

己烷(1:1)洗脱→KD 浓缩器浓缩→ODS 柱分离→荧光检测器多波长检测定性定量。

5. 薄层色谱分析水中十二烷基苯磺酸钠^[4]。50ml 水样→GDX502 吸附→乙醇洗脱蒸干,加水用乙基紫络合→甲苯萃取→TLC 分离→双波长薄层扫描定量。

二、结果与讨论

GC, GC/MS, HPLC, TLC 共检出 152 种有机污染物。在这些化合物中,检出频率在三次以上的共 105 种,它们大致可分为 18 类,见表 1。从化合物数目来看,多环芳烃占比例最大,为 19%;其次是氯化物,为 14%;芳烃为 13%。污染平均含量最高的是十二烷基苯磺酸钠,污染最严重的断面是饮马河。

所检出的有机化合物,属于美国 EPA 首要污染物^[5]的 32 种,占 21%,出现 748 次;致癌性,致突变性^[6]的 14 种,占 9%,出现 378 次;浓度超过地面水允许最高浓度标准(苏联 1973 年)^[7]的 8 种,占 5%,出现 20 次。见表 2。

表 1 江水中检出有机物分类

类别	数目	%	类别	数目	%
烷烃	2	1.9	醇	5	4.8
烯烃	5	4.8	醚	2	1.9
炔烯	7	6.7	酯	8	7.6
芳烃	14	13	醛	2	1.9
PAH _n	20	19	酮	8	7.6
硝基苯类	3	2.9	杂环	3	2.9
氯化物	15	14	硫化物	1	0.9
芳香胺	2	1.9	其他	2	1.9
酚类	5	4.8	洗涤剂	1	0.9

江水中的主要污染物是多环芳烃,氯化物,硝基物,酚类化合物及十二烷基苯磺酸钠,因为它们至少具备上述的一种条件。但是,对那些现在尚查不到上述几种指标的,而且含量还相当高的化合物,亦应引起关注。

松花江的有机污染与国内外的水系比较^[8]见表 3。

从全江有机污染的普查可见,流入松花

表 2 松花江水中主要有机污染物

1 二氯甲烷	✓ D	23 六氯乙烷	✓ △ D
2 三氯甲烷	✓ △ D	24 2,4-二甲基苯胺	A
3 四氯化碳	✓ * D	25 硝基苯	✓ D
4 苯	✓ △ C	26 三氯苯	✓ D
5 1,2-二氯乙烷	✓ * D	27 萘	✓
6 三氯乙烯	✓ A	28 硝基甲苯	D
7 1,2-二氯丙烷	✓	29 六氯丁二烯	✓ * D
8 二氯丁烷	✓	30 硝基氯苯	E
9 甲苯	✓ B	31 喹啉	A
10 四氯乙烯	✓ *	32 蒽	✓
11 四氯乙烷	✓ * D	33 蒽	✓
12 二甲苯	B	34 菲	✓
13 苯乙烯	A	35 蒽	✓
14 乙苯	✓ B	36 萤蒽	✓ △
15 苯酚	✓ A	37 蒽	✓
16 氯苯	✓ * E	38 苯并(a)蒽	✓ △ *
17 苯甲醚	C	39 蒽	✓ *
18 邻甲氧基酚	A	40 苯并(b)萤蒽	✓
19 甲酚	A	41 9, 10-二甲苯并(a)蒽	△
20 二甲酚	✓ A	42 3,4 苯并蒽	✓ *
21 苯胺	A	43 苯并(ghi)花	✓
22 二氯苯	✓ D		

✓ 表示属于美国 EPA 确定的 129 种重点污染物

△ 表示致突变物 * 表示致癌物

A——可生物分解, B——经驯化可生物分解, C——经长期驯化可生物分解, D——实际上不可生物分解, E——不可生物分解。

江的支流饮马河是污染最严重的断面。水呈灰黑色,并具有强烈的气味。1985 年冬季(枯水期)取样分析,检出的化合物及含量列入表 4。检出的化合物中有 5 个超标,占全江超标化合物的 60% 以上。特别是氯化物,酚类化合物,含量高,毒性大。这是值得进一步调查,研究,监视的重点水域。

1975—1982 年,曾对第二松花江吉林市江段进行过有机污染物探查,共检出 364 种化合物。这次查出的 152 种有机污染物中 90% 在二松吉林江段中出现,可见该江段也是主要被污染的江段。

从挥发性有机物来看,大致可以看出以下规律:①松花湖,呼兰河,汤旺河,拉林河,牡丹江对松花江基本没有污染。②吉林市,

表 3 几个水系有机污染程度比较(种)

地 点	项 目			
	检出的有机物	EPA 首要有机 污染物	致癌致突变 有机污染物	超标有机污染物
松花江	152	32	14	8
二松(吉林市江段)	364	48	26	19
金沙江(渡口市江段)	96	11	5	0
苏黎世湖(瑞士)	136	11	5	0
芝加哥水厂(美国)	66	29	7	0

表 4 枯水期饮马河断面检出的有机污染物及其含量

化 合 物		允许浓度 (ppb)	实测浓度 (ppb)	化 合 物		允许浓度 (ppb)	实测浓度 (ppb)
序号	名 称			序号	名 称		
1	苯 √△*	500	29.5	12	三甲苯	20	25.8
2	甲苯 √	500	67.7	13	三甲苯(异构体)		65.8
3	二甲苯	50	43.6	14	甲基乙基酚		75.7
4	氯苯 √*	20	76.1	15	四甲苯		30.4
5	苯乙烯	100	18.1	16	萘 √	50	86
6	苯酚 √	10	39.9	17	苯基乙醇		800
7	甲酚(异构体)	50	1190.7	18	苯并呋喃		278
8	甲酚	4	527.8	19	α-甲萘		190
9	二甲酚 √	250	388.4	20	β-甲萘		363
10	二甲酚(异构体)	120	129	21	联苯		4.5
11	二甲酚(异构体)		134.5				

√——EPA 污染物, △——致突变物质, *——致癌物质。

表 5 松花江几个断面枯、丰水期检出的有机物总浓度

断面	哈达湾		哨口		红旗		饮马河		新民		肇源		哈桥下	
	枯	丰	枯	丰	枯	丰	枯	丰	枯	丰	枯	丰	枯	丰
	122.7	73.3	405.4	26.6	71.6	6.9	4508	112	32.7	2.2	208.4	4.7	49.2	1.8

哈尔滨市,佳木斯市是对松花江有机污染的主要城市,齐齐哈尔市,牡丹江市对江水的污染尚不重。③丰水期的污染程度远小于枯水期,见表 5。

松花江的有机污染,由于近年来不断治理,现在比以前大大减轻。水质有所改善,但仍有个别江段和断面污染尚很严重,仍需引起有关部门的足够重视。

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In this study a pilot upflow anaerobic sludge blanket reactor of capacity of 6.7 m^3 was used at ambient temperature (about 20°C) to treat brewery wastewater (the influent COD concentration was about 2400 mg/L).

Seed sludge was obtained from an Imhoff tank. By controlling the operation conditions granular sludge was well formed. A volumetric COD loading up to $10\text{--}13\text{ kg/m}^3\cdot\text{d}$ was achieved with more than 85% removal of COD.

Key Words: upflow anaerobic sludge blanket reactor, ambient digestion, sludge granulation, brewery wastewater.

An Experimental Study on Desulfurization of Pulverized Coal Firing by Magnetic Separation.

Wu Shibing, Zhang Hengjian, Zhang Sijing (Xuzhou Municipal Institute of Environmental Protection, Jiangsu Province): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 11(6), 1990, pp. 25—28

Desulfurization of pulverized coal firing by magnetic separation is one of important methods that remove SO_2 from firing coal. The key technology of desulfurization is to apply appropriately a high-gradient magnetic separator. The authors first completed the experiments in China during 1987—1989. The paper introduces briefly the technological process and results.

Key Words: desulfurization, pulverized coal firing, magnetic separation.

Investigation of Organic Pollutants in the Songhuajiang River Basin.

Xu Zhiyi, Gao Yifei, Cao Shuying, He Zunshi, Jia Yiqun (Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Academia Sinica): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 11(6), 1990, pp. 29—31.

The organic pollutants in the Songhuajiang River basin have been analyzed with GC, GC/MS, HPLC and TIC methods, water samples were treated in situ for GC/MS and HPLC and treated in the laboratories for GC and TIC. The samples were collected in winter and summer. 152 organic compounds were detected out. Among them, 19% were PAHs, 14% were chlorocompounds, 13% aromatic compounds and 54% others. Most of the organic compounds polluting some sections of the River have been found from the analytical results.

Key Words: organic pollutants, the Songhuajiang River basin.

Determination of Chemical Oxygen Demand without Using Mercury Salts.

Han Xiangkui, Yao Xiuqin, Liu Ying (Jilin College

of Architectural and Civil Engineering, Jilin): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 11(6), 1990, pp. 32—34

This method is based on the principle that potassium dichromate and chlorine (Cl_2) can be quantitatively determined. An absorber was used to absorb Cl_2 that was the product of what dichromate oxidated. Then iodimetry was used to determined the residual chlorine, of which the equivalent numbers were subtracted from the equivalent numbers of the dichromate consumed. Thus the interference of chloride was eliminated. The result showed that the method was of higher accuracy and precision and reproducibility of results covered a wide range of chloride concentrations.

Key Words: Chemical Oxygen Demand, determination, without mercury salts.

Conservation of Soil Resources in the Scenic Regions of the Huanshan Mountain, Jiuhuashan Mountain and the Tianzhushan Mountain.

Chen Conghong (The Agriculture-Animal Husbandry-Fishery Department of Anhui Province, Hefei): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 11(6), 1990, pp. 35—40.

The author has made a survey of soil resources in the three famous scenic mountains, and found that soil resources are getting deteriorative there, facing a potential crisis. Its anthropocentric causes are mainly due to soil erosion aggravated by over-cultivation, construction of highway and tourist facilities as well as excessive numbers of tourists so that soil and the environment in the landscape regions burden with heavy pressure. The article presents some measurements to preserve the landscape soil, such as speeding up greening barren hills, moderate utilization of landscape resources, development of soil amelioration in the regions, development of local special products, strengthening eco-environmental protection around the regions etc.

Key Words: conservation, soil erosion, scenic mountain.

Aluminum in Acidic Soils and Its Phytotoxicity.

Tian Rensheng, Liu Houtian (Chinese Research academy of Environmental Sciences, Beijing): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 11(6), 1990, pp. 41—46.

Made in this paper is a general review on following topics: (1) factors of soil acidification and process of aluminum activation; (2) the symptoms of Al-injured plants, the resistance of plants to aluminum and the relationship between aluminum speciation and phytotoxicity; (3) the external factors affecting aluminum toxicity expression, such as P, Ca and organic matter; and (4) some mechanism of Al phytotoxicity relating to biomembrane,