Migration Mechanism of Organic Pollutants in National Water-body Sediments

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Abstract
Water-body sediments are a main part of water biological system, sinks and sources of many water-body nutritional substances and pollutants, and carriers, end-results and cumulating places for large amount of contaminants. The article makes a summary of pollution of organic matters in natural water sediments, to provide scientific basis for dealing with polluted sediments.

Keywords: Sediments, Organic matters, Pollution, Migration

1. Introduction
Pollution of organic matters has become a global problem. Environment Protection Ministry of USA selects 129 toxic pollutants from 70000 kinds of normal compounds, wherein 114 kinds of organic matters (Jin, Xiangcan, 1992) Pollutants are collected increasing into sediments by atmosphere sedimentation, wastewater discharging, and rain pouring, dissolving and washing, resulting in heavy polluted sediments (Ludwig, W. Probst J, & Kempe, S, 1996). Sediment pollution situation is very severe in Rhine drainage area, Great Lake area of USA, Amsterdam Port of Holland, Hamburger Port of Germany. The worsening situation of sediment pollution is caused by manmade factors. Quite quantities of pollutants, which are difficult for degrading, are accumulated into water sediments during the fast developing process of economics, forming long-term threat on water biological system. When control of pollution resource reaches some degree, sediments will become main sources of water-body pollution (Eatherall, A., Naden, P S. & Cooper, D M, 1998) . EPA of USA pointed out in their survey report in 1998 that much pollution in the 2100 fish consuming problems were proved coming from sediments (Qu, Jiuhui, 2000). Water sediment pollution is a global environmental problem. In our China, toxic organisms are also found and proved existing in water sediments; for example, sediments in 20-195km section of Changlejiang are toxic (Ma, Mei., & Tong Zhonghua, 1997). In addition, the key to solve neutralized water-body is also closely related to sediments (Niu, Zhenguo. & Zhang Zulu, 1997; Wang, Hongdao,1990). Abundantly growing algae and N,P residues all cumulate in sediments. Heavy metals and toxic organic matters could be objects of micro-pollution water treatment for long time, which are main carriers and media of water complex pollution and its pollution process (Yuan, Xuyin, 2000). So, treatment of polluted sediments is no time to delay and imperative under the situation (Harvey, H. R. & Mannino, A, 2001).

2. Pollution situation of sediments
Water-body sediment (bottom mud) is slit deposited at the bottom of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, bays, and so on. It is a main component of water multi-phase biological system, and gathering place of environmental pollutants in wide space and long time. Interfacial reactions between all kinds of pollutants in sediments and around water solution have crucial influence on water quality. And quality situation of sediments directly affects water quality. So, the importance of estimating the quality of sediments goes without saying (Zhang, Licheng., Zhang, Shen., Dong, Wenjiang., & Zhao, Guijiu, 1986). Pollutants gathered in the sediments mainly have three kinds: heavy metals, nutritional elements, and uneasily degraded organic matters.

(1) Heavy metals. Metals entering into water by all ways are easily absorbed, complexed, or co-deposited, consequently enriched in the sediments at water bottom, resulting in the concentration of heavy metals in sediments pretty higher than that in water. Zhang Lichent et al. researched the cleaning effects of Xiangjiang sediments on heavy metals in Xiangjiang water. They found that sediment absorption was main mechanism of natural cleaning for heavy metals (Zhang, Licheng., Zhang, Shen., Dong, Wenjiang., & Zhao, Guijiu, 1986). Cd concentration in sediments of Dianchi Grass Sea reaches 41.3 mg.kg^{-1} (Jin, Xiangcan, 1995), Zn concentration in
3. Organic pollution of sediments

In recent years, organic pollution on environments is a focused topic globally. Many kinds of organic pollutants increase with an unimaginable speed each year. Many organic matters, which were not been focused before, were listed as pollutants now. And that worries human being a lot is that it is more and more difficult to confirm what kind of substances are not pollutants on earth, especially for vast and numerous organic matters. The appearance of current all kinds of strange organism diseases and physiological phenomena were considered relating to severe environmental pollution to large degree. However, the seriousness of organic pollution was observed originally from researches for water-living organisms. Affected by pesticide drains of organic chlorine and phosphor from pesticide factories, bottom-living creatures of Duck Lake in Hubei are not many. Aulodrilus plurisetas, which are able to bear pollution, have absolute predominance. Below Am of the drainage outlet, there were nearly no bottom-living creatures (Jin, Xiangcan, 1995; Gao, Xingzhai, 1987).

3.1 Environment hormones

Abnormity of genitals of male cyprinoids in Florida is occurred, hatch-out rates of cyprinoids are reduced; many abnormal male sea-gulls, which are short of procreation ability, were found in Canada; some cyprinoids, which

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Persistent Organic Pollutants (for short as Pops) are organic chemical pollutants, which are toxic, gathering in organisms, half-volatile, persistently existing in environment, able to migrate long distances in atmosphere environment and aggregate back to polar region of the earth, severely harmful to human health and environment. According to international definition of POPS, these substances must accord with the following conditions: (1) durable in their releasing and transport environment; (2) could be gathered in the food chain and affect organisms with high nutritional values; (3) after entering into environment, could be moved to polar areas across long distances; (4) in corresponding environment concentration, be harmful or toxic to organisms which contacting the substances (Li, Zhengyu, 1999).
In 1997, UNEP pointed out international actions shall be taken for 12 kinds of POPS, including aldrine, dieldrin, isodieldrin, DDT, chlordane, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, strobane, heptachlor, polychlorinated biphenyls, dioxin and chromene. Wherein, the fore 9 kinds are pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls is industrial chemical, the last two are impurity ramification of chemicals and residues of burnt chlorine wastes. Most of the 12 substances have high urgent toxicity and are toxic to water-livings; one of them is human cancer-causing, which has been confirmed by international cancer research organization. 7 of them are potential cancer-causing substances, half life of them in water mostly are 1-12 years, individually as long as 600 years, and BCF is within 4000~70000. In the Extensive Europe Environmental Conference of June 1998, 32 countries of USA, Canada and Europe countries signed an agreement on long-distance atmosphere pollutants across boundaries formally. The agreement forbids or reduces releasing of POPS and forbid and gradually eliminate the production of some products which containing POPS. There are 16 kinds of controlled Pops, in addition to 12 kinds put forward by UNEP, also including hexabromodiphenyl, chlordane /BHC, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, penta.

POPs pollution is a more and more serious environmental problem (Poeton, T. S., Stensel, H. D. & Strand, S. E., 1999). At every corners, including continents, deserts, oceans and polar areas, Pops substances could be inspected there (Mcnally, D. L., Mihelcic, J. R., & Lueking, D. R, 1999; Joint, I. R. & Pomroy, A. J., 1982). From current known data, concentrations (ng/g wet weight) of POPS in mammals in north pole area respectively are: DDT 239000; dioxin 30011800; chlordane 0.67096, polychlorinated biphenyl 112900 and strobane 84-91600. Because POPS could be gathered and enlarged in food chain, they influence creatures, at the top of food chain a lot, including human beings. In fact, in her typical work Silent spring, Rachel Carson had mentioned that the decrease of birds in numbers might relate to the use of pesticides. Some reports had showed that organic chlorine, especially degraded outcomes of DDE and DDT, could affect the thickness of eggshells of birds, having profound influence on birds which eat fishes (Plummer, D. H., Owens, N. J. R & Herbert, R. A., 1987). Decrease of propagating ability of seals in Baltic Sea and whales of Canada may be related to Pops, mainly are PCBs.

POPs also are substances which cause turbulence of “sex hormones” and “incretion hormones”. In addition to their influence on procreation, many POPS tested or suspected are cancer-causing substances, wherein PAH and PCDD/Fs(Dibenzo-p-Dioxin /diphenylene-oxide) may be typical examples. Influences of PCDD/Fs on health have become a large research subjects. USA Environment Protection Ministry and other many Europe counties have invested a lot on the research to prove up the co-function of many POPS on organisms (Ploug, H. H., Zimmermann, T. & Schweitzer, B., 2002). This will be a research direction of toxicology in recent years.

4. Transfer and transform rules of organic pollutants in water

Organic pollutants, which enter into water, could cause all kinds of physical and chemical changes in water. The rules of these changes and the end-results have important influence on their toxicity. So, the task of chemistry of environment pollution is to find the transfer and transform rules to provide theory references and practical bases. After entering into water, organic pollutants were distributed to phases of water, suspending particle, water-living organism, and sediment, which have the following rules and trends.

4.1 Distribution of organic pollutants in water

Presently, most of organic pollutants, which are focused and quite harmful to environment, could persistently exist in water and have strong hydrophobicity. After complex physical, chemical and biological changes, organic pollutants which could persistently exist in sediments mainly are some Pops, and quite a lot of these pops are foregoing environment hormones. Most of pops have strong hydrophobicity, which are easily absorbed by particles in water. Pops are not only absorbed to the surface of particles, but could enter into the interior part of the particles, i.e., the dissolving process towards to the interior part of the particles. Organic substances absorbed to the surface have some exchanging and lixiviating properties, being a reversible absorption part; whereas the organic carbon part entering into the inside of particles forming a irreversible absorption part, difficult for lixiviating (Pierre, S. & Josette, G, 2006), entering into sediments with the dropping of particles. The proceeding of this kind of sedimentation is heavily influenced by water quality and waterpower conditions. Water temperature, salinity, pH and other terms could affect the proceeding of absorption and desorption processes of organic substances and the water stream could severely affect the dropping of particles. Organic pollutants have different transfer ability in different water bodies. Water in pretty immobile rivers or lakes, where the water is stable and has not much disturbance, is propitious to the dropping of particles. Organic pollutants are easily sedimentated not far from the discharging sources in the water (Wang, H. J., Yang, Z. S. & Li, Y. H., 2007). However, in water where stream is rushing, change of water quality is big, and the activities of water-living creatures are blooming, organic pollutants in this kind of water may move a long distance and exist in long term, making the contents of organic
substances high and pretty harmful to water-living creatures. At the same time, particles which dropped into the sediments may suspend into water again under the function of all kinds of water powers and disturbances of water creatures, forming second water pollution. Organic pollutants may be transferred to a very far place through this kind of repeated sedimentation-suspending process (Mcnally, D. L., Mihelcic, J. R., & Lueking, D. R., 1999).

Xu and other people researched the pollution characteristics of chloride organic pollutants in sediments in Yangtse River (Nanjing section), founding that the pollution degree of different sediments are DDTs > HCB > HCHs > PCBs. Generally speaking, the contents of organic chloride sediments in the section of Yangtse River are lower than that of rivers in Europe. Contents of organic chloride sediments are closely related to the contents of organic matters and heavy metals in sediments (Paolo, M., Shigeru, M., & Kuninao, T., 2002).

Lee and other people researched the pollution characteristics of chlorobenzene, BHC and heavy metals, finding that there are very good correlation between chlorobenzene and other organic pollutants, but the correlation to heavy metals is not obvious, which shows that heavy metals and organic pollutants in sediments in maritime spaces with frequent human activities (Blumer, M., Guillard, R. R. & Chase, T., 1971).

Qiu Zunan other people researched the average content and distribution characteristics of EPA priority pollutants in Suzhou River of Shanghai, finding that the average contents of PAHs (13 kinds) and single chlorine hydroxybenzene (including dichlorine and tetrachloro phenol) respectively are 14.99 mg.kg\(^{-1}\), and 8.63 mg.kg\(^{-1}\), occupying 99.5 of the total amount of EPA priority pollutants in Suzhou River and the distribution characteristics is quite in consistent with the distribution characters of heavy metal pollution (Qiu, Zunan., Zhang, Zhongyan. & Qi, Deyao, 1998).

Zhang Bing and other people measured the PCP in water and sediments of Dongting Lake, founding the contents of PCP within 0.005-71.3 ug.g\(^{-1}\), that of sediments within 0.18-48.3 ug.g\(^{-1}\), showing PCP mainly distributed to sediment phase, whose contents obviously higher than that of other using areas of Sichuan, Jiangsu and Fujian, though PCP stopping being used. At the same time, PCP contents in over covering water and sediments have some correlation trend, but not strictly positive one. However, the survey during the same period of abalones, grass fish,and cyprinoids shows that the content of PCP in fish cholecysts is high in high-PCP contained water, in the range of 0.06-0.034 ug.g\(^{-1}\) (Zhang, Bing., Zheng, Minghui., Liu, Fanyan., Bao, Zhicheng & Xu, Xiaobai, 2001).

4.2 Degradation of organic pollutants

Most research on degradation of organic pollutants in sediments are carried out in labs, for degrading speed of some POPS is very slow, and the absorption of sediments further reduces the degrading of organic substances. Researches by Poeton and other people found that the biological degradati on of phenanthrene and fluoranthene was obviously influenced by the absorption of ocean sediments (Eglinton, G., & Hamilton, R. J., 1963).

Absorption of sediments slows the speed of biological degrading. Because desorption step in the last period of organic substances from sediments to liquid phase forms the speed-control step, making the whole biological degrading process a two-stage process (Rieley, Q., Collier, R. J. & Jones, D. M., 1991). In real pollutant sediments, the biological degradation becomes more complicated for co-existing of many kinds of pollutants. McNally and other people found that could accelerate the degrading of phenanthrene and flowers, but phenanthrene could restrain the degrading of flowers in aerobic conditions; in anaerobic conditions, degrading of phenanthrene and flowers becomes very slow (Vollcman,J K., Johns,R B., & Gillan,F T. (1980); in facultative conditions, as receiver of substitute electrons, could speed up the degrading of low molecular-weight polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, but the degrading of high molecular-weight polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons was weak (Luo, X J., Chen, S J., & Mai, B X., 2005).

Jia Qingzhu and other people researched dynamic characteristics of anoxybiotic degradation of r-666 of Liaohe sediments, finding that the degradation of r-666 accords with quasi first class dynamic equation both in the situation without adding outside carbon sources and with adding outside carbon sources of dextrose, sodium acetate. The degrading rate with outside added carbon is higher three times than that without outside added carbon sources, main degrading product is dichlorobenzene (Jia, Qingzhu., Quan, Xie., Chen, Shuo., Chen, Jingwen., Xue, Daming., & Zhao, Yazhi, 2000).

Main measure of handling pollution sediments is to move-treat sediments after dredge-up them. Although some microorganisms, after pure-culturing, are found being able to decomposing organic substances of PAH, PCBs and so on, but the results of making products which could decompose organic matters on-site are not ideal presently (Jones, D M., Rowland, S J., & Douglas, A q., 1986).
4.3 Effects of organic matters on organic pollutants

Environmental actions of organic pollutants, which enter into sediments, mainly are influenced by organic matters in the sediments. Ab-Razak and other people found that distribution of PAHs in sediments mainly are influenced by organic matters (Yunker, M. B., & Macdonald, R. W., 1995). Wu and other people found that vertical distribution of BHC in sediments of Duck Lake of China mainly are influenced by contents and particle distribution of organic matters (Berge, J. P., Guougou, J. P., Dubacz, J. P., & Durand, P., 1995). Zhu Lizhong and other people researched the absorption mechanism of aniline and phenol, finding that the absorption ability of West Lake sediments for aniline is in direct ratio to content of organic matters, with correlation coefficient 0.998 (Zhu, Lizhong., Xu, Xia., & Hu, Xiong, 2000).

Organic matters in sediments also heavily affect the biological toxicity of organic toxic substances. Karuppiah and other people researched the toxicity of metolachlor in river sediments for Vibrio fischeri, finding that LC50 of the weedicide for Vibrio fischeri in water is 2.22, that in river sediments reducing 30 times, that in wetland, where having higher degree of decaying, almost losing completely (Gaskell, S. J., & Eglinton, G., 1975). McKenzie and other people found that over 70% dieldrin were quite easily absorbed by surface sediments which could float easily. Hydrologic features of rivers become the main factor which controls the distribution of dieldrin in sediments. Most of the DDT is bonded to large-molecule organic matters in sediments (Saliot, A., Mejanelle, L., & Scribe, P., 2001). Gao and others found that On-site Koc of weedicides in sediments measured is much lower than that measured in labs, illuminating that DOC in sediments absorbing weedicides, resulting in the concentration increase of weedicides in hole water. The kind of “concentration increase effect” enhances the organism usability and retransferring ability of weedicides in water (Canuel, E. A., & Zimmerman, A. R., 1999).

Drouillard and others researched the organism absorption coefficients and BSAFs of 17 kinds hydrophobic organic chlorine compounds (including PCB, HCB, etc.) with logKow in 5.4-7.4 through larva exposure methods, finding that the biological gathering of hydrophobic organic chlorine compounds with logKow>5.9 was carried out by organisms incepting sedimentated organic matters which absorb hydrophobic organic chlorine compounds (Kvenvolden, K. A., Rapp, J. B., & Margaret, G., 1987).

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