

流溪河水体多环芳烃的污染特征及其对淡水生物的生态风险

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摘要:利用自动固相萃取-气相色谱/质谱技术,研究广州市流溪河流域18个采样点水体中16种优控PAHs的污染水平、组成特征,并进行生态风险评估。结果表明,水体中PAHs总量在107.5~672.0 ng·L⁻¹之间,平均含量为185.9 ng·L⁻¹;就组成特征而言,水体中PAHs以2环(23.4%)、3环(51.8%)和4环(15.2%)为主;与国内外其他河流水体相比,ΣPAHs含量水平处于较低水平。通过构建8种常见PAHs对淡水生物的物种敏感性分布曲线,计算出8种PAHs对不同淡水生物的5%危害浓度(HC₅)及其预测无效应浓度(PNEC);进而分析了8种PAHs的生态风险,并对比脊椎动物和无脊椎动物对8种PAHs的敏感性差异。通过评估流溪河水体中PAHs的联合生态风险,8种PAHs对所有物种的生态风险大小依次为苯并[a]芘>蒽>荧蒽>菲>萘>芘>芴>苊;而且8种PAHs对无脊椎动物的毒性与生态风险明显高于脊椎动物。与其他水体相比,流溪河水体中PAHs确实存在一定的生态风险,但尚较低。

关键词:多环芳烃;物种敏感性分布;淡水生物;生态风险评价;流溪河

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Pollution and Ecological Risk Assessment of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons by Species Sensitivity Distributions in the Liuxi River, South China

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Abstract: Assessment of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons(PAHs) in water is critical to water quality. In this study, 16 priority PAHs in water samples($n=18$) collected from the Liuxi River, a drinking water source of Guangzhou city, were measured using automatic solid-phase extraction and gas chromatography-mass spectrometer(GC-MS). Their ecological risks to aquatic organisms were evaluated by Species Sensitivity Distributions (SSD). Total concentrations of 16 PAHs ranged from 107.5 ng·L⁻¹ to 672.0 ng·L⁻¹, with a mean value of 185.9 ng·L⁻¹, which was lower than those reported for other river waters in both China and other countries. The PAHs in the water samples were dominated by 3-ring(51.8%), followed by 2-ring(23.4%) and 4-ring(15.2%) components. The ecological risk of PAHs to all species decreased in order of benzo (a) pyrene>anthracene>fluoranthene>phenanthrene>naphthalene>pyrene>fluorene>acenaphthene. The toxicities and ecological risks of PAHs were significantly higher to invertebrates than to vertebrates. However, the risk quotient values of PAHs to all species were below 0.5, suggesting relatively low risks of PAHs in the water of Liuxi River.

Keywords: polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; species sensitivity distributions; freshwater organisms; ecological risk assessment; Liuxi River

多环芳烃(PAHs)是由矿物燃料(煤、石油、天然气等)、木材、纸以及其他含碳氢化合物不完全燃烧或

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在还原气氛下热解形成的,通过环境介质(大气、水、生物体等)能够长距离迁移并长期存在于环境中,进而给人类健康和环境带来严重危害,因此,引起了人们极大的重视^[1]。有研究表明,作为优先控制污染物的16种PAHs,在我国环境介质中广泛存在,自然水体更是普遍遭受PAHs的威胁,且部分水体污染严重^[2]。

流溪河流域位于广州市北部,干流全长156 km,

是唯一一条全流域流经广州的主要河流,也是广州重要的饮用水源保护地。2000年以前,广州市60%的城市生活用水来自流溪河。2010年西江引水工程建成通水后,广州市供水水源格局有所调整,但流溪河仍然是从化、花都、白云区的主要供水水源地以及广州市中心城区主要饮用水备用水源地(《广州市供水总体规划》,2007—2020年)。因此,流溪河水质直接关系到广州人民的切身利益。

本研究采用自动固相萃取-气相色谱/质谱技术测定流溪河水体PAHs的含量水平及组成特征,并且利用物种敏感性分布曲线(Species Sensitivity Distributions, SSDs)这一新型生态评价方法^[3],探讨水体中PAHs对水生生物的潜在生态毒性危害,以期对流溪河流域水体中持久性有机污染物的环境管理和综合治理提供基础数据^[4]。

1 材料与方法

1.1 样品采集

流溪河水域水体中PAHs类有机污染物含量较为稳定,且在1月最为接近平均水平^[5],因此,2013年1月布置了流溪河上游(流溪河水库-温泉镇)4个、中游(从化市区-神岗镇-太平镇)从化市8个、下游(钟落潭镇-竹料镇-人和镇-江高镇)白云区4个和汇入珠江口(珠江鸦岗大桥)2个,共18个采样点(图1)。采集水样时将采样器瓶口浸入距水面0.1 m左右,自然盛满后立即加入NaN₃(0.5 g·L⁻¹)以抑制微生物作

用,再用磨口塞塞紧,用锡箔纸封口。运回实验室4℃保存,24 h内用0.7 μm玻璃纤维滤膜过滤。

1.2 样品预处理

取已过滤水样1 L,参照美国EPA 525方法进行质量控制和质量保证(SW-846, USAEPA, 1986),加入一定浓度回收率指示物萘-d₈、二氢苊-d₁₀、菲-d₁₀、䓛-d₁₂、芘-d₁₂,用6 mol·L⁻¹的盐酸调节pH小于2,再加入1%的甲醇溶液混匀,经C18小柱富集^[6]。设定ASPE-799固相萃取仪对水样的全自动处理流程如下:依次用5 mL二氯甲烷、5 mL丙酮、10 mL甲醇和10 mL超纯水活化C18固相萃取小柱;以10 mL·min⁻¹的流速,富集完成后用氮气干燥(同时抽真空)固相萃取柱45 min,之后用3 mL丙酮和3 mL二氯甲烷洗脱固相萃取柱中的目标物于浓缩管中;最后用氮气浓缩洗脱液至约0.5 mL,加入100 μL内标六甲基苯并用乙酸乙酯定容至1 mL,摇匀转移至GC-MSD分析。

PAHs GC-MSD分析条件:Agilent 7890-5975C, DB-5MS色谱柱(325 °C, 30 m×250 μm×0.25 μm);采用无分流进样,进样量1 μL;载气为高纯氮气;进样口温度280 °C;检测器温度290 °C;采用程序升温,初始温度50 °C,保持4 min,以8 °C·min⁻¹升至300 °C,保持5 min。全扫描(定性)和选择离子(定量)模式同时采集,全扫描质量范围为45.0~550.0,其中选择离子扫描的特征离子详见表1。

1.3 加标回收实验

采用水样加标回收试验,验证方法灵敏度和精密



图1 流溪河流域采样点分布

Figure 1 Sampling sites in the Liuxi River

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