1. ABSTRACT

A study of the transformation of selenium in broiler chicken litter (broiler feedlot) is being conducted using methods described in Section 3. Experimental. Since most volatile selenium compounds have boiling points below 300°C, the GC and ICP-MS system described in Section 3 was used. The GC system determined the volatile selenium compounds from the total volatile selenium fraction, and the ICP-MS system determined the nonvolatile selenium fraction. The results of this study indicate that the major volatile selenium species biogenerated in the samples during incubation were dimethyl selenenyl sulfide, dimethyl diselenide, and dimethyl selenide.