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目 次

"大气十条"实施期间南京市 $PM_{2.5}$ 化学组成与来源的演变特征
一块影,莫招育,吴棽棽,陆嘉晖,毛敬英,陈雪梅,栗少丽,草纹,刘慧琳,韦敏(75)城市臭氧污染特征与高影响气象因子:以苏州为例。 何琰,林惠娟,曹舒娅,宋璟璐,孙伟,熊宇(85)华北平原曲周县人为源氨排放清单及分布特征。 康嘉慧,孟凡磊,刘学军,许稳(94) WRF 模式最优参数化方案在不同空气质量模式的应用。
Elena Nikitina, Makhinov Aleksei Nikolavich, Araruna José Tavares, 金字辰, 李鑫(158) 人类活动影响下的高原湿地四环素类抗生素抗性基因赋存与微生物群落共现性 秦荣,喻庆国,刘振亚,王行(169) 我国东南地区饮用水源地多种农药的赋存特征及健康风险评估 何姝,董慧峪,任南琪(180) 珠海市中部主要供水水库沉积物重金属时空分布与风险评价 王思瑞,张坤锋,昌盛,张茉莉,付青(189) 苏州水网地区河道底泥的重金属分布特征与污染风险 郑敏慧,白冬锐,张涛,陈坦,王洪涛,杨婷,张冰,金军(198) 长三角典型城郊流域生物可降解性有机质的分布及影响因素 吴文雨,马青晨,杨磊,李敏,唐剑锋(210) 过水性湖泊水质长期演变趋势及驱动因素:以骆马湖为例 黄雪滢,高鸣远,王金东,王明明,陈思思,袭志军,王腊春,蔡永久(219) 渭河微塑料污染现状与风险评价 山泽萱,张妍,张成前,时鹏,张鑫(231) 不同颜色聚碳酸酯塑料对附着藻类生长和群落结构的影响 王梦雪,尹思成,王振方,陈锦贤,张玮,王丽卿(243) 苦草叶表附生和水体浮游细菌群落多样性格局及其影响因素 张梅婷,刘晋仙,苏嘉贺,柴宝峰(252) 基于 16S rRNA 测序技术的青藏高原河流细菌群落多样性 環傳,张博美,黄雪,任泽,高红凯(262) 基于 eDNA 的硅藻群落时空异质性及生态健康评价
三峡库区澎溪河河段间水华程度差异及其机制 罗晓佼,张钘,黄伟,胡鹏飞,谭炳圆,张磊(282)自然降雨下蔬菜地土壤侵蚀及氮素流失特征 章孙逊,张守红,闫婧,王恺,杨航,王任重远,张文龙,李华林(303)基于地理探测器的山西省 2000~2020 年 NPP 时空变化特征及驱动力分析 邓嘉豪,李晶,闫星光,马天跃,张瑞(312)200~2020 年西南地区植被 NDVI 时空变化及驱动机制探究 徐勇,戴强玉,黄雯婷,盘钰春,郑志威,郭振东(323)青海湖周边地区表层土壤重金属含量和抗性基因丰度及相关性 胡石磊,瞿剑里,章丽,赵美蓉(336)四川盆地典型农耕区土壤重金属含量、污染及其影响因素 刘属灵,吴梅,刘志远,刘双燕,刘永林,赵家宇,刘怡(347)宁夏引黄灌区农田土壤重金属生态风险评价及来源解析 陈林,马琨,马建军,王金保,李虹,贾彪,倪细炉,马进鹏,梁翔宇(356)铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属污染特征与风险评价 陈林,马琨,马建军,王金保,李虹,贾彪,倪细炉,马进鹏,梁翔宇(356)铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属污染特征与风险评价 ************************************
等子万,许晶,侯召雷,彭敏,杨帆,陈杰,徐永强,杨树云,李家云,于林松(405)贵州省旱地土壤和玉米 As 含量特征及其种植安全性评估 黄凤艳,周浪,宋波,庞瑞,吴勇,王佛鹏,张云霞(415)象草与苦楝/构树间作修复矿区重金属污染土壤潜力 于小慧,肖细元,郭朝晖,彭驰,王小燕(426)1株高耐性肠杆菌的筛选及对镉,砷同步钝化 尹雪斐,刘玉玲,伍德,黄薪铭,张朴心,铁柏清(436)黄土丘陵区人工刺槐林土壤有机碳矿化特征及其与有机碳组分的关系
集玉帆,刘伟超,李佳欣,苏玉博,简俊楠,杨改河,任成杰,冯永忠,任广鑫,王晓娇,韩新辉(444)设施农业土壤磷素累积迁移转化及影响因素····································
半干旱亚湿润干旱沙区樟子松根内真菌群落结构和功能时空动态特征

铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属污染特征与风险评价

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摘要:铜冶炼生产活动会造成周边土壤重金属污染,威胁公众健康.通过收集整理已发表文献数据,从整体上研究了国内外 40 个铜冶炼场地周边不同土地利用类型土壤重金属的累积特征、分布规律以及健康风险.结果表明,铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属 $\omega(As)$ 、 $\omega(Cd)$ 、 $\omega(Cu)$ 、 $\omega(Pb)$ 和 $\omega(Zn)$ 平均值分别为 196、10.5、1 948、604 和 853 mg·kg⁻¹,地累积指数 (I_{geo}) 依次为: Cd(5.63) > Cu(3.88) > As(2.96) > Pb(2.30) > Zn(1.27),Cd 和 Cu 累积最严重.土壤重金属内梅罗指数 (NIPI) 高值主要出现在冶炼历史长、工艺落后和环保措施不足的场地.土壤重金属含量之间呈现显著相关性,随着采样半径增加而降低,主要累积在冶炼场地周边 2~3 km 内.相对于冶炼历史、规模和工艺,土地利用类型对土壤重金属含量影响较小.铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属普遍存在致癌风险与非致癌风险,其中冶炼生产区 As 和 Pb, 林地 Pb 的健康风险较高.研究结果可以指导冶炼场地周边土壤重金属污染风险防控工作.

关键词:冶炼场地;土地利用类型;风险评价;全球尺度;数据整合分析

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Characteristics and Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals in the Soil Around Copper Smelting Sites

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Abstract: Copper smelting can cause heavy metal pollution in surrounding soil and threaten human health. This study examined the characteristics, distribution, and health risk of heavy metals in soil with different land uses around 40 copper smelting sites at home and abroad by collecting published literature data. The results showed that the mean values of $\omega(As)$, $\omega(Cd)$, $\omega(Cd)$, $\omega(Cd)$, and $\omega(Zn)$ in the soil around the copper smelting sites were 196, 10.5, 1948, 604, and 853 mg·kg⁻¹, respectively. The order of I_{geo} was Cd(5.63) > Cu(3.88) > As(2.96) > Pb(2.30) > Zn(1.27), and the accumulation of Cd and Cu was the most serious. High Nemero index (NIPI) values were found in the soil around smelting sites with a long history of smelting, outdated process, and insufficient environmental protection measures. Significant correlations were found between the concentrations of heavy metals in the soil, which decreased with the sampling distance. The heavy metals mainly accumulated within 2-3 km from the smelting sites. Compared with the smelting history, scale, and process, land use type had a lower effect on soil heavy metal concentrations. The heavy metals in the soil around copper smelters may pose carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic risks on residents. The high health risks were mainly caused by As and Pb in smelting production areas, and Pb in woodland. These results may guide the risk prevention of heavy metal pollution in the soil around smelting sites.

Key words; smelting site; land use type; risk assessment; global scale; data integration and analysis

有色金属冶炼是造成土壤重金属污染的主要原因之一^[1]. 铜冶炼是对铜矿石的精炼和提纯过程,涉及焙烧和电解等工艺,因此在生产过程中会排放大量的废水、废气和废渣^[2]. 冶炼废气和废水中重金属在经由大气扩散和径流迁移后,会在冶炼场地周边土壤中累积^[3]. 冶炼废渣如被不合理堆放,其中重金属会随降雨产生的地表径流迁移,污染周边土壤^[4]. 土壤重金属具有易积累、难降解、隐蔽性强和残留时间长等特点,难以彻底去除^[5,6]. 同时土壤重金属可以通过多途径进入人体,威胁居民健康^[7]. 许多铜冶炼企业位于城市郊区,随着城市扩张和环保要求升级,冶炼企业普遍迁移和关停,但其遗留的土壤污染问题不容忽视^[8,9].

目前,对于冶炼场地周边土壤污染研究主要集中在重金属分布规律、源解析和风险评价等方面^[10~12].土地利用类型会影响到重金属的迁移和归趋,进而影响土壤重金属累积量^[13].但现有研究大

多针对单个冶炼场地与单种土地利用类型[14,15],对不同冶炼场地以及不同土地利用类型下土壤重金属整体累积特征的研究较少. 通过分析公开发表的文献数据,可以更为系统地分析土壤污染物整体分布和形成规律[16,17]. 例如, Jiang 等[18]和 Lei 等[19]通过研究已发表文献数据,阐明了我国冶炼场地周边土壤重金属的累积特征与主要污染元素. 但全球铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属的分布规律和风险特征尚不明确. 因此本研究在全球范围收集了已发表的铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属数据,通过整合分析:①阐明铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属数据,通过整合分析:①阐明铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属累积和分布特征;②揭示土地利用类型对铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属含量及其健康风险的影响,以期为铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属污染治理与风险防控提供建议与支持.

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1 材料与方法

1.1 数据收集与处理

本研究整理收集了近20年发表的铜冶炼场地 及周边土壤重金属相关研究论文,其主要来源为 Web of Science (www. webofknowledge. com) Science Direct(www.sciencedirect.com)和中国知网 (www.cnki.net). 检索关键词包括"土壤重金属" "铜冶炼""重金属"以及各个国家的名称等. 文献 筛选要求为公开发表且经过同行评议,并且报道了 定量分析和质控方法的研究性论文. 此外,为保证数 据代表性,每个研究采样点数需大于3个,同时给出 相关采样点位布设信息. 文献中土壤重金属含量的 定量方法主要为原子吸收光谱法(AAS)、电感耦合 等离子体质谱法(ICP-MS)和电感耦合等离子体发 射光谱法(ICP-OES)等. 因筛选后文献大多针对 As、Cd、Pb、Cu 和 Zn 进行研究,且这5 种元素是铜 冶炼的主要污染物[20,21],因此本研究选用这5种元 素作为对象. 最终筛选出 19 个国家的 40 个铜冶炼 场地及周边区域的35篇文献,共计1296个表层土 样(0~20 cm)的重金属含量数据. 本研究对文献中 冶炼场地位置、采样半径、土地利用类型和重金属 含量统计值进行了整理汇总和二次统计分析.

1.2 内梅罗综合指数(NIPI)

使用内梅罗综合指数法研究土壤重金属的污染程度,既能全面评价土壤中不同污染物的综合污染水平,还能反映高含量污染物对环境的危害^[22]. 计算公式为:

$$PI = C_i/B_i \tag{1}$$

$$NIPI = \sqrt{(PI_{ave}^2 + PI_{imax}^2)/2}$$
 (2)

式中,PI 表示污染物的单因子污染指数,PI_{ave}表示土壤中各重金属的污染指数平均值,PI_{imax}表示土壤中各重金属的污染指数最大值, C_i 表示土壤中重金属的含量($mg \cdot kg^{-1}$), B_i 表示其参考背景含量($mg \cdot kg^{-1}$),根据已有研究,使用上地壳含量^[23~25].内梅罗综合指数法将土壤重金属污染程度划分为5个等级: NIPI \leq 0.7为清洁,0.7 < NIPI \leq 1为尚清洁,1 < NIPI \leq 2为轻度污染,2 < NIPI \leq 3为中污染,NIPI > 3为重度污染.

1.3 地积累指数(I_{seo})

 I_{geo} 被广泛应用于评估土壤重金属的累积程度 $^{[26,27]}$. 计算公式为:

$$I_{\text{geo}} = \log_2(C_i/1.5B_i)$$
 (3)

式中, C_i 和 B_i 含义同公式(1).按 I_{geo} 大小可以将土壤重金属累积程度分为7个等级: $I_{geo} \leq 0$ 为未累积,

 $0 < I_{geo} \le 1$ 为未累积至中度累积, $1 < I_{geo} \le 2$ 为中度累积, $2 < I_{geo} \le 3$ 为中度累积至重度累积, $3 < I_{geo} \le 4$ 为重度累积, $4 < I_{geo} \le 5$ 为重度累积至严重累积, $I_{geo} \le 5$ 为严重累积,

1.4 健康风险评价

美国环保署基于土壤污染物的暴露水平和毒性效应评估其致癌和非致癌风险,并制定了土壤污染物风险筛选值 SL^[28],可以用来快速评估土壤污染物的健康风险. 根据 USEPA 建议,对 As 进行致癌风险分析,其它元素进行非致癌风险分析. 基于筛选值的健康风险计算公式如下^[29].

致癌风险:

$$T_{\text{riske}} = \sum_{i}^{n} (C_{i}/\text{SL}_{i}^{c}) \times 10^{-6}$$
 (4)

非致癌风险:

$$T_{\text{riskn}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (C_i / \text{SL}_i^{\text{N}})$$
 (5)

式中, SL^c 表示致癌物的筛选值($mg \cdot kg^{-1}$), T_{riskc} 表示总致癌风险, SL^N 表示非致癌物的筛选水平($mg \cdot kg^{-1}$), T_{riskn} 表示总非致癌风险. 根据筛选水平通用表, $As \cdot Cd \cdot Cu \cdot Pb$ 和 Zn 的筛选水平标准分别为 0. 68、71、3 100、400和23 000($mg \cdot kg^{-1}$). 对于致癌风险,风险值低于 10^{-6} 代表安全水平,介于 10^{-6} 和 10^{-4} 之间的代表潜在致癌风险,大于 10^{-4} 则代表存在致癌风险,非致癌物的风险界定阈值为 1.

1.5 数据处理

本研究中 I_{geo} 和 NIPI 的计算通过 Excel 2019 (Microsoft Corp., USA)完成. 相关性分析通过 SPSS 22.0(IBM, USA)完成. 在相关分析之前,将重金属含量进行对数转换以获得近似正态分布. 土壤重金属含量的空间分布图使用 ArcGIS 10.2(ESRI. Inc., USA)绘制. 其它统计图通过 Sigmaplot 14.0(Systat Software, USA)绘制.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属累积特征

如表 1 所示,铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属 $\omega(As)$ 、 $\omega(Cd)$ 、 $\omega(Cu)$ 、 $\omega(Pb)$ 和 $\omega(Zn)$ 平均值分别为196、10.5、1 948、604 和 853 mg·kg⁻¹,分别超过了背景值的 34.4、175、72.1、24.2 和 11.1 倍.场地间重金属含量差异很大,多数场地重金属含量远高于背景值。 $\omega(As)$ 和 $\omega(Cd)$ 最高值出现在墨西哥,分别为 1 816 mg·kg⁻¹ 和 86.3 mg·kg⁻¹。 $\omega(Cu)$ 、 $\omega(Pb)$ 和 $\omega(Zn)$ 最高值分别出现在伊朗、波兰和加拿大,为31 240、3 533和7 001 mg·kg⁻¹.场地间土壤重金属含量差异与冶炼矿石品质、冶炼历

史、冶炼工艺和环保措施等差异有关 $^{[30~32]}$. 重金属平均 I_{geo} 大小依次为: Cd(5.63) > Cu(3.88) > As (2.96) > Pb(2.30) > Zn(1.27), 见表 2. 铜冶炼场地周边土壤均受到不同程度 Cu 和 Cd 累积, Cd 和 Cu 的 I_{geo} > 3 的场地占比超过 90% 和 55%, 说明大部分铜冶炼场地周边土壤 Cd 和 Cu 在重度至严重

累积水平. 土壤中 As、Pb 和 Zn 的 I_{geo} 值从未累积到严重累积均有分布. As 和 Pb 处于重度及以上污染的场地分别占 43.5% 和 35.3%. 土壤 Zn 累积程度最低,有 41.9% 的场地不存在 Zn 累积. 总之,铜冶炼活动会造成周边土壤重金属明显累积,尤其是 Cd 和 Cu 元素.

表 1 铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属含量平均值汇总1)

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Table 1	Summary of average	concentrations of heavy	metals in soil around	conner smelting sites
I dibito I	building of average	concentrations of nearly	metals in son around	copper smerting sites

国家	城市	土地利用类型	采样 点数	采样半径 /km	ω(As) /mg•kg ⁻¹	ω(Cd) /mg•kg ⁻¹	ω(Cu) /mg•kg ⁻¹	ω(Pb) /mg·kg ⁻¹	$\omega(\mathrm{Zn})$ /mg·kg ⁻¹	文献
澳大利亚	Kembla	居住用地	25	24	4. 10	_	76. 0	29. 0	63. 0	[33]
波兰	Rudawy Janowickie	林地	4	0. 2	63. 3	_	196	115	91.5	[34]
波兰	Lower Silesia	林地	3	2. 1	_	_	5 169	3 533	1610	[35]
皮兰	Glogow	农用地	3	2	_	_	297	111	47. 5	[36]
我罗斯	Karabash	林地	3	6	285	7.75	2 669	620	1216	[37]
去国	Limoges	冶炼生产区	3	0. 2	_	4. 10	396	170	86. 0	[38]
芬兰	Harjavalta	林地	3	4	_	_	97. 5	_	~~/	[39]
刚果(布)	Lubumbashi	冶炼生产区	30	2	_	7. 73	4 562	182	338	[40]
加拿大	Rouyn-Noranda	林地	75	9	_	-	2 + ₹	869	4 /	[41]
加拿大	Flin Flon	林地	3/	5.1	251	36.7	2 073	1 205	7 001	[42]
加拿大	Coniston	居住用地	5	36	17. 7	+ «	237	39. 8	58. 6	[43]
加拿大	Sudbury	居住用地	10	6. 2	_	2. 80	557	33. 0	63.0	[44]
加拿大	Sudbury	居住用地	6	3. 2	_	2. 70	207	24. 0	50. 0	[45]
加拿大	Sudbury	居住用地	15	5	_	2.70	464	34. 0	54. 0	[45]
罗马尼亚	Zlatna	农用地	55	_2	204	5. 20	1 683	1 303	1 933	[45]
罗马尼亚	Baia Mare	居住用地	121	8	87. 9	1-0	248	864	394	[46]
美国	Anaconda	林地	3	11	_	8. 50	884	215. 7	615	[47]
美国	Tucson	居住用地	3	/ 1)	96. 7	5. 33	F - 1	145	_	[48]
墨西哥	San Luis Potosi	冶炼生产区	22 71	120	1 816	86. 3	2 003	3224	1192	[49]
墨西哥	Morales	居住用地	71	1.5	791	_	_	1 450	_	[50]
岩典	Rönnskär	冶炼生产区	10	3	_	_	_	3 326	_	[51]
塞尔维亚	Bor	冶炼生产区	242	8	48. 2	_	_	_	_	[52]
斯洛伐克	Krompachy	林地	3	5.3	_	_	2 957	_	1 108	[53]
西班牙	Huelva	林地	155	20	14. 0	_	110	45. 0	100	[54]
伊朗	Kerman	农用地	24	12	23. 8	0.30	92.0	13. 7	55. 0	[55]
伊朗	Sarchehmeh	冶炼生产区	3	1	413	11.6	31 240	345. 4	781	[56]
英国	Prescot	林地	3	1. 5	77. 3	22. 0	661	565	144	[57]
赞比亚	Kitwe	冶炼生产区	55	1.7	9. 52	_	4 010	35.6	62. 7	[58]
智利	La Greda	农用地	10	1.9	65. 3	1. 30	1 394	96. 3	307	[59]
智利	Los Maitenes	农用地	10	2. 5	73. 0	1. 10	1 078	137	232	[60]
智利	Valle Alegre	农用地	10	6. 4	23. 0	0.50	286	45. 0	165	[60]
智利	Puchuncaví	农用地	10	8.6	45. 1	1.00	571	84. 4	165	[60]
中国	安徽芜湖	农用地	6	3	_	_	83.8	33. 1	55. 1	[60]
中国	江西鹰潭	农用地	12	1	33.9	_	505	90.4	83.4	[61]
中国	浙江嘉兴	农用地	99	2. 4	_	_	317	_	_	[62]
中国	浙江杭州	农用地	4	0. 18	_	3.98	344	_	4 311	[63]
中国	浙江绍兴	农用地	7	0.6	_	_	308	_	2 238	[64]
中国	湖北大冶	农用地	71	5.8	36. 6	5. 28	193	93.8	_	[65]
中国	湖北大冶	农用地	102	5. 3	35. 8	4. 90	195	92. 7	_	[66]
中国	辽宁沈阳	冶炼生产区	38	厂内	_	9. 35	2 022	1 359	1 281	[67]
上地壳含量	_	_	_	_	5. 70	0.06	27. 0	25. 0	75. 0	[23]
平均值	_	_	_	_	196	10. 5	1 948	604	835	
最小值	_	_	_	_	4. 1	0.30	76. 0	13.7	47. 5	
最大值	_	_	_	_	1 816	86. 3	31 240	3 533	7 001	

¹⁾采样半径表示冶炼场地为中心的最大采样距离;"一"表示文献中没有相关数据

表 2 铜冶炼场地周边土壤 I 🗝 平均值与等级分布

T-11. 2	M I	1 J	J -	distribustion .	. f l		I	copper smelting sites
Table 2	viean /	value and	grade	distribution of	or neav	y metals in soi.	around	copper smelling sites

二丰	<i>I</i> 平均值 -				占比/%				
元素 I_{geo} 平均值	I _{geo} 干均值.	$I_{\mathrm{geo}} \leq 0$	$0 < I_{\text{geo}} \leq 1$	$1 < I_{\mathrm{geo}} \leq 2$	$2 < I_{\text{geo}} \leq 3$	$3 < I_{\text{geo}} \leq 4$	$4 < I_{\text{geo}} \leq 5$	$I_{\rm geo} > 5$	
As	2. 96	4. 35	8. 70	17. 39	26. 09	17. 39	8. 70	17. 39	
Cd	5. 63	0.00	0.00	4. 55	4. 55	13. 64	13. 64	63. 64	
Cu	3. 88	0.00	2. 86	11.43	28. 57	17. 14	8. 57	31. 43	
Pb	2. 30	20. 59	8. 82	26. 47	8. 82	5. 88	8. 82	20. 59	
Zn	1. 27	41. 94	9. 68	12.90	6. 45	16. 13	6. 45	6. 45	

2.2 全球范围铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属分布特征

如图 1 所示,已有研究中铜冶炼场地主要分布在欧洲(30%)、亚洲(27.5%)和北美洲(25%),其次是南美洲(10%)和非洲(5%),大洋洲仅占2.5%.其中研究较多的国家有中国、加拿大、智利和波兰等.以上国家铜矿资源丰富,属于全球主要产铜国,因此利用本国丰富的铜资源建立了较多的铜冶炼厂^[68].重金属的 NIPI 指数可以反映出土壤重金属的整体污染水平.大多数场地的 NIPI > 3,说明大部分场地土壤属于重度污染. NIPI 超过 300 的场地分别位于墨西哥 San Luis Potosi(1054.7)、伊朗Sarchehmeh(843.4)和加拿大 Flin Flon(449.8).100 < NIPI < 300 的场地主要分布在英国 Prescot、波兰 Lower Silesia、瑞典 Rönnskär、刚果(布) Lubumbashi、墨西哥 Morales、中国辽宁省沈阳市、赞比亚 Kitwe、

美国 Anaconda 和俄罗斯 Karabash. 这些高污染场地 多为当地规模较大的工业场地,建立时间早,工艺落后,因而周边土壤重金属累积程度高. 如英国 Prescot 和瑞典 Rönnskär 的场地建厂生产分别超过了 100 a 和 70 a [54,60]. 墨西哥 Morales、伊朗 Sarchehmeh 和波兰 Lower Silesia 等场地,将未经处理的冶炼渣随意堆放,经风力侵蚀和雨水冲刷后,可能向周边土壤释放重金属 [38,54,59]. 虽然一些冶炼厂在经过长期生产后改进了工艺、增设了过滤设备,但是土壤中重金属历史累积量大,污染仍然严重 [37,53]. 相比之下,西班牙 Huelva和中国安徽省芜湖市的场地 NIPI 相对较低(NIPI 分别为 3. 35 和 2. 51),这与冶炼厂生产历史较短、工艺较为先进有关 [54,60]. 因此,冶炼历史、生产工艺和环保措施是影响铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属污染程度的主要因素.

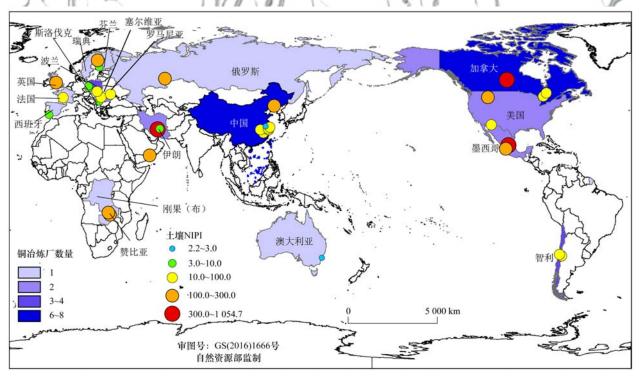


图 1 铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属 NIPI 空间分布

Fig. 1 Distribution of NIPI values of heavy metals in soil around copper smelting sites

2.3 铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属相关性分析

铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属间相关性分析结果见表 3, As 与 Cd、Cu、Pb 和 Zn 间显著相

关(P < 0.01), Cd 与 Pb 和 Zn 之间显著相关 (P < 0.05), 说明这些重金属都有相似的来源.铜矿石中含有多种重金属元素, As、Cd、Pb

和 Zn 都是其中的伴生元素^[20,58].铜矿石在冶炼生产中会经历焙烧、浸出、电解和萃取等一系列工序,导致多种重金属元素从铜矿石中释

放出来,以三废的形式进入冶炼场地周边环境中.因此冶炼场地周边土壤往往呈现出多重金属元素复合污染.

表 3 铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属含量与采样半径间相关性分析结果!)

Table 3	Correlations	between soi	heavy	metal	concentrations	and	sampling ra	adius near	copper smelting sites
---------	--------------	-------------	-------	-------	----------------	-----	-------------	------------	-----------------------

	采样半径	As	Cd	Cu	Pb	Zn
采样半径	1					
As	-0.551 **	1				
Cd	-0. 496 *	0. 798 **	1			
Cu	-0.393*	0. 644 **	0.402	1		
Pb	-0. 378 *	0. 891 **	0. 779 **	0. 607 **	1	
Zn	-0.345	0. 815 **	0. 564 *	0. 547 **	0. 866 **	1

1)*表示 P<0.05, **表示 P<0.01

采样半径代表各研究中土壤采样点与治炼场地的最大采样距离,其与土壤 As、Cd、Cu 和 Pb 均呈显著负相关(P<0.05). 这说明随着采样范围增大, As、Cd、Cu 和 Pb 含量逐渐降低. 由于土壤 Zn 累积程度较低,含量与采样距离无显著相关. 大气沉降和地表径流迁移是重金属进入土壤的主要途径,因而随着到污染源的距离增加,土壤重金属的含量逐渐降低[69-71]. 各研究采样半径分布不均,其中 3 km 和 2 km 两个采样半径的场地分别占到研究总数的55%和42.5%,因此本研究选取了这两个采样半径进行对比(图2),结果表明采样半径<3 km 的研究结果(P<0.05). 此外,采样半径<2 km 的研究结果(P<0.05). 此外,采样半径<2 km 的

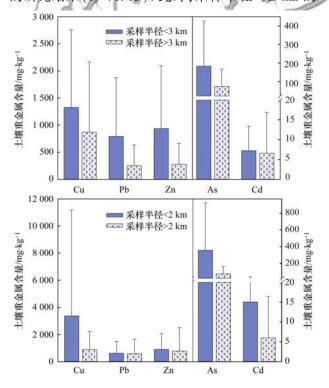


图 2 铜冶炼场地周边不同采样半径下土壤重金属含量特征

Fig. 2 Concentrations of heavy metals in soil around copper smelting sites under different sampling radiuses

土壤 Cd 和 Cu 含量显著高于采样半径 > 2 km 的研究(P < 0.05). 可见场地周边 2 ~ 3 km 内土壤重金属累积更为严重,需重点关注. 但是部分场地 3 km 外土壤重金属依然存在严重累积,如斯洛伐克 Krompachy 的场地土壤样品采集在下风向,重金属迁移范围更大^[53]. 俄罗斯 Karabash 的场地冶炼区域植被退化,重金属随地表径流迁移更远^[37]. 另外,部分研究由于采样点不足、采样范围较小,可能会低估污染范围.

2.4 不同土地利用类型下土壤重金属累积特征

治炼场地周边不同土地利用下土壤重金属含量存在差异,土壤ω(As)、ω(Cu)、ω(Pb)和ω(Cd)平均值在治炼生产区中最高,其次为林地土壤(图3).治炼生产区与污染源距离最近,因此重金属含量平均值最高.而林地通常分布在治炼厂周边,且林地中树冠会拦截大气环境重金属,植物凋落物分解后的有机质会增加土壤对重金属的吸附能力^[72,73],因此林地土壤重金属含量仅次于治炼生产区.农用地中重金属来源除了大气沉降和污水灌溉,农药和化肥施用也会向农用地输入重金属^[74],因此在农用地中 Cu 和 Zn 含量也较高.居住用地通常距离冶炼生产区更远,因此重金属含量相对较低.方差分析表

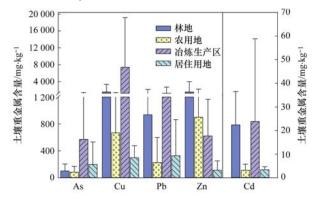


图 3 铜冶炼场地周边不同土地利用类型下土壤重金属含量特征

Fig. 3 Concentrations of heavy metals in soil with different land uses around copper smelting sites

明不同土地利用类型中土壤重金属含量差异不显著,这可能是因为各个研究针对的土地利用类型不一致,如在加拿大 Flin Flon 的 Cu-Zn 冶炼厂周边仅研究了林地土壤,而其 $\omega(Zn)(7\ 001\ mg\cdot kg^{-1})$ 显著提高了林地土壤 Zn 平均值. 罗马尼亚 Zlatna 场地仅采集了农田土壤,其 Cu、Pb 和 Zn 含量显著高于其它研究结果. 因此,冶炼历史、规模和工艺等因素在场地间的差异可能覆盖了土地利用类型对于土壤重金属累积的影响.

2.5 铜冶炼场地及周边土壤重金属健康风险评价铜冶炼场地周边土壤重金属健康风险评价结果见表 4. 铜冶炼场地周边土壤总体致癌风险 T_{riske} 平均值为(2.77×10⁻⁴)>10⁻⁴,说明铜冶炼场地周边土壤 As 普遍存在致癌风险. 从空间分布上看,存在致癌风险场地主要分布在北美洲、亚洲和欧洲,风险较高的位于墨西哥 San Luis Potosi 和 Morales、伊朗 Sarchehmeh 和罗马尼亚 Zlatna 等场地,主要是因为这些场地土壤 As 含量较高. 除了受冶炼影响外,高风险也与周边工业分布情况有关,如 San Luis Potosi 场地附近的 As₂O₃ 工厂增加了 As 污染排放与

风险^[52]. 不同土地利用类型中, T_{riske} 平均值依次为 冶炼生产区(6.73×10⁻⁴)>居住用地(2.93× 10⁻⁴) > 林地(1.49 × 10⁻⁴) > 农用地(1.21 × 10-4),治炼生产区中土壤致癌风险最高. 总体非致 癌风险 T_{riskn} 平均值为 2. 31,说明整体上存在非致癌 风险. 各元素的 T_{riskn} 平均值依次为: Pb(1.51) > Cu(0.63) > Cd(0.14) > Zn(0.04),可知 Pb 是主要非 致癌风险元素. 存在非致癌风险的场地主要分布在 欧洲、北美洲、亚洲,风险较高的场地有波兰 Lower Silesia、墨西哥 San Luis Potosi、中国辽宁省沈阳市 等,主要是因为土壤 Pb 含量过高而产生的风险.不 同土地利用类型中, T_{riskn} 平均值依次为:冶炼生产 区(4.29) > 林地(3.13) > 居住用地(0.96) > 农用 地(0.87),说明冶炼生产区和林地土壤非致癌风险 较高. 需注意的是,农田土壤中 Cd 过量累积会通过 食物链造成健康风险[75,76],然而本研究中健康风险 评价没有考虑到农作物吸收重金属经食物链对人体 的健康风险,因此会低估农用地 Cd 的风险. 总之, 冶炼生产区土壤 As 和 Pb,以及林地土壤 Pb 的健康 风险需要重点关注.

表 4 铜冶炼场地周边不同土地利用类型土壤重金属健康风险评价结果

Table 4	Health risks of he	avv metals in soil v	with different land use	s around	copper smelting site	s

	1 11	F 9 1 F 1	and a	4 4 1 41	10	5 5
土地利用类型	致癌风险(T _{riske})	7/16		非致癌风险	p4)	200
工地利用失望	TX/III/A(PM (I riske)	/Cd/	Cu	Pb	Zn	$T_{ m riskn}$
总体	\sim 2. 77 × 10 $^{-4}$	0.14	0. 63	1. 51	0. 04	2. 31
林地	1.49×10^{-4}	0. 24	0. 49	2. 34	0.07	3. 13
农用地	1.21×10^{-4}	0. 04	0. 22	0. 57	0.04	0. 87
冶炼生产区	6. 73×10^{-4}	0. 34	0. 84	3. 09	0.03	4. 29
居住用地	2.93×10^{-4}	0.04	0. 10	0.82	0.00	0.96

3 结论

通过收集整理已发表的研究数据,表明铜冶炼 场地及周边土壤中 $\omega(As)$ 、 $\omega(Cd)$ 、 $\omega(Cu)$ 、 ω(Pb)和ω(Zn)平均值分别为 196、10.5、1 948、 604 和 853 mg·kg⁻¹, I_{geo} 平均值依次为: Cd(5.63) > Cu(3.88) > As(2.96) > Pb(2.30) > Zn(1.27), 土壤 Cd 和 Cu 累积最严重. NIPI 值较高的场地位于 英国 Prescot、瑞典 Rönnskär、墨西哥 Morales、伊朗 Sarchehmeh 和波兰 Lower Silesia 等. 冶炼历史较长、 生产工艺落后且缺乏有效的环保措施是这些场地周 边土壤污染程度高的主要原因. 冶炼场地周边土壤 重金属之间相关性显著,都随着采样距离的增加而 下降,场地周边2~3 km 内土壤重金属累积更严重. 相对于冶炼历史、规模和工艺等因素来说,土地利 用类型对土壤重金属含量的影响较小. 冶炼场地及 周边土壤重金属存在不同程度健康风险,其中冶炼 生产区 As 和 Pb,以及林地土壤 Pb 健康风险较高.

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HUANJING KEXUE

Environmental Science (monthly)

Vol. 44 No. 1 Jan. 15, 2023

CONTENTS

Evolution of PM _{2.5} Chemical Composition and Sources in Nanjing During the Implementation of the APPCAP	(1)
Differences in PM _{2.5} Components Between Urban and Rural Sites During Heavy Haze Event in Northern Henan Province	(11)
Characteristics and Source Apportionment of Atmospheric Fine Particles in Langfang in Autumn and Winter ZHU Shu-zhen, TONG Jie, BAO Feng, et al. ()
Pollution Characteristics and Health Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals in PM _{2.5} of Different Air Masses During Heating Season in Tianjin LI Li-wei, DENG Xiao-wen, XIAO Zhi-mei, et al. (/
Analysis of Critical Source of Potentially Harmful Elements in Urban Road Dust During Winter in Taiyuan Based on Multiple Attribute Decision Making Method DENG Wen-bo, LIU Wen-juan ((38)
Numerical Response Analysis of PM _{2.5} -O ₃ Compound Pollution in Beijing LIU Tian-qiang (
High-resolution Emission Inventory of Reactive Volatile Organic Compounds from Anthropogenic Sources in the Yangtze River Delta Region	(58)
Vertical Distribution Characteristics of Boundary Layer Volatile Organic Compounds in Autumn in the Mixed Industrial and Rural Areas over the Northern Suburb of Nanjing	(66	\
Characterization of Ambient Volatile Organic Compounds, Source Apportionment, and the Ozone-NO -VOC Sensitivities in Liucheng County, Guangxi)
WU Ying, MO Zhao-yu, WU Qin-qin, et al. ((75)
Characteristics of Ozone Pollution and High-impact Meteorological Factors in Urban Cities; A Case of Suzhou	(85)
Emission Inventory and Distribution Characteristics of Anthropogenic Ammonia in Quzhou County, North China Plain		/
Application of WRF Optimal Parameterization Scheme for Different Air Quality Models		
Distribution Characteristics and Health Effects of Bioaerosols in Spring over Xi'an City	(118)
Distribution of Bacterial Concentration and Viability in Atmospheric Bioaerosols Under Different Weather Conditions in the Coastal Region of Qingdao		,
Spatiotemporal Distribution and Driving Factors of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) in Inland Sediments of China	(127)
Spatiotemporal Distribution and Driving ractors of Polycyclic Aromanic Hydrocarroons (PAris) in Inland Sediments of China HUANG Zhu-nang, CAI Jia-wei, WANG Ru-wei (Distributions of Antibiotic Resistance Genes and Microbial Communities in the Nearshore Area of the Yangtze River Estuary XU Qiu-hong, LIU Shu-guang, LOU Sha, et al. (
Co-occurrence of Tetracycline Antibiotic Resistance Genes and Microbial Communities in Plateau Wetlands Under the Influence of Human Activities	(136)
CO-occurrence of Tetracycline Annihouc Resistance Genes and increment Communities in Francia Wentands Under the Influence of Fullman Activities QIN Rong, YU Qing-guo, LIU Zhen-ya, et al. ((169)
Occurrence and Health Risk Assessment of Multiple Pesticides in Drinking Water Sources of Southeast China	(180)
Spatiotemporal Distribution and Pollution Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals in Sediments of Main Water Supply Reservoirs in Central Zhuhai City	(100	/
WANG En-rui, ZHANG Kun-feng, CHANG Sheng, et al. ((189)
Distribution Characteristics and Pollution Risk of Heavy Metals in River Sediment of Suzhou Water Network Area, China ZHENG Min-hui, BAI Dong-rui, ZHANG Tao, et al. (
Distribution of Biodegradable Dissolved Organic Matter and Its Affecting Factors in a Typical Peri-urban Watershed in Yangtze River Delta WU Wen-yu, MA Jing-sheng, YANG Lei, et al. ((210)
Long-term Succession Patterns and Driving Factors of Water Quality in a Flood-pulse System Lake A Case Study of Lake Luoma, Jiangsu Province		
HUANG Xue-ying, GAO Ming-yuan, WANG Jin-dong, et al. ((219)
Microplastic Pollution Status and Ecological Risk Evaluation in Weihe River SHAN Ze-xuan, ZHANG Yan, ZHANG Cheng-qian, et al. ()
Effects of Different Colored Polycarbonate Plastics on Growth and Community Structure of Periphytic Algae WANG Meng-xue, YIN Si-cheng, WANG Zhen-fang, et al. ()
Diversity Patterns and Influencing Factors of Epibiotic in Vallisneria natums and Planktonic Bacteria Communities		
Bacterial Community and Diversity of River Ecosystems on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau Based on 16S rRNA Gene Sequencing		
Spatial and Temporal Heterogeneity and Ecological Health Evaluation of Diatom Community Based on eDNA		
Severity Differences and Mechanisms of Algal Blooms Among Sections in Pengxi River of the Three Gorges Reservoir	(282	
Characteristics of Soil Erosion and Nitrogen Loss in Vegetable Field Under Natural Rainfall	(293)
Effects of Green, Blue, and Blue-green Roofs on Runoff Quality ZHANG Sun-xun, ZHANG Shou-hong, YAN Jing, et al.		
Analysis of Spatiotemporal Variation Characteristics and Driving Forces of NPP in Shanxi Province from 2000 to 2020 Based on Geodetector SHAO Jia-hao, LI Jing, YAN Xing-guang, et al. (
Spatio-temporal Variation in Vegetation Cover and Its Driving Mechanism Exploration in Southwest China from 2000 to 2020		
Soil Heavy Metal Content, Pollution, and Influencing Factors in Typical Farming Area of Sichuan Basin	(347)
Risk Assessment and Sources of Heavy Metals in Farmland Soils of Yellow River Irrigation Area of Ningxia		
Characteristics and Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals in the Soil Around Copper Smelting Sites PENG Chi, LIU Xu, ZHOU Zi-ruo, et al. ((367	
Characteristics of Typical Soil Acidification and Effects of Heavy Metal Speciation and Availability in Southwest China		
Stabilization Characteristics of Exogenous Cd in Different Types of Soil WANG Gang, YU Hai-ying, HUANG Hua-gang, et al. (
Threshold of Se-rich Soil Based on Available-Se and Influencing Factors of Available-Se WANG Ying, MA Yan-bin, WANG Ze-jing ((395	
Accumulation Characteristics and Health Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals in Soil-Crop System Based on Soil Parent Material Zoning		
Characteristics and Planting Safety Assessment of As Content in Dryland Soil and Maize in Guizhou Province		
Potential of Intercropping Pennisetum purpureum Schum with Melia azedarach L. and Broussonetia papyrifera for Phytoremediation of Heavy-metal Contaminated Soil around Mining Areas		
WANG Xiao-hui, XIAO Xi-yuan, GUO Zhao-hui, et al. (
Inactivation of Cd and As by an Enterobacter Isolated from Cd and As Contaminated Farmland Soil	(436)
Mineralization Characteristics of Soil Organic Carbon and Its Relationship with Organic Carbon Components in Artificial Robinia pseudoacacia Forest in Loess Hilly Region		
ZHU Yu-fan, LIU Wei-chao, LI Jia-xin, et al. ((444)
Accumulation, Migration, and Transformation of Soil Phosphorus in Facility Agriculture and Its Influencing Factors		
Optimizing Straw Management to Enhance Carbon and Nitrogen Efficiency and Economic Benefit of Wheat-Maize Double Cropping System		
Effect of Deep Fertilization with Slow/Controlled Release Fertilizer on N Fate in Clayey Soil Wheat Field		
Structure and Function of Soil Fungal Community in Rotation Fallow Farmland in Alluvial Plain of Lower Yellow River		
Response of Topsoil Fungal Community Structure to Soil Improvement Measures in Degraded Forest of Red Soil Region	(494)
Temporal and Spatial Variations in Root-associated Fungi Associated with Pinus sylvestris var. mongolica in the Semi-arid and Dry Sub-humid Desertified Regions of Northern China	(500	١
OMEC-based Analysis of the Soil Microbial Functional Potentials across Different Tibetan Plateau Glacier Forelands		
Meta Analysis on Yield Effect of Biochar for Staple Crops in China		
Effects of Biochar on Antibiotic Environmental Behaviors in Soil; A Meta-analysis		
Properties of Biochars Prepared from Different Crop Straws and Leaching Behavior of Heavy Metals		
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