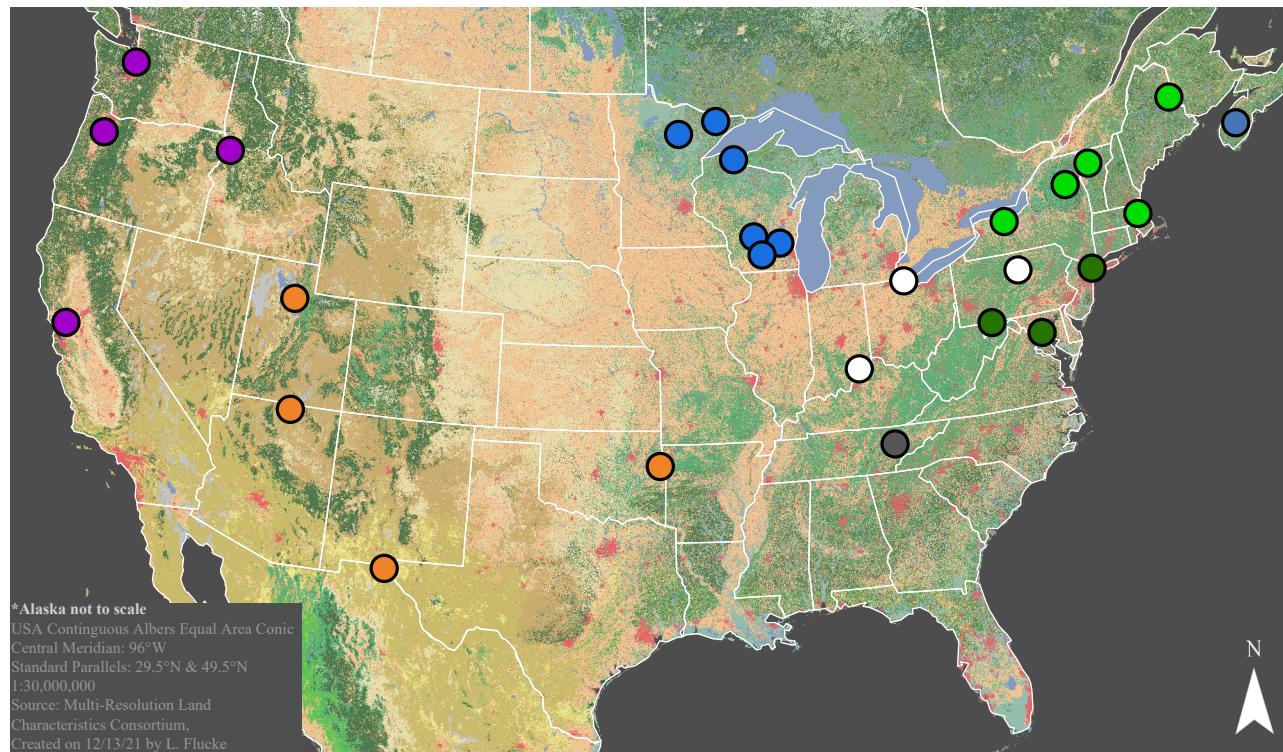


North American Gaseous Mercury Sampling Sites



With the 2011 release of the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the successful negotiation by the United Nations Environment Programme of the Minimata Convention, global emissions of mercury (Hg) are expected to decline. Recent reports suggest regional gaseous Hg declines have already begun well before they were anticipated; however, providing independent evidence for the drivers of such declines is difficult. To address this challenge, the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) have initiated a national-scale effort to establish a baseline of total gaseous mercury (TGM) and Hg stable isotopic compositions at 30 sites distributed across North America. Through the use of Hg isotopes, we intend to clarify the interactions between local and regional anthropogenic Hg pools and the larger global Hg pool. Using this approach, we expect to better characterize seasonal and spatial trends and to gain a better understanding of local versus global effects.



Land Cover

Temperate or sub-polar needleleaf forest	Mixed forest	Sub-polar or polar shrubland-lichen-moss	Barren land
Sub-polar taiga needleleaf forest	Tropical or sub-tropical shrubland	Sub-polar or polar grassland-lichen-moss	Urban
Tropical or sub-tropical broadleaf evergreen forest	Temperate or sub-polar shrubland	Sub-polar or polar barren-lichen-moss	Water
Tropical or sub-tropical broadleaf deciduous forest	Tropical or sub-tropical grassland	Wetland	Snow and ice
Temperate or sub-polar broadleaf deciduous forest	Temperate or sub-polar grassland	Cropland	

Sample Sites by Region

- West
- South-Southwest
- Ohio River Valley
- Oak Ridge National Lab
- Nova Scotia
- Northeast-New-England
- Northeast-Mid-Atlantic
- Midwest
- Hawaii
- Alaska

Arranged in a general west to east orientation, TGM concentration, $\delta^{202}\text{Hg}_{\text{‰}}$ and $\Delta^{199}\text{Hg}_{\text{‰}}$ distributions are shown for each site, colored by region. The high variability in $\delta^{202}\text{Hg}$ reflects proximity to Hg sources and the dynamic nature of different Hg sources mixing and chemical transformations within the atmosphere. In contrast, $\Delta^{199}\text{Hg}$ is fairly constant across the US. The site at ORNL has a mean $\delta^{202}\text{Hg}$ and $\Delta^{199}\text{Hg}$ near zero, which is consistent with legacy Hg contamination.

