

Surveying Air-borne Mercury at the Landscape Level

Dean Cocking, Amil Allak, Allison Kelley and Susan Temple
Department of Biology, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA 22807

What is the objective of this study?

- **Test as many sites as possible at various locations within a landscape.**
- **We are not trying to obtain precise measures of Hg in the air; but looking for an indexed value.**
- **Looking for locations that are consistently impacted by relatively high or low concentrations of air-borne Hg over long periods of exposure.**

How is air-borne Hg detected?

- **We are testing the feasibility of using an inexpensive passive monitor.**
 - Made out of plastic petri plates poured with “tangle trap.”
 - Cost about \$1 each maximum
 - Much less expensive than the more precise passive samplers on the market which may cost as much as \$250 each.





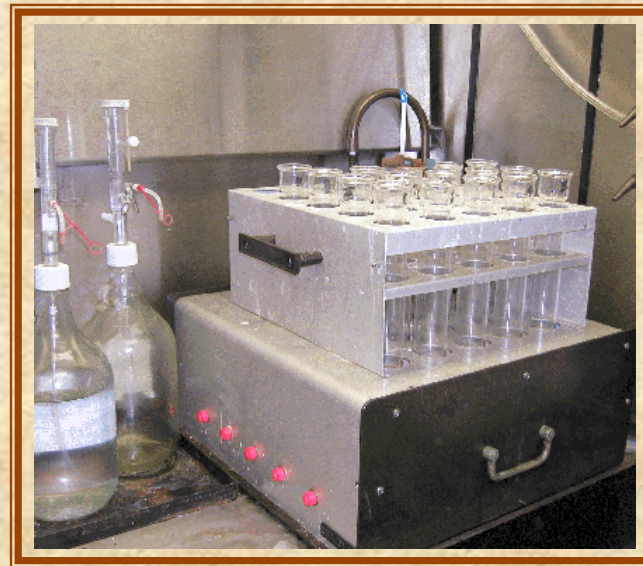
What are the limitations?

- **Does not capture a complete sample of air-borne Hg.**
 - Each monitor collects dust, insects, Hg vapor, suspended wet and dry particulates and other air-borne materials in the a gelatinous “tangle trap matrix.
 - Wet particulate and dissolved Hg is underestimated for heavy precipitation events due to overflow.
 - Sample periods vary from 4 to 10 months and are at different times during the year. There would be no expectation for the conditions to be the same.
 - Therefore, concentration data (even on an amount per unit area per month basis) are not directly comparable

Analyzing the Plates for Hg

- The gelatinous material is scraped from the plate and digested with hot concentrated nitric and sulfuric acid using a LabConco digestion block.
- The sample digestate is poured into snap top vials, brought to 50 ml volume and refrigerated until analysis.

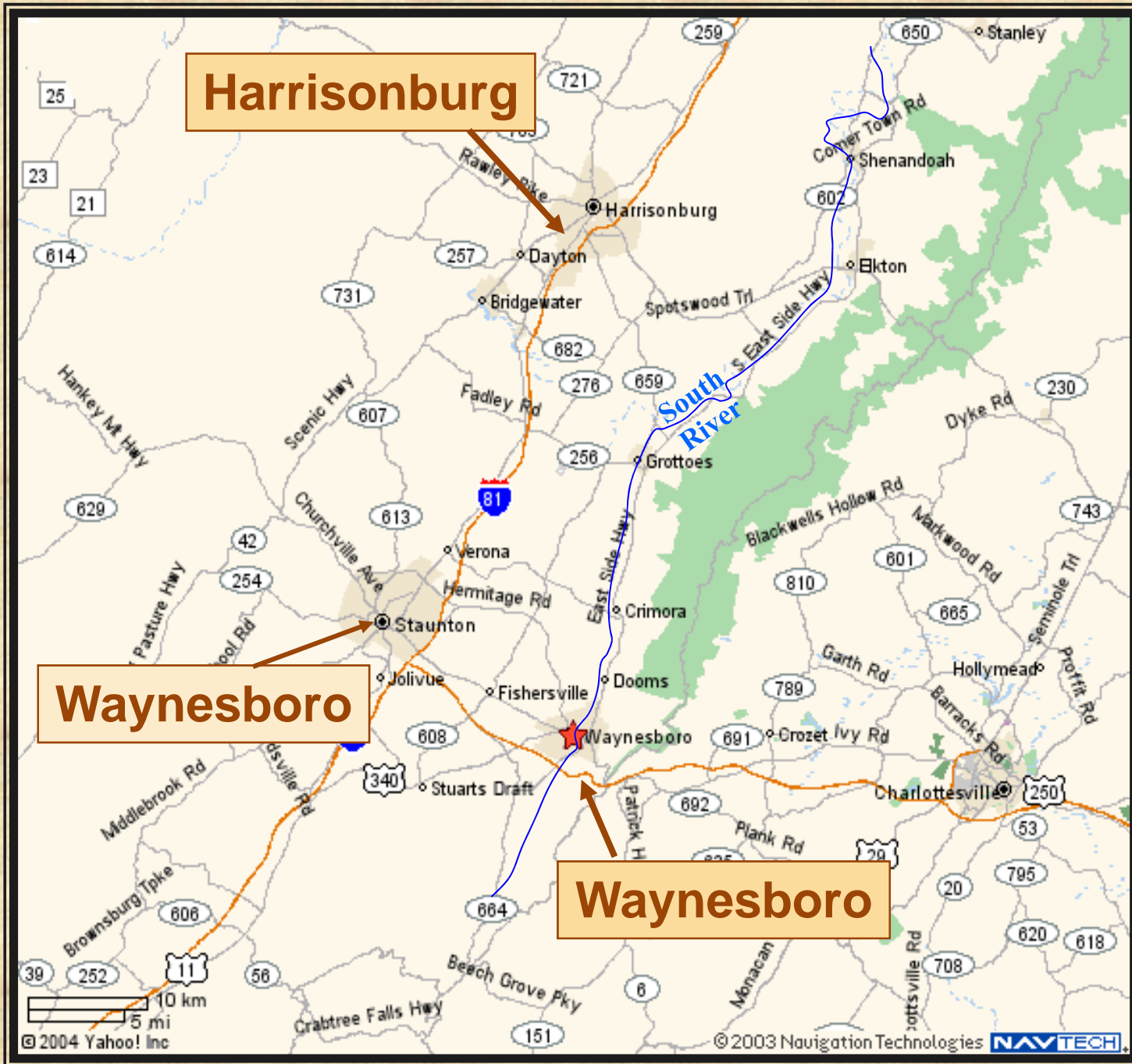
(usually the same day)



Mercury analysis at JMU

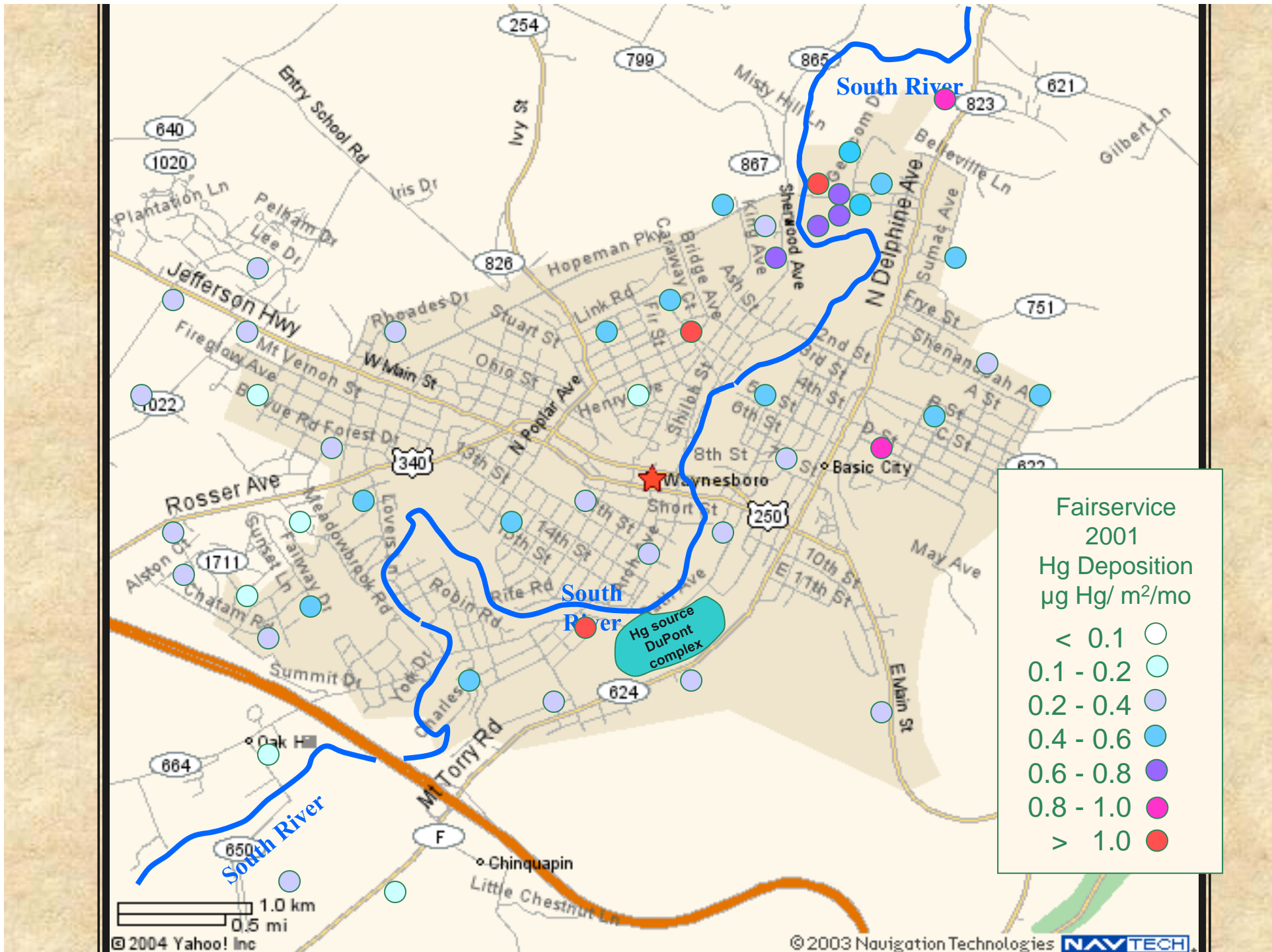
- **Perkin Elmer FIMS Flow Injection Mercury System coupled with a cold vapor atomic absorption spectrophotometer.**
- **Cost is much lower than a commercial laboratory.**
 - **For example: Data from 100 locations with a pair of monitors at each cost less than \$500 in comparison with about \$50,000 initial cost for that many commercial samplers plus up to \$10,000 more for analyses. (120X the cost plus much higher maintenance and potential for vandalism)**





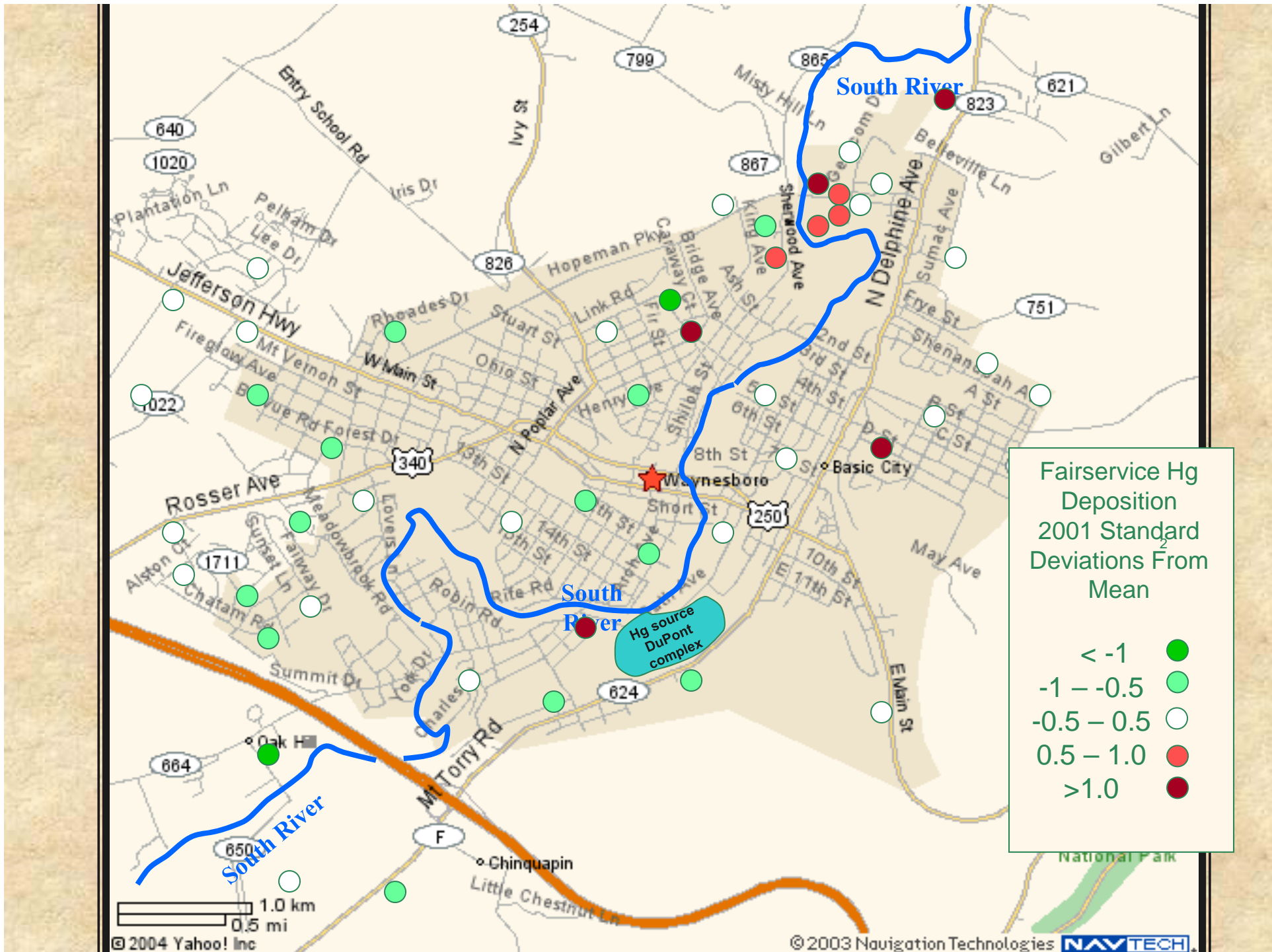
We have surveyed Waynesboro during three different time periods.

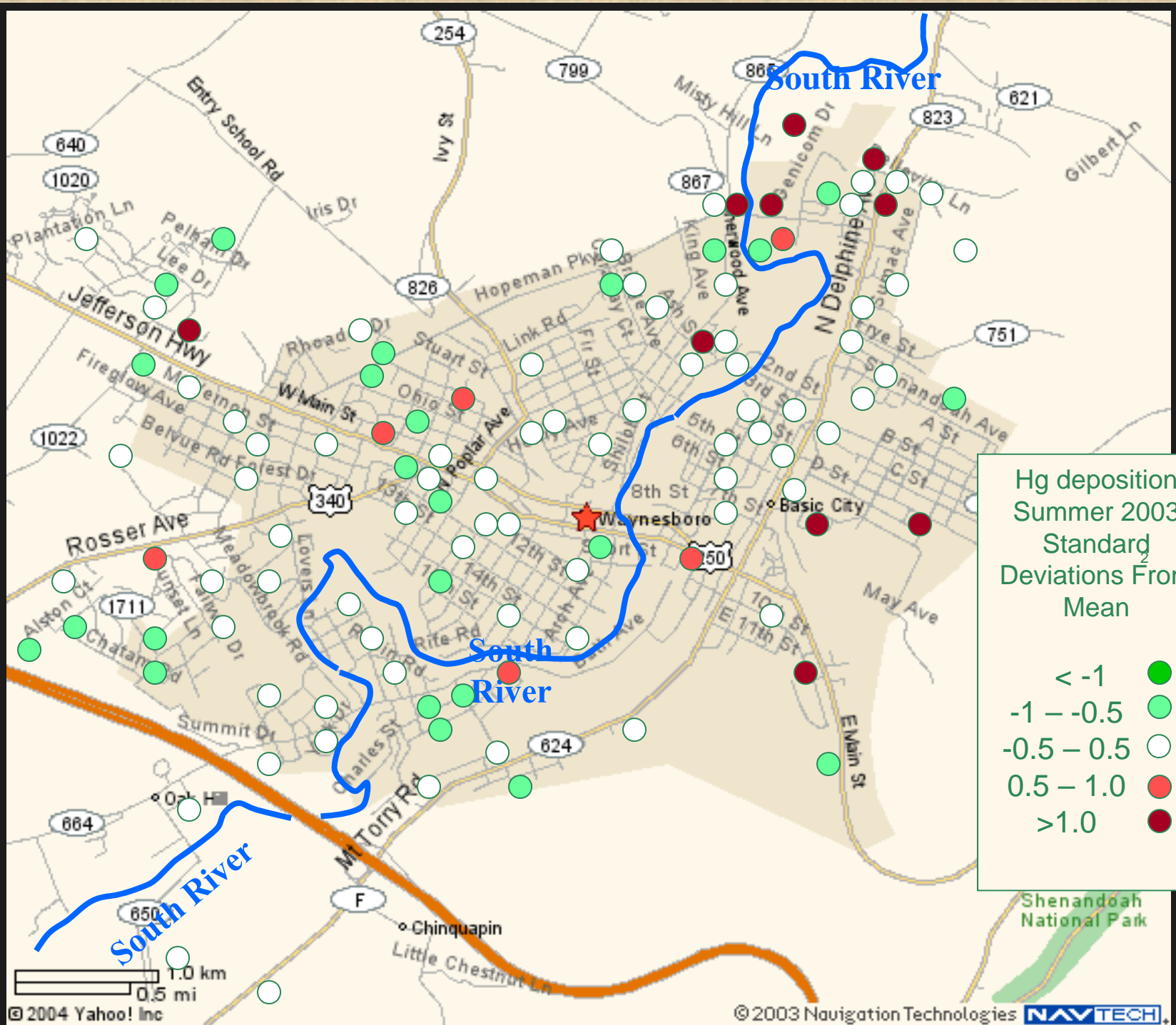
- Here are two examples of the actual measures of Hg captured in the plates



In order to compare the data from different years, the grand mean during the sample period of all stations was determined.

- The standard deviation was calculated and then the individual sites were ranked to identify locations above and below the mean.

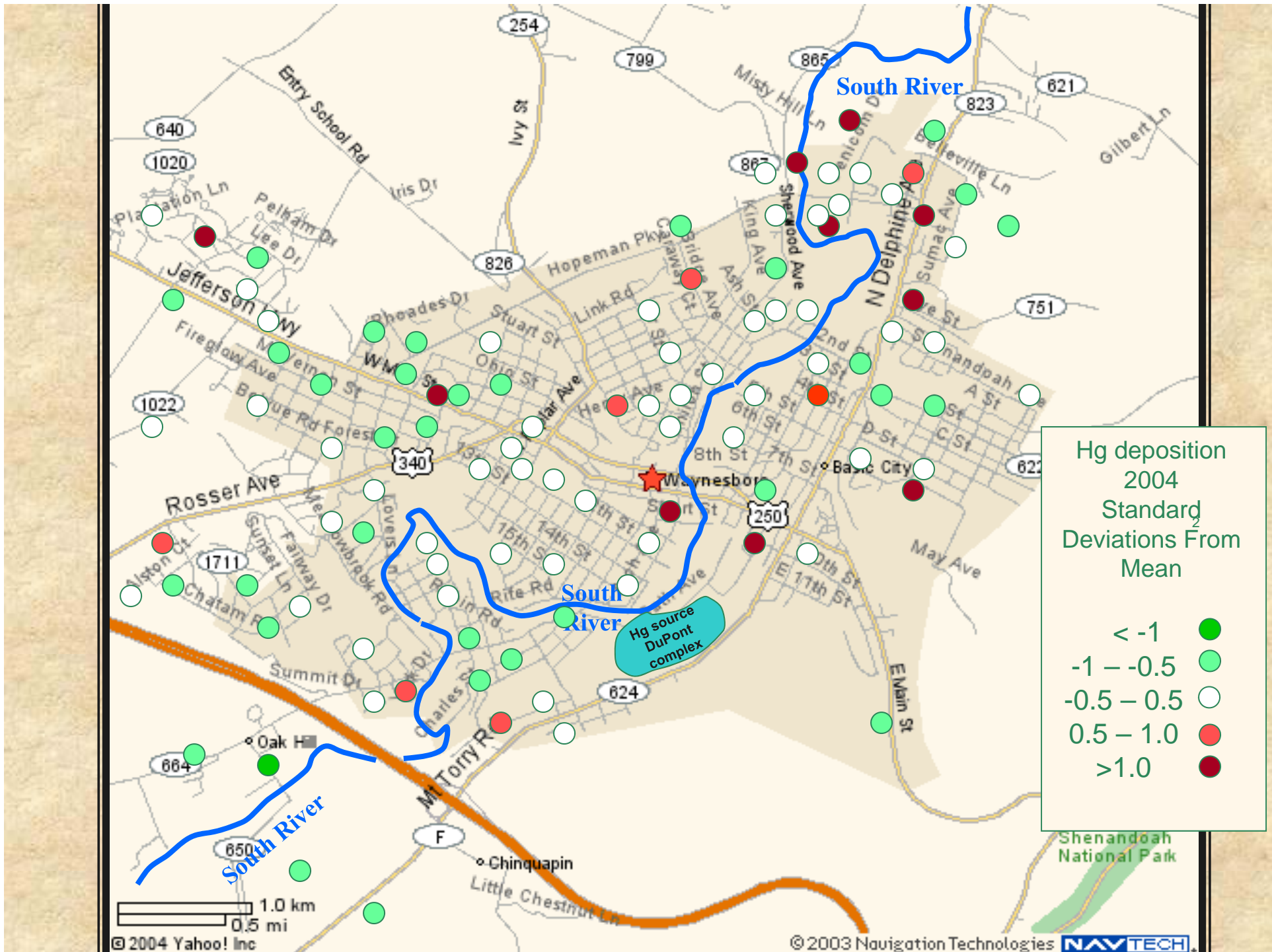




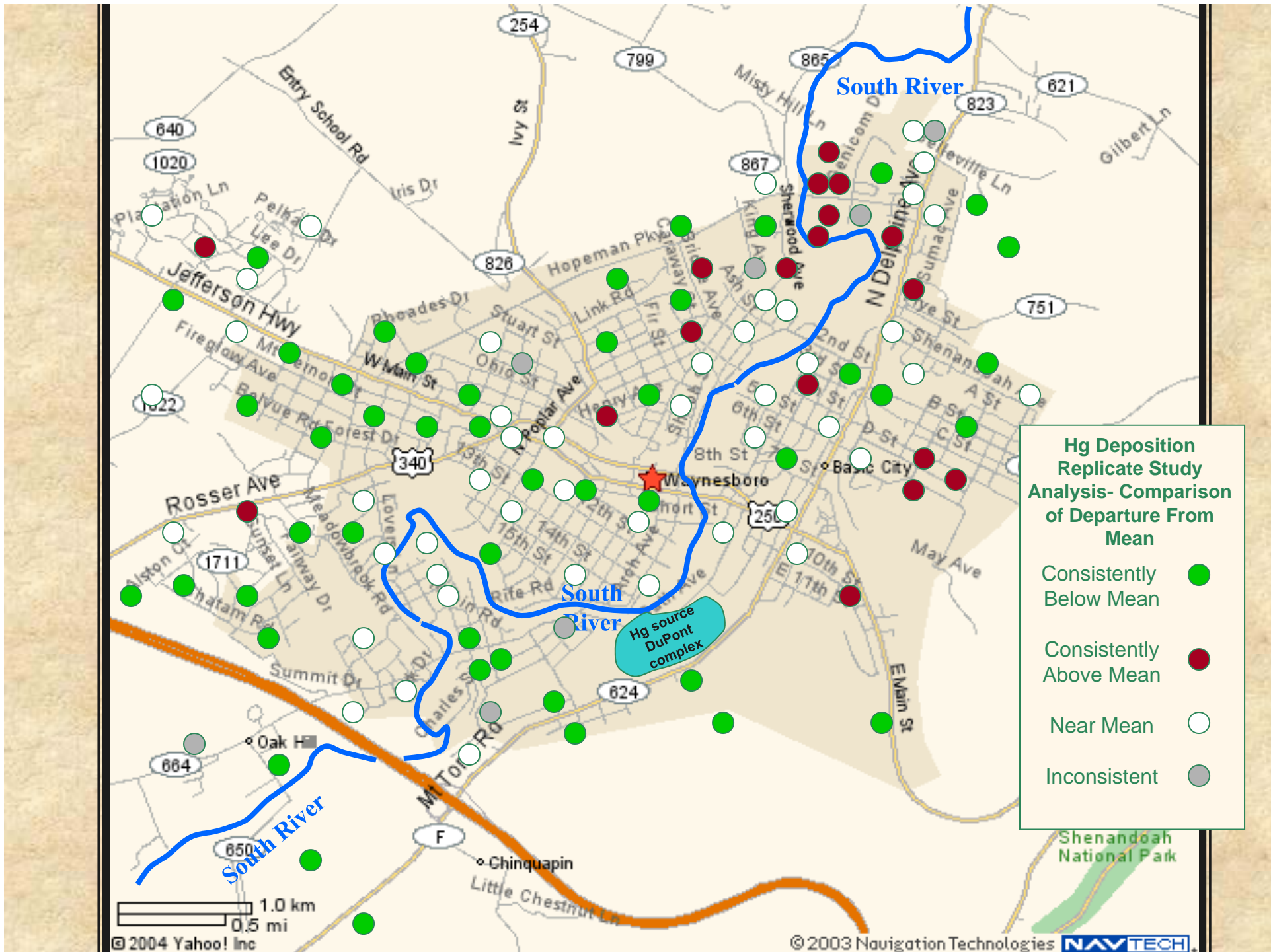
Hg deposition
 Summer 2003
 Standard
 Deviations From
 Mean

< -1	●
-1 - -0.5	●
-0.5 - 0.5	○
0.5 - 1.0	●
> 1.0	●

Shenandoah
 National Park

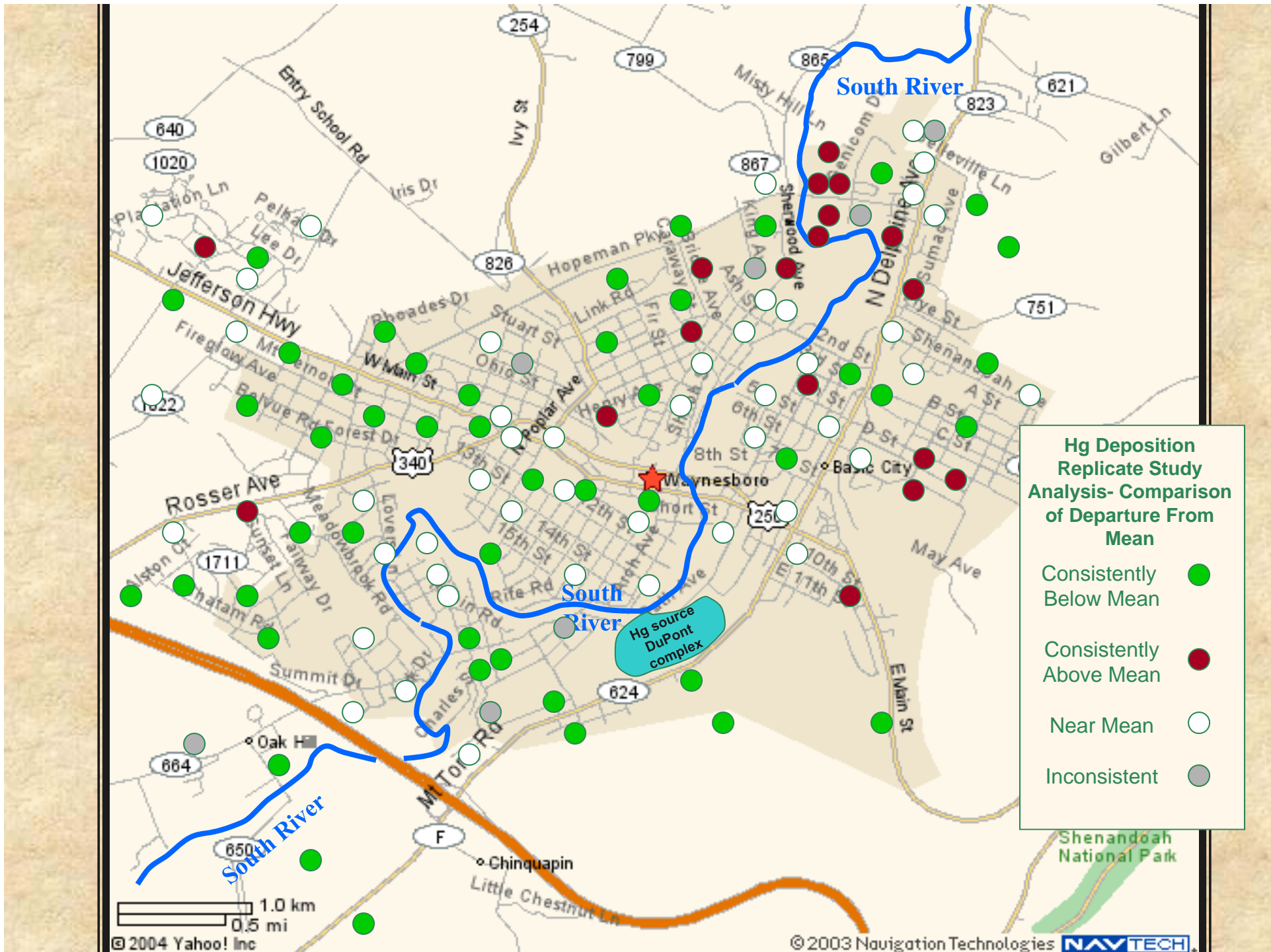


The data from the three years were then sorted by their relative deviations above and below the grand means in each sample period.



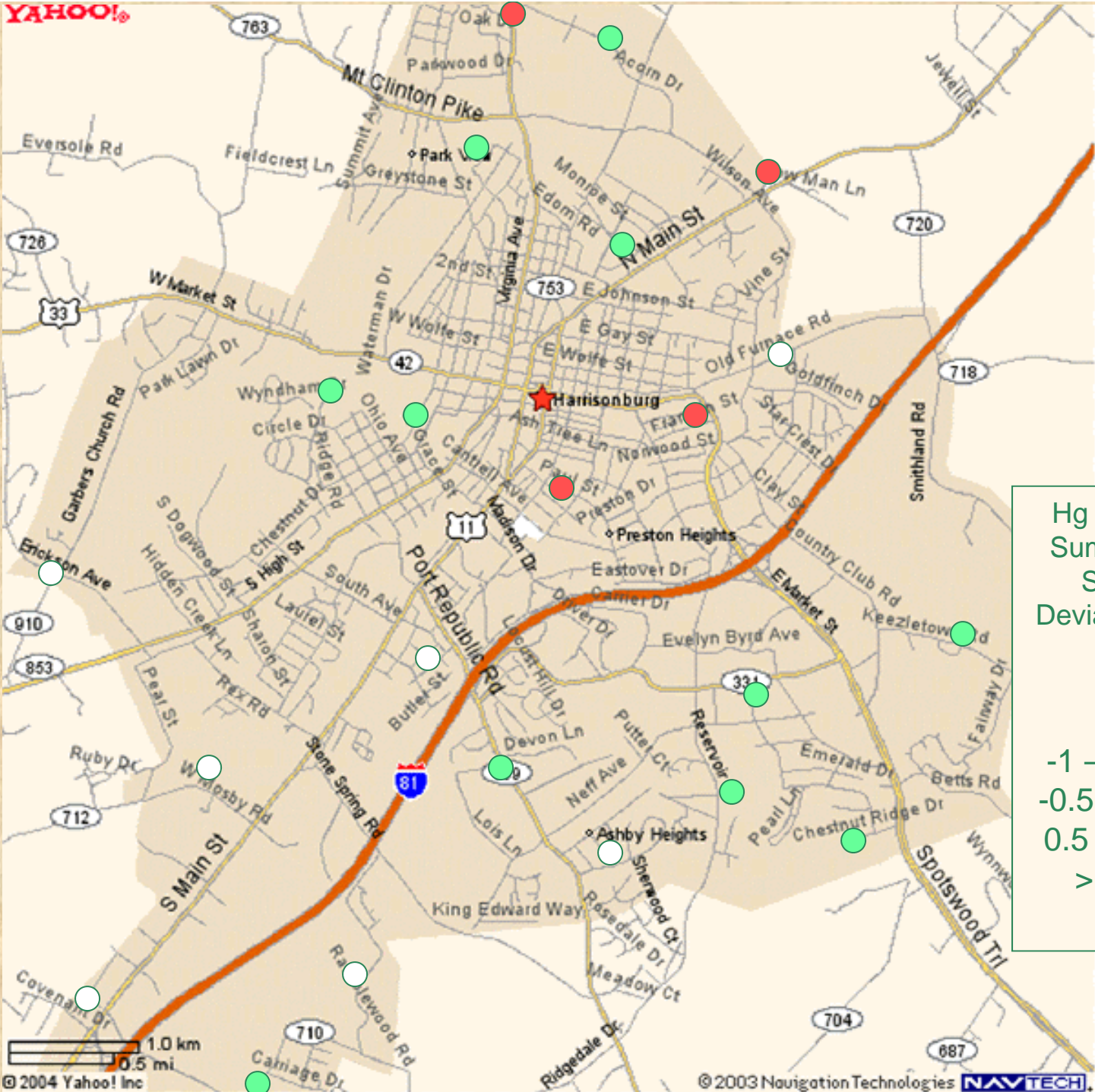
What does this imply?

- There are some locations, particularly those along the South River in the vicinity of Hopeman Parkway that appear to consistently have higher air-borne Hg levels
- There are a few other areas of interest.
- Many areas appear to have considerably lower amounts of air-borne Hg.
- The pattern does not appear to be random



Similar data were collected from Harrisonburg and Staunton

- Once they are completely added to the data set a more complete analysis will be made.
- These two cities were thought of as control locations for the known Waynesboro Hg presence.
- In 2003 it appeared that there were several higher than presence sites than anticipated which were located in Harrisonburg.



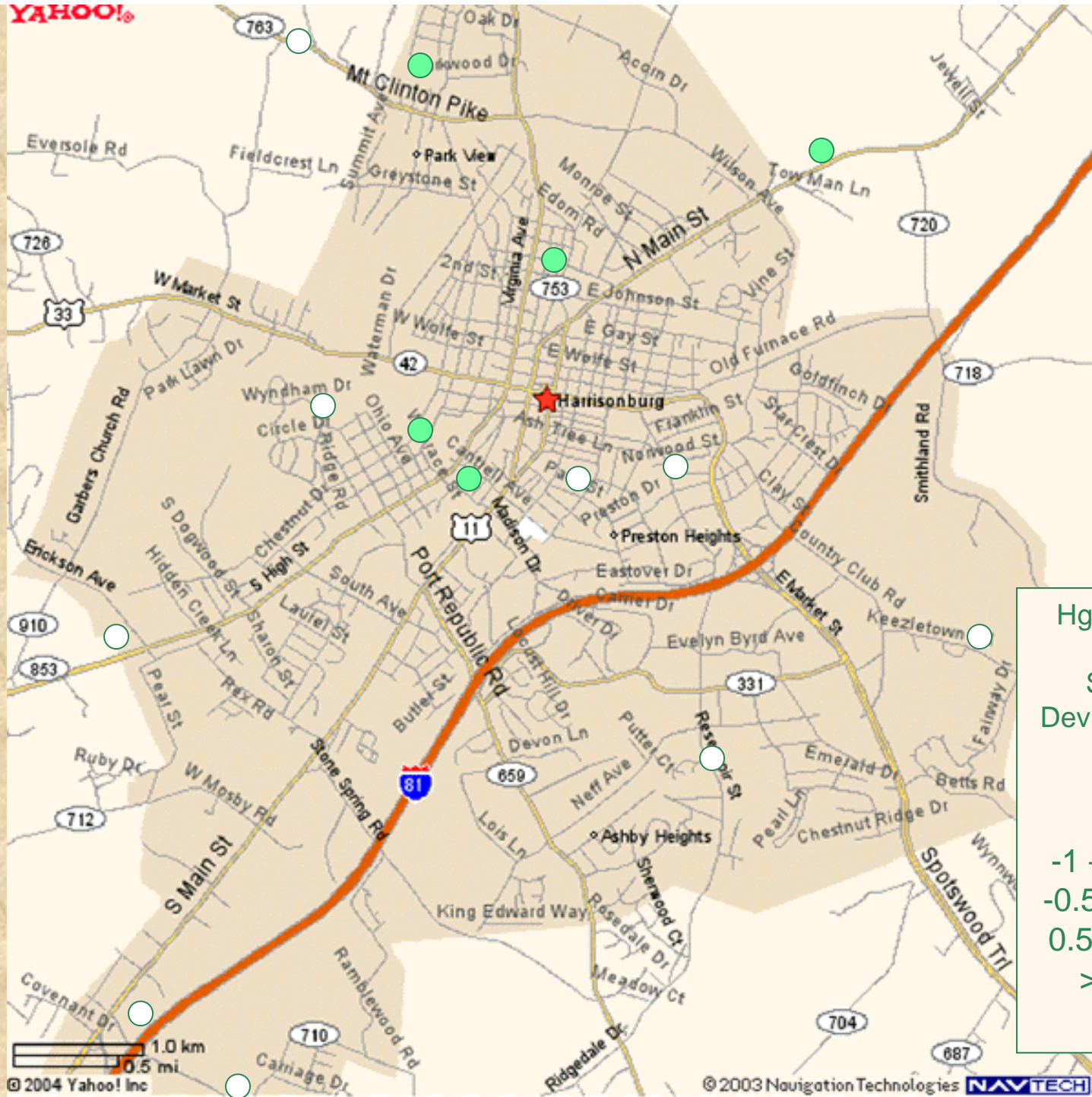
Hg deposition
Summer 2003
Standard
Deviations From
Mean

< -1	●
-1 - -0.5	●
-0.5 - 0.5	○
0.5 - 1.0	●
> 1.0	●

1.0 km
0.5 mi
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Similar data were collected from Harrisonburg and Staunton

- Once they are completely added to the data set a more complete analysis will be made.
- These two cities were thought of as control locations for the known Waynesboro Hg presence.
- In 2003 it appeared that there were several higher than anticipated located in Harrisonburg.
- However, the 2004 data did not repeat these patterns and therefore these cities may prove to be more random control locations after all.



Hg deposition
2004
Standard
Deviations From
Mean

< -1	●
-1 - -0.5	●
-0.5 - 0.5	○
0.5 - 1.0	●
> 1.0	●

1.0 km
0.5 mi

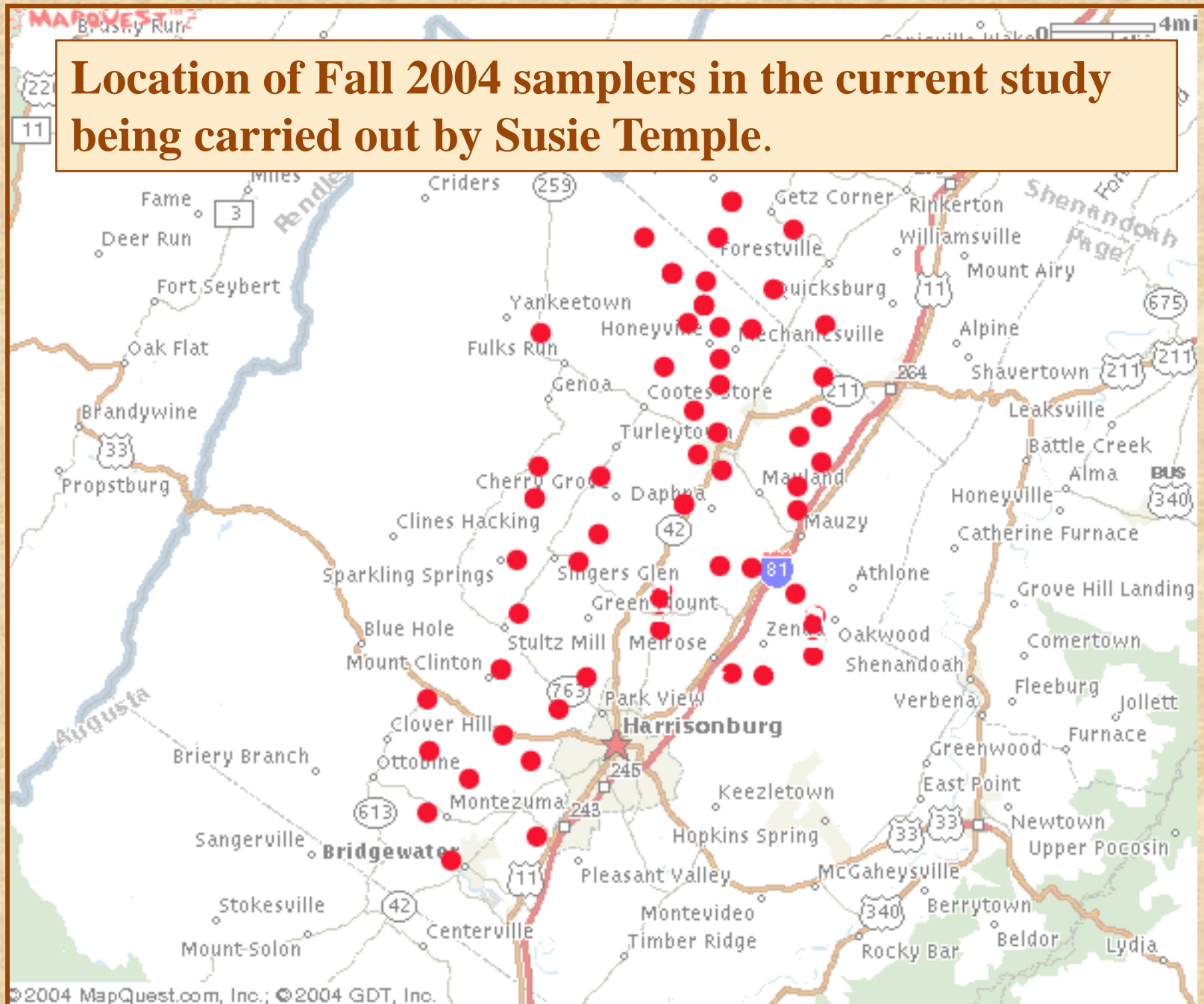
Path forward:

- **Complete the analysis of the 2001, 2003 and 2004 data.**
- **Another full set of samplers will be collected during the next 30 days for a fourth set of data.**
- **A fifth group of plates will be set out and collected next year giving further replication.**
- **These data do not provide any specific information about whether or not this air-borne Hg is environmentally significant.**
- **They should be viewed as screening data only.**
- **A more accurate sampling station with a full array of deposition samplers could be established somewhere within Waynesboro if the same locations continue to be of interest in the above studies.**

Addenda:

- When it was found that air-borne Hg in Harrisonburg could be comparable to that in Waynesboro, it became obvious that other factors beyond South River contamination could be involved.
- We hypothesized that one possible source could be residual mercurial fungicides used in Rockingham Co apple orchards up until the 1970's
- Therefore, associated with the present study is a network of new sampler locations in Rockingham Co. north and west of Harrisonburg.

Location of Fall 2004 samplers in the current study being carried out by Susie Temple.



Other people who contributed to this project....

- Jennifer Fairservice
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