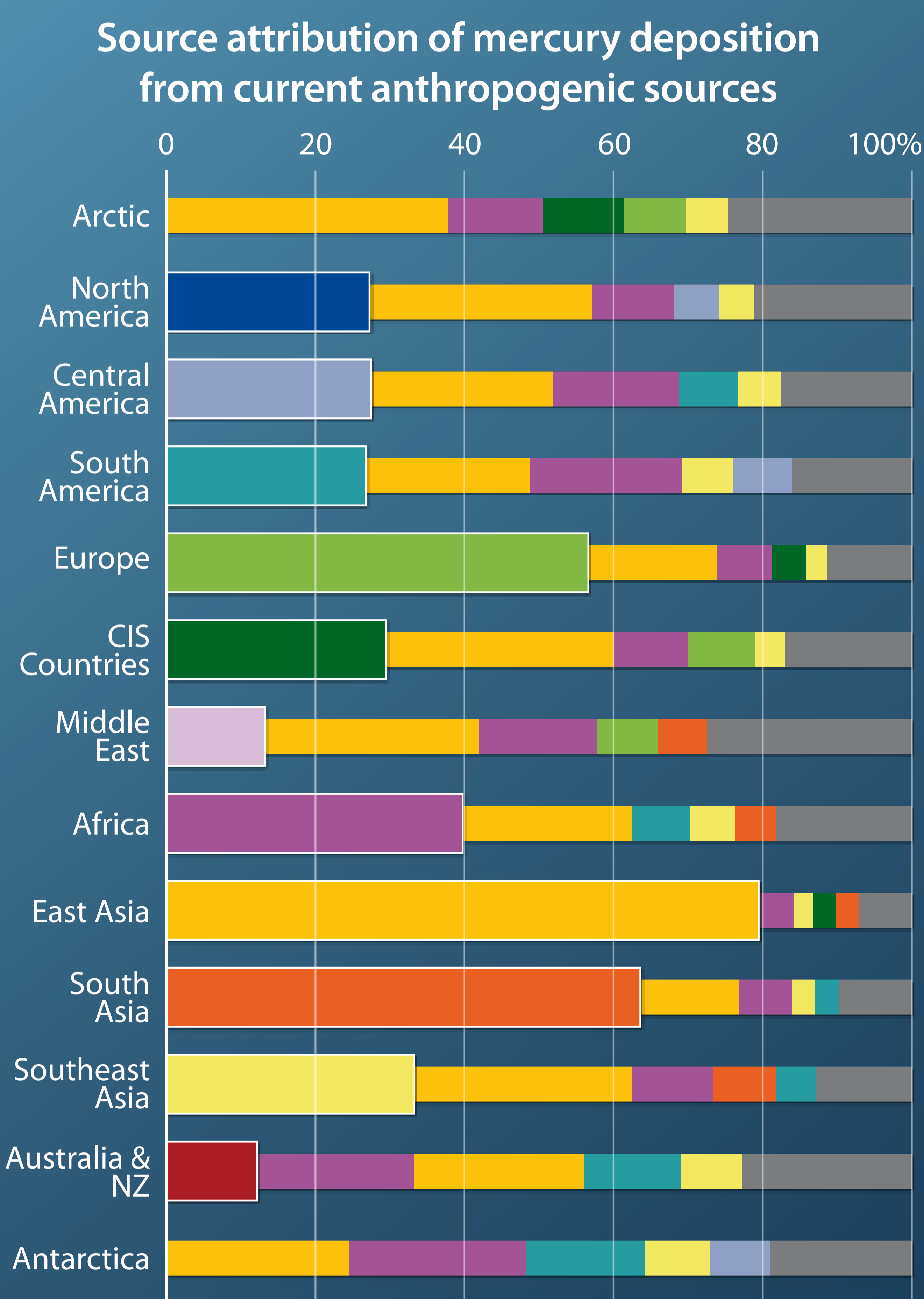


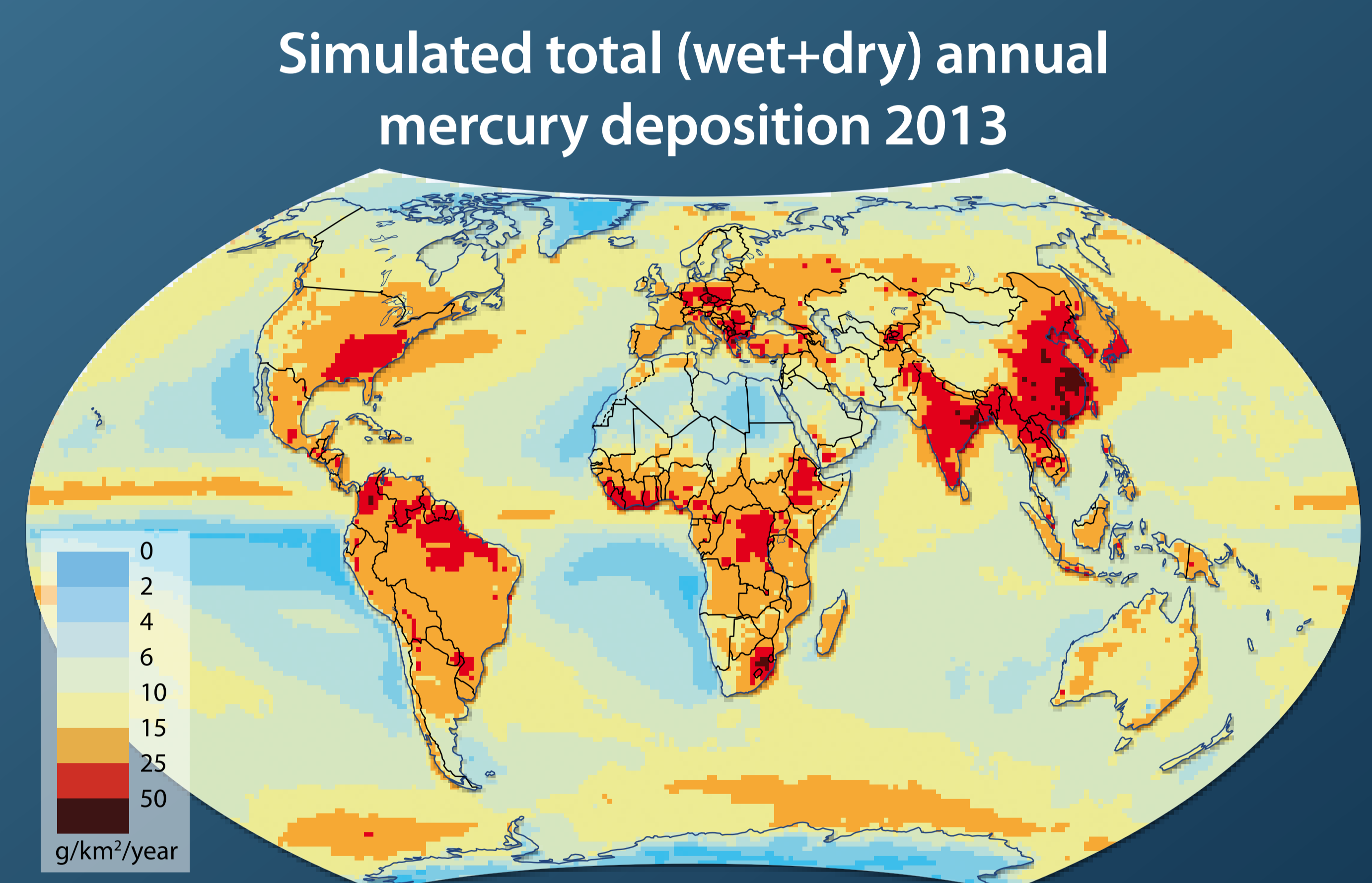
# Global Atmospheric Mercury Transport: Global Mercury Assessment 2013 Update of Model Results

Modellers are using the global mercury emissions inventory produced for UNEP's Global Mercury Assessment 2013<sup>1</sup> to update and improve estimates of mercury intercontinental transport.

Mercury deposition in different regions consists of varying contributions from current anthropogenic emission sources, re-emissions from mercury that has accumulated in the environment from historical releases, and contributions from natural sources. Initial results indicate that mercury deposition in Europe, East Asia and South Asia is due mainly to sources within the regions themselves, whereas in other regions deposition is dominated by long-range transported mercury.



The wider bars indicate the mercury contribution from sources within the region itself (see map for region definitions and colors, gray equals others)



Map of regions, as presented in the bar chart to the left. The color of the regions are used in the chart.



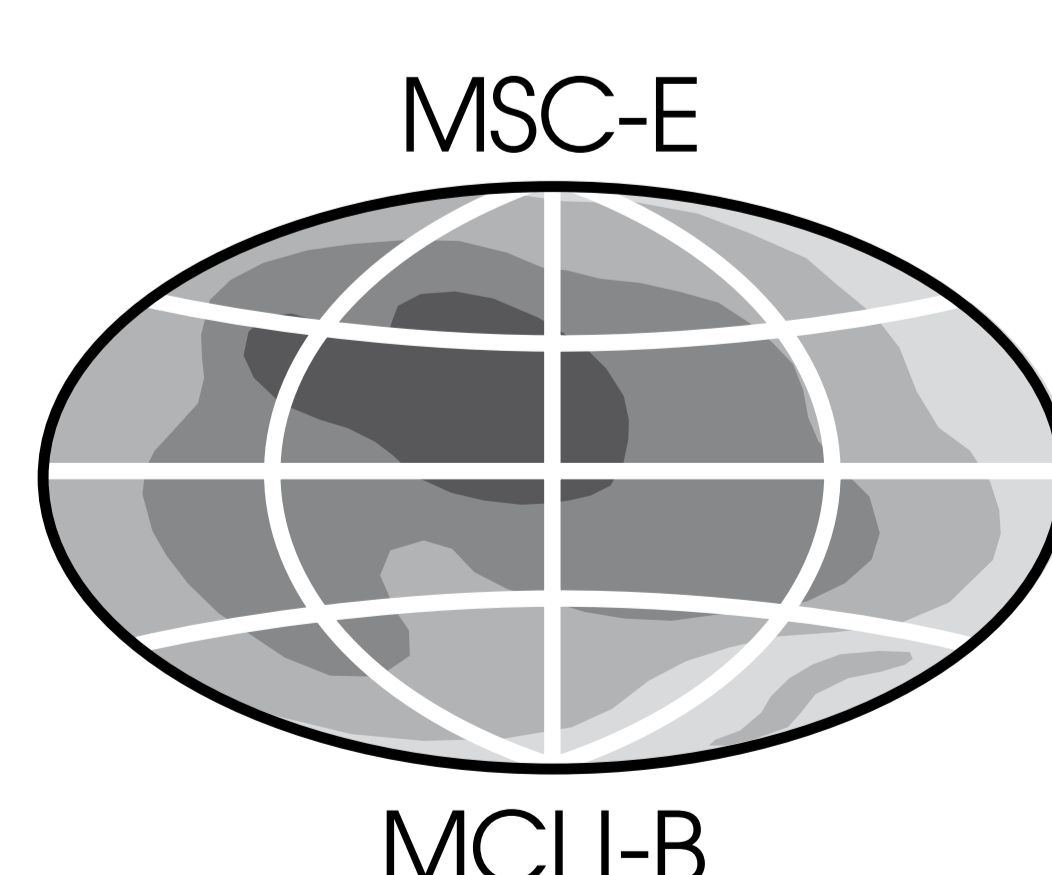
Anthropogenic mercury deposition in industrial regions is largely determined by emissions from stationary combustion and industrial sources. In contrast, in less industrialized regions such as Africa and South America emissions are significantly affected by mercury from intentional use (especially emissions associated with artisanal and small-scale gold mining) and product waste sources.

Graphics show preliminary results from GLEMOS model runs by Meteorological Synthesising Centre-East and GEOS-Chem model runs by Massachusetts Institute of Technology; ensemble means for the two models. Additional models will be included in the results presented in the final report of this work that will be available soon.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.unep.org/PDF/PressReleases/GlobalMercuryAssessment2013.pdf>



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