
8	Enhancement of ammonia	Fugitive emissions from storage tanks and natural soil/plant emissions	(Bytnerowicz et al., 2010; Whaley et al., 2017)
9	Enhancement of CO	Incomplete ~~VOC~~ hydrocarbon oxidation	(Marey et al., 2015)
10	Enhancements of TRS and o-xylene, ~~weak~~poor association with CH_4	Composite tailings	(Small et al., 2015; Warren et al., 2016)

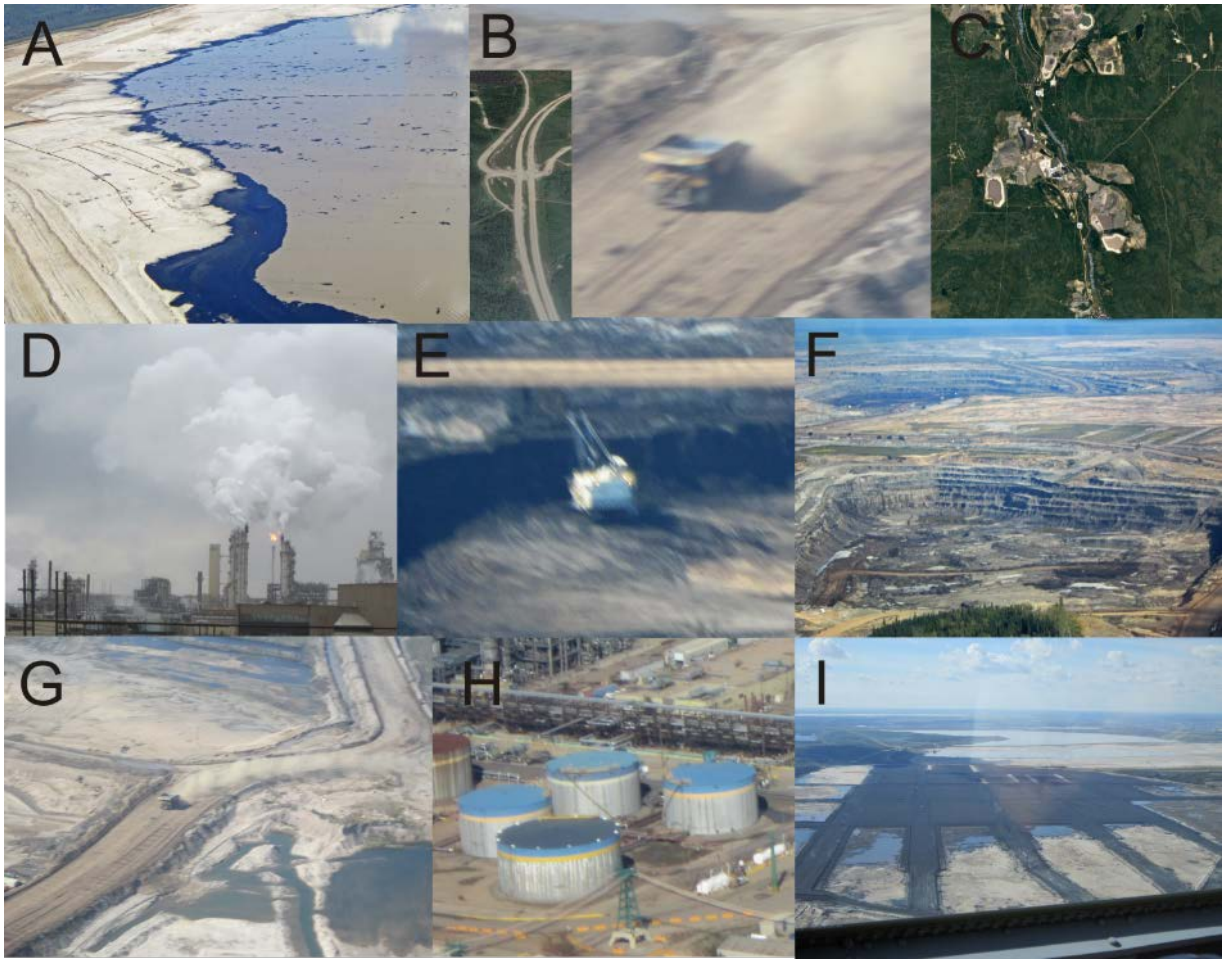


Figure 4. Images of likely sources associated with each of the principal components. From top left to bottom: **(A)** Wet tailings ponds (component 1). **(B)** Mine truck fleet and highway traffic emissions (component 2). **(C)** Biogenic emissions from vegetation (component 3). **(D)** Upgrader facilities (component 4). **(E)** Exposed bitumen on mined surfaces (component 5). **(F)** Fugitive greenhouse gas emissions from mine faces (component 6). **(G)** Wind-blown dust from exposed sand (component 7). **(H)** Fugitive emissions of ammonia from storage tanks (Component 8). **(I)** Composite (dry) tailings (component 10). No image is shown for production CO from oxidation of VOCs (component 9).

3.2.2. Extended PCA analysis with added secondary variables

The loadings of the optimum solution that includes primary and secondary variables are shown in Table 7. In this 11-component solution, the 10 components originally identified were preserved, though their relative order was changed, with the upgrader component moving from the 4th to 2nd position. There was one new component (#6), which encompassed only secondary species, including MO-OOA (r = 0.92), O_x (r = 0.33), $NO_3^-{}_{(p)}$ (r = 0.36), PM_1 (r = 0.31) and LO-OOA (r = 0.31).

$NH_4^+{}_{(p)}$, $SO_4^{2-}{}_{(p)}$, and $NO_3^-{}_{(p)}$ are associated with the stack emissions component (#2, with r = 0.84, 0.84 and 0.44, respectively), which also ~~moderate~~weakly correlated with PM_1 (r = 0.44) and O_x (r = 0.36). The association of secondary variables with the primary components suggests rapid formation of these secondary products on a time scale that is similar to the transit time of the pollutants to the measurement site. PM_1 ~~and O_x~~ correlated strongly with the major IVOC component (component 5, r = 0.80), which also ~~moderate~~weakly associated with LO-OOA (r=0.66) and $NO_3^-{}_{(p)}$ (r = 0.59), as well as $NH_4^+{}_{(p)}$ and $SO_4^{2-}{}_{(p)}$ (r = 0.32 and 0.33, respectively).

414 **Table 7.** Loadings for the 11-component solution with the inclusion of variables associated with

415 secondary processes.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Commu-nalities
Anthropogenic VOCs												
o-xylene	**0.89**	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.00	0.10	0.07	-0.04	0.17	0.24	0.94
1,2,3 - TMB	**0.91**	0.13	0.10	0.16	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.03	-0.03	0.16	-0.08	0.95
1,2,4 - TMB	**0.93**	0.19	0.02	0.13	0.13	0.05	0.06	0.07	-0.03	0.17	0.06	0.99
decane	**0.89**	0.25	0.00	0.22	0.26	0.05	-0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.98
undecane	**0.81**	**0.35**	-0.08	0.27	0.21	0.15	-0.07	0.08	0.04	-0.12	-0.10	0.96
Biogenic VOCs												
α-pinene	0.00	-0.08	**0.98**	-0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.07	0.02	0.01	0.98
ß-pinene	0.01	-0.08	**0.98**	-0.08	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.03	-0.06	0.01	0.02	0.98
limonene	0.11	-0.02	**0.92**	-0.02	0.14	0.09	0.21	0.02	-0.10	0.02	-0.03	0.95
Combustion tracers												
NO_y	0.23	0.20	-0.27	**0.82**	0.21	-0.06	-0.07	0.03	0.10	-0.10	0.01	0.92
rBC	0.22	0.15	0.05	**0.80**	**0.43**	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.95
CO	**0.40**	0.09	0.08	0.20	0.09	0.22	0.08	0.06	0.03	**0.83**	-0.02	0.97
CO_2	0.12	-0.07	**0.50**	0.08	-0.03	0.09	**0.75**	0.28	-0.12	0.03	-0.08	0.95
Aerosol species												
pPAH	0.06	-0.10	-0.06	**0.93**	-0.07	-0.06	0.07	0.03	0.15	0.13	-0.05	0.94
PM_{10-1}	0.19	0.16	0.08	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.18	**0.91**	-0.03	0.05	0.07	0.99
PM_1	0.24	**0.44**	0.00	0.17	**0.70**	**0.31**	-0.06	0.11	-0.04	0.07	-0.14	0.90
$NH_4^+{}_{(p)}$	0.28	**0.84**	0.02	0.12	**0.32**	0.22	0.06	0.07	-0.04	0.14	-0.04	0.97
$SO_4^{2-}{}_{(p)}$	0.29	**0.84**	0.03	0.12	**0.33**	0.19	0.06	0.06	-0.05	0.12	-0.05	0.97
$NO_3^-{}_{(p)}$	**0.30**	**0.44**	0.09	0.23	**0.59**	**0.36**	0.08	0.15	-0.13	0.02	0.24	0.92
HOA	**0.37**	0.18	0.02	**0.77**	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.18	-0.08	0.13	0.14	0.93
LO-OOA	**0.37**	**0.40**	0.12	0.16	**0.66**	**0.31**	0.03	0.12	-0.06	0.00	0.27	0.97
MO-OOA	0.10	0.15	0.09	0.00	0.10	**0.92**	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.16	-0.03	0.95
Sulfur												
TS	0.27	**0.90**	-0.20	0.03	0.04	-0.04	-0.09	0.07	0.00	-0.04	0.18	0.98
SO_2	0.09	**0.96**	-0.19	0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.08	0.03	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.98
TRS	**0.65**	0.14	-0.10	0.05	0.23	-0.08	-0.07	0.17	0.06	-0.04	**0.63**	0.95
Other												
IVOCs	**0.34**	-0.01	0.12	**0.33**	**0.80**	-0.23	-0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.94
NH_3	-0.03	-0.08	-0.22	0.21	-0.04	0.09	-0.07	-0.03	**0.93**	0.02	0.02	0.99
O_x	0.07	**0.36**	**-0.62**	0.01	0.27	**0.33**	**-0.41**	-0.07	-0.03	-0.14	0.12	0.91
CH_4	**0.60**	0.00	0.14	**0.42**	0.10	0.08	**0.57**	0.08	-0.04	0.13	0.16	0.94
Eigenvalues	5.85	4.30	3.71	3.51	2.78	1.58	1.24	1.09	1.01	0.94	0.75	
% of variance	20.90	15.34	13.25	12.52	9.92	5.65	4.43	3.88	3.59	3.37	2.66	
Cumulative variance	20.90	36.24	49.49	62.02	71.94	77.59	82.03	85.90	89.50	92.87	95.53	

3.3 Spatial distribution of IVOC sources

Bivariate polar plots were generated for all components and their dominant, associated variables and are shown in the supplemental material section (Figs. S2-S11). Winds were predominantly from the SW but were also observed often from the S and N. Fig. 5A shows the plot for IVOCs. The highest concentrations were observed when the local wind direction was from the NE, where several facilities including the Aurora North, Musket River and Jackpine mines and large swaths of disturbed and cleared land are located in close proximity to each other (Table 1 and Fig. 1). The second highest IVOC signal intensity was observed when local wind direction was from the SSE.

The bivariate polar plots of the 3 components associated with IVOCs are shown in Fig. 5B-D. These components are associated with winds from the NE, E, SE and S at low to moderate speeds (1-3 m s^{-1}). Component 5 (Fig. 5B) was the most strongly correlated with IVOCs and shows the most spatial overlap with the distribution of the IVOC source; however, the intensities differ owing to the association of component 5 with other variables such rBC and LO-OOA.

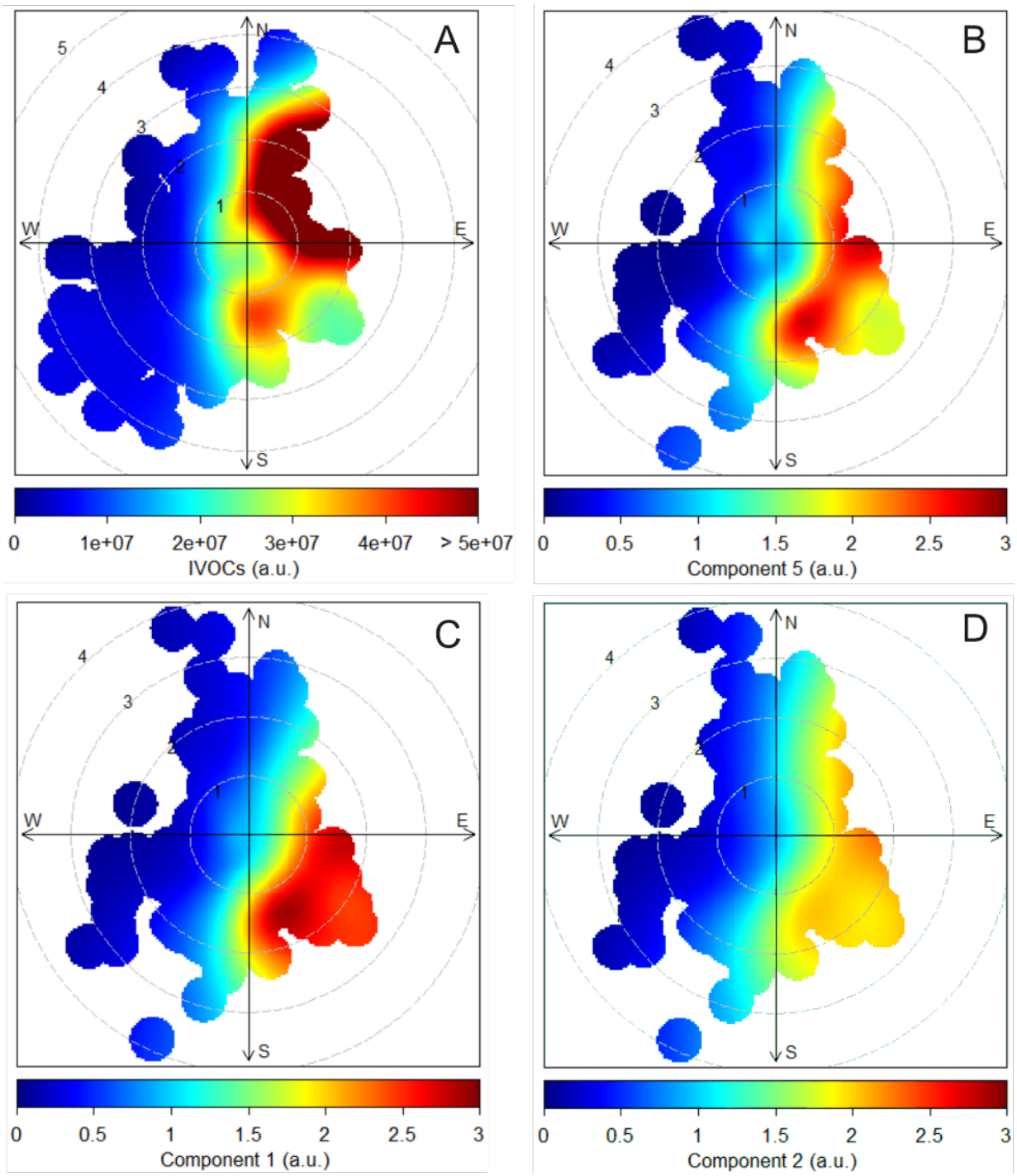


Figure 5. Bivariate polar plots related to IVOCs: **(A)** IVOCs from the complete data set. **(B)** Component 5 extracted from the main PCA (Table 5). **(C)** Component 1 extracted from the main PCA. **(D)** Component 2 extracted from the main PCA analysis. Wind direction is binned into 10° intervals and wind direction into 30° intervals. The polar axis indicates wind speed (m s^{-1}). a.u. = arbitrary units.

4. Discussion

The main objective of this work is to elucidate the origin of the IVOC signature observed at the AMS 13 ground site downwind from the AB oil sands mining operations (Fig. 2) through a principal component analysis. The optimum PCA solution identified 10 components, of which three were associated with the IVOC signature: 1, 2, and 5 (Table 5). The assignments of these components to source types in the oil sands are given in Table 6 and are discussed below.

Emission inventories show that the facilities that process the mined bitumen are by far the largest anthropogenic point sources in the oil sands region (NPRI, 2013), consistent with recent aircraft measurements (Baray et al., 2018; Howell et al., 2014; Li et al., 2017; Simpson et al., 2010) which have shown substantial emissions of NO_y, SO_2, CO, VOCs, CO_2, and CH_4, from these facilities and associated mining activities. No single component correlates with all of these variables, suggesting that the PCA is able to distinguish between source types within the facilities such as tailings ponds (component 1), stack emissions (component 4), and mining (component 2).

Close-up overflights (Howell et al., 2014; Li et al., 2017; Baray et al., 2018) were able to spatially resolve various oil sands facility emission sources (i.e., tailings ponds from upgraders, fluid coking reactors, hydrocrackers and –treaters); the PCA presented in this manuscript is not expected to do this in all cases because some emissions would have frequently merged into a single plume by the time of observation at AMS 13; unless their emissions vary considerably in time, these sources could be interpreted as originating from a single source in the PCA.

The discussion below focuses on components that are associated with IVOCs (section 4.1), followed by those that are not (section 4.2). The PCA analysis that included 6 secondary products is discussed in section 4.3. Components which are not associated with IVOCs and have only tentatively been identified (i.e., components 6 – 10) are discussed in the S.I.

4.1 Sources associated with IVOCs

4.1.1. Component 1: Tailings ponds (wet tailings)

Component 1 is strongly associated with anthropogenic VOCs ($r > 0.87$) and ~~moderate~~weakly with TRS ($r = 0.59$), and CH_4 ($r = 0.59$). These pollutants originate from tailings ponds (Small et al., 2015), though it is unclear from this analysis how large a source tailings ponds are compared to fugitive emissions of these pollutants from the nearby processing (e.g., bitumen separation and mining) facilities.

Tailings ponds cover large areas of land and are used to slowly (on a time scale of years to decades) separate solid components, or tailings, from water used in bitumen extraction. Residual bitumen often floats to the top of the settling basins. Most tailings ponds are "wet" (as they contain residual naphtha that is used as a diluent during the transfer of tailings to the ponds) and emit VOCs, CH_4, and CO_2 (Small et al., 2015). The presence of o-xylene, TMB and the n-alkanes in component 1 is consistent with the fugitive release of VOCs from residual naphtha, which contains these compounds (Siddique et al., 2008; Siddique et al., 2011; Small et al., 2015). Furthermore, the observation of TRS and CH_4 from this source is consistent with the presence of anaerobic sulfur reducing bacteria and methanogens within the ponds, which degrade not only the residual bitumen (Holowenko et al., 2000; Percy, 2013; Quagraine et al., 2005) but also the various components of naphtha (Shahimin and Siddique, 2017; Small et al., 2015). Overall, tailings ponds emissions explain much of the TRS and CH_4 concentration variability in this data set (Table 5) and in a recent aircraft study (Baray et al., 2018).

While component 1 correlates with CH_4 ($r = 0.59$), it does not correlate with CO_2 ($r = 0.09$). Emissions of CH_4 from tailings ponds due to methanogenic bacterial activity are well-documented (Small et al., 2015; Yeh et al., 2010) and hence the correlation with CH_4 is not unexpected. On the other hand, the lack of correlation with CO_2 seems inconsistent with emission inventories that generally present tailings ponds as large CO_2 sources (Small et al., 2015). One plausible explanation is that tailings ponds are a relatively

small CO_2 source overall in the region and that other, larger CO_2 sources and sinks (such as photosynthesis and respiration by the vegetation surrounding the site) dominate the variance impacting the PCA results. It may also indicate that, at least on aggregate and for the particular ponds detected in this work, the emissions are in a regime where the release of CH_4 dominates over CO_2, i.e., the ponds have, perhaps, become more anoxic than believed to be the case in previous studies and hence emit more CH_4 (Holowenko et al., 2000). For example, Small et al. (2015) showed that older tailings ponds (those without the addition of fresh froth or thickening treatments) tended to emit more CH_4, while newer ponds are associated with higher VOC emissions. It is likely that component 1 is dominated by the nearest pond (the Mildred Lake settling basin, 6 – 11 km SSE of AMS 13) and other tailings in the SE where the majority of air samples originated from. The Mildred Lake settling basin is one of the oldest in the region and is still actively being used; the correlation with CH_4 and VOC emissions is hence expected.

Component 1 is also associated with NO_y, rBC, CO, and HOA, though these correlations are relatively modest (r = 0.27, 0.30, 0.41, and 0.40, respectively). These species typically originate from combustion sources, such as generators, motor vehicles, including ~~Diesel~~diesel powered engines powering generators or pumps; it is not obvious if and to what extent these are operated on or near tailings ponds, though. Satellite observations have shown elevated concentrations of NO_2 above on-site upgrader facilities, likely a result of emissions from extraction and transport sources (McLinden et al., 2012). In addition, one of the major highways of the region is located adjacent to the Mildred Lake settling basin and other major ponds in the region; highway traffic emissions (of CO, NO_y, rBC, and HOA) may hence also be partially included in component 1.

The bivariate polar plot shows that component 1 was observed when local wind speeds were from the SE and E of the measurement site (Fig. 5C), which is consistent with the notion that the Mildred Lake settling basin and emissions along Highway 63 and, potentially, more distant facilities are sources contributing to this component.

Component 1 is associated with the IVOC signature, though to a lesser degree than components 2 and 5. The association of the IVOC signal with component 1 is slightly ~~weak~~poorer (r = 0.31) than the association with component 2 (r = 0.39), but significantly ~~weak~~poorer than component 5 (r = 0.74). The association of IVOCs with tailings ponds vapor can be explained by the presence of bitumen in the ponds that was not separated from the sand during the separation stage (Holowenko et al., 2000). Tailings ponds contain anywhere from 0.5% - 5% residual bitumen by weight (Chalaturnyk et al., 2002; Holowenko et al., 2000; Penner and Foght, 2010). As illustrated in Fig. 4A, some of this material floats on the ponds' surfaces, where IVOCs can partition to the air. Emission of IVOCs from bitumen floating on tailings ponds would be a function of many variables (e.g., diluent composition, extraction methodology, settling rate, temperature, etc.) and is thus not expected to be as persistent as CH_4 partitioning from the ponds to the above air or from exposed bitumen on the mine surface, leading to a lower overall correlation.

Component 1 is also weakly associated with the less oxidized oxygenated organic aerosol factor, LO-OOA (r = 0.45). Liggio et al. (2016) found that the observed secondary organic aerosol is dominated by an OOA factor whose mass spectrum was similar to those of aerosols formed from oxidized bitumen vapours. The organic aerosol budget in this study was also dominated by an OOA factor, the LO-OOA (Lee et al., 2018). The association of LO-OOA with component 1 is thus consistent with its association with IVOCs.

4.1.2. Component 2: Mine fleet and vehicle emissions

Component 2 strongly correlates with NO_y (r = 0.82), rBC (r = 0.77), pPAH (r = 0.94), and HOA (r = 0.74), which suggests a combustion source such as ~~Diesel~~diesel engines. In the AB oil sands, there is a sizeable off-road mining truck fleet consisting of heavy aggregate haulers. In addition, there are ~~Diesel~~diesel engine sources associated with generators, pumps and land moving equipment, i.e., graders, dozers,

hydraulic excavators, and electric rope shovels (Watson et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2016). Most of these non-road applications have been exempt from highway fuel taxes, on-road fuel formulation requirements and after-engine exhaust treatment (Watson et al., 2013). Emissions from the hauler fleet and the stationary sources would fit the profile of component 2. Other ~~Diesel~~diesel engines operated in the region include a commuter bus fleet, pickup and delivery trucks, tractor-trailers, and privately owned ~~Diesel~~diesel powered automobiles used to commute from the work sites to the major residential areas around Fort McMurray, whose emissions are likely captured by component 2 as well, though the magnitude of these relative to the mining truck fleet is not known. Consistent with component 2 being associated with an anthropogenic source is its ~~weak~~poor correlation with undecane (r =0.27), likely arising from fugitive fuel emissions.

The bivariate polar plot (Fig. 5D) for component 2 and NO_y in particular (Fig. S-~~3A~~4A) match the location of Highway 63 which crosses the river to the SE of AMS 13 and bends to the E and is indicative of a line source. At the same time, some of the largest mining operations in the region, the Susan Lake Gravel Pit, Aurora North, Muskeg river, and Millennium mines are located to the NE and SE of AMS 13 as well. NO_y, rBC, and HOA (Fig. S-~~3A~~4A, B and D) all appear to have dominating point sources to the S and E when wind speeds are 1-2 m s^{-1}. These directions are the same as the Fort McKay industrial park to the E and the Syncrude Mildred Lake facility parking lot to the S which would have a higher concentration of vehicles emitting these pollutants in a smaller area, whose emissions would be in addition to those from industrial activities.

Component 2 is associated with the IVOCs signature and CH_4 (both r = 0.39). The mining activities bring bitumen to the surface; similar to what we had observed in lab experiments (Fig. 2, black trace), the surface exposure of bitumen during mining and on-site processing is expected to be associated with fugitive emissions of CH_4 (Johnson et al., 2016) and IVOCs.

Fine-fraction particle-surface bound PAHs (pPAH) are associated strongly with component 2, but no other components. Measurements of individual PAHs in snow and moss downwind from the oil sands facilities have identified multiple sources of PAHs in the Athabasca oil sands, which include wind-blown petroleum coke dust (also referred to as petcoke for short), a carbonaceous residual product from the upgrading of crude petroleum that is stockpiled on mine sites, and emissions from fine tailings, oil sands ore, and naturally exposed bitumen (Zhang et al., 2016; Jautzy et al., 2015; Parajulee and Wania, 2014). Given this diversity of known sources, the associations of PAHs with only a single component is surprising, though indicates that emissions from the mining fleet (which would include ~~Diesel~~diesel and, perhaps, wind-blown emissions from petcoke that is being transported) gave rise to most of the variability in surface-bound PAH concentrations in this data set. The petcoke emissions identified in the studies mentioned above are likely mainly associated with larger, supermicron sized particles, whose PAH content would not be detected by the pPAH measurement in this data set.

Component 2 is not significantly associated with LO-OOA (r = 0.11), even though IVOCs are associated with this component. This feature may indicate that the IVOCs emitted in component 2 are qualitatively different from those emitted by components 1 and 5, in that they are less likely to yield organic aerosol on the time scale of transport from emission to observation. One reason for the difference could be that the bitumen that is transported by the mining fleet is relatively freshly exposed, whereas the IVOCs released by bitumen in tailings ponds has been processed by microbes and that released by mine faces (component 5) may have been photochemically oxidized to a greater extent and hence more prone to rapid aerosol formation.

There is little to no association of component 2 with ~~either CO or~~ CO_2 (r = ~~0.18 and~~ 0.08~~, respectively~~). This is somewhat unexpected as the trucks are expected to release CO_2 ~~both~~ (Wang et al., 2016) but could be due to significantly larger CO_2 sources in the area dominating the observed CO_2 variability at AMS 13 (e.g., components 3 and 6). Furthermore, one would expect an association of non-road mining

truck emissions with aromatics and alkanes. Component 2 exhibited only poor correlations with decane (r = 0.22) and undecane (r = 0.27) and negligible correlation with o-xylene (r = 0.08), suggesting that other components (i.e., component 1) explained most of the variability of their concentrations at this site.

4.1.3. Component 5: Surface-exposed bitumen and hot-water bitumen extraction

Component 5 correlates more strongly with the IVOCs (r = 0.74) than with any other component and correlates strongly with LO-OOA (r = 0.72), ~~moderate~~weakly with rBC (r = 0.44), and ~~weak~~poorly with HOA (r = 0.25), NO_y (r = 0.22), decane (r = 0.23), undecane (r = 0.20), and TRS (r = 0.26). We interpret this profile as emissions from surface-exposed bitumen which outgases IVOCs.

One possibility is that these emissions occur on mine faces, where previously unexposed bitumen is brought to the surface as a result of mining. Only a relatively small portion of the mine faces is actively mined; those parts give rise to rBC and NO_y emissions from combustion engines in heavy haulers or generators powering equipment. The ~~weak~~poor association of component 5 with TRS could be due to sulfur reducing bacteria found on the surface of bitumen. However, most of the variability of TRS at AMS 13 is attributed to composite or “dry” tailings ponds given their more conducive environment to microbial activity.

Component 5 does not correlate with CO_2 (r = -0.03) and only ~~weak~~poorly with CH_4 (r = 0.12), which is somewhat at odds with the notion of mine faces as the main source of IVOCs. The mine faces give rise to substantial fugitive emissions of CO_2 and CH_4 (Johnson et al., 2016) – these emissions are likely captured by component 6 in this analysis (see S.I.). It is unclear to what extent these greenhouse gases are released relatively quickly from "hot spots" (i.e., from a small number of locations) through surface cracks and fissures or by slow release from new material that is exposed and then releases greenhouse

gases during material handling, transport and processing (Johnson et al., 2016). IVOCs from surface-exposed bitumen are likely released by the latter mechanism and are temperature-dependent. If the mine faces are indeed the main IVOC source, the analysis results presented here suggest that the IVOCs emissions from surface-exposed bitumen on mine faces are decoupled from CH_4 emissions in time and appear as a distinct component and hence corroborate the "hot spots" or fast release hypothesis, though clearly, more work is needed to characterize greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands mine faces.

The association of IVOCs with component 5 may also be a result of fugitive emissions during the hot water-based extraction of bitumen sand slurries during the separation phase of bitumen treatment. Generally, bitumen is extracted in a weak alkaline environment by aeration of the solution to optimize the separation of sand and bitumen (Masliyah et al., 2004). Unrecovered bitumen and naphtha then end up in tailings. The recovered bitumen and naphtha are moved to upgrader facilities where they undergo further treatment (such as coking or hydrotreatment). The magnitude of fugitive emissions during these downstream extraction processes could be large, considering the bitumen is heated and actively aerated. Future work should investigate IVOC fluxes near extraction plants and on mine faces.

Finally, it is conceivable that a "natural" background of IVOCs exists in the region (since bitumen can be found at or near the surface in many parts of the region); such a natural background would also be included in component 5. However, this "natural" bitumen would have been exposed at the surface for geological time scales and, unlike unexposed, buried bitumen, likely would have lost most of its volatile content over that period. Furthermore, the mine faces occupy large swaths of land in the region (as evident from satellite imagery). Thus, the IVOCs emissions are more likely due to anthropogenic activity than due to a natural phenomenon.

4.2. Sources not associated with IVOCs

4.2.1. Component 3: Biogenic emissions and respiration

Component 3 is strongly correlated with the monoterpenes α-pinene (r = 0.98), ß-pinene (r = 0.98) and limonene (r = 0.92) and is hence identified as a biogenic emissions source. This component is also ~~moderate~~weakly associated with CO_2 (r = 0.48).

At AMS 13, CO_2 and the monoterpenes exhibit a very similar diurnal cycle: they are present in higher concentrations during the night than during the day (Fig. 3) due to a decrease in the boundary layer height (BLH) at night coupled with plant respiration of CO_2 and non-photochemical emission of monoterpenes (Fares et al., 2013; Guenther et al., 2012). During the day, mixing ratios of CO_2 are lower due to plant uptake and photosynthesis, and mixing ratios of terpenes are lower due to higher mixing heights and vertical entrainment and due to oxidation by O_3 and OH (Fuentes et al., 1996). Hence, the PCA gives a *positive* correlation of monoterpenes with CO_2 even though the physical processes, photosynthesis and respiration, work in opposite direction.

The bivariate polar plots (Fig. S-~~4~~5A-C) show that the monoterpenes and CO_2 were observed in highest concentrations when the wind speeds were low (< 1 m s^{-1}), consistent with formation of a stable nocturnal boundary layer.

To corroborate this interpretation, the PCA was repeated with BLH estimated by a light detection and ranging (LIDAR) instrument (Strawbridge et al., in prep.) added as a variable (Table S-9 in the S.I.). Since BLH is not "emitted" by any source, it appears as a single variable component (r = 0.90). The only other component that BLH (anti)correlates with is the biogenic component 3 (r = -0.35).

The dominant monoterpene species observed was α-pinene, followed by ß-pinene and limonene, though occasionally there was twice as much ß-pinene than α-pinene in the sampled air. Some

variability of this ratio is expected since emission factors vary considerably between tree species (Geron et al., 2000) which are not homogeneously distributed throughout the region (e.g., Fig. S1 of Rooney et al. (2012)).

Simpson et al. (2010) observed enhancements of α-pinene and, to a greater extent, β-pinene over the oil sands (up to 217 pptv and 610 pptv) compared to background levels of 20±7 and 84±24 pptv, respectively, during mid-day overflights (which occurred between 11:00 and 13:00 local time). Similar enhancements were also reported by Li et al. (2017) who observed emissions of biogenic hydrocarbons in the four facilities sampled, three of which showed a higher β- than α-pinene concentration. The PCA analysis (Table 5) showed no significant correlation of α- and β-pinene with any of the anthropogenic sources, which implies that the biogenic source strength is simply too large for any anthropogenic emissions of terpenes to be picked up in the analysis, especially considering that terpenes are relatively short-lived.

The biogenic source shows ~~weak~~poor anticorrelations with NO_y (r = -0.26), NH_3 (r = -0.24), and SO_2 (r = -0.15). Many NO_y species (i.e., NO_2, HONO, peroxycarboxylic nitric anhydrides or PAN, and HNO_3) and SO_2 deposit to the forest canopy (Hsu et al., 2016; Min et al., 2014; Fenn et al., 2015); at night, when mixing heights are lower, their concentrations are expected to decrease faster than during the day and are thus out of phase with the CO_2 and terpene concentrations. In addition, there is a time-of-day observation bias for SO_2 and, to lesser extent, NO_y, which are found in upgrader plumes (see 4.2.2.). The ~~weak~~poor anticorrelation with NH_3 likely arises because the NH_3 emissions from plants are mainly stomatal and scale with temperature and are hence larger during the day than at night, anticorrelated with the terpene source (Whaley et al., 2017).

4.2.2 Component 4: Upgrader emissions

Component 4 is strongly correlated with SO_2 (r = 0.97) and total sulfur (r = 0.93). By far the largest

source of SO_2 in the region are upgrader facilities, which emit as much as 6×10^7 kg annually according to emission inventories (ECCC, 2013). Significant SO_2 emissions from upgrader facilities have recently been confirmed by aircraft studies (Simpson et al., 2010; Howell et al., 2014; Liggio et al., 2016). Component 4 is also ~~weak~~poorly correlated with NO_y ($r = 0.21$) but not with rBC ($r = 0.05$), consistent with a non-sooty (i.e., lean) combustion source such as upgrader stacks. Strong enhancements in SO_2 were only observed intermittently as "spikes", which is expected when sampling emissions from relatively few and discrete point sources.

Component 4 is ~~weak~~poorly anticorrelated with CO_2 ($r = -0.12$), even though inventories indicate that the upgrading facilities are the largest CO_2 source in the region (Furimsky, 2003; Englander et al., 2013; Yeh et al., 2010). In this data set, the lack of correlation of component 4 with CO_2 (and to some extent with PM_{10-1} as well) likely arises mainly from a sampling bias as stack emissions were only observed during daytime, likely due to diurnal variability of the atmospheric boundary layer structure as explained below.

Most of the variability in CO_2 concentration at AMS 13 is due to surface-based sources that originate from large areas, especially biogenic processes (photosynthesis during the day and respiration at night, component 3) and anthropogenic surface sources such as those captured by component 6 (section 4.2.3). Other anthropogenic pollutants, such as SO_2, NO_y, and CH_4, are not subject to large biogenically driven processes and are less affected than CO_2.

In contrast to surface sources, emissions from the > 100 m tall stacks are comparatively under-sampled and observed mainly during daytime, when vertical mixing brings elevated plumes to the surface, yet CO_2 concentrations are generally much lower than during the night due to uptake by vegetation. At night, pollutants emitted from stacks are injected above the likely very shallow nocturnal surface layer and were hence not observed at the surface. Vertical profile measurements of SO_2 stack plumes by a

Pandora spectral sun photometer at Fort McKay during daytime have shown considerable vertical gradients and only occasional transport of SO_2 all the way to the surface (Fioletov et al., 2016).

The association of component 4 with CO_2 is negative because the stack emission source is observed only during the day when the large biogenic sink dominates and effectively masks the relatively small increase due to anthropogenic CO_2. In contrast, background concentrations of SO_2 are comparatively low, and the increase in SO_2 concentrations is readily picked up the PCA.

It would be interesting to conduct a future study in winter when biogenic activities decrease; a wintertime PCA analysis of surface measurements might be able to associate CO_2 enhancements with upgraders, though boundary layer mixing heights would decrease as well, which would make a PCA analysis using surface data even more challenging.

Component 4 does not correlate with PM_{10-1} volume (r = 0.09). It is clear that the emitted SO_2 will contribute to secondary aerosol formation downwind, such that a correlation of stack emissions with PM_{10-1} volume might be expected. However, these secondary contributions will likely mostly be in the submicron aerosol fraction, which adds relatively little to PM_{10-1} volume. Further, PM_{10-1} volume is dominated by coarse particles from other primary sources, mostly wind-blown emission of sand from the mine surfaces, roadways and, perhaps, bioaerosol (component 7, see S.I.). These effects make PM_{10-1} volume from stacks appear comparatively small, such that the variability of the larger, surface-based sources likely masks the contribution of stacks emissions to PM_{10-1} variability.

The bivariate polar plot of component 4 (Fig. S-~~5D~~6D) shows that the largest magnitudes were observed when local winds were from the SE. The corresponding plot of SO_2 (Fig. S-~~5A~~6A) reveals two more distinct sources: a larger one from the E and a smaller one from the SSE. However, only two facilities (Sunrise and Firebag) are located to the E at relatively large distances of 37 km and 47 km respectively. The largest known upgraders and SO_2 sources in the area (i.e., upgraders located at the Mildred Lake

and Suncor base plants) are located to the S and SE of AMS 13. Considering that the stack emissions are only observed intermittently, we speculate that there exists a mesoscale transport pattern in the Athabasca river valley which channel emissions, such that the local wind direction and speed may be misleading as to the true location of these sources. For more extensive data sets, such phenomena may very well average out but perhaps did not in this case.

4.3. Extended PCA with added secondary variables

The extended analysis (Table 7) qualitatively preserves the structure (with the exception of an added "Aged" component, # 6) of the original 10-component solution but allows an assessment of which components most result in formation of secondary products such as SOA, which has implications for health (Bernstein, 2004) and climate (Charlson et al., 1992). Secondary products vary considerably as a function of air mass chemical age (which depends, amongst other components, on time of day and synoptic conditions, including wind speed) and are hence expected to add considerable noise and scatter to the results leading to lower correlations. On the other hand, the distance between the measurement site and sources is fixed, such that this variability should average out over time. This indeed appears to have happened in this data set in spite of the relatively low sample size.

The analysis indicates that the component with the strongest IVOC source (Component 5) also has the ~~largest impact on~~ highest association with PM_1 (r = 0.7; Table 7). Aircraft measurements combined with a modelling study have required a group of IVOC hydrocarbons to explain the significant SOA formation and growth downwind of the oil sands region (Liggio et al., 2016). The association of IVOCs with PM_1 volume is consistent with the hypothesis that oxidation of IVOCs observed at AMS 13 leads to SOA generation and appears to have a significant impact on the variation in PM_1 mass.

The second component influencing PM_1 is that from stack emissions (Component 4 in the primary PCA; Component 2 in the secondary PCA) (Tables 5 and 7). It is well established that the oxidation of SO_2 to

sulfate will lead to formation of fine particulate matter. This apparently occurs, at least partially, on the time scale between the point of emission and the AMS 13 site (assuming a wind speed of 3 m/s and a distance of 11 km, the transit time is 1 hour), though some fraction of SO_4^{2-}(p) is likely directly emitted.

5. Summary and conclusions

A PCA was applied to continuous measurements of 22 primary pollutant tracers at the AMS 13 ground site in the Athabasca oil sands during the 2013 JOSM intensive study to elucidate the origins of airborne analytically unresolved hydrocarbons that were observed by GC-ITMS. The analysis identified 10 components. Three components correlated with the IVOC signature and were assigned to mine faces and, potentially, hot-water bitumen extraction facilities, the mine hauler fleet, and wet tailings ponds emissions. All three are anthropogenic activities that involve the handling of raw bitumen, i.e., the unearthing, mining and transport of crude bitumen, and the disposal of processed material that contains residual bitumen in wet tailings ponds. The PCA results are consistent with our previous interpretation that the unresolved hydrocarbons originate from bitumen, which was based on the similarity of the chromatograms with those obtained in a head space vapor analysis of ground-up bitumen in the laboratory.

Liggio et al. (2016) showed that these hydrocarbons constitute a group of IVOCs in the saturation vapor concentration (C^*) range 10^5 µg m^{-3}< C^* < 10^7 µg m^{-3} that contribute significantly to secondary organic aerosol formation and growth downwind of the oil sands facilities. The correlation of LO-OOA with ~~2~~ two of the three~~3~~ IVOC components in the main PCA analysis and with PM_1 in the extended analysis corroborates the high SOA formation potential of IVOCs and suggests that further differentiation may be needed and stresses the need for IVOCs to be routinely monitored. In particular, direct measurements of emissions throughout the processing of raw bitumen are needed to pinpoint source contributions

more accurately and aid in the development of potential mitigation strategies.

The PCA analysis in this study suffered from ~~a~~ several limitations. For instance, PCA does not provide insight into ~~the magnitudes of~~ emission factors of individual facilities, though it does capture what conditions change ambient concentrations the most. Further, the receptor nature of PCA did not always discern between large source areas that may have many individual point sources coming together at the point of observation. For example, component 1 contains an obvious tailings pond signature because of its high correlations with anthropogenic VOCs, methane and TRS, but also includes several combustion sources, making interpretation of this IVOC source location more challenging. A longer continuous data set with a greater number of variables would have perhaps been able to resolve these different sources, including the various tailings ponds, of which there are 19 in the region, all with slightly different emission profiles (Small et al., 2015) .

Another limitation is the bias of this (and most) ground site data set towards surface-based emissions and the undersampling of stack emissions. Facility stacks were only observed in the daytime because at night the mixing height is so low that the stacks are emitting directly into the residual layer. These emissions could be quantified using aircraft based platforms (Howell et al., 2014; Li et al., 2017; Baray et al., 2018). The PCA struggled most with the allocation of greenhouse gases. Mixing ratios of CO_2, in particular, were difficult to reconcile in this analysis due to a high background and large attenuation by biogenic activity and boundary layer meteorology. Forests greatly affected CO_2 levels in the region because it is taken up during the day when plants are photosynthetically active and emitted at night when plants undergo cellular respiration. This CO_2 source and sink appears to dominate the PCA, effectively masking relatively small emissions from tailings ponds, facilities, and tail pipes in particular from the mine hauling fleet.

Finally, there is a need for improved monitoring methods for IVOCs. For instance, future studies should

focus on characterizing the VOCs in the above mentioned volatility range using a greater mass and time resolution instrument, such as a time-of-flight mass spectrometer (TOF-MS) or higher resolution separation methods (e.g., multi-dimensional gas chromatography), and also include measurement of speciated aerosol organic composition by, for example, thermal desorption aerosol GC (TAG) analysis (Williams et al., 2006). Future studies should also investigate how IVOC volatility distributions vary with source type and chemical age.

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Supplementary information for

Principal component analysis of summertime ground site measurements in the Athabasca oil sands: Sources of IVOCs

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Descriptions of instrumentation used

A Griffin 450 gas chromatograph equipped with a cylindrical ion trap mass spectrometer and electron impact ionization (GC-ITMS) was used to quantify selected VOCs including o-xylene, decane, undecane, 1,2,3- and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (TMB), and several monoterpenes (i.e., α-pinene, ß-pinene and limonene). Operation, calibration and performance of this instrument have been described elsewhere (Tokarek et al., 2017; Liggio et al., 2016). The GC-ITMS sampled from a 3.6 m long stainless steel inlet with an o.d. of 0.635 cm from a height of 5 m above ground. A 1 m long section of the inlet was heated to 110 °C and optimized to remove interference due to O_3 while avoiding decomposition of alkenes (Tokarek et al., 2017). The GC oven was programmed as follows: hold at 40 °C for 3.00 min, heat at 1.5 ° C min^{-1} to 70° C (reached at 23.00 min), heat at 5° C min^{-1} to 200 °C (reached at 49.00 min) and hold for 4 min (total 53.00 min). This was followed by a 5 min recovery time to allow the oven and pre-concentration trap to cool back to 40 °C. The ion trap mass spectrometer was set to an *m/z* range of 50-425. After data reduction, the GC-ITMS generated 10-minute average concentrations of each VOC quantified every hour.

During the campaign, the GC-ITMS was calibrated in the field using an IONICON VOC standard (Table S-1) containing (in addition to VOCs that the GC-ITMS did not detect) α-pinene and o-xylene at mixing ratios of ~ 1 ppmv and an uncertainty of 5% and 6%, respectively. A commercial calibrator assembly (IONICON, GCU Standard) was used to deliver diluted calibration mixtures. The instrument responses to the VOC standards were ~~highly~~ linear ($R^2 > 0.99$). The GC-ITMS was calibrated for other VOCs offline relative to α-pinene. In the field, there was no noticeable carry-over (i.e., memory effects) of IVOCs, which was occasionally evaluated by flooding the inlet with purified, VOC-free air.

Matrices of ions plotted against retention times for the total ion chromatograms (shown in Figure 2 in the main manuscript) are shown in Fig. S-1. In both cases, the greatest intensity is with masses are associated with alkanes (i.e., *m/z* 55, 57, 67, 69, etc.).

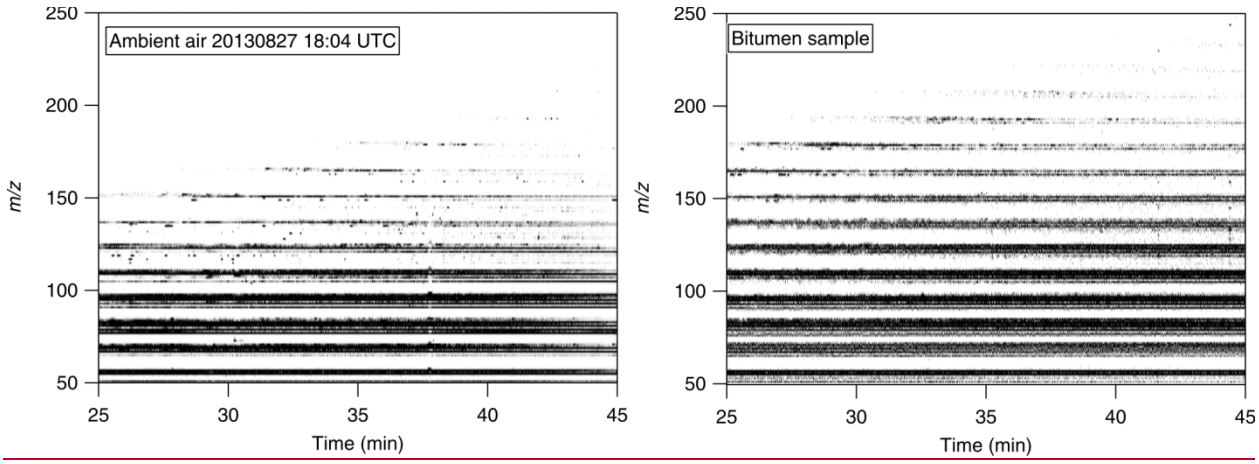

Figure S-1. Scatter of ions as a function of retention time for the total ion chromatograms shown in Figure 2 of the main manuscript. Darker pixels represent a higher intensity than lighter pixels.

Mixing ratios of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4) in ambient air were quantified using a commercial cavity ring-down spectrometer (Picarro G2401) (Chen et al., 2013; Nara et al., 2012). Ambient air was sampled from a height of 10 m through 0.635 cm outer diameter (o.d.) perfluoroalkoxyalkane (PFA) Teflon™ tubing and a 47 mm diameter, 1 µm pore filter at a flow rate of ~0.5 L min^{-1}. A scrubber ($MgClO_4$) was installed at the base of the sample line to remove water from the air. Operating procedures developed for Canada's greenhouse gas network of monitors across all stations in Canada by the Climate Division of ECCC were followed (ECCC, 2013b).

The cavity ring-down spectrometer was calibrated every few days with calibrated standard gas mixtures (Scott-Marrin); a target background mixture (CO_2 at a mixing ratio of 379.5 parts-per-million by volume (ppmv), CH_4 at 1.976 ppmv and CO at 198.4 parts-per-billion by volume (ppbv)) and a working mixture (CO_2 = 452.15 ppmv, CH_4 = 2.988 ppmv, CO = 494.5 ppbv). The estimated precision of 1 min data was ±0.12 ppmv, ±0.6 ppbv, and ±1.89 ppbv for CO_2, CH_4 and CO respectively, while the estimated accuracy was < 1 ppmv, < 3 ppbv, and < 4 ppbv, respectively.

Mixing ratios of total odd nitrogen ($NO_y \equiv NO + NO_2 + \Sigma PAN + \Sigma AN + HNO_3 + HONO + 2N_2O_5 + ClNO_2 + ...$)

were measured by a chemiluminescence analyzer equipped with a heated Molybdenum converter (Thermo 42i) as described elsewhere (Tokarek et al., 2014; Odame-Ankrah, 2015).

The total sulfur (TS) measurements were conducted using a thermal oxidizer (Thermo Scientific Model CON101) to convert TS to SO_2 and detected using a pulsed-fluorescence analyzer (Thermo Scientific, Model 43iTLE). SO_2 was measured directly with a second analyzer (Thermo Scientific, Model 43iTLE). Total reduced sulfur (TRS) mixing ratios were calculated by subtracting mixing ratios of SO_2 from TS.

Concentrations of particle-surface bound polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (pPAH) were measured using a photoelectric aerosol sensor (EcoChem Analytics, Model PAS 2000CE) (Wilson et al., 1994; Burtscher et al., 1982).

Two soot-particle aerosol mass spectrometers (SP-AMS, Aerodyne Research, Inc.) (Onasch et al., 2012) measured non-refractory PM_1 components. Both SP-AMS were high resolution time-of-flight aerosol mass spectrometers (HR-ToF-AMS) fitted with a diode pumped Nd:YAG 1064 nm laser vaporizer; one SP-AMS had its oven removed to measure black carbon containing particles only using the laser. Direct calibrations of rBC using mono-disperse "Regal Black" (Cabot Corp. R400) particles were carried out three times during the 2013 JOSM intensive study. Positive Matrix Factorization (PMF) was performed to identify the potential sources of organic aerosol as described in the companion study (Adam et al., in prep). Factors associated with primary aerosol, i.e., hydrocarbon-like organic aerosol (HOA), a less oxidized oxygenated organic aerosol factor (LO-OOA) and measured refractory black carbon (rBC) were added as variables for PCA analysis. Mass spectra associated with LO-OOA exhibited H/C, O/C and N/C ratios of ~1.62, ~0.36, and ~0.004, respectively; while the O/C and N/C ratios are similar to HOA, the H/C ratio of LO-OOA more resembles the more oxidized OOA factor (MO-OOA) (Adam et al., in prep.).

Particle volumes were calculated (assuming spherical particle shapes) from sub- and super-micron size distributions acquired using a scanning mobility particle sizer (SMPS, TSI with a differential mobility

analyzer model 3081 and condensation particle counter model 3776; PM_1) and a 0.071 cm impactor over the size range of 13.6 nm to 736.5 nm and an Aerodynamic Particle Sizer (APS, TSI 3321; PM_{10-1}) over the size range 1.04 µm to 10.4 µm, respectively. Both instruments were operated at ambient relative humidity. The SMPS sampled through conductive silicon tubing to minimize wall losses due to wall charges. The APS was operated from a container located on top of the trailer and sampled from a 1.6 m tall, ½ o.d. aluminum tube whose tip was bent into a U-shape.

An ambient ion monitor – ion chromatograph (AIM-IC) (Markovic et al., 2012) was used to measure hourly averaged gas-phase NH_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ particle-phase (i.e., of particles < 2.5 µm diameter) NH_4^+ concentrations. High time-resolution particle-phase NH_4^+ measurements made by the SP-AMS were scaled by interpolated phase ratios observed by AIM-IC to calculate gas-phase NH_3 concentrations at high time resolution. This approach assumes the same phase ratios for $PM_{2.5}$ as for PM_1.

Determination of optimum PCA solution

The full component pattern (before component removal, with rotation, i.e., showing 22 components for 22 variables) obtained for this data set is shown in Table S-2. A common challenge in PCA is the determination of the maximum number of components to retain in the analysis. Several criteria are used for this purpose: the latent root criterion, where only components with eigenvalues greater than 1 are considered significant, the 5% variance criterion, where the last component selected accounts for only a small portion (<5%) of the variance, the 95% cumulative percentage of variance criterion, where the extracted components account for at least 95% of the total variance, and the Scree test. In the latter, the eigenvalues are plotted against the number of components in the order of extraction (Fig. S-~~1~~2); to avoid including too many components with unique variance, the number of acceptable components is located at the point where this plot becomes horizontal. The latent root criterion is most commonly used, but tends to extract too few components when the number of variables is < 20 (Hair et al., 1998). The Scree test, on the other hand, often requires "some art in administering it" (Cattell, 1966), i.e., is subjective, though generally results in the inclusion of two or three more components than the latent root criterion (Hair et al., 1998).

The maximum component number for each criterion are summarized in Table S-9. The Scree test plot (Fig. S-1) shows two plateaus where the slope becomes approximately horizontal: The first is located at N = 5 and the second at N = 12. The latent root criterion and the <5% variance method suggests a 7-component solution, whereas the >95% percentage of variance criterion suggests using a 10-component solution. Hair et al. (1998) recommend to examine component solutions with differing numbers of components to evaluate which best represents the structure of the variables. In the following, solutions are presented in ascending order of extracted components.

5-component solution

As a first attempt at interpretation of the PCA, the first cut-off of the Scree test criterion was chosen (N = 5 variables). The results (after Varimax rotation) are presented in Table S-3.

The 5-component solution accounts for a cumulative variance of 81.0 % after rotation. Communalities for the analysis, i.e., the fraction of total pollutant observations accounted for by the PCA (Otto, 2007), are greater than 70% for 18 variables. The lowest communalities were obtained for gas-phase ammonia (0.40), CO (0.48) and PM_{10-1} (0.51). TRS and the IVOCs were also relatively poorly represented (0.63 and 0.73, respectively). All eigenvalues are greater than 1.

The component accounting for most of the variance of the data, component 1, is strongly associated with all of the anthropogenic VOCs (with correlations of r > 0.8) and TRS (r = 0.76), ~~moderate~~weakly associated with CH_4 (r = 0.62), HOA (r = 0.44), LO-OOA (r = 0.59), IVOCs (r = 0.47), and CO (r = 0.53), and ~~weak~~poorly associated with NO_y and TS (r = 0.25 and r = 0.28, respectively). Component 1 is consistent with tailings ponds emissions with potentially small contributions from nearby facilities (interpreted from ~~moderate~~weak and ~~weak~~poor correlations with rBC (r = 0.33) and NO_y (r = 0.25)), which would otherwise remain unexplained. Component 2 is strongly associated with the combustion tracers NO_y (r = 0.83), rBC (r = 0.89) and pPAH (r = 0.83) and ~~moderate~~weakly associated with IVOCs (r = 0.61), gas-phase ammonia (r = 0.34), undecane (r = 0.31), and CH_4 (0.38), but ~~weak~~poorly and not significantly with CO or CO_2 (r = 0.19 and 0.06, respectively); this component is identified as mine fleet emissions. Component 3 is strongly associated (r > 0.9) with the biogenic VOCs and ~~moderate~~weakly (r = 0.55) associated with CO_2 and is identified as a biogenic component. Component 4 is strongly associated with SO_2 and TS (r = 0.93 and 0.91, respectively) and is consistent with emissions from upgrader facilities. These four components persisted, with little variation, in all solutions with a greater number of selected components (see below).

Component 5 is strongly associated with CO_2 (r = 0.71), and ~~moderate~~weakly associated with PM_{10-1} (r =

0.57), CH_4 (r = 0.53) and CO (r = 0.40). We are not aware of a source type that would fit this profile, i.e., combine this particular set of pollutants without also being associated with NO_y (r = 0.02). This suggests that this component is an artifact arising from an insufficient number of components used in the analysis and motivates the inclusion of more components.

6-component solution

A 6-component solution is shown in Table S-4. Satisfying the percentage of variance criterion of the last component accounting for less than 5% of the variance (4.6% in this case, Table S-2) was selected. This solution accounts for a total variance of 85.23%. The first four components are essentially unchanged from the 5-component solution (with the exception of LO-OOA in component 2 becoming more ~~weak~~poorly correlated (r = 0.22)). Component 5 is strongly associated with IVOCs (r = 0.70) and ~~moderate~~weakly associated with LO-OOA (r = 0.60), and TRS (r = 0.56). Component 6 is strongly associated with PM_{10-1} (r = 0.81) and ~~moderate~~weakly associated with CO_2 (r = 0.62), CH_4 (r = 0.41), HOA (r = 0.30) and NH_3 (r = 0.36) and, unlike the 5-component solution, not associated with CO.

7-component solution

Next, the latent root criterion gives a 7-component solution. The PCA results (after Varimax rotation) are presented in Table S-5. The seven components account for a cumulative variance of 88.7% after rotation. Communalities for the analysis are all greater than 60%, with the lowest communality obtained for CO (0.61). All eigenvalues are greater than 1.

Components 1 through 4 have the same associations with similar r values as those in the 5-component analysis, with the only significant exception a ~~weak~~poorer association (r = 0.20) of component 2 with gas-phase ammonia.

The identifications of components 5 through 7 of the 7-component solution are murky at best.

Component 5 is ~~moderate~~weakly associated with TRS (r = 0.56) and IVOCs (r = 0.66). Component 6 is strongly associated with PM_{10-1} volume (r = 0.89), and ~~moderate~~weakly with CO_2 (r = 0.54), and CH_4 (r = 0.36) and appears to be combination of a dust component with a source of greenhouse gases, whereas component 7 is strongly associated with gas-phase ammonia (r = 0.82) and ~~weak~~poorly associated with CO (r = 0.29). Both appear to be amalgamations of distinct sources and suggest that too few components were selected. Hair et al. (1998) note that the latent root criterion has a tendency to extract a conservative number of components if the number of variables is < 20, close to the 22 variables in this analysis, consistent with what is observed here. Hence, the 7-component solution is sub-optimal.

8-component solution

An 8-component solution is presented in Table S-6. Not satisfying any criterion, it is included here for the sake of completeness. Owing to the inclusion of an additional component, the cumulative variance improved to 91.6%. The greatest improvement was seen for CO, gas-phase ammonia, as well as the IVOCs, whose communalities increased from 0.61, 0.91, and 0.80 (for the 7-component solution) to 0.96, 0.96 and 0.84, respectively.

The main effect of the inclusion of an additional component was the separation of component 7 into two distinct components: one of these was strongly associated with gas-phase ammonia (r = 0.92), and the other was strongly associated with CO (r = 0.85). A considerable fraction of the CO observed in the region is generated as a byproduct of the photochemical oxidation of hydrocarbons (Shephard et al., 2015); component 8 appears to capture this source, whereas component 1 captures the anthropogenic emissions. The area near the oil sands mining operations is enriched in ammonia, which originates from multiple sources: it is used as a floating agent to separate and recover bitumen from tar and is generated during bitumen upgrading (called hydrotreating) in which N is removed as NH_3, and can be

present as a contaminant in tailing ponds. Other sources, such as agricultural activities, biological decay processes, and smoldering fires are relatively minor in the region (Bytnerowicz et al., 2010). The ~~weak~~poor association of component 2 with ammonia (r = 0.22) may capture the use of ammonia as a floating agent, whereas component 8 embodies the remaining sources.

Component 5 is strongly associated with IVOCs (r = 0.71), and ~~moderate~~weakly associated with LO-OOA(r = 0.65) and TRS (r = 0.40). It is unclear if these variables originate from the same source or are forced together as a result of having chosen too few components. Considering that component 7 is split when an additional component is used (see below), the latter is more likely. Component 6 remains strongly associated with PM_{10-1} volume (r = 0.89), and ~~moderate~~weakly associated with CO_2 (r = 0.53), and CH_4 (r = 0.35) and is difficult to interpret. Because of the unclear classification of components 5 through 8, the 8-component solution is rejected.

9-component solution

A 9-component solution is presented in Table S-7. Components 1 through 8 describe sources that are qualitatively similar to those provided by the 8-component solution. Component 9 is strongly associated with TRS (r = 0.71) and ~~weak~~poorly associated with o-xylene (r = 0.30); its profile is consistent with tailings ponds emission, where the presence of naphtha as a diluent gives rise to BTEX emissions and bacteria produce reduced sulfur compounds (Small et al., 2015; Warren et al., 2016). Component 6 is strongly associated with PM_{10-1} (r = 0.89) and ~~moderate~~weakly associated with CO_2 (r = 0.54) and CH_4 (r = 0.41). We have decided to reject this solution on the basis that < 95 % cumulative variance is observed.

10-component solution

Next, a 10-component solution with cumulative variance of 95.5%, satisfying the 95% criterion, was considered. With this solution, all communalities are >0.85 (Table 3). Component 6 is strongly associated

with CO_2 (r = 0.77) and ~~moderate~~weakly associated with CH_4 (r = 0.59) but is not associated with other combustion tracers and is identified as inactive open-pit mines (see main text). Component 7 is strongly correlated with PM_{10-1} (r = 0.93) and is identified as wind-blown dust. Component 8 and 9 are strongly associated with a single variable each, gas-phase ammonia (r = 0.94) and CO (r = 0.87), respectively. Component 10 is strongly associated with TRS (r = 0.71) and ~~moderate~~weakly associated with o-xylene (r = 0.32). Overall, this component is most consistent with a tailings ponds source, where the presence of naphtha as diluent gives rise to BTEX emissions, and sulfur-reducing bacteria are at work (Small et al., 2015; Warren et al., 2016). Overall, the 10-component solution was judged to be optimal.

11-component solution

The 11-component analysis is presented in Table S-8. Component 10 is now strongly associated with LO-OOA (r = 0.72) and ~~moderate~~weakly with rBC (r = 0.34), and has a low eigenvalue of 0.87. This solution is therefore rejected as we believe it contains too many components.

Discussion of low-eigenvalue components

Component 6: A non-combustion source of CO_2 and CH_4

Component 6 of the analysis has a strong association with the greenhouse gases CO_2 ($r = 0.77$) and a ~~moderate~~weak association with CH_4 ($r = 0.59$) but is not associated with tracers of combustion (i.e., NO_y, pPAH, rBC) or naphtha (i.e., anthropogenic VOCs).

A significant amount of carbon is stored in bitumen, which, on geological time scales, conduces formation of CO_2 and CH_4 (i.e., natural gas) reservoirs and pools. When bitumen is mined, substantial emissions of CO_2 and, in particular, of CH_4 occur (Johnson et al., 2016). It is unclear, though, to what extent these greenhouse gases are released from "hot spots" (i.e., from a small number of locations) through surface cracks and fissures in the mine faces, or from new material that is exposed and then releases greenhouse gases during material handling, transport and processing (Johnson et al., 2016). The PCA analysis presented here would be more consistent with the "hot spots" hypothesis since component 6 is not associated with NOy, PAHs, or CO, which are expected to be emitted by the Diesel machinery involved in surface mining (i.e., active disturbance of the bitumen).

Another potential source contribution to component 6 is the degradation of peat and surface soil. Peatland soils, as they occur in the boreal forest surrounding the AMS 13 site, have long been recognized as important contributors to greenhouse gas fluxes and may also be contributing to component 6 (Miller et al., 2014; Gorham, 1991; Warner et al., 2017). The fixation and/or release of CO_2 as well as consumption and/or production of CH_4 through root, anaerobic and aerobic microbial respiration are dependent on soil conditions such as water table position, temperature, soil pH, and plant community composition (Yavitt et al., 2005; Oertel et al., 2016; Whalen, 2005). Emissions from peat and surface soil that was stripped as part of surface mining is expected to release between

313 1.1×10^{10} and 4.7×10^{10} kg stored carbon (Rooney et al., 2012), though it is unclear on what time scale this
314 release will occur. Some of this historical peat material is used for land reclamation. However, a
315 preliminary assessment of greenhouse gas fluxes from such a site gave no indication of significant
316 emissions, at least in the short term (Nwaishi et al., 2016). The bivariate polar plot shows that
317 component 6 is associated with no particular wind direction but with relatively low wind speeds (<
318 1.5 m/s; Figure S-7C), consistent with a dispersed surface source. Further, when variables associated
319 with secondary processes were added to the analysis (Table 7), component 6 anticorrelates with O_x (r = -
320 0.41). Dry deposition is a significant O_3 and NO_2, and therefore O_x, loss process (Wesely and Hicks, 2000;
321 Zhang et al., 2002).

322 Overall, we have too little information to constrain soil fluxes for this data set. Considering the large CH_4
323 and CO_2 concentrations observed in this study, it is more likely that anthropogenic sources dominate
324 over natural soil emissions (Thompson et al., 2017). Future field campaigns at AMS 13 would benefit
325 from N_2O measurements to constrain contributions of natural sources to greenhouse gas
326 concentrations, such as those produced by microbes in water-logged soil.

327

328 **Component 7: Wind-blown dust**

329 Component 7 is correlated with PM_{10-1} (r = 0.93) and, ~~weak~~poorly, with CO_2 (r = 0.25), CH_4 (r = 0.11),
330 HOA (r = 0.23), and LO-OOA (r = 0.25). In the Athabasca oil sands region, surface mining has created
331 large portions of land whose surface is void of vegetation and is covered by sand and soil particles,
332 which are readily suspended by wind and vehicle traffic. Other mining activities add to the PM_{10-1}
333 emissions, including combustion processes, tailings sands, and mine haul roads, though the
334 contributions of each of these to the overall PM_{10-1} burden is uncertain (Wang et al., 2015). Recently,
335 Phillips-Smith et al. investigated metal species found in $PM_{2.5}$ aerosol at AMS 13 and found haul road

dust and soil from mine faces to be important sources of $PM_{2.5}$ (Phillips-Smith et al., 2017) and, likely, PM_{10-1} as well. The very ~~weak~~poor associations of this component with CO_2 and CH_4 and lack of association with NO_y ($r = 0.02$) suggest contributions of open mine face soil in addition to dust suspended by vehicles travelling on unpaved roads.

The size range captured by PM_{10-1} may also include bioaerosol, including bacteria, fungal spores and plant pollen, which constitute the "natural" background aerosol over vegetated continental regions, typically contributing a few μg m^{-3} of aerosol mass (Huffman et al., 2010). Considering the large PM_{10-1} volumes observed in this work (Table 3), the contribution of bioaerosol is likely minor.

Component 8: Ammonia

Component 8 is a single variable component strongly associated with NH_3 ($r = 0.94$) but with no other variables: the second largest correlation coefficient is that of rBC ($r = 0.13$).

Bytnerowicz et al. (2010) reported larger concentrations of NH_3 in the oil sands region than the provincial average. More recently, Shephard et al. (2015) reported enhancements of NH_3 in the general area as judged from satellite observations. Both studies hence suggest the existence of anthropogenic sources, though Shephard et al. (2015) speculated that biomass burning can contribute to the ammonia burden in the region. A recent modelling study by Whaley et al. (2017) estimated that around half of near-surface NH_3 during the study was likely from bi-directional exchange (i.e., re-emission from soil and plants).

In the oil sands, NH_3 is used as a floating agent for the separation and recovery of bitumen from tar, during bitumen upgrading in a process called "hydrotreating", and in tailing ponds, which, on occasion, have been contaminated with NH_3 to such a degree that they outgas it (Bytnerowicz et al., 2010).

Ammonia is also used for flue gas de-sulfurization by Syncrude; emission inventories (NPRI, 2013; ECCC, 2013a) suggest their fugitive emissions are the largest anthropogenic source in the region, though it is not clear if all sources are accurately inventoried.

The lack of association of ammonia with other variables in this component and the bivariate polar plots (Figure S-9) are consistent with an NH_3-specific source profile, such as fugitive emissions from one or more point sources that emit independently from other activities (i.e., ammonia storage tanks) and natural emissions from soil and trees.

Component 9: ~~Background CO from VOC oxidation~~Incomplete hydrocarbon oxidation

Component 9 is another single variable component and strongly correlates with CO (r = 0.87). The variables with the next largest correlation coefficients are CH_4 (r = 0.17), 1,2,3- and 1,2,4-TMB (both r = 0.18), and o-xylene (r = 0.16).

The conventional interpretation of CO is as a byproduct of incomplete VOC oxidation, as it is found in fossil fuel combustion exhaust or in biomass burning plumes. Component 9, however, is not associated with NO_y (r = -0.08) or CO_2 (r = 0.05), which rules out this conventional interpretation.

Recently, Marey et al. (2015) examined the spatial distribution of CO in Northern Alberta using a combination of satellite and ground station data and found that most CO is derived from anthropogenic sources, biomass burning and the photochemical oxidation of methane and other VOCs. During the 2013 JOSM study, there was no obvious (i.e., tracer) evidence for fire emissions impacting the measurements at AMS 13 (Phillips-Smith et al., 2017), though an impact from distant sources (such as fires located 1,000s of km upwind in British Columbia or Washington State) cannot be entirely ruled out. We therefore interpret component 9 as a VOC oxidation product component.

Component 10: Dry tailings

Component 10 is strongly associated with TRS (r = 0.71) and ~~moderate~~weakly with o-xylene (r = 0.32). There are ~~weak~~poor correlations with CH_4 (r = 0.14) and IVOCs (r= 0.20). This component is qualitatively similar to component 1, in that the presence of o-xylene suggests emission of naphtha, and the presence of TRS and CH_4 suggests anaerobic sulfur reducing bacteria and methanogens as they occur in tailings ponds (Holowenko et al., 2000; Percy, 2013; Quagraine et al., 2005). However, the absence of correlations with NO_y, rBC, and CO suggests that this source is not in spatial proximity with a continuously operating combustion source. The much ~~weak~~poorer correlations of o-xylene, CH_4, and IVOCs than for component 1 suggests that this component is much more "aged", i.e., emits less naphtha and bitumen.

As part of the reclamation process, tailings ponds in the Alberta oil sands region are converted into "composite tailings", which consist of a consolidated alkaline, saline mixture of processed sand, residual bitumen, clay fines, and gypsum ($CaSO_4$). This mixture settles and releases water, forming shallow pools of surface water (Figure 4J). Due to intensive microbial activity, composite tailings deposits are strong sources of H_2S and, likely, other reduced sulfur species (Warren et al., 2016; Bradford et al., 2017). Composite tailings are a source consistent with the emission profile of component 10. The association with TRS is explained by its production from biological activity and the presence of IVOCs by outgassing from the residual bitumen. Syncrude (the company operating closest to AMS 13) has been undertaking a pilot scale wetland reclamation project in the Athabasca Oil Sands Region to allow the development of a fen wetland above composite tailings (Bradford et al., 2017). Component 10 is hence interpreted as a dry tailings pond component, though the confidence in this interpretation is somewhat marginal as judged, for example, from the low eigenvalue of 0.74.

Bivariate polar plots

Bivariate polar plots map a surface using wind direction and wind speed and then model pollutant concentrations. While PCA is good at showing the temporal distribution of sources, bivariate polar plots help to show the spatial distribution of sources.

Figure S-3~~2~~ shows a sample of variables associated with component 1. This component appears to dominate when winds are from the SSE and E and of moderate wind speeds (2-3 m/s).

Figure S-4~~3~~ shows a sample of dominant variables associated with component 2. This component appears to dominate when winds are from the E at low wind speeds (1-2 m/s). The map appears to track the location of the Athabasca river and highway 63, corroborating that this source is from vehicular emissions.

Figure S-5~~4~~ shows a sample of dominant variables associated with component 3. This component appears to dominate when winds are stagnant and local. This is unsurprising because biogenic emissions are expected to be emitted in great concentrations locally since our site is surrounded on all sides by forest.

Figure S-6~~5~~ shows a sample of dominant variables associated with component 4 (or with component 2 in the secondary processes PCA). This component appears to dominate when winds are moderate (2-3 m/s) and from the SE and E.

Figure S-7~~6~~ shows a sample of dominant variables associated with component 5. This component appears to dominate when winds are from the E at moderate wind speeds (2-3 m/s).

Figure S-8~~7~~ shows a sample of dominant variables associated with component 6. This component appears to dominate when winds are stagnant and local. This suggests that this source is biogenic and may be due to emissions from trees.

Figure S-9~~8~~ shows a sample of dominant variables associated with component 7. This component appears to dominate when winds are from the SE and E at moderate wind speeds (1-3 m/s).

Figure S-~~9~~ 10 shows a sample of dominant variables associated with component 8. This component does not appear to have a specific direction associated with it and is observed in all directions. This component is observed when winds are at moderate to high speeds (2-4 m/s).

Figure S-~~10~~ 11 shows a sample of dominant variables associated with component 9. This component is observed when winds are from the S, SE, and E. This component is observed when winds are at low to moderate speeds (1-3 m/s).

Figure S-~~11~~ 12 shows a sample of dominant variables associated with component 10. This component is observed when winds are from the SSE. This component is observed when winds are around 1.5 m/s. This source is very likely a point source due to its consistency with wind direction and speed.

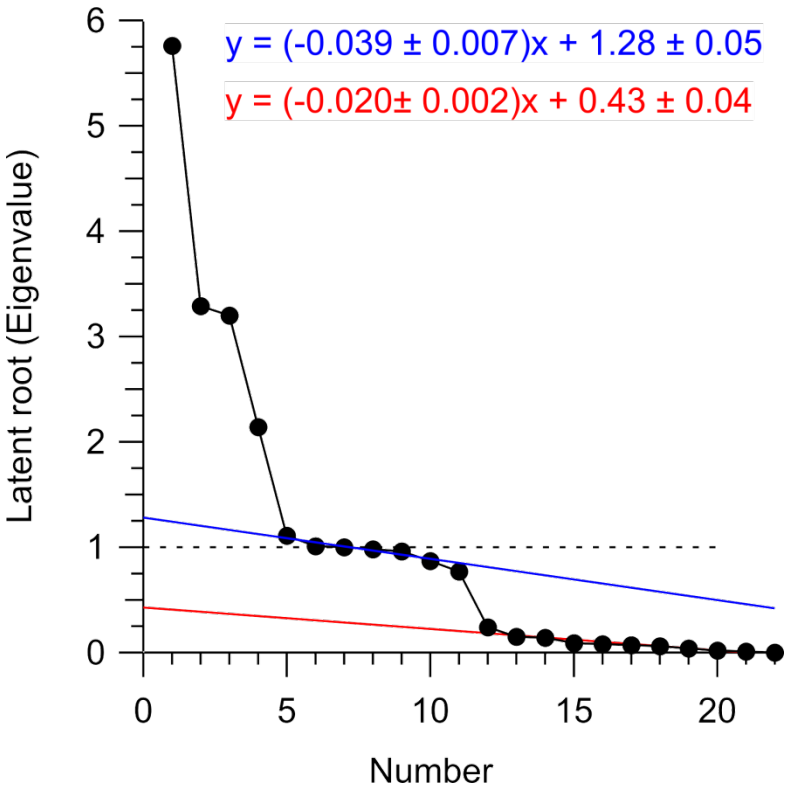

Figure S-~~12~~. Scree plot used to consider the number of components to retain. Dashed line represents the latent root criterions (eigenvalues > 1). Blue line represents the first instance of eigenvalues becoming horizontal. Red line represents the second instance of eigenvalues becoming horizontal.

441 **Table S-1.** Ionimed Analytical GCU Standard.

Compound	Volume mixing ratio (ppmv)	Uncertainty (%)
Formaldehyde	1.01	±8
Methanol	1.01	±8
Acetonitrile	1.01	±6
Acetaldehyde	1.01	±5
Ethanol	1.01	±8
Acrolein	0.98	±5
Acetone	1.02	±5
Isoprene	0.99	±5
Crotonaldehyde	0.92	±6
2-Butanone	1.01	±5
Benzene	1.01	±5
Toluene	1.02	±5
o-xylene	1.03	±6
Chlorobenzene	1.02	±5
α-pinene	0.93	±5
1,2, Dichlorobenzene	1.03	±7
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1.01	±9

442
443

444 **Table S-2.** The component pattern after Varimax rotation. Correlations greater than 0.30 or less than -0.30 are bolded.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Anthropogenic VOCs																						
o-xylene	**0.89**	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.09	0.06	-0.03	0.11	0.15	0.06	0.26	0.11	0.00	0.04	-0.08	0.24	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00
1,2,3 - TMB	**0.94**	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.08	-0.01	0.06	0.17	0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.04	0.01	-0.08	-0.14	0.03	0.00	-0.09	0.00	-0.07	0.00
1,2,4 - TMB	**0.94**	0.13	0.01	0.11	0.08	0.05	-0.02	0.09	0.17	0.04	0.12	0.03	-0.01	0.02	-0.06	0.03	0.01	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.09	0.00
decane	**0.91**	0.22	-0.02	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.15	0.05	0.15	0.07	-0.02	0.04	-0.01	0.07	-0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.16	0.00	-0.01	0.00
undecane	**0.85**	0.27	-0.08	0.23	0.08	-0.03	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.20	0.01	-0.10	0.09	0.00	0.26	-0.05	-0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Biogenic VOCs																						
α-pinene	-0.03	-0.08	**0.98**	-0.11	0.02	0.05	-0.08	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.08	-0.01	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
ß-pinene	-0.02	-0.08	**0.97**	-0.12	0.01	0.05	-0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.10	0.01	0.01	-0.09	0.00	0.00
limonene	0.08	-0.02	**0.92**	-0.08	0.06	0.23	-0.11	0.08	0.02	0.07	-0.05	0.02	-0.03	0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.23	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Combustion tracers																						
NO_y	0.26	**0.80**	-0.25	0.21	0.03	-0.05	0.10	0.19	-0.04	0.07	0.04	0.01	**0.34**	0.00	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
rBC	**0.31**	**0.80**	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.24	0.12	**0.34**	-0.03	0.02	-0.02	-0.05	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO	**0.41**	0.18	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.03	**0.88**	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO_2	0.10	0.09	**0.46**	-0.12	0.23	**0.82**	-0.14	-0.03	0.07	0.00	-0.05	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aerosol species																						
pPAH	0.07	**0.94**	-0.08	-0.11	0.02	0.06	0.14	0.00	0.09	-0.15	0.00	0.01	-0.14	-0.07	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PM_{10-1}	0.18	0.13	0.07	0.10	**0.94**	0.16	-0.03	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HOA	**0.41**	**0.74**	0.02	0.11	0.21	0.11	-0.04	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.10	0.05	0.01	**0.35**	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LO-OOA	**0.45**	0.17	0.13	0.25	0.19	0.01	-0.04	0.28	0.10	0.73	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sulfur																						
TS	0.25	0.04	-0.16	**0.94**	0.07	-0.05	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
SO_2	0.11	0.02	-0.15	**0.98**	0.04	-0.04	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.05	-0.05	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01
TRS	**0.57**	0.05	-0.08	0.11	0.14	-0.05	0.03	0.16	-0.01	0.13	**0.77**	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other																						
IVOCs	**0.34**	**0.34**	0.12	-0.03	0.05	-0.02	-0.02	**0.84**	0.04	0.18	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NH_3	0.01	0.19	-0.23	-0.04	-0.03	-0.09	**0.95**	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CH_4	**0.60**	**0.39**	0.10	-0.05	0.14	0.44	0.00	0.06	0.16	0.08	0.09	**0.46**	0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Eigenvalues	5.76	3.29	3.20	2.14	1.11	1.01	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.87	0.77	0.24	0.15	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00
% of variance	26.17	14.97	14.55	9.75	5.06	4.60	4.53	4.46	4.34	3.94	3.51	1.09	0.69	0.63	0.42	0.37	0.33	0.28	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.00
% cum. var.	26.17	41.14	55.69	65.43	70.49	75.09	79.62	84.07	88.42	92.36	95.87	96.97	97.66	98.29	98.71	99.08	99.41	99.69	99.86	99.94	100.0	100

Table S-3. The pattern after Varimax rotation with 5 components selected.

	1	2	3	4	5	Communalities
Anthropogenic VOCs						
o-xylene	**0.94**	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.15	0.93
1,2,3 - TMB	**0.90**	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.23	0.89
1,2,4 - TMB	**0.95**	0.14	-0.01	0.09	0.18	0.97
decane	**0.91**	0.27	-0.03	0.16	0.05	0.93
undecane	**0.82**	**0.31**	-0.10	0.26	0.05	0.84
Biogenic VOCs						
α-pinene	-0.03	-0.05	**0.94**	-0.15	0.04	0.91
ß-pinene	-0.02	-0.06	**0.94**	-0.15	0.03	0.90
limonene	0.07	0.02	**0.94**	-0.10	0.18	0.93
Combustion tracers						
NO_y	0.25	**0.83**	-0.29	0.22	0.02	0.89
rBC	**0.33**	**0.89**	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.92
CO	**0.53**	0.19	-0.02	-0.08	**0.40**	0.48
CO_2	0.07	0.06	**0.55**	-0.13	**0.71**	0.83
Aerosol species						
pPAH	0.01	**0.83**	-0.20	-0.20	0.27	0.84
PM_{10-1}	0.21	0.19	0.15	0.29	**0.57**	0.51
HOA	**0.44**	**0.75**	0.03	0.15	**0.32**	0.88
LO-OOA	**0.59**	**0.37**	0.28	0.41	-0.06	0.74
Sulfur						
TS	0.28	0.04	-0.18	**0.91**	0.01	0.94
SO_2	0.10	0.01	-0.18	**0.93**	0.05	0.91
TRS	**0.76**	0.10	-0.04	0.17	-0.13	0.63
Other						
IVOCs	**0.47**	**0.61**	0.28	0.03	-0.25	0.73
NH_3	0.02	**0.34**	**-0.47**	-0.21	-0.14	0.40
CH_4	**0.62**	**0.38**	0.12	-0.09	**0.53**	0.84
Eigenvalues	6.42	3.79	3.56	2.34	1.70	
% of variance	29.20	17.25	16.20	10.63	7.74	
Cumulative variance	29.20	46.45	62.65	73.28	81.01	

Table S-4. The pattern after Varimax rotation with 6 components selected.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Communalities
Anthropogenic VOCs							
o-xylene	**0.92**	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.24	0.13	0.93
1,2,3 - TMB	**0.94**	0.16	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.92
1,2,4 - TMB	**0.95**	0.13	0.00	0.11	0.16	0.08	0.97
decane	**0.88**	0.23	-0.02	0.18	0.28	0.00	0.94
undecane	**0.79**	0.28	-0.09	0.29	0.25	0.00	0.85
Biogenic VOCs							
α-pinene	-0.02	-0.09	**0.96**	-0.12	0.04	0.01	0.95
ß-pinene	-0.02	-0.10	**0.96**	-0.12	0.05	0.01	0.94
limonene	0.09	-0.01	**0.95**	-0.09	0.04	0.15	0.95
Combustion tracers							
NO_y	0.22	**0.81**	-0.27	0.23	0.25	0.00	0.89
rBC	**0.31**	**0.85**	0.07	0.08	0.28	0.10	0.92
CO	**0.64**	0.29	0.09	0.02	-0.23	0.09	0.56
CO_2	0.17	0.12	**0.57**	-0.17	-0.23	**0.62**	0.84
Aerosol species							
pPAH	0.09	**0.90**	-0.10	-0.14	-0.10	0.05	0.87
PM_{10-1}	0.19	0.14	0.03	0.12	0.17	**0.81**	0.76
HOA	**0.44**	**0.73**	0.04	0.13	0.22	**0.30**	0.88
LO-OOA	**0.46**	0.22	0.17	**0.32**	**0.60**	0.21	0.79
Sulfur							
TS	0.25	0.02	-0.18	**0.92**	0.12	0.06	0.97
SO_2	0.10	0.03	-0.15	**0.97**	-0.02	0.02	0.98
TRS	**0.62**	-0.04	-0.17	0.06	**0.56**	0.14	0.75
Other							
IVOCs	**0.31**	**0.43**	0.17	-0.06	**0.70**	0.02	0.80
NH_3	0.06	**0.41**	**-0.36**	-0.11	-0.11	**-0.36**	0.46
CH_4	**0.68**	**0.42**	0.15	-0.10	0.00	**0.41**	0.84
Eigenvalues	6.09	3.60	3.47	2.25	1.76	1.58	
% of variance	27.70	16.38	15.78	10.22	7.98	7.18	
Cumulative variance	27.70	44.07	59.85	70.08	78.06	85.23	

Table S-5. The pattern after Varimax rotation with 7 components selected.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Commu-nalities
Anthropogenic VOCs								
o-xylene	**0.93**	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.21	0.12	-0.05	0.93
1,2,3 - TMB	**0.94**	0.18	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.03	-0.03	0.93
1,2,4 - TMB	**0.96**	0.15	0.00	0.11	0.14	0.07	-0.02	0.98
decane	**0.88**	0.26	-0.02	0.18	0.26	0.00	0.01	0.94
undecane	**0.79**	**0.30**	-0.09	0.28	0.23	0.00	0.03	0.85
Biogenic VOCs								
α-pinene	-0.03	-0.09	**0.96**	-0.11	0.04	0.00	-0.05	0.96
ß-pinene	-0.02	-0.10	**0.96**	-0.11	0.06	0.01	-0.05	0.95
limonene	0.09	0.01	**0.95**	-0.08	0.03	0.12	-0.13	0.95
Combustion tracers								
NO_y	0.22	**0.83**	-0.28	0.22	0.20	-0.02	0.06	0.91
rBC	**0.31**	**0.85**	0.07	0.08	0.25	0.11	0.13	0.92
CO	**0.62**	0.22	0.13	0.03	-0.21	0.19	0.29	0.61
CO_2	0.17	0.17	**0.56**	-0.18	-0.28	**0.54**	-0.27	0.84
Aerosol species								
pPAH	0.08	**0.89**	-0.10	-0.15	-0.14	0.03	0.15	0.88
PM_{10-1}	0.18	0.12	0.06	0.13	0.18	**0.89**	0.01	0.89
HOA	**0.44**	**0.76**	0.03	0.12	0.16	0.27	-0.03	0.89
LO-OOA	**0.46**	0.23	0.18	**0.33**	**0.59**	0.25	0.01	0.81
Sulfur								
TS	0.25	0.04	-0.18	**0.92**	0.12	0.06	-0.02	0.97
SO_2	0.10	0.04	-0.15	**0.97**	-0.02	0.02	-0.03	0.98
TRS	**0.62**	-0.03	-0.16	0.07	**0.56**	0.19	0.02	0.77
Other								
IVOCs	**0.32**	**0.48**	0.16	-0.07	**0.66**	0.00	-0.05	0.80
NH_3	0.01	0.20	-0.26	-0.06	0.00	-0.05	**0.89**	0.91
CH_4	**0.68**	**0.45**	0.15	-0.11	-0.05	**0.36**	-0.10	0.85
Eigenvalues	6.09	3.65	3.42	2.23	1.61	1.46	1.03	
% of variance	27.70	16.60	15.57	10.14	7.33	6.66	4.70	
Cumulative variance	27.70	44.30	59.86	70.01	77.34	84.00	88.70	

Table S-6. The pattern after Varimax rotation with 8 components selected.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Communalities
Anthropogenic VOCs									
o-xylene	**0.93**	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.13	-0.03	0.11	0.93
1,2,3 - TMB	**0.91**	0.19	0.09	0.06	-0.01	0.02	-0.04	0.21	0.93
1,2,4 - TMB	**0.95**	0.16	0.01	0.11	0.09	0.07	-0.03	0.18	0.98
decane	**0.90**	0.26	-0.01	0.17	0.19	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.95
undecane	**0.82**	**0.30**	-0.07	0.28	0.15	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.87
Biogenic VOCs									
α-pinene	-0.04	-0.10	**0.97**	-0.11	0.06	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.96
ß-pinene	-0.02	-0.10	**0.96**	-0.11	0.06	0.00	-0.04	-0.01	0.96
limonene	0.07	0.00	**0.95**	-0.08	0.06	0.11	-0.14	0.05	0.95
Combustion tracers									
NO_y	0.25	**0.83**	-0.26	0.22	0.19	-0.01	0.10	-0.08	0.92
rBC	0.28	**0.83**	0.06	0.07	**0.33**	0.10	0.09	0.17	0.93
CO	**0.42**	0.18	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.11	0.06	**0.85**	0.96
CO_2	0.13	0.19	**0.58**	-0.17	-0.28	**0.53**	-0.27	0.10	0.86
Aerosol species									
pPAH	0.06	**0.91**	-0.08	-0.14	-0.11	0.03	0.16	0.06	0.89
PM_{10-1}	0.18	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.16	**0.89**	0.01	0.06	0.89
HOA	**0.42**	**0.75**	0.03	0.12	0.21	0.26	-0.06	0.15	0.89
LO-OOA	**0.46**	0.19	0.15	**0.30**	**0.65**	0.24	-0.04	0.15	0.87
Sulfur									
TS	0.28	0.03	-0.18	**0.92**	0.09	0.07	-0.01	-0.02	0.97
SO_2	0.11	0.04	-0.15	**0.97**	-0.01	0.02	-0.04	0.03	0.98
TRS	**0.72**	-0.03	-0.13	0.06	**0.40**	0.23	0.11	-0.20	0.80
Other									
IVOCs	**0.35**	**0.43**	0.13	-0.09	**0.71**	0.00	-0.07	0.01	0.84
NH_3	0.01	0.22	-0.24	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	**0.92**	0.05	0.96
CH_4	**0.65**	**0.47**	0.17	-0.11	-0.08	**0.35**	-0.10	0.16	0.86
Eigenvalues	5.99	3.58	3.40	2.20	1.52	1.43	1.03	1.00	
% of variance	27.23	16.28	15.44	10.01	6.90	6.52	4.70	4.53	
Cumulative variance	27.23	43.51	58.95	68.96	75.86	82.37	87.08	91.61	

Table S-7. The pattern after Varimax rotation with 9 components selected.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Communalities
Anthropogenic VOCs										
o-xylene	**0.89**	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.11	0.11	-0.05	0.16	**0.30**	0.95
1,2,3 - TMB	**0.93**	0.16	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05	-0.02	0.17	-0.02	0.94
1,2,4 - TMB	**0.94**	0.15	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.08	-0.02	0.18	0.12	0.98
decane	**0.91**	0.22	-0.03	0.16	0.25	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.97
undecane	**0.85**	0.25	-0.10	0.25	0.24	0.06	0.10	-0.05	-0.08	0.94
Biogenic VOCs										
α-pinene	-0.04	-0.09	**0.97**	-0.10	0.05	0.00	-0.06	0.02	0.02	0.97
ß-pinene	-0.03	-0.10	**0.97**	-0.11	0.05	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.02	0.96
limonene	0.09	-0.01	**0.94**	-0.09	0.08	0.13	-0.13	0.03	-0.06	0.95
Combustion tracers										
NO_y	0.26	**0.82**	-0.26	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.11	-0.09	0.02	0.92
rBC	**0.31**	**0.79**	0.04	0.05	**0.41**	0.12	0.12	0.12	-0.10	0.94
CO	**0.42**	0.19	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.06	**0.87**	-0.02	0.98
CO_2	0.16	0.17	**0.56**	-0.18	-0.22	**0.56**	-0.25	0.06	-0.17	0.86
Aerosol species										
pPAH	0.06	**0.93**	-0.07	-0.12	-0.11	0.01	0.14	0.09	0.03	0.93
PM_{10-1}	0.16	0.11	0.06	0.12	0.17	**0.89**	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.89
HOA	**0.41**	**0.75**	0.03	0.13	0.23	0.25	-0.06	0.16	0.08	0.90
LO-OOA	**0.46**	0.14	0.13	0.28	0.70	0.26	-0.01	0.10	0.05	0.90
Sulfur										
TS	0.25	0.04	-0.17	**0.93**	0.08	0.06	-0.02	0.00	0.13	0.99
SO_2	0.11	0.03	-0.15	**0.97**	0.01	0.02	-0.03	0.01	-0.05	0.99
TRS	**0.59**	0.05	-0.09	0.11	0.24	0.14	0.04	-0.04	**0.71**	0.96
Other										
IVOCs	**0.32**	**0.41**	0.12	-0.09	**0.70**	-0.01	-0.08	0.02	0.20	0.84
NH_3	0.01	0.21	-0.24	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	**0.93**	0.04	0.01	0.97
CH_4	**0.65**	**0.47**	0.16	-0.10	-0.06	**0.36**	-0.10	0.17	0.07	0.86
Eigenvalues	5.84	3.44	3.37	2.19	1.58	1.47	1.03	0.95	0.74	
% of variance	26.54	15.63	15.30	9.98	7.19	6.66	4.69	4.31	3.38	
Cumulative variance	26.54	42.17	57.47	67.44	74.63	81.29	85.98	90.29	93.67	

Table S-8. The factor pattern after Varimax rotation with 11 factors selected.

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Factor 7	Factor 8	Factor 9	Factor 10	Factor 11	Commu-nalities
Anthropogenic VOCs												
o-xylene	**0.88**	0.08	0.03	0.10	0.13	0.07	-0.04	0.17	0.11	0.04	**0.32**	0.95
1,2,3 - TMB	**0.94**	0.16	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.05	-0.01	0.18	0.06	-0.01	-0.02	0.96
1,2,4 - TMB	**0.94**	0.15	0.01	0.11	0.08	0.08	-0.02	0.18	0.09	0.03	0.13	0.99
decane	**0.92**	0.24	-0.02	0.15	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.16	0.05	0.97
undecane	**0.87**	0.29	-0.08	0.22	-0.06	0.09	0.05	-0.05	0.03	0.22	-0.05	0.96
Biogenic VOCs												
α-pinene	-0.03	-0.08	**0.98**	-0.11	0.04	0.01	-0.08	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.98
ß-pinene	-0.02	-0.08	**0.98**	-0.12	0.02	0.02	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.98
limonene	0.08	-0.02	**0.93**	-0.08	0.24	0.05	-0.11	0.03	0.09	0.06	-0.05	0.95
Combustion tracers												
NO_y	0.27	**0.83**	-0.26	0.21	-0.04	0.03	0.10	-0.08	0.18	0.07	0.01	0.92
rBC	**0.30**	**0.81**	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.23	**0.34**	-0.05	0.95
CO	**0.41**	0.19	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.05	**0.87**	0.03	0.06	-0.01	0.99
CO_2	0.09	0.08	**0.48**	-0.12	**0.77**	0.25	-0.14	0.05	-0.04	-0.01	-0.09	0.95
Aerosol species												
pPAH	0.06	**0.93**	-0.07	-0.12	0.07	0.02	0.14	0.10	-0.02	-0.20	0.01	0.95
PM_{10-1}	0.18	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.17	**0.94**	-0.03	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.08	1.00
HOA	**0.40**	**0.77**	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.20	-0.07	0.16	0.09	0.19	0.13	0.92
LO-OOA	**0.45**	0.19	0.13	0.25	0.03	0.19	-0.04	0.11	0.27	**0.72**	0.16	0.98
Sulfur												
TS	0.26	0.05	-0.16	**0.93**	-0.05	0.07	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.13	0.26
SO_2	0.12	0.03	-0.15	**0.98**	-0.04	0.04	-0.03	0.01	-0.02	0.05	-0.05	0.12
TRS	**0.58**	0.06	-0.08	0.10	-0.04	0.14	0.03	-0.03	0.16	0.13	**0.74**	0.58
Other												
IVOCs	**0.34**	**0.37**	0.13	-0.03	-0.01	0.05	-0.03	0.03	**0.82**	0.18	0.12	1.00
NH_3	0.01	0.20	-0.24	-0.04	-0.08	-0.03	**0.94**	0.04	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	1.00
CH_4	**0.59**	**0.40**	0.10	-0.06	**0.59**	0.10	0.00	0.17	0.05	0.07	0.15	0.93
Eigenvalues	5.75	3.43	3.24	2.13	1.12	1.10	0.99	0.96	0.93	0.87	0.79	
% var.	26.14	15.61	14.72	9.66	5.11	4.99	4.51	4.35	4.22	3.95	3.60	
% Cum. var.	26.14	41.74	56.46	66.12	71.23	76.22	80.73	85.09	89.31	93.26	96.86	

Table S-9. The pattern with mixing height included after Varimax rotation with 10 components.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Commu-nalities
Anthropogenic VOCs											
o-xylene	**0.89**	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.29	0.10	-0.01	-0.06	0.17	0.16	0.95
1,2,3 - TMB	**0.94**	0.17	0.10	0.04	-0.04	0.01	-0.03	-0.04	0.17	0.06	0.95
1,2,4 - TMB	**0.94**	0.13	0.03	0.10	0.11	0.09	-0.02	-0.06	0.18	0.07	0.98
decane	**0.92**	0.25	0.03	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.04	0.03	-0.04	0.97
undecane	**0.87**	**0.31**	-0.05	0.23	-0.03	0.17	0.03	0.10	-0.05	-0.11	0.96
Biogenic VOCs											
α-pinene	-0.02	-0.08	**0.96**	-0.10	0.03	0.01	-0.05	-0.11	0.01	0.02	0.96
ß-pinene	-0.01	-0.08	**0.96**	-0.11	0.04	0.02	-0.05	-0.12	-0.01	0.02	0.96
limonene	0.11	0.02	**0.95**	-0.08	0.04	0.02	-0.11	-0.06	0.03	0.12	0.96
Combustion tracers											
NO_y	0.21	**0.86**	-0.25	0.21	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.01	-0.08	-0.02	0.92
rBC	0.29	**0.89**	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.19	0.03	0.09	0.10	-0.01	0.95
CO	**0.43**	0.20	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.05	**0.86**	0.07	0.98
CO_2	0.15	0.17	**0.56**	-0.13	-0.12	0.13	-0.14	-0.12	0.08	**0.68**	0.91
Aerosol species											
pPAH	0.01	**0.86**	-0.09	-0.13	-0.08	-0.03	0.23	-0.18	0.12	0.17	0.90
PM_{10-1}	**0.31**	0.22	0.05	0.15	0.12	**0.88**	0.04	-0.01	0.08	0.10	0.97
HOA	**0.45**	**0.79**	0.02	0.14	0.16	0.15	-0.02	-0.02	0.16	0.10	0.93
LO-OOA	**0.52**	**0.30**	0.21	0.26	**0.37**	**0.36**	-0.17	0.27	0.04	-0.18	0.88
Sulfur											
TS	0.27	0.06	-0.16	**0.93**	0.10	0.10	-0.03	0.04	-0.01	-0.02	1.00
SO_2	0.11	0.05	-0.14	**0.97**	-0.06	0.06	-0.05	0.05	0.01	-0.05	0.99
TRS	**0.64**	0.01	-0.12	0.11	**0.63**	0.20	0.09	-0.04	-0.09	0.12	0.91
Other											
IVOCs	0.28	**0.50**	0.22	-0.07	**0.66**	0.08	-0.13	0.04	0.06	-0.18	0.87
NH_3	0.00	0.22	-0.20	-0.07	-0.03	0.03	**0.92**	0.11	0.02	-0.06	0.96
CH_4	**0.64**	**0.43**	0.15	-0.07	0.09	0.10	0.00	-0.07	0.17	**0.50**	0.92
Mixing height	-0.04	-0.07	**-0.35**	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.12	**0.90**	0.04	-0.07	0.96
Eigenvalues	6.06	3.81	3.51	2.16	1.19	1.12	1.03	1.02	0.94	0.92	
% var.	26.35	16.57	15.27	9.39	5.19	4.86	4.48	4.42	4.08	3.98	
% Cum. var.	26.35	42.92	58.19	67.58	72.77	77.63	82.11	86.53	90.61	94.60	

458 **Table S-10.** Criteria for number of components extracted by PCA.

Criterion	Number of components extracted	% Variance explained (after rotation)
Scree test 1	5	81.0%
< 5% variance	6	85.2%
Latent root	7	88.7%
≥ 95% cumulative variance	10	95.5%
Scree test 2	11	96.9%

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461 **Table S-11.** Association of IVOCs with relevant components.

# of components in solution	Oil sands surface mining facilities (Component 1)	Mine fleet and operations (Component 2)	Mine face (Component 5)
5	0.47	0.61	n/a
6	0.31	0.43	n/a
7	0.32	0.48	0.66
8	0.35	0.43	0.71
9	0.32	0.41	0.70
10	0.31	0.39	0.74
11	0.34	0.37	n/a

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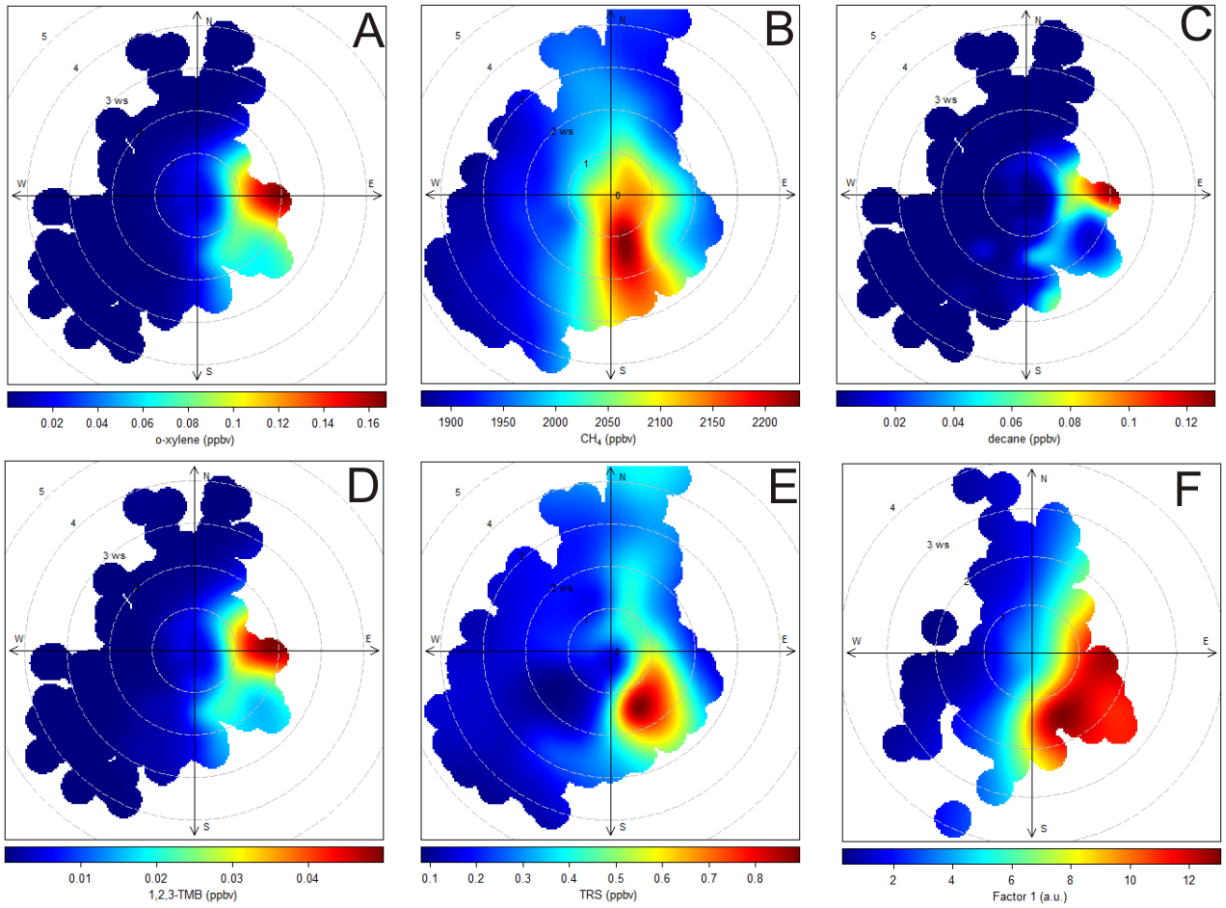

Figure S-~~2~~3. Bivariate polar plots associated with component 1 for the optimum primary pollutant solution (Table 54.). **(A)** o-xylene, **(B)** CH_4, **(C)** decane, **(D)** 1, 2, 3-TMB, **(E)** TRS, **(F)** and component 1.

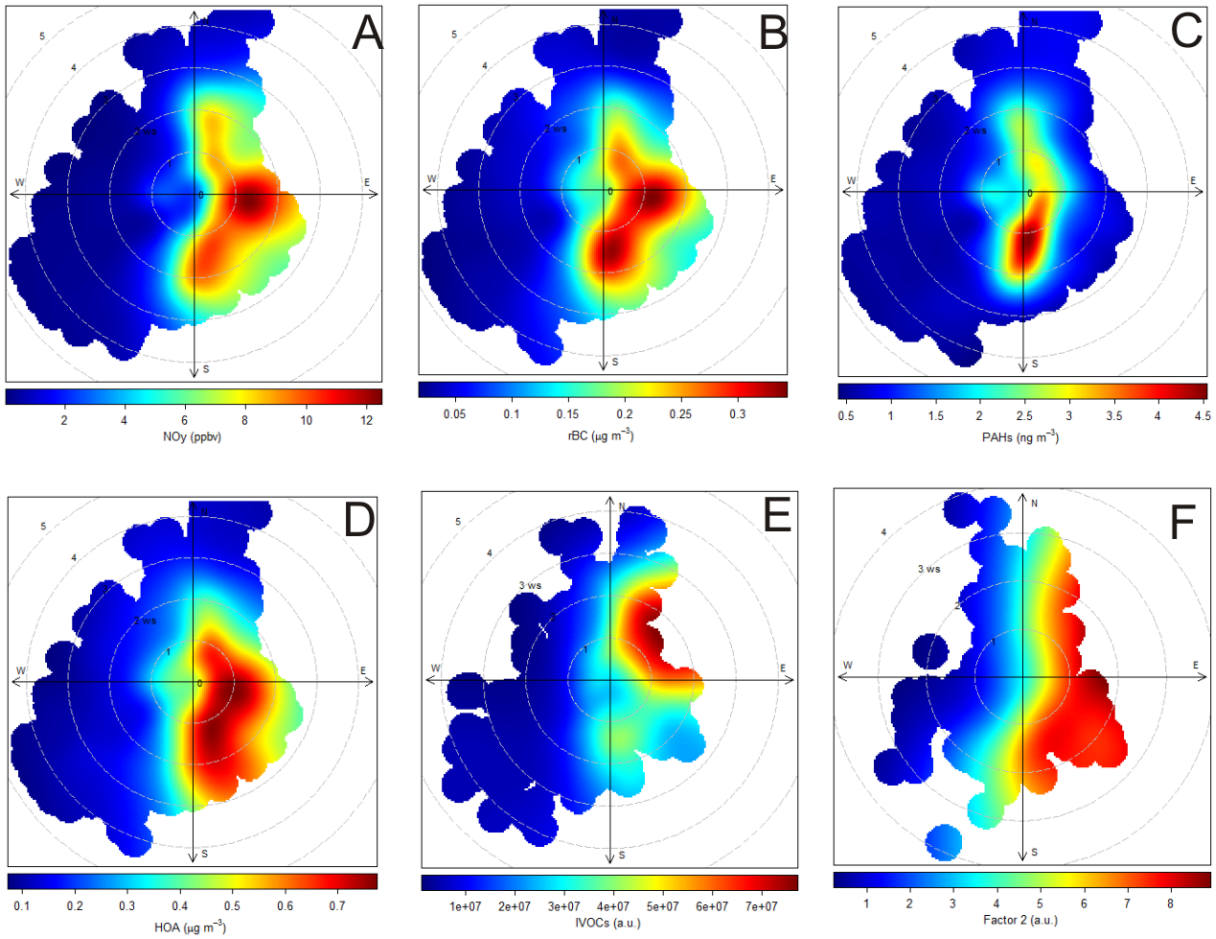

Figure S-~~34~~. Bivariate polar plots associated with component 2 for the optimum primary pollutant solution (Table 5~~4~~.). **(A)** NO_y, **(B)** rBC, **(C)** PAHs, **(D)** HOA, **(E)** IVOCs, **(F)** and component 2.

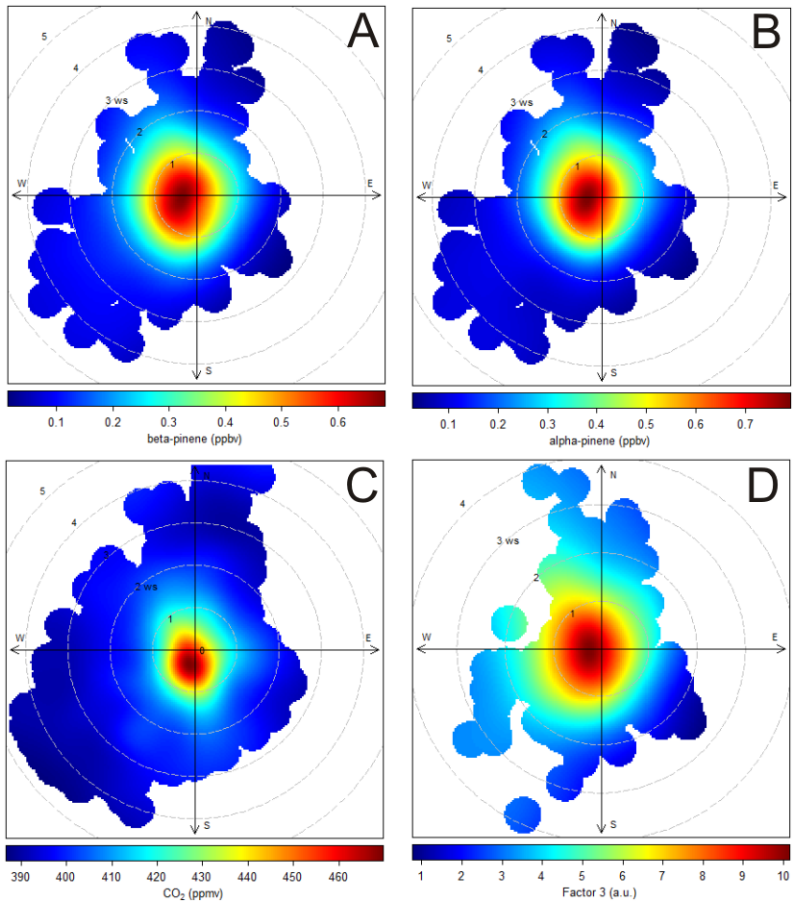

Figure S-45. Bivariate polar plots associated with component 3 for the optimum primary pollutant solution (Table 54.). **(A)** ß-pinene, **(B)** α-pinene, **(C)** CO_2, **(D)** and component 3.

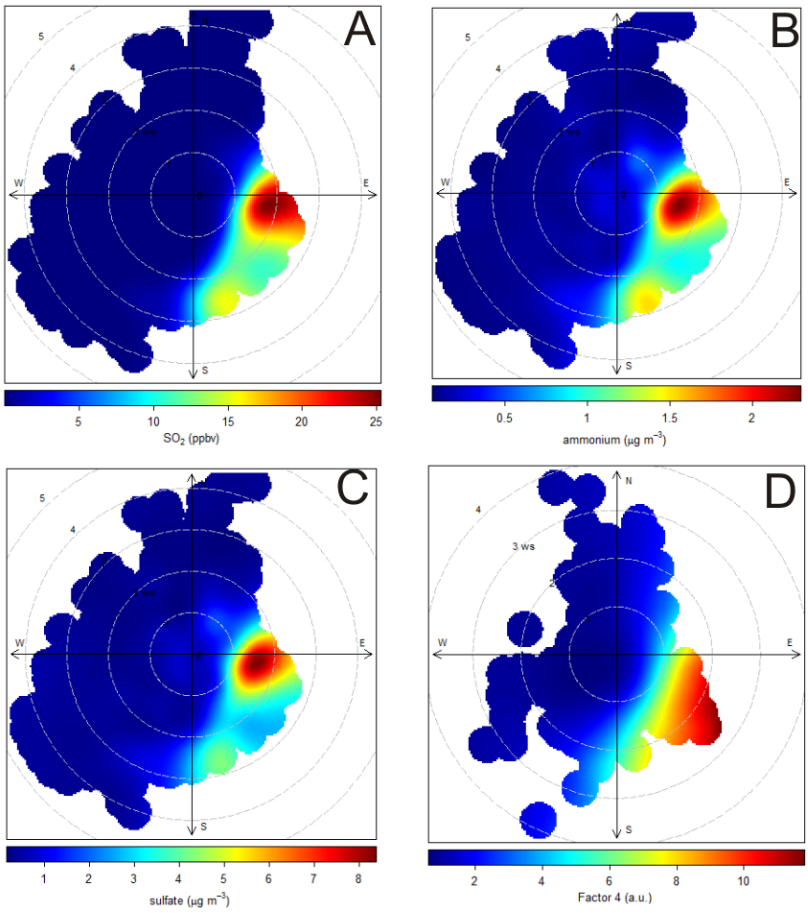

Figure S-~~5~~6. Bivariate polar plots associated with component 4 for the optimum ~~primary~~ secondary pollutant solution (Table 7~~4~~). **(A)** SO_2, **(B)** $NH_4^+{}_{(p)}$, **(C)** $SO_4^{2-}{}_{(p)}$, **(D)** and component 4.

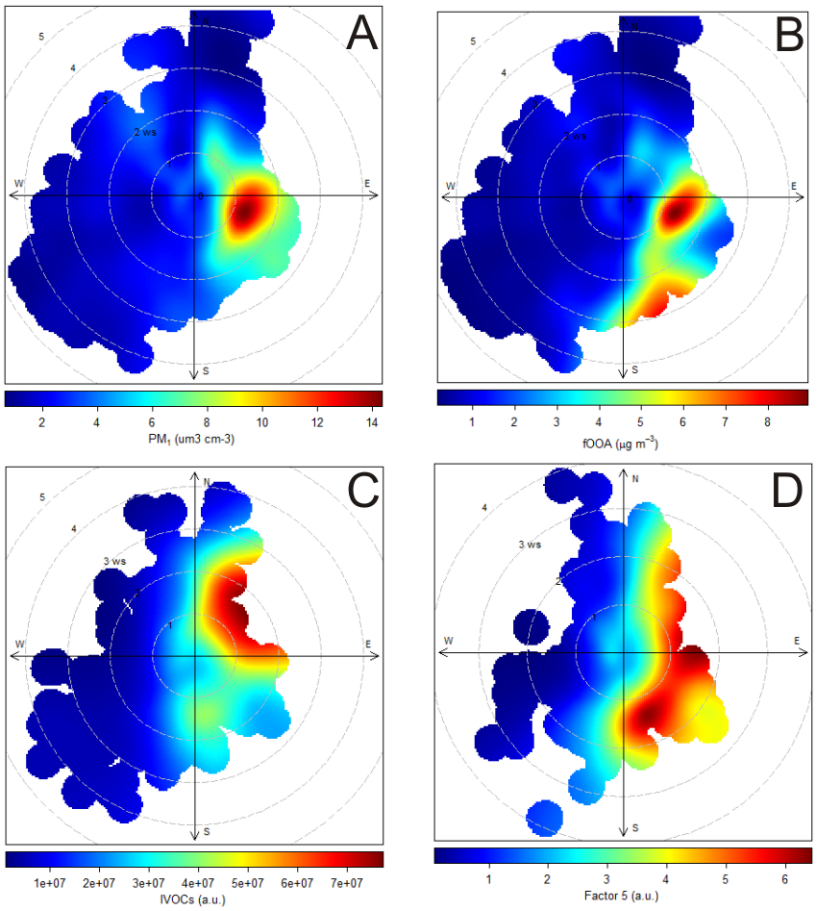

Figure S-~~6~~7. Bivariate polar plots associated with component 5 for the optimum ~~primary~~ secondary pollutant solution (Table 7~~4~~). **(A)** PM_1 (11-component solution), **(B)** LO-OOA, **(C)** IVOCs, and **(D)** component 5.

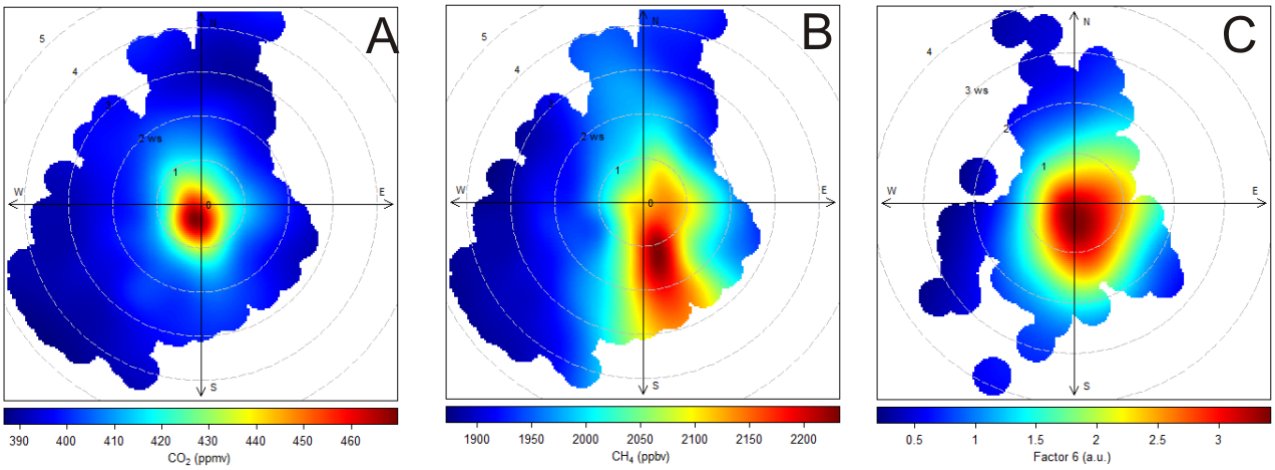

Figure S-~~7~~8. Bivariate polar plots associated with component 6 for the optimum primary pollutant solution (Table 5~~4~~). **(A)** CO_2, **(B)** CH_4, and **(C)** component 6.

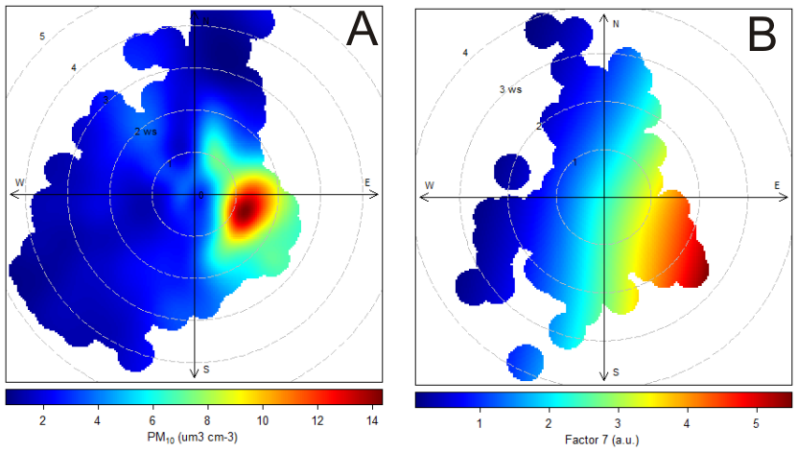

Figure S-~~8~~9. Bivariate polar plots associated with component 7 for the optimum primary pollutant solution (Table 5~~4~~). **(A)** PM_{10-1}, **(B)** and component 7.

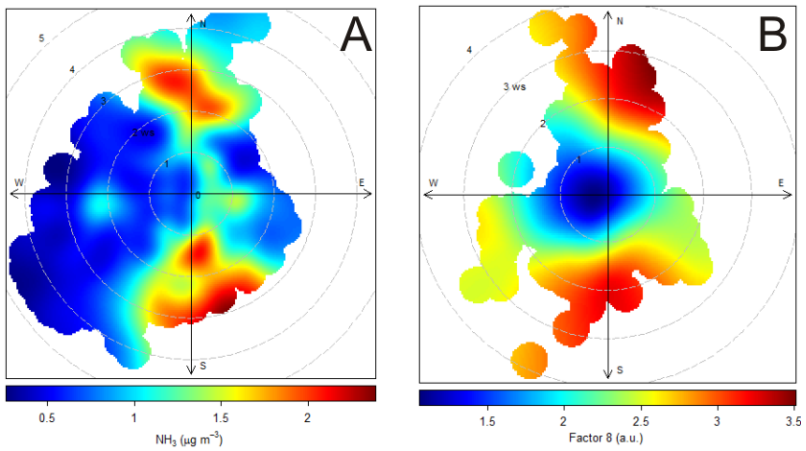

Figure S-~~10~~9. Bivariate polar plots associated with component 8 for the optimum primary pollutant solution (Table 5~~4~~). **(A)** NH_3, **(B)** and component 8.

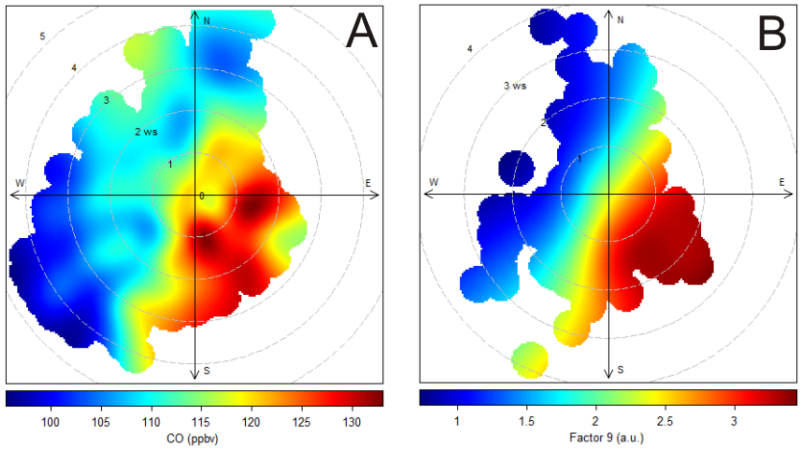

Figure S-~~10~~11. Bivariate polar plots associated with component 9 for the optimum primary pollutant solution (Table 5~~4~~). **(A)** CO, and **(B)** component 9.

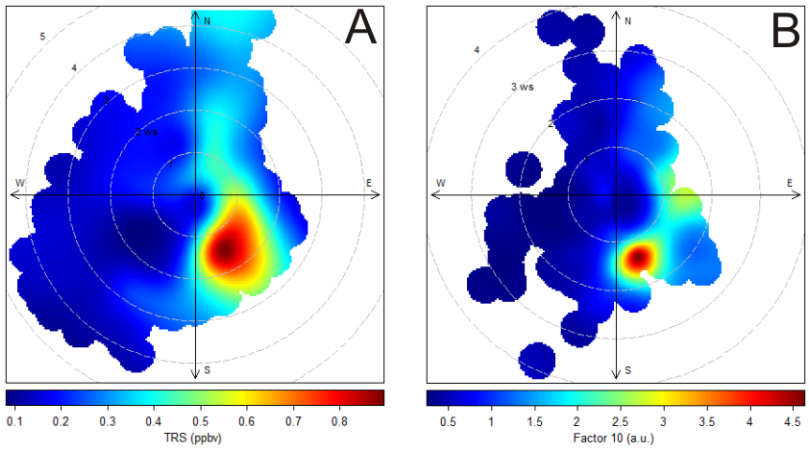

Figure S-121. Bivariate polar plots associated with component 10 for the optimum primary pollutant solution (Table 54). **(A)** TRS, **(B)** and component 10.

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