

# Passive degassing at Nyiragongo (D.R. Congo) and Etna (Italy) volcanoes

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## Abstract

*Volcanoes are well known as an impressive large natural source of trace elements into the troposphere. Etna (Italy) and Nyiragongo (D.R. Congo) are two stratovolcanoes located in different geological settings, both characterized by persistent passive degassing from their summit craters. Here, we present some results on trace element composition in volcanic plume emissions, atmospheric bulk deposition (rainwater) and their uptake by the surrounding vegetation, with the aim to compare and identify differences and similarities between these two volcanoes. Volcanic emissions were sampled by using active filter-packs for acid gases (sulfur and halogens) and specific teflon filters for particulates (major and trace elements). The environmental impact of the volcanogenic deposition in the area surrounding of the crater rims was investigated by using different sampling techniques: bulk rain collectors' gauges were used to collect atmospheric bulk deposition, and biomonitoring was carried out to collect gases and particulates by using endemic plant species. The estimates of the trace element fluxes confirm that Etna and Nyiragongo are large sources of metals into the atmosphere, especially considering their persistent state of passive degassing. The large amount of emitted trace elements is clearly reflected on the chemical composition of rainwater collected at the summit areas both for Etna and Nyiragongo. Moreover, the biomonitoring results highlight that bioaccumulation of trace elements is extremely high in the proximity of the crater rim and decreases with the distance from the active craters.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

**V**olcanic emissions represent one of the most important natural sources of trace elements into the atmosphere (e.g. As, Cd, Cu, Hg, Pb, Sb, Tl and Zn), sequentially influencing the other geochemical spheres (hydrosphere, pedosphere and biosphere). Etna (Italy) and Nyiragongo (D.R. Congo) are two of the major gas emitters on Earth [Burton et al., 2013]. Although located in

different geological settings, both are characterized by persistent passive degassing from their summit craters. Nyiragongo is situated in the western side of the East-African Rift in the D.R. Congo. It is famous for the currently largest lava lake on Earth and its lava contains very low amounts of silica (down to 36% SiO<sub>2</sub>) but has a high potassium and sodium content summing up to about 12% [Alba et al., 2002]. Etna is situated close to the African and

European plate margins, on Sicily, Italy and shows more evolved basaltic lava than Nyiragongo with about 47% SiO<sub>2</sub> content [Viccaro and Cristofolini, 2008]. Etna is degassing from 4 active summit craters each showing an individual chemical composition. Both volcanoes are characterized by degassing features from the mantle and particular high bromine emissions [Bobrowski et al., 2014]. Due to its easier accessibility, Mt. Etna is one of the most studied volcanic systems. Its metal emission through the plume has been estimated since 1976 [Buat-Menard and Arnold 1978] and many published data have been recently reviewed in Calabrese et al. [2011a]. On the contrary, no data on metal fluxes from Nyiragongo have been published until now. In the present study the first data on major and trace metal emissions from Nyiragongo were compared to those of Mt. Etna. The Nyiragongo samples were taken during a short measurement campaign in December 2011. Furthermore, to get insights on the impact of the volcanic emissions of these two volcanoes on the surrounding environment, rainwater samples (bulk deposition) and leaves of endemic pioneer plants were collected and analysed for the same elements.

## II. METHODS

Volcanic gas and particle emissions were sampled simultaneously using active filter-packs for acid gases (SO<sub>2</sub>, HCl and HBr) and specific teflon filters for particles (major and trace elements) (Fig.1). The volcanogenic deposition in the surroundings of the crater rims was investigated by using different sampling techniques (Fig.1): rain gauge collectors were used for atmospheric bulk deposition; biomonitring techniques were carried out to analyse the uptake of gases and particle by endemic plant (*Senecio sp.*).

The elemental fluxes were calculated by the following expression:

$$\Phi X = |X| / |S| \Phi S \quad (1)$$

where  $\Phi X$  is the element flux (t d<sup>-1</sup>),  $|X| / |S|$  is the element-to-sulfur mass ratios, and  $\Phi S$  is the flux of sulfur (t d<sup>-1</sup>). Sulfur fluxes from Nyiragongo were obtained from the permanent Network for Observation of Volcanic and Atmospheric Change (NOVAC) [Arellano et al., 2013].



**Figure 1:** Sampling at Mt. Etna (on the left) and Nyiragongo (on the right). From the top: volcanic activity; plume sampling; the bulk collectors; vegetation for biomonitring.

In order to compare the plume, rainwater and vegetation data in both volcanoes, the enrichment factors were calculated as:

$$EF_x = (C_x/C_r)_{\text{sample}} / (C_x/C_r)_{\text{rm}} \quad (1)$$

where  $(C_x/C_r)_{\text{sample}}$  is the concentrations ratio of an element  $x$  normalized to a reference element ( $r$ ) in the sample, and  $(C_x/C_r)_{\text{rm}}$  is the corresponding ratio in a reference material ( $\text{rm}$ ). We used Al as normalizing element and the composition of the continental crust [Wedepohl, 1995] as reference material. Detailed description of sampling and analytical methods is given as electronic annex (Annex1).

### III. RESULTS

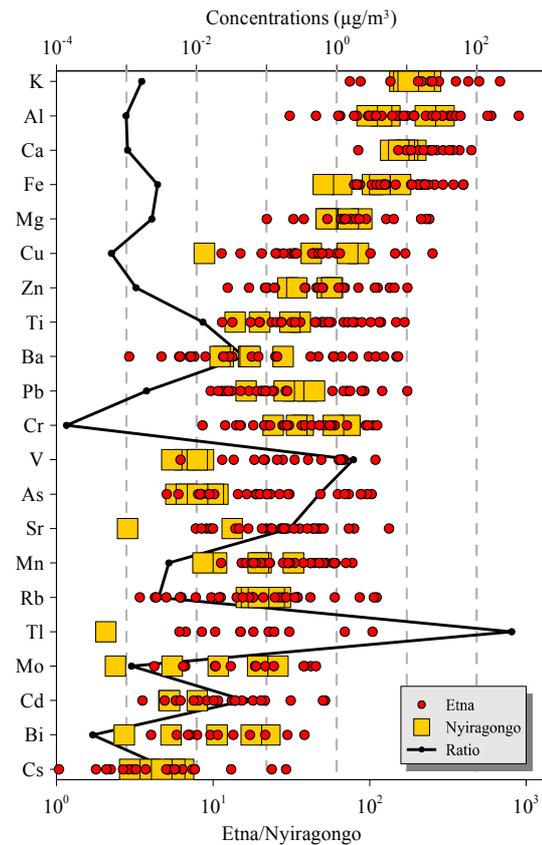
The analytical results (plume, bulk deposition and leaves) and metal flux calculations are reported as electronic annex (Annex 2).

#### *Plume composition and trace metal fluxes*

The most abundant metals in aerosols sampled at the rim of the two volcanoes were K, Al, Ca, Fe, Mg, Cu, Zn and Ti (median values ranging from 0.1 to 25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ), followed by several trace metals including potentially toxic elements (e.g. Pb, V, As, Tl, Mo, Cd) ranging from 0.001 to 0.1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . For both volcanic systems the measured absolute atmospheric concentrations span over many orders of magnitude mainly depending on the dilution of the plume during sampling. To compare the data of the two volcanoes, all concentrations were normalized to the S concentration measured at the same time. The obtained values are shown in Fig. 2 and the median values are summarised in the annex 1. Also the obtained metal/S ratios span over wide ranges. Considering the ratios between the median value of Etna and that of Nyiragongo, we can subdivide the analysed elements in 3 groups: i) metal/S ratios < 0.1 (Cu, Bi, Al, Cr, Pb, Rb, Cs, Zn and Mg); ii) between 0.1 and 10 (K, Ba, Ca, Fe, Ti, Mo, Mn, Cd, As, Sr and V); iii) >10 (Tl).

The estimated elemental fluxes (Fig. 3) confirm that Etna and Nyiragongo are large sources of metals to the atmosphere, also considering

their persistent state of passive degassing [Hinkley et al., 1999; Henley and Berger, 2013]. Enrichment factors calculated for both volcanoes showed high values for Bi, Cd, Pb, As and Mo (Fig. 4), highlighting the affinity of these elements to the volatiles. The most significant difference is the higher Tl enrichment of Etna plume respect to the Nyiragongo.



**Figure 2:** Metal/S ratios in the plumes of the two volcanoes. Elements are ordered basing on decreasing median values of Etna.

#### *Rainwater*

The large amount of trace elements emitted from volcanoes has a strong impact on the chemical composition of rainwater collected at the summit areas of both volcanoes. Samples have low pH values (<2) and high concentra-

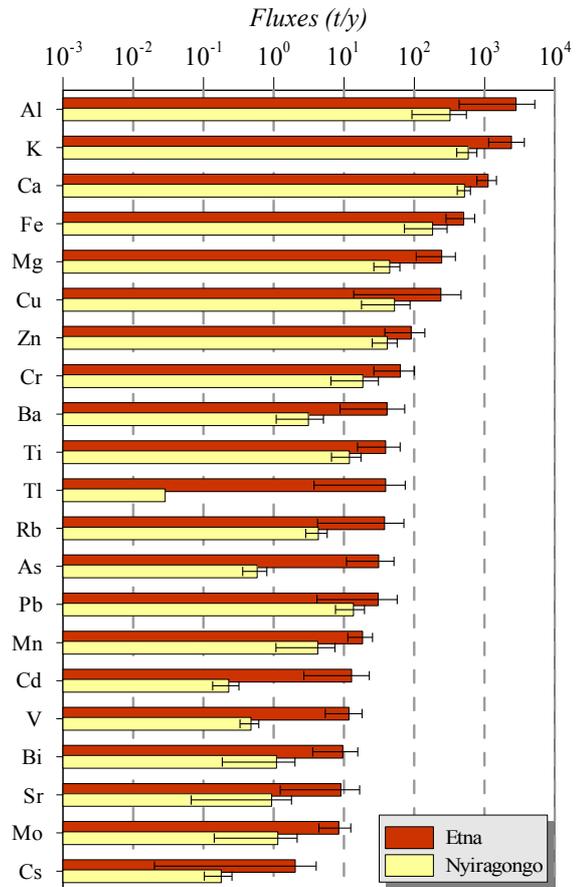
tions of toxic metals. Concentrations of major and trace elements in rainwater were obtained by direct sampling of bulk deposition at the crater rim.

Compared to rainwater compositions measured at Goma and Mt. Intraleo, 20 km and 7.5 km from the crater of Nyiragongo and Etna, respectively, [Calabrese et al., 2011a; Cuoco et al., 2013a; Calabrese et al., 2014] concentrations were generally many orders of magnitudes higher. Major elements have been previously analyzed in rainwater samples collected around the Nyiragongo crater by Cuoco et al., [2013b] and our results fall at the higher end of their range. The enrichment factors of rainwaters confirm that many of the volatile trace metals, enriched in the plume strongly influence the atmospheric deposition close to the craters (Fig.4). The fingerprint of volcanic input on rainwater is characterized by Bi, Tl, Cd, Cu and As.

#### Biomonitoring survey

Chemical composition of Senecio leaves collected on the summit of Nyiragongo clearly reflects the fingerprint of volcanic emissions. Leaves of 6 plants were taken on the upper part of Nyiragongo on December 2011. All the samples collected at the crater rim show high concentrations with respect to the local background (about 20 km from the crater), both for refractory elements (like Al, Ti, V, Fe, Th, U and Lanthanides) and volatile elements (e.g. As, Se, Te, Bi). Plants of the same genus collected on Mt. Etna (in 2009) showed also a strong accumulation capacity revealing the input of volcanogenic elements and confirming that Senecio is a good biomonitor in volcanic environments [Calabrese et al., 2011b]. Both plants in the two volcanic systems revealed good correlations comparing many elements. The slight differences in the elemental ratios between the two systems probably reflect the differences in

the plume ratios.



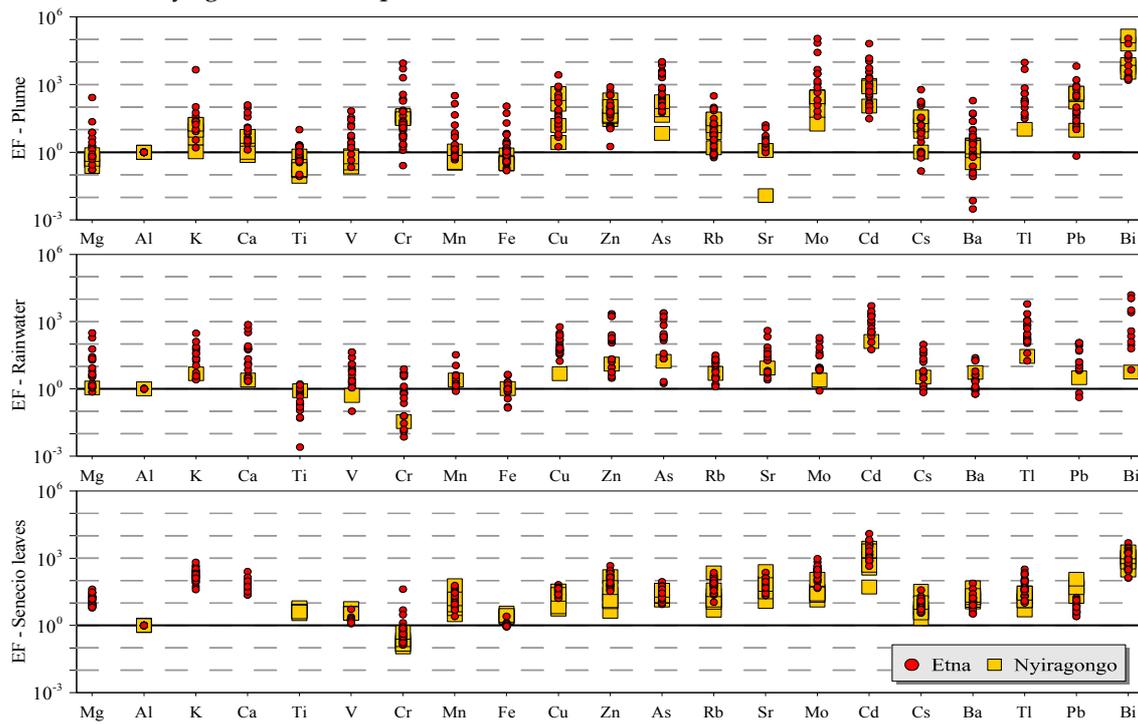
**Figure 3:** Comparison of Trace element fluxes of Etna and Nyiragongo. Data gained by teflon filter measurements at the crater rims.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

As previously highlighted by many authors [Aiuppa et al., 2003; Mather et al., 2003; Calabrese et al., 2011a], the chemical composition of the volcanic aerosol particles is characterized by two main components: one is related to the silicic component produced by magma bursting and fragmentation and the second is related to the gas volatile phase ( $H_2O$ ,  $CO_2$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $HCl$ ,  $HF$ ) and transported to the atmosphere mainly as hydro-soluble salts and/or in gaseous form in some cases. At Mt. Etna and

Nyiragongo the first component is characterised by Al, Fe, Mg, Ca, K and trace elements like Cr, La, Ti, and V while the second component is dominated by As, Bi, Cd, Cs, Cu, Pb, Tl. The strong impact of volcanic emission on the surrounding environment has been assessed for many volcanic systems [Delmelle, 2003]. On Etna its fingerprint has been evidenced in many geochemical spheres: atmo-

sphere [Aiuppa et al., 2004], meteoric depositions [Bellomo et al., 2007; Calabrese et al., 2011a], soils [Floor et al., 2011], vegetation [Martin et al., 2009]. Similarly, at Nyiragongo rainwater and vegetation samples reflect the chemical composition of the plume, which sequentially affects the deposition and the vegetation in the surroundings of the crater.



**Figure 4:** Comparison between Etna and Nyiragongo by using the enrichment factors (EF – see text).

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