Dataset of natural metal background levels inferred from pre-industrial palaeochannel sediment cores along the Rhône River (France)

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A B S T R A C T

Natural metal background levels in sediments are critical to assess spatial and temporal trends of contamination in hydrosystems and to manage polluted sediments. This is even more sensitive that multi-factors such as geogenic basement, depositional context, and past or long-term pollution can affect the level of metals in sediments. This article provides natural metal background levels and ancillary data (location, chronology, grain-size, total organic carbon – TOC) in pre-industrial sediments along the Rhône River (France). Two distinct areas were selected to take into account the geological variability of the watershed: the Dauphiné Lowlands (Upper Rhône River) and the Tricastin Floodplain (Middle Rhône River). On each area, the sediment cores were retrieved from palaeochannel sequences and the sampled sections were dated by radiocarbon from the Roman to the Modern Times (AD 3–1878). Regulator metals (Al, Fe, Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, and Zn) and other trace elements (Ba, Co, Li, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sr, Ti, V) were analysed following both Aqua Regia (AR) and Total Extraction (TE) procedures. Classically, TE...
provides metal concentrations greater than AR because TE includes crystalline lattice, while AR is close to the potentially bio-accessible part of metals (used for ecotoxicological purposes). Due to the small number of samples and to the non-normal distribution of the results, a median-based approach was chosen to establish the geochemical background values and ranges (MGB) for each sample and area. These MGBs are valuable to identify pollution sources, to characterise a contamination (spread and timing), and to estimate the state of rivers regarding pollution legacy. Along the Rhône River, these two continental MGBs were used to reconstruct the metal geo-accumulation trajectories in river sediments from 1965 to 2018 [1].

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**Specifications Table**

| Subject | Environmental Chemistry |
|---------|--------------------------|
| Specific subject area | Geochemical background for metal elements in river sediments |
| Type of data | Map, Tables, Boxplots |
| How data were acquired | Sampling on the field with a percussion corer (Cobra TT type); mineralisation by Aqua Regia (AR) and Total Extraction (TE); analysis of metal elements by ICP-OES (Al, Cr, Cu, Ni and Zn) and ICP-MS (Cd and Pb); ancillary data: grain-size (Mastersizer 2000, Malvern) and Total Organic Carbon (TOC, pyrolysis) |
| Data format | Raw and analysed |
| Parameters for data collection | The sediment cores were extracted from eight palaeochannels located in the Rhône floodplain and disconnected of the main stream (since at least 350 years). |
| Description of data collection | Nineteen samples were taken from the palaeochannel cores. Four were rejected due to a coarse grain-size (i.e. clay + silt < 60%). The geochemical background was calculated by using median values and ranges for each river section: in the Upper Rhône (Dauphiné Lowlands) and in the Middle Rhône River (Tricastin Floodplain). |
| Data source location | Cores coordinates (decimal degrees, WGS84): CHCO-S2: 45.679 N, 5.597E; LMS1: 45.675 N, 5.604E; EM-5: 45.699 N, 5.593E; PDC-S8: 45.651 N, 5.520E; DZ-1: 44.424 N, 4.704E; DZR-C3: 44.428 N, 4.659E; MGN-C1: 44.202 N, 4.709E; LPP-C1: 44.324 N, 4.669E |
| Data accessibility | With the article |
| Related research article | A.-M. Dendievel, B. Mourier, A. Dabrin, H. Delile, A. Coyne, A. Gosset, Y. Liber, J.-F. Berger, J.-P. Bedell, Metal pollution trajectories and mixture risk assessed by combining dated cores and subsurface sediments along a major European river (Rhône River, France), *Environment International* 2020, 144, 106032. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2020.106032 |

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**Value of the Data**

- This article proposes detailed information to define geochemical backgrounds from the coring of pre-industrial palaeochannels in several areas located along a large and heterogeneous river such as the Rhône River (France).
- The dataset provides metal concentrations (ranges and medians) for major and regulatory metals (Al, Fe, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Zn) and also other elements (Ba, Li, Mg, Mn, Na, P,
Sr, Ti, V), total organic carbon and grain-size data suitable for researchers and stakeholders to estimate the natural level of metal contamination.

- A description of depositional environments, extraction methods (Aqua Regia and Total Extraction), sedimentological settings and a large set of radiocarbon ages are provided in order to specify the environmental and analytical context of the data.

1. Data Description

Two sets of geochemical background samples (GBS) were obtained from two areas located along the Rhône River (Fig. 1): Dauphiné Lowlands (Upper Rhône River) and Tricastin Floodplain (Middle Rhône River). After radiocarbon dating, lithological description, organic carbon and particle size measurements, fifteen sediment samples were used for metal analysis and the calculation of the Median-based Geochemical Background (MGB).

In the Upper Rhône River, the MGB is based on seven samples from three of the four sediment cores sampled on this area (validated samples from: EM5, CHCO-S2, and PDC-S8; re-
Table 1
Location of the background cores and number of samples analysed along the Rhône River (France). Latitude (Lat.) and Longitude (Long.) are expressed in decimal degrees (WGS84). The distance is expressed in kilometers upstream of estuarine areas (UEA). The samples with a fine fraction (i.e., clay + silt) > 60% were accepted, and rejected on the opposite case.

| Core name | Lat. (N) | Long. (E) | Distance UEA (km) | Number of samples | Status       |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| **Upper Rhône River** |          |           |                   |                   |              |
| CHCO-S2   | 45.679   | 5.597     | 420               | 2                 | All accepted |
| LMS1      | 45.675   | 5.604     | 420               | 2                 | All rejected |
| EM-5      | 45.699   | 5.593     | 418               | 2                 | All accepted |
| PDC-S8    | 45.651   | 5.520     | 418               | 3                 | All accepted |
| **Middle Rhône River** |          |           |                   |                   |              |
| DZ-1      | 44.424   | 4.704     | 157               | 2                 | All accepted |
| DZR-C3    | 44.428   | 4.659     | 157               | 2                 | 1 Accepted; 1 Rejected |
| MGN-C1    | 44.202   | 4.709     | 130               | 3                 | 2 Accepted; 1 Rejected |
| LPP-C1    | 44.324   | 4.669     | 146               | 3                 | All accepted |

Fig. 2. Grain-size and Total Organic Carbon (TOC) distribution.

jected coarse samples from LMS1; Fig. 1b and Table 1). All these samples were deposited in a palaeochannel environment between AD 3 and 1670 (Table 2). The basal part of these palaeochannel fillings is highly laminated with silts (due to the Rhône River flood inputs), while they show alternating peaty or gleyed-silty facies in the upper and subsurface layers. It suggests a progressive loss of connectivity with the main stream (less regular flooding, more authigenous organic matter, and pedogenic process). The median level of organic carbon is about 2.6% (26 g kg⁻¹) while the median proportion of fine particles (FF < 63 μm) is about 90% (Fig. 2 and Table 3). As showed in Fig. 3 and Table 3, metal concentrations according to Aqua Regia (AR) and Total Extraction (TE) treatments are within a similar range for Cd, Cu, Ni, Pb, and Zn (less than 18% of difference for these metals). However, the distribution of the data is quite different between the results obtained for Al, and Cr (70% and 46% of divergence, respectively). The MGB
Table 2
Radiocarbon dating of the background sediment cores. Measured $^{14}$C ages are in expressed BP, i.e. Before Present (1950), whereas “pMC” refers to the proportion of Modern Carbon for recent ages. Bold lines represent the nearest dates to the geochemical background samples (GBS) as explained in the rightmost column.

| Core         | Dated material     | Depth (cm) | Lab code  | Measured $^{14}$C age (BP; 1 $\sigma$) | Calibrated age (cal. AD; 2 $\sigma$) | Relationships with GBS |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| **Upper Rhône River** |                    |            |           |                                        |                                      |                        |
| EM-2         | charcoal           | 110–114    | Poz-46822 | 60 ± 10                                | AD 1650–1950                         |                        |
| EM-2         | wood               | 261–264    | SacA 21423 | 615 ± 30                               | AD 1294–1401                         |                        |
| EM-2         | charcoal           | 329–333    | Poz-46825 | 350 ± 80                               | AD 1418–1670 $^*$                    | Close to EM-5 330–333  |
| EM-5         | charcoal           | 453.5–455  | Poz-96872 | 655 ± 30                               | AD 1278–1394                         | Prior to EM-5 367–370  |
| EM-5         | charcoal           | 603–605    | Poz-96870 | 780 ± 35                               | AD 1190–1283                         |                        |
| CHCO-S2      | plant remains      | 119–122    | Poz-116812| 102.28 ± 0.34 pMC                      | Modern                               |                        |
| CHCO-S2      | plant remains      | 192–196    | Poz-116813| 395 ± 30                               | AD 1439–1628                         |                        |
| CHCO-S4      | charcoal           | 363.5–367.5| Poz-116814| 330 ± 30                               | AD 1477–1643                         | Close to CHCO-S2 362–333|
| CHCO-S4      | leaves             | 521–524    | Poz-116809| 395 ± 30                               | AD 1439–1628                         | Prior to CHCO-S2 397–370|
| CHCO-S4      | leaves             | 571–574    | Poz-116807| 400 ± 80                               | AD 1400–1660                         |                        |
| LM S8        | wood               | 216        | Poz-109138| 280 ± 30                               | AD 1498–1795                         |                        |
| PDC          | charcoal           | 110        | SacA 7488 | 1740 ± 30                              | AD 236–386                           |                        |
| PDC-S8       | charcoal           | 351        | Poz-115452| 1875 ± 35                              | AD 65–231                            | After PDC-S8 380–383   |
| PDC-S8       | charcoal           | 404        | Poz-115453| 1920 ± 30                              | AD 3–204                             | After PDC-S8 427–430   |
| PDC-S8       | charcoal           | 495        | Poz-115454| 1905 ± 30                              | AD 25–211                            | Just prior to PDC-S8 477–480|
| **Middle Rhône River** |                    |            |           |                                        |                                      |                        |
| DZ-1         | seeds              | 236.5–238  | Poz-92592 | 195 ± 30                               | AD 1648–1810 $^*$                    | After DZ-1 254–257     |
| DZ-1         | charcoal           | 278–280    | Poz-96866 | 175 ± 30                               | AD 1656–1878 $^*$                    | Related to DZ-1 277–280|
| DZR-C3       | charcoal           | 45–48      | Poz-99626 | 152.69 ± 0.46 pMC                      | Modern                               |                        |
| DZR-C3       | charcoal           | 206–209    | Poz-99627 | 80 ± 40                                | AD 1682–1937                         |                        |
| DZR-C3       | leaves             | 314        | Poz-115451| 80 ± 40                                | AD 1682–1937                         |                        |
| DZR-C3       | leaves             | 416        | Poz-115448| 150 ± 110                              | AD 1517–1888 $^*$                    | Posterior to DZR-C3 483–486|
| MGM-C1       | charcoal           | 156–159.5  | Poz-116832| 520 ± 100                              | AD 1277–1633                         | Posterior to MGM-C1 233–236|
| MGM-C1       | charcoal           | 272        | Poz-109204| 1180 ± 30                              | AD 730–951                           | Prior to MGM-C1 233–236|
| MGM-C1       | leaves             | 337–339    | Poz-11683 | 135 ± 30                               | AD 1671–1943                         | Rejected               |
| MGM-C1       | leaves             | 386–388.5  | Poz-11684 | 155 ± 35                               | AD 1665–1891 $^*$                    | Rejected               |
| MGM-C1       | leaf remains + charcoal | 421–424 | Poz-116835| 920 ± 40                               | AD 1026–1206                         | Prior to MGM-C1 381–384|
| MGM-C1       | seeds              | 466–468    | Poz-11683 | 100 ± 35                               | AD 1681–1938                         | Rejected               |
| LPP-C1       | plant remains      | 150        | Poz-109205| 103.46 ± 0.33 pMC                      | Modern                               |                        |
| LPP-C2       | plant remains      | 58–61      | Poz-109206| 108.7 ± 0.35 pMC                       | Modern                               |                        |
| LPP-C2       | plant remains      | 154        | Poz-109101| 1100 ± 30                              | AD 887–1013                          | Related to LPP-C1 150–153; after LPP-C1 192–195 and LPP-C2 245–248|

* potential interval extension up to 1949.
| Core     | Depth (cm) | Clay (%) | Al (g kg⁻¹) | Fe (g kg⁻¹) | Cd (mg kg⁻¹) | Cr (mg kg⁻¹) | Cu (mg kg⁻¹) | Ni (mg kg⁻¹) | Pb (mg kg⁻¹) | Zn (mg kg⁻¹) | Co (mg kg⁻¹) | Li (mg kg⁻¹) | Mg (mg kg⁻¹) | Mn (mg kg⁻¹) | P (mg kg⁻¹) | Fe (mg kg⁻¹) | Mg (mg kg⁻¹) | Ca (mg kg⁻¹) | Ti (mg kg⁻¹) | V (mg kg⁻¹) |
|----------|------------|----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Rhône    |            |          |             |             |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| EM5      | 330-333    | 3.3      | 58.1        | 1.00        | 119.16       | 16.823       | 0.11          | 37           | 10.2         | 35.2         | 30.4         | 44           | 36.8         | 7.3           | 22.6         | 7.6           | 486.1        | <LOQ         | 0.53         | 207.8        | 475.2        | 24.4        |
| EM5      | 367-370    | 12.98    | 97.01       | 1.15        | 25.70        | 27.656       | 0.19          | 71.3         | 23.2         | 76.1         | 16.6         | 78.8         | 94.2         | 14.8          | 40.8         | 11.3          | 647.5        | 0.21          | 0.54         | 217.6        | 309.1        | 50.7        |
| EM5      | 70.959     | 35.44    | 20.1        | 119.6       |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| CHOCO-S2 | 362-365    | 13.05    | 98.73       | 2.40        | 18.383       | 26.796       | 0.17          | 43.4         | 18.3         | 46.7         | 17.2         | 71.3         | 62.8         | 11.5          | 36.2         | 8.8           | 572.3        | 0.2           | 0.58         | 222.4        | 350.3        | 36.3        |
| CHOCO-S2 | 397-400    | 7.08     | 89.63       | 2.60        | 67.591       | 36.190       | 0.22          | 90.2         | 22.2         | 55.4         | 20.5         | 88.6         | 28.1         | 17.2          | 70.8         | 12.5          | 684.1        | 6.47          | <LOQ         | 317.5        | 324.9        | 100.6       |
| CHOCO-S2 | 43.051     | 20.01    | 0.18        | 63.2        | 14.2         | 33.9         | 11.3          |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| PDC-S8   | 380-383    | 4.52     | 71.73       | 3.25        | 10.078       | 11.951       | 0.14          | 26.2         | 7.3           | 18.2         | 11.4         | 37.3         | 27.8         | 5.4           | 16.1         | 5.6           | 310.7        | <LOQ         | 0.52         | 314.1        | 229.5        | 24.2        |
| PDC-S8   | 36.217     | 16.830   | 0.14        | 49.9        | 10.1         | 22.4         | 12.6          |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| PDC-S8   | 427-430    | 5.02     | 81.22       | 2.83        | 11.397       | 14.284       | 0.17          | 69.7         | 7.2           | 18.8         | 10.9         | 39.2         | 32.3         | 5.2           | 17.7         | 6           | 425.6        | 0.16          | 0.61         | 329.4        | 221.4        | 25.9        |
| PDC-S8   | 46.417     | 19.052   | 0.15        | 47.5        | 6.7         | 22.9         | 13.2          |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| PDC-S8   | 477-480    | 7.48     | 97.11       | 2.90        | 16.791       | 18.099       | 0.18          | 36.1         | 10.1         | 27.5         | 14.7         | 54.3         | 50.7         | 7.8           | 25.6         | 7.4           | 504.9        | 0.19          | 0.63         | 282.4        | 311.2        | 34.8        |
| PDC-S8   | 49.155     | 23.649   | 0.2         | 63.8        | 12.1         | 33.2         | 17            |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| MGB (AR) | 5.02      | 89.63    | 2.60        | 12.032      | 16.928       |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| MGB (AR) | Range      |          |             |             |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| MGB (TE) | 49.155     | 22.629   | 0.14        | 63.8        | 12.5         | 36.5         | 13.4          |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| MGB (TE) | Range      |          |             |             | 10-89        | 5-45         | 0.05-0.3      | 19-119       | 1             | 0-45         | 2-117        | 12-28        | 41-21        | 2-22          | 8-45         | 3-16          | 183-900      | 3-8         | <LOQ         | 159-519      | 845-4075     | 10-132      |

**Limits of Quantification (LOQ)**

| TE (LOQ) | 0.170       | 0.170      | 0.02 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 |
| TE (LOQ) | 2.500       | 2.500      |      | 5    | 5    | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  |

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and associated ranges are as follows for the regulatory metals (the other trace metal median and ranges are available in Table 3):

- Al is within the range of 2 and 27 g kg\(^{-1}\) (lower and upper whiskers of a Tukey’s boxplot; i.e. confidence interval = 95.6%) with a median of 12 g kg\(^{-1}\) for the AR procedure, and within 10 and 89 g kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 49 g kg\(^{-1}\) for the TE procedure. The Fe values are rather close with a median rounded to 17 g kg\(^{-1}\) (interval = 5-33) according to the AR procedure, and a median rounded to 23 g kg\(^{-1}\) (interval = 5-45) for the TE procedure.
- Cd is within 0.06 and 0.024 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 0.17 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (AR), and within 0.05 and 0.3 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 0.18 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (TE).
- Cr is within 14 and 56 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 36 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (AR), and within 19 and 119 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 64 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (TE).
- Cu is within 0.1 and 26 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 10 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (AR), and within 0.1 and 29 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 12.5 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (TE).
- Ni is within 0.1 and 68 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median rounded up to 34 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (AR), and within 0.1 and 78.5 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 36.5 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (TE).
- Pb is within 4 and 23 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of ca. 11 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (AR), and within 4.5 and 27 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 13 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (TE).
- Zn is approx. within 10 and 95 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 53 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (AR), and within 12 and 117 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median rounded at 59 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (TE).

In the Middle Rhône River, the MGB is based on eight samples from four palaeochannel cores (DZ-1, DZR-C3, MGN-C1, LPP-C1; Fig. 1c and Table 1) dated from AD 887 to AD 1878 (Table 2). Depositional conditions are equivalent to those described for the Upper Rhône, with higher oxidation of the sedimentary column in general. The median concentration of organic carbon is about 0.9% (9 g kg\(^{-1}\)) while the median proportion of fine particles is 81% (Fig. 2 and Table 3). A major difference existed between AR and TE-derived concentrations for Al, and Cr (78% and 59% of divergence, respectively), while the difference is less pronounced for Cu, Cd, Ni, Pb, and Zn (from 14 to 21%; see also Fig. 3 and Table 3).

Further than defining two regional geochemical backgrounds, these analyses also demonstrated that the difference of Cd, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn concentrations after AR and TE procedures...
were relatively constant and almost entirely extracted after the AR mineralisation (up to 86% compared to TE). By contrast, only 46% of Cr, and 23% of Al total concentrations were extracted by AR, especially because these 2 elements could be considered as relatively immobile during weathering. In the Middle Rhône River, the MGB and associated ranges are as follows for the regulatory metals (the median and ranges for the other elements are also available in Table 3):

- Al is within 2 and 28 g kg\(^{-1}\) (lower and upper whiskers of a Tukey’s boxplot) with a median of 14 g kg\(^{-1}\) for the AR procedure, and within 59 and 78 g kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 69 g kg\(^{-1}\) for the TE procedure. Regarding Fe, the median is about 22 g kg\(^{-1}\) (rounded) according to the AR procedure and about 30 g kg\(^{-1}\) for the TE procedure, with ranges of 12-31 g kg\(^{-1}\) and 13-48 g kg\(^{-1}\), respectively.
- Cd is within 0.12 and 0.17 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 0.14 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (AR), and within 0.15–0.2 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 0.17 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (TE).
- Cr is within 17 and 43 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 29 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (AR), and within 50 and 95 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 72 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (TE).
- Cu is within 10 and 27 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 18 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (AR), and within 10 and 34 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 21 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (TE).
- Ni is within 19 and 48 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median rounded up to 33 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (AR), and within 31 and 51 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 40 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (TE).
- Pb is within 5 and 33 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median rounded up to 18 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (AR), and within 14 and 33 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 22 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (TE).
- Zn is approx. within 37 and 104 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median of 65 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (AR), and within 55 and 115 mg kg\(^{-1}\) with a median rounded at 84 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (TE).

2. Experimental Design, Materials, and Methods

The cores were retrieved into pre-industrial meanders – i.e. palaeochannels active before the Modern period – in two regions typical in terms of geology, tributary inputs and water discharge along the Rhône River (Fig. 1; Table 1). The sediments used to establish the regional geochemical backgrounds were sampled from deep core sections, i.e. between 2 and 5 m in depth (please refer to the Fig. SI-1 available in: [1]). A chronological control was based on multiple radiocarbon dating measured by accelerator mass spectrometry (\(^{14}\text{C AMS}\)) at Poznan (Poland), and Saclay (France, within the ARTEMIS project). The radiocarbon dates were performed on charcoals, and on uncharred plant remains such as well-preserved wood, seeds and leaves to prevent old wood effects when possible (Table 2). The measured ages (originally expressed as BP – i.e. before AD 1950, a date considered as the present), were calibrated by using the “Intcal13” curve [2] and the OxCal software (v.4.3) [3]. After calibration, the dates were expressed in calendar years Anno Domini (AD) in Table 2. However, in such alluvial context, these measures do not prevent the potential influence of reworked material in the dated sediment, which could present an age older than expected.

In the Upper Rhône River, four cores were sampled in the Dauphiné Lowlands (Fig. 1b). This area is a floodplain offering numerous meanders filled during the Holocene, after the Rhône River avulsion eastwards to the Brégnier-Cordon Valley [4]. In this area, the Rhône River is mainly supplied by fine sediment loads transported by Alpine, and Pre-Alpine rivers (Arve, Fier, and Guiers rivers). These tributaries delivered circa 500 Kt/yr of suspended particulate matter – SPM (mainly rock flour); while limestones, molasse, moraines and fluvi-glacial deposits composed the local substratum [4,5].

Four other cores were sampled in the Middle Rhône area, especially in palaeomeanders located in the Tricastin floodplain (Fig. 1c). This region received inputs of sediments from rivers of the Massif Central mountains (granitic and basaltic rocks), such as the Cance, the Eyrieux, and the Ardèche rivers (right bank tributaries), while significant inputs also come from subalpine tributaries draining limestone and marls, such as the Isère and Drôme rivers, and locally the Roubion, the Lauzon, and the Lez rivers (left bank tributaries).
Two to three samples were selected along each core (for lithological details, see SI-1 in: [1]) and subsampled for the analysis. A subsample (0.5 g) was crushed and burned at 900 °C to estimate Total Organic Carbon content (% TOC) by using a TOC analyser under an oxygen flow, followed by a gas chromatography with a thermal conductivity detector (Thermo Scientific Flash 2000 Elemental Analyzer available at the INRAE laboratory). Another subsample (about 1 g) was used to measure grain-size distribution. The particle size analysis was achieved with a MasterSizer 20000 (Malvern Panalytical) mounted with a hydro SMsmall dispersion unit (ENTPE laboratory). The grain-size classes ranged between 0.012 µm and 1000 µm. These initial analyses led to the exclusion of the two samples from the core LMS1 (Upper Rhône River), one sample from the core DZR-C3 and another from the core MGN-C1 (both in the Middle Rhône River), due to a poor content in fine sediments (i.e. clay + silt < 60%).

After a preliminary sieving at 63 µm, the remaining samples (0.1–0.3 g each) were powdered and homogenised before metal extraction. The extraction was achieved by using both Aqua Regia – AR (HNO₃, HCl), and Total Extraction – TE – micro-wave assisted (HF, HNO₃, HCl) – procedures. Then, the AR mineralisation was based on a mixture of 0.5 ml HNO₃ (14 M, Suprapur) and 0.5 ml HCl (12 M, Suprapur). For TE, sub-samples were digested in closed, previously acid-cleaned PP reactors (DigiTUBES; SCP Sciences) by using 1.5 ml HCl, 0.5 ml HNO₃, and 2 ml HF (22 M, Suprapur). The reactors were kept at 110 °C in an automatic heating block for 2 h. Dry residues were dissolved with 250 ml HNO₃ and 5 ml of Ultrapure water (Elga), before a heating for 30 min at 100 °C. Exactly 3.5 mL of the solution was brought to 10 mL using 6.5 mL of ultrapure water. Accuracy of extraction and analytical methods was steadily controlled by using certified reference material for AR (LGc 6187) and TE (IAEA 158) and was < 10% of the certified values.

Most of the metals (see Table 3 for the full list) were analysed by inductively coupled plasma with optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES; Agilent 700). Cadmium (Cd) and lead (Pb) were analysed by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry due to lower concentrations (ICP-MS; Thermo Scientific iCAPTM TQs). The limits of quantification (LOQs) were 0.2 g kg⁻¹ and 2.5 g kg⁻¹ for Al (AR and TE respectively), 0.7 mg kg⁻¹ and 2.5 mg kg⁻¹ for Cr, Cu, Ni and Zn (AR and TE), 0.02 mg kg⁻¹ and 0.03 mg kg⁻¹ for both Cd and Pb (AR and TE).

Finally, a range between the lower and upper whiskers of Tukey’s boxplot (95.6%) and a median value were calculated to define the local geochemical background (MGB) for each studied section of the Rhône River (Table 3).

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships which have, or could be perceived to have, influenced the work reported in this article.

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