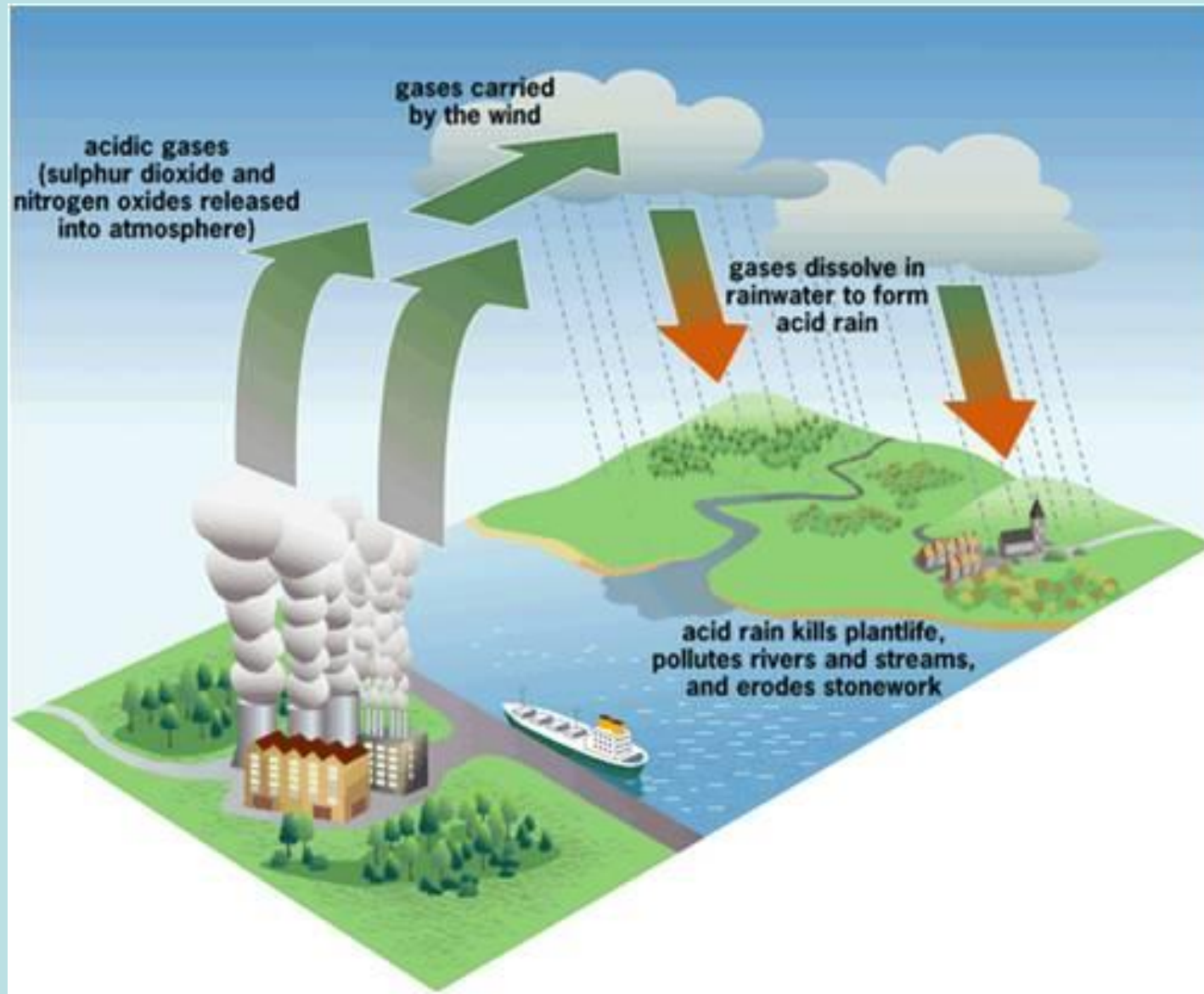


Continuous Monitoring of Mercury Deposition in North America: the National Atmospheric Deposition Program

David A. Gay

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dgay@illinois.edu, +01.217.244.0462

What is Wet Deposition?



Atmospheric Deposition is the key input of Mercury in water bodies

Environ. Sci. Technol. 2006, 40, 6261–6268

Mercury in Soils, Lakes, and Fish in Voyageurs National Park (Minnesota): Importance of Atmospheric Deposition and Ecosystem Factors

J. G. WIENER,^{*,†} B. C. KNIGHTS,[‡]
M. B. SANDHEINRICH,[†]
J. D. JEREMIASON,[§] M. E. BRIGHAM,^{||}
D. R. ENGSTROM,[⊥] L. G. WOODRUFF,^{||}
W. F. CANNON,[#] AND S. J. BALOGH[^]

- Hg source to water bodies is *overwhelmingly atmospheric deposition and anthropogenic*

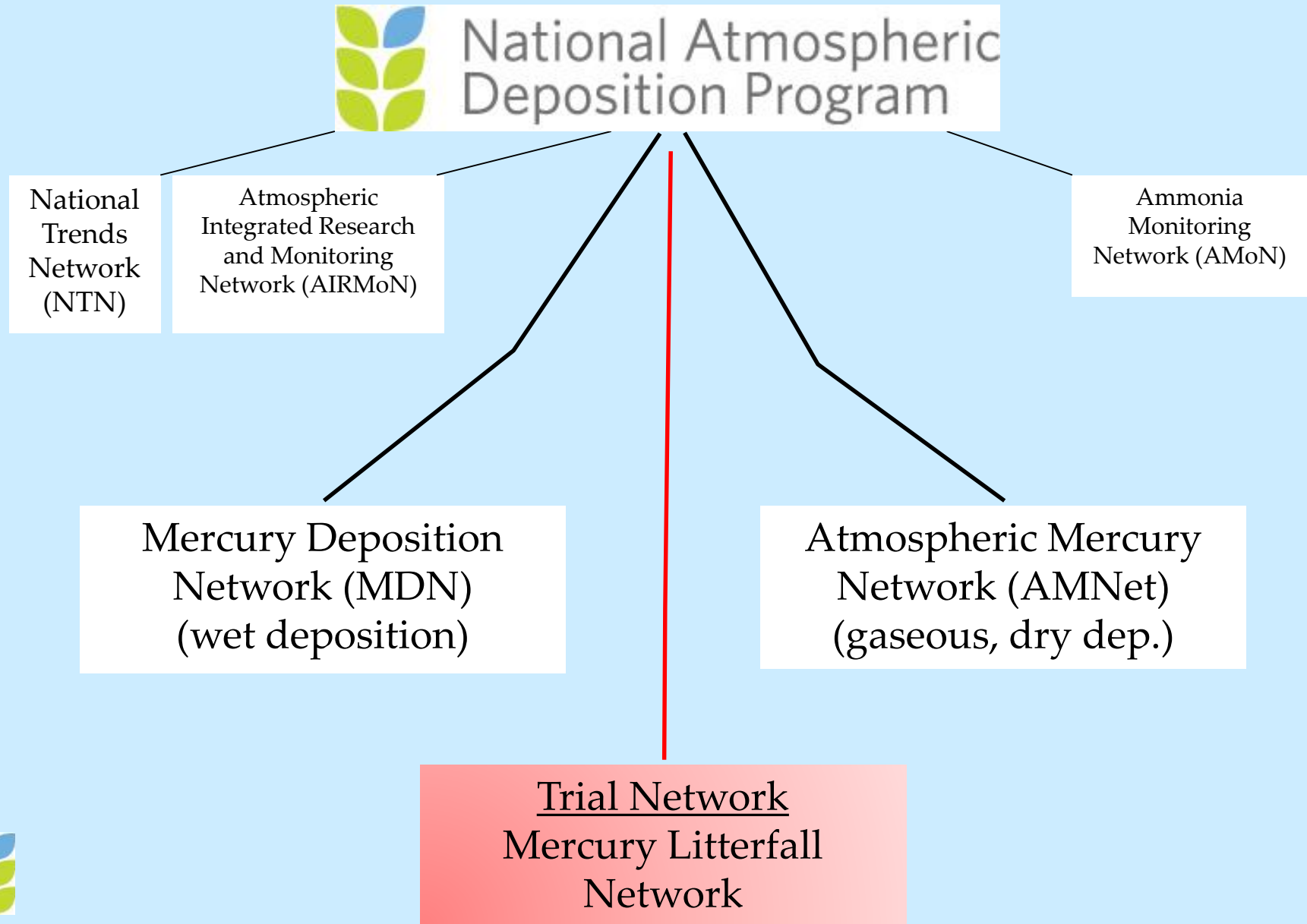
“We conclude that nearly all of the mercury in fish in this seemingly pristine landscape was derived from atmospheric deposition, that most of this bioaccumulated mercury was from anthropogenic sources, and that both watershed and lacustrine factors exert important controls on the bioaccumulation of methylmercury.”

The NADP is a Cooperative Research Program (*Un. Of Illinois*)

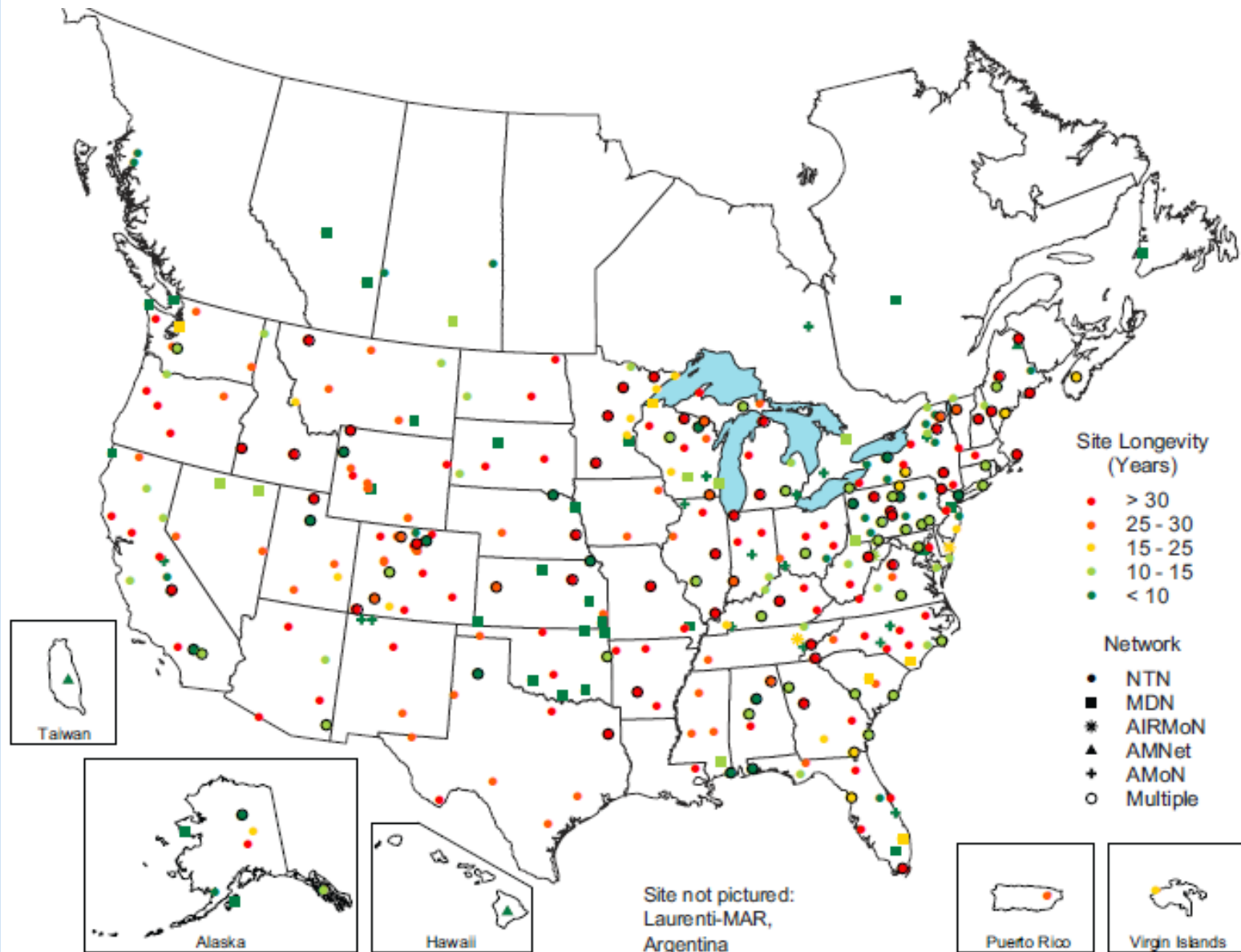
- Measure wet deposition of pollutants
 - Three networks (NTN, AIRMoN, Mercury Deposition Network)
- Monitor the rate of pollution movement to the surface
 - Two networks (dry deposition est., AMoN, Atmospheric Mercury Network)
- North America
 - US, Canada, and some in Mexico
 - Also Taiwan, South America, Hawaii
- Owned and operated by our members
 - Decisions made by our members
 - Started in 1978, 37th year
- Over 500,000 precipitation chemistry samples



NADP is Five Separate Networks



NADP - All Network Sites



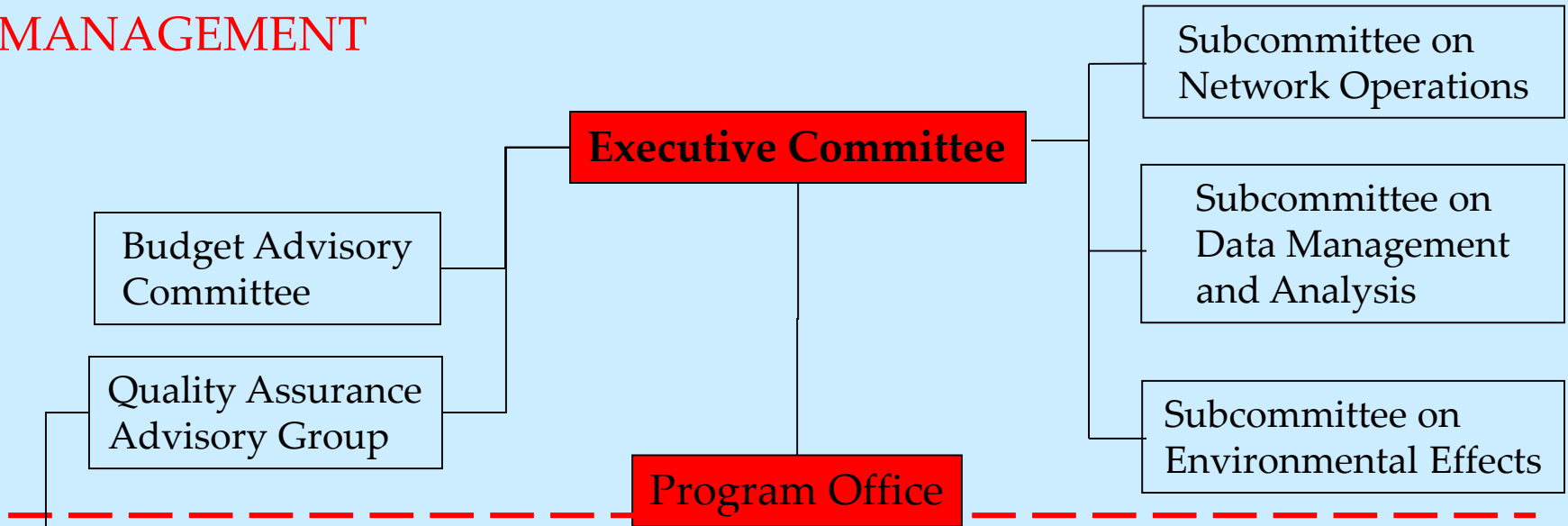
NADP's Goal

To *monitor* the chemistry of precipitation (rain and snow) and the atmosphere as consistently and as accurately as we can, for long periods *to determine changes over time* (trends).

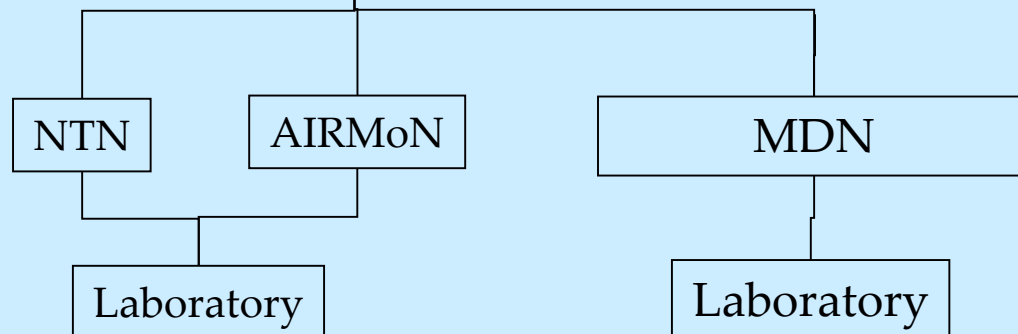


Organization

MANAGEMENT



OPERATIONS



Who is NADP?



National Atmospheric
Deposition Program

The NADP Cooperators

(100+ total agencies)



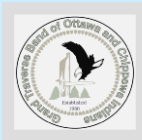
Federal
Agency
Members



USDA
Forest Service
*Caring for the Land and
Serving People*



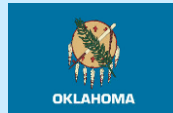
Tribal
Organizations



Universities



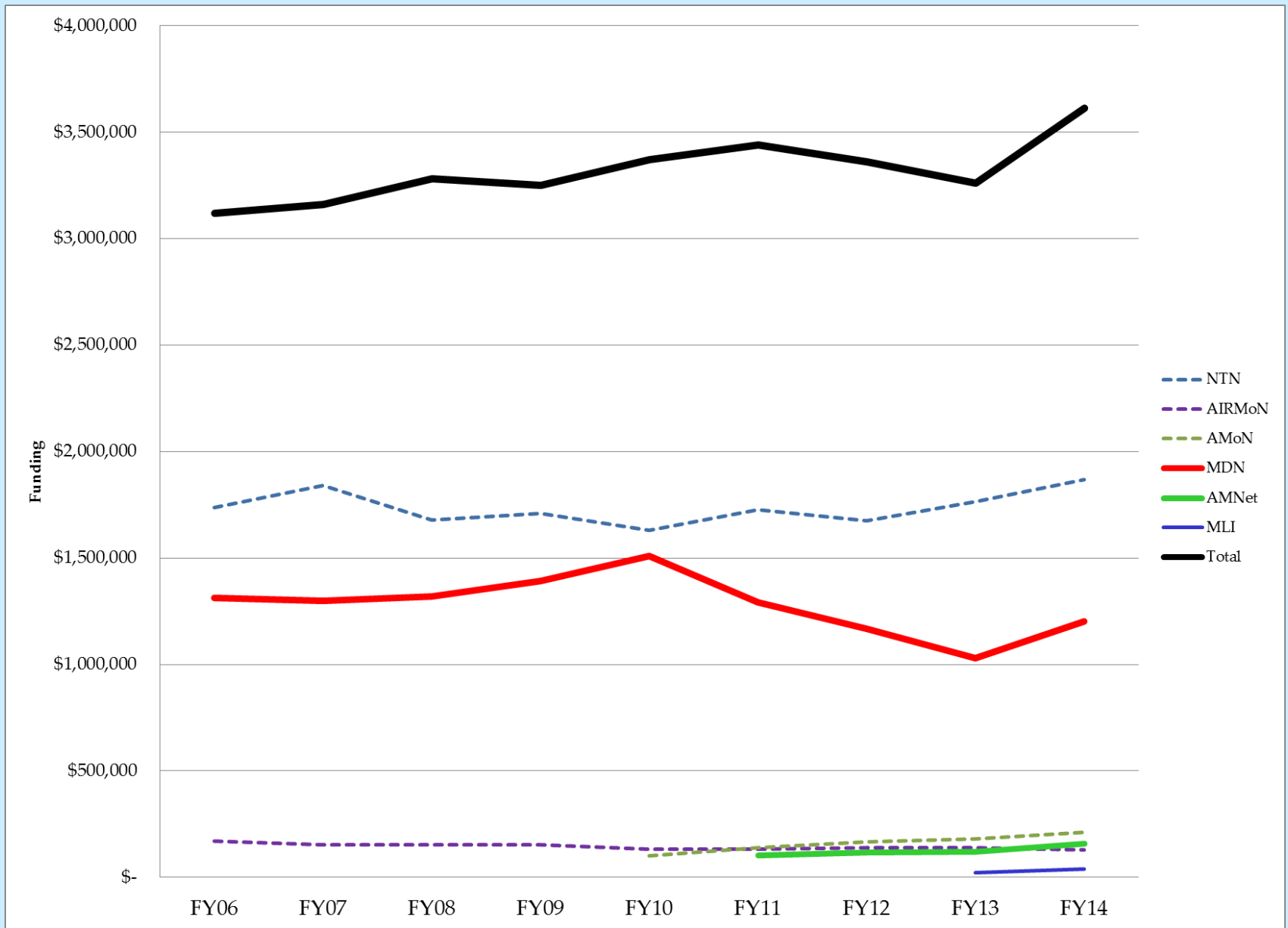
US
States

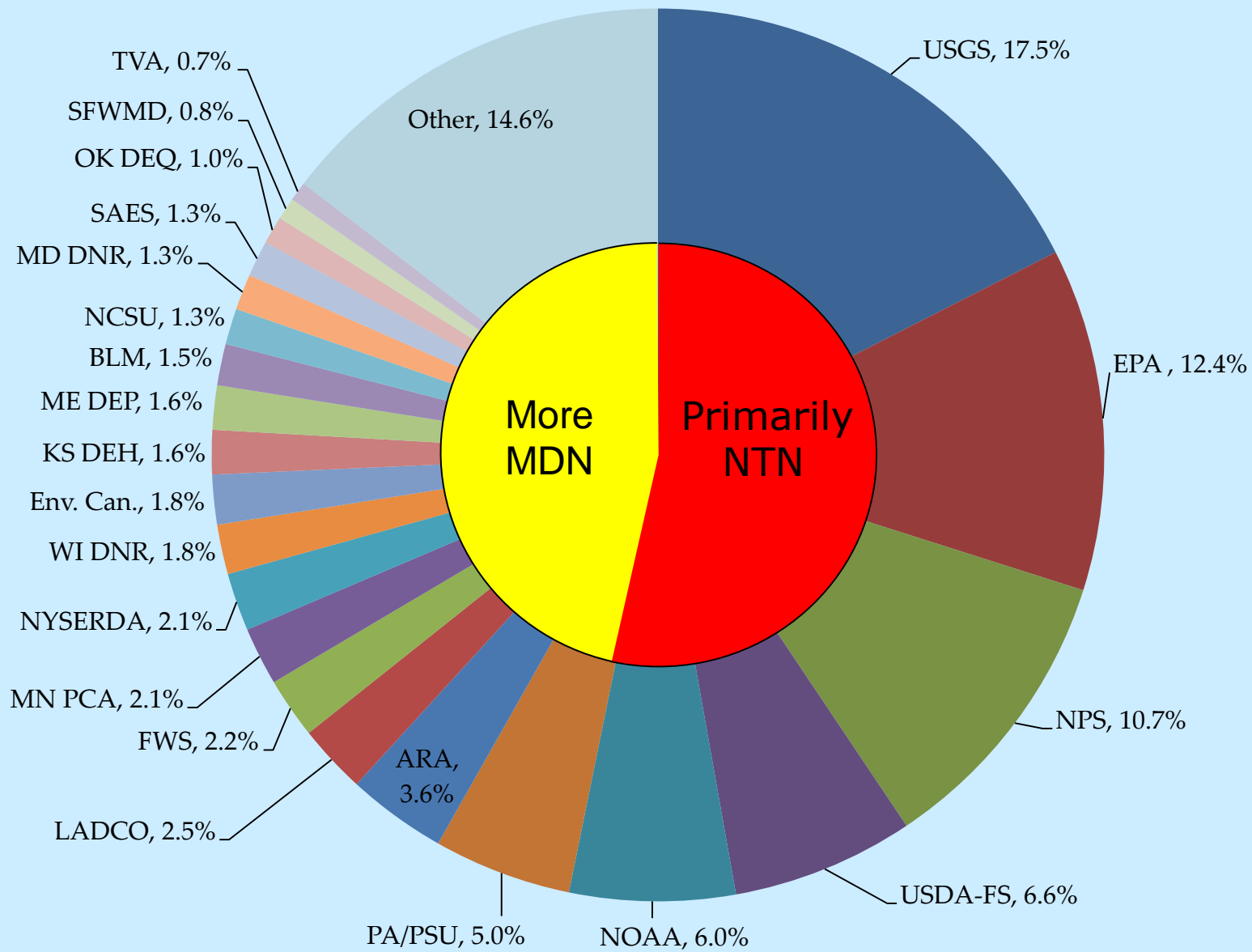


Environment Canada
Environnement Canada

Other
Organizations







Cost	MDN	MDN - daily	Methyl Mercury	AMNet
Program Office (Management)	\$2,700	\$2,700	\$0	\$6,000
Analytical Chemistry	\$6,994	\$20,982	\$1,950	\$0
NED (equipment insurance)	\$182	\$182	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$9,876	\$24,539	\$1,950	\$6,000
Estimated shipping	\$1,040	\$3,120		
Total w/shipping	\$10,916	\$27,659	none	none



All data, all maps, all information

free of charge

<http://nadp.isws.illinois.edu>

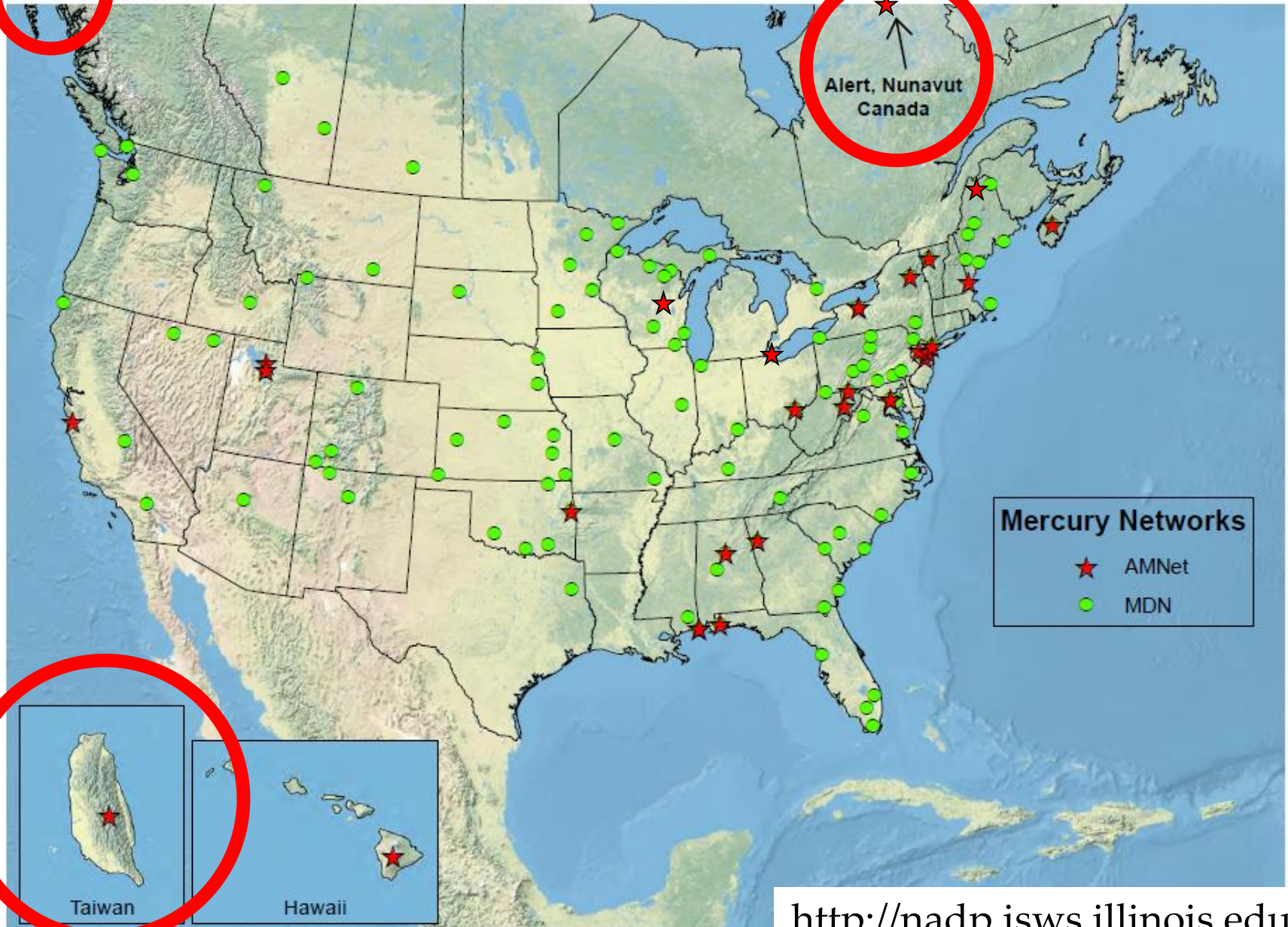
National Atmospheric Deposition Program/MDN

Weekly Mercury Concentrations and Depositions

SiteID	Date On	Date Off	RGPPT	SVOL	SUBPPT	HgConc	HgDep	Sample Type	QR	Notes	YrMonth	DateMod
			mm	ml	mm	ng/L	ng/m ²					
MT05	10/28/2003 16:24	11/04/2003 16:16	20.32	190.30	20.32	3.66	74.53	W	B	mz	200310	11/22/2004
MT05	11/04/2003 16:17	11/11/2003 19:00	13.34	200.40	13.34	--	--	W	C	mzu	200311	11/22/2004
MT05	11/11/2003 19:01	11/18/2003 21:05	18.80	245.80	18.80	--	--	W	C	zhu	200311	11/22/2004
MT05	11/18/2003 21:10	11/25/2003 15:57	30.73	228.00	30.73	--	--	W	C	dmzu	200311	11/22/2004
MT05	11/25/2003 16:10	12/02/2003 20:50	47.50	623.70	47.50	--	--	W	C	zhu	200311	11/22/2004
MT05	12/02/2003 21:10	12/09/2003 20:13	12.95	185.30	12.95	--	--	W	C	dmzu	200312	11/22/2004
MT05	12/09/2003 21:00	12/16/2003 18:50	24.89	163.40	24.89	1.14	28.57	W	B	mz	200312	11/22/2004
MT05	12/16/2003 19:06	12/23/2003 18:05	3.56	31.70	3.56	8.34	29.67	W	B	mz	200312	11/22/2004
MT05	12/23/2003 18:10	12/30/2003 17:35	12.95	89.10	12.95	1.48	19.22	W	B	m	200312	11/22/2004
MT05	12/30/2003 17:39	01/13/2004 20:29	11.18	120.10	11.18	3.64	40.71	W	B	ez	200401	11/22/2004
MT05	01/13/2004 21:15	01/20/2004 16:52	5.08	51.20	5.08	2.09	10.65	W	B	mz	200401	11/22/2004

What Does NADP Measure?

NADP's Mercury Networks



Mercury Deposition Network (MDN)



Collects one-week precipitation-only samples with MDN wet-dry collector



Measures precipitation with gage (2 options)



Analyses

Total Mercury

Methyl Mercury

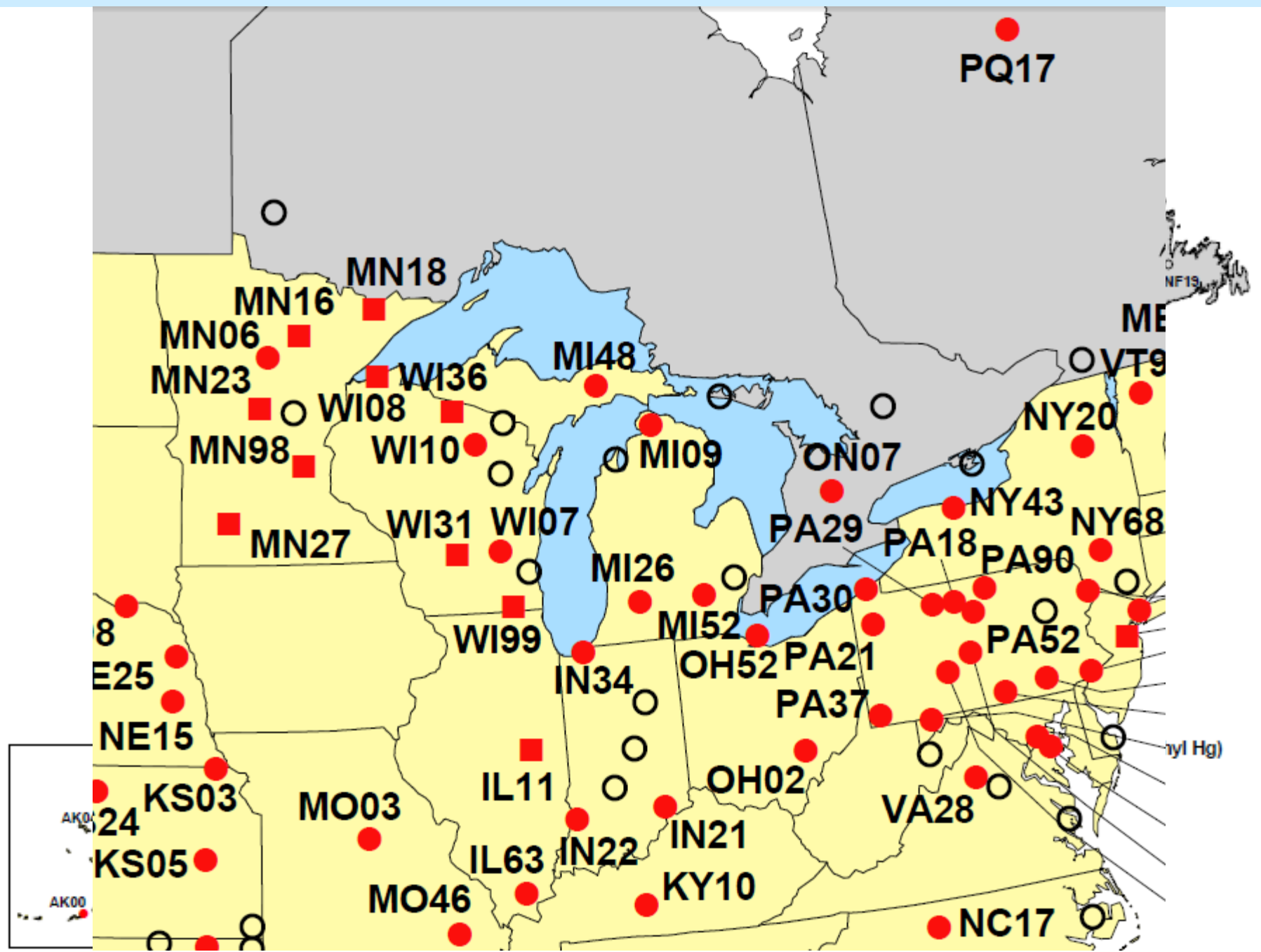


Optional “daily” mode

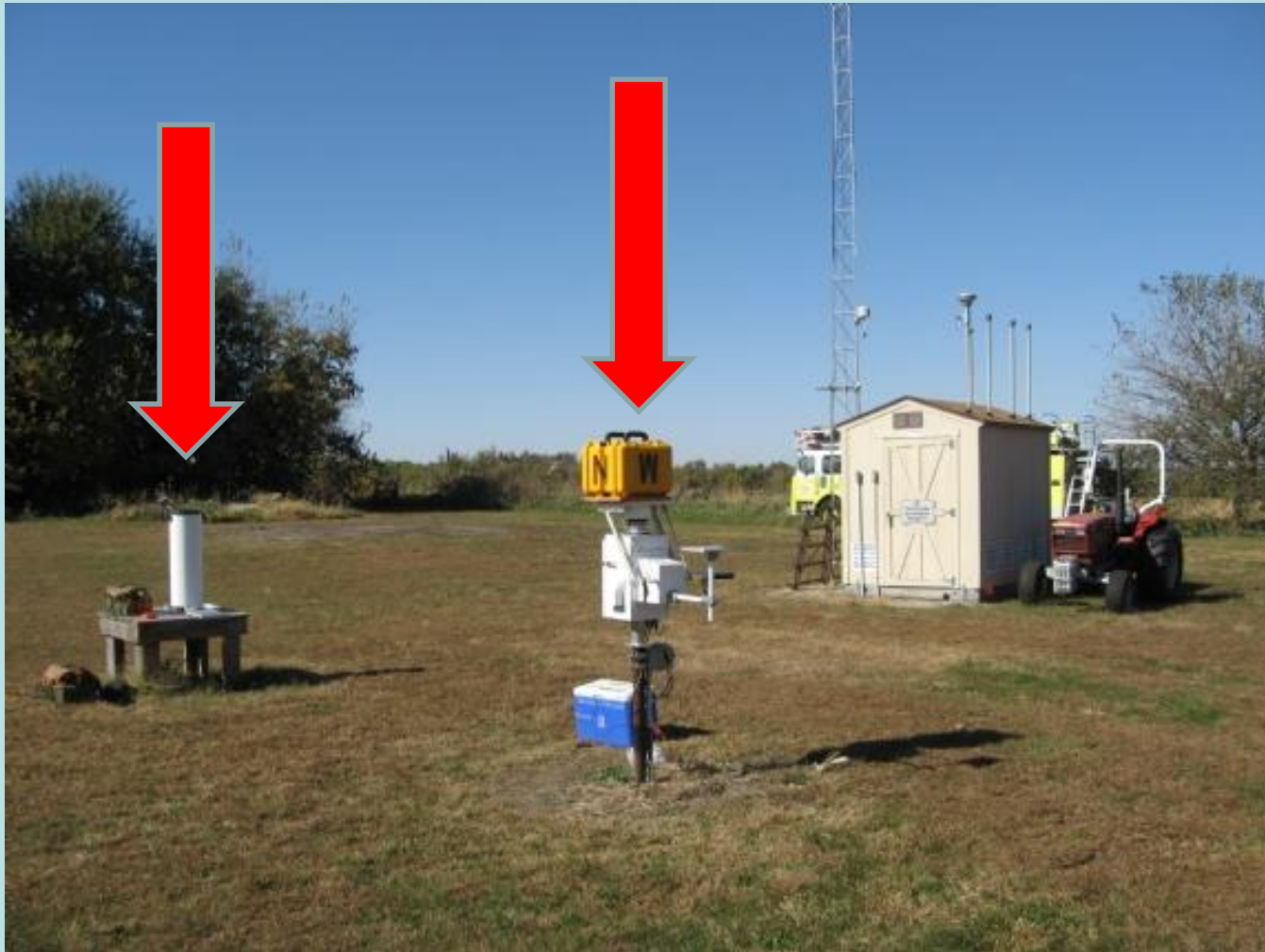


118 Sites





Typical MDN Wet Deposition Site



Total Hg Analysis via CVAFS

Modified US EPA Method 1631



- *Cleanly collect sample in Borosilicate Glass*
- *Oxidize by BrCl converts Hg-org and Hg⁰ to Hg (II)*
- *Pre-reduction with NH₂OH to destroy free BrCl*
- *Reduction with SnCl₂ to convert Hg (II) to Hg⁰*

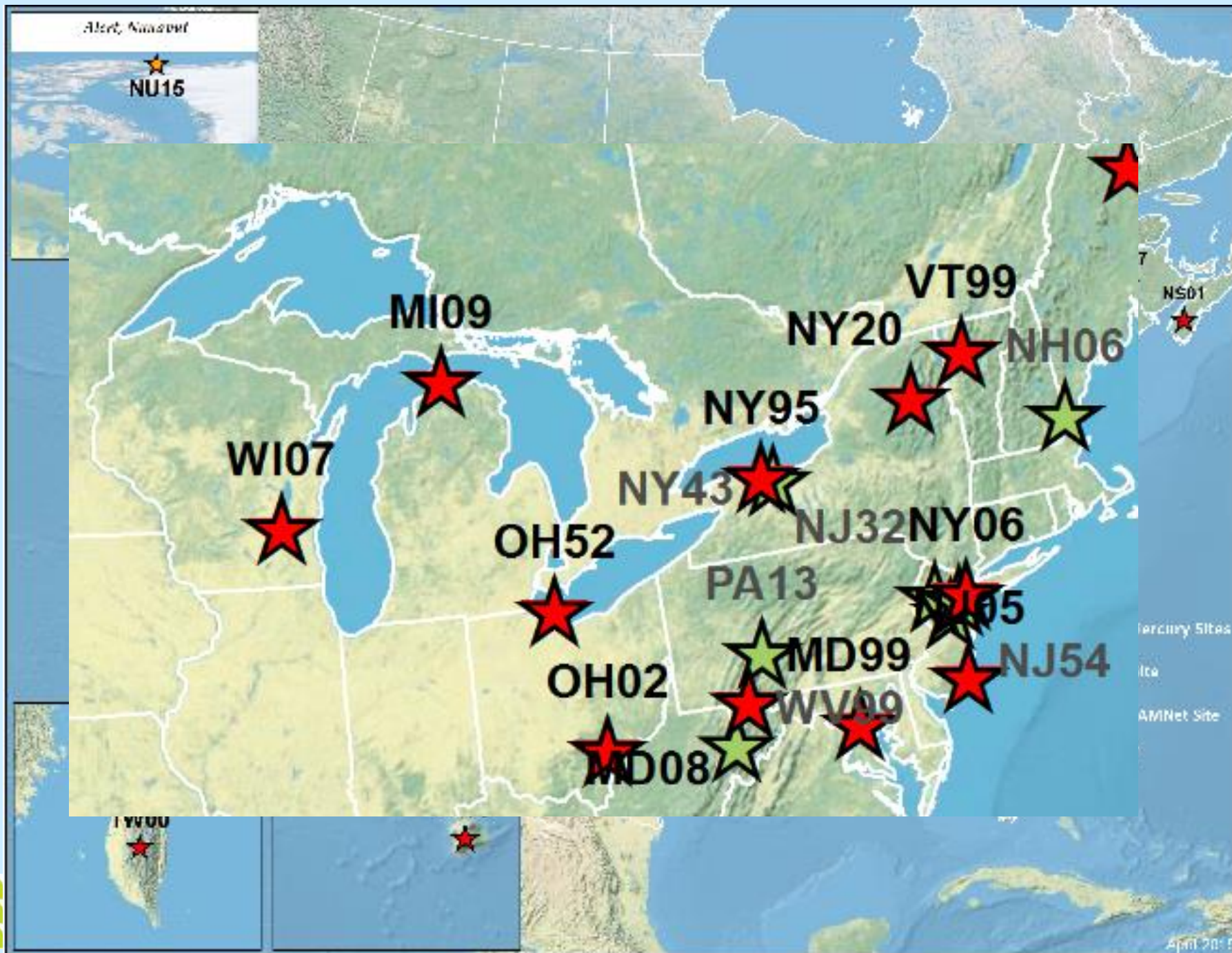




Atmospheric Mercury Net Network

- Mercury fractions
 - GEM (hourly)
 - GOM (2 hourly)
 - PBM_{2.5} (2 hourly)
- Tekran Continuous Mercury Speciating System
 - 2537, 1130, 1135
- With wet deposition flux
 - Mercury Deposition Network
- Will estimate dry deposition flux
- 24 Sites currently; 600,000 observations







Estimate Dry Deposition

- Weekly GOM, PBM, and GEM (downward/net)
- flux (F) = *air concentration* \times *dry deposition velocity* (V_d)

$$F = V_{deposition} * Concentration_{air}$$

where:

$$V_d = \frac{1}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$$

- R_a as aerodynamic resistance, R_b as quasi-laminar resistance, and R_c as canopy resistance



New Trial Network, Litterfall Mercury

- Started in 2012
- In cooperation with USGS and USGS Mercury Research Lab
- 14 stations (w/MDN)
- Monthly observations (May to Nov)

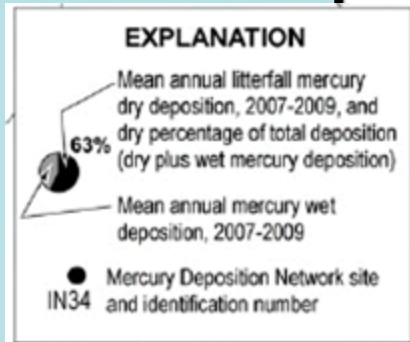
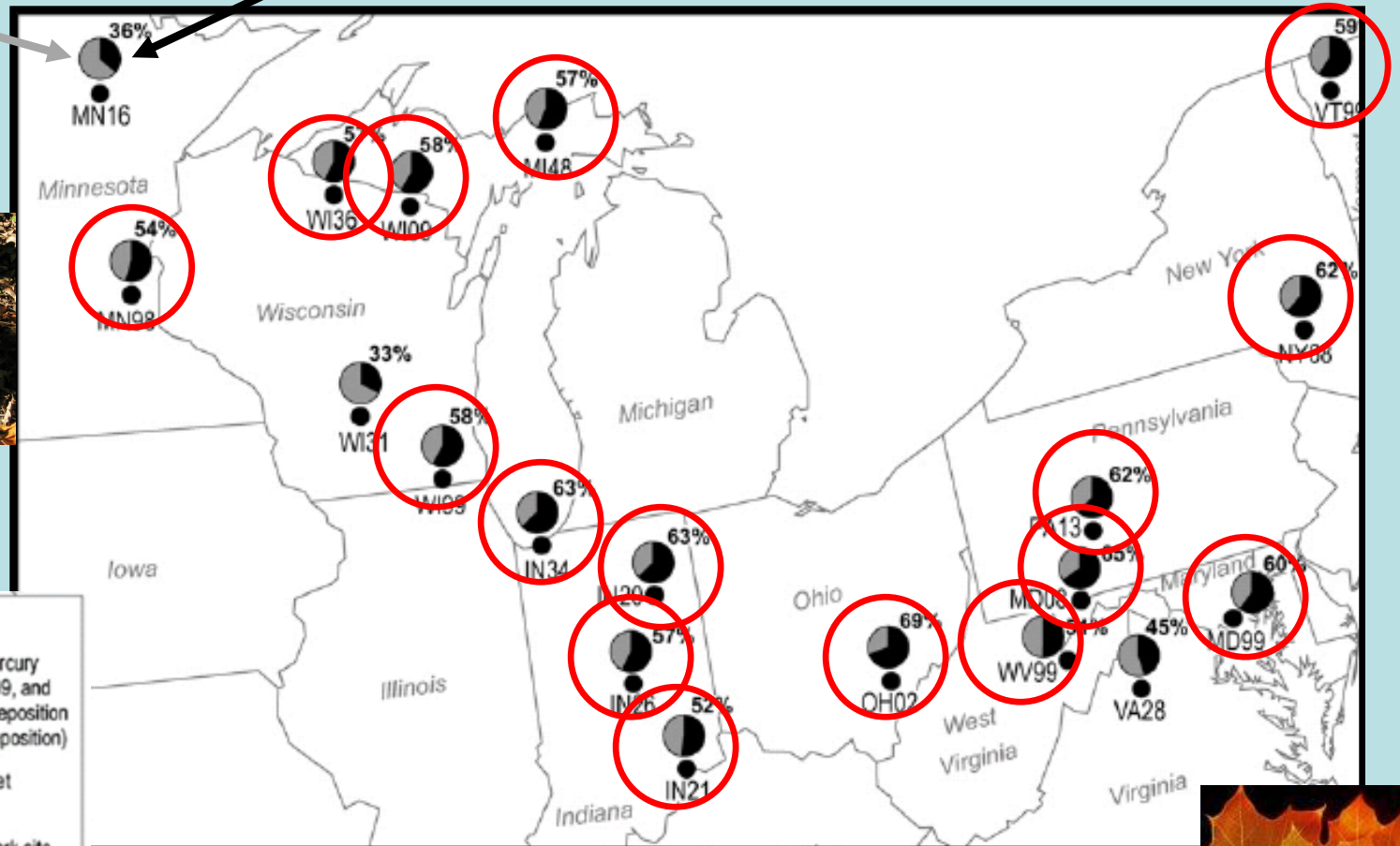


Litterfall Estimates Around the Great Lakes

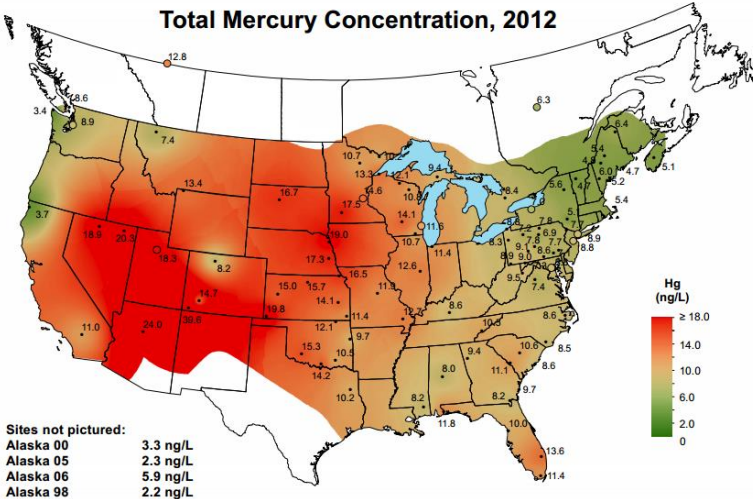
Risch et al, 2012

Litterfall dry dep.

Wet Dep.



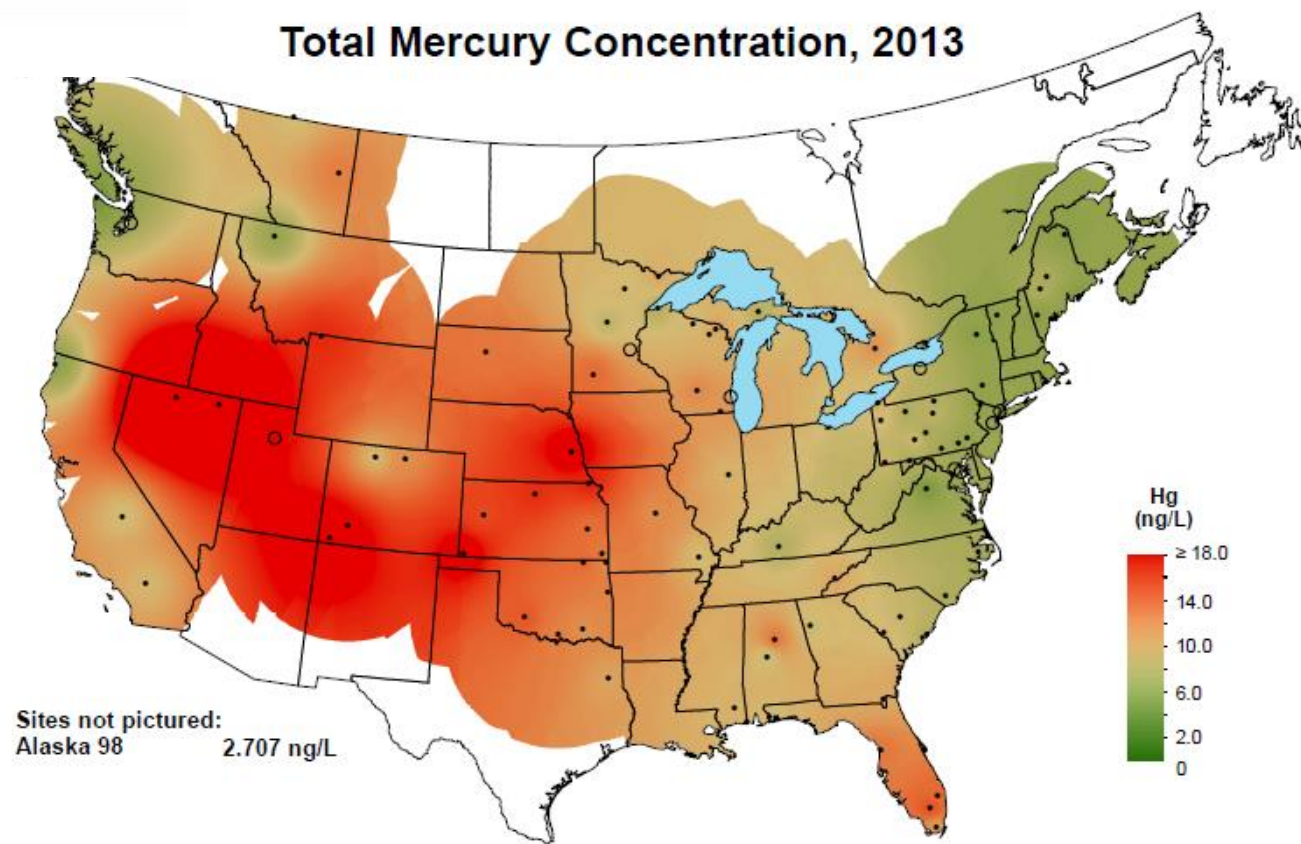
Total Mercury Concentration, 2012



National Atmospheric Deposition Program/Mercury Deposition Network
<http://nadp.isws.illinois.edu>

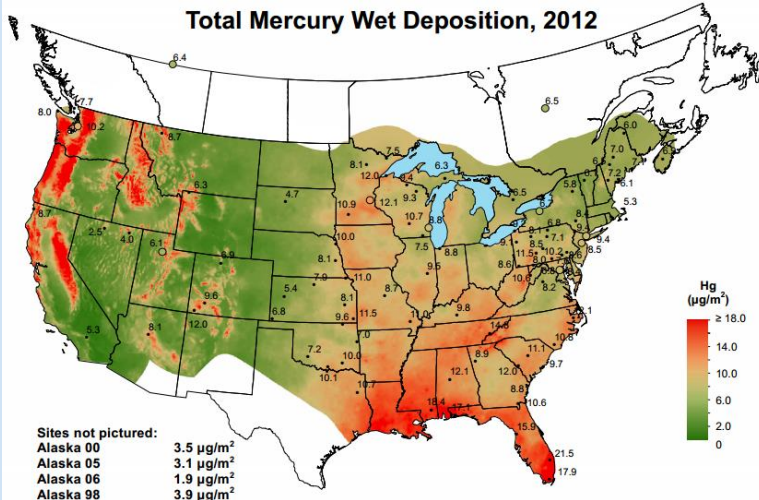
2013 MDN Wet Concentration Map

Total Mercury Concentration, 2013



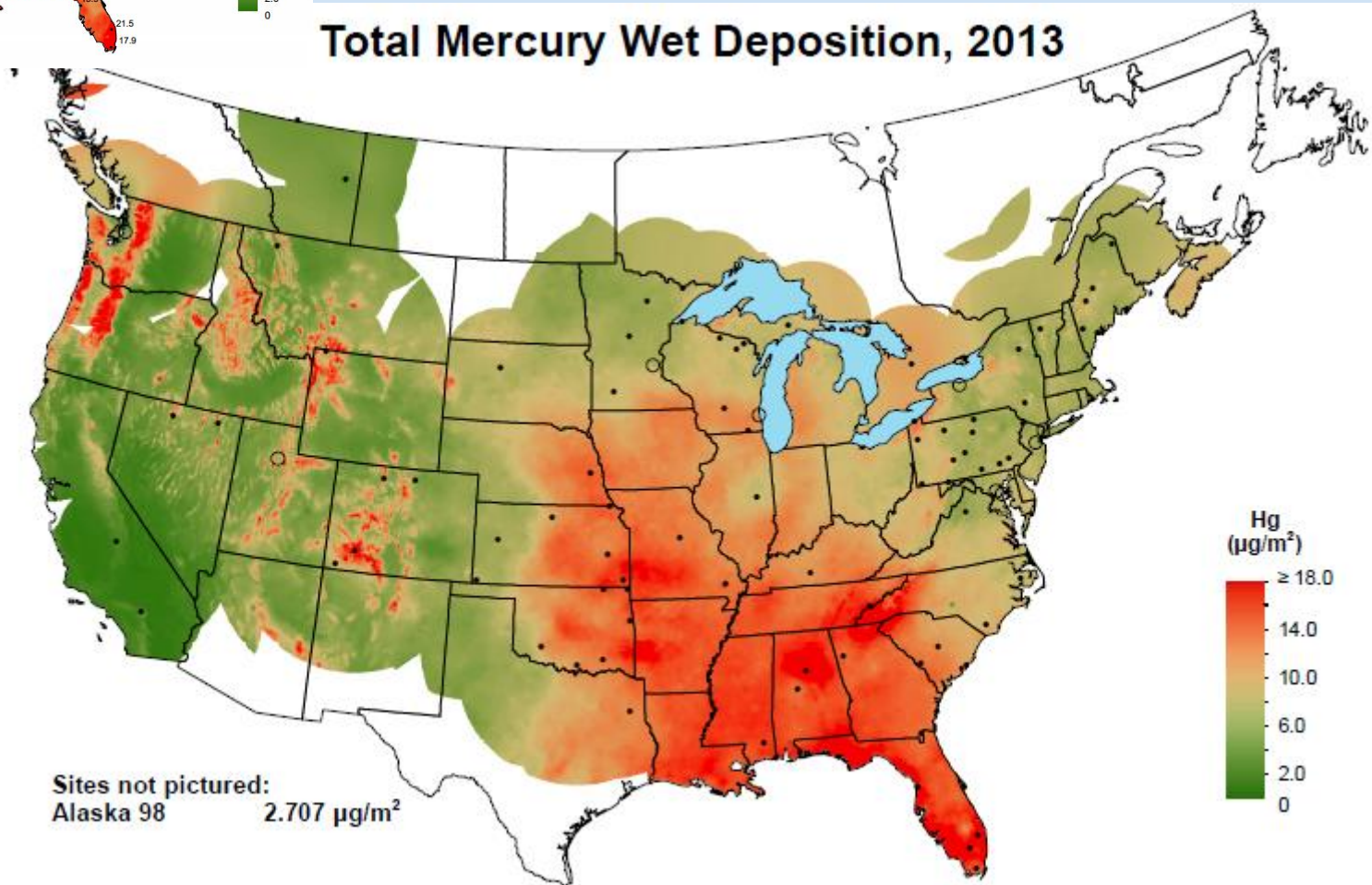
National Atmospheric Deposition Program/Mercury Deposition Network
<http://nadp.isws.illinois.edu>

Total Mercury Wet Deposition, 2012



2013 MDN Wet Deposition Map

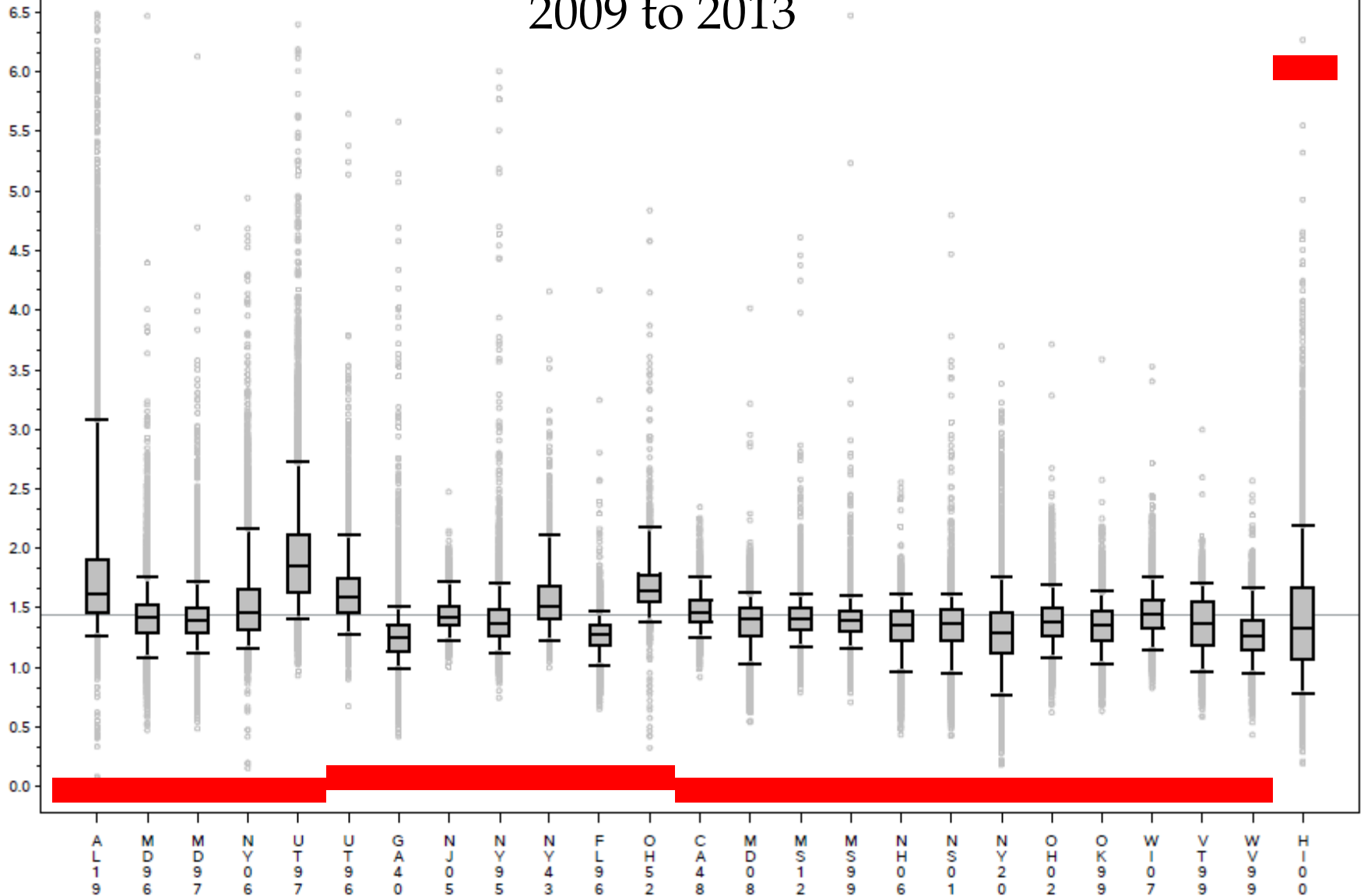
Total Mercury Wet Deposition, 2013



Gaseous Elemental Hg

2009 to 2013

Hourly Concentrations, ng/cubic meter



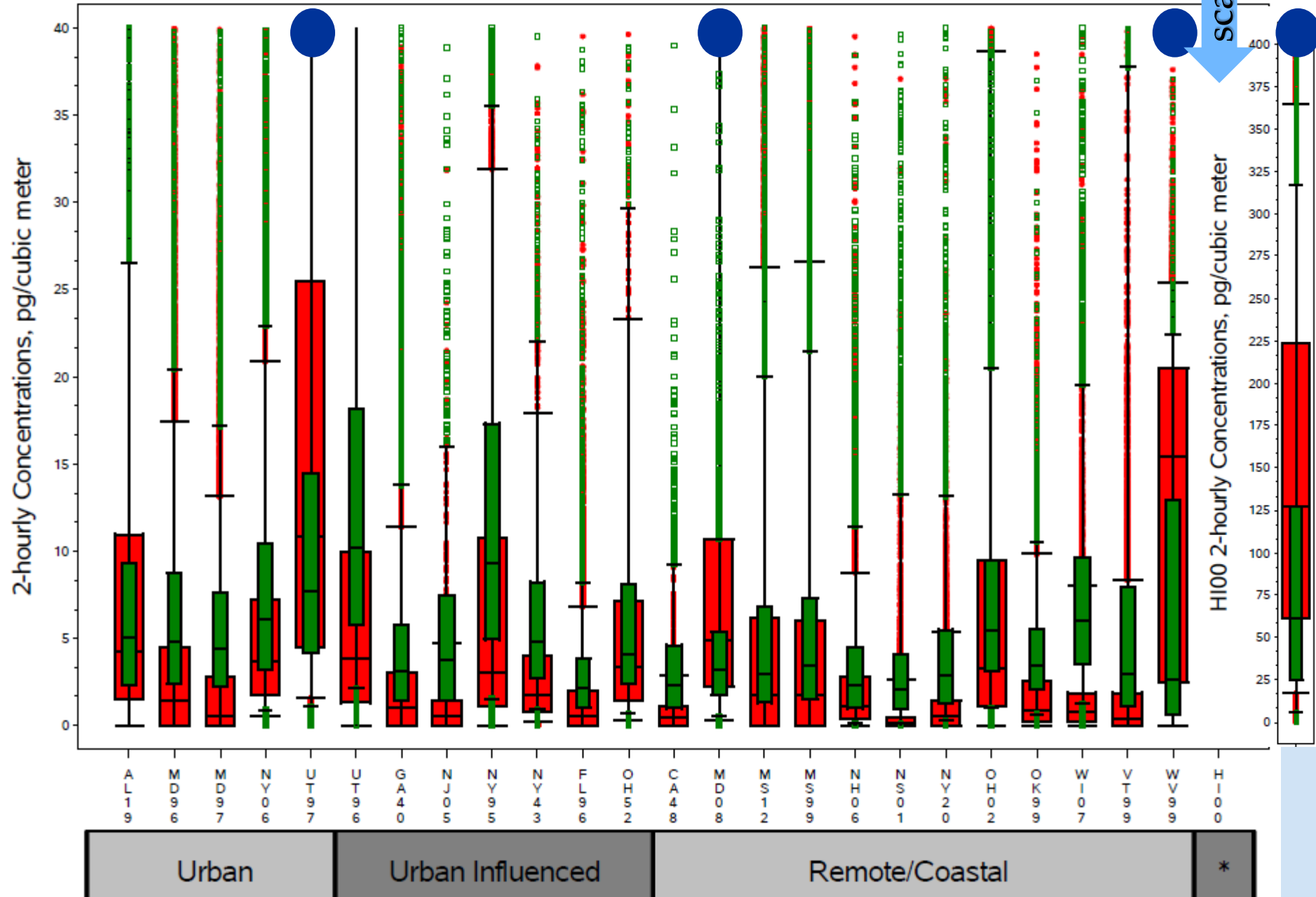
Urban

Urban Influenced

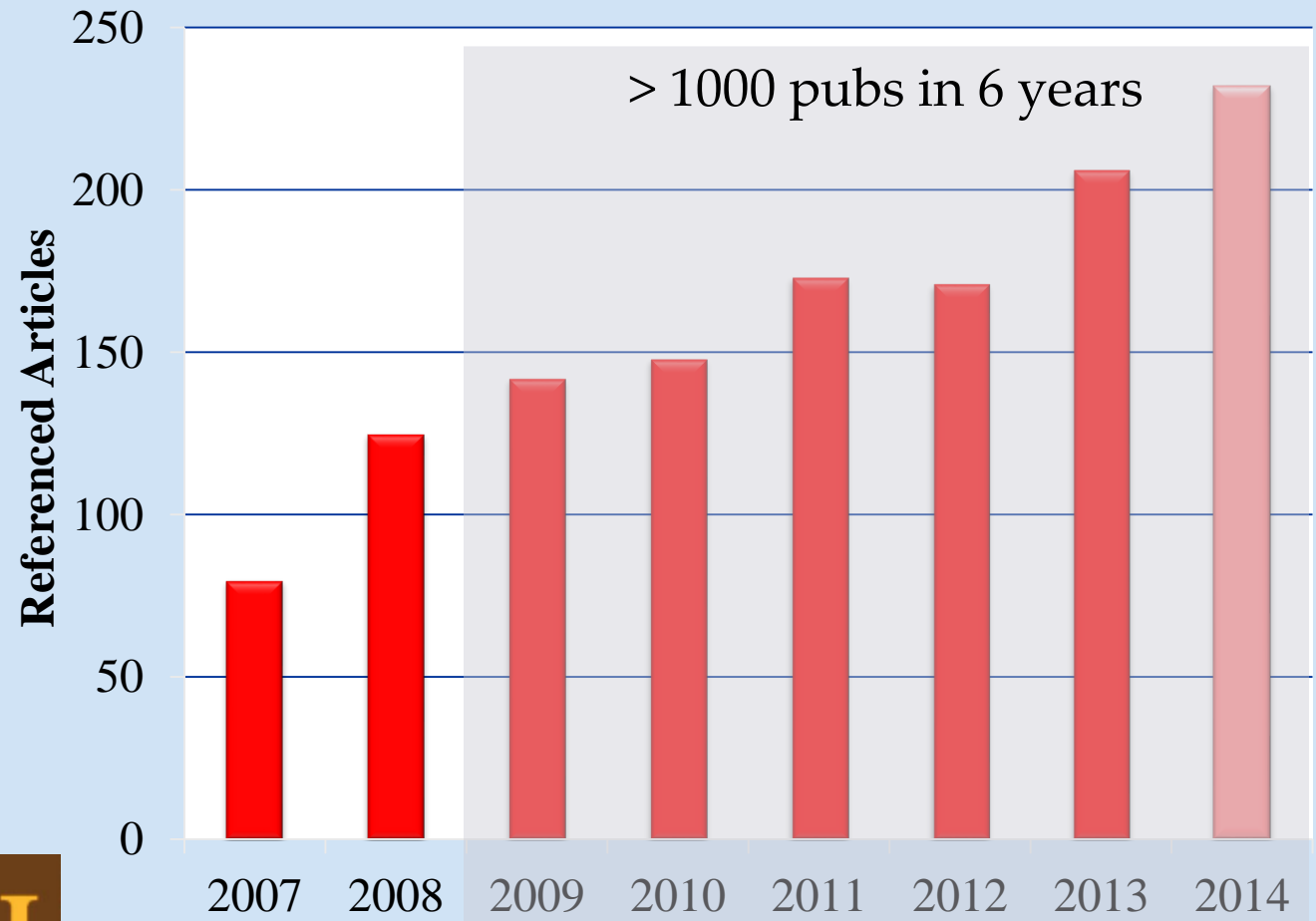
Remote/Coastal

*

PBM and GOM (2009 – 2013)



The Real Value of NADP Data: Scientific Research



Thank you.



NADP QA Overview

- Standard Operating Procedures
 - Field Operations, Data Management
 - Site Survey, Siting Criteria
 - Site pictures, information
- Scheduled blanks and spikes
 - Laboratory blanks
 - Field blanks
- 3rd Party QA Program (USGS & EPA)
 - Blind spike samples, Inter-lab comparison
 - Site Audits
- Independent QA director
- Site setup and Support
- AMNet: Automated QA of data records

USGS
science for a changing world

Office of Water Quality
Branch of Quality Systems

Branch Of Quality Systems Mission
Science requires consistent collection and reporting of known quality data

- Monitor, assure, and improve the quality of analytical results
- Documentation of field and laboratory methods
- Proficiency Testing
 - Internal and external quality control
 - Single and double blind samples
- Documentation of variability and bias of analytical results for:
 - District Users
 - Laboratory Personnel
 - Multiple use and long-term trends
- Documentation of analytical methods used for:
 - Inorganic Constituents
 - Organic Constituents
 - Biological Constituents

BQS Contact Information
Telephone - [Staff List](#)
Fax - (303) 236 1880

Postal Address:
USGS-WRD BQS
D/C, Bldg 53
PO Box 25046, MS 401
Denver, CO 80225

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[Standard Reference Sample \(SRS\)](#)
[Inorganic Blind Sample \(IBSP\)](#)
[Organic Blind Sample \(OBSP\)](#)
[Laboratory Evaluation \(LEP\)](#)
[National Field Quality Assurance Program \(NFOA\)](#)
[Precipitation Chemistry Quality Assurance \(PrepChem\)](#)
[Sediment Laboratory Quality Assurance \(SLQA\)](#)

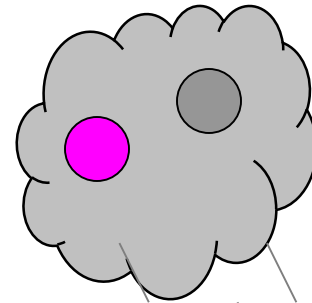
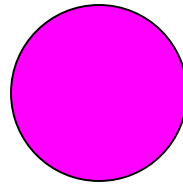
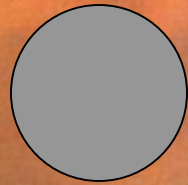
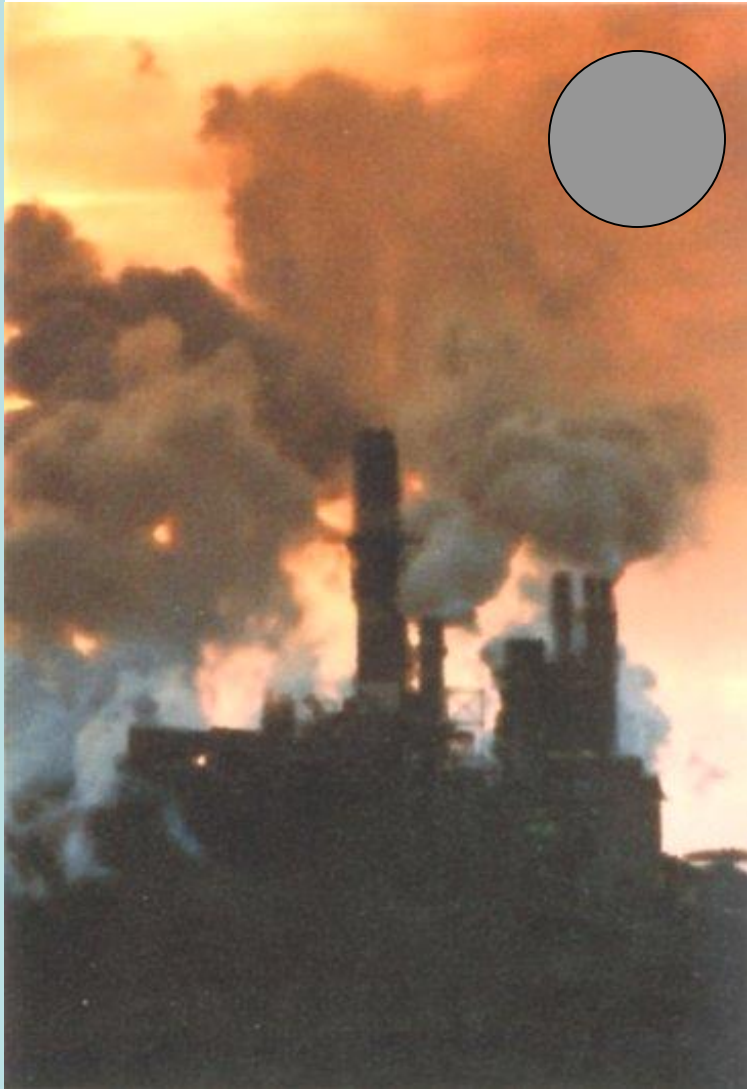


Strengths of the NADP Method

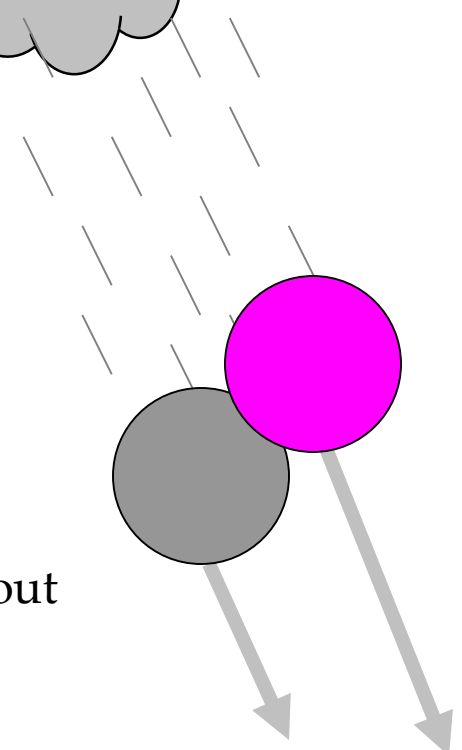
- Open & Collaborative Approach
- Common protocols
- Cost effective design to maximize monitoring dollars
- One laboratory for all samples (consistency)
- Dedicated operators
- Sharing of data (open access, reliability, its use keeps us relevant)
- Commitment to long term monitoring
 - federal agencies
 - state agencies
 - other



Wet Deposition of Pollutants

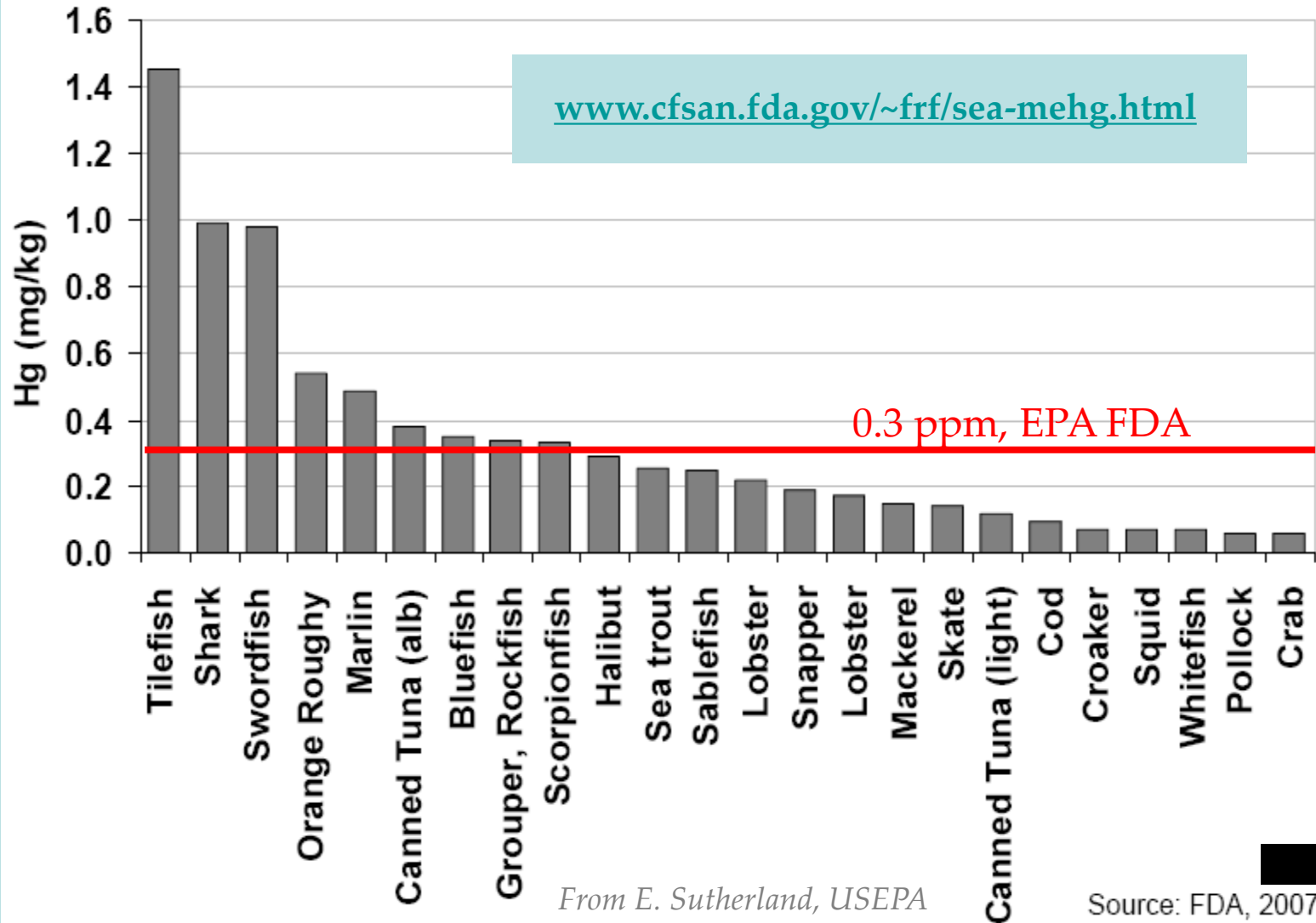


rainout



washout

FDA Reported National Hg Values



Many Sources of Atmospheric Mercury

- Coal combustion
- Incineration
 - Medical
 - Trash
 - Cremation
- Industrial emissions (chlor-alkali)
- Cement production (Hg in lime)
- Mining
 - Hg use in gold and silver mining (amalgam formation)
 - Mining for Hg
 - taconite
- Automobile Recycling
- Mercury in Landfills
 - Fluorescent lamps
 - dental amalgams (also in sewers)
 - Thermometers
 - Batteries
 - Discarded electrical switches
- Others will surface
 - Other carbon fossil fuels (gas/oil/diesel)?
- Volcanoes (St. Helens)
- Naturally enriched ores/soils
 - Plate tectonic boundaries
 - Cinnabar (HgS), taconite, others
- Soils and rocks (0.08 to 0.5 ppm in crust)
- Evaporation
 - Soils
 - Fresh water and Oceans
- Natural forest fires
 - Tree bark (wood fire places)
 - soils
- Volatilization from rocks?
- Wind Blown reintroduction
 - Mine tailings
 - Industrial contaminated soils
- Evolving Gases
 - Mines, industrial areas
 - Waste facilities (municipal in particular)
 - Out of soil

AMNet Quality Assurance Overview

- **Field Operations SOP**
 - operation, reporting, etc.
 - weekly/monthly/quarterly maintenance
- **Data Management SOP**
- **Site Survey SOP**
 - siting criteria
- **Quality Assurance Plan**
- **Site pictures, information**

Available on the NADP Webpage



Automated Quality Assurance

- Upon import of raw data, flags are assigned to each observation
- AMNet currently utilizes 51 Quality Assurance flags, most are automated
 - 23 are warning flags which leave the data valid
 - 26 are control flags which invalidate the data
- Then manual review, with final flag assignment
- QA system available for GMOS

Check

Warning

Control

Examples of QA Flags

Data Flag*	Description	Mercury Species
null	Data meets criteria used in the automated scripts	All
A1	$ (\text{Air cartridge bias}_i - \text{Air cartridge bias}_{i+1}) / \text{Air cartridge bias}_i > 0.10$ for 24 consecutive hours	GEM
A2	$ (\text{Air cartridge bias}_i - \text{Air cartridge bias}_{i+1}) / \text{Air cartridge bias}_i > 0.15$ for 24 consecutive hours	
B0	Baseline voltage $< 0.01\text{V}$	All
B1	Baseline voltage $< 0.05\text{V}$, or Baseline voltage $> 0.25\text{V}$	
B2	$ \text{Baseline voltage}_i - \text{Baseline voltage}_{i+1} > 0.01\text{V}$	
B3	Baseline deviation $> 0.10\text{V}$ for 5 consecutive readings	
B5	Baseline deviation $> 0.20\text{V}$	
C0	$ (\text{Calibration}_i - \text{Calibration}_{i+1}) / \text{Calibration}_i > 0.10$	
C1	$ (\text{Calibration cartridge bias}_i - \text{Calibration cartridge bias}_{i+1}) / \text{Calibration cartridge bias}_i > 0.10$	
C2	$ (\text{Calibration cartridge bias}_i - \text{Calibration cartridge bias}_{i+1}) / \text{Calibration cartridge bias}_i > 0.20$	
C5	$ (\text{Calibration}_i - \text{Calibration}_{i+1}) / \text{Calibration}_i > 0.05$	
E0	First GEM from each cartridge	GEM
E1	GEM $< 1.00 \text{ ng/m}^3$ for same cartridge	
E5	$ (\text{GEM}_i - \text{GEM}_{i+1}) / \text{GEM}_i > 0.50$ for same cartridge	
F1	72 hours $<$ Time between calibrations < 144 hours	All
F2	Time between calibrations > 144 hours	
G0	GOM = 0 pg/m^3 for more than 24 hours	GOM
G1	Cycle(H) $< 0.70 \times \text{GOM}$, or Cycle(I) $> 0.20 \times \text{GOM}$, or Cycle(J) $> 0.10 \times \text{GOM}$	
G2	GOM $< 0 \text{ pg/m}^3$	
L1	GEM cycles < 24 before desorption	GOM PBM _{2.5}
L2	GEM cycles \neq GEM cycles _{historical}	
M2	Status = M2 (multiple peaks)	All
M3	Status $> \text{M2}$ (multiple peaks)	
NP	Status = NP (no peak)	GEM
OL	Status = OL (overload)	All

But it isn't just humans....



How Mercury is Wet Deposited?

