





WHAT IS ARSENIC?

What is Arsenic?

- Element (Metalloid).
- Atomic # 33.
- Atomic Mass 74.92.
- 1 natural isotope 75As.



WHAT IS ARSENIC?

What is Arsenic?

- Metallic or non-metallic appearance.
- Five Electrons in the outer shell.
- Nine oxidation states from -3 to +5.
- Readily combines with other metals and Sulfur.

Arsenic's Most Common Forms:

- +3 Arsenites (reducing conditions).
- +5 Arsenates (oxidizing conditions and most Organoarsenic compounds).
- 0 Metallic Arsenic.
- -3 Arsenide.



Arsenic is often used in:

- Insecticides/Pesticides/Herbicides.
- Wood Preservatives (CCA).
- Pigments (Orpiment/Realgar).
- Alloys (Lead, Gallium).
- Taxidermy.
- Pottery Glazes.



Specific oxidation state allows Arsenic to:

Ionically substitute for other elements with the same ion charge.



Specific oxidation state allows Arsenic to:

Be adsorbed through interaction with exposed surfaces.



Specific oxidation state allows Arsenic to:

Be intercalated within lattice structures (lattice swelling) in several mineral species, especially clays.

Physical and chemical weathering of igneous and metamorphic rock in the southern Appalachians (For example, Georgia and Alabama).



These crystalline rocks have:

- Arsenical Iron (FeAs2 and Fe4As3).
- Arsenical Pyrites (FeSAs and CuFeSAs).



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- Goethite up to 4 mg/Kg.
- Lepidocrocite up to 3.5 mg/Kg.
- Gibbsite < 0.6 mg/Kg.



Arsenic can incorporate into:

- Calcium Carbonate (shells/tests from marine organisms and precipitation of carbonate rock from seawater).
- CaCO3 CaAsO3.



Naturally occurring inorganic arsenic in Florida can be found in:

- Formainifera/ Coccoliths.
- Mollusks.
- Gastropods.



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Naturally occurring inorganic arsenic in Florida can be found in plants. Arsenic incorporated into plants via uptake from soils (Phytoremediation).









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Arsenic left as a residual in clay minerals.



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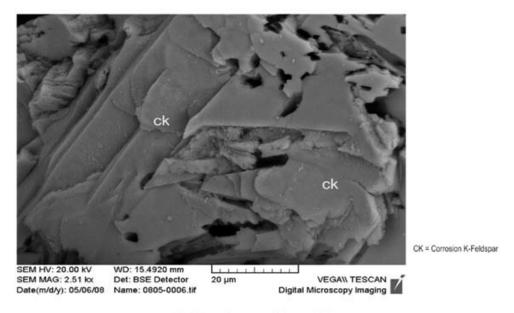


Plate 4: Scanning electron micrograph of corrosion k-feldspar.

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ARSENOBETAINE AND ARSENOCHOLINE

Naturally occurring inorganic arsenic in Florida can be found in:

- Fish.
- Shrimp.
- Crab tissue.
- Shrimp and crab shells.
- Mushrooms.







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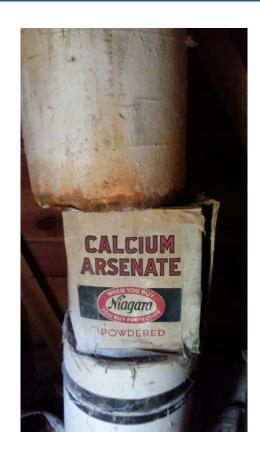
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INORGANIC ARSENIC WHERE DO WE COMMONLY SEE IT?

Inorganic Arsenic is found in:

- Wood Preservatives (CCA).
- Herbicides (MSMA/DSMA).
- Used Oil.



Florida's Soil Cleanup Target Level for Residential is 2.1 mg/kg and for Commercial Direct Exposure is 12 mg/kg.



Chronic dermal exposure can lead to:

- Skin Lesions.
- Skin Cancer.



PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Primary Drinking Water Standards is 10 µg/L

Chronic ingestion exposure can lead to:

- Heart Disease/Stroke.
- Diabetes.
- Cancer:
 - Lung, Liver, Kidney.
 - Skin Cancer.

For more information, please visit: https://FloridaDEP.gov/waste/district-business-support/documents/guidance-comparing-background-and-site-chemical

