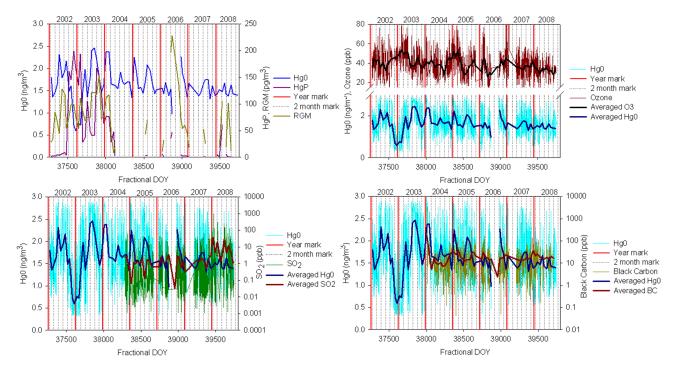
## Measurements of Ambient Mercury and Related Species at the Mauna Loa Observatory 2002-2008

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EPA ORD and NOAA ESRL initiated measurements of gaseous elemental mercury (Hg<sup>0</sup>), divalent reactive gaseous mercury (RGM), and particulate bound mercury (Hg(p)) in 2002 at the Mauna Loa Observatory (MLO). Collocated elemental carbon,  $O_3$  and  $SO_2$  measurements were subsequently initiated in 2004. NOAA ESRL  $O_3$  data was used to complete our data set from 2002 - 2004. Hg<sup>0</sup> concentrations ranged between 0.3 and 2.9 ng m<sup>-3</sup>, and average  $\pm$  standard deviation was 1.6  $\pm$  0.5 ng m<sup>-3</sup>; Hg(p) concentrations ranged between 1 - 1900 pg m<sup>-3</sup>, and RGM ranged between 0.6 - 360 pg m<sup>-3</sup>. Periods when Hg(p) is anti-correlated to Hg<sup>0</sup> are also periods when ozone is anti-correlated to Hg<sup>0</sup> (2002 - 2003), suggesting that air masses sourcing ozone differ from that of Hg<sup>0</sup>, possibly of stratospheric origin. The majority of SO<sub>2</sub> impacting Mauna Loa is expected to be of volcanic origin. SO<sub>2</sub> correlation with Hg<sup>0</sup> suggests that we observed significant Hg<sup>0</sup> during periods of volcanic activity, while anti-correlated to Hg<sup>0</sup>, suggesting that most Hg<sup>0</sup> observed at MLO is of anthropogenic sources and is mostly correlated to Hg<sup>0</sup>, suggesting that most Hg<sup>0</sup> observed at MLO is of anthropogenic origin. This study is still in early stages of data analysis and validation, a complete presentation of the data and detailed analysis will be presented.



**Figure 1.** Hg<sup>0</sup>, HgP, RGM, ozone, SO<sub>2</sub> and black carbon concentration trends in Mauna Loa, Hawaii in 2002 – 2008. The solid thick lines represent the monthly average and the lighter solid line is the 3 hour resolution measurement for the chemical specie.