

Passive sampling in environmental chemistry

Session Chairs: Ian Allan, Pawel Rostkowski

Passive sampling has become a widely applied way of measuring concentrations of freely concentrations of contaminants in the environment. The field of passive sampling is continuously expanding with the development of new laboratory and field-based tools, targeting new chemicals and novel applications to new and/or unusual matrices. Targeting new chemicals includes tackling emerging contaminants, those not commonly included in routine monitoring programmes or contaminants that are notoriously difficult to passive sample. Passive sampling has commonly been applied to air, water and sediments and is now increasingly being applied to biota too. An advantage of passive sampling is that they can be used in a wide range of environments, from urban areas, at sediment remediation sites, to remote locations such as the Arctic.

Abstracts for platform presentations and posters are very welcome on any aspects of passive sampling. Studies based on multi-compartmental (air-water, water-sediment or water/sediment-biota) measurements are particularly welcome too. Presentation on the combination of passive sampling with non-target or suspect screening approaches using high resolution mass spectrometry or with bioassays for the identification and prioritization of chemicals of interest present in the environment are welcome too.