



Determining elemental mercury in soils by selective volatilization



Background

Goal - Determination of Hg^0 content in mercury contaminated soils



- Difficulty:
 - total mercury \neq elemental mercury
 - soil chemistry is complex
- How it's been done before: 5 step sequential extraction is non-specific
- Solution: Selective volatilization of Hg^0 to separate it from other mercury species

Common mercury species in soils

Mineral (Cinnabar HgS)

- Naturally occurring
- Mercury is sequestered

Ionic mercury

- Like HgCl_2
- Includes chelated ions

Organo-mercury complexes

- Like CH_3Hg^+

Elemental Mercury

- Main target for remediation

TABLE 2. Sequential Chemical Extraction Method for Determining Hg Speciation As Developed by Bloom et al. (6)^a

step	extractant	description	typical compounds removed
F1	DI water	water soluble	HgCl_2
F2	pH 2 HCl/HOAc	"stomach acid"	HgO , HgSO_4
F3	1 N KOH	organocomplexed	Hg humics, Hg_2Cl_2 , CH_3Hg
F4	12 N HNO_3	strong complexed	mineral lattice, Hg_2Cl_2 , Hg^0
F5	aqua regia	mercury sulfides	HgS , HgSe

^a Listed are the extraction steps, the general category of Hg-containing phases removed in each step, and specific Hg-containing compounds that are typically removed in that step.

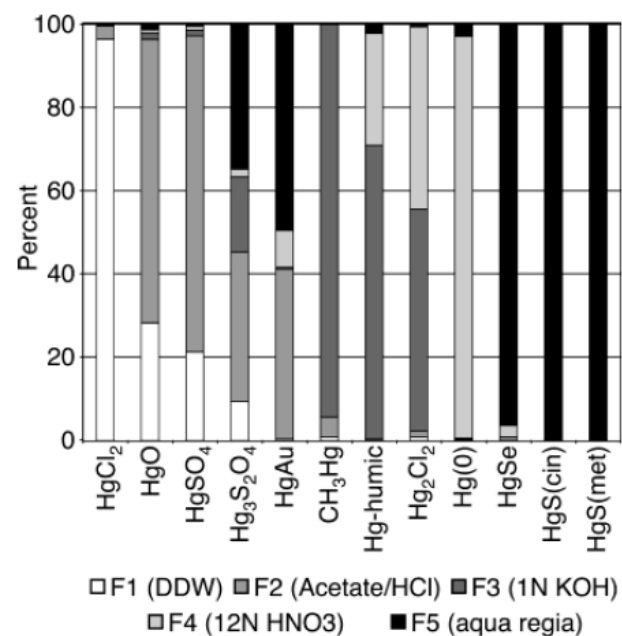
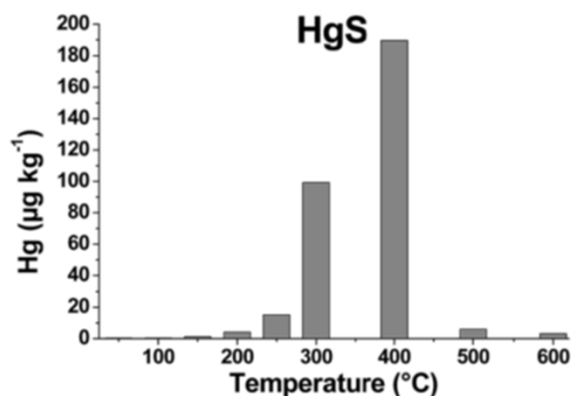
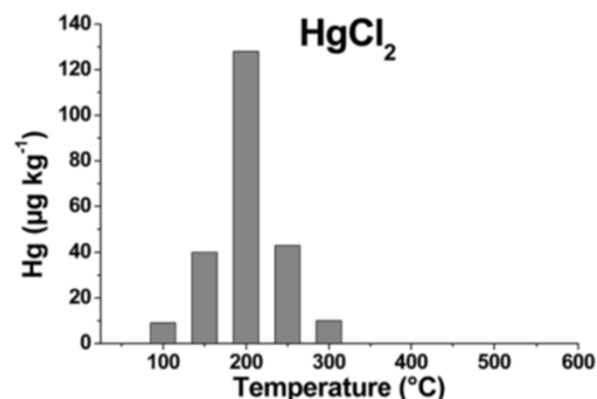
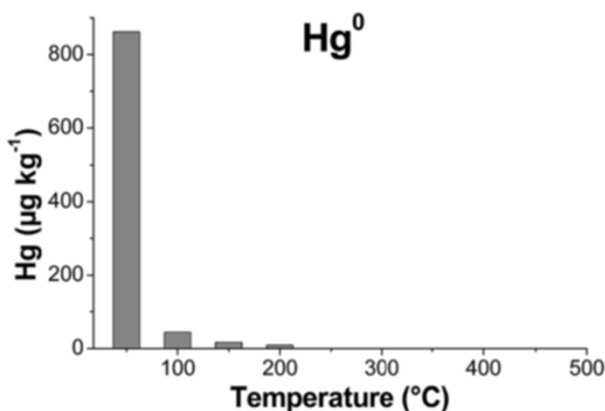


FIGURE 3. Sequential chemical extraction profiles for individual Hg compounds as developed by Bloom et al. (6).

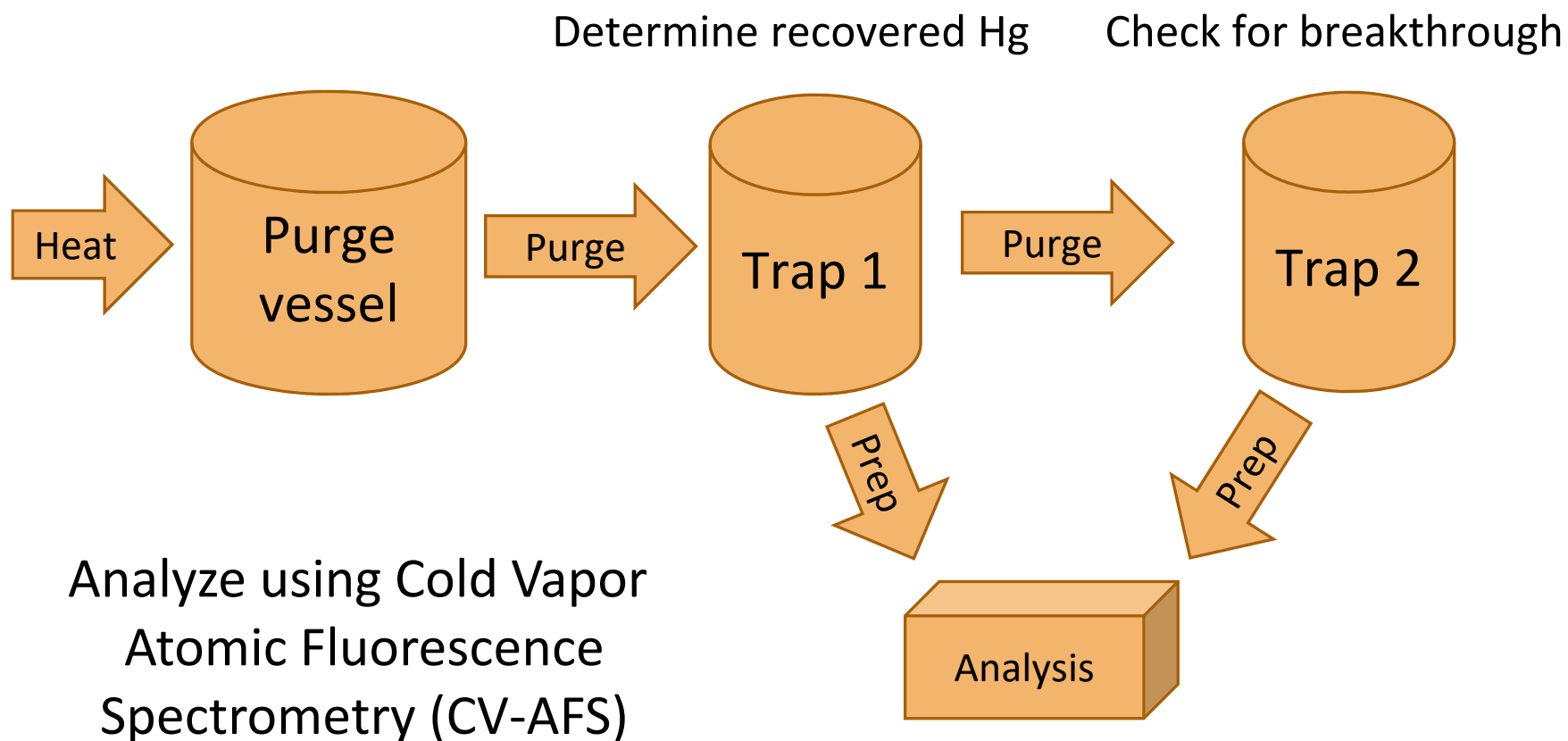
Direct mercury analysis for selective volatilization¹



- Used to heat reference material in discrete steps
- Gives a temperature range for volatilization of different mercury species
- Small sample aliquot (50 mg) therefore not ideal for soil samples

Basic procedure

Basic apparatus



RM results

Selectivity studies

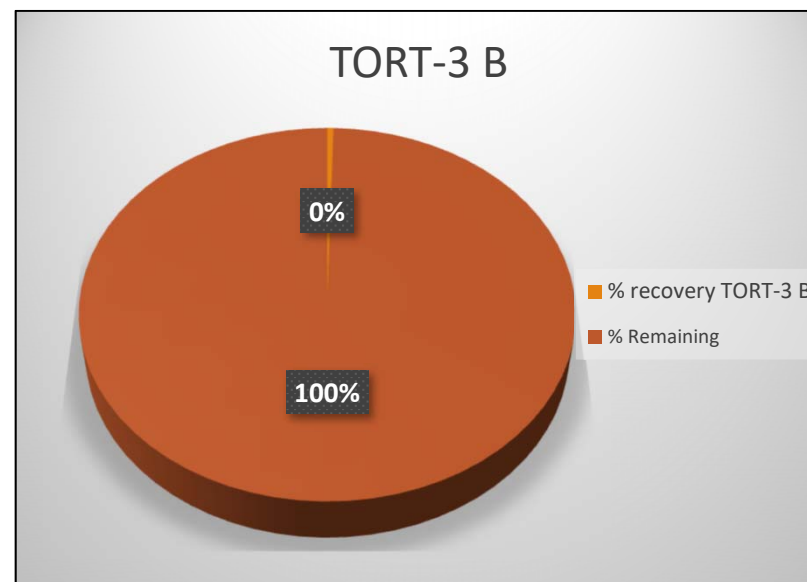
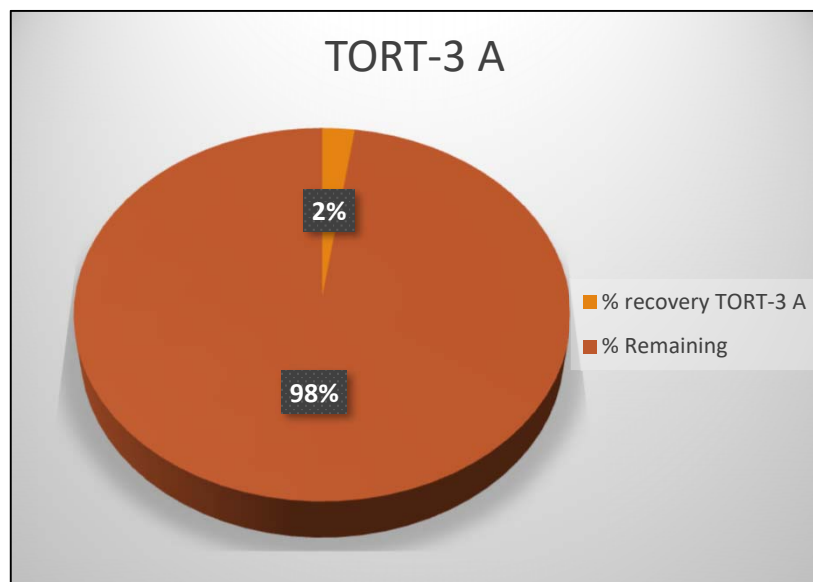
Tested method against three reference materials:

HgCl₂, HgS, Hg⁰ in Kaolin with total values certified by a round robin study

Tested against 2 certified reference materials for methyl mercury recovery:

DOLT-5, TORT-3, the matrices are not soil but do have certified methyl mercury and total mercury values

Hg⁰ recovery of TORT-3 RM

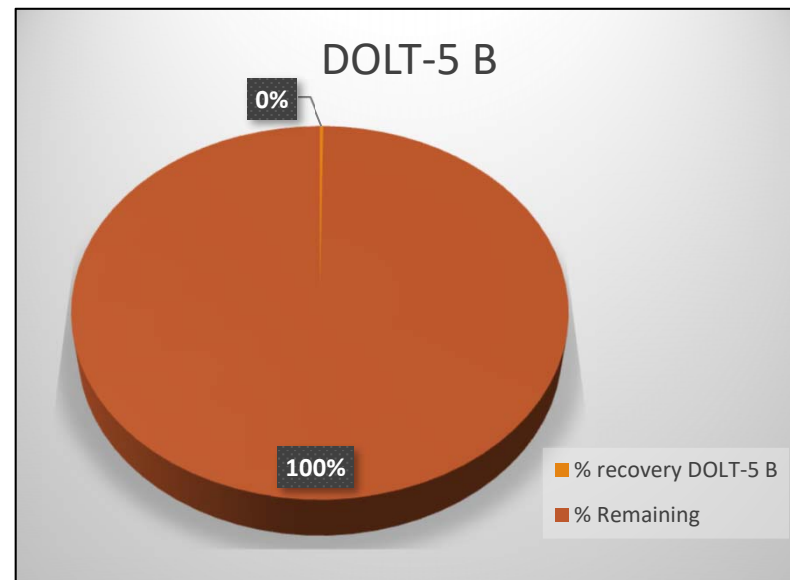
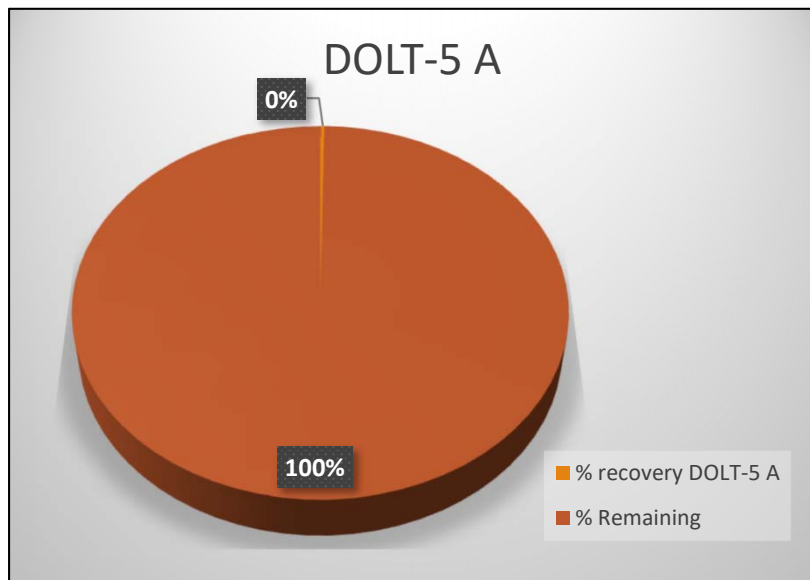


Reference material concentrations:

MeHg = 0.1370 mg/kg

Hg_{total} = 0.2920 mg/kg

Hg⁰ recovery of DOLT-5 RM

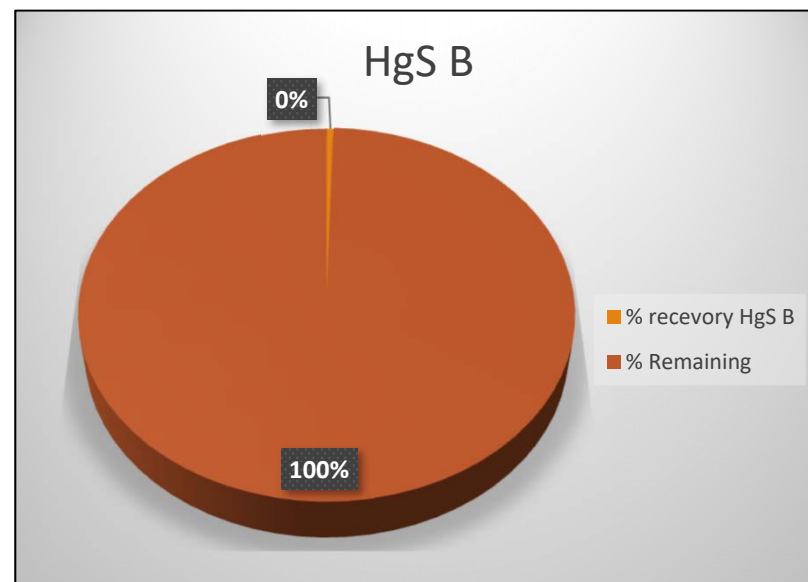
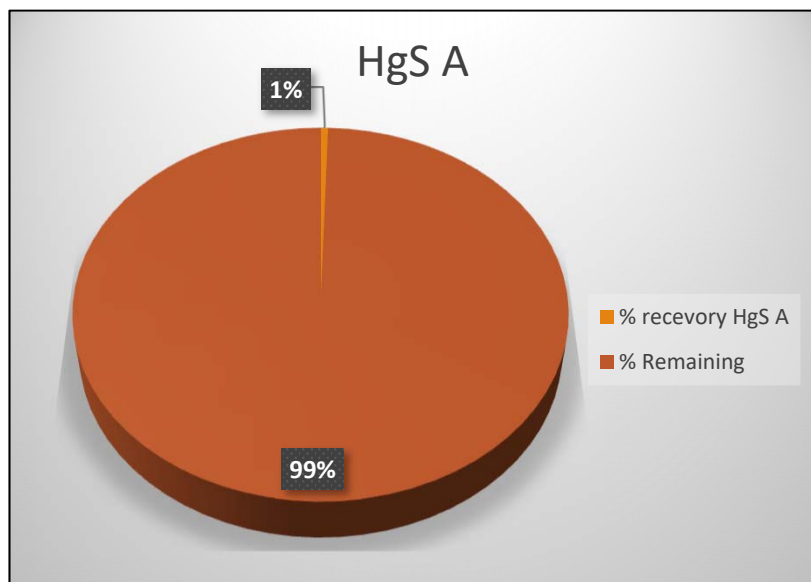


Reference material concentrations:

MeHg = 0.1190 mg/kg

Hg_{total} = 0.4400 mg/kg

Hg⁰ recovery of HgS RM

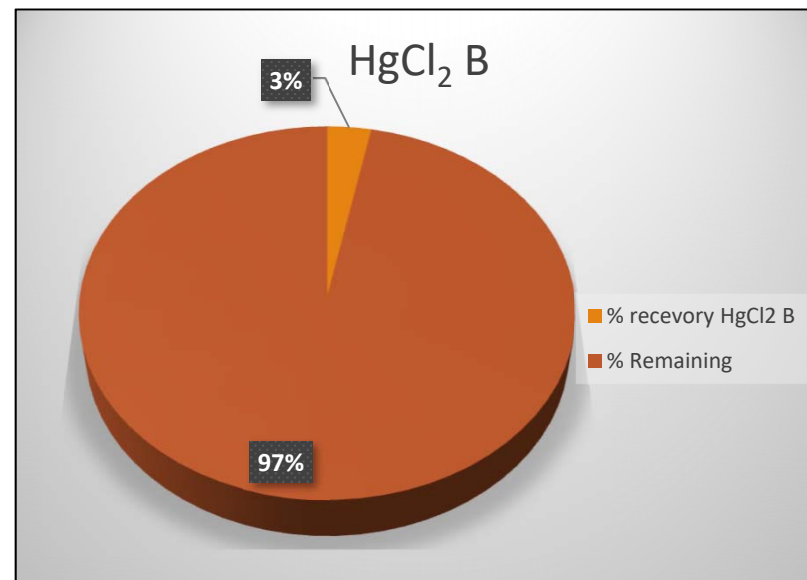
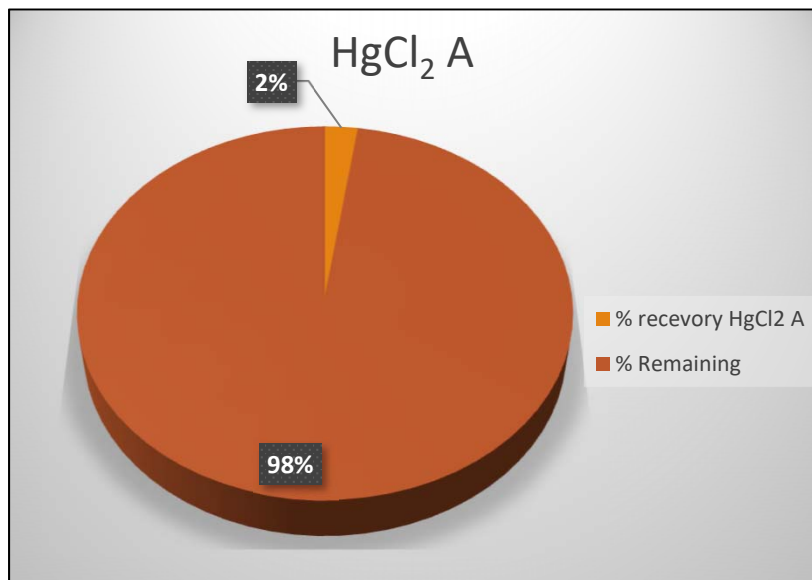


Reference material concentrations:

Hg_{total} = 2150 mg/Kg

- Recovers at blank levels (below MDL)

Hg⁰ recovery of HgCl₂ RM

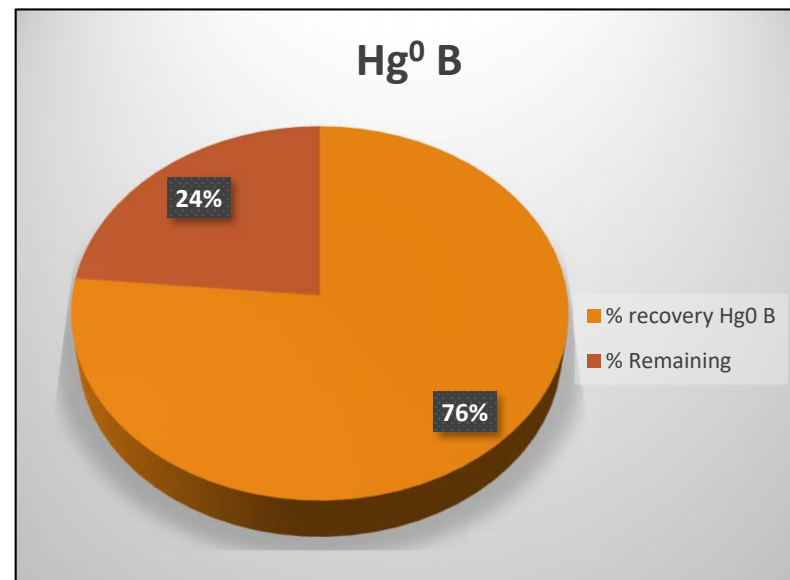
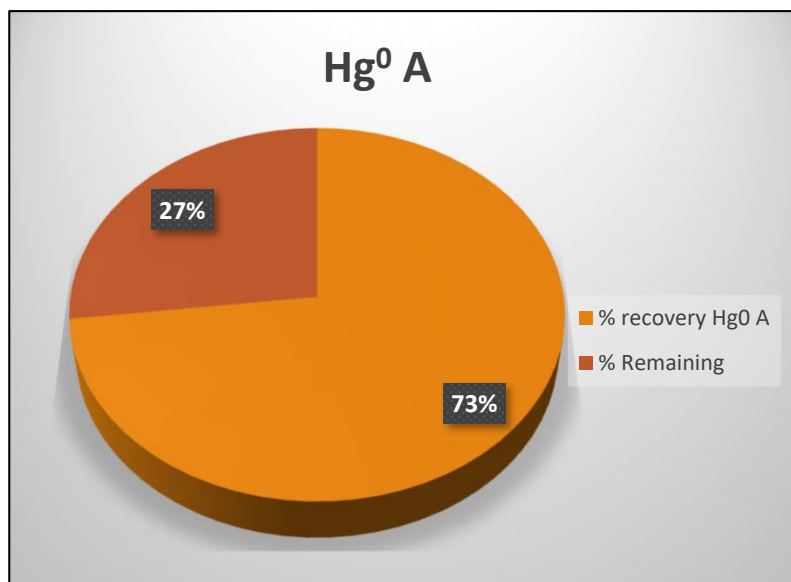


Reference material concentration:

Hg_{total} = 1900 mg/Kg

- Some recovery
- At higher temperatures recovery increases.

Hg⁰ recovery of Hg⁰ RM



Reference material concentration:

Hg_{total} = 5861 mg/Kg

- As we optimized temperature to reduce Hg(II) recovery the Hg⁰ recovery also dropped
- Why?

Speciation analysis of Hg⁰ RM by IP-CV-ICP-MS

Refence Hg concentration

Hg_{total} = 5861 mg/kg

**Recovery low compared to
expected total concentration**

Rep	Recovery Hg mg/kg	Hg % Recovery
1	4295	73.1
2	4483	76.7
3	4424	75.4
4	4406	75.2
Avg = 4399 ± 82.8 mg/kg		

So we ran speciation analysis to determine Hg(II) content

Rep	Recovery Hg(II) mg/kg	Hg(II) % Recovery
1	1752	29.9
2	1679	28.6
3	1742	29.7
Avg = 1724 ± 39.7 mg/kg		

Refence material Hg⁰ concentration

Hg⁰_{calc} = 4137 mg/kg

Hg⁰ recovery from selective volatilization

Rep	% Recovery (Hg ⁰)
1	103.6
2	108.3
3	106.9
4	106.3

Reference material Hg⁰ concentration

Hg⁰ = 4137 mg/kg

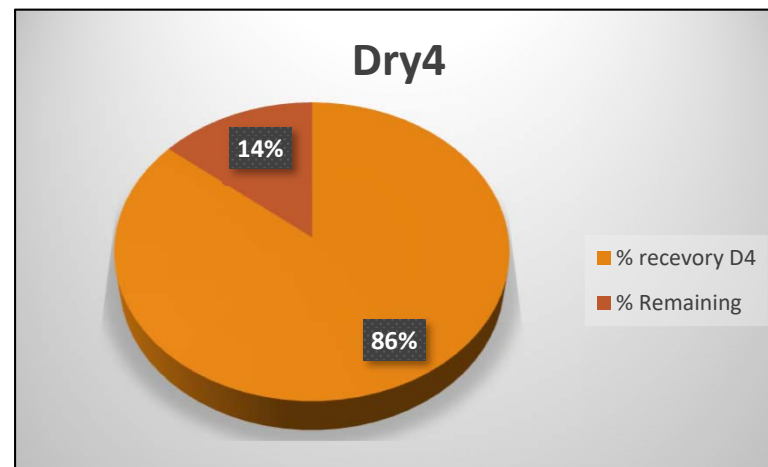
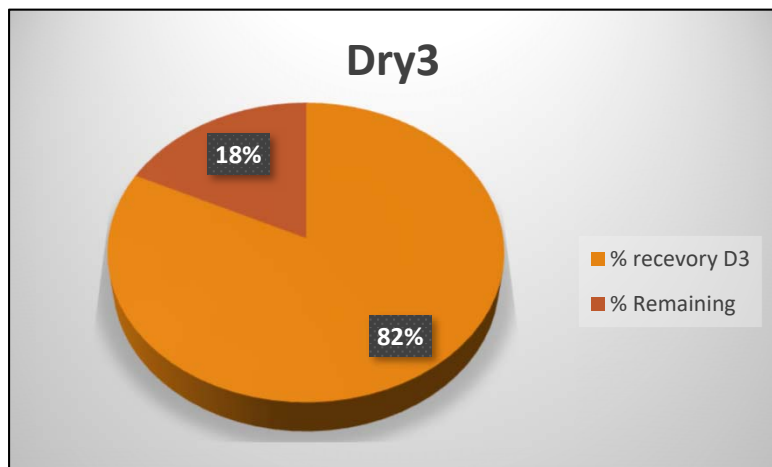
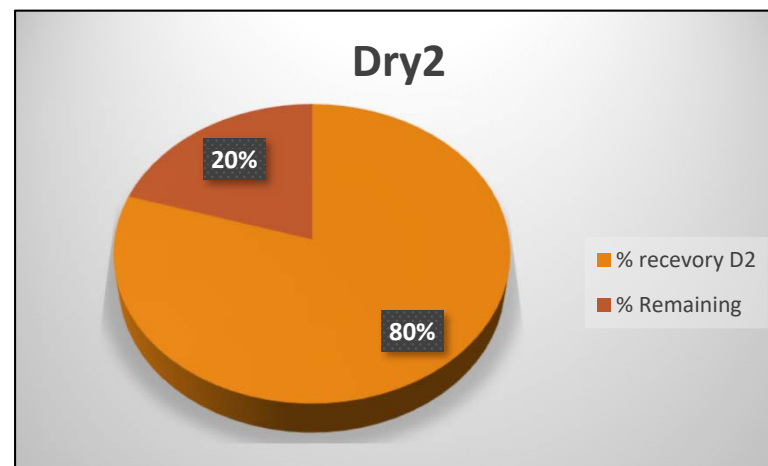
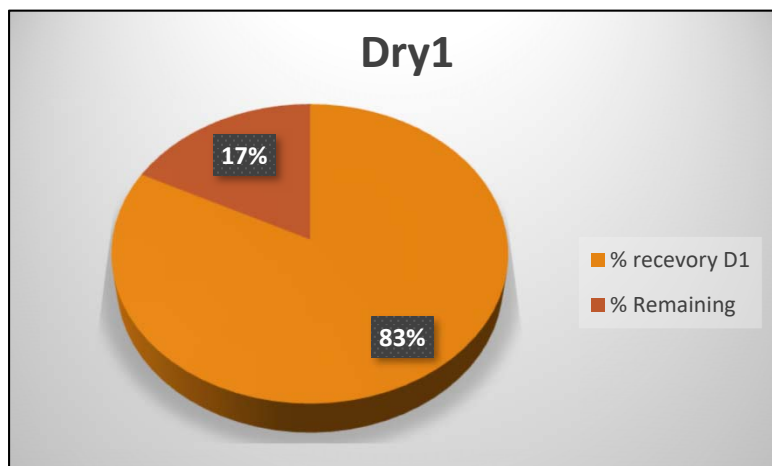
- Total Hg value determined by round robin study, Hg⁰ speciation determined in house
- Hg⁰ Recovery is over 100% most likely due to recovery of some Hg(II) species
- Good reproducibility

Effect of water on RM

What about soil that's wet?

- Most samples come in wet
- But the act of drying them may also release the elemental mercury we want to measure
- Moisture from drying the sample in the system may interfere with Hg adsorption on the traps
- Tested the reference materials with the addition of 0.250 mL of water to see how it affected recovery

Wet vs Dry recovery for the Hg⁰ RM

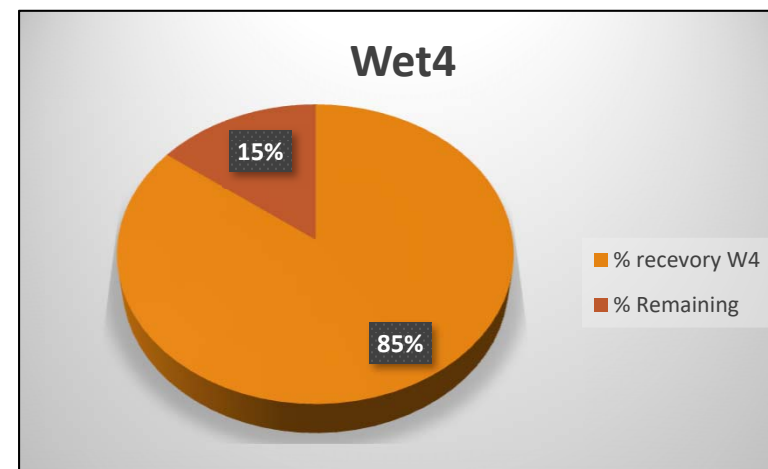
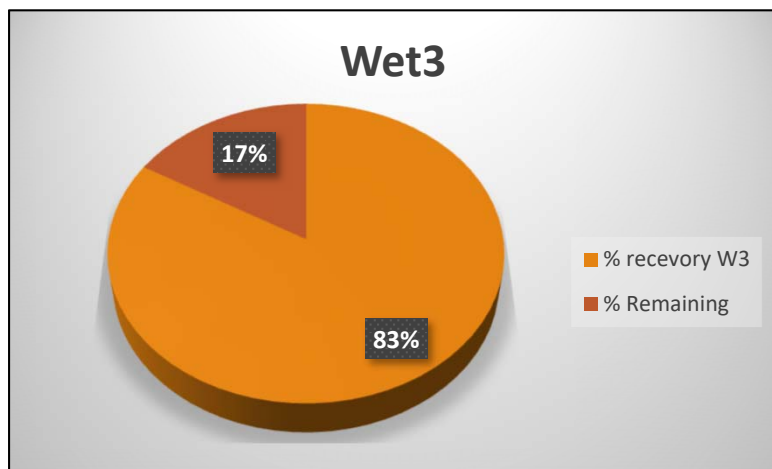
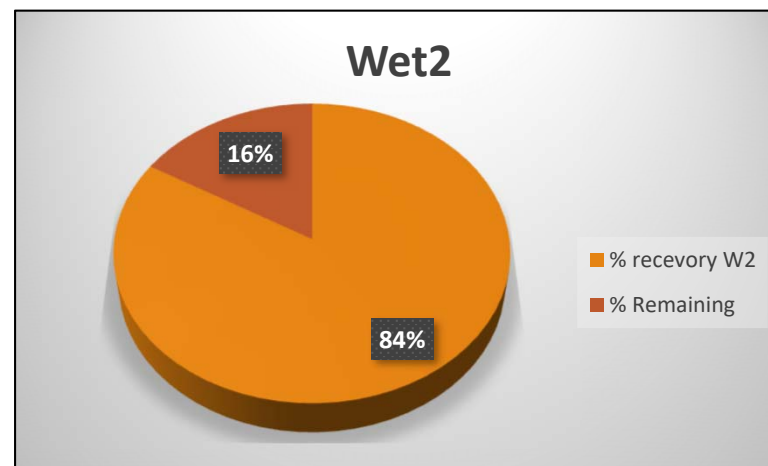
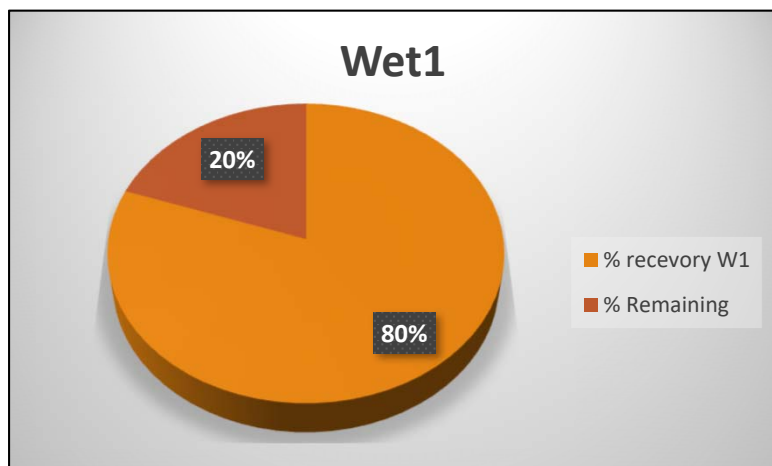


Average recovery = 83%

RSD = 3.1%

recovery based off Hg_{total} concentrations

Wet vs Dry recovery for the Hg⁰ RM



Average recovery = 83%

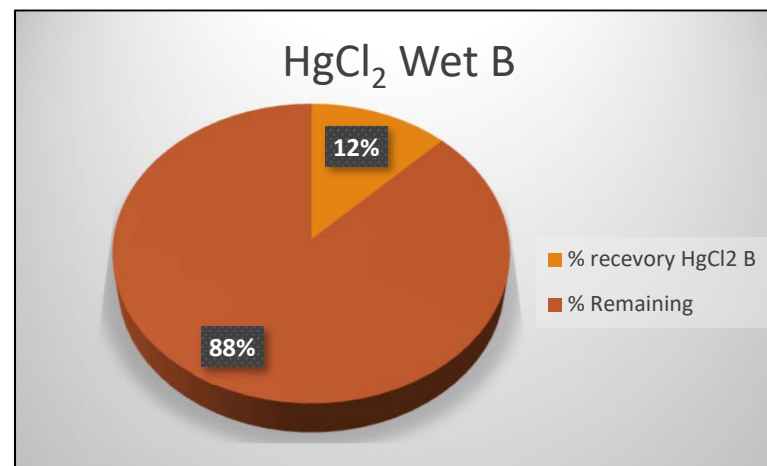
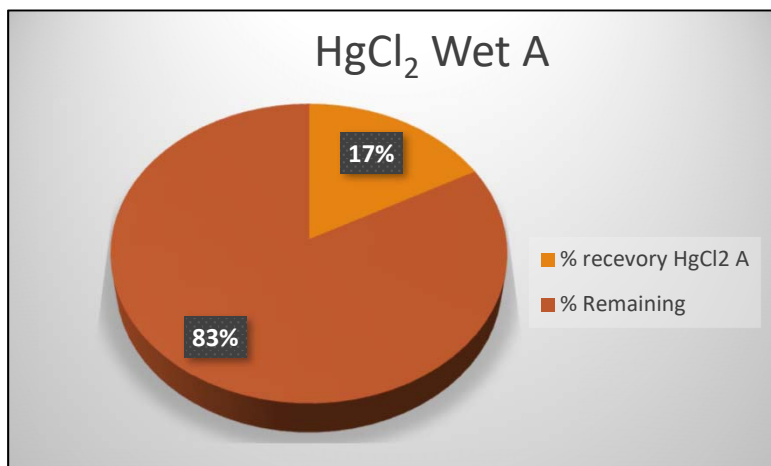
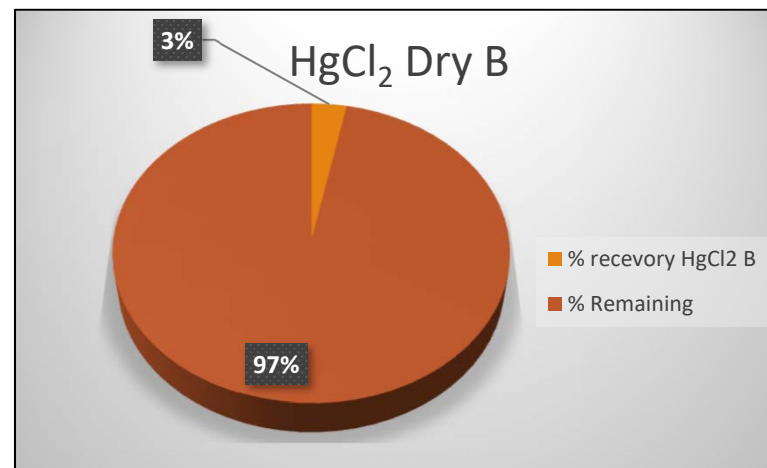
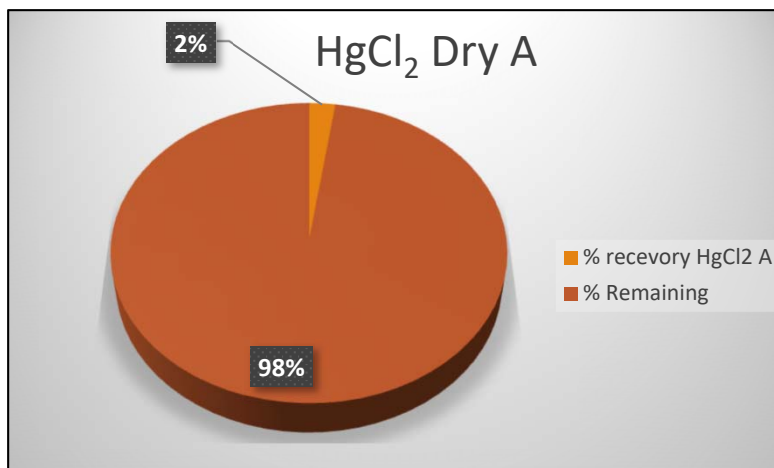
RSD = 2.5%

recovery based off Hg_{total} added 0.25 mL H₂O

Wet vs Dry recovery for the Hg⁰ RM

- RSD between the wet and dry runs is 2.8%
- This indicates that moisture does not hinder recovery of Hg⁰
- Most real samples will come wet and drying them beforehand risks losing Hg⁰

Wet vs Dry recovery for the HgCl_2 RM



Increased recovery of HgCl_2 when wet

Soil sample results with comparison to F step results

Sequential extraction comparisons:

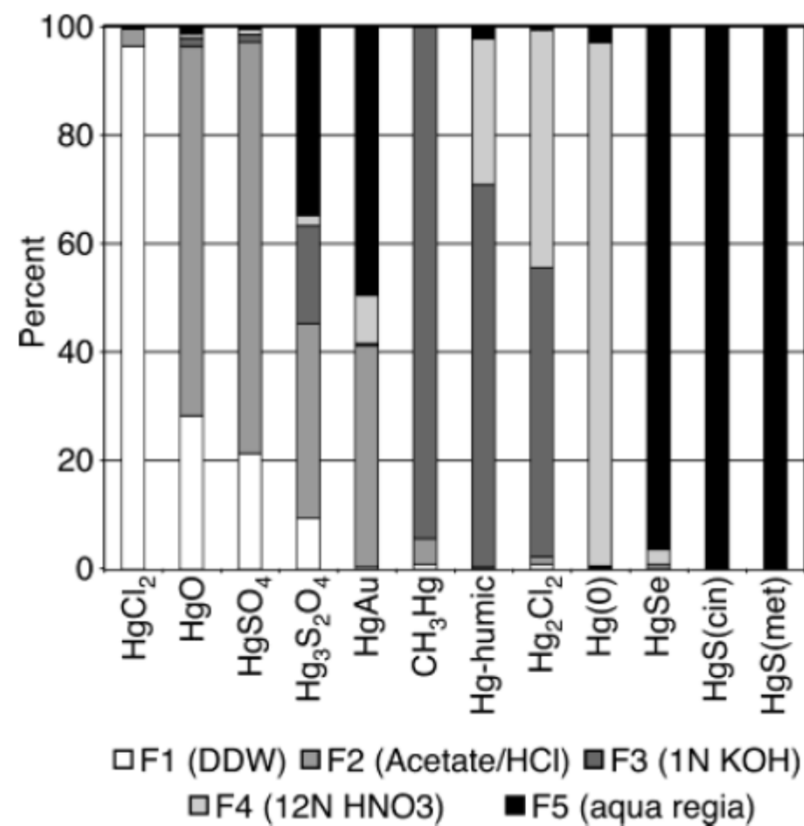
Selective volatilization appears to separate elemental mercury from other species in reference materials but what about actual soil samples?

Another way we characterize samples is through sequential extractions (5 steps)²

The 5 step process separates mercury species through different extraction conditions

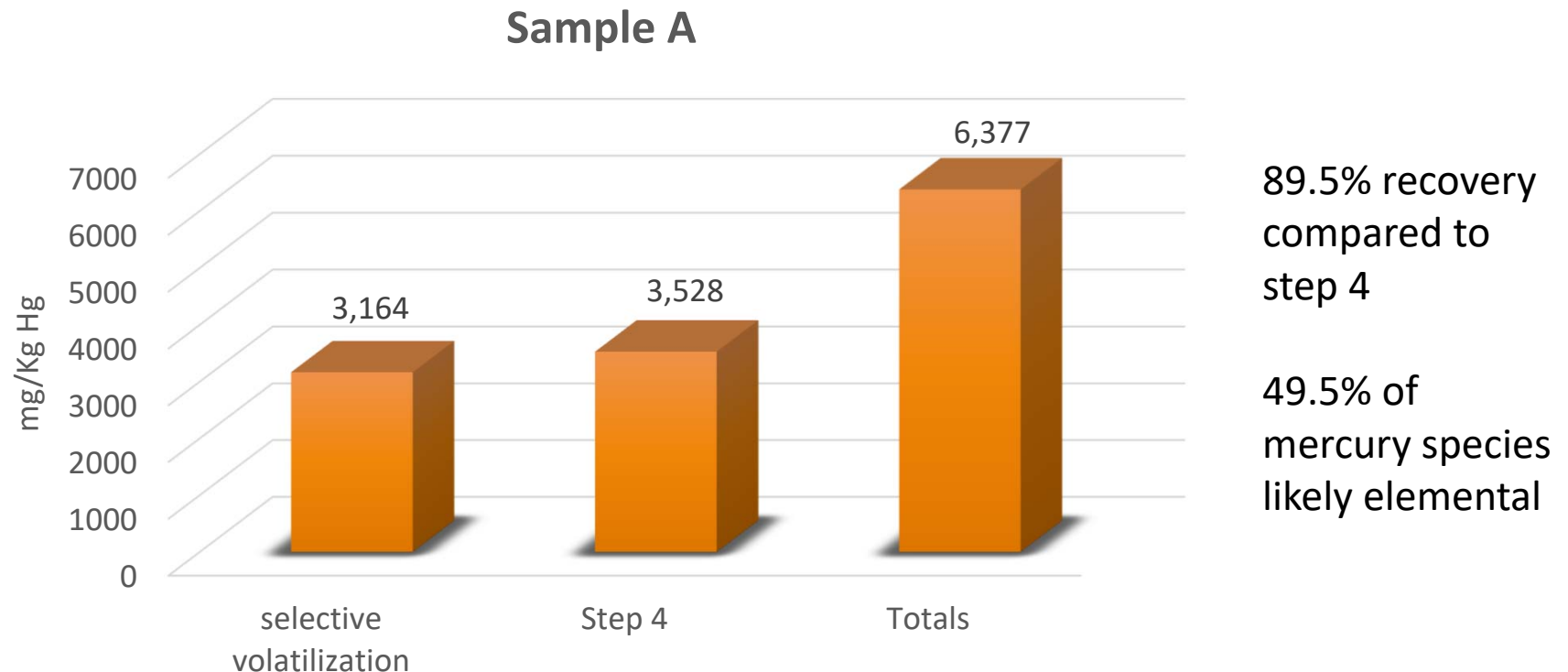
Things to keep in mind about SSE

- Semi quantitative
- Each step corresponds to different mercury species and often more than one
- Step 4 is associated with elemental mercury but not selectively

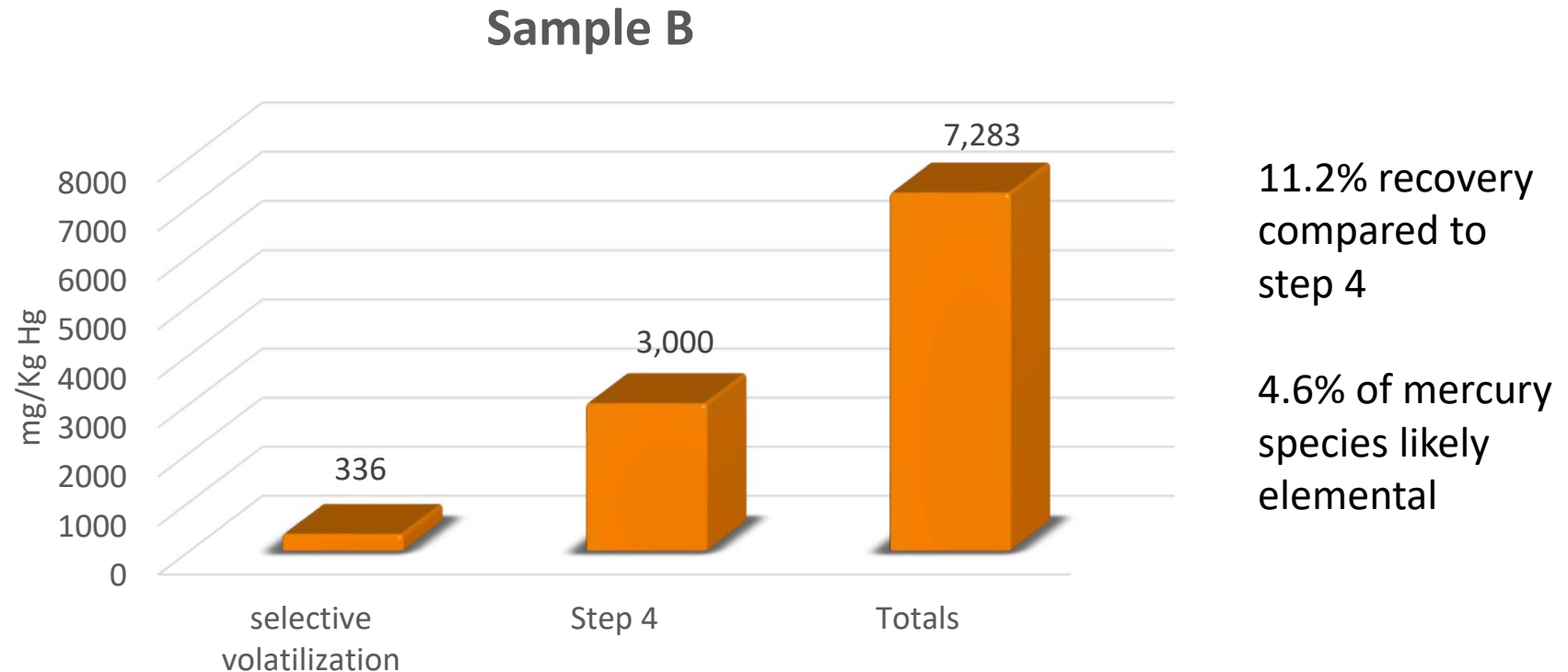


2. Environ. Sci. Technol. 2003, **37**, 5102-5108

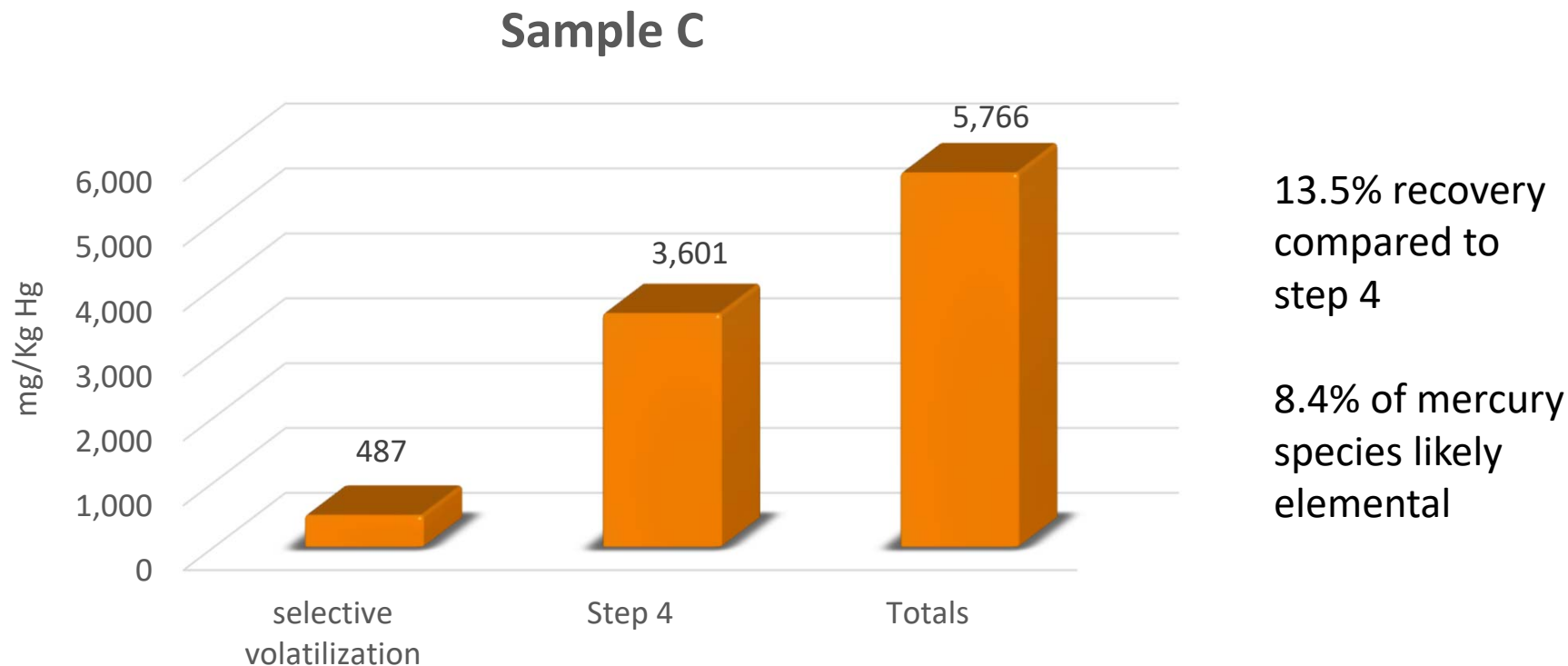
Soil samples from remediation sites



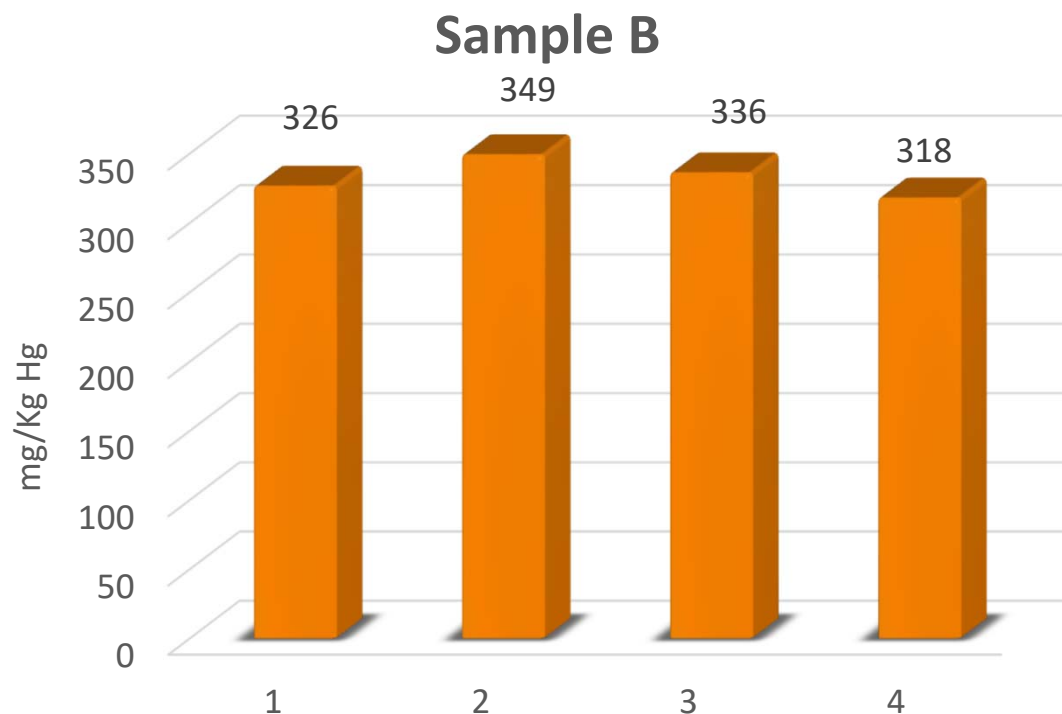
Soil samples from remediation sites



Soil samples from remediation sites



Reproducibility & Robustness



Average = 332 mg/Kg \pm 13E mg/Kg

RSD = 4.0%

Matrix spike test on sample B

Run	Sample result (pg)	Spike level Hg ⁰ (pg)	Sample + spike result (pg)	Recovery (%)
A	402	1047	1140	70.5
B	437	1031	1490	102.2

- Added Hg⁰ reference material to sample B
- Gently mixed after vial sealed
- Good recovery but better reproducibility is desirable

Conclusions

Conclusions:

- Good reproducibility seen in soil samples from actual remediation sites
- Apparatus is fully disposable and self contained, drastically reducing cross contamination risks
- Using selective volatilization we are able to separate elemental mercury selectively from HgS and MeHg⁺
 - Good separation from Hg(II) species for dry samples
 - High bias to Hg⁰ results when samples are wet and contain significant concentrations of Hg(II) – research underway
- Method compares well to 5 step sequential extraction may be more selective than F4 for Hg⁰

Thank you and question slides

Thank you for your time



Stephen Springer PhD



The Brooks applied team

Questions?