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Title: A multi-instrumental geochemical approach to assess the environmental impact of CO2-rich gas emissions in a densely populated area: the case of Cava dei Selci (Latium, Italy)

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Abstract: The Colli Albani volcanic complex (Lazio, Italy) shows areas (e.g. Tivoli, Cava dei Selci, Tor Caldara, Solforata) characterized by anomalously high emissions of CO2-rich gases from soils. The source of these gases is a regional aquifer hosted within the Mesozoic carbonate rock sequences. These gas manifestations, characterized by significant concentrations of H2S and other toxic gases (e.g. GEM: Gaseous Elemental Mercury, and Rn), represent a serious hazard for local inhabitants, especially where residential areas such as Cava dei Selci, near Rome (Italy), are located close to emitting areas. In April 2016, a geochemical survey was carried out in an abandoned stone quarry nearby the urban settlement aimed to: (i) investigate the composition of gases emitted from punctual discharges and the anomalously high diffuse soil degassing that characterized the study site, and (ii) evaluate the environmental impact that such gas discharges have on the local air quality. The spatial distribution of the soil CO2 fluxes was mainly dependent on the local geostructural setting, whereas shallow secondary processes (e.g. oxidation and gas-water interaction) seem to represent the main controlling factor of reactive and/or water-soluble gas species, such as CH4 and H2S. The total output of CO2 from the abandoned stone quarry accounted for 0.53 % of total CO2 discharged from the whole Colli Albani volcanic district. The naturally emitted toxic gases (e.g. CO2, H2S, CH4, GEM) largely affect the air quality and, as recorded in the past, are a threat for the human health in both the quarry and the nearby residential area. A mobile multi-instrumental station able to continuously and simultaneously acquire CO2, H2S, SO2, CH4, GEM and CO was deployed to verify the concentrations of both the main deep-originated gas compounds and potential secondary gaseous contaminants (i.e. SO2) throughout the urban settlement most exposed to the lethal gases. Hydrogen sulfide was found to be the most impacting gas, occasionally exceeding the 24-h air quality guideline for ambient air and

causing odor annoyance among inhabitants at a distance up to more than 250 m downwind from the emitting area. Toxic gas accumulation up to hazardous levels was recognized in poorly ventilated basements, producing anomalous outdoor air concentrations at the street level in front of the descending vehicular access to private garages even relatively far from the main emitting area. The geochemical survey carried out via the mobile multi-instrumental station and soil gas measurements resulted to be particularly efficient for evaluating the potential effects caused by gas emissions in inhabited areas and a pivotal tool for managing future urban development plans.

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Dear Editor,

We are pleased to submit to Applied Geochemistry the research paper titled: "*A multi-instrumental geochemical approach to assess the environmental impact of CO_2-rich gas emissions in a densely populated area: the case of Cava dei Selci (Latium, Italy)*" by Stefania VENTURI, Franco TASSI, Jacopo CABASSI, Orlando VASELLI, Ilaria MINARDI, Simone NERI, Chiara CAPONI, Giorgio CAPASSO, Roberto M.R. Di Martino, Andrea RICCI, Francesco CAPECCHIACCI, Matteo LELLI, Alessandra SCIARRA, Daniele CINTI and Giorgio VIRGILI.

In this paper, we present the results of a geochemical survey carried out at Cava dei Selci (Colli Albani volcanic complex, central Italy). The study area is characterized by the presence of anomalously high emissions of CO_2-rich gases, through both punctual gas vents and diffuse degassing soils, which occur in close proximity to a densely inhabited residential area. Besides CO_2, other toxic gases (e.g. H_2S, CH_4 and GEM) are present at significant concentrations in local gas manifestations. The close proximity of the emitting area to the houses of Cava dei Selci poses a serious threat to local inhabitants. Indeed, several lethal accidents, which were caused by gas inhalation, occurred in the past. Cava dei Selci is not an isolated case, since the Colli Albani volcanic complex is characterized by the copresence of some of the most densely populated municipalities of central Italy and a number of natural gas manifestations. The resulting severe environmental concerns related to both short- and long-term exposure to toxic endogenous gases require the adoption of a proper methodological approach for a correct assessment of the hazard to human health and the definition of intervention plans.

We propose a methodological approach based on a multi-parametric geochemical survey for (i) the characterization of gas emissions from diffuse degassing areas and (ii) the estimation of their impact on local air quality. The chemical analysis of endogenous gases both (i) emitted from punctual discharges and (ii) permeating the soil at shallow depths in areas of anomalous degassing revealed compositional differences related to chemical rearrangements induced by gas-water interaction processes, microbial activity and increasingly oxidizing conditions at shallow depths. Therefore, the processes occurring during fluids motion through the soil are able to control the effective amounts of endogenous gas species discharged into the atmosphere through diffuse degassing.

Measurements of soil CO_2, H_2S and CH_4 fluxes were performed, allowing the evaluation of the total outputs of these gases from the diffuse degassing area.

The air quality was estimated both (i) at fixed measuring stations positioned within the emitting areas and (ii) within the near urban settlement. A mobile multi-instrumental station (MMS) able to acquire real-time continuous measurements of air concentrations of CO_2, H_2S, SO_2, CH_4, GEM and CO was deployed to verify the concentrations of both the main deep-originated gas compounds and potential secondary gaseous contaminants (i.e. SO_2) throughout the residential area most exposed to the lethal gases. Hydrogen sulfide was found to be the most impacting gas, whilst CO_2, H_2S and CH_4 accumulation up to potentially hazardous levels was recognized in poorly ventilated basements.

The proposed methodological approach, based on geochemical survey including soil gas measurements and MMS deployment, is particularly efficient for evaluating the potential effects caused by natural gas emissions in densely inhabited areas and a pivotal tool for managing automated gas sensor monitoring networks and future urban development plans.

This study does not involve human or animal subjects.

All of the authors have read and approved the paper and it has not been published previously nor it is being considered by any other peer-reviewed journal.

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Best regards.

On the behalf of all the Authors,
Stefania Venturi

Highlights

- Natural gas emissions and air quality at Cava dei Selci were investigated.
- Processes in the soil affected diffuse emissions of endogenous gases.
- A mobile multi-instrumental station (MMS) was deployed for air quality measurement.
- H_2S was the most impacting gas in the residential area.
- The MMS is a pivotal tool for managing future monitoring and intervention plans.

A multi-instrumental geochemical approach to assess the environmental impact of CO_2-rich gas emissions in a densely populated area: the case of Cava dei Selci (Latium, Italy)

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Abstract

The Colli Albani volcanic complex (Lazio, Italy) shows areas (e.g. Tivoli, Cava dei Selci, Tor Caldara, Solforata) characterized by anomalously high emissions of CO_2-rich gases from soils. The source of these gases is a regional aquifer hosted within the Mesozoic carbonate rock sequences. These gas manifestations, characterized by significant concentrations of H_2S and other toxic gases (e.g. GEM: Gaseous Elemental Mercury, and Rn), represent a serious hazard for local inhabitants, especially where residential areas such as Cava dei Selci, near Rome (Italy), are located close to emitting areas. In April 2016, a geochemical survey was carried out in an abandoned stone quarry nearby the urban settlement aimed to: (i) investigate the composition of gases emitted from punctual discharges and the anomalously high diffuse soil degassing that characterized the study site, and (ii) evaluate the environmental impact that such gas discharges have on the local air quality. The spatial distribution of the soil CO_2 fluxes was mainly dependent on the local geostructural setting, whereas shallow secondary processes (e.g. oxidation and gas-water interaction) seem to represent the main controlling factor of reactive and/or water-soluble gas species, such as CH_4 and H_2S. The total output of CO_2 from the abandoned stone quarry accounted for 0.53 % of total CO_2 discharged from the whole Colli Albani volcanic district. The naturally emitted toxic gases (e.g. CO_2, H_2S, CH_4, GEM) largely affect the air quality and, as recorded in the past, are a threat for the human health in both the quarry and the nearby residential area. A mobile multi-instrumental station able to continuously and simultaneously acquire CO_2, H_2S, SO_2, CH_4, GEM and CO was deployed to verify the concentrations of both the main deep-originated gas compounds and potential secondary gaseous contaminants (i.e. SO_2) throughout the urban settlement most exposed to the lethal gases. Hydrogen sulfide was found to be the most impacting gas, occasionally exceeding the 24-h air quality guideline for ambient air and causing odor annoyance among inhabitants at a distance up to more than 250 m downwind from the emitting area. Toxic gas accumulation up to hazardous levels was recognized in poorly ventilated basements, producing anomalous outdoor air concentrations at

the street level in front of the descending vehicular access to private garages even relatively far from the main emitting area. The geochemical survey carried out via the mobile multi-instrumental station and soil gas measurements resulted to be particularly efficient for evaluating the potential effects caused by gas emissions in inhabited areas and a pivotal tool for managing future urban development plans.

***Keywords**: CO_2 diffuse degassing; air quality; Cava dei Selci; Colli Albani; gas hazard.*

1. Introduction

The Italian peninsula is characterized by intense and widespread CO_2-rich gas venting, including both high-temperature gas discharges from the numerous active volcanic and hydrothermal systems, and low-temperature gas emissions from areas of quiescent volcanism and seismically active zones (Chiodini, 2008). Most gas manifestations occur in the peri-Tyrrhenian sector of central and southern Italy, i.e. southern Tuscany, northern Latium and Campania (Chiodini et al., 2000, 2004; Chiodini, 2008; Chiodini et al., 2013), where the large degassing is favored by (i) crustal thinning (<25 km; Scrocca et al., 2003), (ii) seismic activity (Frepoli and Amato, 1997; Mariucci et al., 1999; Chiodini et al., 2004 and references therein), (iii) high heat flow (up to 200 mW/m^2; Cataldi et al., 1995) and (iv) Quaternary volcanism (i.e. a sequence of NW-SE aligned volcanic complexes, including Mt. Amiata, Latera, Vulsini, Cimino, Vico, Sabatini, Colli Albani; Mattei et al., 2010). Several discharging sites are located close to populated areas and the proximity of natural gas manifestations to residential settlements may cause severe environmental concerns, since they pose a serious risk for human health related to both short- and long-term exposure to toxic endogenous gases. The Colli Albani volcanic complex, located at about 20 km SE of Rome (Latium, Central Italy; Fig. 1a) and including some of the most densely populated municipalities of Latium, hosts a number of CO_2-rich gas manifestations (e.g. Hooker et al., 1985; Giggenbach et al., 1988;

Minissale, 2004; Carapezza et al., 2012). In this area, dissolved CO_2 in shallow ground waters may reach oversaturation, producing sudden and hazardous gas leakages at the surface (Chiodini and Frondini, 2001; Annunziatellis et al., 2003; Carapezza and Tarchini, 2007). The total CO_2 discharged from this volcanic district was estimated to be higher than 4.2×10^9 mol/y over an area of about 1,500 km^2 (Chiodini and Frondini, 2001). One of the main degassing sites is located very close to the densely inhabited area of Cava dei Selci (Marino, Rome) (Fig. 1b), in an abandoned stone quarry at about 20 m from buildings and houses (Fig. 1c,d). Endogenous gases are discharged from punctual emissions and through diffuse soil degassing in such a huge amount that surrounding air occasionally becomes difficulty breathable up to even 2 m above the ground level (Pizzino et al., 2002; Carapezza et al., 2003 and references therein). The discharged gases mainly consist of CO_2 and H_2S, which are denser than air and may accumulate in ground depressions and house basements (Annunziatellis et al., 2003; Beaubien et al., 2003; Carapezza et al., 2003, 2012). Displacing oxygen, CO_2 can cause severe health effects on humans and animals (e.g. rapid breathing and heart rate, headache, nausea and vomiting, collapse, convulsions, and even coma and death) when present at high concentrations (Gellhorn, 1936; Sechzer et al., 1960; Langford, 2005). The immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) value established by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is of 72,000 mg/m^3 (NIOSH, 1996; Department of Health and Human Services (NIOSH), 2007). Consequently, few minutes of exposure at 126,000-180,000 mg/m^3 produce unconsciousness (NIOSH, 1996). Hydrogen sulfide levels above 450 mg/m^3 cause, in order of increasing concentration, pulmonary edema, strong central nervous system stimulation, hyperpnoea followed by respiratory arrest, immediate collapse with respiration paralysis (WHO, 2000). The lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) of H_2S is 15 mg/m^3, when eye irritation occurs, although a lower threshold (2.8 mg/m^3) was recognized for respiratory effects in asthmatics (WHO, 2003 and references therein). Moreover, hazardous concentrations of other toxic species in the gases discharged from Cava dei Selci were also recognized. For instance, anomalously high concentrations of Rn in soil gases from the Colli Albani area were recorded, with contents >100

kBq/m^3 near the town of Cava dei Selci (Beaubien et al., 2003), exposing inhabitants to a long-term risk of developing lung cancer (Dubois, 2005).

In such a context, the adoption of a proper methodological approach for the characterization of gas emissions and the estimation of their impact on air quality is pivotal for a correct assessment of the hazard to human health and the definition of intervention plans. This approach is expected to answer two crucial questions:

- which is the total output of the released endogenous gases?
- which is the effective impact of these emissions on the air quality in the surroundings of the discharging area?

Gases discharged to the atmosphere through punctual gas vents or soil degassing can be modified by chemical-physical processes (e.g. oxidation reactions, vapor condensation, interactions with shallow aquifers; e.g. Tassi et al., 2013) able to affect, for example, reduced and/or highly soluble species (e.g. H_2S and CH_4). Similarly, secondary processes driven by microorganisms (Bacteria and Archaea), inhabiting terrains at shallow depth, are expected to play an important role as they can alter the original composition of interstitial soil gases (e.g. Huber et al., 2000; Norris et al., 2002; Glamoclija et al., 2004; Henson et al., 2005; D'Alessandro et al., 2011; Gagliano et al., 2014; Tassi et al., 2015a,b). Hence, this implies that inorganic and organic processes have to be taken into account for a correct assessment of the poisoning gases emitted from the anomalous degassing systems (e.g. Chiodini et al., 2005, 2010). Moreover, the dispersion of deep-originated gases in the air is dependent on several variables such as: (i) the output rate from the emitting source(s), (ii) meteorological parameters (e.g. wind speed and direction, air humidity and temperature), (iii) physical properties of each gas species (e.g. gas molecular weight), and (iv) chemical reactions in air affecting the different gas species at a various degree as a function of their reactivity. Such a high number of parameters makes difficult to define the correct positioning of a fixed measurement station that is the classical approach adopted to monitor an area affected by air contamination (e.g. Peralta et al., 2013; Olafsdottir et al., 2014). Consequently, mobile measurement platforms (e.g.

Kolb et al., 2004), able to provide a large dataset of air pollutants along pathways within and in the immediate surroundings of the study area can successfully be applied to obtain information about the role played by the environmental parameters and chemical processes on air quality (Cabassi et al., 2017 and references therein). The final target of this strategy is that to recognize the prone areas to hazardous gases and the best sites where to locate fixed measuring stations.

This paper reports the data of (i) chemical composition of endogenous gases emitted from punctual discharges and permeating the soil at shallow depths, (ii) soil CO_2, H_2S and CH_4 fluxes from the abandoned stone quarry, and (iii) concentrations of CO_2, H_2S, SO_2, CH_4, GEM and CO in air in the abandoned stone quarry and in the nearby residential area, obtained during a field survey carried out at Cava dei Selci from 5 to 6 April 2016. The main aims were to (i) chemically and isotopically characterize the gases discharged from such anomalous degassing area, (ii) estimate their effective impact on air quality in this densely populated area, and (iii) furnish a new and most complete dataset of the Cava de Selci natural gas emissions.

2. Study area

Cava dei Selci is an intensely urbanized area in the municipality of Marino (ca. 43,500 inhabitants), close to the Ciampino International Airport (Rome, central Italy). It is located on the NW side of Colli Albani (Fig. 1a,b), a quiescent alkali-potassic volcanic district (Trigila et al., 1995; Peccerillo, 1999, 2005; Giordano et al., 2006; Carapezza et al., 2010) characterized by a low-to-medium-enthalpy CO_2-rich fluid reservoir (Giggenbach et al., 1988) that is part of a regional aquifer (e.g. Chiodini et al., 1999) hosted in the structural highs of the Mesozoic carbonates overlying a Paleozoic metamorphic basement (e.g. Orlando et al., 1994). The origin of CO_2 was ascribed to (i) metamorphic reactions involving carbonate formations and (ii) mantle degassing (Giggenbach et al., 1988; Rogie et al., 2000; Chiodini and Frondini, 2001; Minissale, 2004; Carapezza and Tarchini, 2007; Iacono Marziano et al., 2007). Nitrogen, H_2S and CH_4 are minor constituents of the gases emitted from the area (Annunziatellis et al., 2003; Chiodini and Frondini, 2001; Carapezza et al.,

2003), as well as the short-lived Rn, whose presence suggests that fluids rise quite rapidly through high permeable pathways, i.e. faults and fractures (Beaubien et al., 2003). Actually, Cava dei Selci lies on the north-western margin of the NE volcanotectonic active structure bordering the Ciampino horst, a NW-SE oriented structural high of the Mesozoic carbonate basement (Amato and Chiarabba, 1995; Di Filippo and Toro, 1995; Carapezza et al., 2003), where is located one of the main degassing sites of the Colli Albani volcanic complex. It consists of a 10,000 m^2 wide area located close to residential buildings (Fig. 1c,d). Until the 1970s, the site was a stone quarry. The excavation removed the superficial low permeability volcano-sedimentary cover and formed a depression that was filled with loose material after the closure of the quarry. The highly permeable filling deposits were progressively altered by the uprising acidic fluids, and turned to be clay-rich (Carapezza et al., 2003; Carapezza and Tarchini, 2007; Carapezza et al., 2012). A stagnant water pool emerges at the bottom of the depression during the rainy season (November to March) and disappears in the summer period (June to September). The gas is released either diffusively from the soil or through punctual vents, the latter forming bubbling pools in the rainy season (Carapezza et al., 2003). Moreover, less than 200 m north of the degassing area, a dry gas emitting old water well (Fig. 1c,e) is present where a gas blast likely occurred in the recent past as happened for other wells in the region (Carapezza and Tarchini, 2007; Carapezza et al., 2010).

In the abandoned quarry, lethal concentrations of both CO_2 and H_2S were occasionally measured in previous surveys (Carapezza et al., 2010, 2012) at $\leq$1 m height above the ground, particularly at dawn when wind ceases to blow. Accordingly, several lethal accidents caused by gas inhalation occurred in the area, involving both humans (a man died in December 2000) and animals (29 cows in 1999, a sheep in March 2000 and 3 sheep in 2001 were asphyxiated; Annunziatellis et al., 2003; Carapezza et al., 2003). An exhaustive solution to the problem is far from being achieved by risk stakeholders, notwithstanding the insistent recommendations based on outdoor and indoor measurements of toxic gases, clearly highlighting the strong risks posed by these natural gas emissions (e.g. Beaubien et al., 2003; Carapezza et al., 2003, 2010, 2012). After the installation of a

CO_2 measurement station that was prematurely dismissed, the main emission zone, i.e. the old quarry, was only temporary fenced with some wire mesh.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1 Sampling and analytical methods for gases

3.1.1 Sampling procedures

Gases from two gas emissions (G1 and G2; Fig. 1f) and from the gas-blowing well (G3) (Fig. 1c,e) were collected into (i) two-way Pyrex bottles, for the analysis of the $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratios of CO_2 and CH_4 and the isotope compositions of He and Ar, (ii) pre-evacuated 60 cc glass flasks, equipped with Teflon stopcocks and filled with 20 mL of a 4 M NaOH solution, for determination of the chemical composition (Vaselli et al., 2006) and (iii) 30 mL glass bottles equipped with two stopcocks each. At each sampling point, a third aliquot for the analysis of the organic gases was collected into a 12 cc glass vial equipped with a pierceable rubber septum (Labco Exetainer®) (Tassi et al., 2015a).
Interstitial soil gases were collected in 35 sites in the abandoned stone quarry (Fig. 1f) using 12 cc glass vials and a 1 m long stainless steel tube (Tassi et al., 2015a) inserted at 20 or 10 cm depth where either the shallowness of the water table or the soil hardness did not allowed to reach higher depths.

3.1.2 Analytical techniques

Inorganic gases in both the headspace of the 60 cc glass flasks (N_2, O_2+ Ar, Ne, and He) and the 12 cc glass vials (N_2, O_2+Ar) were analyzed using a Shimadzu 15A gas chromatograph (GC) equipped with a thermal conductivity detector (TCD) and a 10 m long 5A Molecular Sieve column and He or Ar as gas carrier. Carbon dioxide and H_2S in the glass vials were analyzed using the same GC equipped with a 3 m long column packed with Porapak Q 80/100 mesh and He as gas carrier. Argon and O_2 peaks were efficiently separated using a Thermo Focus gas chromatograph equipped with a

30 m long capillary molecular sieve column and a TCD. Hydrogen and CO were measured in 30 ml glass bottles using a Carlo Erba GC, equipped with a Reductant Gas Detector (RGD) and 5m long 5A Molecular Sieve packed column.

The alkaline solution in the glass flasks was used for the analysis of (i) CO_2, as CO_3^{2-} by acidimetric titration (AT) with 0.5 N HCl solution, and (ii) H_2S, as SO_4^{2-} by ion chromatography (IC) after oxidation using H_2O_2 (Montegrossi et al., 2001; Vaselli et al., 2006).

Light hydrocarbons ($C_{\leq 3}$) were analyzed using a Shimadzu 14A gas chromatograph equipped with a Flame Ionization Detector (FID) and a 10 m long stainless steel column packed with Chromosorb PAW 80/100 mesh coated with 23 % SP 1700. The heavier Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) were analyzed by GC (Thermo Trace Ultra) coupled to a Thermo DSQ Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer (MS) after extraction using the Solid Phase Micro Extraction (SPME; Arthur and Pawliszyn, 1990) technique. The SPME was carried out using a 2 cm long three-phase fiber made of DiVinylBenzene (DVB) – Carboxen (Car) – PolyDiMethylSiloxane (PDMS) (Supelco; Bellefonte, PA, USA). In the laboratory, the fiber was introduced into the glass vials through the porous membrane using a manual SPME device and exposed to the sampled gases for 30 min at 20 °C. Then, the VOCs absorbed into the SPME fiber were desorbed for 2 min at 230 °C in the column headspace of the GC-MS. The desorbed gases were injected through a port operating in splitless mode and equipped with a SPME liner (0.75 mm inner diameter) into a 30 m × 0.25 mm (1.4 μm inner diameter) film thickness TR-V1 fused silica capillary column (Thermo), using He as carrier gas at a flow rate of 1.3 mL/min in constant pressure mode. The column oven temperature was set, as follows: 35 °C (hold 10 min), ramp at 5.5 °C/min to 180 °C (hold 3 min), ramp at 20 °C/min up to 230 °C (hold 6 min). After the chromatographic separation, gases passed through a transfer-line set at 230 °C to the MS operating in positive electron impact mode (EI), with an ionization energy of 70 eV and a source temperature of 250 °C. A mass range from 35 to 400 m/z in full scan mode was analyzed. Retention times of the chromatographic peaks and the mass spectra were both used to identify VOCs detected by the quadrupole detector, using the mass spectra database of the NIST05

library (NIST, 2005) for comparison. Quantitative analyses were carried out by external standard calibration procedure using Accustandard® mixtures in methanol or, alternatively, hexane solvent. Relative Standard Deviation (RSD), calculated from five replicate analyses of the standard mixtures, was <5%. The limit of quantification (LOQ) was determined by linear extrapolation from the lowest standard in the calibration curve using the area of a peak having a signal/noise ratio of 5. Analytical errors for GC, AT and IC were <5%.

The gas samples destined for noble gas isotopic analyses were purified in high-vacuum line with cryogenic traps (10 K) directly connected to the mass spectrometer. The $^{3}He/^{4}He$ ratios were measured by a Helix SFT-GVI double collector and ^{40}Ar, ^{38}Ar, e ^{36}Ar by a Helix MC-GVI mass spectrometer. Calibration for measurements of isotope abundances of He and Ar were performed using atmospheric standards. The analytical errors for He and Ar isotope analyses were ≤0.3 % and ≤0.1 %, respectively.

The $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratios of CO_2 (expressed in ‰ vs. V-PDB) were measured with a Thermo Delta V Plus dual inlet mass spectrometer after purification of the gas mixture by standard procedures using cryogenic traps (Evans et al., 1998; Vaselli et al., 2006; Paonita et al., 2012). Calibration was performed by using a standard prepared by quantitative reaction of certified Carrara Marble ($\delta^{13}C_{MAB}$ = +2.45 ‰ vs. V-PDB) with anhydrous phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4).

The isotopic analysis $^{13}C/^{12}C$ of CH_4 were performed by using a Delta Plus XP IRMS equipped with a Thermo TRACE GC interfaced with Thermo GC/C III. Thermo TRACE gas chromatograph was equipped with a Poraplot-Q column. The injection system is better described in Grassa et al., (2010). CH_4 was quantitatively converted to CO_2 by passing through a combustion oven (T=940 °C). The $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratios are reported as $\delta^{13}C$ values against V-PDB standard. The uncertainties of measurements are ±0.15‰.

3.2 Soil flux measurements

Soil fluxes of CO_2, CH_4 and H_2S were measured at 81 sites throughout the abandoned stone quarry using the "accumulation chamber" (AC) method (Chiodini et al., 1998). The measurements were performed using West Systems Co. Ltd portable flux meters, consisting of (i) an inverted chamber (a cylindrical metal vase with a basal area of 200 cm^2 and an inner volume of 3,060 cm^3), (ii) CO_2, CH_4 or H_2S gas detectors, (iii) an analog-to-digital (AD) converter, and (iv) a palmtop computer. The AC detectors consist of (i) an Infra-Red (IR) spectrophotometer (Licor® Li-820, measurement range and accuracy: 0-36,000 mg/m^3 and 4%, respectively) for CO_2, (ii) a detector based on tunable diode laser absorption spectroscopy (TDLAS) combined with a Herriot multipass cell for CH_4, and (ii) an electrochemical detector for H_2S. Once the chamber was firmly placed on the ground, the soil gas was continuously pumped from the chamber, using a low-flux pump (20 mL/s), to the IR spectrophotometer, and then injected back into the chamber to minimize the disturbance on the gas flux. Close to initial conditions, if CO_2 concentration in the soil is much higher than CO_2 concentration in air, the increase in time of the gas concentrations inside the chamber (dC_i/dt) is proportional to the gas flux from the soil (Φi), according to the following equation (Chiodini, 1998):

$$\phi_i = cf \times dC_i/dt \qquad (1)$$

where i is CO_2, CH_4 or H_2S, while cf is the proportionality factor between dC_i/dt and Φi, which depends on the geometry of the measuring equipment (Chiodini, 1998). The lower detection limits (d.l.) for ΦCO_2, ΦCH_4 and ΦH_2S were ~0.08, ~0.008 and ~0.00348 g m^{-2} day^{-1}, respectively. For statistical analysis, values below the d.l. were replace by d.l./2.

The probability distribution analysis of flux data and the estimation of the total CO_2, CH_4 and H_2S output from the study area was performed through the graphical statistical approach (GSA) method described by Chiodini et al. (1998), while the sequential Gaussian simulations (sGs) approach was applied in order to produce a map of CO_2 diffuse degassing (Deutsch and Journel, 1998; Cardellini et al., 2003; Frondini et al., 2004; Cardellini et al., 2017).

3.3 Measurements of air pollutants

Air pollutants were determined (i) at two sites, located within the abandoned stone quarry in Cava dei Selci (F1; Fig. 1f) and in close proximity to the gas-blowing well (F2; Fig. 1c,e), respectively, and (ii) along the streets of Cava dei Selci and inside two private garages (Fig. 1g) using a Mobile Multi-instrumental Station (MMS). The location of the fixed stations and the measuring pathways throughout the town were digitalized using a portable GPS (Garmin® GPSMAP 62), whilst the meteorological parameters (wind speed and direction) were measured with a Davis® Vantage Vue weather mobile station placed within the study area. The measured air pollutants were, as follows: CO_2, H_2S, SO_2 and GEM (Gaseous Elemental Mercury). The $\delta^{13}C$-CO_2 values at the fixed stations and the concentrations of CO and CH_4 via the mobile station were also measured.

3.3.1 Fixed measuring stations

At F1 and F2 the measurements were performed at 1 and 0.25 m above the ground, respectively. The instruments were placed downwind of the emitting area and the gas-blowing well, respectively. The air concentrations of sulfur-bearing inorganic gases (H_2S and SO_2) were determined by using a Thermo® 450i analyzer featuring a pulsed fluorescence technology. The air is pumped at 1 L/min into the analyzer and directed to either (i) a converter, where H_2S is oxidized to SO_2 (efficiency >80 %) or (ii) the fluorescence chamber, i.e. bypassing the converter. In the fluorescence chamber, pulsating UV light excites the SO_2 molecules. As the excited SO_2 molecules decay to lower energy states, they emit a UV light, detected by a photomultiplier tube (PMT), whose intensity is proportional to the SO_2 concentration. When the air sample passes through the converter, the instrument measures the concentrations of Combined Sulfur (CS), i.e. the sum of SO_2 and H_2S. When the air flux bypasses the converter, the analyzer only determines SO_2. The H_2S content is then calculated as the difference between the two signals (Thermo Fisher Scientific, 2012). The instrument provides concentrations by averaging the measurements carried out each 60s (precision ±1%; Thermo Fisher Scientific, 2012), by averaging the 60 s measurements (linearity ±1 %; Thermo Fisher Scientific, 2012). The detection limits are 5.2 and 2.8 $\mu g/m^3$ for SO_2 and H_2S,

respectively (Thermo Fisher Scientific, 2012). During the field surveys, the instrumentation was power-supplied by a high-performance portable gel battery.

GEM air concentration measurements were performed by using a Lumex® RA-915M analyzer, i.e. a portable atomic absorption spectrometer with Zeeman background correction for interference-free measurements combined with high frequency modulation of polarized light. The radiation source (Hg lamp) is placed in a permanent magnetic field, whereby the 254 nm mercury resonance line is split into three polarized components, two of which are detected for the analysis. After passing through a polarization modulator, the radiation reaches a multi-path cell that isolates the 254 nm resonance line allowing high selectivity and sensitivity (Sholupov and Ganeyev, 1995; Sholupov et al., 2004). The instrument operates at a flow rate of 10 L/min and is supplied by a rechargeable internal battery allows up to 8 h of continuous measurements. The detection limit is 2 ng/m^3 while the accuracy of the method is 20% from 2 to 50,000 ng/m^3 (Sholupov and Ganeyev, 1995; Sholupov et al., 2004). For the present study, the measurement acquisition frequency was of 1 s and GEM data were averaged over 1 min to be coupled with those of H_2S and SO_2.

The concentrations and isotopic composition of CO_2 in air were measured by using a Thermo Scientific Delta Ray™ Isotope Ratio Infrared Spectrometer (IRIS) analyzer. The instrument is equipped with a tunable diode laser operating at a mid-infrared wavelength (4.3 μm) employing a simple and direct absorption approach using a path length of only 5 m. The analyzer works at ambient CO_2 over the concentration range of 360–6,300 mg/m^3 and high precision is achieved using gas standard for calibration at known CO_2 concentration and isotope composition every 20 minutes. The sampling frequency of the detector signal is recorded at 1 Hz, and the $\delta^{13}C_{(CO2)}$ values are averaged over a time interval of 60 seconds of stable acquisition.

The isotope composition of carbon is reported as $\delta^{13}C$-CO_2 values expressed in ‰ versus V-PDB international standard. The adopted measurement method allows achieving precision for $\delta^{13}C_{(CO2)}$ of ± 0.15 ‰ (Di Martino et al., 2016).

Sampling point was placed at approximately 30 m away from the main degassing area and 0.75 m above the ground.

3.3.2 Mobile multi-instrumental station (MMS)

The MMS is a prototype developed by West Systems Ltd (Laville et al., 2015) for the real-time continuous monitoring of air quality. The traction system (Fig. 1g) includes a self-propelled crawler machine equipped with two engines and the respective electronic controllers. The battery pack of the crawler machine, coupled with an inverter of 24 VDC input, provides AC (alternating current) power (up to 1,500 W) for the instruments (Laville et al., 2015).

The gas analyzers set on the MMS was composed by 4 modules, as follows: (i) Thermo® 450i analyzer, (ii) Lumex® RA-915M analyzer, (iii) Los Gatos Research Ultraportable Greenhouse Gas Analyzer (LGR-UGGA) for CO_2 and CH_4, and (iv) Los Gatos Research LGR 913-0015 analyzer for CO.

The LGR UGGA and LGR 913-0015 gas analyzers are spectrometers using Los Gatos Research's patented off-axis ICOS (integrated cavity output spectroscopy) technology, a fourth generation cavity. They require 60 W (powered with 10-30 VDC) and 300 W (powered with 230 VAC), respectively. The measurement range of LGR UGGA is from 1 to 36,000 mg/m^3 and from 0.007 to 66 mg/m^3 for CO_2 and CH_4, respectively, whilst the linear dynamic range of LGR 913-0015 is from 0.006 to 4.58 mg/m^3.

4. Results

4.1 Chemical and isotopic ($\delta^{13}C$-CO_2, $^{40}Ar/^{36}Ar$ and R_c/R_a) composition of gas emissions

The chemical and isotopic composition of gases emitted from (i) the two punctual vents (G1 and G2; Fig. 1f) and (ii) the gas-blowing well (G3; Fig. 1c,e) are reported in Table 1. The chemical composition of the inorganic gas fraction was largely dominated by CO_2 (with concentrations ranging from 982 to 990 mmol/mol), with H_2S as the second most abundant constituent (from 5.6 to

11 mmol/mol). The concentrations of N_2 varied from 3.2 to 5.6 mmol/mol, whilst O_2 and Ar ranged from 0.087 to 0.13 and from 0.026 to 0.051 mmol/mol, respectively. Methane had concentrations between 0.68 to 0.91 mmol/mol, whilst H_2 and CO ranged from 0.015 to 0.056 and from 0.0009 to 0.0033 mmol/mol, respectively. Helium and Ne were up to 0.0011 and 0.000078 mmol/mol, respectively.

The total content of VOCs ranged from 10.8 to 12.4 µmol/mol (Table 1). Alkanes were the most abundant species, with concentrations ranging from 4.0 to 5.3 µmol/mol, corresponding to 35-45 % of the total organic fraction (ΣVOCs). The concentrations of ethane (C_2H_6, from 2.5 to 3.6 µmol/mol) were one order of magnitude higher than those of propane (C_3H_8, ≤0.66 µmol/mol), normal-butane (n-C_4H_{10}, ≤0.25 µmol/mol) and iso-butane (i-C_4H_{10}, ≤0.21 µmol/mol) and long-chain C_{5+} alkanes (≤0.71 µmol/mol). S-substituted compounds were relatively abundant, ranging from 1.7 to 3.9 µmol/mol (i.e. from 16 to 35 %ΣVOCs). O-bearing species included esters+acids (from 1.8 to 2.4 µmol/mol), ketones (from 0.15 to 0.60 µmol/mol) and aldehydes (from 0.11 to 0.15 µmol/mol), corresponding to 19 up to 25 % of the organic gas fraction. Among aromatics, C_6H_6 was the most abundant (from 0.47 to 0.64 µmol/mol) species, while the concentrations of branched aromatics ranged from 0.61 to 0.78 µmol/mol. On the whole, aromatics added up to 10-12 % ΣVOCs).

The δ^{13}C-CO_2 and δ^{13}C- CH_4 values ranged from 0.73 to 1.08 ‰ vs. V-PDB and from -32 to -29 ‰ vs. V-PDB, respectively (Table 1). These δ^{13}C-CO_2 values are similar to those previously reported for gases collected from this area (Giggenbach et al., 1988; Chiodini and Frondini, 2001; Annunziatellis et al., 2003; Carapezza and Tarchini, 2007; Carapezza et al., 2012).

The ^{40}Ar/^{36}Ar ratios varied from 293 to 299 (Table 1), basically consisting with that of air. The measured isotopic composition of He was expressed as R/R_a, where R refers to the ^{3}He/^{4}He ratio in the sample and R_a is the ^{3}He/^{4}He ratio in the air (i.e. 1.4×10^{-6}). The measured R/R_a values (Table 1) were corrected for air contamination by using the He/Ne ratio, as follows:

$$R_c/R_a = \frac{(R/R_a)(He/Ne)_m - (He/Ne)_a}{(He/Ne)_m - (He/Ne)_a} \qquad (2)$$

where subscripts *m* and *a* refer to the values measured in samples and in air, respectively. The corrected R_c/R_a ratios were 1.41 in both G1 and G3 samples (Table 1).

4.2 Chemical composition of interstitial soil gases

The chemical composition of the interstitial soil gases is reported in Table 2. Carbon dioxide and N_2 displayed highly variable and inversely correlated concentrations, ranging from 4.9 to 962 mmol/mol and from 36 to 671 mmol/mol, respectively. On the basis of the CO_2/N_2 ratio, three groups of interstitial soil gases were distinguished, as follows: (i) group *A*, characterized by a chemical composition largely dominated by CO_2, with CO_2/N_2 ratios higher than 10 and up to 27, (ii) group *B*, with CO_2/N_2 ratios ranging from 1.28 to 9.53, and (iii) group *C*, with a N_2-dominated composition and CO_2/N_2 ratios ≤0.62.

Group *A* soil gases were characterized by relevant concentrations of CO_2 (≥900 mmol/mol), H_2S (from 0.06 to 3.30 mmol/mol) and CH_4 (from 0.02 to 0.13 mmo/mol). Nitrogen, O_2 and Ar ranged from 36 to 89 mmol/mol, 0.51 to 12 mmol/mol and from 0.85 to 2.20 mmol/mol, respectively.

Similarly to *A* soil gases, group *B* interstitial soil gases were dominated by CO_2 (≤896 mmol/mol). On average, lower concentrations of H_2S and CH_4 relative to those measured in the *A* soil gases were also detected (ranging from 0.06 to 2.10 mmol/mol and from 0.01 to 0.12 mmol/mol), whereas N_2, O_2 and Ar were recovered at higher amounts (from 94 to 395 mmol/mol, from 5.10 to 104 mmol/mol and from 2.30 to 9.90 mmol/mol, respectively).

Group *C* soil gases, showing N_2, O_2 and Ar concentrations ≥484, ≥136 and ≥11 mmol/mol, respectively, had CO_2 and CH_4 concentrations ≤302 and ≤0.03 mmol/mol, respectively, whereas H_2S was below the detection limits.

The total content of VOCs (ΣVOCs), ranging from 0.05 to 1.15 μmol/mol, increased with the CO_2/N_2 ratio, the highest and lowest concentrations being generally measured in the groups *A*

(ΣVOCs ≥0.15 µmol/mol) and *C* (ΣVOCs ≤0.13 µmol/mol). The organic fraction was largely dominated by alkanes (ranging from 73 to 97 % with respect to the ΣVOCs), mainly consisting of ethane (up to 0.61 µmol/mol) and propane (up to 0.15 µmol/mol), with minor amounts of iso-butane (up to 0.026 µmol/mol), normal-butane (up to 0.015 µmol/mol) and C_{5+} alkanes (up to 0.16 µmol/mol). The relative abundances of alkanes generally increased as the CO_2/N_2 ratio decreased, with values ranging from 82 to 91 %ΣVOCs, from 73 to 97 %ΣVOCs, and from 85 to 96 %ΣVOCs in groups *A, B* and *C*, respectively (Fig. 2). Moreover, S-bearing compounds were detected almost exclusively in the *A* soil gases (≤0.3 %ΣVOCs and up to 0.0012 µmol/mol), being only occasionally recovered in *B* soil gases (≤0.2 %ΣVOCs and up to 0.0009 µmol/mol). Alkenes showed an opposite trend with respect to alkanes, ranging from 3.9 to 11.8 %ΣVOCs in *A* soil gases (i.e. from 0.009 to 0.110 µmol/mol) to ≤8.7 %ΣVOCs (i.e. ≤0.011 µmol/mol) in *C* soil gases (Fig. 2). The relative abundances of aromatic and cyclic compounds displayed no clear trend among the analyzed soil gases, ranging from 0.2 to 2.4 %ΣVOCs and from 0.5 to 2.5 %ΣVOCs, respectively. The concentrations of aromatic and cyclic compounds were comparable in groups *A* and *B* (≤0.013 ad ≤0.012 µmol/mol, respectively), whereas lower values were measured in *C* soil gases (≤0.0015 ad ≤0.0018 µmol/mol, respectively). Differently, O-bearing compounds, specifically aldehydes, ketones and carboxylic acids, were strongly enriched in *B* soil gases (up to 17 %ΣVOCs and 0.182 µmol/mol) with respect to those measured at both groups *A* and *C* (≤4.5 %ΣVOCs and up to 0.050 and 0.005 µmol/mol, respectively; Fig. 2).

4.3 Soil fluxes

The soil CO_2, CH_4 and H_2S fluxes were measured at 81 sites in an area of about 1,070 m^2 within the abandoned stone quarry. The ΦCO_2 values ranged from 13.7 to 13,638 g m^{-2} day^{-1}, whereas lower ΦCH_4 (up to 2.21 g m^{-2} day^{-1}) and ΦH_2S (up to 74.4 g m^{-2} day^{-1}) values were measured (Table 3).
As expected, relatively high ΦCO_2 (from 833 to 13,638 g m^{-2} day^{-1}), ΦCH_4 (up to 1.54 g m^{-2} day^{-1}) and ΦH_2S (up to 74.4 g m^{-2} day^{-1}) values (Table 3) were recorded in *A* soil gas sampling sites,

whereas those in the *C* sites were relatively low (≤344, ≤0.01 and ≤0.01 g m^{-2} day^{-1}, respectively; Table 3). Intermediate CO_2, CH_4 and H_2S soil fluxes (up to 3,669, 0.74 and 13.53 g m^{-2} day^{-1}) were measured in *B* soil sampling sites (Table 3).

In Fig. 3, the dot maps of soil CO_2, CH_4 and H_2S fluxes measured in the abandoned stone quarry are reported (Fig. 3a,c,d), together with the map of ΦCO_2 values produced by the sGs method (Fig. 3b). The highest emission zone was recognized in the south-eastern portion of the study area, where the highest ΦCO_2, ΦCH_4 and ΦH_2S values were measured, in agreement with previous studies (e.g. Carapezza et al., 2003, 2012). This indicates that the anomalous degassing zone is well identified in space. Such a stability supports the hypothesis of monitoring of gas emissions for hazard mitigation purposes.

4.4 Measurements of air pollutants

4.4.1 Gas concentrations and $\delta^{13}C$-CO_2 values in air at the fixed measuring stations

The main statistical parameters of the CO_2, H_2S, SO_2 and GEM concentrations and $\delta^{13}C$-CO_2 values measured in F1 and F2 (Fig. 1c,e,f) in April 2016 are reported in Table 4.

At F1, CO_2 ranged from 874 to 1,514 mg/m^3 on April 5 and from 896 to 2,782 mg/m^3 on April 6. Throughout the time window of the survey, these values above the typical CO_2 concentration in air suggest that an external source of carbon dioxide concurs to the composition of air at F1 site. In those days, the H_2S concentrations ranged from 53 to 982 µg/m^3 and from 41 to 568 µg/m^3, respectively, whereas SO_2 air concentrations were ≤33 µg/m^3.

At F2, the CO_2, H_2S and SO_2 concentrations, measured on April 6, were higher than those measured at F1 (up to 4,590 mg/m^3, 34,407 µg/m^3 and 408 µg/m^3, respectively). On the contrary, the highest concentrations of GEM were measured at F1 (up to 195 ng/m^3 on April 5), while at F2 they varied from 35 to 137 ng/m^3.

The isotopic composition of CO_2 at F1 ranged from -6.49 to -1.39 ‰ vs. V-PDB and from -6.10 to 1.84 ‰ vs. V-PDB on April 5 and 6, respectively, and from -8.11 to 0.09 ‰ vs. V-PDB at F2. The carbon isotope composition indicates that carbon dioxide was enriched ^{13}C with respect to the composition of uncontaminated air ($\delta^{13}C$-CO_2 = -8‰ vs. V-PDB). Both the less negative and positive values of $\delta^{13}C$-CO_2 in air agree with the isotope composition of CO_2 emitted from F1 site, demonstrating that soil degassing governs both the concentration and the carbon isotope composition of air- CO_2 in the surroundings of F1 site. Furthermore, a inverse dependency of high concentration of CO_2 in air, positive value of $\delta^{13}C$-CO_2 and wind speed has been observed throughout the survey.

During the air measurements in F1, the wind speed was ≤1.3 m/s on April 5, whereas on April 6 wind was basically absent. At F2, the wind speed was up to 0.9 m/s.

4.4.2 Gas concentrations in air within the residential area of Cava dei Selci

The concentrations of the main air pollutants, i.e. CO_2, H_2S, SO_2, GEM, CO and CH_4 were measured throughout the village of Cava dei Selci (Fig.1c,g). The main statistical parameters of these data are reported in Table 4. The concentrations of CO_2 ranged from 767 to 1,174 mg/m^3, whereas H_2S varied from 2.9 to 351 µg/m^3. The concentrations of SO_2 and GEM ranged from 5.5 to 15 µg/m^3 and from 19 to 33 ng/m^3, respectively. Methane and CO contents were up to 1.7 and 0.77 mg/m^3, respectively. Prevailing winds (from 0 to 0.9 m/s) blew from NNE, i.e. from the main emitting areas (Fig. 1c).

Air pollutants were also measured inside one windowless private garage and one aerated basement of a house (Fig. 1g; Table 4). While the GEM concentrations in the two garages were similar (~25 ng/m^3), the CO_2, CO and SO_2 concentrations in the windowless garage were about 2 or 3 times higher than those recorded in the aerated one. Methane concentrations in the windowless garage were even 8 times higher (up to 11 mg/m^3; Table 4) than those measured in the aerated basement.

Remarkably, H_2S in the windowless garage was up to 1,358 μg/m^3, i.e. more than 100 times higher than that measured in the aerated basement (up to 9.2 μg/m^3).

5. Discussion

5.1 Origin of the endogenous gases

The CO_2-dominated gases emitted from Cava dei Selci were characterized by $\delta^{13}C$-CO_2 values (from 0.73 to 1.08 ‰ vs. V-PDB) comparable to those reported by Minissale et al. (1997) for gas manifestations from north-central Italy. These values, significantly higher than those expected for a shallow organic derivation for CO_2 (typically characterized by $\delta^{13}C$-CO_2 <-20 ‰ vs. V-PDB; Degens, 1969; Rollinson, 1993; Sano and Marty, 1995), were interpreted as related to a deep high-temperature source (e.g. Giggenbach et al., 1988; Capasso et al., 1997; Chiodini and Frondini, 2001; Annunziatellis et al., 2003). According to Chiodini et al. (2004), in the peri-Tyrrhenian sector of central Italy (i.e. from the Larderello geothermal field in Tuscany to the Colli Albani volcanic complex in Latium), a large portion of CO_2 degassing at the surface or dissolved in ground waters originates from a deep mantle-related source, which would account for a total CO_2 release of 1.4×10^{11} mol/y. Gases from Cava dei Selci were also characterized by a significant amount of mantle He, as indicated by the relatively high R_c/R_a values (1.41) that were higher than those measured in gases emitted from the other Latium volcanic districts (i.e. from 0.2 to 0.6; Hooker et al., 1985). Similar R_c/R_a values (from 0.44 to 1.73) were measured in fluid inclusions of phenocrysts from the Colli Albani volcanic rocks (Martelli et al., 2004; Carapezza et al., 2012). Besides the deep source, metamorphic decarbonation processes also contribute to the CO_2 discharged at the surface in the Colli Albani area. Giggenbach et al. (1988) ascribed the relatively high $\delta^{13}C$-CO_2 values measured in gas discharges in the Colli Albani area to the involvement of marine carbonates in the production of CO_2. Carbonate assimilation in the upper crust might represent an important additional mechanism of CO_2 production in active volcanic zones from

Central-Southern Italy (Iacono Marziano et al., 2007). In the $CO_2/^3He$ ratios vs. $\delta^{13}C\text{-}CO_2$ diagram (Fig. 4a), the Cava dei Selci gases plot along a mixing curve between the mantle and limestone end-members, confirming the twofold source. As shown in the Ar-N_2-He ternary diagram (Fig. 4b), N_2 from the Cava dei Selci gases is sourced by air and a deep N_2-rich source. Accordingly, the measured N_2/Ar ratios (up to 134) were higher than those of both air saturated water (ASW, 38) and air (83), confirming the presence of an excess, non-atmospheric N_2 (N_{2exc}). The amount of N_{2exc} can be estimated, as follows:

$$N_{2exc} = N_2 - [(N_2/Ar)_{atm} \times Ar] \qquad (3)$$

where the $(N_2/Ar)_{atm}$ is the N_2/Ar ratio in either ASW or air, assuming that Ar is entirely derived from an atmospheric component. The validity of this assumption was confirmed by the measured $^{40}Ar/^{36}Ar$ and $^{38}Ar/^{36}Ar$ ratios, which were comparable to those of air (i.e. 296 and 0.188, respectively; Ozima and Podosek, 2002). The $N_{2exc}/^3He$ ratios ranged from 4.85×10^8 to 1.46×10^9, i.e. higher than that expected for a pure mantle contribution ($N_{2exc}/^3He$ ratio of 2.3×10^8; Marty and Zimmermann, 1999; Hilton et al., 2002; Taran, 2011), indicating an extra-atmospheric crustal source. According to Minissale et al. (1997), the N_2 excess observed in several gas manifestations from north-central Italy is likely derived from organic nitrogen and ammonium-rich feldspar and micas within the Paleozoic metasedimentary basement rocks. However, the relatively low CH_4 contents measured in this study, in agreement with previous investigations (Annunziatellis et al., 2003; Carapezza et al., 2003; Carapezza and Tarchini, 2007), exclude the occurrence of a significant organic nitrogen source.

As far as the origin of CH_4 is concerned, the $\delta^{13}C\text{-}CH_4$ values measured in gas manifestations from Cava dei Selci were higher than those expected for microbially-produced CH_4 (≤-50 ‰ vs. V-PDB) and thermogenic CH_4 (from -50 to -30 ‰ vs. V-PDB) (Whiticar, 1999; McCollom and Seewald, 2007). Moreover, the $CH_4/(C_2H_6+C_3H_8)$ ratio (the so-called "Bernard parameter", after Bernard et al., 1978) varied from 214 to 231, i.e. intermediate between values characterizing gases from thermogenic (<100) and microbial sources (>1,000). Hence, the chemical and isotopic features of

CH_4 and light alkanes are not consistent with a classical interpretation. In Fig. 4c gas manifestations from Cava dei Selci approach the compositional field (δ^{13}C-CH_4 from -24 to -13 ‰ vs. V-PDB; $CH_4/(C_2H_6+C_3H_8)$ >1,000) considered by some authors (e.g. McCollom and Seewald, 2007) typical for a purely abiogenic origin. Similar values were reported by Tassi et al. (2012) for CO_2-rich gas manifestations in the whole peri-Tyrrhenian part of central Italy (Tuscany and Latium) and ascribed to the addition of thermogenic gases due to secondary CH_4 production from CO_2 reduction. The occurrence of a thermogenic organic gas source at Cava dei Selci was confirmed by the presence of C_{4+} alkanes, benzene and other aromatics. Similarly, other gas species, such as H_2S and GEM, were likely produced as a result of gas reactions, re-equilibrations and mobilization processes in the hydrothermal reservoir (Minissale et al., 1997; Bagnato et al., 2009). In particular, the origin of H_2S might be ascribed to thermogenic reduction of Triassic anhydrites, which are present at the base of the Mesozoic carbonate sequence (Giordano et al., 2014), as also observed in H_2S-bearing gases discharging in the northern part of the Roman Magmatic Province (e.g. Sabatini and Vicano-Cimino volcanic districts; Cinti et al., 2011, 2014, 2017). In particular, the H_2S production from the evaporitic formations may proceed through thermochemical sulfate reduction (TSR), a process involving hydrocarbons, according to the following reaction (Worden and Smalley, 1996):

$$\text{anhydrite} + \text{hydrocarbons} \rightarrow \text{calcite} + H_2S + H_2O \pm S \pm CO_2 \qquad (4)$$

and primarily CH_4, as follows (Worden and Smalley, 1996):

$$CaSO_4 + CH_4 \rightarrow CaCO_3 + H_2S + H_2O \qquad (5)$$

5.2 Estimation of gas output through diffuse degassing

In order to estimate the total output of CO_2, CH_4 and H_2S from the study area, the population partitioning method proposed by Sinclair (1974) was applied. The probability plots of $\ln\Phi_{CO2}$, $\ln\Phi_{CH4}$ and $\ln\Phi_{H2S}$ are reported in Fig. 5. As suggested by Fig. 5a, most $\ln\Phi_{CO2}$ variations can be ascribed to a single population, with the exception of (i) some values with low ΦCO_2 values (≤17 g

m^{-2} day^{-1}), likely representing biological CO_2 from soil respiration and (ii) some outliers with ΦCO_2 ≥7,734 g m^{-2} day^{-1}, likely related to the occurrence of fractures causing an increase of soil permeability at a local scale. Differently from $ln\Phi_{CO2}$, the probability plots of $ln\Phi_{CH4}$ (Fig. 5b) and $ln\Phi_{H2S}$ (Fig. 5c) reveal the presence of two different populations (A and B). This cannot be related to the soil permeability, as this parameter should likewise affect ΦCO_2 producing an analogous polymodal distribution of $ln\Phi_{CO2}$. Hence, the populations recognized in Fig. 5b,c are reflecting the occurrence of physicochemical processes affecting CH_4 and H_2S with no influence on CO_2. The total output of CO_2 and H_2S from the study area was estimated in 2,660 and 12 kg day^{-1}, whereas the total emission of CH_4 resulted in 0.42 kg day^{-1}.

5.3 Processes affecting gases emitted through diffuse degassing

The soil gases emitted in the study area show anomalously high concentrations of components having non-atmospheric origin. However, the CH_4 and H_2S concentrations in interstitial soil gases were only moderately correlated with the ΦCH_4 and ΦH_2S values measured at the same points, whereas a better correspondence occurred between CO_2 and ΦCO_2 values (Fig. 6).

Although the CO_2 concentration in the soil is generally depending on biotic processes (e.g. microbial activity) and environmental factors (e.g. soil temperature and moisture content, soil permeability), the positive correlation with the ΦCO_2 values, clearly evident for a flux up to ≈2,500 g m^{-2} day^{-1}, suggests that the fate of this gas in the abandoned quarry was strictly controlled by the supply of fluids from the deep reservoir. Accordingly, the CO_2 concentrations in interstitial soil gases are inversely correlated to those of atmospheric gases (N_2, O_2 and Ar).

However, as shown in the CO_2-H_2S-N_2 ternary diagram (Fig. 7a), the CO_2/H_2S ratios were largely variable, ranging from 283 to 16,143, and 2-3 orders of magnitude higher than the values collected from the punctual gas emissions (from 89 to 177). It is worthwhile to mention that, during the sampling campaign in the Cava dei Selci emitting area, a shallow water table was found at around 40 cm depth (locally at 20 cm depth), which is known to emerge above the ground during the rainy

season forming a stagnant pool water, whose composition is strongly affected by the percolating gases (Giggenbach et al., 1988). Conversely, a certain degree of contamination of the primary deep fluids in interstitial soil gases with air-saturated water is evidenced by the N_2/Ar ratio as it varies over a narrow range, from 34 to 50, i.e. similar to that of ASW. As it percolates through shallow ground waters, highly soluble H_2S is oxidized, as follows:

$$H_2S_{(g)} + 2O_{2(aq)} = 2H^+{}_{(aq)} + SO_4^{2-}{}_{(aq)} \qquad (6)$$

Accordingly, the composition of the seasonal stagnant pool water occurring in the abandoned stone quarry was found to be characterized by a SO_4–dominated composition (Giggenbach et al., 1988). Then, the two trends that can be recognized in Fig. 7a are related to (i) oxidation, and (ii) air dilution processes. A similar distribution is observed in Fig. 7b where H_2S is replaced by CH_4. Due to its low solubility in water, CH_4 is not expected to be scrubbed by the interaction of deep fluids with shallow groundwater. On the other hand, methanotrophic bacteria may catalyze the oxidation of CH_4 to methanol and, eventually, CO_2 (e.g. Rojo, 2009). Microbially-driven oxidative processes at shallow depths are generally enhanced as the diffuse degassing decreases, determining an enrichment in O-bearing organic compounds in soil gases with respect to punctual gas emissions (e.g. Tassi et al., 2015a,b and references therein). Nevertheless, *A* soil gases were depleted in O-bearing organic compounds relative to the gas vents and a decrease in the relative abundances of these compounds was observed in *C* with respect to *B* soil gases (Fig. 2). It has to be considered that O-bearing VOCs, such as the intermediates of CH_4 oxidation to CO_2, are water soluble compounds due to the polarity of their molecules, thus they can be affected by the interaction with the shallow water table. Similarly, the decrease in the alkenes at decreasing CO_2/N_2 ratios in the soil gases (Fig. 2) may be related to the high reactivity of the C=C bond that makes these compounds prone to degradation processes in an aquatic environment, e.g. hydration. Selective gas dissolution may also explain the enrichment in apolar-saturated hydrocarbons (i.e. alkanes) recorded in the soil gases with respect to those occurring in the gas vents.

Accordingly, the chemical composition of interstitial soil gases is expected to be controlled by both (i) structural and lithological factors (e.g. brittle structures and permeability), which govern the flux of deep hydrothermal fluids, and (ii) chemical rearrangements, induced by gas-water interaction processes, microbial activity and increasingly oxidizing conditions at shallow depths. Among the endogenous gases, reduced and highly soluble species are expected to be particularly affected by secondary processes during the upward motion of fluids from the deep reservoir up to the surface, determining substantial compositional changes in gases emitted through diffuse degassing with respect to those discharged from punctual vents.

5.4 Impact on air quality

5.4.1 Fixed measuring stations

The presence of favorable conditions to the emissions of CO_2- and H_2S-rich gases from the study area poses severe risks to the health of local population (e.g. Annunziatellis et al., 2003; Beaubien et al., 2003; Carapezza et al., 2003, 2010, 2012). The CO_2 concentrations in air measured at both the F1 and F2 measuring stations (~1,080 and 2,825 mg/m^3 on average, respectively) were significantly higher than the global monthly average concentration of atmospheric CO_2, i.e. 733 mg/m^3 (Scripps CO_2 Program). However, the highest value (4,590 mg/m^3) measured at F2 exceeded neither the 8h time weighted average (TWA) threshold of 9,000 mg/m^3 (NIOSH, 1996; Department of Health and Human Services - NIOSH, 2007) nor the 15 minutes short-term exposure limit (STEL) of 54,000 mg/m^3 (NIOSH, 1996; Department of Health and Human Services - NIOSH, 2007). Nevertheless, a recent study by Martrette et al. (2017) demonstrated that prolonged exposure to relatively low CO_2 doses (1,260 mg/m^3 for 6h a day for 15 days) can cause behavioral and physiological changes in mammals, affecting general behavior, hormonal status and myosin heavy chain (MHC) profile of diaphragm and oral respiratory muscles of young female rats. Noteworthy, CO_2 concentrations >1,260 mg/m^3 were occasional at F1 and frequent at F2.

In Fig. 8, the $\delta^{13}C\text{-}CO_2$ values are plotted against the ratios between the concentration of CO_2 in unpolluted air (733 mg/m^3) and the concentrations of CO_2 measured at F1 and F2. The data from F2 seem to describe a mixing curve between air ($\delta^{13}C\text{-}CO_2$ = -8 ‰ vs. V-PDB; Scripps CO_2 Program) and the endogenous CO_2 source whose $\delta^{13}C\text{-}CO_2$ value result in the range of 0.73 to 1.39 ‰ vs. V-PDB, in agreement with those measured in gases from punctual vents (Giggenbach et al., 1988; Annunziatellis et al., 2003; Carapezza and Tarchini, 2007; Carapezza et al., 2012; this study). While endogenous gas was advectively discharged at F2 through the blowing well, diffusive transport process exerted a pivotal influence on the total output of endogenous gas at F1. Accordingly, the $\delta^{13}C\text{-}CO_2$ values measured at F1, slightly higher than those measured at F2 and expected for a simple mixing between air and endogenous gas, were likely due to isotopic fractionation processes occurring in the upper layers of soil as a consequence of gas diffusion and microbial activity (Cerling et al., 1991; Capasso et al., 2001; Camarda et al., 2007; Federico et al., 2010; Tassi et al., 2015b).

H_2S measured in air at the fixed measuring stations (≥41 μg/m^3) largely exceeded the 30-min average concentration, considered as the threshold for odor annoyance in ambient air (7 μg/m^3; WHO, 2000). The average (213 μg/m^3) and maximum (568 μg/m^3) H_2S air concentration measured at F1 on April 5 and 6, 2016, respectively, were significantly higher than the air quality guideline threshold (150 μg/m^3; WHO, 2000). At F2, this limit was overcome during the whole measurement period, H_2S concentrations being from 179 to 22,238 μg/m^3, i.e. in some cases higher than the NIOSH recommended exposure limit (REL) in workplaces (15,000 μg/m^3; Department of Health and Human Services (NIOSH), 2007). These concentrations were largely lower than those measured by Carapezza et al. (2010, 2012) from 0 to 7 a.m. (up to 708 mg/m^3 at 20 cm above the ground), confirming that the risk of exposure to hazardous gas concentrations drastically increased during the night, when lack of wind and of sun irradiation favor gas accumulation at ground level (Tassi et al., 2009; Vaselli et al., 2011). At Cava dei Selci, the persistence of H_2S in air with concentrations higher than the TWA threshold in the diurnal period suggests that H_2S rather than

CO_2 represents the main threat for inhabitants in this area. The CO_2/H_2S ratios in the gas vents (from 89 to 177) were lower than those in air (from 1,016 to 28,139 and from 24 to 4,235 at F1 and F2, respectively), likely due to H_2S oxidation in the soil (at F1) and dissolution in the well water (at F2). Further H_2S consumption likely occurred in air. Whilst CO_2 can be considered chemically inert at ambient conditions, H_2S can undergo oxidation to SO_2 by reacting with ozone (O_3), molecular oxygen (O_2) or hydroxyl radicals ($HO^{\bullet}$). The H_2S oxidation involving O_3 and O_2 is slow under atmospheric conditions, thus the formation of SO_2 from H_2S in air is likely mainly proceeding through reaction with $HO^{\bullet}$ via production of $HS^{\bullet}$ radical, as follows:

$$H_2S + HO^{\bullet} = HS^{\bullet} + H_2O \quad (7)$$

$$HS^{\bullet} + O_2 = HO^{\bullet} + SO^{\bullet} \quad (8)$$

$$SO^{\bullet} + O_2 = SO_2 + O^{\bullet} \quad (9)$$

It is worth noting that the average SO_2 air concentrations exceeded the WHO guideline value of 20 μg/m^3 (as 24-hour average; WHO, 2006) at both F1 and F2 on 6 April, where the highest SO_2 air concentration approached the 10 minutes average threshold of 500 μg/m^3 recommended by WHO (2000, 2006), although SO_2 was below the detection limit in gases from the punctual vents.

These results show that secondary pollutants, i.e. those produced after the input of gases in air from a contaminant source, may have a strong impact on air quality. Sulfur dioxide is a strong-irritant gas (e.g. Petruzzi et al., 1994; Tunnicliffe et al., 2001), causing inflammation of eyes, nose and throat at 13 to 26 mg/m^3 and leading to respiratory failure at 79 to 105 mg/m^3 (WHO, 2006). Moreover, it affects trees and plants by damaging foliage and decreasing growth and contributes to acid rain, harming ecosystems and damaging materials and buildings (WHO, 2000).

5.4.2 Mobile multi-instrumental station

As the prevailing winds blew from NNE, gases emitted from the abandoned stone quarry and the gas-blowing well moved towards the nearby residential area (Fig. 9). Accordingly, anomalous CO_2 and H_2S concentrations (≥767 mg/m^3 and ≥2.9 μg/m^3, respectively) were measured along the

measurement pathway, especially in the sector facing the abandoned quarry where CO_2 and H_2S were up to 914 mg/m^3 and 225 µg/m^3, respectively (Fig. 9a,e). The concentrations of H_2S were higher than the odor annoyance threshold in a large portion of the residential area and up to distances >250 m from the abandoned stone quarry (Fig. 9e). Despite the common source of these two gases, large variations were observed in the CO_2/H_2S ratios in air (from 2,592 to 203,319; Fig. 9b). Since the concentrations of the inert CO_2 in air are mainly controlled by dilution during its transport from the source, the remarkable changes observed in the CO_2/H_2S ratios are to be ascribed to either (i) chemical processes affecting and consuming H_2S, i.e. chemical oxidation to SO_2, or (ii) different transport dynamics of the two gases in air. Whilst the CO_2/H_2S ratios increased as the distance from the emitting area increased (Fig. 9 b), the H_2S/SO_2 ratios decreased (Fig. 9g), supporting the hypothesis of a progressive oxidation of H_2S. Nevertheless, SO_2 concentrations measured in the residential area (≤15 µg/m^3; Fig. 9f) were lower than the limit (20 µg/m^3) for ambient air reported by WHO (2006). A relatively high H_2S/SO_2 ratio (53; Fig. 9g) was measured in correspondence with the highest CO_2 and H_2S concentrations (1,174 mg/m^3 and 351 µg/m^3, respectively; Fig. 9a,e). Surprisingly, this measurement point was located in front of the descending vehicular access to a private garage (Fig. 1g), quite far from the main emitting zone. To verify the cause(s) of this anomaly, the mobile multi-instrumental station was positioned inside private garages to carry out indoor measurements that revealed alarmingly high pollutants concentrations (CO_2 concentrations up to 2,010 mg/m^3, H_2S and SO_2 concentrations exceeding the 24-h average thresholds, i.e. up to 1,358 and 24.5 µg/m^3, respectively). This demonstrated how the hazard related to endogenous gas emission may dramatically increase under poorly ventilated conditions, especially at basement and ground levels. The installation of an alarm system able to continuously monitoring is highly recommended to avoid serious health problems to the inhabitants of these houses.

Other pollutants potentially affecting the air quality at Cava dei Selci included GEM, CO and CH_4. The GEM concentrations in air at F1 and F2 (up to 195 and 137 ng/m^3, respectively) were

significantly higher than the typical background concentration in unpolluted areas, i.e. ~2 ng/m^3 (USEPA, 1997; Ebinghaus et al., 2002). Along the measuring pathway in the residential area GEM ranged from 19 to 33 ng/m^3, i.e. above the mean concentrations measured in some urban environments (Denis et al., 2006 and references therein). However, the GEM spatial distribution was strongly different than those of CO_2 and H_2S (as confirmed by the CO_2/GEM distribution map; Fig. 9i), since it increased moving from NNE to SSW, the highest values being measured >250 m away from the emitting area (Fig. 9h). This suggests a different transport dynamic with respect to CO_2 and H_2S, controlled by peculiar processes regulating the behavior of the pollutant once released in the air. GEM is in fact relatively stable in the atmosphere (e.g. Schroeder and Munthe, 1998; Sommar et al., 2001; Fitzgerald and Lamborg, 2007), having little tendency to be scavenged by physical removal processes, e.g. dry deposition on vegetation (Fu et al., 2010). Moreover, meteorological parameters such as temperature, humidity and wind speed and direction were proven to exert a greater impact on GEM concentrations than photochemical reactions (e.g. Esbrí et al., 2016), contrarily to H_2S, which is more affected by secondary (oxidation) processes in air.

The concentrations of CO and CH_4 (from 0.46 and 0.77 mg/m^3 and from 1.3 to 1.7 mg/m^3, respectively) were largely higher than global background concentrations (≤0.14 mg/m^3 and ~1.18 mg/m^3; WHO, 2000). The distribution map of the CO_2/CH_4 ratios (Fig. 9c) closely resembles that of CO_2 levels (Fig. 9a), pointing to a negligible spatial variation of the CH_4 concentrations in air. Moreover, the CH_4 concentrations in air were comparable to those measured in other urban areas (~1.4 mg/m^3; e.g. Thi Nguyen et al., 2010), suggesting a negligible impact of the gas discharges on CH_4 contents in ambient air in the residential area. The distribution map of the CO_2/CO ratios (Fig. 9d) evidences higher values in the central portion of the residential zone and a faster decrease of CO concentrations in air with respect to those of CO_2 as the distance from the emitting source increased, suggesting that CO likely undergoes oxidation processes once it is released in air. Conversely, the decrease of the CO_2/CO ratios in the residential zone more distant from the emitting source of endogenous gases can likely be attributed to the influence of a different contaminant

source, such as vehicular traffic. Consequently, the impact of CO due to the gas emissions is limited to the surroundings of the abandoned quarry, although the CO air levels, even inside the non-ventilated private garage, were largely lower than those measured in urban traffic environments (8-hour average CO concentrations generally lower than 20 mg/m^3; WHO, 2000). Differently, CH_4 inside the windowless garage reached contents up to 11 mg/m^3, though lighter than air, i.e. up to one order of magnitude higher than those recorded in outdoor ambient air, confirming the strong environmental effect due to the endogenous gases.

6. Conclusions

Natural gas emissions and diffuse soil degassing strongly affect the air quality in the intensely urbanized area of Cava dei Selci (20 km SE of Rome) as testified by the lethal accidents that occurred in the past and caused by gas inhalation. The multi-parametric geochemical survey carried out in this area in April 2016 evidenced that CO_2, mainly originated by mantle and/or magmatic degassing with a minor crustal contribution, was the main constituent of the discharged gases, followed by significant concentrations of other toxic species, such as H_2S, CH_4 and GEM. The comparison between the chemical composition of punctual vents and soil diffuse gases revealed that secondary biogeochemical processes occurring at shallow depth (e.g. oxidation reaction, gas-water interaction and microbial activity) were able to strongly affect the reduced gas species and, consequently, they controlled the effective amounts of these species discharged into the atmosphere. Accordingly, whilst the total outputs of CO_2, H_2S and CH_4 from the study area were estimated in 2,660, 12 and 0.42 kg day^{-1}, respectively, the CO_2/H_2S and CO_2/CH_4 ratios of the gases diffusively released from the soil were significantly higher than the same concentration ratios (from 89 to 177 and from 1,079 to 1,456, respectively) measured in gases from the punctual emissions. Our results indicated that the effective evaluation of the potential impact of air pollutants from deep gas reservoirs requires a complete geochemical survey on both diffuse and punctual emissions.

The air quality was estimated by a MMS approach, which produced a snapshot of the concentrations of the main deep-originated and byproduct gas compounds along a pathway passing through the urban settlement mostly exposed to the lethal gases. Hydrogen sulfide was found to be the most impacting gas, producing odor annoyance among inhabitants up to more than 250 m from the emitting area and occasionally exceeding the 24-h air quality guideline for ambient air. High concentrations of CO_2, H_2S and CH_4 were also recorded in a poorly ventilated garage likely due to gas permeation through the basement.

In the urban area of Cava dei Selci, the MMS survey coupled with a meteorological station allowed us to individuate the sites most prone to the deterioration of the air quality and provide useful information for deploying an early warning system based on gas monitoring through automated gas sensor network by the local authorities in order to avoid further lethal events and mitigate the potential hazard effects due the inhalation of toxic gases.

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Table captions

Table 1 Chemical and isotope compositions of gases emitted from punctual gas emissions at Cava dei Selci. The concentrations of inorganic gas species and methane are expressed in mmol/mol, whilst the contents of organic compounds are reported in μmol/mol. The $\delta^{13}C$ values of CO_2 and CH_4 are expressed in delta (δ) per mil (‰) against Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite (V-PDB).

Table 2 Chemical composition of main gas species (CO_2, H_2S, N_2, O_2, Ar, CH_4, in mmol/mol) and VOCs (in μmol/mol) in interstitial soil gas samples from Cava dei Selci.

Table 3 Soil CO_2, CH_4 and H_2S fluxes (expressed in g m^{-2} day^{-1}) measured in the abandoned stone quarry of Cava dei Selci.

Table 4 Summary statistics (minimum, maximum, average and standard deviation) of atmospheric concentrations of CO_2, H_2S, SO_2, GEM, CO and CH_4 and $\delta^{13}C$-CO_2 values recorded by the fixed measuring stations (F1 and F2), in the residential area of Cava dei Selci and inside two private garages.

Figure captions

Fig. 1 (a) Satellite image of Latium (Italy) with the location of Colli Albani and Rome. (b) Satellite image of the Colli Albani area, from Ciampino airport to Lake Albano. The location of Cava dei Selci is reported. (c) Satellite image of Cava dei Selci. The emitting areas from the abandoned stone quarry and the gas-blowing well are countered with a dashed yellow line, together with the residential area where real-time continuous measurements of air quality were performed. (d) Photograph of the abandoned stone quarry in front of the houses of Cava dei Selci. (e) Photograph of the gas-blowing well and the fixed measuring station at F2 for air quality measurements. (f) Location of the sampling sites where the puncutal gas emissions (G1 and G2; black circles) and interstitial soil gases (*A* soil gases: orange circles; *B* soil gases: green circles; *C* soil gases: blue

circles) were collected and position of the fixed measuring station for air quality measurements (F1; white square) in the abandoned stone quarry. (g) Photograph of the mobile prototype for real-time continuous measurements of air quality together with location and photographs of, clockwise from top right, the windowless garage, the aerated garage and the descending vehicular access to a private garage.

Fig. 2 Box plots of relative abundances (expressed as %ΣVOCs) of alkanes, aromatics, alkenes, cyclics, S-bearing compounds, aldehydes+ketones+carboxylic acids, and other VOCs in *A* (orange boxes), *B* (green boxes) and *C* (blue boxes) soil gases from Cava dei Selci.

Fig. 3 Dot maps of soil (a) CO_2, (c) H_2S and (d) CH_4 fluxes measured in the abandoned stone quarry of Cava dei Selci. (b) The map of ΦCO_2 values produced by sGs method is also reported.

Fig. 4 (a) $CO_2/^3He$ vs. $\delta^{13}C\text{-}CO_2$ binary diagram (after Sano and Marty, 1995) for punctual gas emissions from Cava dei Selci (black circles = data from this study; white circles = data from Carapezza and Tarchini, 2007; Carapezza et al., 2012). Mid-ocean ridge basalt (MORB), limestone and sediment fields are also indicated. (b) Ar-N_2-He ternary diagram (after Giggenbach et al., 1983; Giggenbach, 1991, 1996) for gases discharged from Cava dei Selci (black circles = data from this study; white circles = data from Giggenbach et al., 1988; Chiodini and Frondini, 2001; Carapezza et al., 2012). Andesitic, mantle and crustal end-members are also reported, together with those of air and air saturated water (ASW). (c) $CH_4/(C_2H_6+C_3H_8)$ vs. $\delta^{13}C\text{-}CH_4$ binary diagram for punctual gas emissions from Cava dei Selci (after Bernard et al., 1978; Whiticar, 1999). Existence fields of biogenic origin (microbial and thermogenic) and unsedimented mid-oceanic ridges, sediment-covered ridges and igneous rocks are reported (McCollom and Seewald, 2007, and references therein) for comparison.

Fig. 5 Probability plots of (a) $\ln\Phi_{CO2}$, (b) $\ln\Phi_{CH4}$ and (c) $\ln\Phi_{H2S}$.

Fig. 6 (a) CO_2 vs. ΦCO_2, (b) CH_4 vs. ΦCH_4 and (c) H_2S vs. Φ H_2S binary diagrams (*A* soil gases: orange circles; *B* soil gases: green circles; *C* soil gases: blue circles).

Fig. 7 (a) CO_2-H_2S-N_2 and (b) CO_2-CH_4-N_2 ternary diagrams for interstitial soil gases (*A* soil gases: orange circles; *B* soil gases: green circles; *C* soil gases: blue circles) and punctual gas emissions (black circles).

Fig. 8 $\delta^{13}C$-CO_2 vs. $733/CO_2$ binary diagram of air measurements in F1 on April 5 (violet squares) and 6 (red squares) and in F2 (yellow squares). Air and endogenous gas (grey fields) are plotted for comparison.

Fig. 9 Dot maps of air concentrations of (a) CO_2, (e) H_2S, (f) SO_2, (h) GEM and concentration ratios of (b) CO_2/ H_2S, (c) CO_2/CH_4, (d) CO_2/CO, (g) H_2S/SO_2 and (i) CO_2/GEM measured in the residential area in Cava dei Selci. The yellow dashed ellipse identifies the location of the abandoned quarry. (l) Wind direction and speed.

Table 1

	G1	G2	G3
CO_2	985	982	990
H_2S	9.2	11	5.6
N_2	4.3	5.6	3.2
O_2	0.13	0.087	0.095
Ar	0.032	0.051	0.026
Ne	0.000078		0.000013
He	0.0011		0.0011
H_2	0.036	0.056	0.015
CO	0.0033	0.0009	0.0013
CH_4	0.82	0.91	0.68
$\delta^{13}C\text{-}CO_2$	1.08	0.9	0.73
$\delta^{13}C\text{-}CH_4$	-29	-30	-32
R/R_a	1.40		1.41
R_c/R_a	1.41		1.41
$^{40}Ar/^{36}Ar$	293		299
$^{38}Ar/^{36}Ar$	0.19		0.19
C_2H_6	3.3	3.6	2.5
C_3H_8	0.51	0.66	0.44
iC_4H_{10}	0.16	0.15	0.21
nC_4H_{10}	0.22	0.18	0.25
C_{5+} alkanes	0.71	0.69	0.56
C_6H_6	0.61	0.64	0.47
branched aromatics	0.64	0.78	0.61
kenotes	0.15	0.60	0.28
aldehydes	0.15	0.13	0.11
esters+acids	2.4	2.1	1.8
S-substituted	1.7	2.5	3.9
others	0.24	0.39	0.11

Table 2

ID	Depth	Type	CO_2	H_2S	N_2	O_2	Ar	CH_4	C_2H_6	C_3H_8
1	20	C	272		498	218	12	0.023	0.085	0.011
2	10	A	903	1.3	89	4.4	2.2	0.058	0.24	0.075
3	10	B	886	2.1	101	8.1	2.3	0.067	0.31	0.087
4	20	A	934	3.3	59	1.6	1.4	0.075	0.44	0.11
5	20	A	928	3.2	66	1.2	1.6	0.044	0.21	0.061
6	20	A	907	2.6	81	6.8	1.9	0.075	0.39	0.061
7	20	B	843	0.13	131	22	3.4	0.019	0.077	0.012
8	10	C	4.9		665	315	15	0.015	0.065	0.011
9	20	A	917	2.4	77	1.4	1.8	0.055	0.23	0.075
10	20	A	913	1.9	81	1.5	1.9	0.13	0.61	0.15
11	20	B	886	1.1	104	5.4	2.5	0.12	0.52	0.11
12	20	C	19		671	295	15	0.026	0.095	0.014
13	20	A	928	0.88	66	3.6	1.6	0.036	0.18	0.032
14	20	A	944	1.9	51	1.5	1.4	0.11	0.56	0.096
15	20	A	948	0.64	48	2.1	1.4	0.022	0.091	0.015
16	20	A	920	0.14	76	2.3	1.8	0.025	0.11	0.023
17	20	C	299		484	205	12	0.011	0.056	0.0095
18	20	A	962	0.39	36	0.51	0.85	0.098	0.47	0.086
19	20	C	302		551	136	11	0.021	0.074	0.005
20	20	B	508		395	87	9.6	0.018	0.066	0.004
21	20	B	498		388	104	9.9	0.015	0.052	0.003
22	20	B	831	0.056	131	35	3.3	0.041	0.14	0.045
23	20	B	846	0.22	125	26	3.1	0.034	0.13	0.042
24	20	B	759	0.12	187	49	4.7	0.023	0.088	0.012
25	20	B	640	0.13	284	69	6.7	0.021	0.087	0.01
26	20	B	882	0.056	103	12	2.5	0.026	0.096	0.011
27	20	B	896	0.12	94	7.8	2.3	0.014	0.057	0.008
28	20	B	689	0.069	256	48	6.4	0.011	0.036	0.005
29	20	A	904	0.056	87	6.6	2.1	0.046	0.21	0.035
30	20	B	876	0.46	115	5.1	2.8	0.054	0.28	0.049
31	20	A	900	0.29	86	12	1.9	0.024	0.12	0.025
32	20	B	745	0.095	185	66	4.2	0.019	0.094	0.011
33	20	B	599	0.087	381	11	9.2	0.023	0.11	0.021
34	20	B	744	0.11	215	36	4.7	0.021	0.085	0.015
35	20	B	742	0.12	202	51	4.5	0.022	0.091	0.017

Table 3

ID	ΦCO_2	ΦCH_4	ΦH_2S
1	122	0.01	
2	5125	0.74	14.19
3	3669	0.74	13.53
4	13638	1.54	20.45
5	12640	1.50	74.40
6	7734	0.94	44.64
7	1030	0.04	
8	14		0.01
9	5191	0.94	14.73
10	4373	0.79	12.28
11	1319	0.15	5.37
12	16		
13	833	0.10	4.56
14	8134	1.14	14.44
15	1257	0.19	1.91
16	895	0.13	
17	344		
18	956	0.13	3.05
19	83		
20	114		
21	159		
22	2022	0.29	
23	1939	0.32	0.22
24	1223	0.14	0.04
25	842	0.10	0.02
26	1425	0.11	
27	2109	0.09	0.02
28	541		
29	2011	0.33	
30	2012	0.25	0.59
31	1063	0.04	0.03
32	661		
33	194		
34	461		
35	550		0.01
36	113		
37	1122	0.06	
38	3270	0.21	
39	212	0.03	
40	2865	0.12	0.07
41	889	0.10	
42	17	0.00	
43	1100	0.11	
44	144	0.01	
45	237		0.01
46	484	0.01	
47	339	0.00	0.00
48	338	0.02	
49	191		

Table 4

	Date	Time Interval	CO_2 (mg/m^3)				H_2S (	
			min	max	average	st.dev.	min	max
F1	April 5, 2016	14:51-18:01	874	1,514	1,086	133	53	982
F1	April 6, 2016	10:52-12:10	896	2,782	1078	235	41	568
F2	April 6, 2016	16:36-17:32	809	4,590	2,825	1211	179	34,407
Residential area	April 7, 2016	09:34-11:23	767	1,174	807	64	2.9	351
Aerated garage	April 7, 2016	09:44-09:49	792	916	864	46	7.6	9.2
Windowless garage	April 7, 2016	10:11-10:15	1,776	2,010	1,861	80	1,095	1,358

Figure 1

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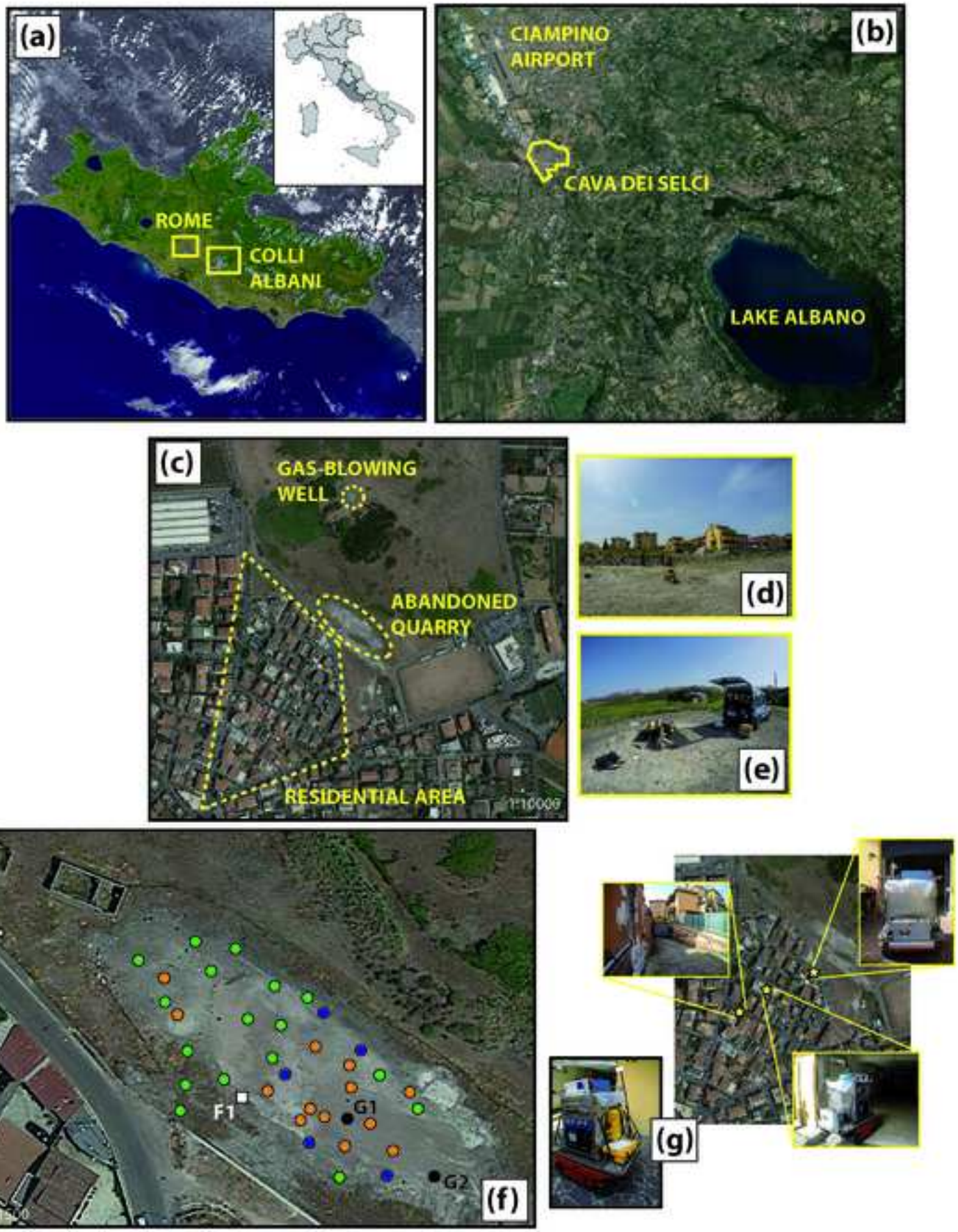

Figure 2

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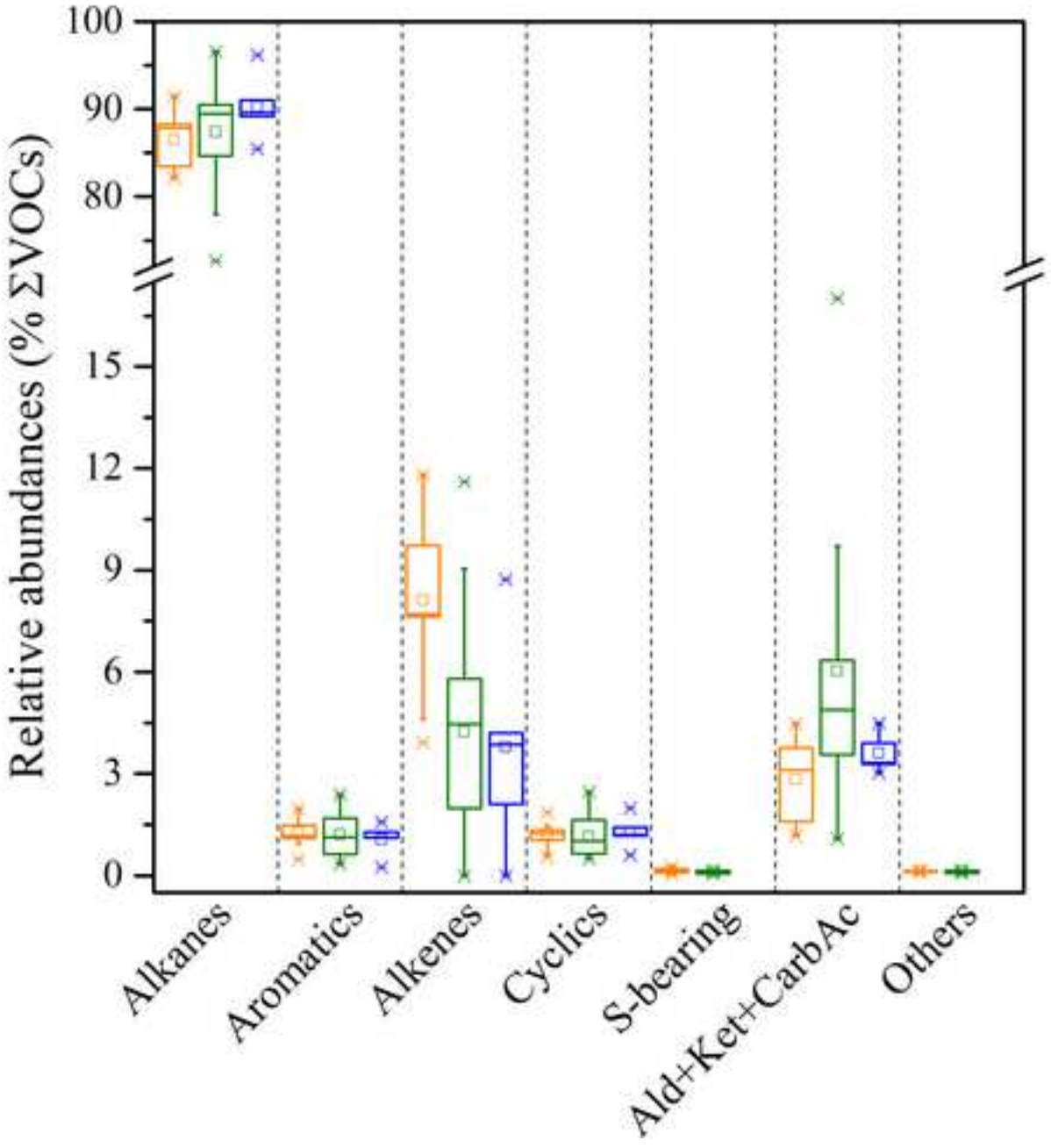

Figure 3

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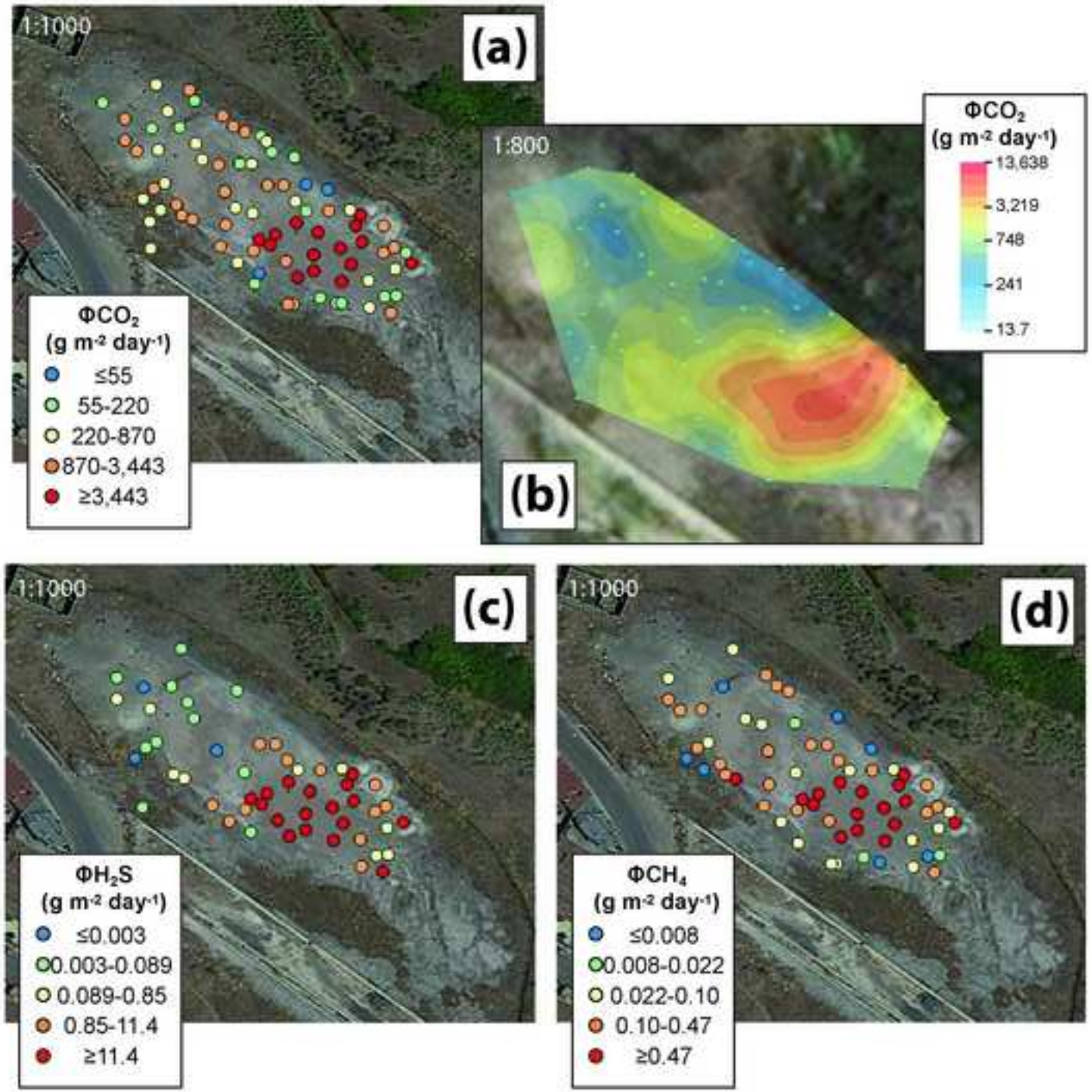

Figure 4

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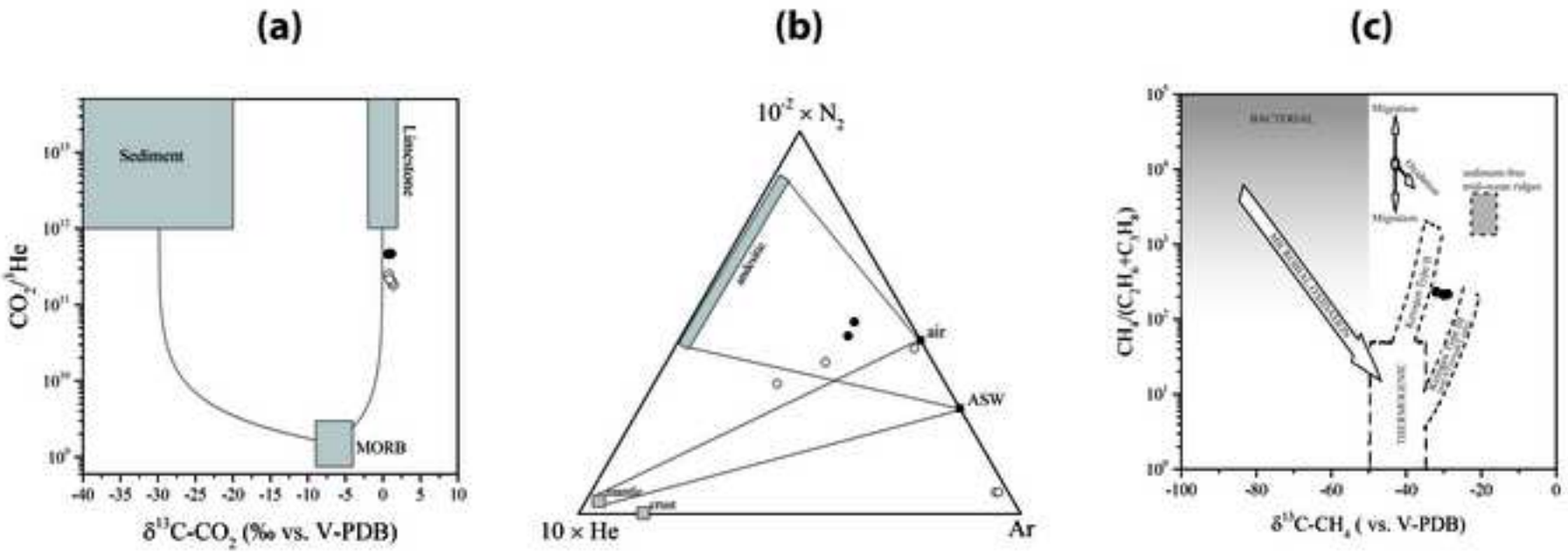

Figure 5

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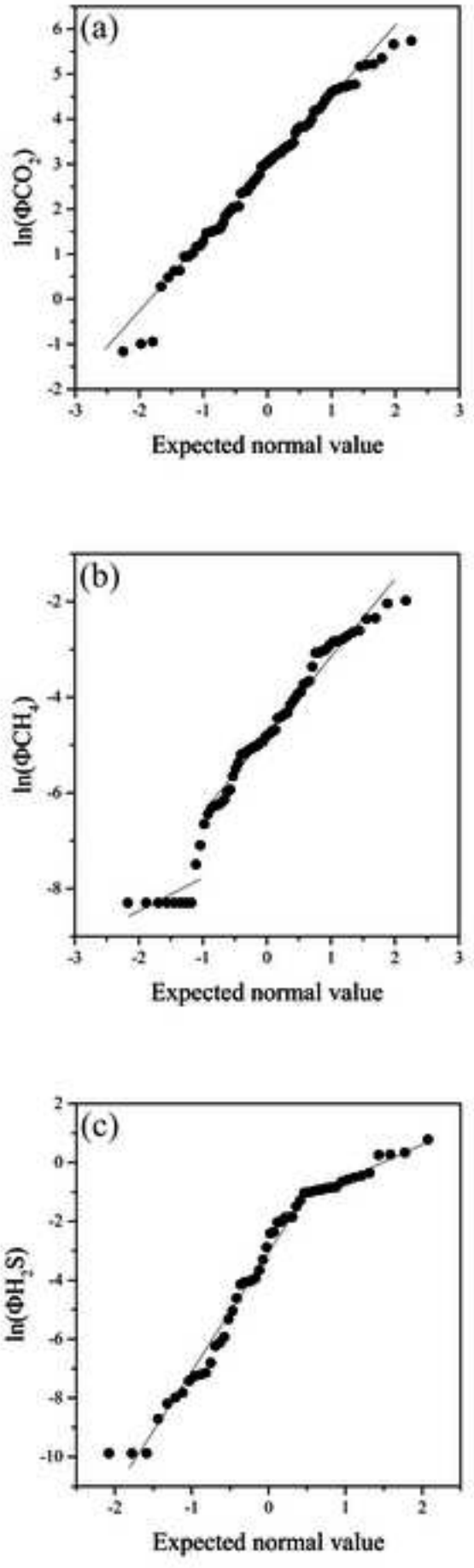

Figure 6

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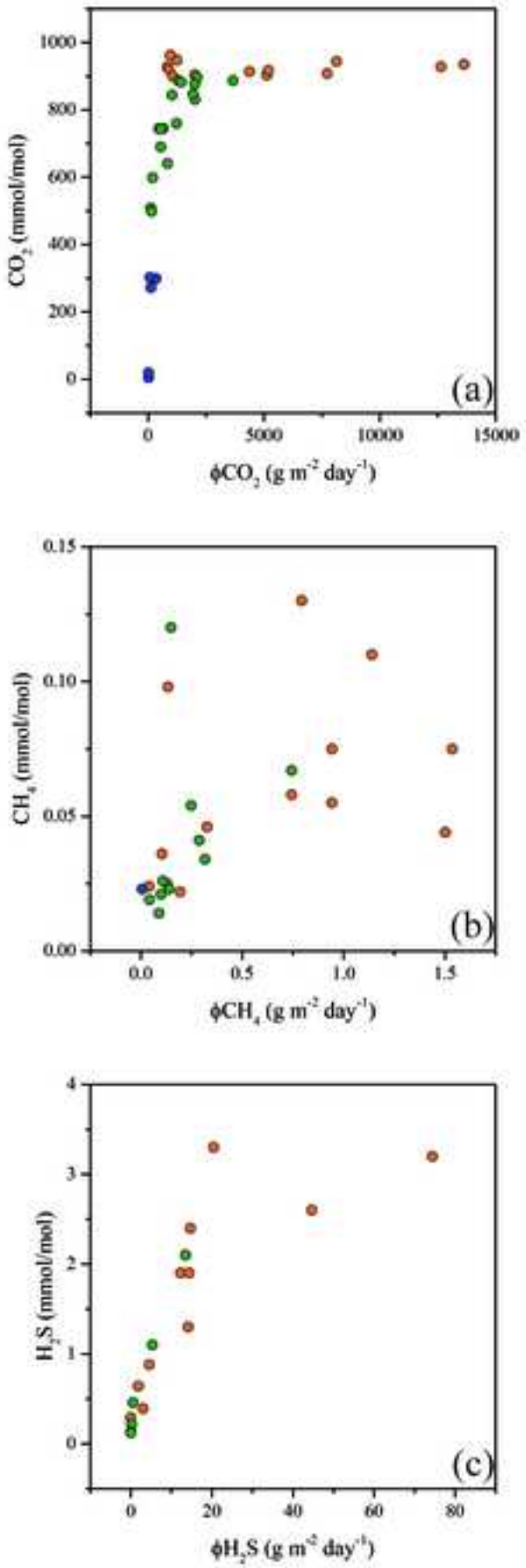

Figure 7

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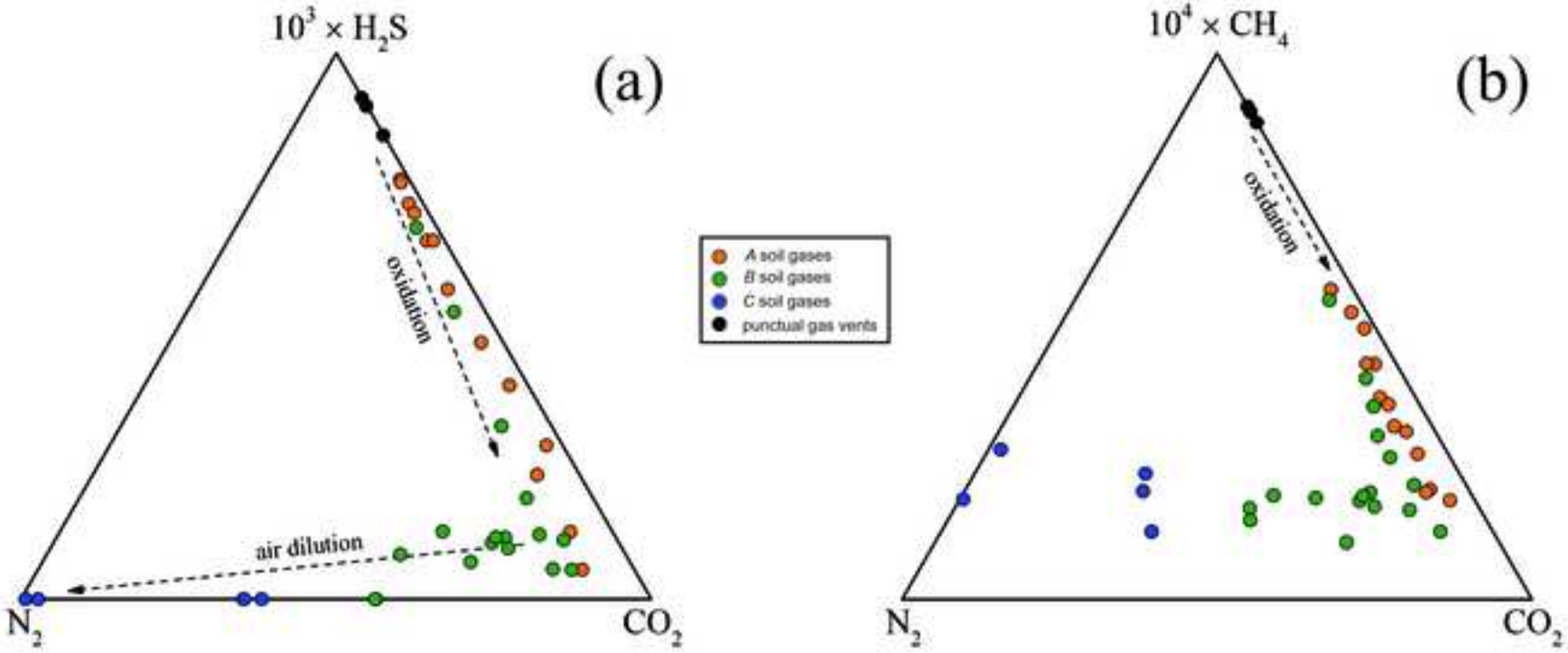

Figure 8

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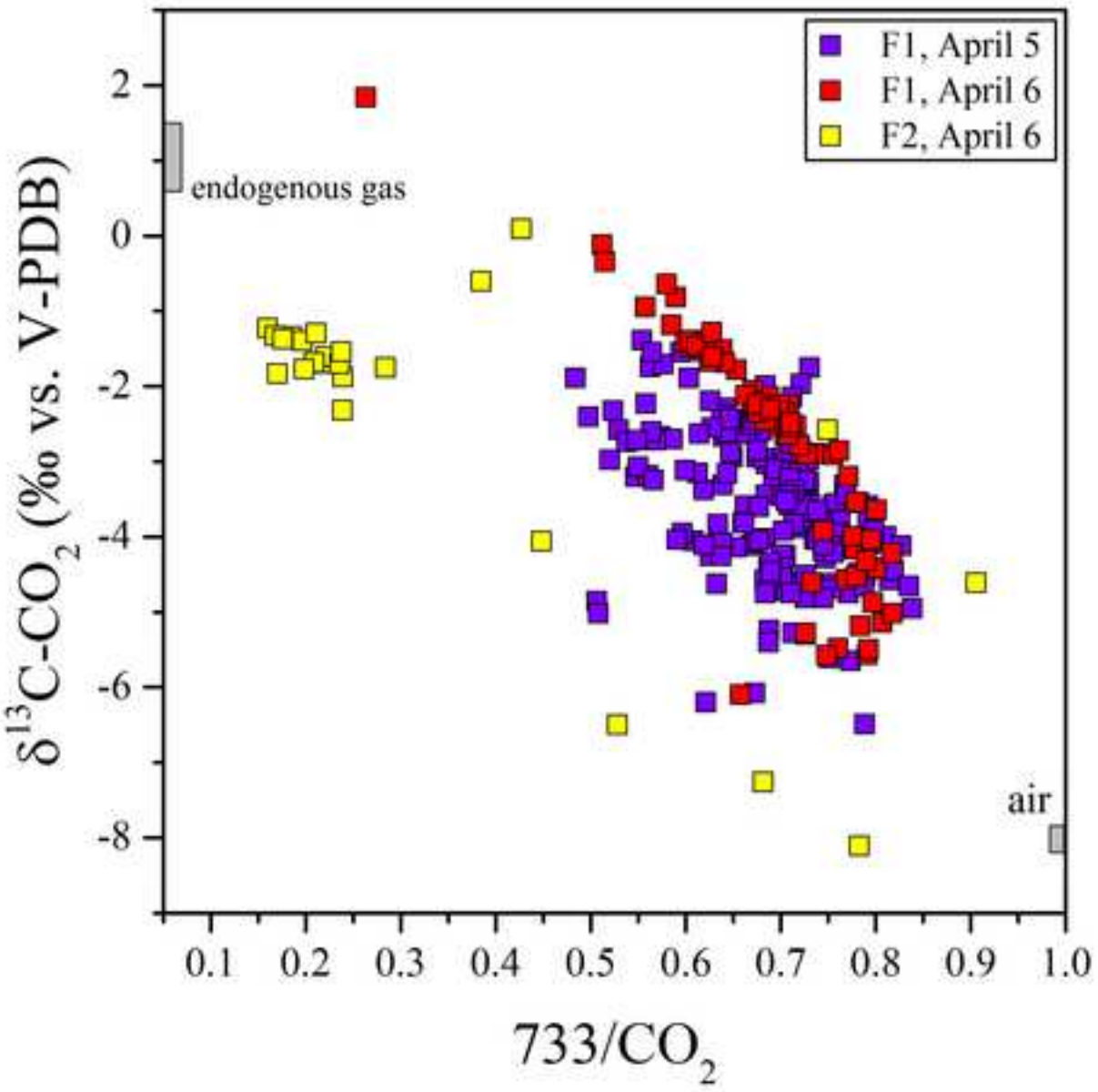

Figure 9

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