

Determining the Relative Importance of Water Column and Sediment Methylation Rates in the Nacimiento Reservoir, California

Major Finding: Profundal sediment derived MeHg accounts for half of summer hypolimnion concentrations.

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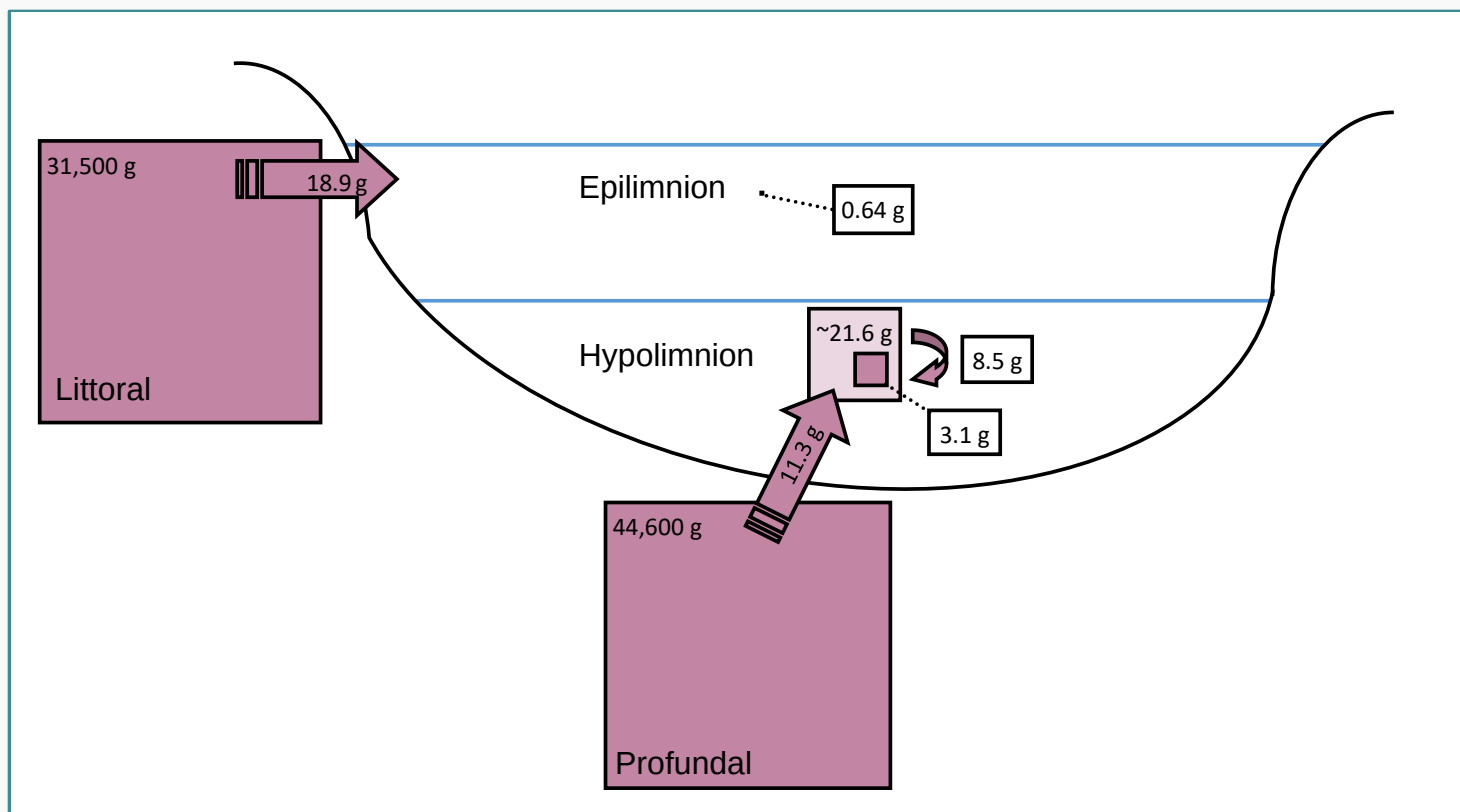
¹U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, Cincinnati, OH

²U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, Seattle, WA

*Presenting Author

Where we are Going:

Simplified MeHg Conceptual Diagram



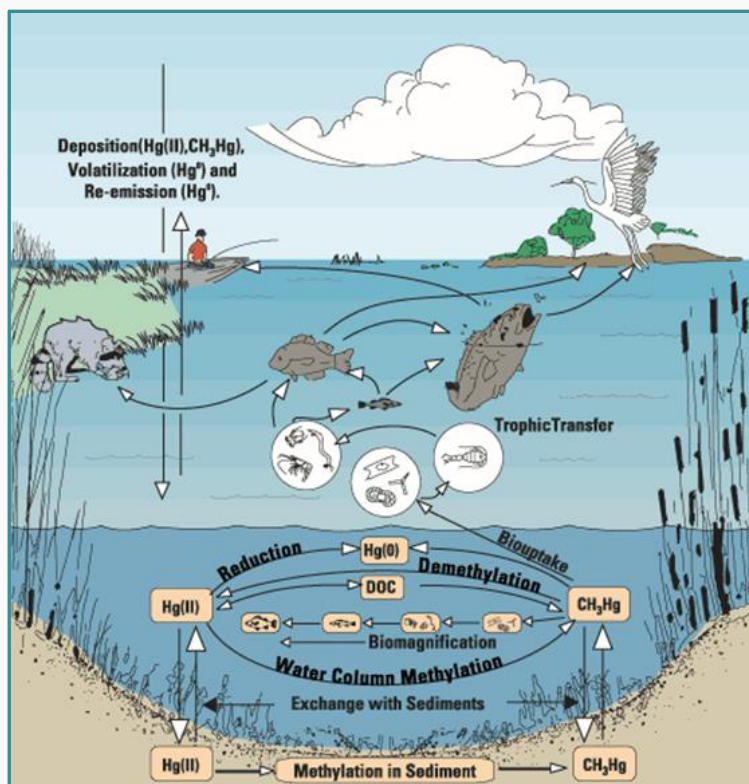


Roadmap

- Mercury
- Nacimiento Reservoir
- Experimental set up
- Analysis
- Summary



The Problem with Mercury



- Global pollutant
- Used in gold mining
- Ionic Hg converted to organic MeHg in anoxic conditions
- MeHg strongly bioaccumulates and biomagnifies



Nacimientos Reservoir



12/9/2020

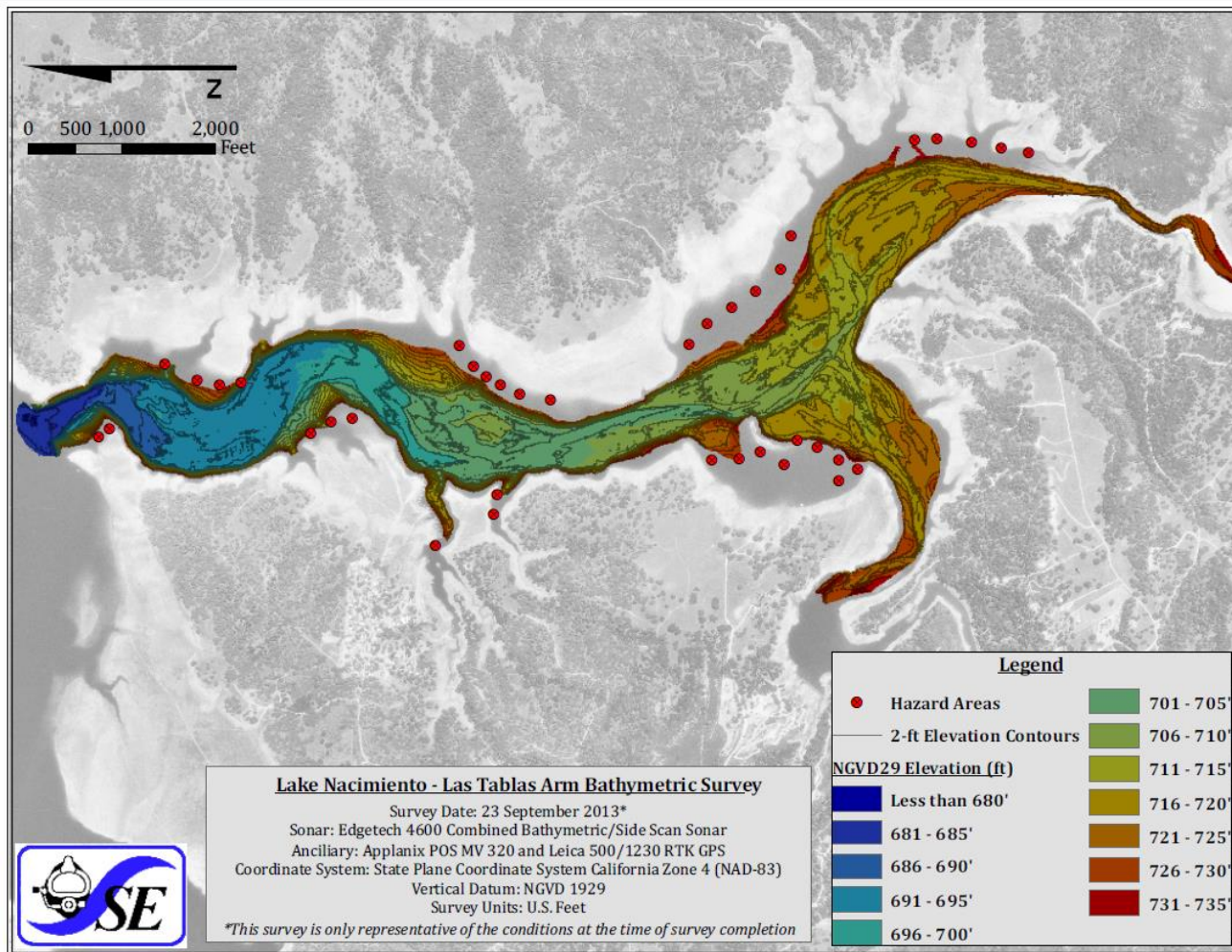
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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Hg Isotope Spike

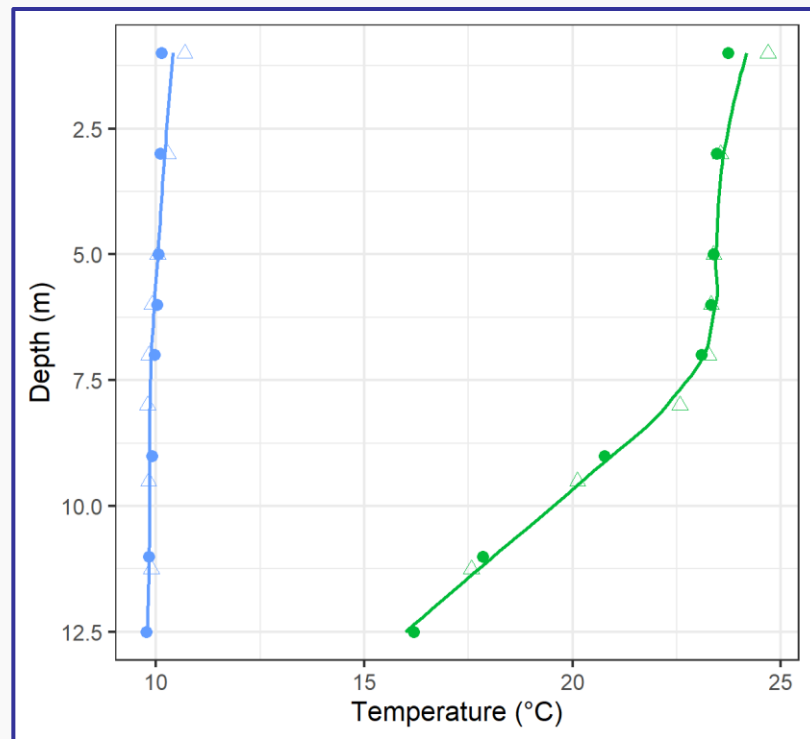
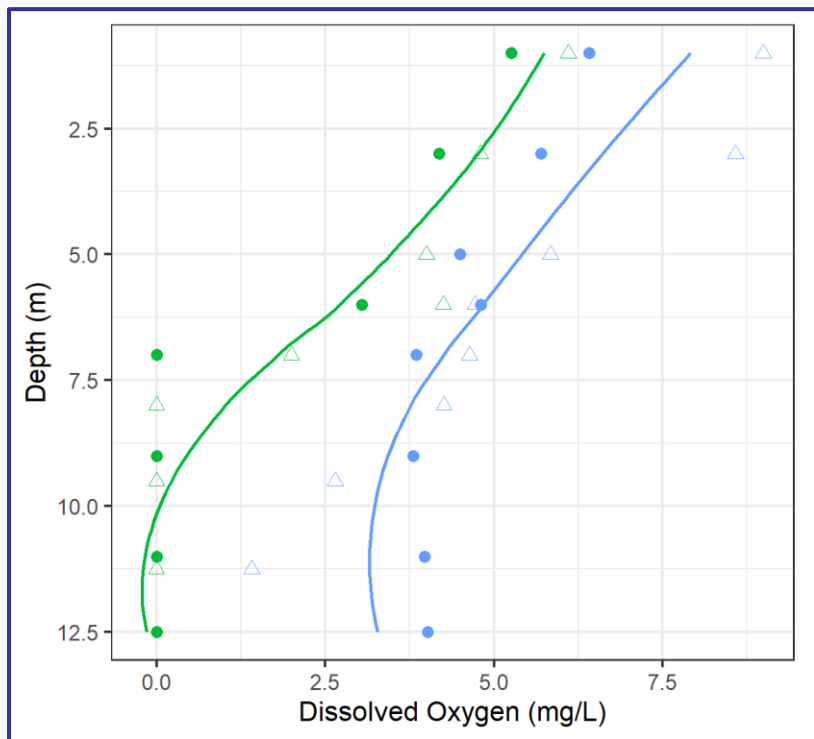
- Top 4 cm of sediment were spiked
 - (1 cm increments)
- ^{198}Hg and $^{204}\text{MeHg}$ equilibrated with lake water to assess methylation and demethylation rates







Surface Water Seasonal Variation



Season

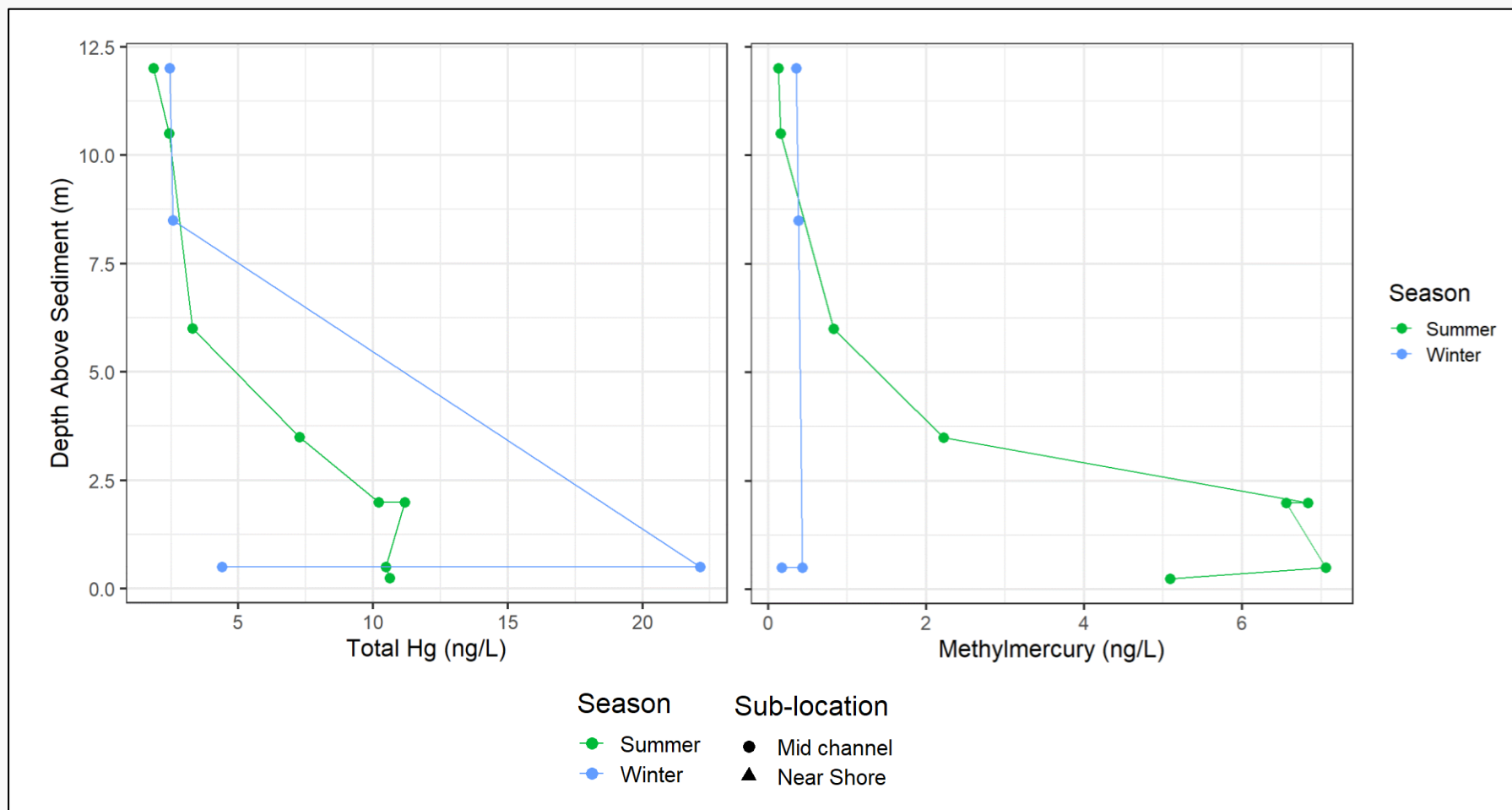
- Summer
- Winter

Location

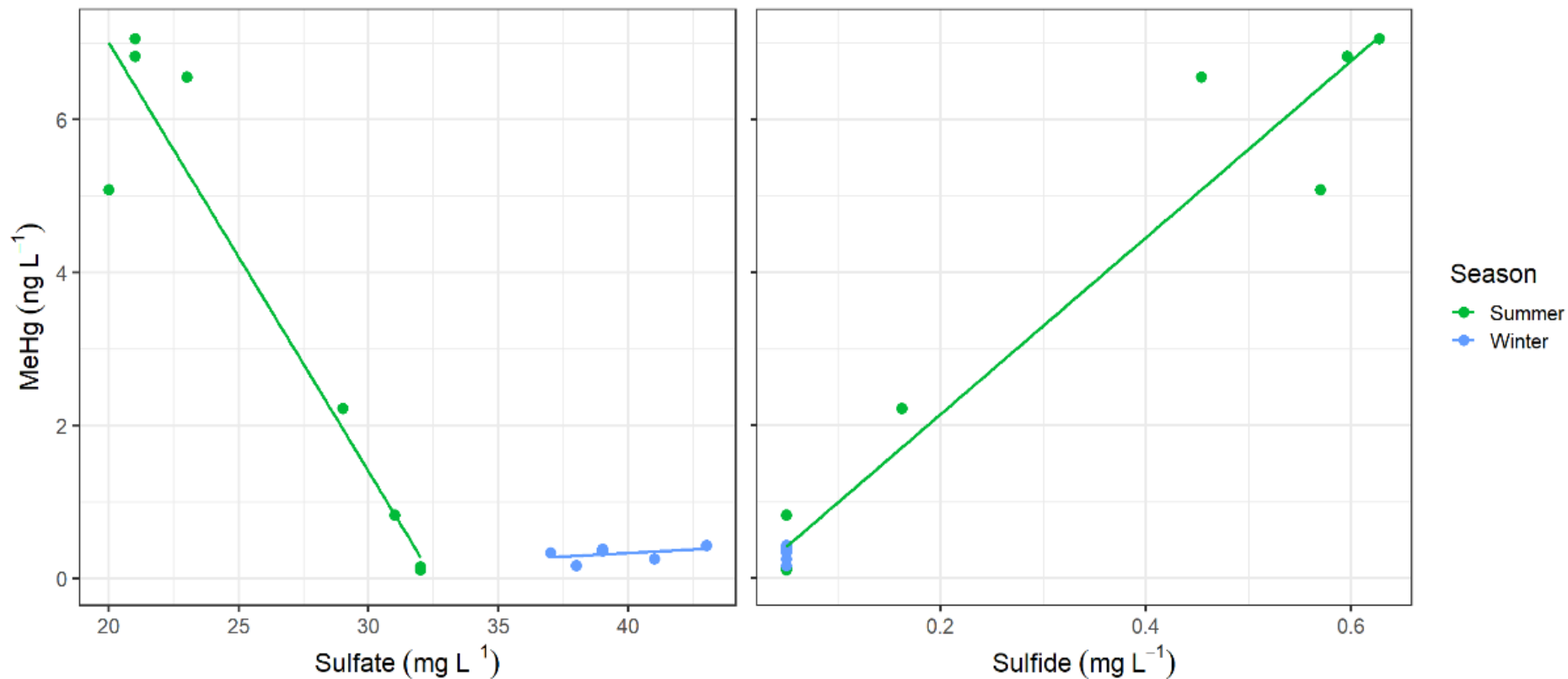
- A
- △ B



Surface Water Mercury Variation



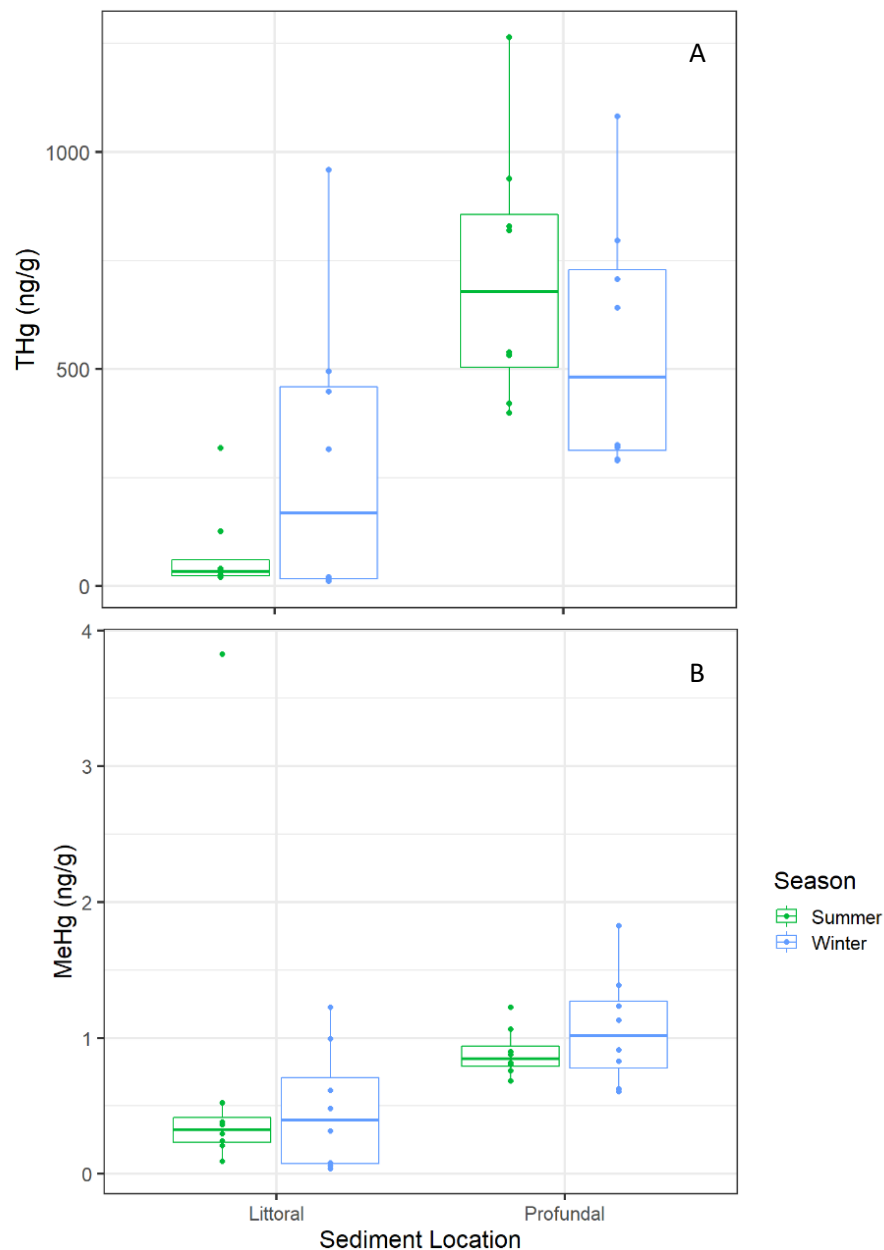
Surface Water Relationships

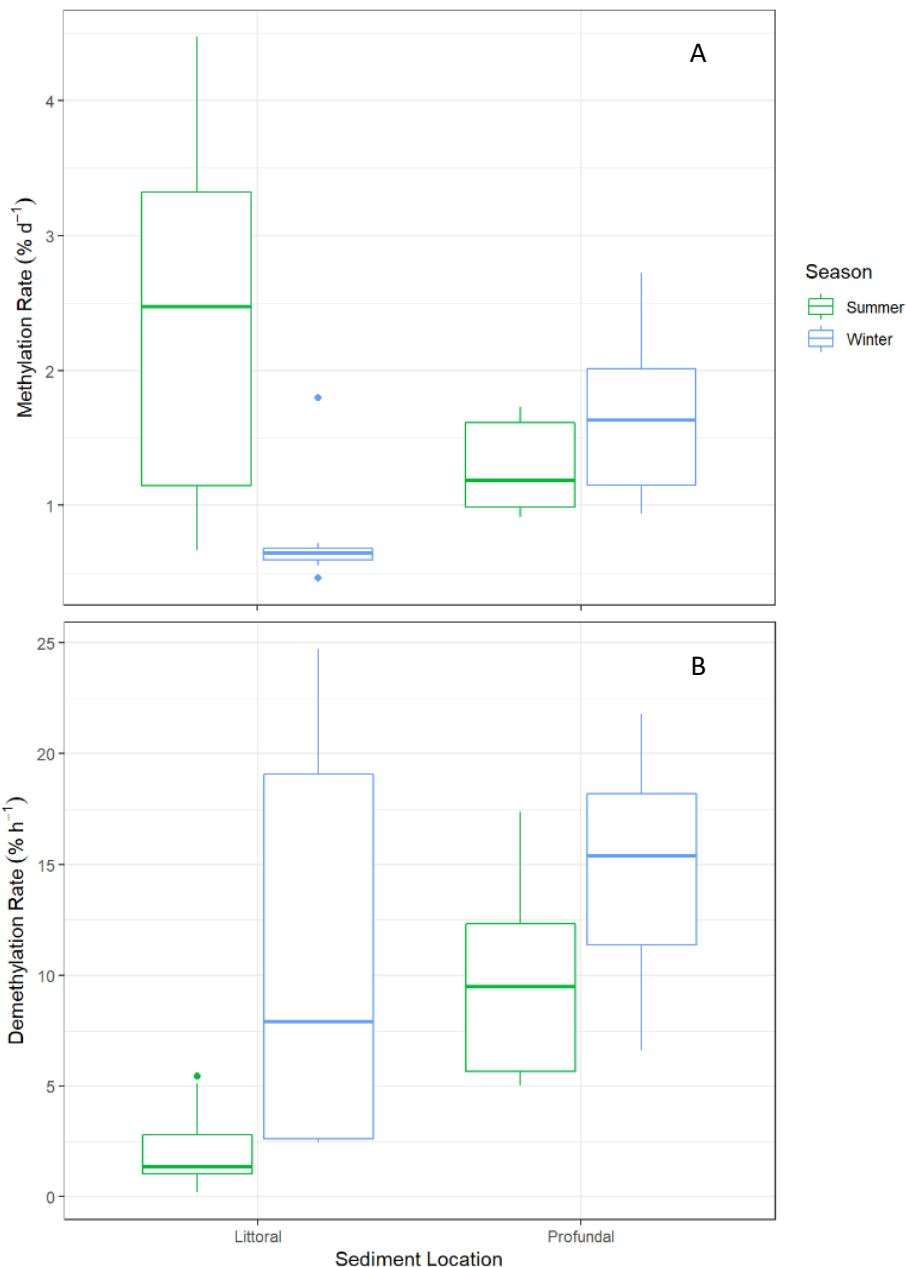




Sediment Variation

- Concentration of THg (A) and MeHg (B) found in the top 4 cm of sediment





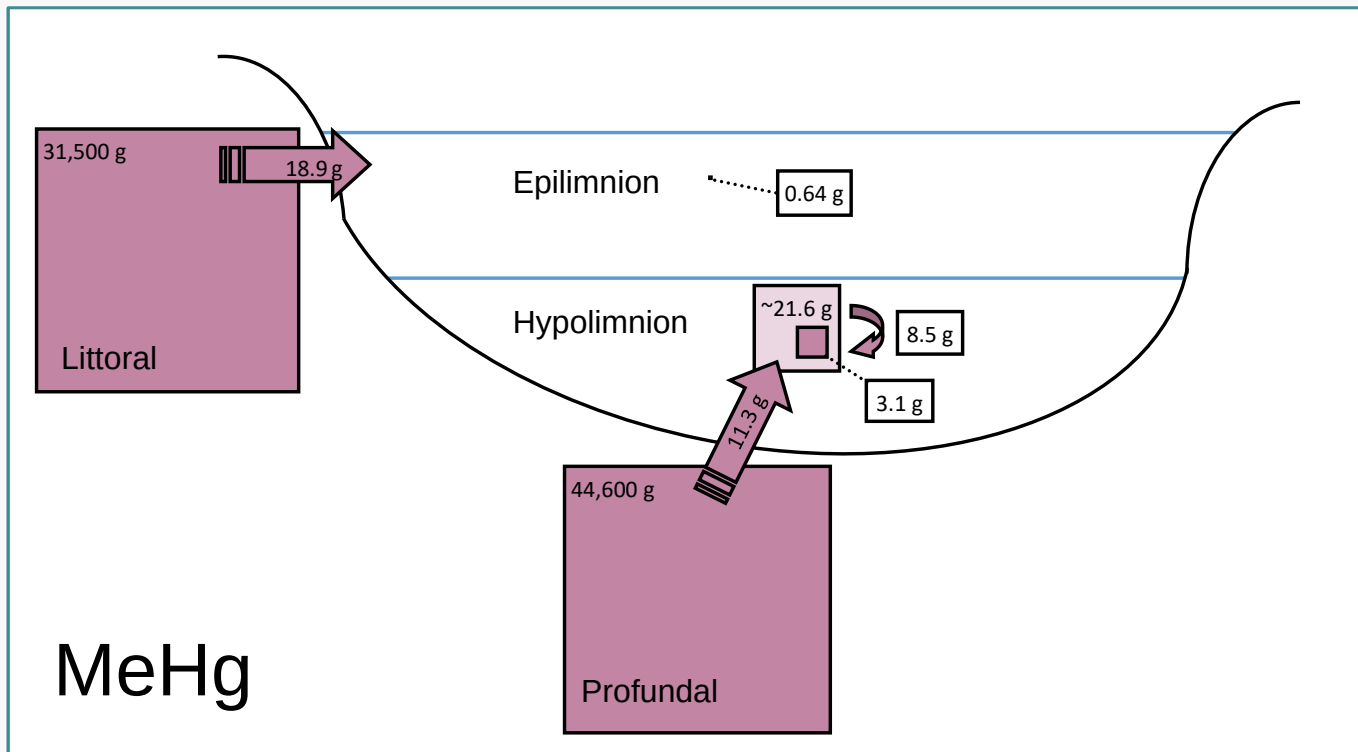
Sediment Variation

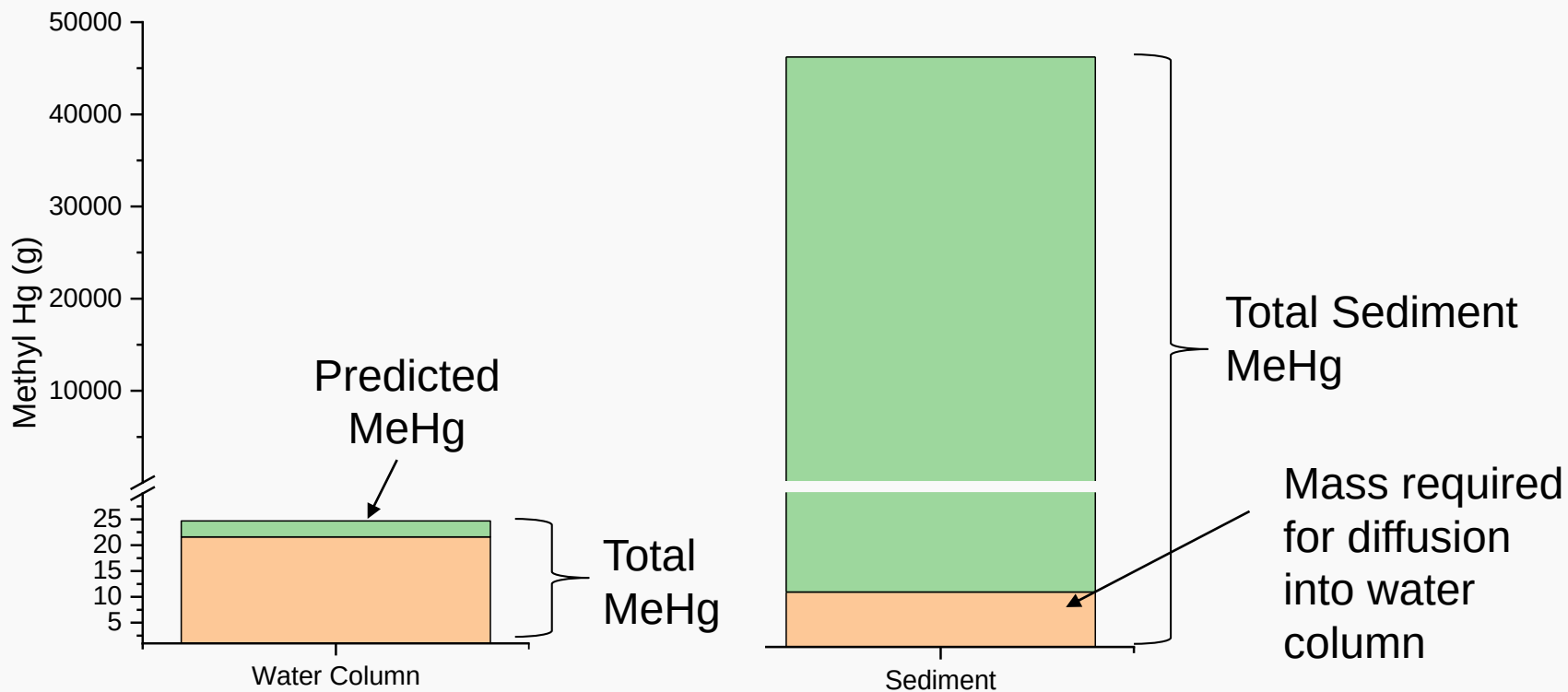
- Rate of methylation (A) and demethylation (B) in the first 4 cm of sediment

Profundal Sediments are Important!

$$MeHg_t = K_m * K_{dm} * Hg_i^{2+} * (1 - e^{-k_{dm}*t})$$

$$Load = \frac{Dispersion * [MeHg]}{Dispersion Length}$$







Acknowledgements

- Jenny Goetz, etc?