

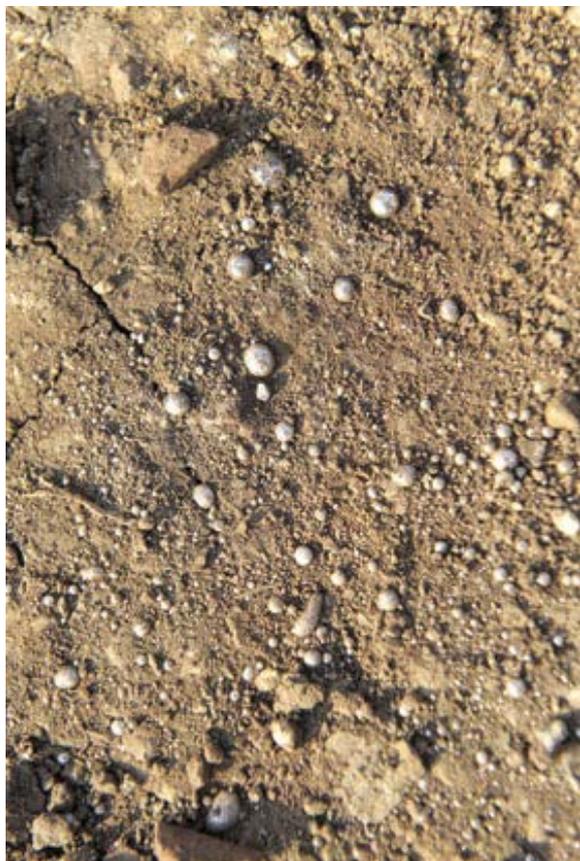


# Determining Elemental Mercury in Soils by Selective Volatilization

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# Goal - Determination of $\text{Hg}^0$ 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  $\text{Hg}^0$  to separate it from other mercury species

# Common mercury species in soils

## Mineral (Cinnabar HgS)

- Naturally occurring
- Mercury is sequestered

## Ionic mercury

- Like HgCl<sub>2</sub>
- Includes chelated ions

## Organo-mercury complexes

- Like CH<sub>3</sub>Hg<sup>+</sup>

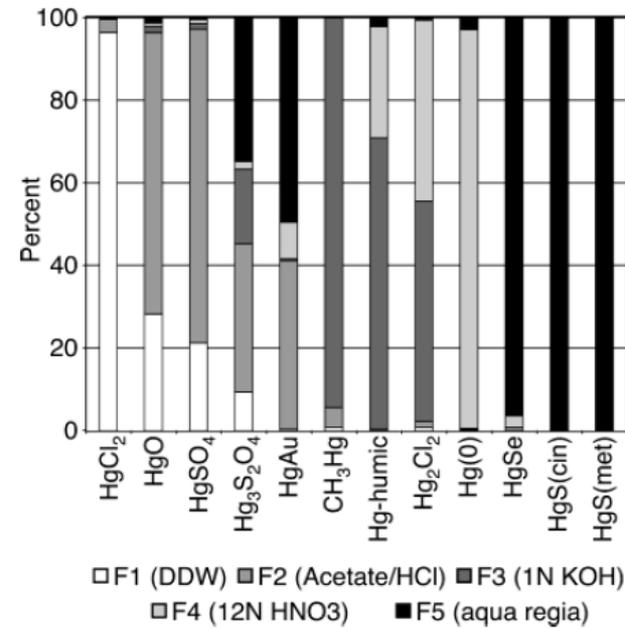
## Elemental Mercury

- Main target for remediation

**TABLE 2. Sequential Chemical Extraction Method for Determining Hg Speciation As Developed by Bloom et al. (6)<sup>a</sup>**

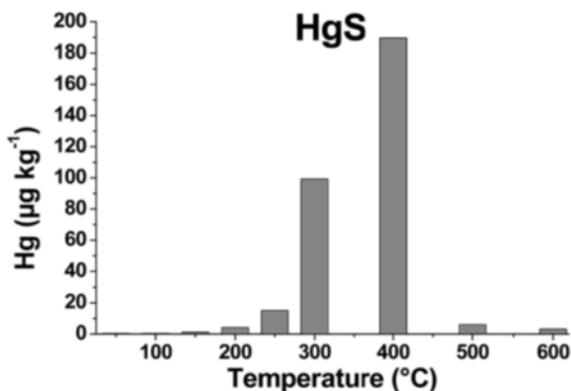
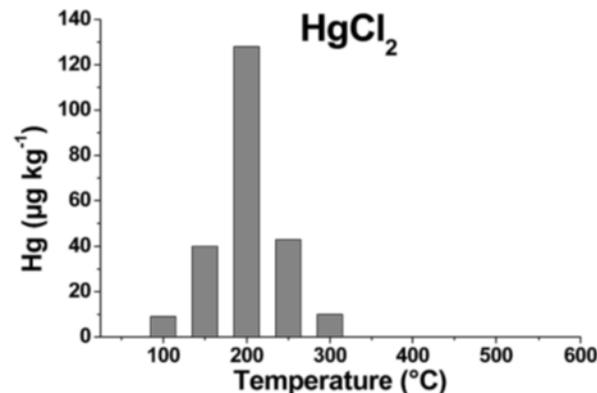
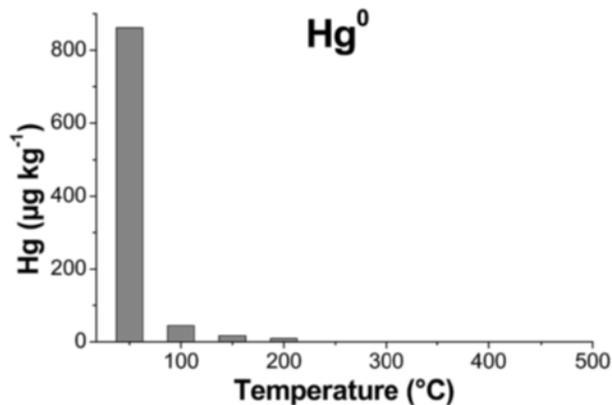
step	extractant	description	typical compounds removed
F1	DI water	water soluble	HgCl <sub>2</sub>
F2	pH 2 HCl/HOAc	"stomach acid"	HgO, HgSO <sub>4</sub>
F3	1 N KOH	organocomplexed	Hg humics, Hg <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>3</sub> Hg
F4	12 N HNO <sub>3</sub>	strong complexed	mineral lattice, Hg <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> , Hg <sup>0</sup>
F5	aqua regia	mercury sulfides	HgS, HgSe

<sup>a</sup> 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.



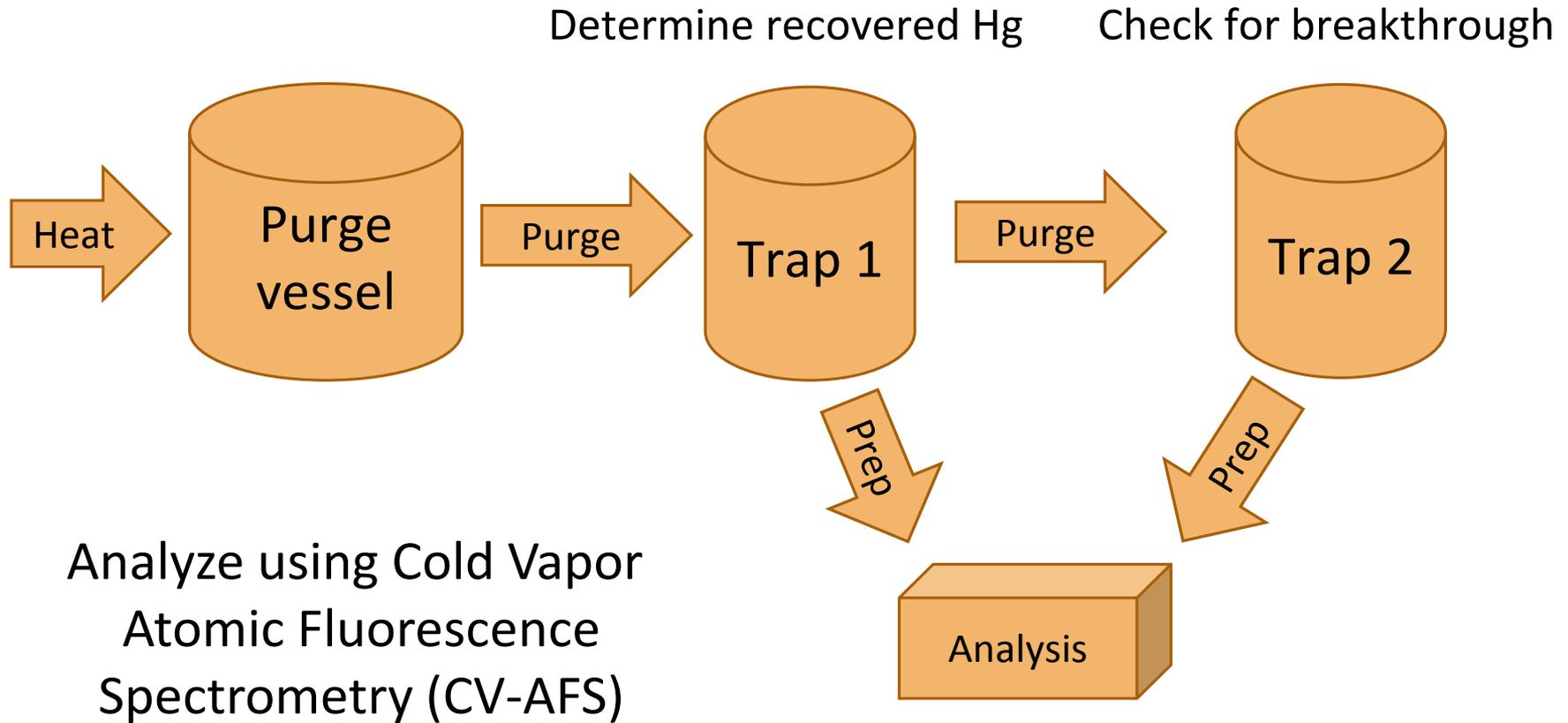
**FIGURE 3. Sequential chemical extraction profiles for individual Hg compounds as developed by Bloom et al. (6).**

# Direct mercury analysis for selective volatilization<sup>1</sup>



- 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 apparatus



# Selectivity studies

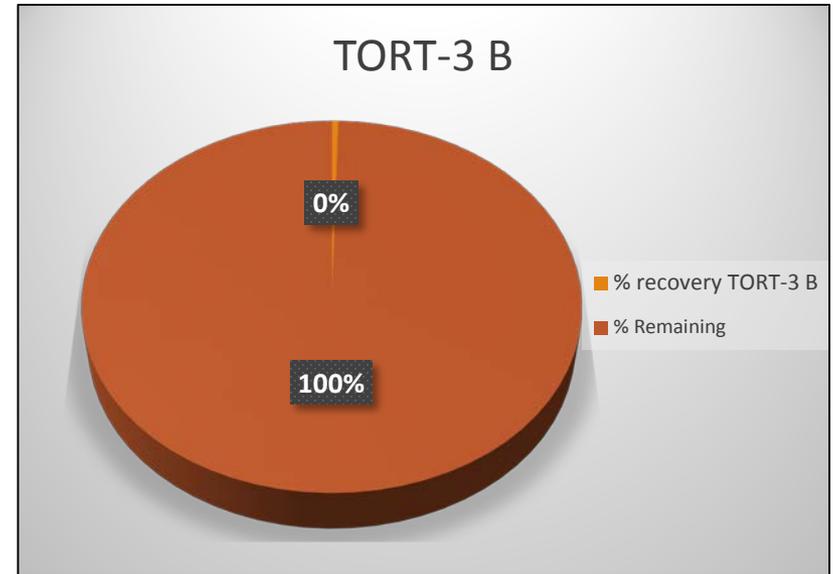
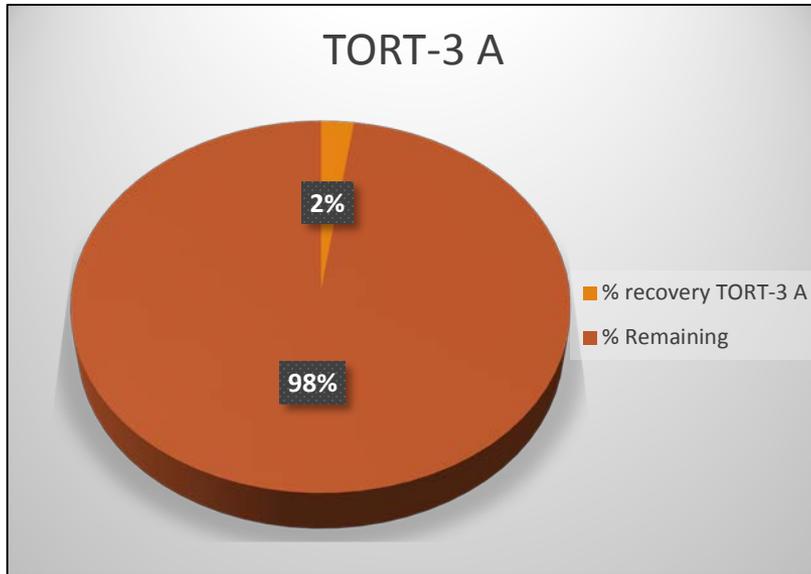
**Tested method against three reference materials:**

HgCl<sub>2</sub>, HgS, Hg<sup>0</sup> 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

# Hg<sup>0</sup> recovery of TORT-3 RM

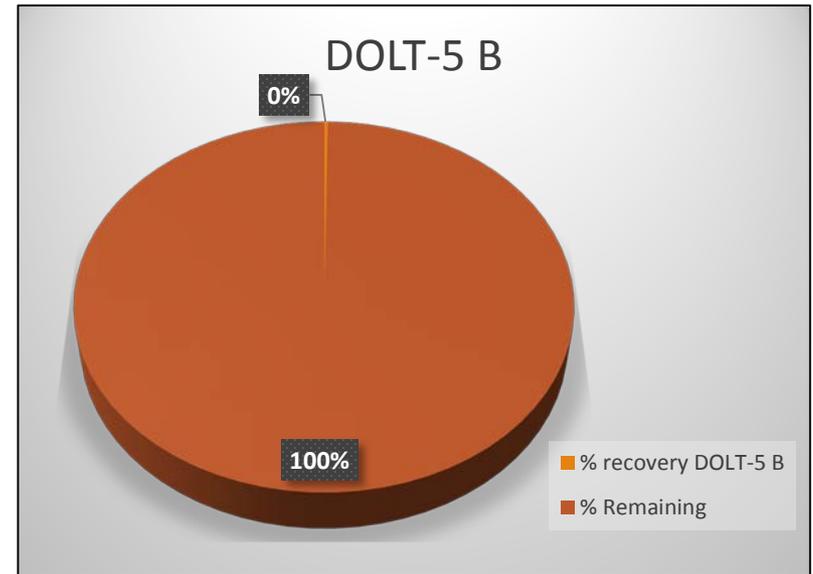
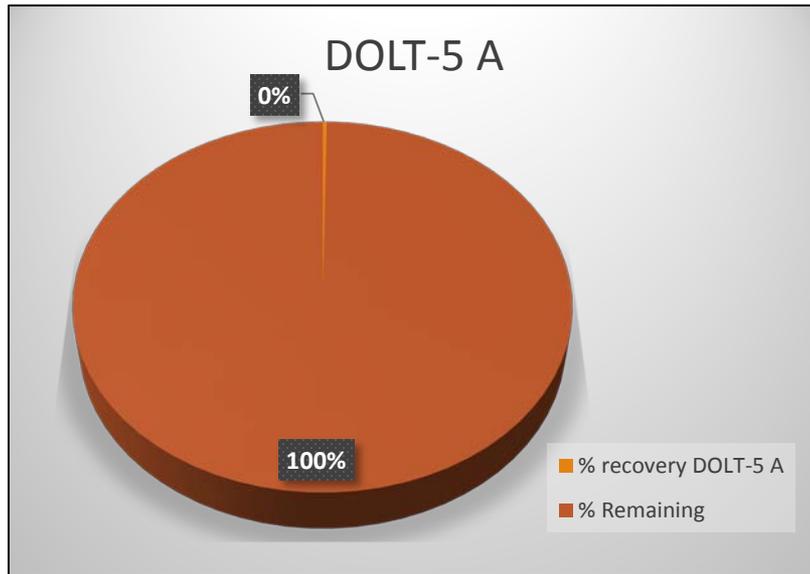


Reference material concentrations:

MeHg = 0.1370 mg/kg

Hg<sub>total</sub> = 0.2920 mg/kg

# Hg<sup>0</sup> recovery of DOLT-5 RM

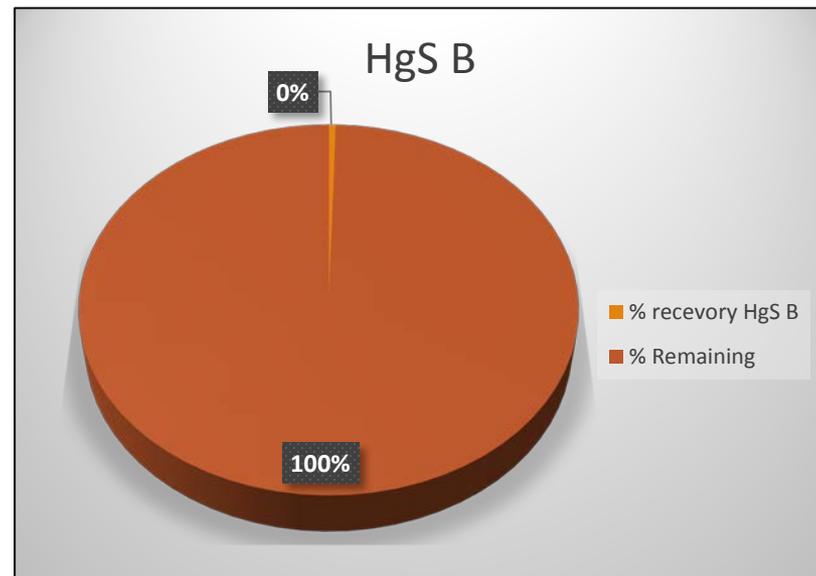
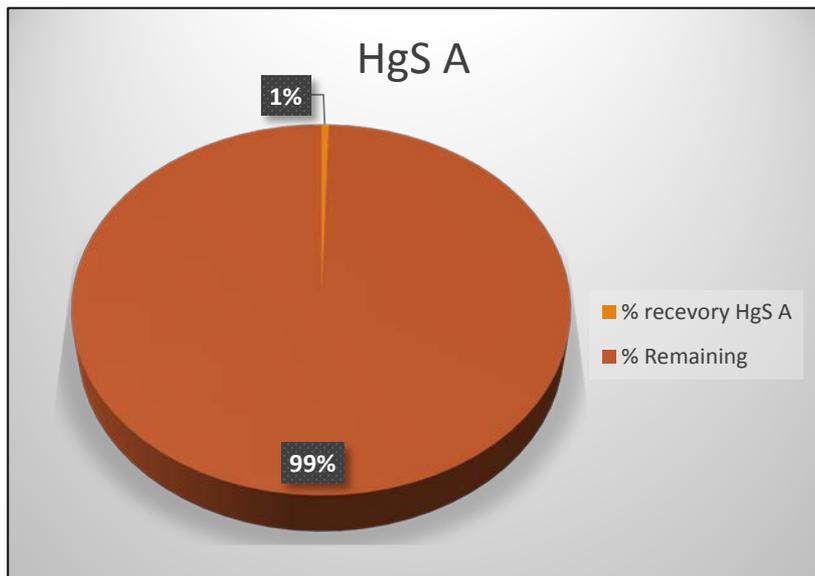


Reference material concentrations:

MeHg = 0.1190 mg/kg

Hg<sub>total</sub> = 0.4400 mg/kg

# Hg<sup>0</sup> recovery of HgS RM

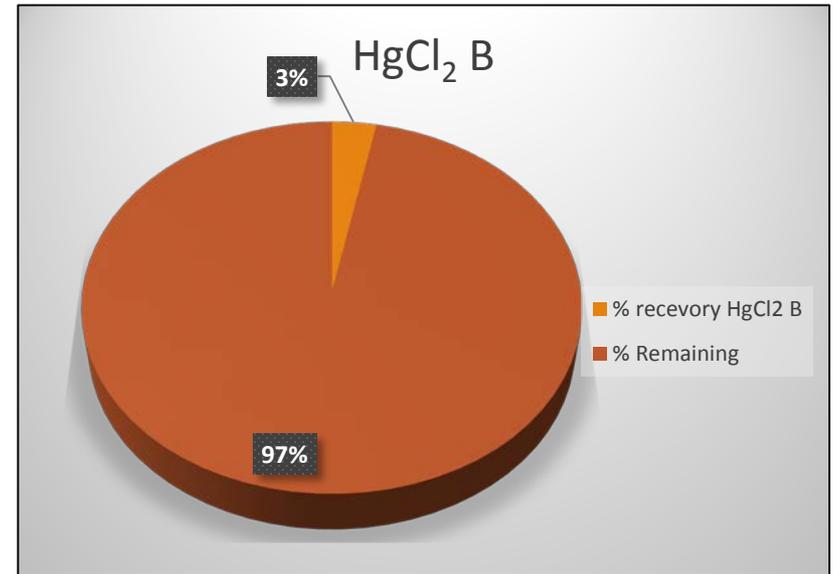
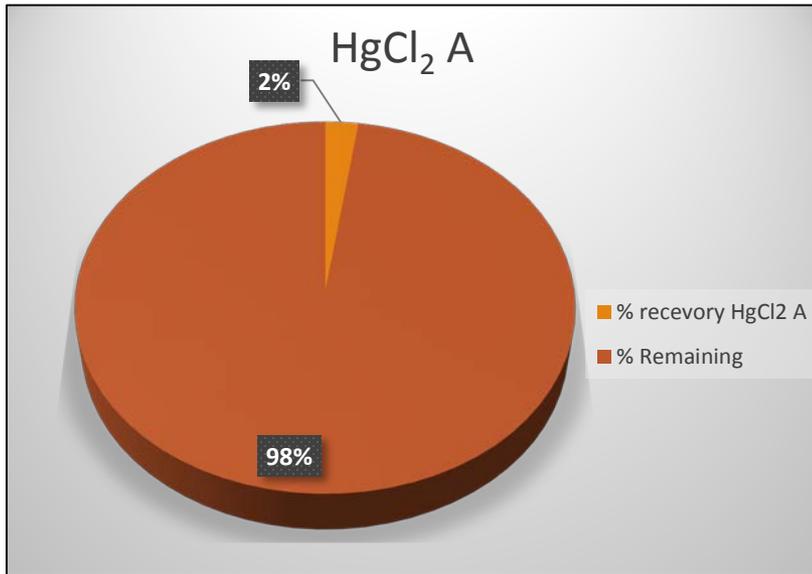


Reference material concentrations:

Hg<sub>total</sub> = 2150 mg/Kg

- Recovers at blank levels (below MDL)

# Hg<sup>0</sup> recovery of HgCl<sub>2</sub> RM

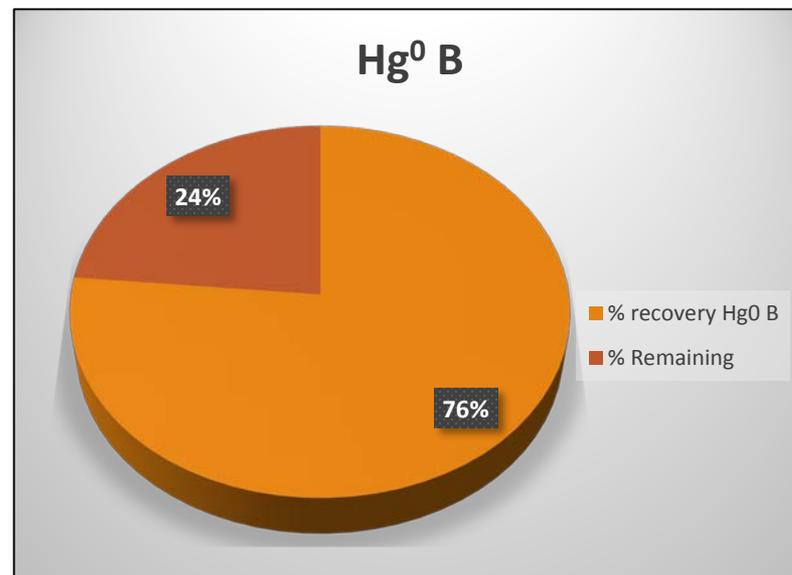
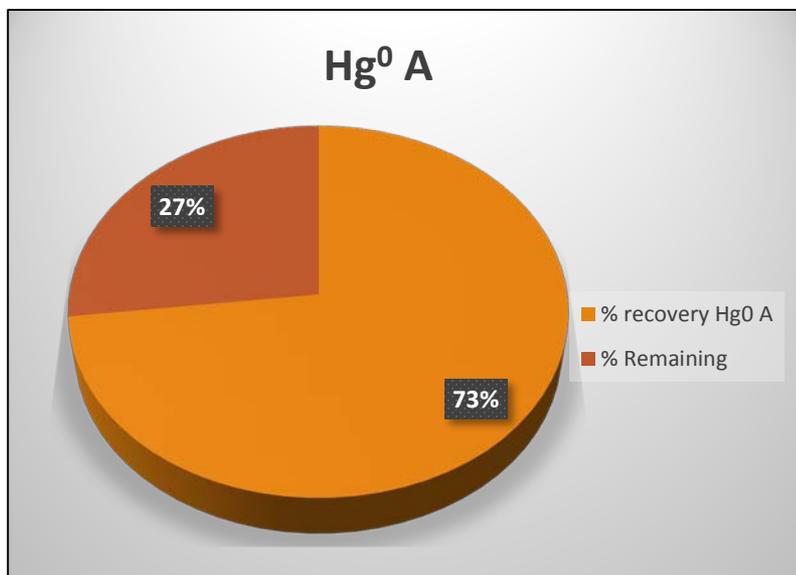


Reference material concentration:

Hg<sub>total</sub> = 1900 mg/Kg

- Some recovery
- At higher temperatures recovery increases.

# Hg<sup>0</sup> recovery of Hg<sup>0</sup> RM



Reference material concentration:

$$\text{Hg}_{\text{total}} = 5861 \text{ mg/Kg}$$

- As we optimized temperature to reduce Hg(II) recovery the Hg<sup>0</sup> recovery also dropped
- Why?

# Speciation analysis of Hg<sup>0</sup> RM by ICP-MS

Reference Hg concentration

Hg<sub>total</sub> = 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		

Reference material Hg<sup>0</sup> concentration

Hg<sup>0</sup><sub>calc</sub> = 4137 mg/kg

# Hg<sup>0</sup> recovery from selective volatilization

Rep	% Recovery (Hg <sup>0</sup> )
1	103.6
2	108.3
3	106.9
4	106.3

- Total Hg value determined by round robin study, Hg<sup>0</sup> speciation determined in house
- Hg<sup>0</sup> Recovery is over 100% most likely due to recovery of some Hg(II) species
- Good reproducibility

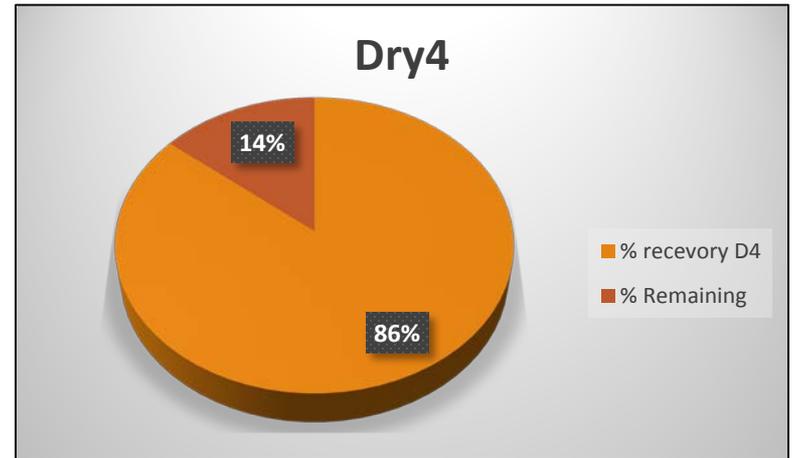
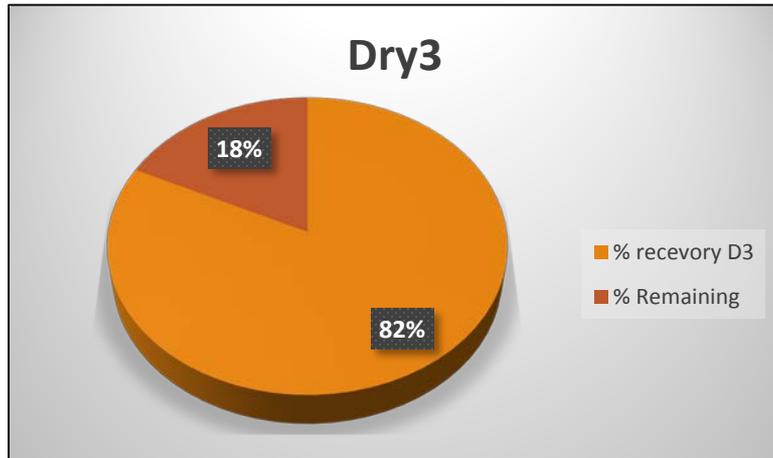
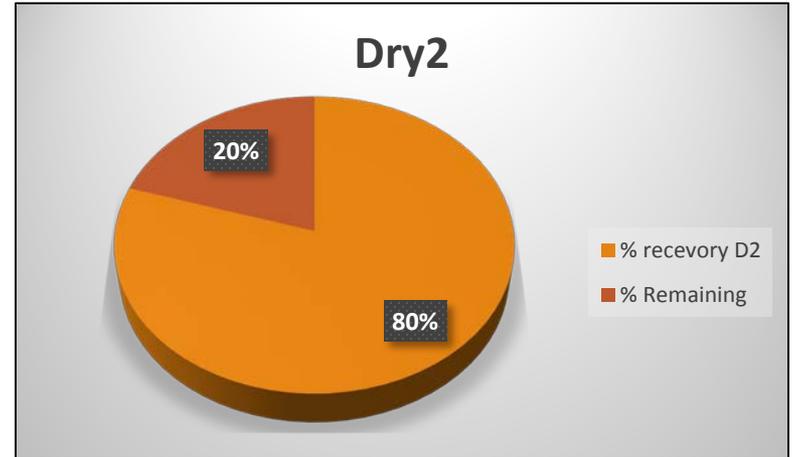
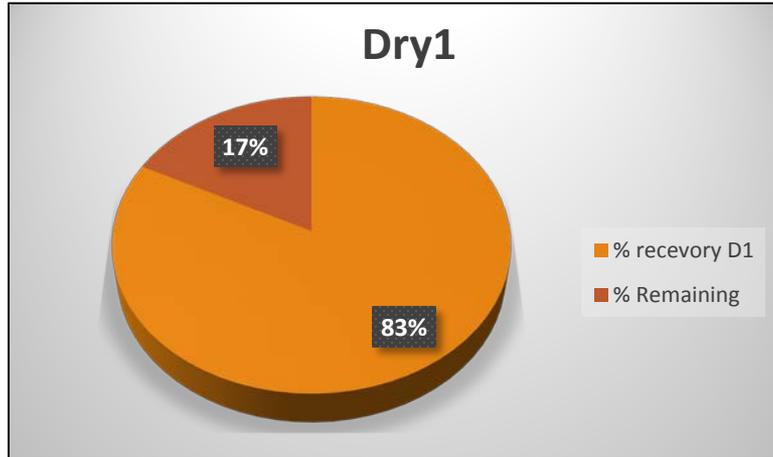
Reference material Hg<sup>0</sup> concentration

Hg<sup>0</sup> = 4137 mg/kg

# 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 Hg<sup>0</sup> RM

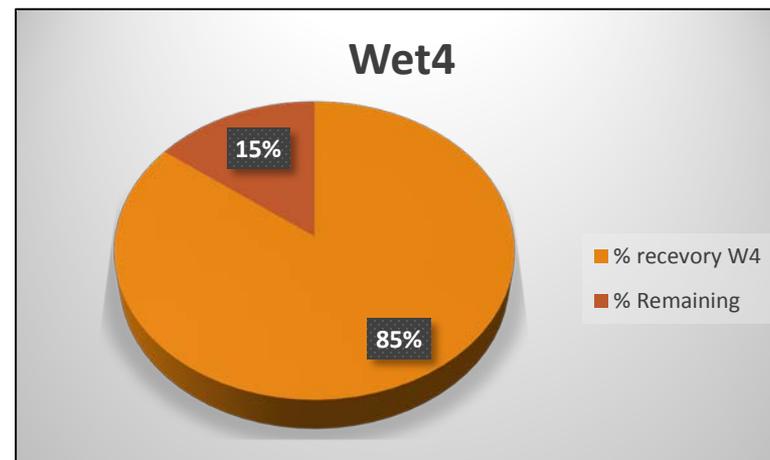
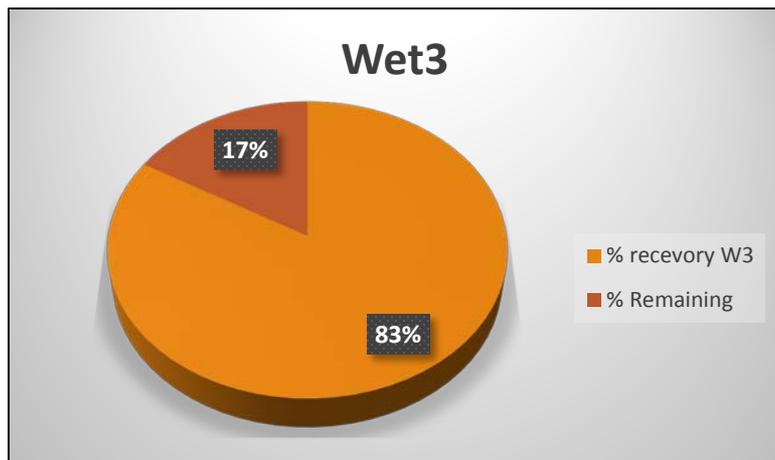
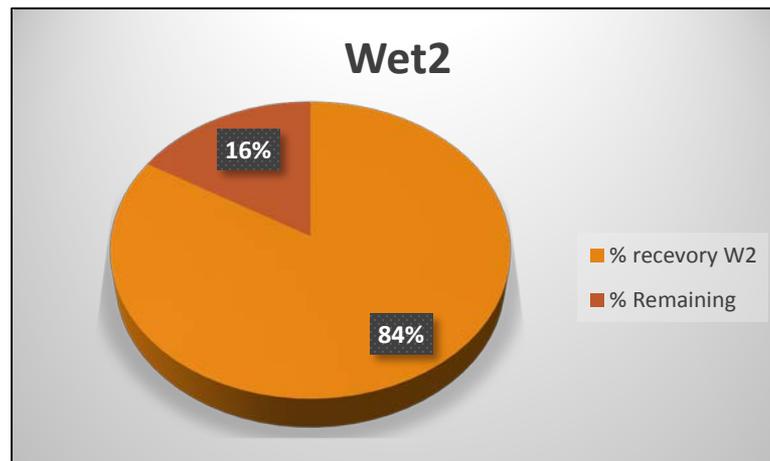
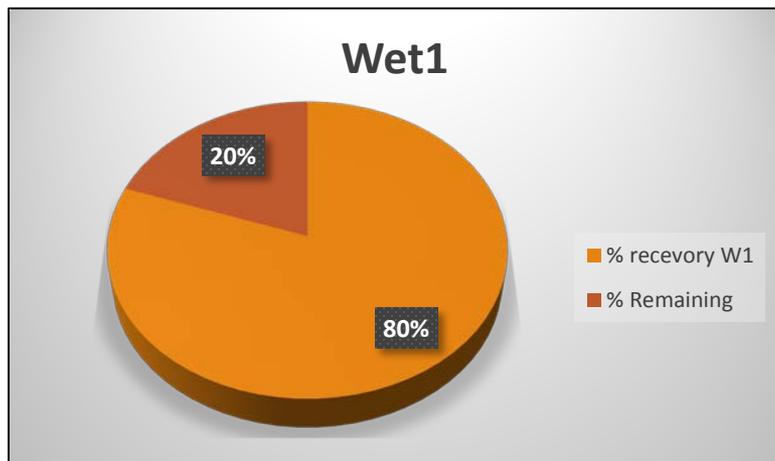


Average recovery = 83%

RSD = 3.1%

recovery based off Hg<sub>total</sub> concentrations

# Wet vs Dry recovery for the Hg<sup>0</sup> RM



Average recovery = 83%

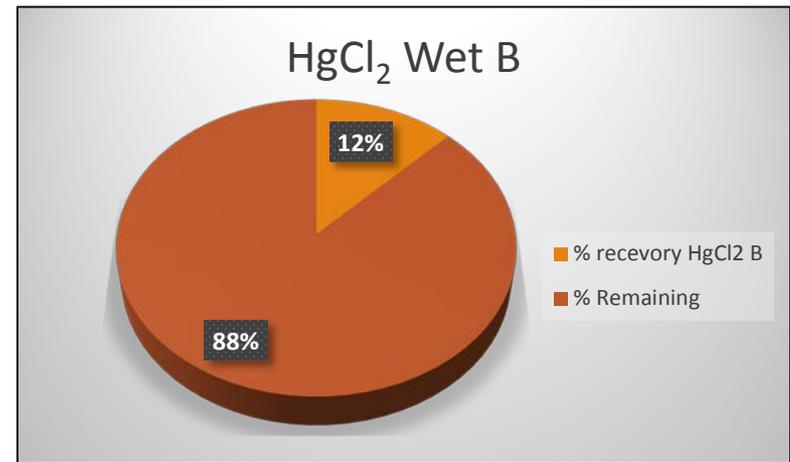
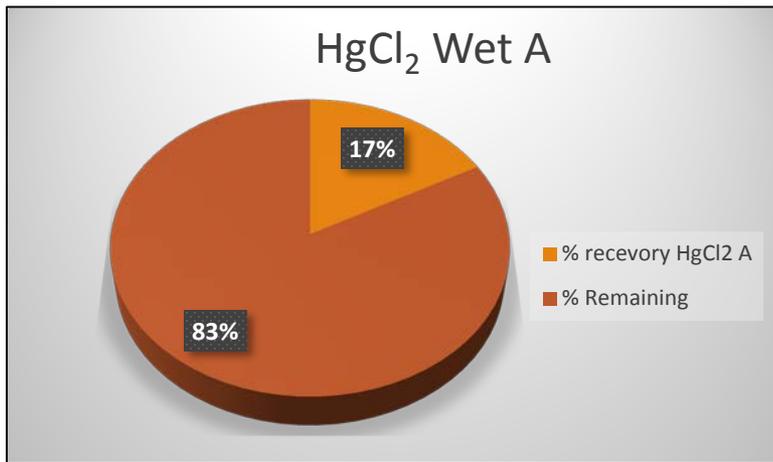
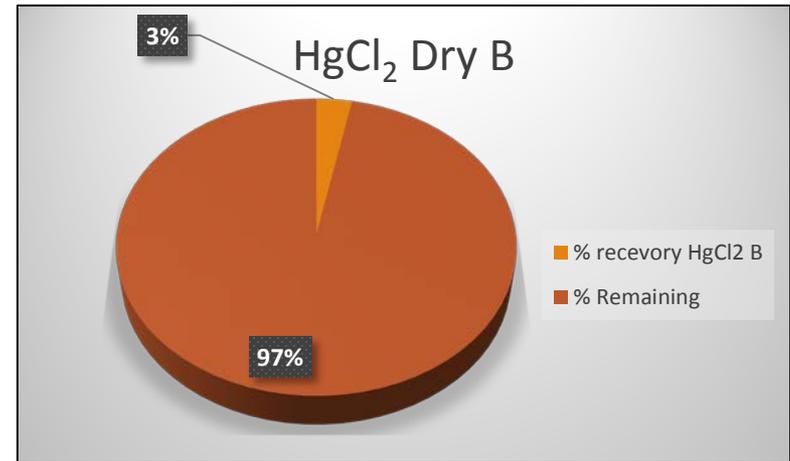
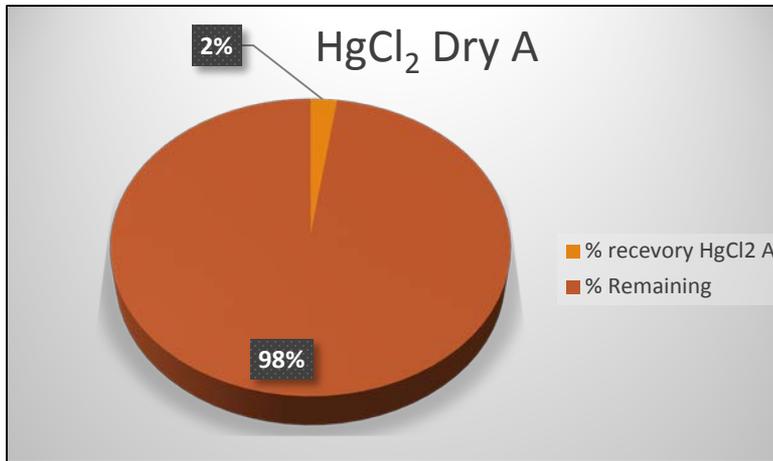
RSD = 2.5%

recovery based off Hg<sub>total</sub> added 0.25 mL H<sub>2</sub>O

# Wet vs Dry recovery for the Hg<sup>0</sup> RM

- RSD between the wet and dry runs is 2.8%
- This indicates that moisture does not hinder recovery of Hg<sup>0</sup>
- Most real samples will come wet and drying them beforehand risks losing Hg<sup>0</sup>

# Wet vs Dry recovery for the HgCl<sub>2</sub> RM



Increased recovery of HgCl<sub>2</sub> when wet

# Sequential extraction comparisons:

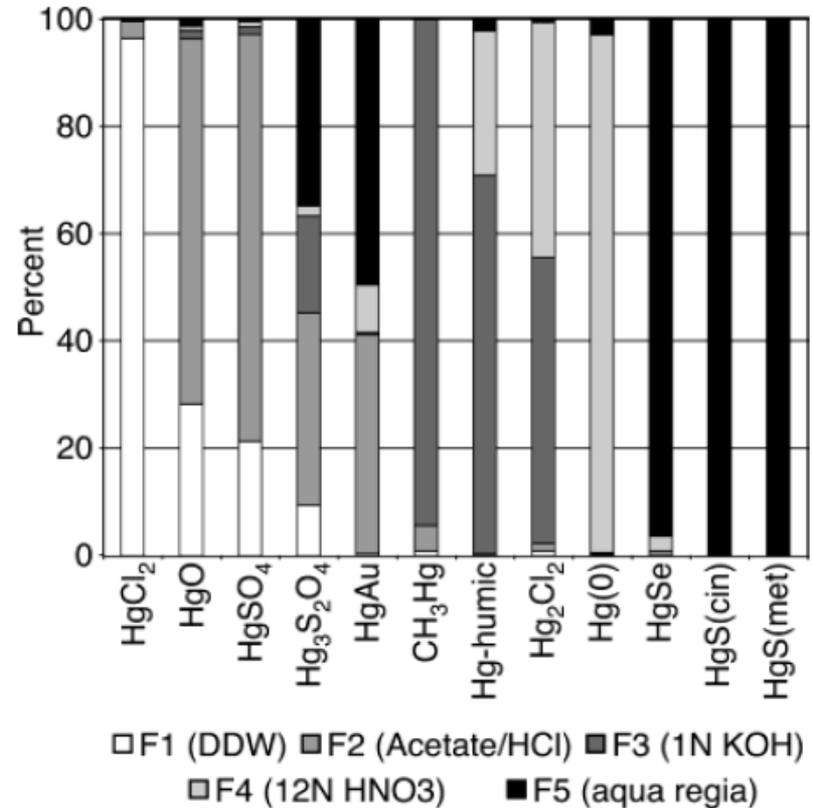
Selective volatilization appears to separate elemental mercury from other species in reference materials but what about actual soil samples?

Another way we characterize samples is through sequential extractions (5 steps)<sup>2</sup>

The 5 step process separates mercury species through different extraction conditions

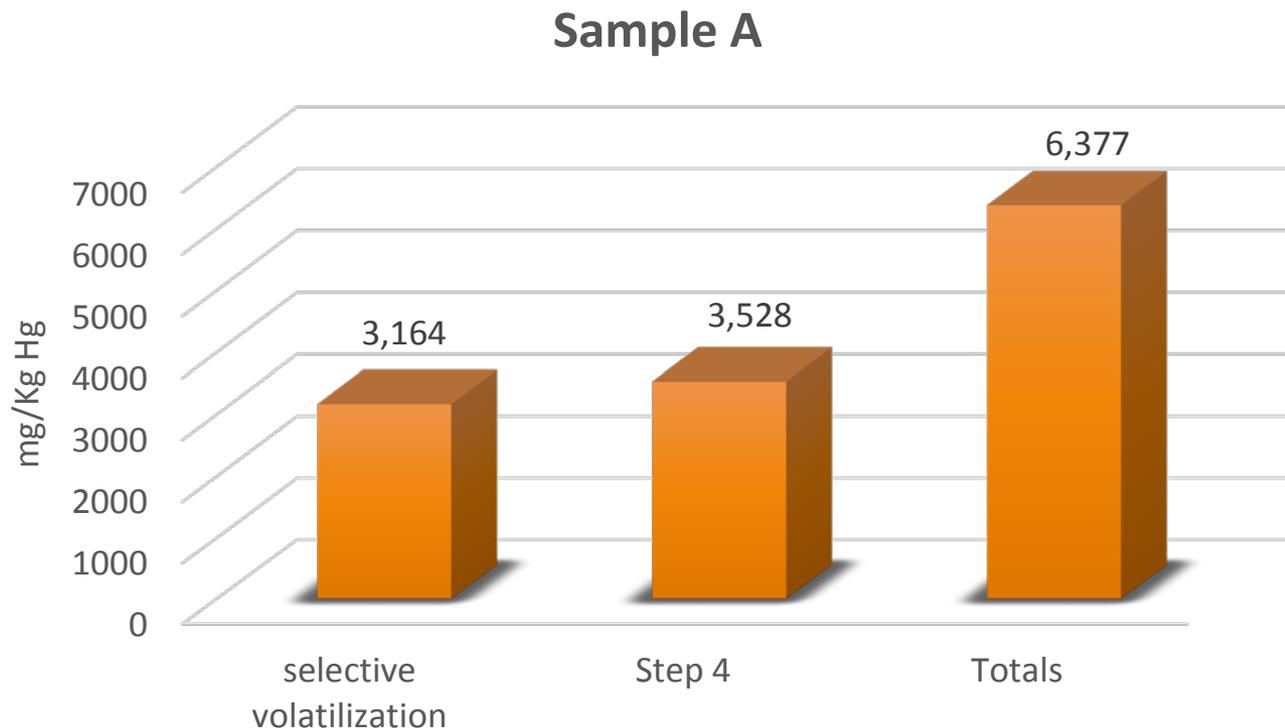
# Things to keep in mind about SSE

- 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

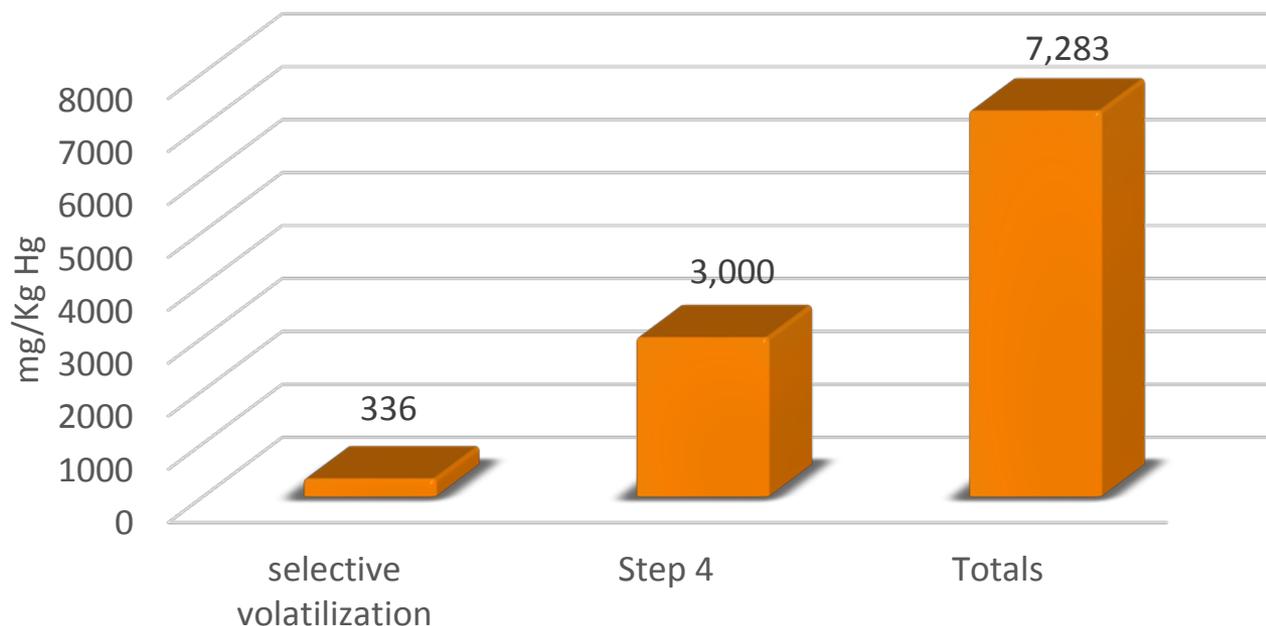


89.5% recovery compared to step 4

49.5% of mercury species likely elemental

# Soil samples from remediation sites

Sample B

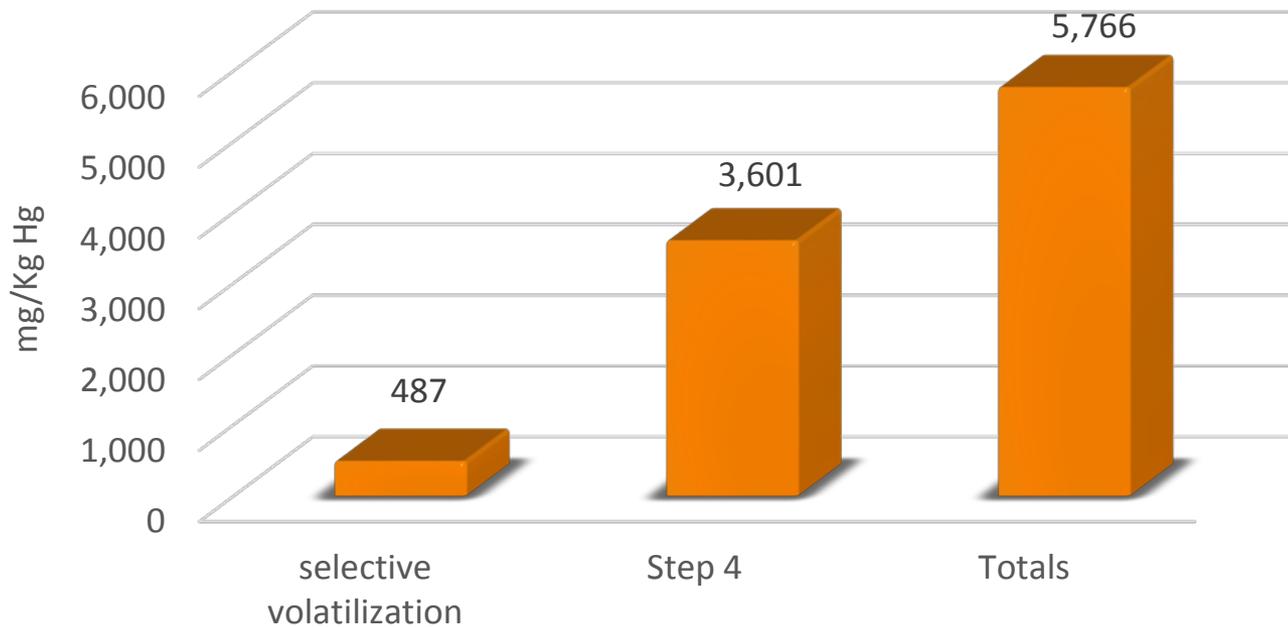


11.2% recovery compared to step 4

4.6% of mercury species likely elemental

# Soil samples from remediation sites

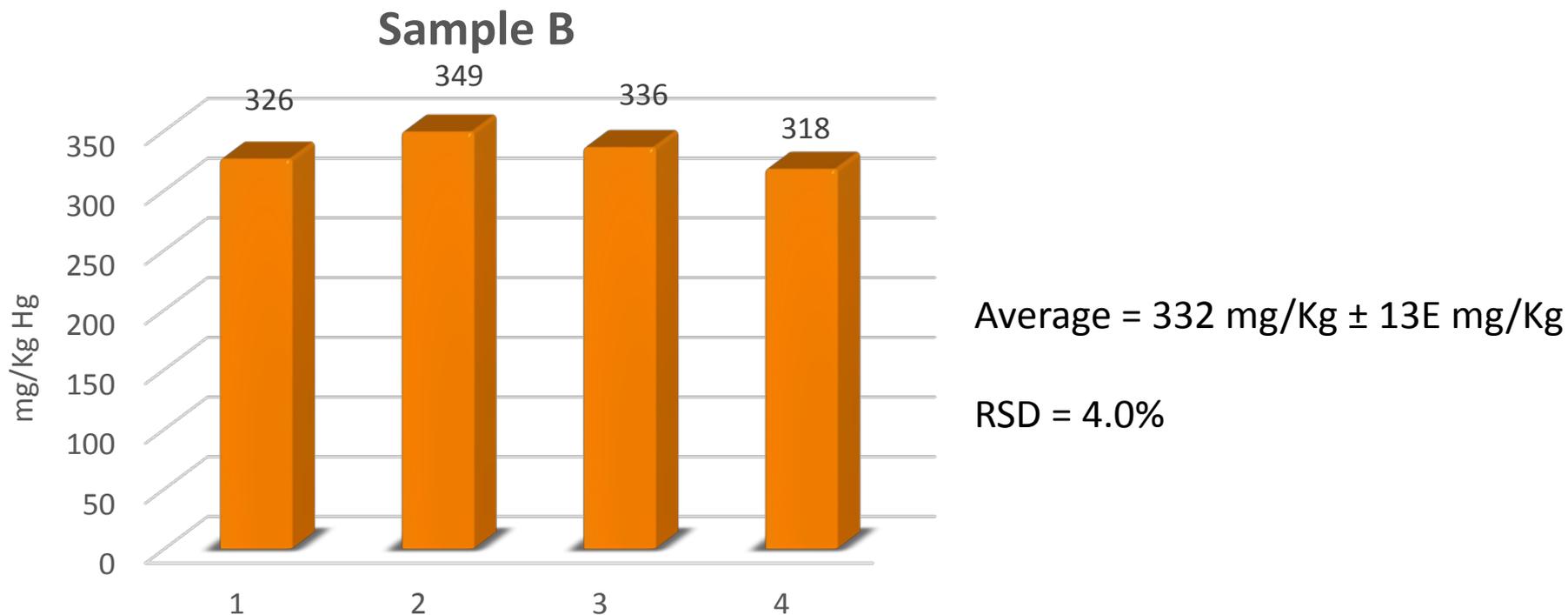
## Sample C



13.5% recovery compared to step 4

8.4% of mercury species likely elemental

# Reproducibility & Robustness



# 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<sup>+</sup>
  - Good separation from Hg(II) species for dry samples
  - High bias to Hg<sup>0</sup> 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 Hg<sup>0</sup>

# Thank you for your time



Stephen Springer PhD



The Brooks applied team

# Questions?