

Mercury in the shallow ground water of NJ

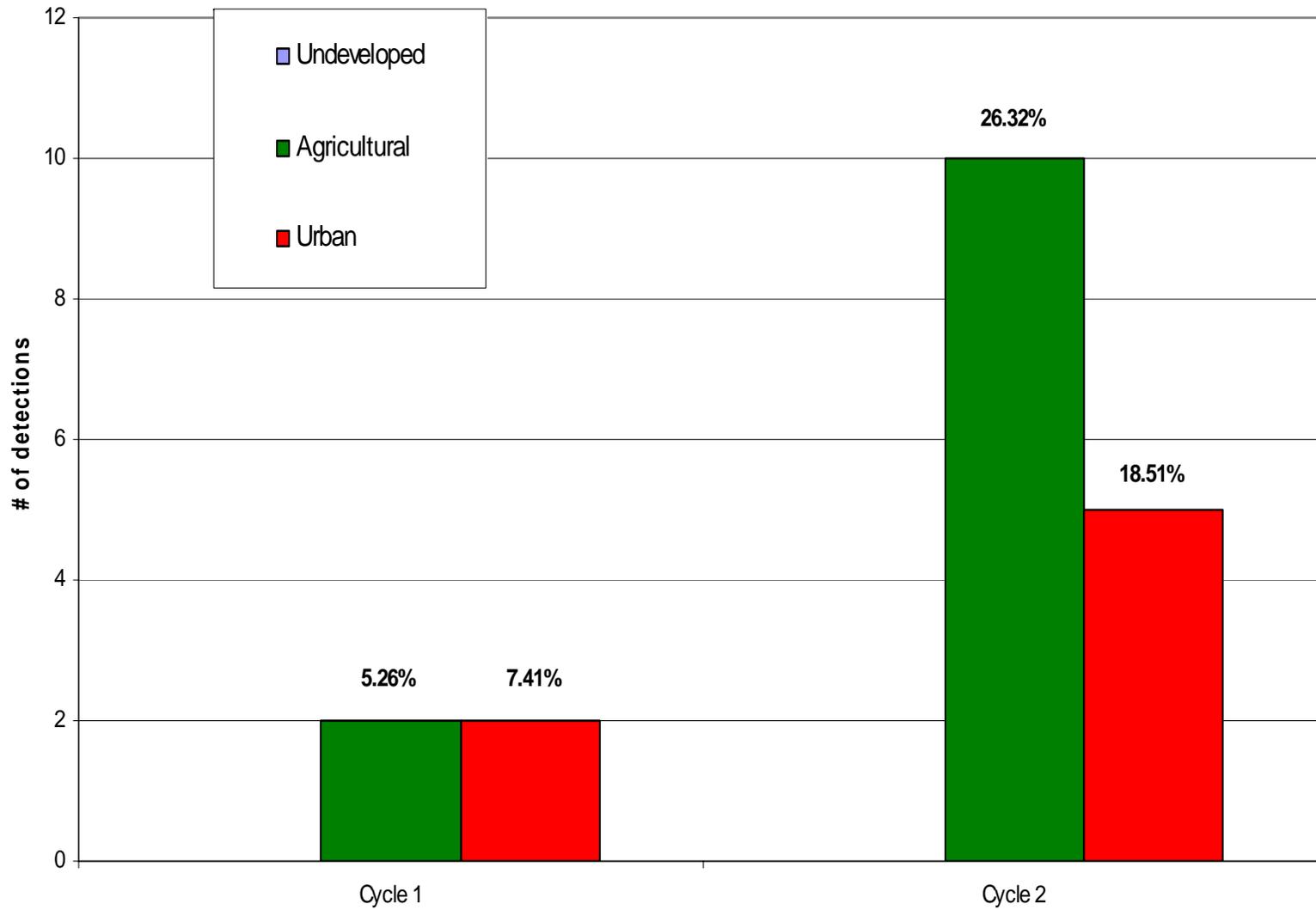
NJAGWQMN

Presented by: Ray Bousenberry
NJDEP/NJGS

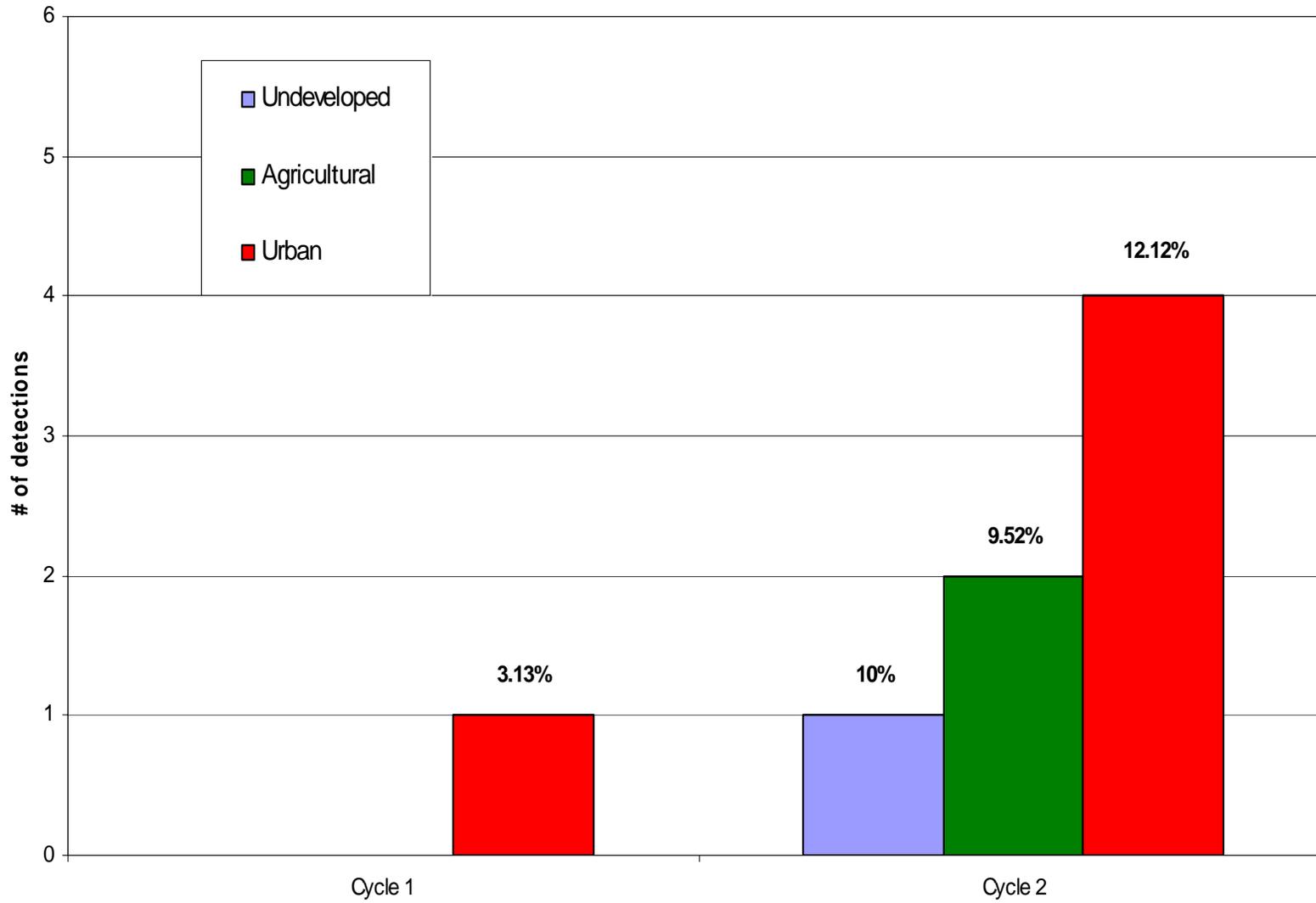
NJ Water Monitoring Council Meeting

September 22, 2010

SNJ AGWQMN Mercury - Frequency of Detections



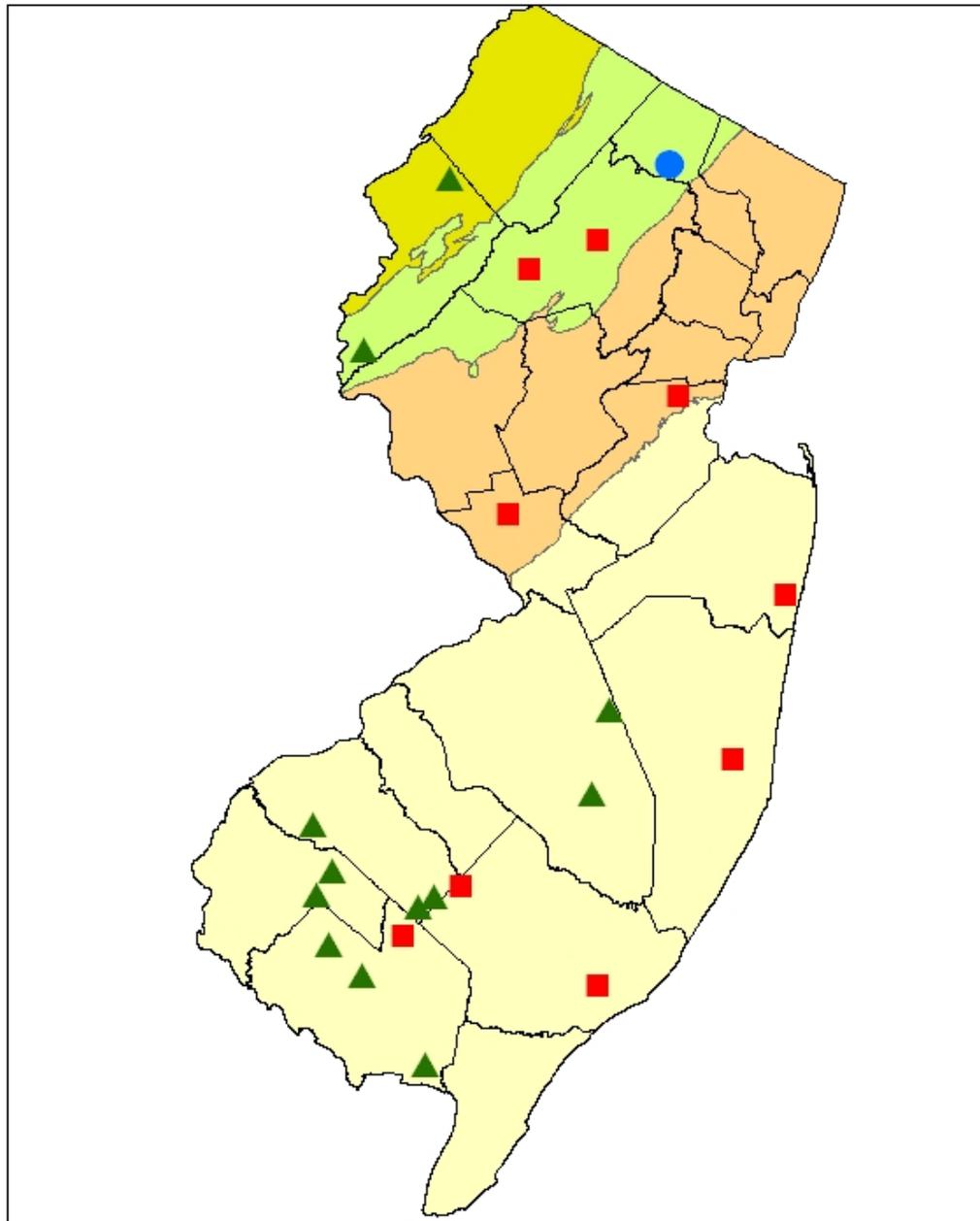
NNJ AGWQMN Mercury - Frequency of Detections



Mercury Concentrations

(µg/L)	Undeveloped			Agricultural			Urban		
SNJ	Min	Median	Max	Min	Median	Max	Min	Median	Max
Cycle 1	<0.01	<0.23	<0.23	<0.01	<0.1	1.708	<0.01	<0.01	0.13
Cycle 2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02	<0.01	<0.02	0.26	<0.01	<0.01	0.63
NNJ									
Cycle 1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<0.01	<0.02	0.08
Cycle 2	<0.01	<0.01	0.012	<0.01	<0.01	EO.008	<0.01	<0.01	0.329
Drinking Water and Ground water Standard = 2 µg/L									

NJAGWQMN Mercury Detections

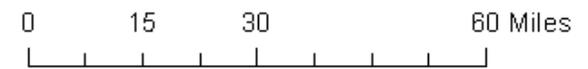
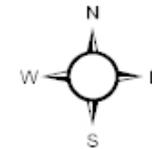


Legend

- Undeveloped Land Use
- Urban Land Use
- ▲ Agricultural Land Use
- ⊕ Counties

Provinces

- Coastal Plain
- Highlands
- Piedmont
- Valley and Ridge



Mercury Sources/Mobilization

- Possible Sources

- Natural

- In the coastal plain as a mercuric chloride complex; background concentration is <10 ng/L

- Anthropogenic

- Atmospheric deposition
- Landfills
- Industrial
- Cemeteries
- Household products
- Household paints

- Possible modes of mobilization

- Change in pH
- Septic Effluent
- Fertilizers
- Road salt

- No correlation between mercury levels and pH, DO, nutrients, major ions, and other trace metals were observed in the AGWQMN.

Conclusions

- The few mercury detections in the AGWQMN are most likely from anthropogenic sources.
- The exact source and/or mobilization of the mercury at the ground water table is not currently known.
- Mercury concentrations detected in the AGWQMN are below the drinking water and ground water standard.