

CHEM 3170
Instrumental Analysis
Determination of Trace Metals in Bee Pollen by ICP-MS:
Comparing Dilute and Shoot and Digestion Sample Preparation
Methods

Connor Johnson (T00676477) & Jasleen Morneau (T00660177)

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Instructor: Dr. Kingsley Donkor

Abstract

Two different sample preparation methods were compared for inductively coupled plasma–mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) analysis of trace metal concentrations from six bee pollen samples. The ICP-MS used was the Agilent 7900 ICP-MS. The first preparation method was microwave digestion, the instrument used was an Anton Paar Multiwave Go Plus. Digestion samples used a 2% nitric acid and 0.5% hydrochloric acid solution with the five environmental calibration standards using the same solution mix. The second preparation method was the dilute & shoot method. The dilute & shoot samples were prepared using 10% acetic acid, 18 MΩ water and 1% Triton x-100. An environmental calibration standard was also used for the dilute method with 2% acetic acid and 1% Triton x-100. For every element tested within each bee pollen sample the microwave digestion method detected higher concentrations of every metal compared to the dilute & shoot method. Some elements, such as vanadium had 201 times higher concentration detection by the digestion method versus the dilute & shoot method. While others such as arsenic had 0.969 times higher concentration by digestion versus dilute & shoot.

Introduction

In recent years there has been a lot of buzz about bee pollen as a new potential health supplement. Though critical supporting evidence is still lacking when it comes to human testing, consuming bee pollen may have many beneficial results. Some studies have suggested ingesting bee pollen may act as a natural medicine as it has demonstrated properties such as: antifungal, antimicrobial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer immunostimulating. There is also ongoing research regarding bee pollen's potential to alleviate allergy symptoms. By consuming small amounts of local pollen during the allergy season, it is thought to allow your body to build up a natural immunity to the pollen in your area and some human studies found results which support this claim. Some European countries such as Germany, have declared bee pollen as a medicine. Herbal medicine options are popular in Germany, and as such they are well regulated. That is not the case for supplements and herbal medicine in North America.

Bee pollen currently has a relatively small market as a supplement compared to commercial protein powders. However, even with the popularity of protein powders, food and health authorities in North America have yet to significantly regulate the production of any supplements, including bee pollen. This may lead to serious health issues as supplements such as protein powder and bee pollen may contain trace metals above safe daily limits of consumption.

To analyze the amount of trace metals in bee pollen an inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometer was used (ICP-MS). The instrument is reliable and sensitive to ensure accurate quantification and identification of trace metals present in the pollen samples. The instrument works by adding the liquid sample into the high temperature plasma which ionizes the

elements within the sample. The ionized elements are detected, quantified, and identified by the MS based off their mass to charge ratios.

There are two ways of preparing samples for ICP-MS analysis. The first way of preparing a sample is by microwave digestion. This method uses a concentrated acid and a digestion instrument to dissolve the sample. Microwave digestion has the benefit of fully destroying the organic material within the sample which leads to a highly cleaned sample with the elements fully dissociated within the matrix. The dilution method (dilute & shoot) uses dilute acids, dilute alkali, or ultrapure water as the diluent depending on the sample requirements then the sample is injected directly into the instrument. The dilute & shoot technique uses significantly less energy than the microwave digestion, as well as less hazardous chemicals, which makes the dilute method more preferable from a green chemistry perspective.

In this experiment, the microwave digestion and dilute & shoot preparation methods will be employed to determine if there is a notable detectable difference between the two. Five bee pollen samples from regions across Canada (MVE, RMB, DBA, PBC and DGO) and one from Spain (PBS) will be prepared in triplicate using the two different methods and analyzed by ICP-MS. The results of this report will be used to determine which sample preparation method is more precise, as well as to notice any trends occurring between the two.

Methods and Instrumental Parameters

Table 1. Instrument Parameters for Agilent 7900 ICP-MS.

Parameter	Setting
RF Power	1550 W
RF Matching	1.80 W
Carrier Gas	1.00 L/min
Makeup Gas	0.10 L/min
He Gas Flow	5.0 mL/min
H ₂ Gas Flow	6.0 mL/min
Energy Discrimination	5.0 V
Nebulizer	MicroMist Scott Double
Spray Chamber	Pass

Table 2. Instrument Parameters for Anton Paar Multiwave Go Plus.

Steps			
No.	Ramp (mm:ss)	Temp (°C)	Hold (mm:ss)
1	10:00	180	15:00
Data			
Application Type	Vessel Mode	Temperature Control Mode	Temperature Limit (°C)
Digestion	Multi vessel	Average	200
Recipe			
HNO ₃			

Table 3. Standards and their corresponding concentration of the 200.0 ppb intermediate environmental stock solutions diluted with 2% HNO₃ and 0.5% HCl in the microwave digestion standa for the dilute and shoot method standards were identical for the intermediate solution but were diluted with 2% acetic acid and 1% Triton X-100. These values will quantify the sample in the two different sample matrices on the ICP-MS.

Standard	Volume (mL) of 200.0 ppb Intermediate	Total Volume (mL)	Concentration (ppb) of Standard
0	-	50.0	0.0
1	0.025	50.0	0.10
2	0.250	50.0	1.00
3	2.500	50.0	10.0
4	12.500	50.0	50.0
5	25.000	50.0	100

Microwave digestion sample preparation:

Six different bee pollens were first ground into a fine powder by hand using a mortar and pestle. Approximately 0.5000 g of each sample was added to the microwave digestion tube. Next 15 mL of nitric acid was added to the digestion tube and the process was run according to **Table 2**. Once out of the microwave, the samples were vented and left to cool until they were at a safe temperature to handle. Each sample was gravity filtered and diluted to the 50 mL mark on the Falcon tube with 2% nitric acid and 0.5% hydrochloric acid solution. According to **Table 3**. Five environmental calibration standards were prepared with 2% nitric acid and 0.5% hydrochloric acid solution to the 50 mL mark on each Falcon tube. Next the samples were analyzed using the ICP-MS with the instrumental parameters shown in **Table 1**.

Dilute & Shoot sample preparation:

Six different bee pollens were first ground into a fine powder by hand using a mortar and pestle. To dissolve the bee pollen into solution approximately 0.2000 g of each pollen sample was added to a 50 mL Falcon tube. To each tube 10 mL of 10% acetic acid was added and using a glass rod the pollen was mixed until the solution appeared homogeneous. The Falcon tubes were diluted to 50 mL with 18 MΩ water. The diluted stock samples were filtered to remove any remaining particulates. Next 2 mL of the stock sample solutions were combined with 5 mL of 1% Triton x-100 and diluted once more to the 50 mL mark using 18 MΩ water. The standards were prepared using an environmental calibration standard with 1 mL of 2% acetic acid and 5 mL of 1% Triton x-100 in a 50 mL Falcon tube. Next the samples were analyzed using the ICP-MS with the instrumental parameters shown in **Table 1**.

Results

Table 4. Analysis of microwave digested MVE bee pollen sample by ICP-MS. The concentration is the average of the sample triplicates for each element.

Element	Concentration (ppb)	Standard Deviation (ppb)	Mass of Element (ng)	Mass of element per gram of bee pollen (ng/g)
Sodium (^{23}Na)	66148.6964	11656.6378	3.31	6.61
Magnesium (^{24}Mg)	543795.289	43206.3073	27.2	54.4
Aluminum (^{27}Al)	33732.1794	4696.14531	1.69	3.37
Potassium (^{39}K)	2844710.16	209501.521	142	284
Calcium (^{44}Ca)	728298.844	59471.8585	36.41	72.8
Vanadium (^{51}V)	74.9319833	10.5362314	0.00375	0.00749
Chromium (^{52}Cr)	44.6093067	5.55843974	0.00223	0.00446
Manganese (^{55}Mn)	6835.17235	488.043486	0.342	0.684
Iron (^{56}Fe)	50653.0492	5107.21224	2.53	5.07
Cobalt (^{59}Co)	30.67693	4.20658813	0.00153	0.00307
Nickel (^{60}Ni)	445.153837	52.5788249	0.0223	0.0445
Copper (^{63}Cu)	801.34005	58.9469231	0.0401	0.0801
Zinc (^{64}Zn)	4536.28729	294.886303	0.227	0.454
Zinc (^{66}Zn)	11.9817467	0.99206796	0.000599	0.00120
Arsenic (^{75}As)	118.34139	4.43465125	0.00592	0.0118
Selenium (^{78}Se)	583.203347	30.2619951	0.0292	0.0583
Molybdenum (^{98}Mo)	10.85834	1.709578	0.000543	0.00109
Cadmium (^{111}Cd)	2.47934333	1.04953403	0.000124	0.000248
Antimony (^{123}Sb)	951.841397	76.1349087	0.0476	0.0952
Barium (^{135}Ba)	8.06066	0.94646058	0.000403	0.000806
Thallium (^{205}Tl)	32.23933	2.32286866	0.00161	0.00322
Lead (^{208}Pb)	66148.6964	11656.6378	3.31	6.61

Table 5. Analysis of dilute & shoot MVE bee pollen sample by ICP-MS. The concentration is the average of the sample triplicates for each element, and have been adjusted to match the mass used for the digestion samples.

Element	Concentration (ppb)	Standard Deviation (ppb)	Mass of Element (ng)	Mass of element per gram of bee pollen (ng/g)
Sodium (²³Na)	3215.37573	16.3306364	0.161	0.804
Magnesium (²⁴Mg)	26877.3817	145.063784	1.34	6.719
Aluminum (²⁷Al)	130.088658	22.1066576	0.00650	0.0325
Potassium (³⁹K)	36551.1386	249.639799	1.83	9.14
Calcium (⁴⁴Ca)	46015.0125	237.498941	2.30	11.5
Vanadium (⁵¹V)	0.37411667	0.20095375	0.0000187	9.35E-05
Chromium (⁵²Cr)	8.46060833	0.57960256	0.000423	0.00212
Manganese (⁵⁵Mn)	618.942525	8.54718092	0.0309	0.155
Iron (⁵⁶Fe)	745.620383	52.1461897	0.0373	0.186
Cobalt (⁵⁹Co)	3.03318333	0.09241476	0.000152	0.000758
Nickel (⁶⁰Ni)	147.015033	1.42599609	0.00735	0.0368
Copper (⁶³Cu)	83.2769	3.44368806	0.00416	0.0208
Zinc (⁶⁴Zn)	1506.19402	14.9549093	0.0753	0.377
Zinc (⁶⁶Zn)	12.37055	0.30387087	0.000619	0.00309
Arsenic (⁷⁵As)	2.26623333	0.79945156	0.000113	0.000567
Selenium (⁷⁸Se)	0	0	0	0
Molybdenum (⁹⁸Mo)	9.41185	0.27076973	0.000471	0.00235
Cadmium (¹¹¹Cd)	0.36586667	0.08486382	0.0000183	9.15E-05
Antimony (¹²³Sb)	80.703675	0.82065773	0.00404	0.0202
Barium (¹³⁵Ba)	0.51924167	0.01579813	0.0000260	0.000130
Thallium (²⁰⁵Tl)	20.3849	0.85513888	0.00102	0.00510
Lead (²⁰⁸Pb)	3215.37573	16.3306364	0.161	0.804

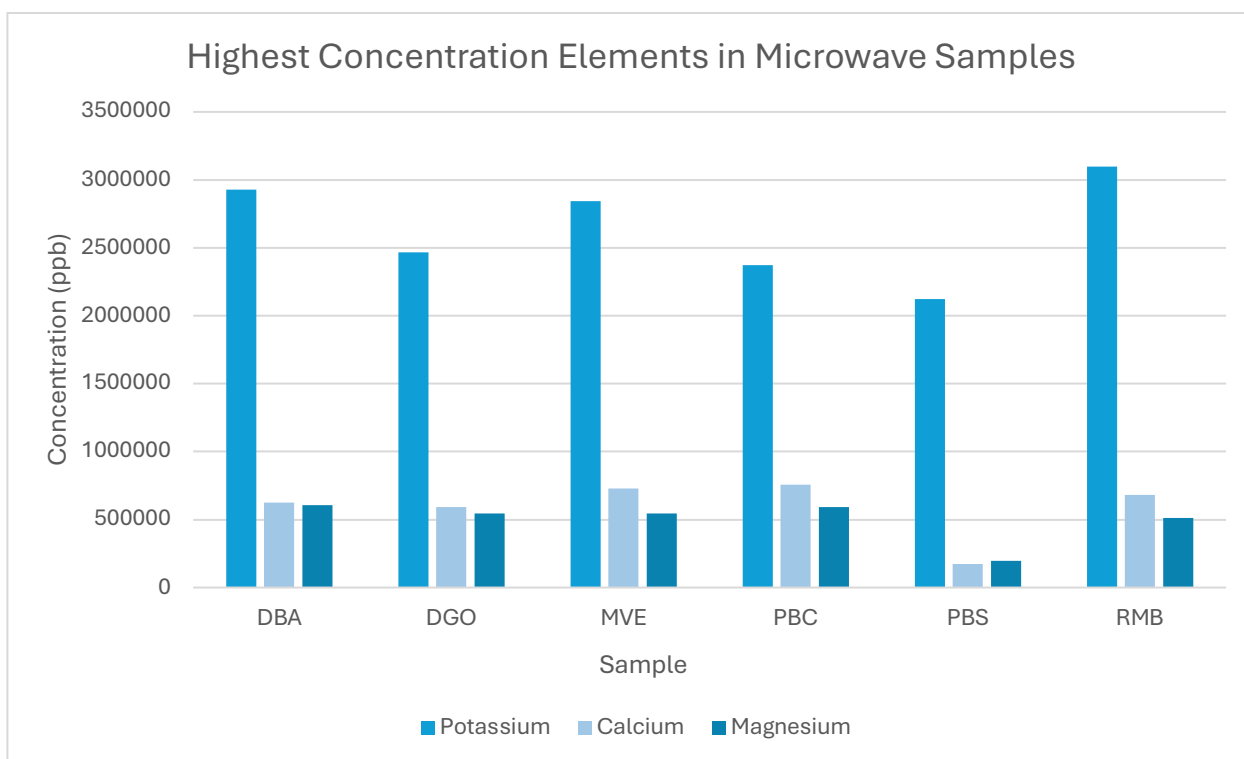


Figure 1. ICP-MS analysis of microwave-digested samples at the highest concentration of the elements.

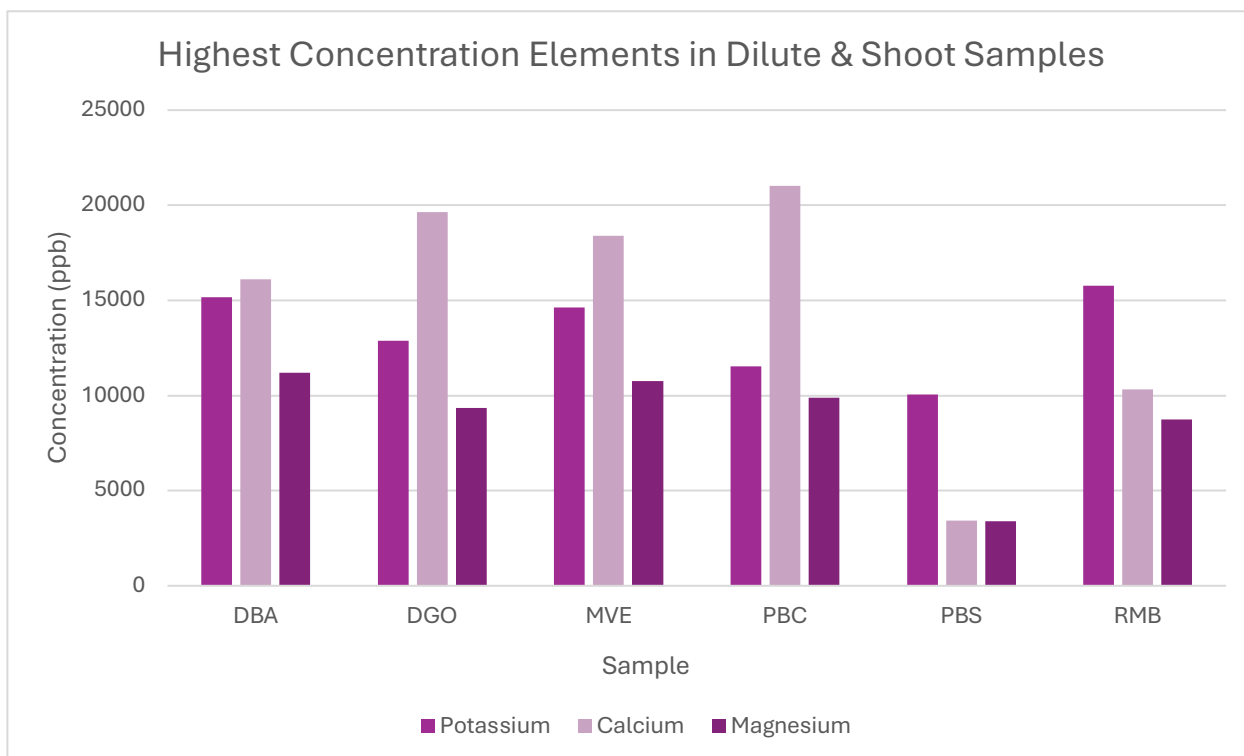


Figure 2. ICP-MS analysis of dilute & shoot samples at the highest concentration of the elements.

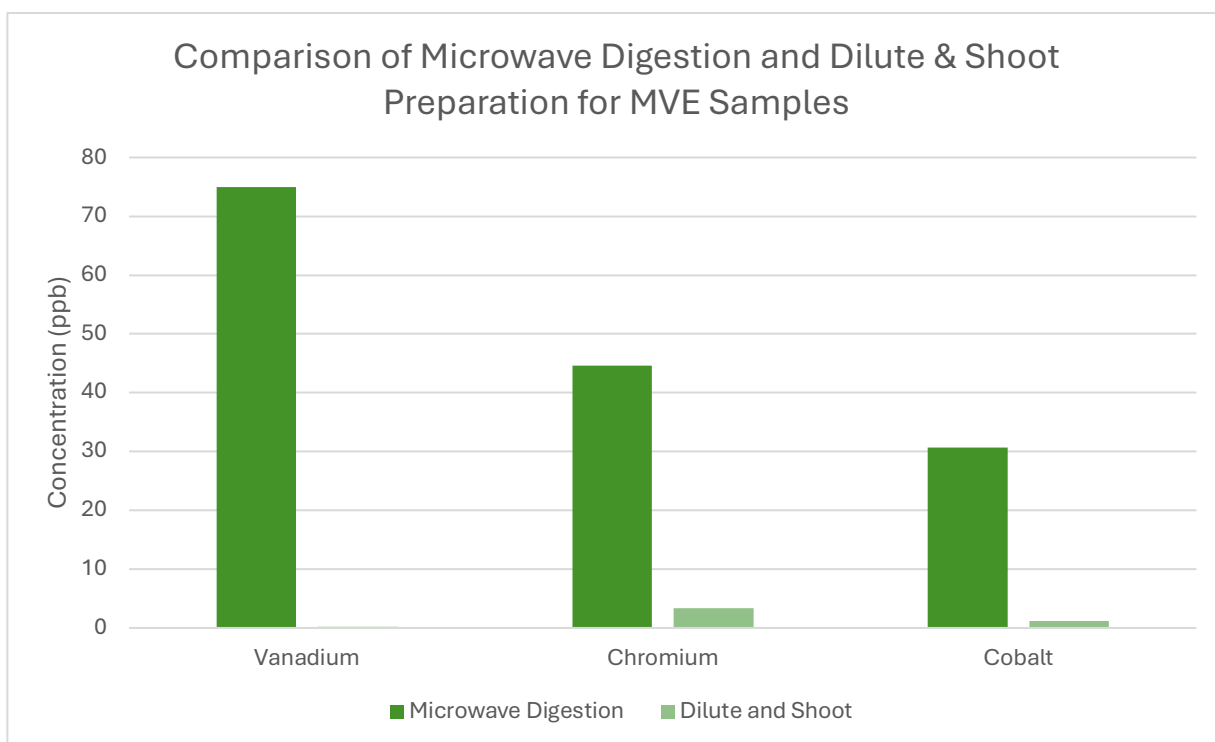


Figure 3. Comparison of a few trace elements present in the MVE sample for the two sample preparation methods. Vanadium in the dilute & shoot method was detected in extremely low concentration ($^{51}\text{V} = 0.374116667$ ppb) and is invisible in this figure.

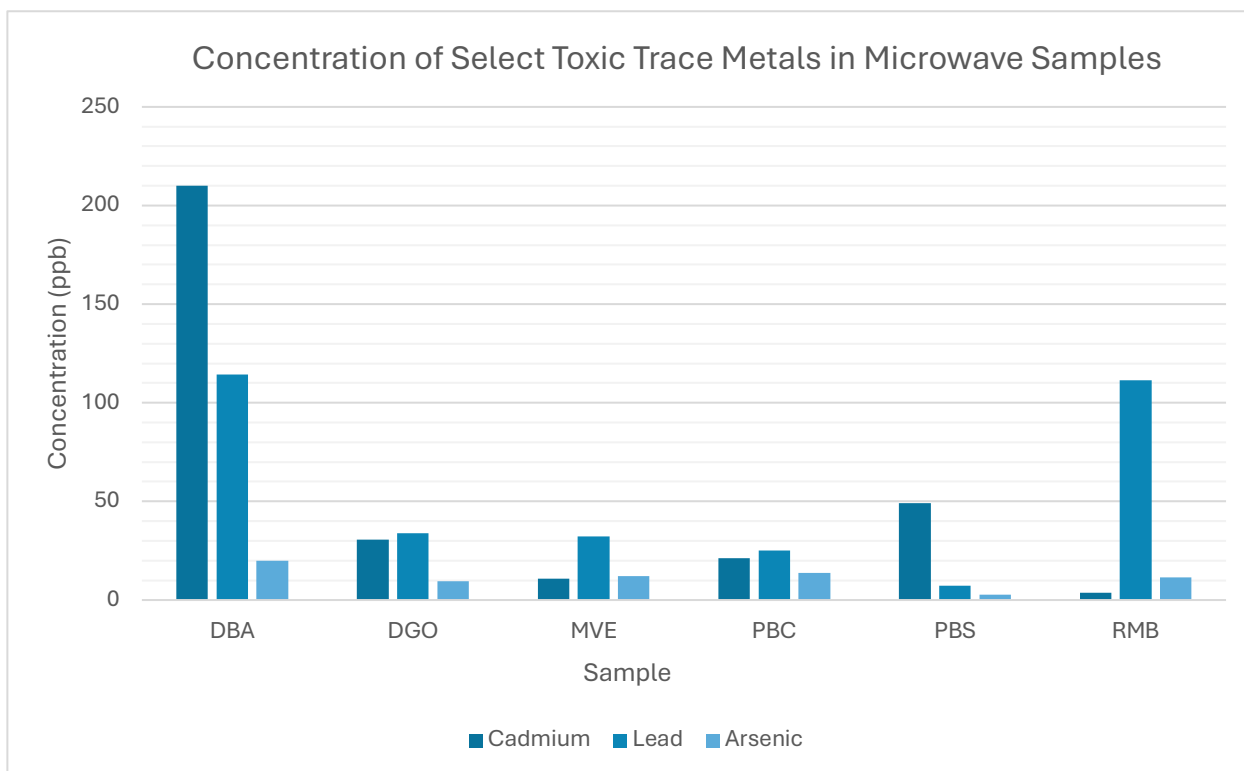


Figure 4. ICP-MS analysis of microwave-digested samples for select toxic trace metals.

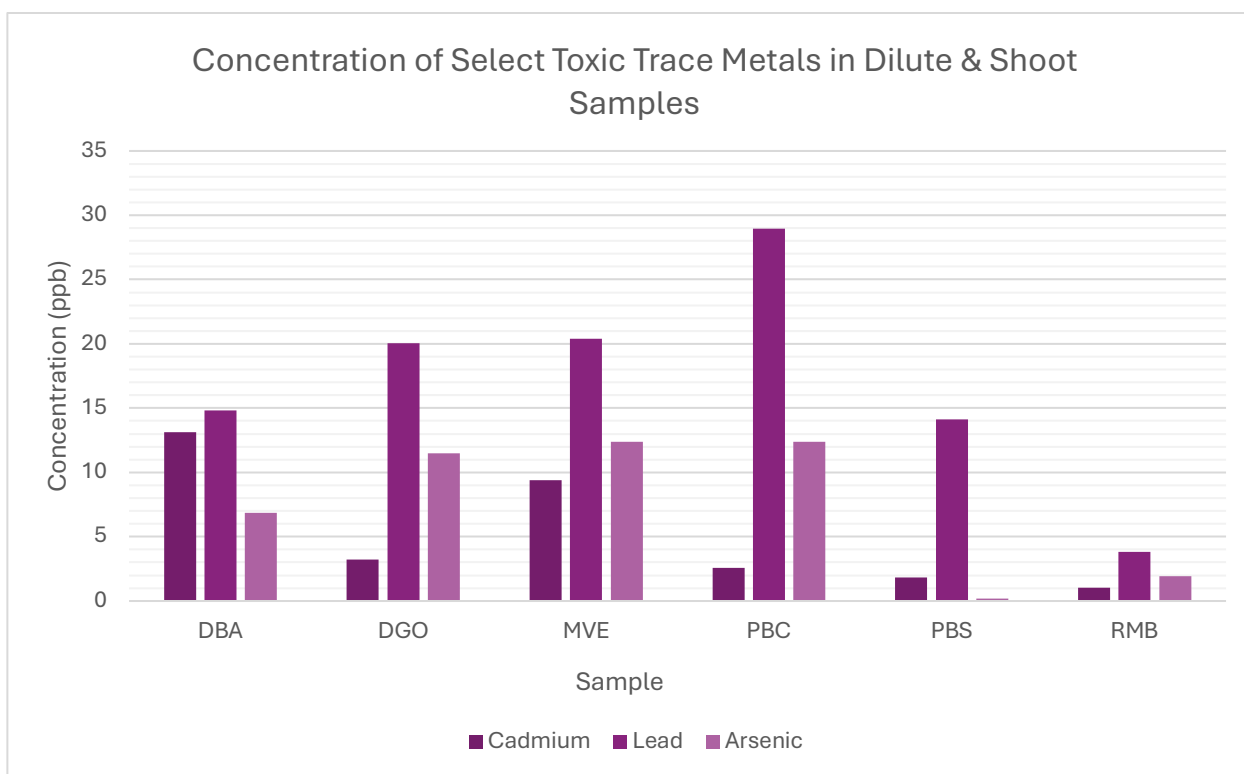


Figure 5. ICP-MS analysis of dilute & shoot samples for select toxic trace metals.

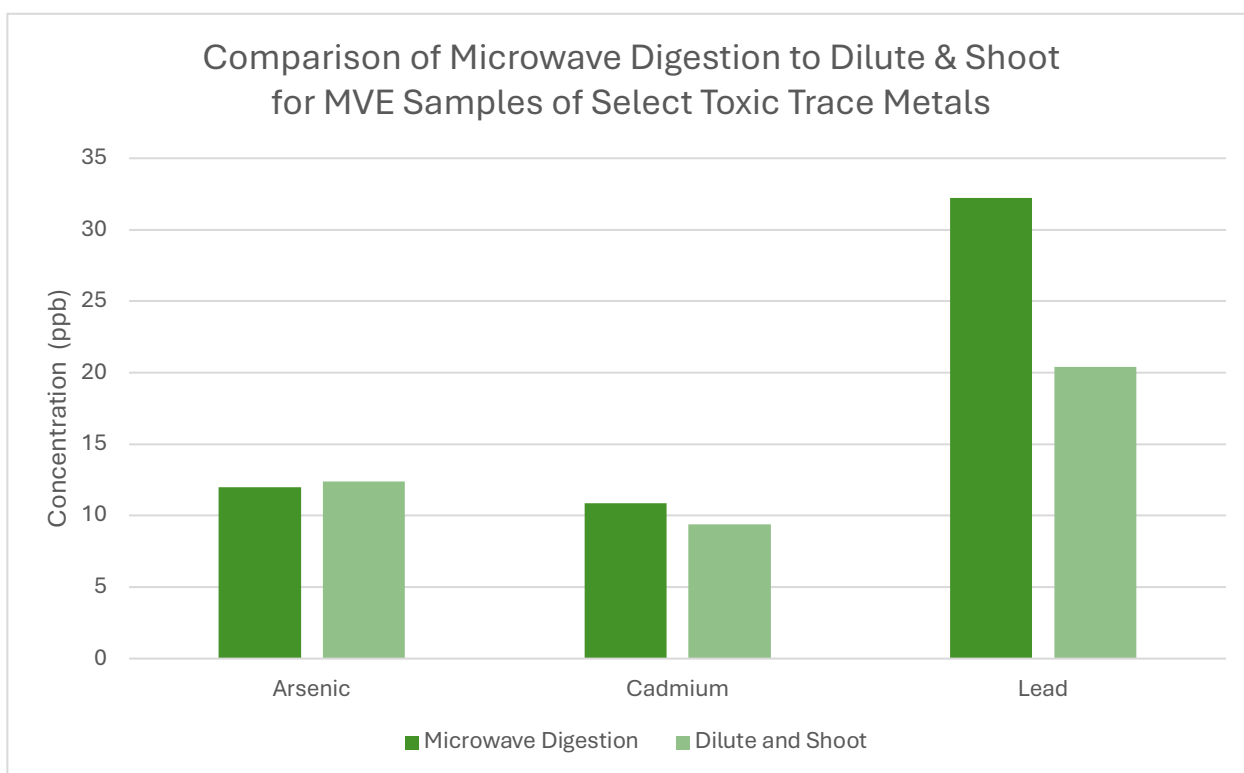


Figure 6. Comparison of select toxic trace metals present in the MVE sample for the two sample preparation methods.

Calculations

Concentration (ppb) in standard 1:

$$C_1 = 200.0 \text{ ppb}$$

$$V_1 = 0.025 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_2 = 50.0 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Concentration (ppb)} = \frac{(200.0 \text{ ppb})(0.025 \text{ mL})}{50.0 \text{ mL}} = 0.10 \text{ ppb}$$

Microwave Digestion Samples:

MVE sample averaging of vanadium for digestion samples:

$$\text{MVE1} = 64.80593 \text{ ppb}$$

$$\text{MVE2} = 85.83534 \text{ ppb}$$

$$\text{MVE3} = 74.15468 \text{ ppb}$$

$$\text{MVE Average} = (64.80593 + 85.83534 + 74.15468) / 3 = 74.93198 \text{ ppb}$$

Amount of vanadium (ng) in MVE 50.0 mL digestion sample:

$$\text{Vanadium} = 74.93198 \text{ ug/L}$$

$$\text{Volume of sample} = 50.0 \text{ mL} = 0.0500 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{vanadium (ng)} = 74.93198 \frac{\text{ug}}{\text{L}} \times 0.0500 \text{ L} \times \frac{1 \text{ ng}}{1000 \text{ ug}} = 0.00375 \text{ ng}$$

Sample calculation of an element in the sample: Vanadium concentration in each gram of bee pollen for microwave digestion (ng/g):

$$\text{vanadium} = 0.0110 \text{ ng}$$

$$\text{mass of bee pollen in MVE1 sample} = 0.4973 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{vanadium (ng/g)} = \frac{0.00375 \text{ ng}}{0.4973 \text{ g}} = 0.00753 \frac{\text{ng}}{\text{g}}$$

Dilute & Shoot Samples:

To match the digestion sample values, the concentrations need to be multiplied to have matching sample masses:

$$\frac{\text{Digestion mass}}{\text{Dilute mass}} \text{ ratio} = \frac{5.000 \text{ g}}{2.000 \text{ g}} = 2.5$$

All subsequent values will be multiplied by 2.5 to ensure the concentrations are comparable to 0.5 g of sample.

MVE sample averaging of vanadium for digestion samples:

$$\text{MVE1} = 0.37805 \text{ ppb}$$

$$\text{MVE2} = 0 \text{ ppb}$$

$$\text{MVE3} = 0.07089 \text{ ppb}$$

$$\text{MVE Average} = (0.37805 + 0 + 0.07089) / 3 = 0.14965 \text{ ppb}$$

Amount of vanadium (ng) in MVE 50.0 mL Dilute & Shoot sample:

$$\text{Vanadium} = 0.14965 \text{ ug/L} \times 2.5 = 0.37413 \text{ ug/L}$$

$$\text{Volume of sample} = 50.0 \text{ mL} = 0.0500 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{vanadium (ng)} = 0.37413 \frac{\text{ug}}{\text{L}} \times 0.0500 \text{ L} \times \frac{1 \text{ ng}}{1000 \text{ ug}} = 1.87 \times 10^{-5} \text{ ng}$$

Sample calculation of an element in the sample: Vanadium concentration in each gram of bee pollen for microwave digestion (ng/g):

$$\text{vanadium} = 1.87 \times 10^{-5} \text{ ng}$$

$$\text{mass of bee pollen in MVE1 sample} = 0.2022 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{vanadium (ng/g)} = \frac{1.87 \times 10^{-5} \text{ ng}}{0.2022 \text{ g}} = 9.25 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{ng}}{\text{g}}$$

Difference between the two methods:

Vanadium:

Digestion mass: 0.00375 ng

Dilute & Shoot: 1.87×10^{-5} ng

$$\text{Difference} = \frac{0.00375 \text{ ng}}{1.87 \times 10^{-5} \text{ ng}} = 201 \times$$

Digestion has a 201x higher concentration than dilute and shoot.

Arsenic:

Digestion mass: 0.000599 ng

Dilute & Shoot: 0.000619 ng

$$\text{Difference} = \frac{0.000599 \text{ ng}}{0.000619 \text{ ng}} = 0.969 \times$$

Digestion has a 0.969 x higher concentration than dilute and shoot.

Discussion

In this experiment, six bee pollen samples were prepared through two different sample preparation methods: microwave digestion, and dilute & shoot. ICP-MS then analyzed the samples to detect the trace metals present within the bee pollen to see the difference between the two methods. Moving forward, only the data from the MVE bee pollen sample will be discussed to simplify the amount of data talked about as the key point is the differences between the two. Based on **Table 4**, some of the highest concentrations of trace elements in the microwave digestion method were found to be potassium (2844710.16 ppb), calcium (728298.844 ppb), and magnesium (543795.289 ppb). Following this, as per **Table 5**, some of the highest concentrations of trace elements in the dilute & shoot method were found to be calcium (46015.01253 ppb), potassium (36551.13863 ppb), and magnesium (26877.3817 ppb). The reason for these to be highest in concentration can be attributed to the soil that the plants are sourced from having high concentrations of these metals.

When comparing these three elements across the two sample preparation methods, the microwave-digestion method far exceeds the dilute & shoot data. Specifically for these three elements, microwave-digesting was detected up to 78 times more than the dilute & shoot method. When looking at lesser detected metals, this difference can be seen as large as 201 times when it comes to vanadium. However, it should be stated that this trend isn't seen for all of the elements, as arsenic is lower in concentration in the digestion sample when compared to the dilute & shoot samples (12.4 ppm and 12.0 ppm, respectively). Across the board, the digestion method far surpasses the concentrations of the dilute & shoot samples, with a few outliers existing among the elements.

Along with the trend seen with the arsenic in the dilute & shoot samples, molybdenum was completely undetectable within the dilute & shoot sample. Interestingly, molybdenum was in abundance in the digestion sample (583.2033467 ppb). One suggestion is that lower concentrations of elements could remain undetected with the ICP-MS, however, all the other elements present in the microwave-digestion samples were appearing in the dilute & shoot samples. This could suggest that some matrix effects were occurring within the dilute & shoot samples, where the acetic acid may not have effectively solubilized or stabilized the molybdenum, leading to molybdenum precipitating or adsorbing to the sides of the falcon tube, preventing detection. The Triton X-100 could also have interfered with the molybdenum by interfering with the ionization in the plasma or forming a complex with molybdenum in solution. In future experiments, trying to find a different combination of acetic acid and Triton X-100 should prevent the lack of molybdenum from being detected.

When it comes to the toxic trace metals of interest, arsenic, cadmium, and lead are highlighted to show the detection difference between them. According to **Figure 6**, arsenic is shown to have a marginally higher detection within the dilute & shoot sample (12.4 ppb vs 12.0 ppb), however, slightly lower cadmium levels (9.41 ppb vs 10.9 ppb) and greatly lower lead levels (20.4 ppb vs 32.2 ppb) when compared to the microwave-digestion method. While arsenic and cadmium are relatively close to each other in concentration, the difference in lead is problematic. The bee pollen used in this experiment is marketed and sold as a health supplement, so any trace metals detected should be accurate due to regular human consumption. With respect to lead, the difference between the two is greater than the 5 ppb acceptable concentration from HealthLink BC (2023). This notable difference in a toxic metal between the two samples can be the difference between the safe consumption of a food product or lead poisoning, so more work

should be done to improve on the dilute & shoot method, or microwave digestion should only be used instead.

In future experiments, some aspects of the preparation techniques could be significantly improved, such as the pulverization of the bee pollen samples. Grinding the pollens by hand led to inconsistencies in granule size and overall powder consistency varied greatly. This could have affected the ability of the pollen to create a homogeneous mixture to be analyzed by the ICP-MS, this was particularly an issue for the dilute & shoot preparation technique. In the future, a coffee grinder should be used to fully grind down the pollen. It is likely when preparing the dilute & shoot stock solutions that not all the elements within the pollen homogenized, as granules were viewed in the filter after gravity filtration. To increase the sample fully dissolving work may be done to find a different acid to use for sample preparation that is also compatible with the ICP-MS.

In addition to this, some work should be done to assess the ICP-MS as some of the values in comparison seem extremely high. In the MVE sample, the potassium was in extremely high concentration (2844710.158 ppb). In addition to this, all of the toxic trace metals are above the daily allowable intake, which when previously analyzed were within the allowable levels of consumption. It is safe to say that the quantification of trace metals within the bee pollen samples is not accurate, and details should not be inferred from this report. This report just shows the difference in the concentration of trace metals between the two sample preparation methods, and the relationship can be determined from the results given.

Conclusion

When comparing the dilute & shoot method to the microwave digestion method of sample preparation for analysis with ICP-MS it was found that for every element tested within the six bee pollen samples the microwave digestion method resulted in significantly higher concentrations of detection. There was variation between each element concentration and sample with some values for the digestion detecting 0.969 to 201 times more of that element compared to the dilute & shoot results. In future comparisons between these methods, a coffee grinder should be used to process the bee pollen into a fine consistent powder, as well as the dilute & shoot method may be significantly improved if higher concentrations of both acetic acid and Triton x-100 was used.

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Microwave data w/ microwave standards (2% nitric acid, 0.5% hydrochloric acid)																						
Sample Name	23 Na [He]	24 Mg [He]	27 Al [He]	39 K [He]	44 Ca [He]	51 V [He]	52 Cr [He]	55 Mn [He]	56 Fe [He]	59 Co [He]	60 Ni [He]	63 Cu [He]	66 Zn [He]	75 Se [He]	78 Sr [He]	95 Mo [He]	111 Cd [He]	123 Sb [He]	135 Ba [He]	205 Tl [He]	208 Pb [He]	
Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	Conc. [ppb]	
10B41	78937.828	553790.4179	27097.5312	273782.58	597388.091	54.4638	226788.091	54.4638	123.28196	27220.141	60322.6488	51.8618	554.1882	885.78877	6447.1456	11.79143	18.6708	485.16656	201.79056	7.28803	2987.08795	2.02777
10B42	87484.731	656942.8702	64209.7793	3145975.56	674867.7274	108.18978	233.22239	29277.1682	113820.407	82.8218	673.38938	908.88278	7964.6551	32.86472	25.73242	497.08699	222.12472	8.42009	3242.46386	4.82325	132.38939	132.38939
10B43	97443.714	607963.8515	51373.8265	2893950.05	609358.2784	109.73978	241.5067	27419.358	83054.393	88.31564	599.63414	829.03941	7900.51	15.14373	27.24609	457.74052	205.79604	12.80209	2878.43791	4.24097	125.99563	125.99563
Average	87958.691	606522.3799	47560.379	2925736.07	62752.3856	117.42807	200.6388	27972.2224	85734.6164	742503.33	609.06391	867.88687	7304.1036	19.666267	23966.47	479.98802	209.90377	9.53707	3038.329807	3.79733	114.28669	114.28669
STD	9281.7625	51588.01935	18847.7194	206154.297	41678.97318	67.2562867	55.982813	1134.48745	28848.6098	19.5606103	601.67373	39881.1715	777.58828	11.2084993	4.4346512	20.1760131	10.771473	287420.213	187.721064	1.53889605	26.040341	26.040341
10G01	72141.03	517324.9555	30819.268	2361094.94	556662.8121	47.23391	81.88103	9028.98774	42729.8606	28.93708	219.53882	555.5995	3993.3444	9.5808	103.70166	278.27051	30.44412	1.95011	521.81376	1.57221	27.57426	27.57426
10G02	119807.77	565036.0921	37465.277	2579549.45	626367.5537	59.04783	91.86878	9015.789	52887.213	30.31472	215.42097	630.47672	4181.7484	10.00867	75.68359	315.18726	30.45953	1.88156	575.8872	1.94175	36.56688	36.56688
10G03	98987.507	555561.4944	36386.6241	2463722.84	589106.629	57.3231	87.22281	9370.13816	45822.3892	28.53024	192.45491	583.47314	4035.1447	9.3431	86.29443	304.98399	31.18041	2.04976	591.20676	1.95385	37.30855	37.30855
Average	96305.434	545974.1806	34483.723	2468155.75	590679.3316	64.5366133	86.994207	9138.30487	47147.5876	29.26088	209.13857	589.84987	4051.0792	9.84419	88.559893	299.480587	30.69487	1.93981	562.975733	1.82760333	33.8174967	33.8174967
STD	23840.263	25259.16817	3562.52799	109344.865	34828.51213	6.3825132	4.9981483	200.881865	5206.30699	0.9352162	14.594503	37.8437014	123.47554	0.3378283	14.145572	19.0637665	0.4207193	0.34989882	36.4575707	0.216931868	5.419408204	5.419408204
11WE1	78083.361	511478.417	23936.517	272906.33	709137.7343	64.80593	38.84263	6712.05846	47138.6885	30.23295	455.58605	794.38247	4458.9165	11.86274	115.06177	557.01112	12.2003	2.82301	882.19984	7.49153	29.62312	29.62312
11WE2	65571.172	592870.2834	38863.9286	308654.02	794889.3005	85.35354	49.933	7372.98413	56511.6579	35.04893	491.73454	863.457	4861.1455	13.02795	123.38696	616.3103	11.44116	3.31396	1037.59685	9.15322	33.03328	33.03328
11WE3	54791.555	527037.1659	32706.8928	2718519.1	680768.4973	74.15468	45.05229	6420.47445	48307.8213	26.65801	388.14092	746.18068	4287.7998	11.05455	116.57544	576.26789	8.9356	1.30106	925.7275	7.53723	34.05959	34.05959
Average	66148.696	543795.2888	33732.1794	2844710.16	728298.8441	74.5319833	44.693907	6838.17235	50655.0492	30.67693	445.15384	811.34005	4534.2373	11.9817467	118.34139	583.203347	10.85834	2.4793433	951.841367	8.06066	32.23933	32.23933
STD	11656.638	43206.20727	4696.14531	209501.521	59471.85853	10.5362314	5.5594397	488.043486	5107.21224	4.20658813	52.578825	558.9469231	294.8863	0.99206796	4.4346512	30.2619951	1.709578	10.4933403	76.13460874	0.946460584	2.32286661	2.32286661
11PC1	78255.145	607992.6531	26478.7613	2431229.57	767678.6413	71.24187	41.20699	7282.22524	39735.7799	25.61334	203.20405	608.07299	3893.5658	13.33673	136.25317	720.9611	24.8765	1.22757	611.00955	8.75931	24.47951	24.47951
11PC2	63646.44	554010.753	26803.939	2283592.39	717871.8148	77.97609	47.25015	6947.81559	40635.9854	25.9229	200.52767	562.35876	3567.1414	12.82382	120.35862	731.17717	19.98384	0.51007	609.90548	8.16103	22.28288	22.28288
11PC3	66761.844	608503.5802	35927.5192	2408258.35	787551.9173	104.2649	50.1398	7965.88421	47297.3043	28.35466	193.78128	581.70235	3795.54	15.26258	114.29736	723.52842	19.10669	1.33785	708.19349	9.15725	28.73685	28.73685
Average	69955.477	590168.9954	30403.2915	2374380.1	754770.7911	84.4942887	46.19888	7398.63501	42555.6899	28.6303	199.171	584.0447	3791.0824	13.7469767	123.63872	725.200567	21.32343	1.1281633	643.0381733	8.69253	25.1664467	25.1664467
STD	7693.1749	31314.59855	4923.31501	79441.818	35895.64447	17.4497935	4.5582335	518.911529	4131.06512	1.5013387	4.8556734	223469531	14305312	1.3851333	11.338824	5.45298345	3.10807	0.2733941	56.4309169	0.501456128	3.28131911	3.28131911
11PS1	72760.715	192255.786	6803.6688	2069744.39	170702.3882	7.44327	36.70883	5882.7563	17724.417	97.7532	349.08671	405.38874	2202.5648	2.44804	22.70508	12.95881	48.78861	0.2823	624.56604	0.48811	6.96768	6.96768
11PS2	63160.682	197030.6345	7889.98631	2103051.94	167645.2133	9.86025	38.58585	6177.44267	15068.407	96.40047	380.3239	409.55746	2235.5808	3.58599	26.48926	14.70523	48.75794	0.53823	585.2078	0.53345	7.86797	7.86797
11PS3	49556.943	207058.6288	6893.0984	2201481.77	177785.5747	10.87615	44.55057	6399.14431	15388.5701	100.19573	406.52446	440.9958	2338.6592	2.35888	21.19141	13.22703	50.0005	0.74669	565.6572	0.28586	6.7777	6.7777
Average	61896.113	189373.6524	7195.23532	2124759.33	172923.0687	9.3852333	40.039317	6132.78076	18686.6562	97.9571733	378.81502	415.33987	2265.9383	2.29377	23.645197	13.5440233	49.18935	0.5564067	592.92018	0.53814	7.71116657	7.71116657
STD	11659.512	7555.173789	602.598714	68489.8775	5176.29219	1.18013181	4.0550216	238.058682	1443.65395	1.98738335	28.766531	131.797324	65.240089	0.77458743	21.7288102	0.93281864	0.24872582	38.5194073	0.046451051	0.62066539	0.62066539	0.62066539
11PM1	94450.964	510185.0317	19478.5718	3104578.42	675451.7093	30.28805	28.78818	6724.69287	51338.9897	25.0813	350.75527	684.92344	4505.0433	9.93409	161.23976	1131.54918	3.63476	0.77325	2132.3286	4.86223	31.56881	31.56881
11PM2	7813.002	48964.9139	27054.3789	2904059.23	545483.2786	59.07501	32.24648	6086.53917	80083.9804	26.82036	380.14172	638.27813	4191.2706	19.10162	110.52075	1103.51527	3.38641	0.02053	1976.20388	5.32568	24.82467	24.82467
11PM3	132356.61	545124.4339	25731.1565	328357.248	720782.8883	59.32237	36.07207	7461.83573	61767.7224	29.03989	397.34885	708.6366	4723.7716	13.93191	151.38089	1263.92217	3.74977	1.98788	2251.39487	5.56522	27.84634	27.84634
Average	101707.53	512988.1265	24077.2861	3087715.37	683933.9487	52.5544453	37.402237	6927.68292	57388.7208	27.1885508	359.41361	679.27174	4473.6592	11.4588667	141.04647	1166.32867	3.5585667	0.9201433	2123.61248	5.184376667	111.2592703	111.2592703
STD	27734.923	30850.47989	4080.07787	183931.913	33809.94537	11.510537	3.8422653	467.001288	5312.82316	2.2210676	24.639398	38.236426	267.72025	2.2338734	26.888975	85.6727127	0.1567248	0.1473	142.837822	0.9551567	144.3138807	144.3138807

Appendix I. Concentrations of elements in the bee pollen samples from the microwave-digestion method.

Appendix 2. Concentrations of elements in the bee pollen samples from the dilute & shoot method. The adjusted average is what is compared to the digestion samples due to the samples including 2.5x less bee pollen.