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Concentration of heavy metals in condensed atmospheric water vapor at three Mexican localities

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RESUMEN

La condensación de agua es una técnica que puede aprovecharse para mitigar la escasez de agua para consumo humano. Sin embargo, es necesario garantizar que tenga la calidad suficiente para utilizarse sin comprometer la salud del consumidor. En este trabajo se cuantificaron los elementos traza como As, Ba, Cu, Cd, Cr, Fe, Hg, Mn, Pb y Zn, el potencial hidrógeno (pH) y la conductividad eléctrica (CE), en el agua condensada de la atmósfera en tres localidades de México. El agua se condensó con un prototipo que induce el punto de rocío a partir de la humedad atmosférica. Se obtuvieron un total de 108 muestras en los tres sitios de estudio, en dos épocas del año (lluvias y secas) y en dos turnos (diurno y nocturno). Los metales pesados se analizaron con un espectrofotómetro de plasma acoplado inductivamente (ICP-MS, por sus siglas en inglés). El pH y la CE se midieron con un potenciómetro/conductímetro. Se encontraron Pb, Fe y Cd en 91.66%, 58.33% y 33% de las muestras, respectivamente, en concentraciones que superan la norma de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) para agua destinada a consumo humano. El pH y la CE están dentro de los límites establecidos por el Departamento de Asuntos del Agua de Namibia. El contenido de metales traza en el agua condensada de la atmósfera cumple con los límites permisibles señalados por la OMS para la mayoría de los elementos analizados en este trabajo.

ABSTRACT

The condensation of water vapor is a very useful technique in mitigating the scarcity of water resources for human consumption; however, the quality of this water must meet the highest standards to avoid becoming a health hazard. The present study quantifies trace elements such as As, Ba, Cu, Cd, Cr, Fe, Hg, Mn, Pb, and Zn, as well as pH and electrical conductivity (EC), in condensed atmospheric water vapor at three localities in Mexico. Atmospheric water vapor was condensed with an atmospheric water generator prototype. A total of 108 samples were obtained from three survey sites over the course of two seasons (wet and dry) during day/night shifts. The concentration of heavy metals was analyzed using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry. The pH and EC parameters were measured with a potentiometer/conductometer. We found Pb, Fe, and Cd in 91.66, 58.33, and 33% of the samples, respectively, at concentrations exceeding those permitted by the World Health Organization (WHO) for water intended for human consumption. Both pH and EC were within the limits established by the Department of Water Affairs of Namibia. The concentrations of trace metals in condensed atmospheric water vapor samples were within the maximum permissible limits determined by WHO for most elements analyzed in this study.

Keywords: Trace ions, atmospheric water vapor, active condenser, water quality, hygroscopicity.

1. Introduction

Atmospheric water vapor is a natural resource currently used as a complementary water supply for domestic purposes in countries such as Chile, the Canary Islands, and Nicaragua, among others (Schemenauer and Cereceda, 1992). However, the quality of the condensed water is variable and depends on the chemical composition of the air. Due to the high dissolving capacity and combination properties of water, the ensemble of inorganic and organic substances, such as gases, aerosols, dust, salts, bacteria, and viruses, present in the atmosphere naturally incorporates into water (Ramos et al., 2003).

Igawa et al. (1998) state that the ion concentration in atmospheric water vapor depends on air pollution, which is influenced by both natural and industrial sources producing gases and liquid or solid particles in suspension that are transported by the wind (Conner et al., 2001). Schemenauer and Cereceda (1992), Muselli et al. (2006), and Gandhidasan and Abualhamayel (2007) note that in addition to the aforementioned factors, ion concentration depends on the material upon which this water vapor condenses. Jacob et al. (1985) and Fuzzi et al. (1984) declared that air temperature, solar radiation, and altitude have great influence on the concentration of chemical compounds contained in atmospheric water vapor.

Heavy metals such as As, Cd, and Pb are often present in the air, especially in industrialized cities. The concentration of Pb, one of the major pollutants in the Valley of Mexico, has declined since the mid-1990s, when its use in fossil fuels was discontinued (Fenn et al., 2002; Escobedo and Chacalo, 2008). Heavy metals are released in large quantities to the environment, primarily into the atmosphere, and transported to terrestrial ecosystems by rain, snow, dry deposition, and atmospheric flux (Lindberg, 1982; Kim et al., 2000). Heavy metals have been shown to cause severe damage even in low concentrations; therefore, environmental and health protection authorities worldwide have made great attempts to minimize human exposure, particularly of children, to these hazardous elements (ATSDR, 2007).

The biggest issue concerning pollution containing toxic metals is the variety of contributing factors, among them, the quantity and variety of emitting

sources. The presence in the atmosphere of elements such as As, Mn, Hg, and Se derives, mostly, from natural sources; however, at a regional level, anthropogenic sources may contribute significantly to the emission of heavy metals at the local scale (Wiersman and Davidson, 1986; Wood and Goldberg, 1988; Tucker, 1991; Kabatas-Pendias and Pendias, 1992). Heavy metal ions, present in the air, concentrate in water droplets as well as in rainwater (Nriagu, 1996; Padilla, 1989; Igawa et al., 1998).

Therefore, the aim of this study was to assess the concentration of trace ions, pH, and EC in condensed atmospheric water vapor from three Mexican localities: San Felipe Hidalgo, Tlaxcala; Huichapan, Hidalgo; and Mexico City. We sought to establish a frame of reference for the quality of water obtained by the condensation of atmospheric water vapor in these zones and to determine its potential for human consumption.

2. Methods

2.1 Study area

The present study surveyed three different sites (Fig. 1). The first of these sites was the ecotourism park Piedra Canteada, located in the town of San Felipe Hidalgo, municipality of Nanacamilpa, Tlaxcala, with geographical coordinates 19° 28'–19° 26' N, 98° 36'–98° 35' W. This area has an altitude ranging between 2700 and 3100 masl. It has a temperate, sub-humid climate with rainfall in summer and an annual precipitation average of 700–1000 mm. The annual average temperature ranges between 18 and 24 °C, with variations ranging from 0.5 °C to 24.6 °C (INAFED, 2016a).

The second site is located in Huichapan, Hidalgo. This site is found within the central sector of the trans-Mexican volcanic belt, 110 km northwest of Mexico City. Its geographical coordinates are 20° 22' 06.31" N, 99° 39' 00.56" W, with an altitude of 2131 masl. The area is characterized by a cool temperate climate with an annual average temperature of 16 °C and an average precipitation of 437 mm/year, primarily from May to September. The site is also characterized by being located on a plain (INAFED, 2016b).

The third site is located within the Cuauhtémoc borough in Mexico City, with coordinates 19° 24' 26.21" N, 99° 08' 36.31" W and an altitude of 2236 masl. This site is characterized as being an urban area

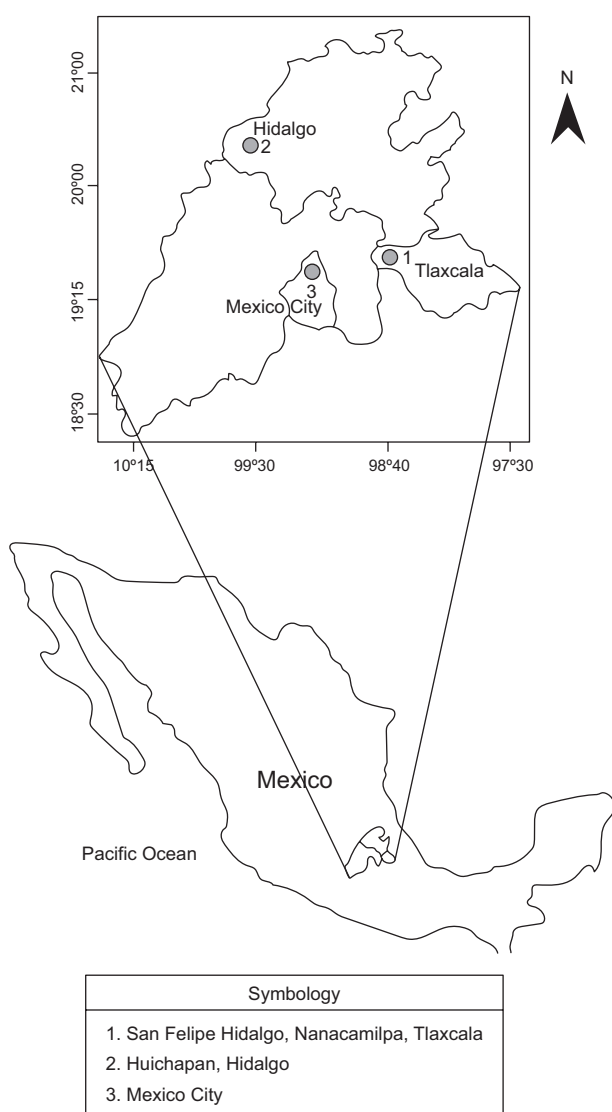


Fig. 1. Location of the study sites.

surrounded by mountains of volcanic origin. The annual average temperature is 15 °C, and the annual average precipitation is 1250 mm (INAFED, 2016c).

2.2 Sample collection

Atmospheric water was collected using an atmospheric water generator prototype (Higroiman, version CP-HI-04), which captures and condenses air humidity. This prototype is a variant of the CP-HI-03 model proposed by Bautista-Olivas et al. (2011). The CP-HI-04 incorporates a fan that injects air into a storage tank, and the dew point is induced by a cooling system working in tandem. The condensation

capacity of the CP-HI-04 is ~2 L of water in 24 h. The device was washed with twice-distilled water to avoid potential sources of contamination by dry deposition.

2.3 Survey

The study was conducted at three locations over two seasons (August-September 2011 for the wet season and December-January 2011-2012 for the dry season) during day/night shifts: 8:00 to 20:00 and 20:30 to 7:30 LT. Samples were collected for each shift, season, and site to analyze the concentration of trace ions, 108 samples in total.

2.4 Sample handling and preservation

The collected water samples were stored in 100-ml high-density polypropylene containers. Following the guidelines of EPA (1983) and APHA (1995), the samples were preserved in an icebox and transferred to our laboratory. Each sample was aliquoted in two equal volumes; one aliquot was mixed with concentrated nitric acid (pH < 2) to avoid the precipitation of trace elements, followed by corresponding analysis according to EPA norms (1983). The second aliquot was used for pH and EC analyses.

2.5 Heavy metal concentration assessment

The presence of trace ions in the samples was analyzed in total and their concentrations were determined using an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (ICP-MS) (Perkin-Elmer 5300 Optima).

Twice-distilled water was used as blanks to ensure the reliability of trace ion concentration analysis. The pH and EC analyses were performed using a potentiometer/conductometer (Beckman, model Hoffman Pinther Boswork). All analyses were performed in the environmental sciences laboratory of the Colegio de Postgraduados, Campus Montecillo.

2.6 Quality control

To guarantee the efficiency of the ICP-MS calibration during trace ion concentration analysis, control samples were considered as a standard, obtaining the following recovery values: Al, 99.4%; As, 98.27%; Ba, 98.7%; Cd, 100.35%; Cr, 107.29%; Cu, 99.25%; Fe, 106.29%; Hg, 106.15%; Mn, 96.4%; Pb, 98.83%; and Zn, 98.21%. These percentages fall within the ±10% range, indicating no interference in the evaluation of these elements in our atmospheric water

samples, which were analyzed according to EPA (1996) norms. In addition, we used the high-purity standards of the National Institute of Standards and Technology of the United States to construct the calibration curves for ICP-MS analyses.

2.7 Data analysis

The obtained values for the concentrations of heavy metals were analyzed by factorial analysis of variance (ANOVA) with three factors: (1) study site, three levels (San Felipe Hidalgo, Tlaxcala; Huichapan, Hidalgo; and Mexico City); (2) season, two levels (wet and dry); and (3) day/night shifts (diurnal/nocturnal). The general model is as follows:

$$y_{ijkl} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + g_k + (\alpha\beta)_{ij} + (\alpha g)_{ik} + (\beta g)_{jk} + (\alpha\beta g)_{ijk} + e_{ijkl}$$

where μ = average; α_i = site; β_j = season; g_k = day/night shift; i = effect of i level site; j = effect of j level season; k = effect of k level day/night shift; $(\alpha\beta)_{ij}$ = effect of the interaction between i level site and j level season; $(\alpha g)_{ik}$ = effect of the interaction between i level site and k level day/night shift; $(\beta g)_{jk}$ = effect of the interaction between j level season and k level day/night shift; $(\alpha\beta g)_{ijk}$ = effect of the interaction between i level site, j level season, and k level day/night shift; and e_{ijkl} = standard error.

The terms of this technique are justified by the central limit theorem; homoscedasticity was covered in every case. We used the statistical software MINITAB® version 14, considering a confidence value $\alpha = 0.05$. We tested the effects of the site and season on the concentration of trace ions in condensed atmospheric water vapor. The average mean comparison was achieved by the Tukey test, with 95% confidence. The obtained information was compared with the guidelines stipulated by WHO (1994) defining the maximum permissible limits of trace elements in water safe for human consumption.

The locations of potential contamination sources were obtained from the Directorio Estadístico de Unidades Económicas (National Statistical Directory of Economic Units) (INEGI, 2016). We considered sources that were located within a 50-km (30-mi) radius of each study site, had more than 10 workers and involved a type of industrial and economic activity such as tobacco production, tanning and leather

production, oil and carbon derived production, electronic devices production, and chemical processing. Wind speed and direction were obtained from automated meteorological stations established by Conagua (2016). This information was used to produce wind rose plots with the software WRPLOT View freeware version 7 to determine wind direction and velocity.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Trace ions

Table I shows the factorial analysis of trace ions present in condensed atmospheric water vapor from three study sites in two seasons for day/night shifts. It indicates the average concentration, standard deviation, and maximum permissible limits for drinking water (WHO, 1994).

According to the information in Table I, the elements exceeding the maximum permissible limits by the WHO (1994) are, in descending order, Fe, Pb, and Cd, concurring with Mat et al. (2014). The concentrations of Cu, Cr, Mn, and Zn are below the maximum permissible limits, although significant differences were present among sites, season and shifts. Ions of Ba and As were also at concentrations less than the permissible limits established by the WHO (1994), not exhibiting significant differences among the studied factors. As ions were absent in several samples collected during the dry season in the three study sites, particularly when atmospheric water vapor condensation occurred during the nocturnal shift. Similarly, Hg ions were absent in samples collected during the wet season; regardless, this element exceeded the maximum permissible limits determined by the WHO (1994) in those samples where it was detected, especially during the dry season. The concentration of the analyzed ions agrees with reports by Gandhidasan and Abualhamayel (2007) for Arabia, Bautista et al. (2014) for Mexico, Patel et al. (1998) for India, Joos and Baltensperger (1991) for Switzerland, and Jacob et al. (1985, 1986) for the USA.

The factorial analysis indicates that both, location and season, have great influence on the concentration of Fe, Pb, Cu, Cr, Mn, and Zn ions. The season (wet and dry) influence is primarily on the concentration of these elements in condensed water vapor, which demonstrate a higher concentration during the dry

Table I. Trace ion concentrations in samples of condensed atmospheric water vapor from three localities in Mexico.

Ions (meq L-1)	Permissible limits determined by WHO (1994)	San Felipe Hidalgo, Tlaxcala				Huichapan, Hidalgo				Mexico City				P-value
		Wet		Dry		Wet		Dry		Wet		Dry		
		Diurnal	Nocturnal	Diurnal	Nocturnal	Diurnal	Nocturnal	Diurnal	Nocturnal	Diurnal	Nocturnal	Diurnal	Nocturnal	
Fe	0.3	0.3278 ^c ±0.1319	0.2471 ^c ±0.1293	0.9019 ^{ab} ±0.6505	1.1427 ^a ±0.423	0.2329 ^c ±0.1028	0.1889 ^c ±0.0653	0.3771 ^c ±0.1334	0.5427 ^{bc} ±0.118	0.187 ^c ±0.1098	0.2407 ^c ±0.1097	1.0524 ^a ±0.2267	0.9734 ^a ±0.1147	(S)**,(W-D)**, and S(W-D)**
Pb	0.01	0.0174 ^a ±0.02794	0.019 ^{abc} ±0.0164	0.0201 ^{abc} ±0.0054	0.0261 ^{ab} ±0.0052	0.0137 ^{bc} ±0.0031	0.0126 ^c ±0.0041	0.0081 ^{bc} ±0.0042	0.0142 ^{abc} ±0.0053	0.0149 ^{bc} ±0.0169	0.0166 ^{abc} ±0.004	0.0248 ^{abc} ±0.0058	0.0238 ^{abc} ±0.0069	(S)**and S(W-D)*
Cd	0.003	0.0061 ^a ±0.0091	0.0036 ^a ±0.0034	0.0037 ^a ±0.0027	0.004 ^a ±0.0037	0.001 ^a ±0.0007	0.0008 ^a ±0.0002	0.0044 ^a ±0.0034	0.0033 ^a ±0.0009	0.0017 ^a ±0.001	0.0025 ^a ±0.0027	0.0039 ^a ±0.0023	0.0023 ^a ±0.0009	
Cu	2	1.0234 ^a ±0.9722	0.647 ^{ab} ±0.537	1.427 ^a ±0.5916	1.0213 ^{ab} ±0.2016	0.7471 ^{ab} ±0.4717	0.6614 ^{ab} ±0.3462	0.5946 ^b ±0.3368	0.8123 ^{ab} ±0.0882	0.4587 ^b ±0.3051	0.5029 ^b ±0.5888	1.056 ^{ab} ±0.3412	0.9943 ^{ab} ±0.1993	(S)*,(W-D)*, and S(W-D)*
Cr	0.05	0.0006d ±0.0005	0.0007 ^{ab} ±0.0003	0.0223d ±0.0063	0.0258 ^{ab} ±0.0082	0.0019 d ±0.0013	0.0021 d ±0.0011	0.0104 221 ±0.006	0.0184 ^{bc} ±0.0124	0.0055d ±0.0015	0.0063 ^{ab} ±0.0015	0.0207 d ±0.0045	0.0279 ^a ±0.0077	(S)**,(D-N)*, (W-D)**, S(W-D)*, (D- N) and (W-D)*
Mn	0.5	0.02 ^{ab} ±0.01577	0.0155 ^{ab} ±0.0087	0.047 ^{ab} ±0.0323	0.065 ^{ab} ±0.0295	0.0091 ^b ±0.0037	0.0085 ^b ±0.0025	0.0196 ^{ab} ±0.0156	0.0243 ^{ab} ±0.0123	0.0093 ^b ±0.0056	0.0118 ^b ±0.0149	0.0653 ^a ±0.0414	0.0676 ^a ±0.0922	(S)*,(W-D)*, and S(W-D)*
Zn	3	0.4538 ^a ±0.3626	0.2962 ^{ab} ±0.3651	0.2456 ^{ab} ±0.1206	0.3782 ^{ab} ±0.1005	0.3086 ^{ab} ±0.2641	0.4654 ^a ±0.4336	0.1014 ^b ±0.0561	0.2092 ^{ab} ±0.103	0.0935 ^b ±0.0841	0.1046 ^b ±0.0719	0.1979 ^{ab} ±0.0174	0.3253 ^{ab} ±0.0647	(S)*and S(W-D)**
As	0.01	0.0037 ^a ±0.0014	0.0032 ^a ±0.0027	N/d	N/d	0.0048 ^a ±0.0038	0.005 ^a ±0.0028	0.0021 ^a ±0.0012	N/d	N/d	0.0056 ^a ±0.0032	0.0019 ^a ±0.0001	N/d	
Ba	0.3	0.03013 ^a ±0.0218	0.0236 ^a ±0.009	0.1123 ^a ±0.4112	0.1421 ^a ±0.3155	0.0204 ^a ±0.0134	0.0142 ^a ±0.0037	0.0405 ^a ±0.0573	0.0211 ^a ±0.0156	0.0135 ^a ±0.0081	±0.0227 ^a ±0.0089	0.035 ^a ±0.0328	0.0372 ^a ±0.0242	
Hg	0.001	N/d	N/d	0.0036 ^a ±0.0002	0.0035 ^a ±0	N/d	N/d	N/d	0.0035 ^a ±0	0.0318 ^a ±0.0178	N/d	0.0035 ^a ±0	0.0035 ^a ±0	

Notes:

^a Concerning chemical elements and accumulation type, the same assigned letters indicate statistically similar concentrations; N/d: not determined; ±: standard deviation.

^b Significant values shown indicate cases and interactions presenting significant differences through a general linear model (GLM), where * $p \leq 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$.

^c (S): site; (W-D): wet and dry; (D-N): diurnal and nocturnal; S(W-D): site – wet and dry; (D-N-W-D): diurnal and nocturnal – wet and dry

season (Table I). Trace ions of Cu and Fe exhibit the highest differences ($p \leq 0.05$), primarily during the dry season, in all three of the study sites.

The highest concentration of trace metals during the dry season is attributed to the removal of ions suspended in the atmosphere by precipitation, signifying humid deposition (Duce et al., 1983). Finlayson-Pitts and Pitts (1986) add that rainfall influences the concentration of suspended particles, which is evident when comparing the months with abundant rainfall with those having little or none, therefore indicating that rainfall depurates particles suspended in the atmosphere. Duce and Hoffman (1976) concluded that the removal of suspended particles by rainfall is approximately two times higher than that by dry deposition.

The results shown in Table I indicate that the site in San Felipe Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, presented the highest concentration of trace ions in condensed atmospheric water vapor, followed by Mexico City and, lastly, the site in Huichapan Hidalgo.

The site in San Felipe Hidalgo showed higher concentrations of Fe, Pb and Cd (Figs. 2, 3 and 4) in condensed atmospheric water vapor, particularly for

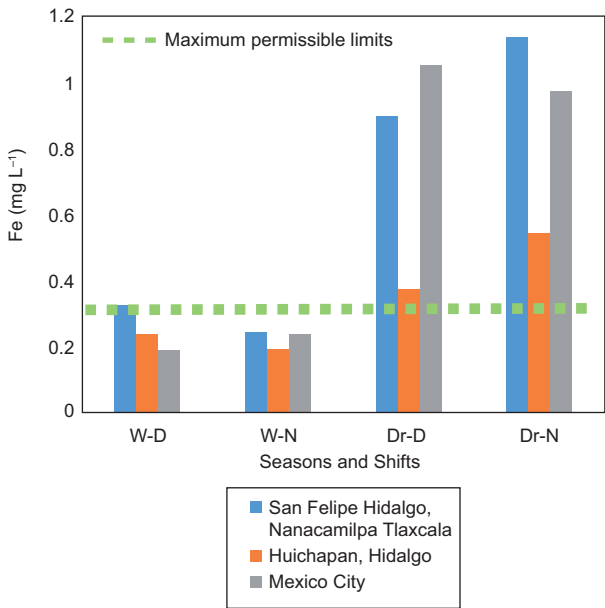


Fig. 2. Concentration of Fe ions in three study sites during wet (W) and dry (Dr) seasons for diurnal (D) and nocturnal (N) shifts. W-D = wet season, diurnal shift; W-N = wet season, nocturnal shift; Dr-D = dry season, diurnal shift; Dr-N = dry season, nocturnal shift.

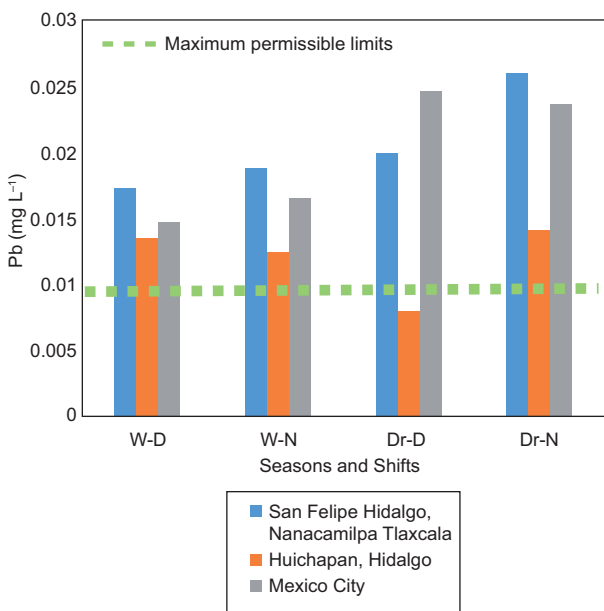


Fig. 3. Concentration of Pb ions in three study sites during wet (W) and dry (Dr) seasons for diurnal (D) and nocturnal (N) shifts. W-D = wet season, diurnal shift; W-N = wet season, nocturnal shift; Dr-D = dry season, diurnal shift; Dr-N = dry season, nocturnal shift.

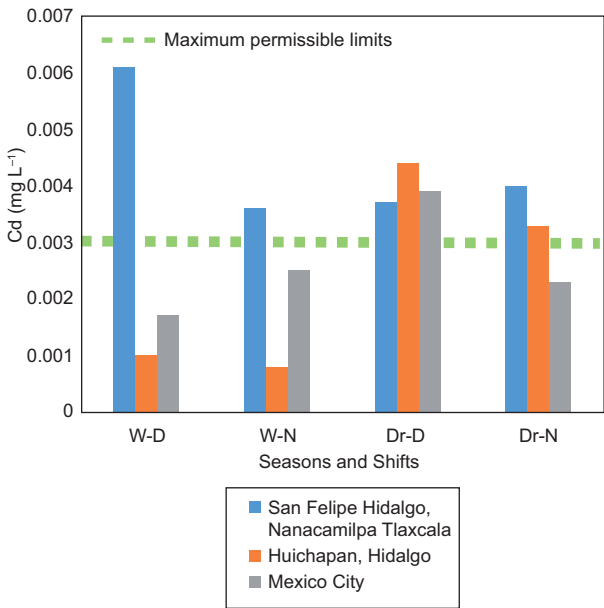


Fig. 4. Concentration of Cd ions in three study sites during wet (W) and dry (Dr) seasons for diurnal (D) and nocturnal (N) shifts. W-D = wet season, diurnal shift; W-N = wet season, nocturnal shift; Dr-D = dry season, diurnal shift; Dr-N = dry season, nocturnal shift.

Fe and Pb during the dry season. This result draws attention because this site has been designated an ecotourism park; it is remote from city's and surrounded by forest.

The higher concentrations could be explained by the following reasons: This site has 527 factories within a 50-km radius (Fig. 5). In addition, it is located 85 km from the of Mexico City Metropolitan Area (MCMA), characterized by high atmospheric pollution of anthropogenic origin whose primary sources are industrial processes (12.6%) and vehicular emissions (68%) (Salazar et al., 1981; Jiménez, 2010).

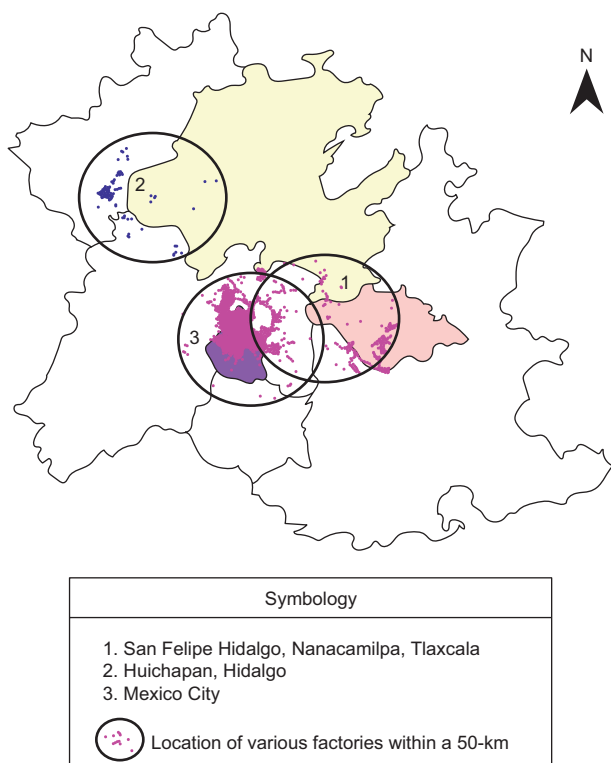


Fig. 5. Location of various factories within a 50-km radius of the three study sites.

Fast and Zhong (1998) and Raga et al. (2001) showed that atmospheric pollution generated in the MCMA can be transported outside of the basin by wind, the southwest region being the most affected. This statement was confirmed by the wind rose graphs from Mexico City indicating a northwest to southwest wind direction, transporting the polluting particles that were suspended in the atmosphere toward this site (Fig. 6). The later statement hints at the

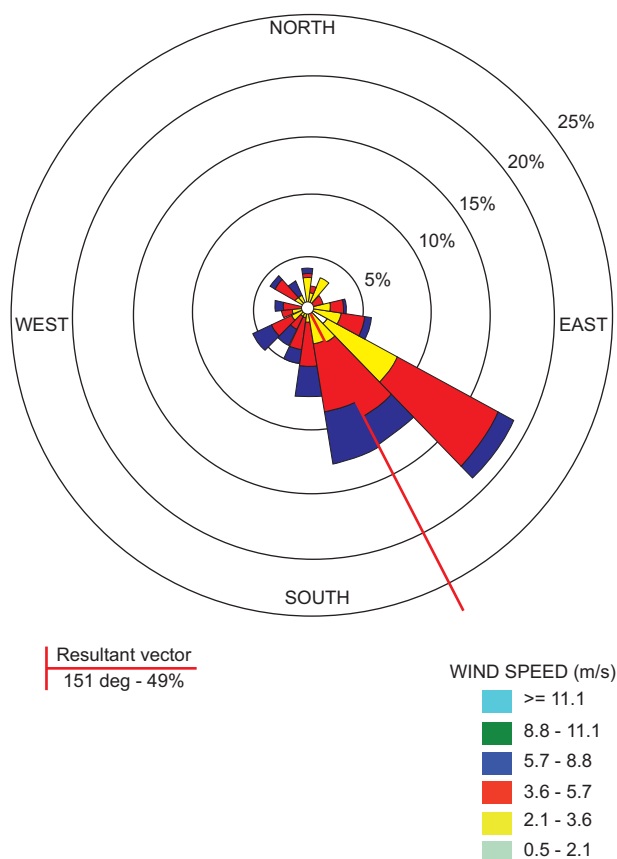


Fig. 6. Wind speed and direction in Mexico City. The red line defines the predominant vector explaining wind direction; angle predominance (%) defines such direction. Color scale indicates wind speed.

importance of wind in the abundance of heavy metals and their variability (García et al., 2006).

However, the site is located at an altitude of 2920 masl, which is higher than Mexico City. The altitude of the site influences the oxygen content in the air, which is estimated to be ~24% less than that at sea level, contributing to less efficient combustion processes (SMA, 2008).

The site in Mexico City is next discussed regarding the concentration levels of heavy metals (trace ions) in condensed atmospheric water vapor (Table I). This site is characterized as an urbanized industrial area where 100 000 tons of toxic pollutants are emitted annually. Most of these pollutants are of anthropogenic origin, e.g., vehicular load (Salazar et al., 1981; SMA, 2008; Jiménez, 2010). Approximately 1912 economic units (EUs) are located within a 50-km radius of the study site, of which the most notable

industries include metallurgy, metallic structures, paints and coatings, as well as electronic components (Fig. 5). However, the site is also characterized by the surrounding mountains preventing an adequate dispersion of atmospheric pollutants, which remain instead within the basin. This type of complex terrain favors lines of confluence formed by the presence of anticyclonic systems in the central region of Mexico, facilitating scenarios that typically lead to a high air pollution index (Jazcilevich et al., 2002, 2005). Moreover, wind currents are modified by the presence of buildings, decreasing the wind speed over the ground surface and increasing the presence and permanence of heavy metals (Adriano, 1992; Chester et al., 1997; Halstead et al., 2000).

The site in Huichapan, Hidalgo presented lower levels of heavy metals in condensed atmospheric water vapor. This may be explained in part by the number of EUs near this location, estimated to be only 37, resulting in the lowest industrial activity of the three sites studied (Fig. 5). The northwest to southeast wind direction and the location of the industrial zone west of the county also contribute to this effect (Fig. 6). Moreover, this site is characterized by being located on a plain, where the wind flow is uninterrupted.

3.2 pH

Another evaluated parameter in the samples of condensed atmospheric water vapor was pH. This parameter indicates the presence of highly water-soluble ions. The results obtained for the pH analysis of the samples of condensed atmospheric water vapor from the three study sites are shown in Table II.

The pH values of the samples obtained in San Felipe Hidalgo, Nanacamilpa, Tlaxcala, were within

a range of 7.15 to 7.90; the samples from Huichapan, Hidalgo presented a range from 8.08 to 8.29; and the samples from Mexico City presented a range from 7.82 to 8.25. This analysis demonstrates that significant differences exist among the sites and seasons where the samples of condensed atmospheric water vapor were collected (Table II). During the dry season, a slight increment in pH can be observed in the study sites of San Felipe Hidalgo and Mexico City. These differences in the pH values of condensed atmospheric water vapor samples, among sites and seasons, are attributed to the removal of bicarbonates, chlorides, and sodium contained in the atmosphere. This removal occurs during the wet season as a result of humid deposition (Duce et al., 1983). Concerning the site in Huichapan, the pH values of the samples there were statistically equivalent.

Prior observations notwithstanding, the pH values of condensed atmospheric water vapor shown in this report are neutral or alkaline due to the presence of carbonates and bicarbonates neutralizing acidity rather than to the overall concentration of trace ions. Despite the alkaline tendency of the samples during the dry season, the guidelines established by WHO (1994) are irrespectively met.

The pH values obtained in the analysis coincide with reports by Gandhidasan and Abualhamayel (2007) and Bautista et al. (2014) stating that the pH value from atmospheric water vapor is within the range of 7.23 and 8.02. However, Kulshrestha et al. (2005) report that the average pH value from 10 atmospheric water vapor samples obtained in northeast India was 5.6. Therefore, the differences in pH can be attributed to local atmospheric pollution.

Table II. pH of condensed atmospheric water vapor for three localities in Mexico.

Site	Wet		Dry	
	Diurnal	Nocturnal	Diurnal	Nocturnal
(pH)				
San Felipe Hidalgo, Nanacamilpa, Tlaxcala	7.29 bc \pm 0.92	7.15 c \pm 0.98	7.89 ab \pm 0.62	7.90 ab \pm 0.52
Huichapan, Hidalgo	8.29 a \pm 0.48	8.08 a \pm 0.28	8.14 a \pm 0.29	8.15 a \pm 0.46
Mexico City	7.90 ab \pm 0.57	7.82 abc \pm 0.67	8.25 a \pm 0.43	7.91 ab \pm 0.57

*Letters represent the result from the Tukey test; average mean values with different letters assigned are significantly different ($p \leq 0.05$).

Table III. EC of condensed atmospheric water vapor for three localities in Mexico.

Site	Wet		Dry	
	Diurnal	Nocturnal	Diurnal	Nocturnal
	EC ($\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$)			
San Felipe Hidalgo, Nanacamilpa, Tlaxcala	64.27 d \pm 15.23	45.87 d \pm 21.2	473.22 ab \pm 73.42	541.66 a \pm 85.34
Huichapan, Hidalgo	347.34 bc \pm 91.23	312.13 c \pm 83.2	376.56 bc \pm 95.24	465.68 ab \pm 88.21
Mexico City	287.00 c \pm 87.43	359.63 bc \pm 63.56	529.44 a \pm 70.45	588.22 a \pm 67.43

**Letters represent the result from the Tukey test; average mean values with different letters assigned are significantly different ($p \leq 0.05$).

3.3 Electrical conductivity

The electrical conductivity (EC) of water is another indicator of ion concentration (Table III). The range in EC values of condensed atmospheric water vapor samples from San Felipe Hidalgo, Tlaxcala was from 45.87 to 473.22 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$. In Huichapan, Hidalgo, the EC values ranged from 312.13 to 541.67 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$, and in Mexico City, they ranged from 287.00 to 588.22 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$.

During the dry season, the EC values of condensed atmospheric water vapor samples from San Felipe Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, Mexico City, and Huichapan, Hidalgo increased 88, 39 and 25%, respectively. Additionally, variations from 10 to 20% were observed in the EC values obtained from the day/night shifts for each season (dry and wet).

During the wet season, the highest average EC values were observed in Mexico City (360 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$) and the lowest in San Felipe Hidalgo, Tlaxcala (50 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$). During the dry season, the highest average EC values were also observed in Mexico City (580 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$) and the lowest in Huichapan, Hidalgo (460 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$).

The increased EC values during drought are due, primarily, to a higher ion concentration in the atmosphere, unlike during the wet season where rainfall dilutes and precipitates these particles. Environmental pollution, from anthropogenic sources such as industry and vehicular load, is a contributing factor in the increase in atmospheric particles, particularly in urban and industrial zones, as shown in our report.

The comparison of the EC values of condensed atmospheric water vapor samples from the three study sites with water quality standards shows that condensed atmospheric water vapor is within the

excellent quality interval according to the Department of Water Affairs of Namibia (DWA, 1998). The EC value of these samples is approximately 500 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$ during drought, the critical period for both water supply and the incidence of atmospheric pollution. Moreover, the EC values in condensed atmospheric water vapor agree with the report by Gandhidasan and Abualhamayel (2007) and other reports concerning active condensers developed by Bautista et al. (2014).

4. Conclusions

The concentration of trace metals in condensed atmospheric water vapor is within the maximum permissible levels determined by the WHO (1994) for most metals analyzed in this study.

The optimal site for obtaining good quality water is in Huichapan, Hidalgo. However, prior treatment of this water, such as inverse osmosis, among other methods, should be considered to reduce the content of Fe, Pb, and Cd ions.

The trace elements in the condensed water vapor are of anthropogenic origin, primarily attributed to industrial production and vehicular emissions. Therefore, these trace elements tend to increase significantly during the dry seasons due to wind transport and the atmospheric deposition of pollutants.

The technique of condensing atmospheric water vapor is a viable option currently being applied in several areas of the world to supplement diminishing water supplies and the availability of good quality water for human consumption.

Because there are few published reports on this topic, it is advisable to continue research efforts focused on the development and improvement of water vapor condensers, thus enabling higher yields.

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