

# "Mercury Methylation of Aquatic Plants: Using XAS for speciation



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# Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)



- Non-native floating plant currently present in Delta region
- Clogs waterways
- Currently controlled with herbicides
- Fast growth rate
- Hyperaccumulator of heavy metals

# Control of Water Hyacinth

- Methods of controlling hyacinth may be methods of mercury cleanup
  - 1) Chemical
  - 2) Biological
  - 3) Mechanical
    - Shredding, Harvesting
- Methods may also affect Hg speciation

The Terminator at Dow Wetlands



# Overall Approach

- Field Assessment
  - Collection of plant samples
  - Assessment for Total Hg using CVAAS
- Dow Wetlands, Pittsburg Ca
- Marsh Creek, Antioch CA
- Uptake Studies (Environmental Growth chamber)
  - Uptake rates
  - Methylation
  - Affect of shredding
- Speciation
  - XAS
- Concurrent Shredding studies:
  - Dow Wetlands, Lambert Slough

# Hg Field Study Results: Dow Wetlands

Water (WQO=0.025 ppb)	0.577 ppb $\pm$ 0.138
Sediment (ERL= 150 ppb, ERM= 700 ppb)	273 ppb $\pm$ 71
Water Hyacinth	Roots 1.3 ppm Shoots 1.2 ppm

- Plants gathered in November 2003 after shredding
- Analysis with CVAA, SnCl<sub>2</sub> reduction, with EPA methods, quality control
- Values were calculated by averaging 10 samples

# Hg Uptake study

- **Lab chamber Study:**  
Plant samples were collected from the Dow Wetlands and grown in 1ppm  $\text{HgCl}_2$  under
  - (1) aerobic conditions
  - (2) anaerobic conditions
  - (3) shredded plant material only (anaerobic)
- Total mercury: CVAA.
- Hg speciation: (XAS)

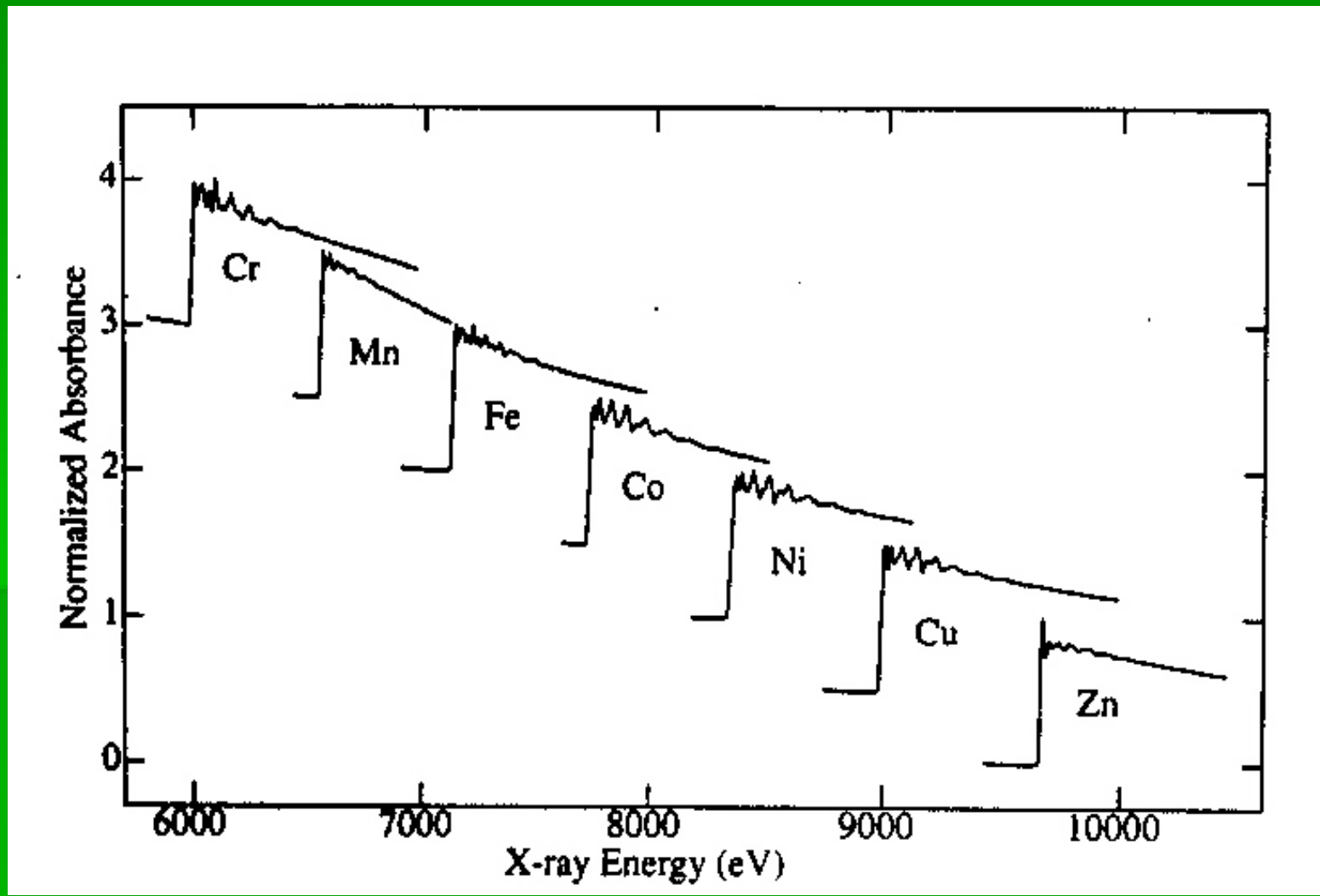


# Preparation of Hyacinth for XAS

- Rinse, separate roots and shoots
- Freeze in liquid N<sub>2</sub>, grind
- Mount in Aluminum spacers with mylar windows
- Model compounds all aqueous

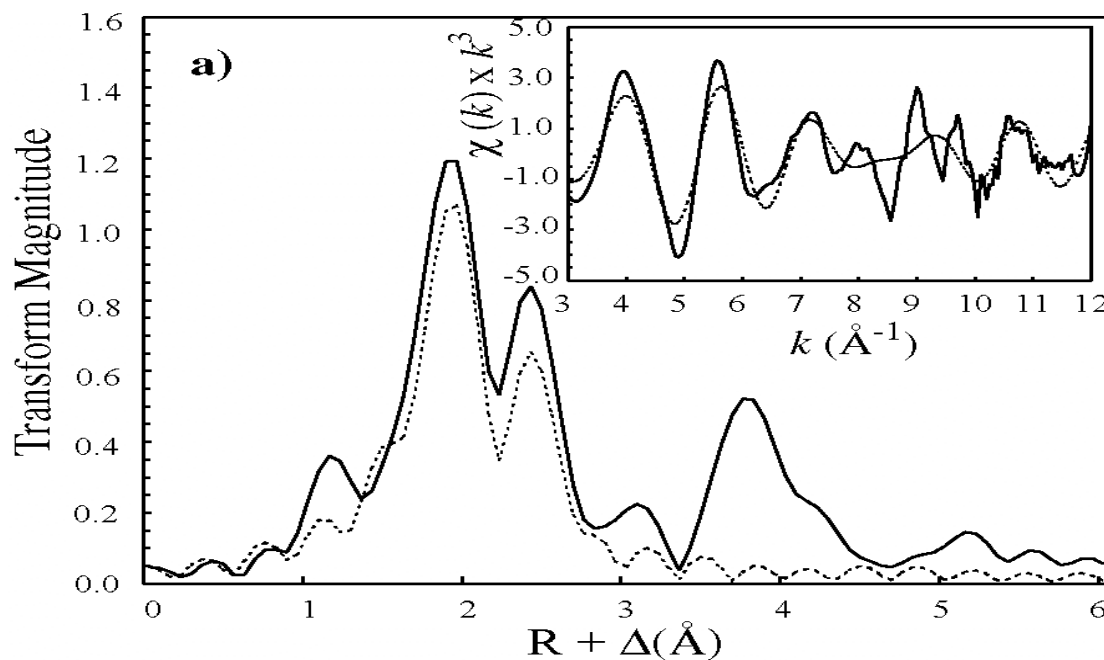
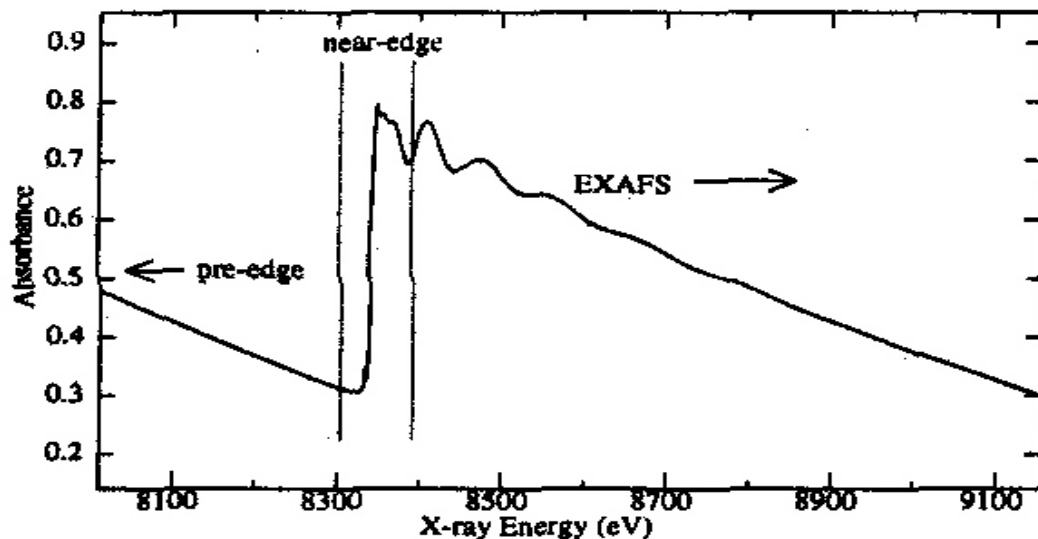


# XAS of Various Elements



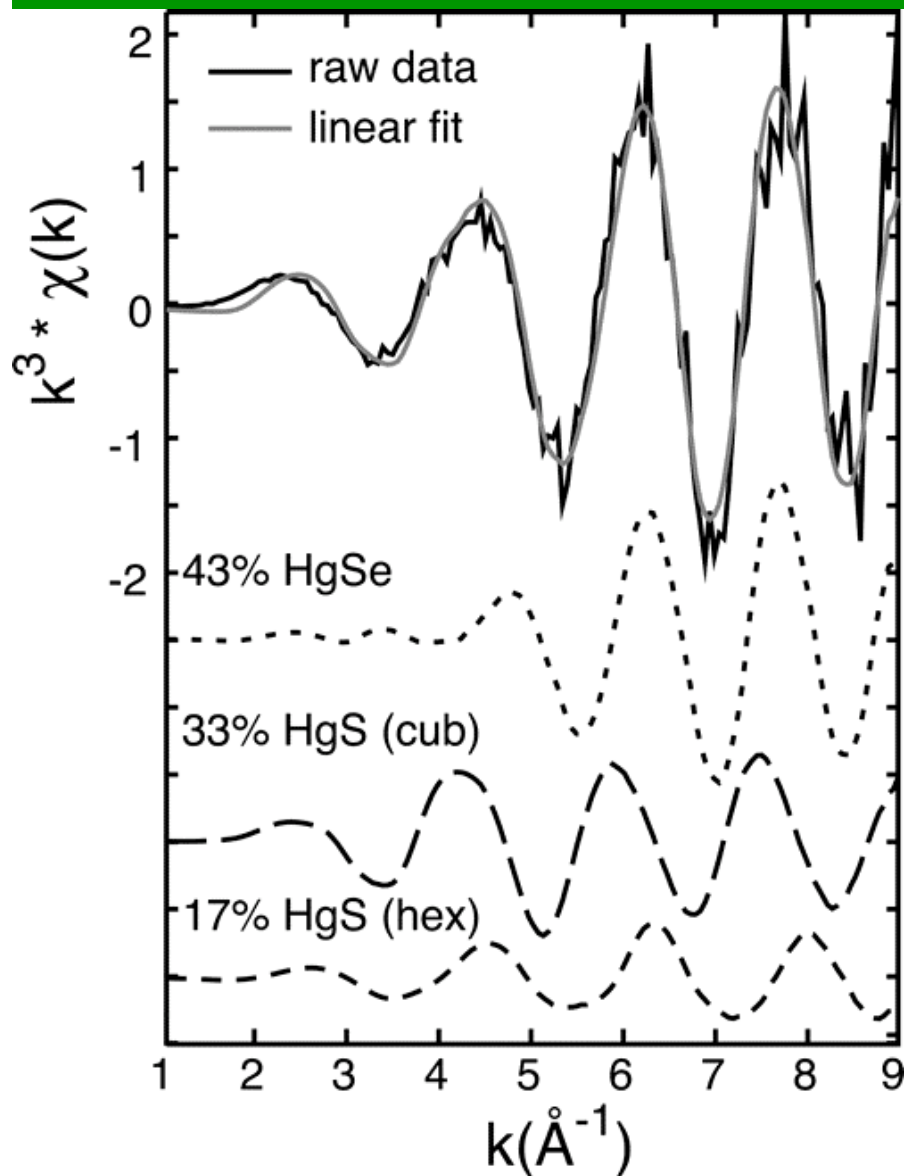


# XAS: Concepts



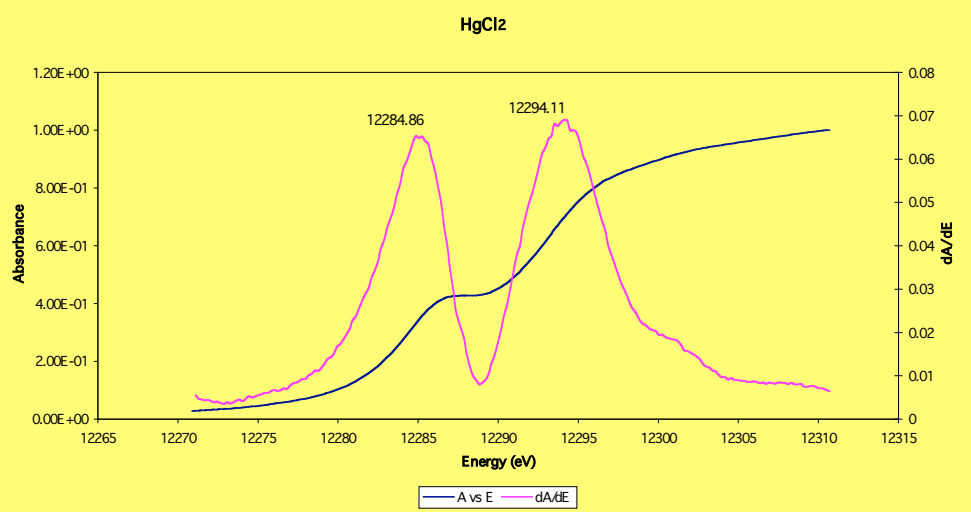
- Excites core electron into unoccupied molecular orbital using X-ray.
- Can be used for solids, liquids, solutions and gases
- Element specific
- X-ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES) can determine oxidation state, speciation
- Extended X-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS) can determine local atomic environment for the absorbing atoms

# Speciation using EXAFS “fingerprinting”



Kim CS, Bloom NS, Rytuba JJ,  
Brown GE (2003) Environ  
Sci Technol 37:5102

# Hg L-III Edge Spectrum of HgCl<sub>2</sub>



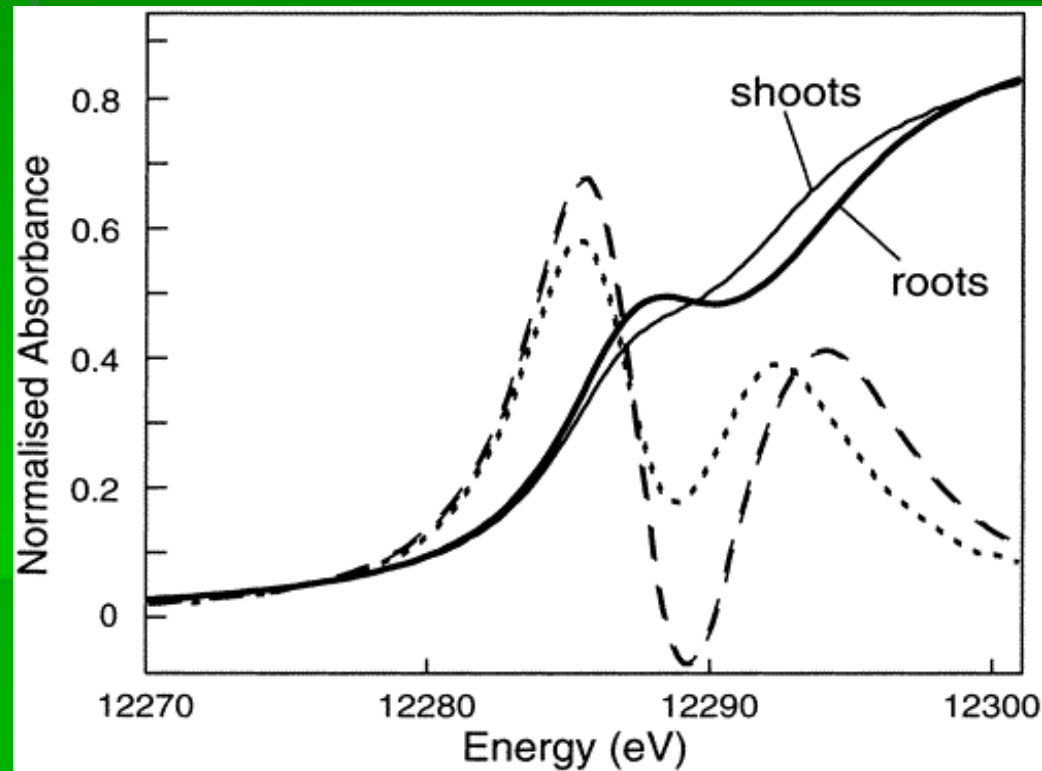
Energy (eV)

Dk Blue: HgCl<sub>2</sub> edge

Violet: First derivative

- Hg L3 edge: 2p excitation
- Hg is [Xe]6s<sup>2</sup>5d<sup>10</sup>; Hg(II) loses two 6s electrons
- Allowed transitions  $\Delta l = \pm 1$
- Two main transitions: 6s and 6p
- 2p  $\rightarrow$  6p allowed because of mixing of Cl s-orbitals
  - verified with PC Spartan
- Distance between two transitions increases with more ionic bonding

# Hg L3 Edges of Hyacinth Roots and Shoots: Initial Speciation using edge inflection points



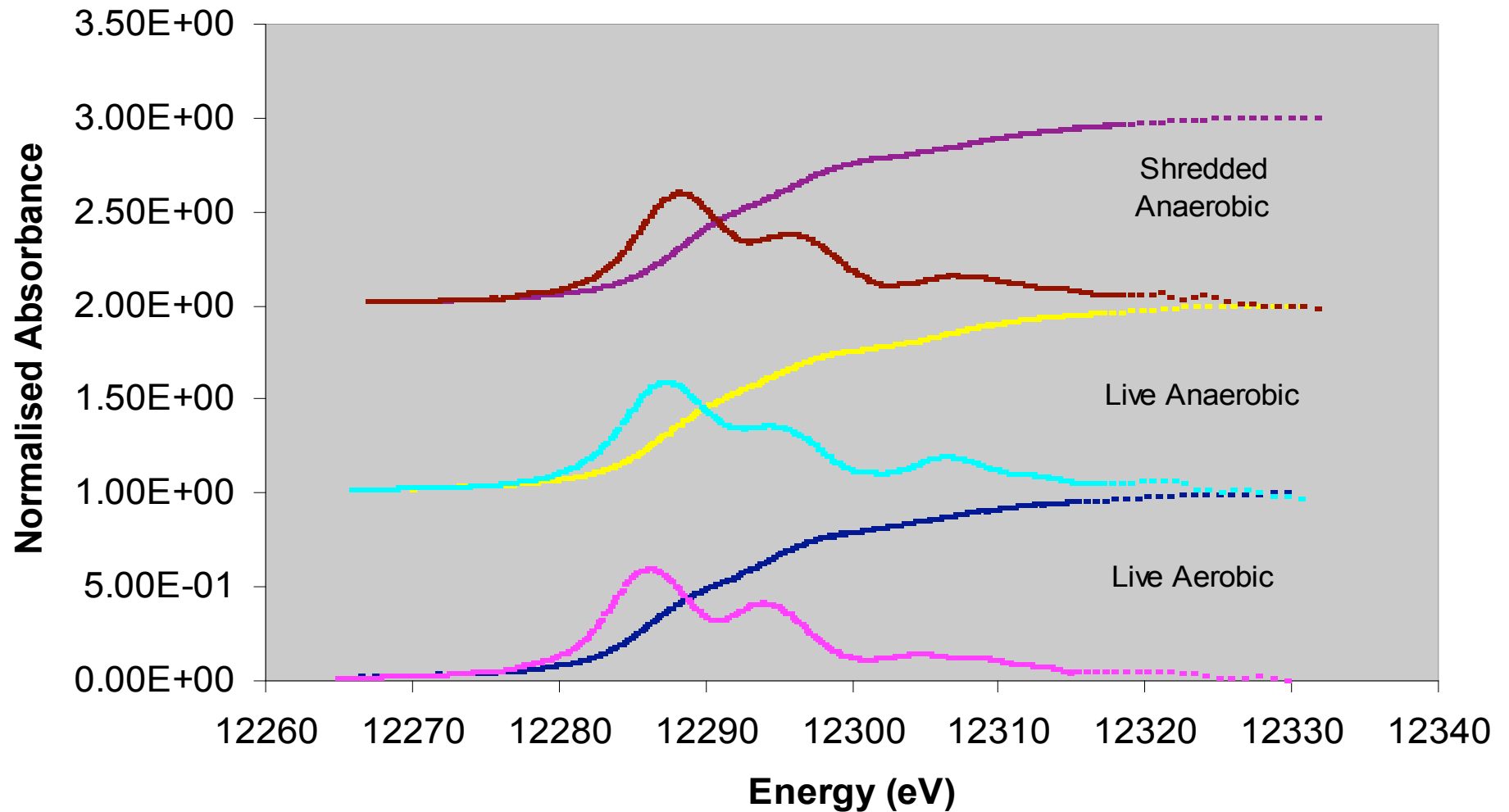
Riddle SG, Tran  
HH, DeWitt  
Jg, Andrews  
JC (2002)  
Environ Sci  
Technol  
36:1965

## Hg L3 Edge Inflection points

Compound	$E_1$ (eV)	$E_2$ (eV)	$\Delta E$ (eV)
HgCl <sub>2</sub>	12284.4	12293.2	8.8
HgBr <sub>2</sub>	12284.2	12292.3	8.1
HgI <sub>2</sub>	12285.3	12290.1	4.8
HgO	12283.6	12297.2	13.6
HgS	12284.6	12292.6	8.0
Hg(Ac) <sub>2</sub>	12285.5	12294.4	8.9
HgThiourea	12284.9	12292.1	7.2
Hg Cysteine	12284.4	12292.6	8.2
Hgdi-cys	12284.6	12292.3	7.7
Hyac. Roots	12284.7	12293.8	9.1
Hyac. Shoots	12285.1	12292.6	7.5

# Comparison of shredded/whole plants

## Hg L3 Edges of E.Crassipipes roots



# Hg L3 Edge Inflection Points

Compound	E1 (eV)	E2 (eV)	$\Delta E$ (eV)
Roots Aerobic Live 1	12286.2	12293.9	7.8
Roots Aerobic Live 2	12285.9	12294.0	<b>8.1</b>
Roots Anaerobic Live 1	12286.3	12293.6	7.3
Roots Anaerobic Live 2	12286.3	12293.6	7.3
Roots Anaerobic Shredded	12286.6	12293.7	7.1
<sup>1</sup> Roots Anaerobic Shredded	12286.4	12293.5	7.1
<sup>2</sup> Shoots Aerobic Live	12286.0	12293.0	7.0
Shoots Anaerobic Live	12286.1	12293.0	7.0
Shoots Anaerobic Shredded	12286.0	12293.6	7.6
Dow Sediment	12286.2	12294.1	7.9
HgCl <sub>2</sub>	12284.6	12292.6	8.0
Hg (Acetate) <sub>2</sub>	12286.3	12295.7	9.4
Hg Glutamic Acid	12285.3	12299.9	8.6
Hg Methionine	12284.8	12293.4	8.6
Hg Cysteine	12286.2	12293.9	7.7
Hg Dicysteine	12285.8	12293.1	7.3
HgS Wet	12284.4	12298.3	13.8
Methyl HgCl	12286.0	12295.5	9.5
Methyl Hg Glutamic Acid	12286.3	12295.1	8.8
Methyl Hg Methionine	12286.2	12296.0	9.8
Methyl Hg Cysteine	12286.4	12294.1	7.7

# Speciation using edge “fingerprinting”: Least-squares fitting of first derivatives of unknowns to model spectra

Growth Conditions	Hg(Ac) <sub>2</sub>	HgCysteine	HgDicysteine	Methyl HgCysteine
Live, Aerobic	.160 ± .028	.112 ± .036	.690 ± .033	.050 ± .030
Live, Anaerobic	.067 ± .038	.105 ± .048	.694 ± .044	.157 ± .040
Shredded, Anaerobic	.095 ± .049	.099 ± .073	.686 ± .072	.220 ± .064



# Summary of Results:

## Shredding and methylation of Hg

- Field results:
  - Hyacinth are concentrating mercury compared with water and sediment
- Growth Chamber results:
  - Roots had a greater concentration of mercury than the shoots, and shredded hyacinths had a lower mercury uptake than live hyacinths.
- XAS Results:
  - XAS data revealed that water hyacinth roots undergo speciation changes from a more ionic form in aerobic live plants, becoming more covalent in anaerobic conditions, and more so in shredded plants.
  - Mercury methylation increases from about **5%** in live, aerobically grown plants to **15.7%** in live plants grown anaerobically, to **22%** in shredded plants grown anaerobically

# Conclusions:

- **Shredding of hyacinths**
  - Increases the amount of organic matter
    - Can decrease oxygen content
    - DO was increased at Dow Wetlands, decreased in Lambert Slough after shredding
  - Can increase methylmercury production
- **We should continue to explore alternative routes for removal of water hyacinths from the Delta waterways**
  - ┌ Possibility: Mechanical removal
    - Side effect: Hg removed as well
- **This is strongly relevant to the understanding of the role of organic matter in mercury methylation, and the CALFED goal of remediation of mercury, and minimizing mercury methylation in the Delta.**

# Future Work

- Hg uptake by *Spartina foliosa*, *S. alterniflora*
- Hg studies in fish, hair
  - Total Hg, possibly speciation

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