

Original Research

Trace Elements in Surface Water and Bottom Sediments in the Hyporheic Zone of Lake Wadąg, Poland

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Abstract

Our paper presents the results of determining the contents of trace elements (TEs) in the surface water and bottom sediments of Lake Wadąg in Poland's Masurian Lakeland. The samples were collected in August 2015. Trace elements were determined in samples using inductively coupled plasma with mass detection (ICP-QQQ). To assess the chemical composition of surface water, use was made of multivariate statistical methods of data analysis: cluster analysis (CA) and principal component analysis (PCA). The use of pollution factors such as the geochemical index (I_{geo}), pollution index (PI) and pollution load index (PLI) made it possible to distinguish groups of elements allowing for the analysis of spatial variation of bottom sediment in the studied area. Results showed increased concentrations of Hg among all bottom sediment sampling sites. The highest concentrations of determined elements occurred in sampling site No. 5. Surface water was characterized by Hg, Pb and Cu concentrations higher than those of Pregola's basin. Yet the comparison with average concentrations of these elements in Polish lakes revealed the increased concentration of Hg.

Keywords: trace elements (TEs), mercury, surface water, bottom sediments, Wadąg Lake

Introduction

Changes in trace element (TE) concentrations in surface water may be induced by both natural and

anthropogenic factors [1-3]. Lakes are the main place of deposition of TEs, transported by rivers and surface runoff from areas surrounding the reservoirs [4, 5]. The crucial factor in changing the quality of surface water is TE mobility from bottom sediments of the lake, which in certain circumstances may be subject to re-release and migration to the water depth [6].

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Studies of the chemical composition of bottom sediments provide additional information on quality changes in surface water in the past [6-8]. They may also provide reference data (background value), essential in determining the degree of lake contamination. They also allow for the classification of bottom sediments. The concentration and spatial variability of TEs in bottom sediments is an individual property of the reservoirs [9]. Varol et al. [10-11] indicate the highest metal concentrations in the vicinity of the entrance of streams and drains. In this part of the lake, there are good conditions for sedimentation of suspended particulate matter carrying large amounts of TEs. Sojka et al. [12] show that the TE concentrations in the bottom sediments of a reservoir were higher than in the river and were characterized by higher variability. Spatial variability of TE concentrations in the reservoir bottom sediments depends on morphometric parameters of the reservoir and water exchange time, which determine the sedimentation process. Lower water flow velocity leads to accumulate the TEs in sediment [13]. However, sediment resuspension altered the physical and chemical states of the water column, which in turn influenced metal behavior [14]. Griboff et al. [15] indicate that physicochemical changes in bottom sediments may lead to some TEs being more bioavailable. That depends on several factors such as: pH, organic matter and redox conditions, among others [16].

During the analysis of water and bottom sediments in lake reservoirs in regard to TE content, the hyporheic zone should also be considered. The zone is the place where surface water and groundwater interact, and where processes of chemical composition formation may occur. The hyporheic zone was initially the object of ecological and biological research [17]. At present, many authors, including Unland et al. [18], analyze

the phenomenon of interaction between surface and groundwater, stressing the importance of the hyporheic zone for drainage or supplying the surface water. Hydrochemical processes occurring in the exchange of surface and groundwater are also analyzed in detail [19, 20].

Lake Wadąg has been relatively little investigated in regard to TE content in water and bottom sediments. Most publications describe its sanitary state and biogenic balance [21]. The data on water chemistry come mainly from reports on the state of the environment in Warmińsko-Mazurskie Province. First studies of the direct catchment of Lake Wadąg investigated the protection zone of the Wadąg groundwater intake located in the southern part of the reservoir [22]. The exploitation of this intake started in 1964. In the beginning, its capacity was 12 000 m³/d. In the year 1970, the supply of 40 000 m³/d was approved. In following years the intake was gradually extended and in 1978 it reached the capacity of 20 000 m³/d. In the mid-1970s, excessive Hg concentrations were found for the first time in the water of Lake Wadąg and its tributaries. Hg was first found in the groundwater in 1979. In groundwater samples collected during the collective pumping of the well at the Wadąg intake (June-September 1980), Hg content of 14.7 µg/L was found [22]. The source of water contamination with Hg could be the mercurial seed dressing used in agriculture, sewage from the Polygraphic Plant or sewage from the Olsztyn Motor Tyres Factory. Hg was removed from drinking water in the treatment process during deferrization and manganese removal on sand filters. The large quantity of iron and manganese in water allowed for the sorption of Hg and its complex ions.

The main study aims were as follows: (1) to determine TE content, Hg in particular, in water and

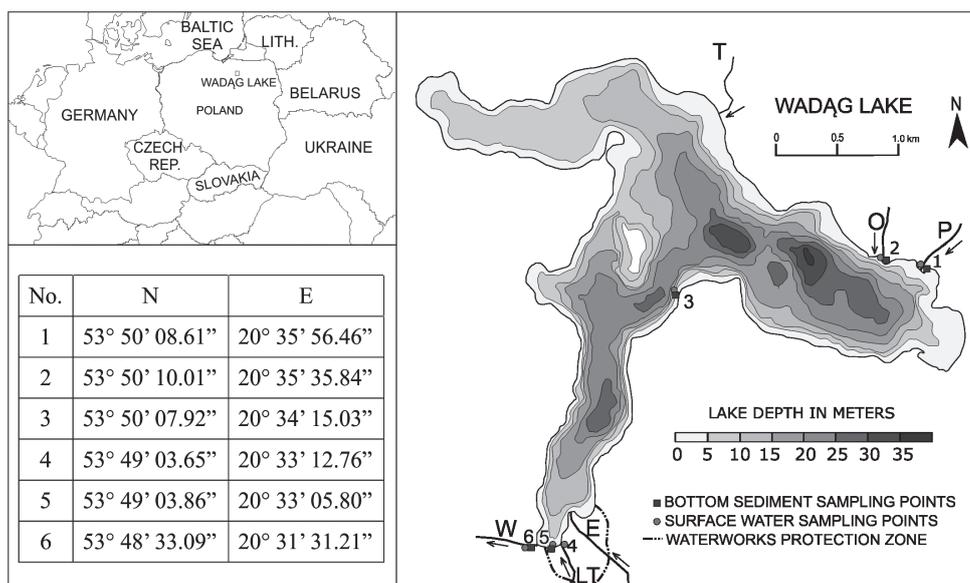


Fig. 1. Study area, on map: P – Pisa River, O – Orzechówka River, T – creek from Tuławka settlement, E – Elisabeth Canal, LT – creek from Lake Trackie, W – Wadąg River.

bottom sediments of Lake Wadąg and its tributaries in the hyporheic zone. The studies were conducted 40 years after increased content of Hg was found in Lake Wadąg and its tributaries; (2) to determine the spatial distribution of studied elements in water and bottom sediments; (3) to assess the contamination degree of bottom sediments using the pollution index (*PI*), geoaccumulation index (I_{geo}) and pollution load index (*PLI*).

Materials and Methods

Study Area

Lake Wadąg is located in Warmińsko-Mazurskie Province, about 7 km northeast from Olsztyn (Fig. 1). According to the Kondracki mesoregional typology [23], the lake is located in the central part of the Olsztyńskie Lakeland.

The reservoir is situated in the catchment area of the Łyna. It has a glacial origin, which represents the ribbon and dead-ice type of the lake. The surface area of Wadąg is 495 ha and its average depth according to Choiński [24] is 12.7 m, and maximum depth is almost 3 times greater and amounts to 35.5 m, which classifies the lake as the 30th most voluminous in the Masuria Lakeland. Lake Wadąg is supplied by 5 watercourses: the Pisa, the Orzechówka, Elisabeth Canal, a creek from Tuławka settlement and a creek from Lake Trackie. The only watercourse flowing out of Lake Wadąg is the Wadąg River.

The anthropogenic impact is majorly related to agriculture, i.e., farmland and poultry farms situated in the northern and western part of the study area. The important factor is also the influence of industry – mainly its food processing branch, which is located in the area of the southern creek from Lake Trackie. The municipal landfill site, located in Łęgajny (about 4 km from the “Wadąg” groundwater intake) and closed in 2007, also has a significant impact on the natural environment, and primarily the water environment.

Sample Collection and Preparation

In August 2015 samples of water and bottom sediments were collected for physico-chemical analysis from Lake Wadąg and its three tributaries: the Pisa, the Orzechówka and a creek from Lake Trackie, as well as from the Wadąg River flowing out of the lake (Fig. 1).

Measurements were taken directly in the field using a Multi 350i multi-functional measuring device made by the firm WTW (Weilheim, Germany) and included the temperature, pH reaction and electrolytic conductivity of the water. The 500 mL water samples were collected in Nalgene polyethylene bottles (HDPE) using a Toń 2 sampler (Mera Błonie, Gdańsk, Poland). The portions of the samples used for chemical analyses were acidified in situ. High-purity 65% HNO₃ (Merck, Darmstadt,

Germany) was used for trace element subsamples in an amount needed to obtain a pH < 2. After sampling, the samples were taken to the chemical laboratory in a mobile refrigerator at 4 ±2.5°C. Adequate precautions were exercised to avoid contamination of water during sampling, transport, and handling.

Bottom sediment samples of 10 cm depth were collected by a Czaplą-1 core sampler (Mera-Błonie, Gdańsk, Poland) into polyethylene (PE) containers. The sediment samples were dried at 105°C in a Binder FD 53 (Binder GmbH, Germany). Dry samples were mineralized with aqua regia prepared from HNO₃:HCl (1:3 v/v) by Merck (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). The sample was mineralization at 95°C±5°C in a Mars 5 Xpress microwave digestion system (CEM, Matthews, North Carolina, United States).

Chemical Analysis

Concentrations of Al, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Hg, Li, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Sr, V, Mo, Zn, and Rb were determined by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-QQQ 8800 Triple Quad, Agilent Technologies, Japan). This instrument is equipped with a MicroMist nebulizer and a Peltier-cooled (2°C) Scott-type spray chamber for sample introduction. This instrument contains an octopole-based collision/reaction cell located in-between two quadrupole analyzers. It was operated in a gas mode, with O₂ flowing at 0.3 mL/min (30%) and He flowing at 5 mL/min. All parameters were manually optimized to achieve the best signal intensity and stability. MassHunter software for ICP-QQQ (Agilent Technologies, Japan) was used to control the instrument and to process the data [25]. The instrumental operating parameters are given in Table 1. The water samples were also analyzed for cations (Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺) and anions (Cl⁻ and SO₄²⁻) by employing a Metrohm ion

Table 1. ICP-QQQ operating conditions.

Spectrometer	Agilent 8800 Triple Quad
Nebulizer	Micromist
Interface	Sampler and skimmer cones in Ni
RF power	1550 W
RF matching	1.80 V
Plasma flow rate (L/min)	15
Carrier gas flow (L/min)	1.08
Nebulizer pump (rps)	0.3
S/C temp (°C)	2
Sample depth (mm)	8.0
Gas flow rate	
	He 5.0 (mL/min)
	O ₂ 0.3 (mL/min) 30 (%)

chromatograph (IC), model 881 Compact IC Pro (Metrohm, Switzerland).

Reagents and Certified Reference Material

Determinations by ICP-QQQ technique were done using calibration curves obtained from the diluted stock multi-element standard 100 µg/mL (VHG Labs, Manchester, USA). A single-element model with the concentration of 10 µg/mL (VHG Labs, Manchester, USA) was used to obtain a calibration curve for Hg. The reagents used were ultrapure, and the water was de-ionized to a resistivity of 18.2 MΩ·cm in a Direct-Q UV3 Ultrapure Water System apparatus (Millipore, France). Analytical quality control was verified by the analysis of certified reference materials, viz. SRM 1640a (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, USA), SPS-SW2 (Spectrapure Standards As, Oslo, Norway) and SRM 2709 (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, USA).

Statistical Analysis

The TE concentrations in water and bottom sediment samples before the statistical analysis using multivariate statistical techniques were log-transformed to obtain a normal distribution. In order to avoid misclassification due to wide differences in data dimensionality, the CA and PCA were applied to standardized data through z-scale transformation [10-11, 25-26].

Cluster analysis (CA) was applied to group samples into categories or clusters on the basis of similarities and dissimilarities in TE concentrations. CA was performed using squared Euclidean distances as a measure of similarity, and Ward's method to obtain dendrograms [27]. The CA was applied using Statistica 13.1.

The relationship between environmental factors and the analyzed groups of parameters (MEs and TEs) in water was determined by principal component analysis (PCA) with multiple scaling. Two environmental variables were applied during the analysis. The first environmental variable is a type of water in which rivers and lakes were distinguished, while the other is the influence of hydrological characteristics in the river-lake ecosystem on tributaries, the runoff, and the lake.

The PCA was preceded by detrended component analysis (DCA). The analysis of the gradient length of the first axis of DCA indicates that it was smaller than 3.0 SD. Glińska-Lewczuk [28] suggests that in such cases the principal component analysis (PCA) is the most appropriate method in analysis and interpretation of complex correlations and a synthetic presentation of the obtained results. The PCA and DCA analyses were performed with Canoco 5.0 software [29].

Sediment Pollution Assessment

$$I_{geo} = \log_2 \left(\frac{C_n}{1.5B_n} \right)$$

...where C_n is the measured concentration of the element in the environment [mg/kg] and B_n is the geochemical background value in the sediment [mg/kg].

Values of I_{geo} were used to classify sediment samples into 7 purity classes: class 0 ($I_{geo} \leq 0$) – uncontaminated, class 1 ($0 < I_{geo} \leq 1$) – uncontaminated to moderately contaminated, class 2 ($1 < I_{geo} \leq 2$) – moderately contaminated, class 3 ($2 < I_{geo} \leq 3$) – moderately to heavily contaminated, class 4 ($3 < I_{geo} \leq 4$) – heavily contaminated, class 5 ($4 < I_{geo} \leq 5$) – heavily to extremely contaminated, and class 6 ($5 < I_{geo}$) – extremely contaminated [30, 31].

Pollution index (PI) is defined as the ratio of the metal concentration in the sample (C_n) to the background value of the corresponding metal (B_n) [32]. It is calculated as follows:

$$PI_n = \frac{C_n}{B_n}$$

The results allowed for the classification of sediment samples into four purity classes: class I ($PI_n \leq 1$) – low contamination, class II ($1 < PI_n \leq 3$) – moderate contamination, class III ($3 < PI_n \leq 6$) – considerable contamination, class IV ($PI_n > 6$) – very high contamination.

Pollution load index (PLI) is an experimental formula developed by Tomlinson et al. [32]:

$$PLI = (CF_a CF_b)^{1/n}$$

...where CF_a and CF_b are ratios of elemental contents to their background values and n is the number of elements.

The empirical index provides simple comparisons of site average heavy metal pollution. PLI was used to classify sediment samples into three purity classes: class I ($PLI_n \leq 0.5$) – no significant pollution, class II ($0.5 < PLI_n \leq 1$) – sediment that requires further monitoring, and class III ($PLI_n > 1$) – sediment that requires immediate intervention to reduce pollution.

Results and Discussion

Trace Elements in Water

Field testing of water temperature, pH, and electrical conductivity was undertaken at the time of sampling. For the most part, water temperatures ranged from 12.7°C to 22.8°C, where the lowest temperature was found in the zone of supplying surface water with groundwater (Fig. 1, point 2). The pH of the studied water ranged from 7.11 to 8.58. The high pH of the water may result in the reduction of TEs in water [25, 33]. In the case of EC, the highest values were found in the zone of supplying the lake with groundwater - 605 µS/cm (point 2). In this site, in regard to basic macro components, the lowest concentrations of Cl⁻ were found (5.27 mg/L), while the highest concentrations were

Table 2. TE concentrations ($\mu\text{g/L}$) in surface water.

Elements	Unit	Sampling site					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Al	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.61	0.50	0.18	0.67	0.20	0.13
As		1.18	0.32	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.91
Bi		0.004	0.005	0.010	0.036	0.002	0.001
Cd		0.006	0.009	0.006	0.013	0.013	0.020
Co		0.12	0.22	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.12
Cr		2.53	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.90
Cu		1.30	1.88	1.37	1.90	1.44	1.92
Hg		0.25	0.40	0.30	0.13	0.17	0.18
Li		5.39	9.00	5.05	5.15	5.04	5.03
Ni		0.81	1.18	0.86	1.18	0.90	1.22
Pb		0.80	0.34	1.71	1.95	0.95	1.50
Sb		0.12	0.18	0.11	0.22	0.14	0.13
Se		0.51	0.37	0.47	0.56	0.52	0.47
Sr		192.3	226.1	178.1	176.1	182.2	180.2
V		0.45	0.21	0.19	0.30	0.20	0.21
Zn		6.57	6.01	12.5	12.6	15.8	10.5
Rb		1.68	1.14	1.74	1.87	2.00	1.82
Mo	0.85	2.10	0.83	0.87	0.67	0.72	

found for SO_4^{2-} (25.4 mg/L), Ca^{2+} (108.4 mg/L) and Mg^{2+} (17.7 mg/L) in comparison with the other sampling sites.

Concentrations of TE in the water of Lake Wadağ are presented in Table 2. River water was characterized by higher average values of TEs compared to lake water. The average TEs with higher concentrations in Lake Wadağ were Zn, Rb, Pb, As, U and Se. The differences were respectively 5.13 $\mu\text{g/L}$, 0.23 $\mu\text{g/L}$, 0.17 $\mu\text{g/L}$, 0.08 $\mu\text{g/L}$, 0.13 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Maximum

concentrations most often occurred in two samples located on river inflows 2 and 4, five times on each site. At the same time, minimum values occurred in sampling site 2 seven times. The high variability of TE concentrations in particular sampling sites is due to the fact that TEs flow into the lake water from different sources – not only through watercourses but also with surface runoffs and groundwater. Cluster analysis showed high variability in the content of TEs

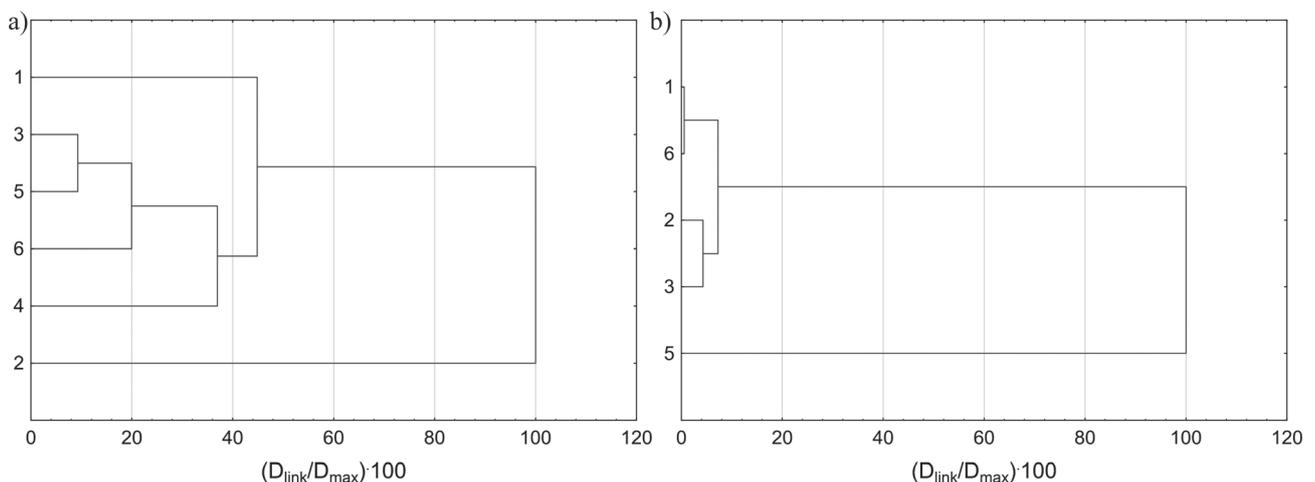


Fig. 2. Dendrogram showing clustering of sampling sites on the basis of TE concentrations in water a) and bottom sediments b).

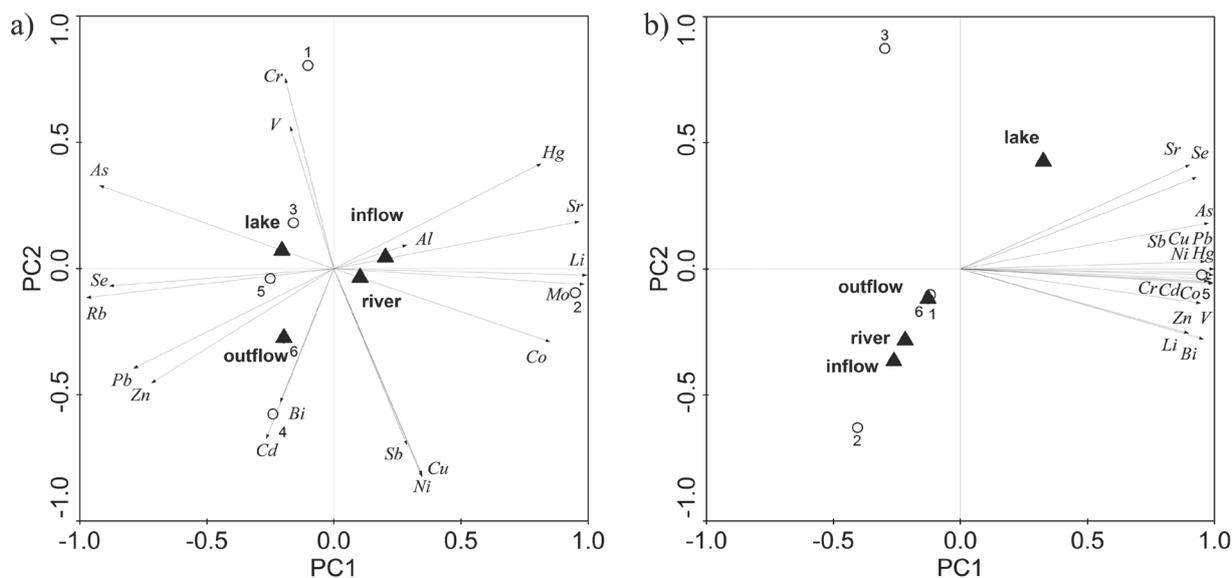


Fig. 3. Results of principal component analysis performed with the environmental variables and TE data in water a) and bottom sediments b).

in river and lake water. The highest similarity of TE concentrations was found in points 3 and 5, located within Lake Wadąg, most similar to which were the TE concentrations in the River Wadąg at point 6 (Fig. 2a). The highest variability of TE concentrations in relation to the other sampling sites was recorded in point 2. The different chemical composition in sampling point 2 is associated with a shallow hyporheic zone. This is indicated by elevated values of elements such as Sr, Li, and Mo. On the other hand, the increased TE concentrations in the water of the creek from Lake Trackie probably result from the localization of this watercourse in the vicinity of the city of Olsztyn.

PCA analysis showed that the first main component was strongly positively correlated with Li, Mo, Co, Sr and Hg, and negatively with Rb, Se, As, Pb and Zn. The second main component was strongly positively correlated with Cr and V concentrations, and negatively with the concentrations of Cu, Ni, Sb, and Cd. The TE contents in creek water were characterized by high variability, the evidence of which is the large dispersion of points 1, 2 and 4 (Fig. 3a). The higher similarity was characteristic for the water of Lake Wadąg at points 3 and 5, and the water running off the lake at point 6. The accumulation of environmental variables in the first part of the coordinate system proves the lack of significant differences between TE concentrations in the water of lakes and rivers.

According to data obtained from the European Environmental Agency (EEA) [34], nearly all concentrations of selected elements in both the Pregoła basin and Polish lakes were higher than their corresponding average values in Lake Wadąg (Table 5). The surface water of Lake Wadąg was characterized by a slightly higher concentration of Pb and Cu compared to the Pregoła basin.

A comparison of the chosen 15 lakes of the Masurian Lakeland [35] reveals a minor increase of Zn concentration in the studied lake, yet it was lower than the mean value for both Pregoła basin and lakes of Poland [34]. Not only was the concentration of Zn lower, but also Al, As, Cd and Ni – as in Turkish lakes [36, 37]. Concentrations of those elements in Lake Wadąg were lowest compared to reference data [38] and Lakes of Bory Tucholskie [39].

Concentrations of Hg in surface water were higher in Lake Wadąg compared to both Pregoła basin and Polish lakes. The highest concentration of Hg was obtained in Orzechówka, which has a connection with groundwater. In 1986 Marciniak [22] analyzed groundwater in wells located in the southern part of Lake Wadąg. The results showed the extremely high concentration of Hg at 14.7 µg/L.

Trace Elements in Bottom Sediments

The results of TE determinations in bottom sediment samples are presented in Table 3. The maximum values for all TEs occurred in sampling site 5, located in the southern part of Lake Wadąg, where they exceeded the average values several times. The minimum values of studied TEs were mainly recorded in point 2, where – as has been mentioned earlier – the surface water is supplied with groundwater.

The exceeded background values occurred in the case of 11 determinations. Worth noting is the occurrence of raised concentrations of elements in sampling site 5. Nearly all elements whose values were higher than the background value of the corresponding element occurred at this sampling site. For example, the concentrations of Cd, Ni, Sb, and Sr were over tenfold higher compared to the average concentrations

Table 3. TE concentrations (mg/kg) in bottom sediments.

Elements	Unit	Background value*	Sampling site				
			1	2	3	5	6
As	mg/kg	5	2.88	1.24	2.44	9.76	2.43
Bi		-	0.06	0.11	0.03	0.32	0.04
Cd		1	0.1	0.04	0.04	0.48	0.07
Co		5	1.21	0.62	0.7	3.94	1.20
Cr		10	4.20	2.51	2.68	28.1	4.92
Cu		10	3.42	1.84	2.31	19.1	3.08
Hg		0.15	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.35	0.19
Li		-	1.67	1.26	0.79	4.47	1.53
Ni		10	2.47	1.18	1.50	16.4	2.83
Pb		25	6.52	1.76	2.85	22.4	4.71
Sb		-	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.68	0.08
Se		-	7.89	4.32	11.0	33.8	8.00
Sr		40	16.9	7.96	33.8	151.3	16.3
V		10	4.26	3.58	3.78	12.4	5.68
Zn		100	21.5	9.40	9.20	76.1	23.8

* Values after: Lis, Pasieczna [35], Values greater than background values are bolded

in other sites. The concentration of Hg is exceptional, and it exceeds the background value in all sites, with the maximum concentration at point 5.

Cluster analysis allows for the classification of sampling sites into two groups (Fig. 2b). The first group included four points with lower concentrations of TEs, while the second group included point 5. A point worth noting is that TE concentrations in bottom sediments of the Pisa and Wadąg rivers (sampling sites 1 and 6) were slightly more similar to sampling sites 2 and 3. The highest TE concentrations in the bottom sediments of Lake Wadąg in point 5 probably result from their flow with the water and suspended particulate matter from Lake Trackie. As shown earlier, TE concentrations in the water of the creek from Lake Trackie were slightly higher than in sampling sites 1, 3, 5 and 6. Sampling site 5 is probably located in the place where the substances carried by the creek from Lake Trackie are deposited. The influence of contamination on deposition may be exerted not only by the chemical composition of water flowing into the basin or the type of transported debris, but also by hydraulic conditions, including the time of water retention [7]. Cluster analysis showed a lower variability of TE concentrations in the bottom sediments than in the water.

The PCA analysis of bottom sediments showed that the first main component was strongly correlated with all the studied TEs. The second main component was moderately correlated with Sr and Se. The PCA

analysis showed clearly higher TE concentrations in bottom sediments in sampling site 5, while the lowest concentrations were found in point 2. From among the analyzed samples, the highest probability in relation to TEs was observed in sites 1 and 6. Average TE concentrations in bottom sediments of the lake were higher than in rivers. On the other hand, average TE concentrations in creeks were on a slightly lower level than in the bottom sediments of the River Wadąg (Fig. 3b).

The use of indexes I_{geo} , PI and PLI allowed for determining the level of contamination of bottom sediments. Table 4 presents the calculation results of index I_{geo} for selected elements in sampling sites. Up to 92% of I_{geo} value is lower than 0, which indicates the lack of sediment contamination. Almost 8% of the index value lies in the range between 0.13 and 1.33, which means that the sediments are uncontaminated or moderately contaminated. Such values occur in point 5. Spatial distribution of the I_{geo} index shows a relatively good condition of bottom sediments in the studied area.

Similarly to I_{geo} , PI determines the ratio of the current content of particular elements to their geochemical background [38]. Table 4 shows the results of PI calculations. Most of the results (83% – similarly to I_{geo} index) lie in the range of up to 1 and classify the content of elements as moderate contamination. More than 15% of the determined concentrations were classified as moderately contaminated, i.e., in the range

Table 4. Geo-accumulation index (I_{geo}) and pollution index (PI) of TEs in bottom sediment samples.

Elements	Sampling site				
	1	2	3	5	6
	Geo-accumulation index (I_{geo})				
As	-1.38	-2.60	-1.62	0.38	-1.63
Cd	-3.91	-5.23	-5.23	-1.64	-4.42
Co	-2.63	-3.60	-3.42	-0.93	-2.64
Cr	-1.84	-2.58	-2.48	0.91	-1.61
Cu	-2.13	-3.03	-2.70	0.35	-2.28
Hg	-0.24	-0.32	-0.32	0.64	-0.24
Ni	-2.60	-3.67	-3.32	0.13	-2.41
Pb	-2.52	-4.41	-3.72	-0.74	-2.99
Sr	-1.83	-2.91	-0.83	1.33	-1.88
V	-1.82	-2.07	-1.99	-0.27	-1.40
Zn	-2.80	-4.00	-4.03	-0.98	-2.66
Th	-2.16	-2.77	-1.81	-2.74	-2.12
U	-2.91	-3.58	-2.04	-1.35	-2.94
	Pollution index (PI)				
As	0.58	0.25	0.49	1.95	0.49
Cd	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.48	0.07
Co	0.24	0.12	0.14	0.79	0.24
Cr	0.42	0.25	0.27	2.81	0.49
Cu	0.34	0.18	0.23	1.91	0.31
Hg	1.27	1.20	1.20	2.33	1.27
Ni	0.25	0.12	0.15	1.64	0.28
Pb	0.26	0.07	0.11	0.90	0.19
Sr	0.42	0.20	0.85	3.78	0.41
V	0.43	0.36	0.38	1.24	0.57
Zn	0.22	0.09	0.09	0.76	0.24
Th	0.34	0.22	0.43	0.23	0.35
U	0.20	0.13	0.37	0.59	0.20
	Pollution Load Index (PLI)				
PLI	0.35	0.18	0.25	1.52	0.22

•background values after Lis, Pasieczna [35], I_{geo} values above 0 and, PI and PLI values above 1 are shown in bold

$1 < PI_n \leq 3$. These values mainly occur in point 5 (about 60%). The remaining 40% were found in the other sampling sites. However, they concern only Hg. The use of the index showed the contamination of bottom sediments with Hg in all sampling sites, and the increase of Hg concentration in regard of the geochemical background was from 20 to 130%.

PLI allows for the determination of contamination in particular sampling sites. Most sampling sites are characterized by uncontaminated bottom sediments ($PLI < 1$). The least contaminated are the sediments in point 2, with the inflow of groundwater. Only sampling site No. 5, located in the southern part of the lake, shows the contamination of bottom sediments of $PLI > 1$. This

may be related to the occurrence of Hg in the water of Wadąg intake in the year 1976 [22].

Compared to the bottom sediment of closely located Lake Sunia [40], the bottom sediment in Lake Wadąg is characterized by a lower concentration of Cr, Zn, and Pb (Table 5). The comparison of bottom sediments of Lake Symsar [41] and Lake Wadąg revealed higher concentrations of Cu, Ni, Cd, Zn and Pb in Lake Symsar. Only the concentration of Cr was lower in Lake Symsar, while in Eğirdir Lake (Turkey) only the Pb [37]. According to the research conducted by Bojakowska and Gliwicz on 67 lakes of the Suwałki Lakeland [42], only the concentrations of Hg and Cr were lower in those lakes. Noteworthy is

Table 5. Comparison of selected elements in surface waters and bottom sediments (average value).

Location	Elements									Source
	Al	As	Cd	Cr	Cu	Pb	Hg	Ni	Zn	
	Surface waters ($\mu\text{g/L}$)									
Wadağ Lake	0.19	0.92	0.009	0.41	1.41	1.33	0.24	0.88	14.2	This paper
The Pregola Basin	11.3	5.00	0.192	1.00	1.19	1.20	0.02	3.43	50.1	[34]
Lakes of Poland	17.1	4.82	0.171	2.26	2.87	2.07	0.07	2.13	20.1	[34]
15 Lakes of the Great Masurian Lakes route	-	-	1.10	-	3.10	2.60	-	4.90	12.9	[35]
Lakes of Bory Tucholskie	-	-	1.40	<1.00	3.10	22.1	-	2.13	11.6	[39]
Beyşehir Lake (Turkey)	1610	-	2.00	6.00	-	5.70	-	4.90	-	[36]
Eğirdir Lake (Turkey)	-	13.0	-	-	9.00	0.70	-	14.9	6.80	[37]
	Bottom sediments (mg/kg)									
Wadağ Lake	0.38	6.10	0.26	15.4	10.6	12.6	0.27	9.00	42.7	This paper
Sunia Lake	-	-	-	16.2	-	36.7	-		72.3	[40]
Symsar Lake	-	-	0.36	8.68	14.6	45.5	-	26.0	110	[41]
67 Suwałki region lakes	-	8.00	0.90	12.0	12.0	34.0	0.09	9.00	82.0	[42]
Eğirdir Lake (Turkey)	-	16.8	-	-	14.9	8.62	-	43.8	38.7	[37]

- no data

the concentration of Hg in Lake Wadağ, which exceeds all of the concentrations in Table 5. That indicates the need for further research on the sources of Hg in water and bottom sediment in Lake Wadağ.

Conclusions

The results of the determination and analysis of surface water and bottom sediments permit the following conclusions:

1. The chemistry of water in Lake Wadağ is similar to other lakes located in the Pregola catchment area, and only the Hg and Pb concentrations are higher in the studied reservoir. Hg content was much higher than its average concentration in the Polish lakes and requires more detailed research.
2. Trace element concentrations in the water of the studied lake and river system were highly diversified. The most similar in terms of TE concentrations was the water in Lake Wadağ and at the runoff in the Wadağ River. Due to the increased supply of groundwater, the surface water in point 2 was characterized by the increased content of TEs: Sr, Li, and Mo.
3. The increased TE concentrations in Lake Trackie creek are probably related to their flow from the area of the city of Olsztyn.
4. Most of the determinations of elements in bottom sediments using sample mineralization with aqua

regia did not exceed the values of geochemical background. The increased concentrations mainly occurred in point 5 and regarded Hg, Sr, Cr, and Cu. Hg concentration was increased in all sampling sites in regard to the value of the geochemical background.

5. Factors such as I_{geo} and PI revealed contamination of bottom sediment with As, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, and Sr in sampling site 5. The PI index indicates contamination with Hg not only in point 5 but also in the other sampling sites. The sediments in sampling site 2 are the least contaminated. For the PLI index, the contamination of sediments occurs at values $PLI > 1$. The PLI index reached the values from 0.18 in point 2 to 1.52 in point 5, which indicates the sediment contamination in point 5. All the applied indexes indicated contamination in point 5, which should be monitored.
6. TE concentrations in bottom sediments showed higher similarity than those found in water. The increased TE content in bottom sediments in Lake Wadağ (in the point located near the estuary of the creek from Lake Trackie) shows TE deposition related to the carried debris.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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