

A new approach to assess the degree of contamination and determine sources and risks related to PTEs in an urban environment: the case study of Santiago (Chile).

Aruta Antonio¹, Albanese Stefano^{1*}, Daniele Linda², Cannatelli Claudia³, Buscher Jamie T.³, De Vivo Benedetto^{4,5}, Petrik Attila⁶, Cichella Domenico⁷, Lima Annamaria¹

¹ *Department of Earth, Environmental and Resources Sciences, University of Naples Federico II, 80126 Naples, Italy*

² *Department of Geology, Andean Geothermal Center of Excellence (CEGA) and Millenium Nucleus for Metal Tracing Along Subduction, FCFM, Universidad de Chile, Plaza Ercilla 803, Santiago, Chile*

³ *University of Alaska Anchorage, 3211 Providence Drive. Anchorage, AK 99508, USA*

⁴ *Virginia Tech, Blacksburg 24061, VA, USA*

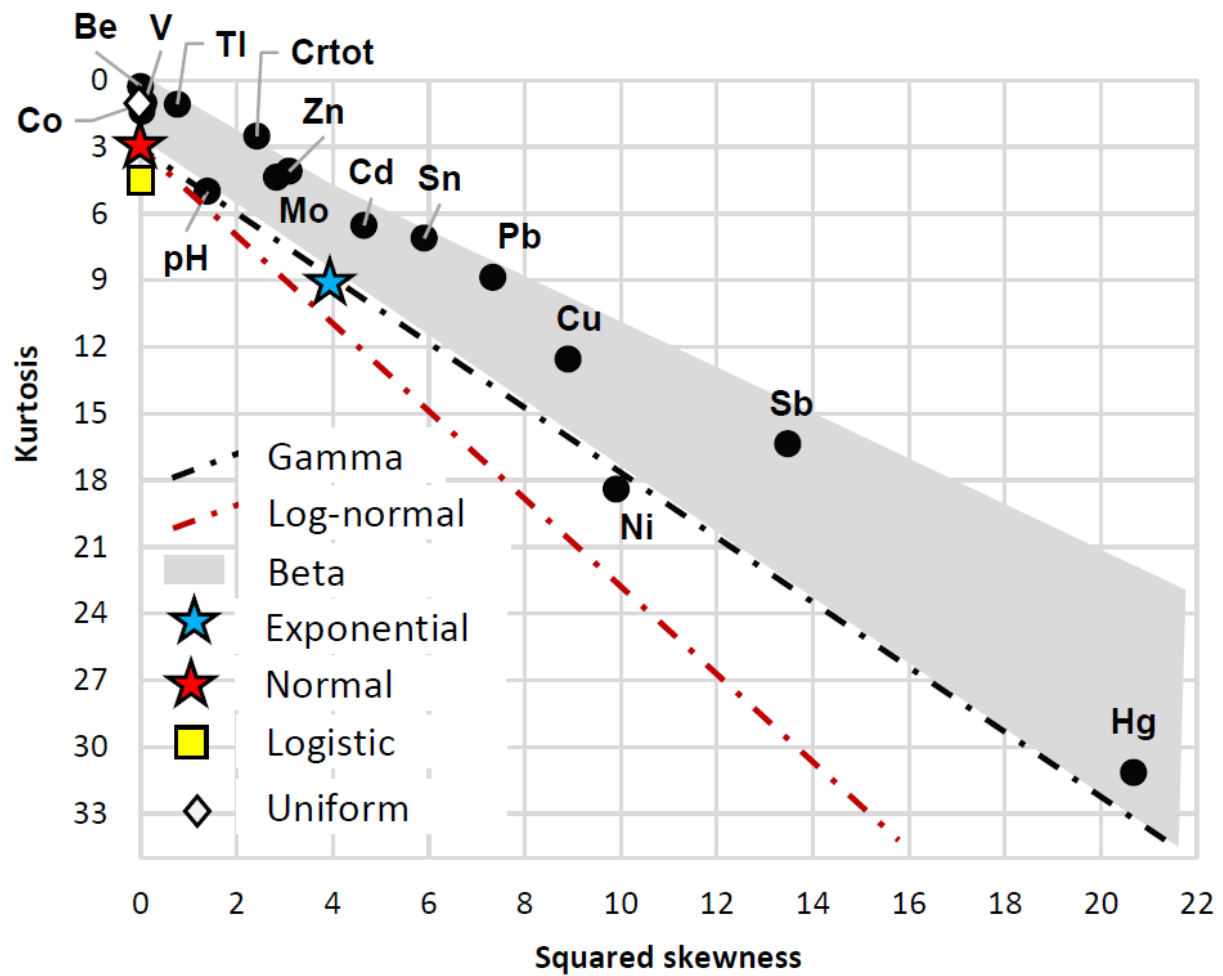
⁵ *Pegaso On Line University, Piazza Trieste e Trento 48, 80132 Naples, Italy*

⁶ *Eriksfiord AS, Prof. Olav Hanssensvei 7A, 4021, Stavanger, Norway*

⁷ *Department of Science and Technology, University of Sannio, 82100, Benevento, Italy*

*Corresponding author: stefano.albanese@unina.it

Supplementary Material S9. The squared skewness-kurtosis graph (Cullen and Frey, 1999) shows how selected PTEs (represented by black dots) hardly follow a normal distribution.



References

Cullen, A. and Frey, H. (1999). Probabilistic Techniques in Exposure Assessment. Plenum Publishing Co., 1st edition. 335 pp. - ISBN: 978-0306459573.