



- No known essential biological function
- Industrial use: mercury switches, thermostats, thermometer, medications, preservatives (e.g. as *Thimerosal* in vaccines), antiseptics, pesticides...
- Amalgamates with gold and silver: use in mining and as a dental fillings
- Geogenic as ore (Cinnabar) and as trace element in coal: Partition of volatile Hg into air during coal combustion
- High-level Hg exposure produces serious neurological problems in adults and in children born to mothers with high mercury levels
 - * Mercury is a global pollutant!





The Aquatic Mercury Cycle



Hg Species of Interest – Occurrence, Exposure and Analytical Challenge







Focus on Hg speciation: MeHg

(Since Minamata in the 1950's)!

 Methylmercury speciation methods, eg: derivatisation with NaBPr₄ (MeHg⁺ → MeHgPr) followed by Gas Chromatographic separation and Hg-specific detection (Pyro-AFS or ICP-MS)



Highly selective
Most sensitive

(LOD in the
femtogram range!)

Highly precise

Highly accurate

GC-ICP-MS



 $MeHg^{+} + NaBPr_{4} \longrightarrow MePrHg$

 $Hg^{2+} + NaBPr_4 \longrightarrow Pr_2Hg$

Sample preparation for Hg speciation: Hg²⁺ vs HgMe⁺ in soil/sediments

Challenge: High amounts of Hg²⁺ versus traces of MeHg⁺ (1%) artefact production of MeHg from Hg2+ due organic matter during sample preparation

Strategy:

Separation of Hg and HgMe by extraction

- take 3 mL sample extract/digest
- add 1.5 mL CH_2Cl_2 and 100 μL HCl (conz)
 - Shake 5 min
 - Repeat once
- Derivatise and analyse the organic extract for MeHg

Sample preparation for Hg speciation: Focus on Hg²⁺ vs HgMe⁺

Extraction efficiency and species integrity?

• Aim: To transfer all Hg species from the sample matrix (water, biota, sediment...) into a "measurable form", i.e. a liquid for chromatographic species separation

Questions:

- Does the species react quantitatively with the reagent (MeHg⁺ \rightarrow MeEtHg)?





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