

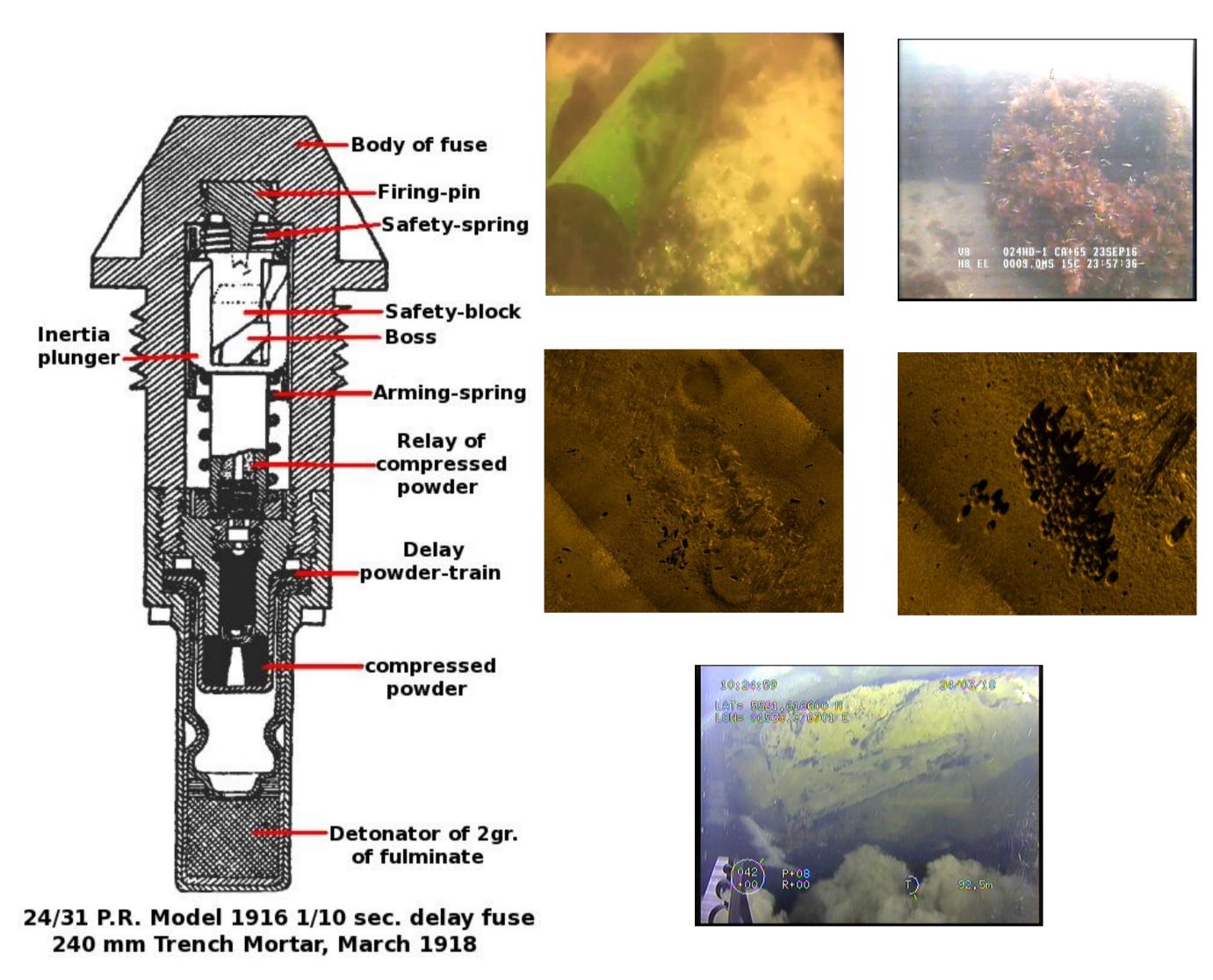






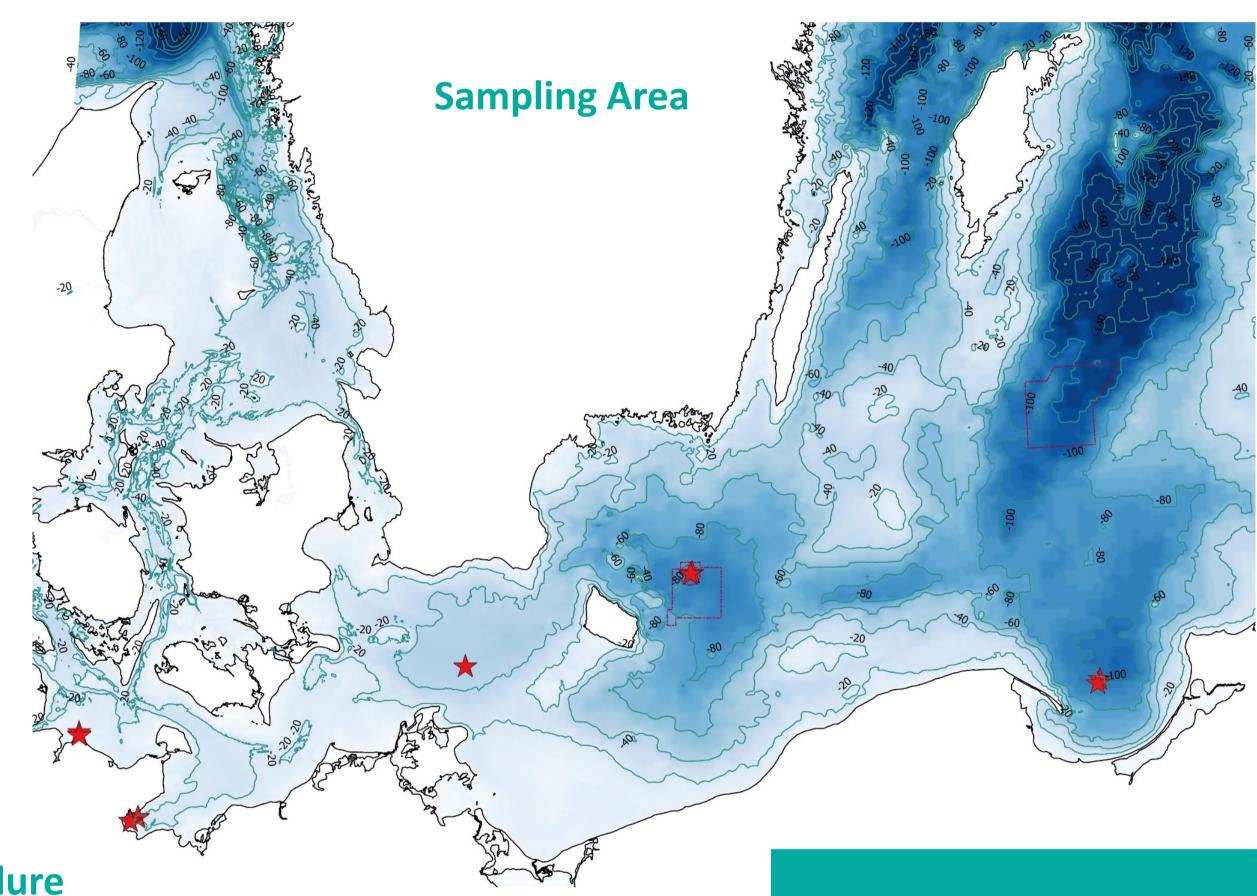
Concentration of methylmercury in marine sediments collected in munition dumpsites

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Methylmercury (MeHg) is the most toxic and dangerous form of mercury occurring in the environment. MeHg is highly bioaccumulative in organisms and undergoes biomagnification via the food chain. In military ordnance dumpsites higher concentration of mercury are expected, as mercury fulminate was used as a popular primer explosive in detonators of munitions. In most of the munition dumpsites located in the Baltic Sea, environmental conditions promote methylation processes: anoxic conditions, presence of sulfate-reducing bacteria, presence of organic matter and no UV radiation.

The aim of the studies was adaptation and validation of analytical method designed for MeHg determination in sediments and analyses of environmental samples from Baltic Sea munition dumpsites.



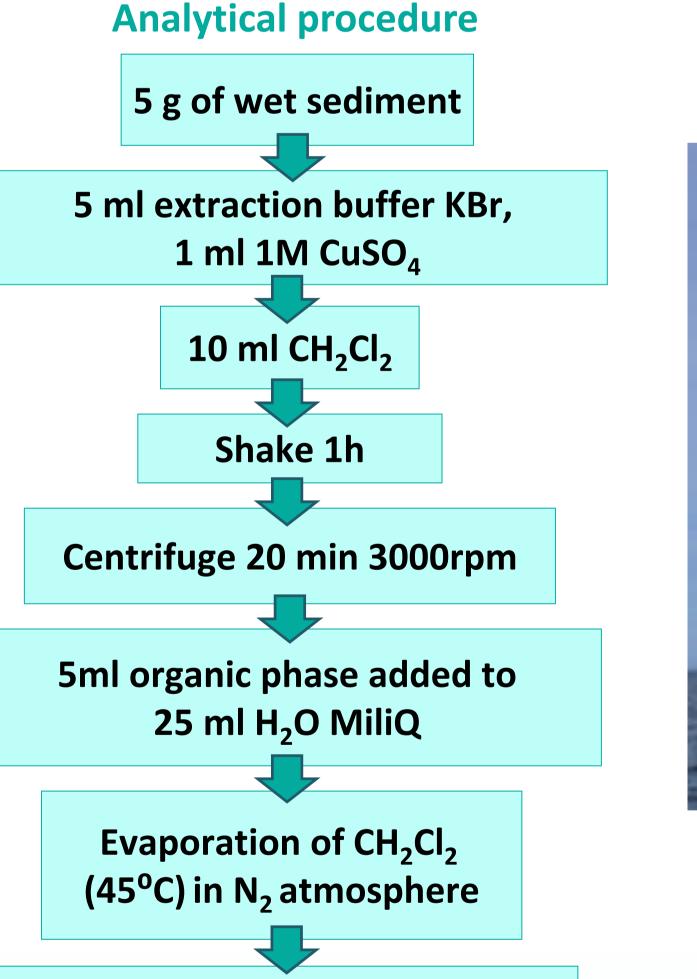
Dumped conventional and chemical munition



Automated Mercury System MERX-M - Brooks Rand Inst

Conclusion

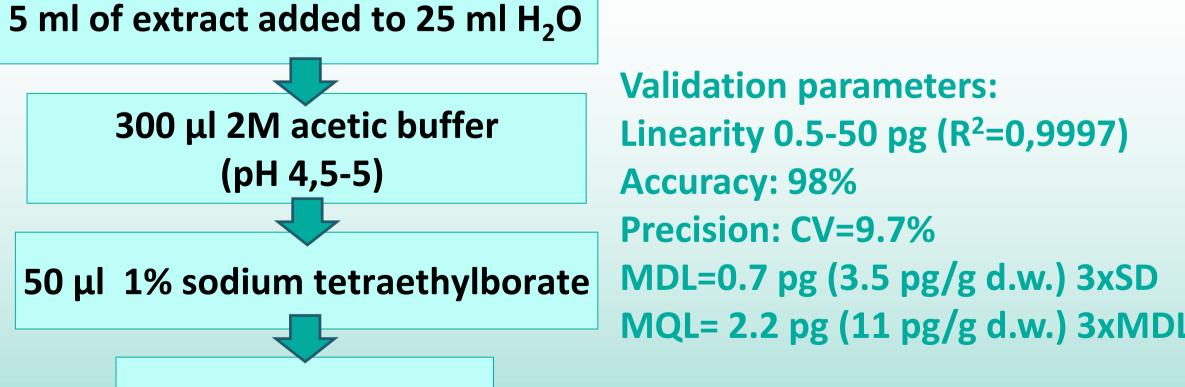
- During the DAIMON project the analytical procedure for determination of MeHg concentrations in the marine sediments was intended.
- The MeHg analytical method was characterised by good validation parameters.
- Results from the environmental samples form munition dumpsites located in the Baltic and North Sea show various concentrations of MeHg from MDL to hundreds pg /g d.w.



300 μl 2M acetic buffer

(pH 4,5-5)

GC CVAFS analyses



	Sample name	[pg/g d.w.]	
Gdańsk Deep			
	OC MAR 17 GD_1_4	132±15	
	OC MAR 17 GD_1_2	106±2	
Bornholm Deep			
	OC MAR 17 BO_2_2	244±4	
	OC MAR 17 BO_2_7	98±11	
	BO_OC_SEP17_1	622±48	
	BO_OC_SEP17_3	130±34	
Kolberger Heide			
	KH_OC_SEP17_1	640±150	
	KH_OC_SEP17_1A ROV	316±43	
	KH_OC_SEP17_1B	69±18	
	KH_OC_SEP17_3	215±48	
	KH_OC_SEP17_4	68±19	
	KH_OC_SEP17_6	17±8	
	Pelzerhaken		
	PH_OC_SEP17_1	45±12	
	PH_OC_SEP17_2	211±20	
	PH_OC_SEP17_3	125±37	
L	PH_OC_SEP17_4	306±14	
	PH_OC_SEP17_5	262±7	
	PH_OC_SEP17_5_2	78±5	
		Grund	
	AD_OC_SEP17_1	318±68	
	AD_OC_SEP17_2	642±130	

Sample name

Concentration ± SD