



HAL
open science

Geochemical Characteristics of Heavy Metals Concentration in Sediments of Quiberon Bay Waters, South Brittany, France

M.C. Ong, David D. Menier, N.A.M. Shazili, B.Y. Kamaruzzaman

► **To cite this version:**

M.C. Ong, David D. Menier, N.A.M. Shazili, B.Y. Kamaruzzaman. Geochemical Characteristics of Heavy Metals Concentration in Sediments of Quiberon Bay Waters, South Brittany, France. *Oriental Journal of Chemistry*, 2013, 29 (1), pp.39-45. <insu-01136954>

HAL Id: insu-01136954

<https://insu.hal.science/insu-01136954v1>

Submitted on 30 Mar 2015

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



HAL Authorization



Geochemical Characteristics of Heavy Metals Concentration in Sediments of Quiberon Bay Waters, South Brittany, France

M.C. ONG¹, D. MENIER^{2,3}, N.A.M. SHAZILI¹ and B.Y. KAMARUZZAMAN^{4*}

¹Department of Marine Science, Faculty of Maritime Studies and Marine Science, University Malaysia Terengganu, 21030 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu, Malaysia.

²Géosciences Marines et Géomorphologie du Littoral, UMR 6538 Domain Océaniques, Centre de Recherche Yves Coppens, Université de Bretagne-Sud, 56017 Vannes, France.

³Department of Petroleum Geoscience, Faculty of Geoscience and Petroleum Engineering, Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, Bandar Seri Iskandar, 31750 Tronoh, Perak, Malaysia.

⁴Institute of Oceanography and Maritime Studies, International Islamic University Malaysia, 25200 Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia.

*Corresponding author E-mail: kama@iium.edu.my

(Received: September 12, 2012; Accepted: November 04, 2012)

ABSTRACT

Cr, Co, Cu, Zn, Cd and Pb in the bottom sediments from 93 sites at *Quiberon bay* were analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICPMS) after acid extraction. The ranges of the concentration in the sediments are as follows: 27.3 µg/g (Cr), 11.6 µg/g (Co), 13.8 µg/g (Cu), 42.0 µg/g (Zn), 0.08 µg/g (Cd) and 17.8 µg/g (Pb). Potential contamination of the bay was assessed by Igeo and pollution load index whether the concentration observed represent background or contaminated levels. Based on the results, it can be concluded that the bay is unpolluted for the studied metals.

Key words: Quiberon bay, ICPMS, Igeo, Pollution load index.

INTRODUCTION

Marine sediments, including materials originating from the terrestrial and land inputs, as well as atmospheric deposition and autogenetic matter from ocean itself, preserve a continuous record of regional and global environmental changes, which can be employed in reconstructing environmental evolution (Wan *et al.*, 2003; Dai *et al.*, 2007). To some extent, sediment is the mirror of any sedimentary environmental changes, which

can reflect the biological and geochemical process of former conditions. On the other side, environmental changes are not only driven by natural forces, but also by anthropogenic effects (Kalis *et al.*, 2003). Especially in recent years, the anthropogenic impacts on the environment have been leading to eutrophication in coastal zone and offshore and the interaction of the natural force and human activities have exerted great effects on the whole environmental system (Cobelo-Garcia and Prego 2003; Meng *et al.*, 2008).

In this work, Cr, Co, Cu, Zn, Cd and Pb total concentrations have been determined in bulk sediment of 93 surface sediments from Quiberon Bay, in order to increase the knowledge on metal levels in this area, which is not been studied very much. Geo-accumulation index and pollution load index has been calculated to assess sediments contamination and establish if metals concentrations represent background levels for the Northwest France (Loska *et al.*, 1997; Ruiz 2001). Moreover, analytical results have been elaborated by using Geographical Information System (GIS) ArcGIS 9 software, to show metals' accumulation areas. Multivariate statistical analysis has been used to evaluate the possibility to distinguish sampling stations, in relation to their geographical location (Guillen *et al.*, 2004; Buccolieri *et al.*, 2006). The aim of this paper is to describe the distribution of heavy metals, to provide preliminary data on the environmental conditions, and to evaluate the risks from metal contamination, the impact of the human activities and the mariculture areas, in this area compared with other bay in this region.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Description of sampling sites

Quiberon Bay is a large well-sheltered expanse of open sea at the south coast of Brittany and made up of two complementary areas with an equivalent surface area, approximately 120 km² (Figure 2). The bay is roughly triangular in shape, almost completely surrounded by land on the north and east sides, open to the south with the Gulf of Morbihan to north-east and the narrow peninsular of Presqu'île de Quiberon of providing protection from the Atlantic Ocean to the west (Chaumillon *et al.*, 2008). The Belle Island, Houat Island and Hoëdic Island add to the bay's protection (Guillaud *et al.*, 2008).

Sample collection

This oceanographic fieldwork was accomplished with the vessel from Regional Committee of Conchyliculture (CRC), South Brittany. A total of 93 sediment samples were collected randomly in Quiberon Bay with Orange Peel Grab. Sediment samples were collected from the top 3–5 cm of the surface at each sampling point. During sampling, precautions were taken to minimize any

disturbance in the grain-size distribution of the original sediment. Samples were taken only when the grab was firmly closed on arrival on the boat deck, so as to avoid any leaks of fine material withdrawn by water. In addition, to avoid metal contamination from the grab's wall, the outermost layer of the sediment sample was removed and only the inner part was kept. After collection the samples were placed in plastic containers and kept at 4°C until analysis.

Reagents and calibration

The reagents used were all of analytical reagent grade certified for high purity. Ultrapure water (water resistivity > 18.2M Ω at 25°C) was produced with a Mili-Q Integral Water Purification System. High purity concentrated HNO₃, HCl and HF (Merck) were used in aqua reagent digestion. Calibration was done using external and internal standards. The external standard was prepared by diluting the ICP multi-element standard solution VI for ICP-MS CentiPUR® with the same acid mixture used for sample digestion. A mixture of scandium (Sc), indium (In) and bismuth (Bi) was used as an internal standard. All glass and plastic wares were cleaned by soaking overnight in 5% HNO₃ and were then rinsed with Mili-Q water.

Analytical procedures

The sediment samples were digested and the analyses for total heavy metals carried out following published methodologies with some modifications (Ong and Kamaruzzaman 2009; Kamaruzzaman *et al.*, 2008). An inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (Perkin Elmer Elan 6000) was used for the quick and precise determination of Cr, Co, Cu, Zn, Cd and Pb in the digested sediment with acid. The digestion method involved heating of 50mg of a finely powdered sample in a sealed Teflon vessel in a mixture with a mixed acid solution of concentrated HF, HNO₃ and HCl. The Teflon vessel was kept at 150°C for 5 hours. After cooling, a mixed solution of HBO and EDTA was added, and the vessel was heated again at 150°C for 5 hours. After cooling at room temperature, the solution of the vessel was transferred into a polypropylene test tube and was dilute to 10mL with deionized water. A clear solution with no residue should be obtained at the last stage. The accuracy was also examined by analyzing

duplicate Standard Reference Material 1646a Estuarine Sediment, the results of which were within $\pm 3\%$ of certified values. Recoveries of elements ranged from 96.3–102.6%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The distribution of metals in bottom sediment of Quiberon Bay has been examined in order to enhance the data inventory for the region,

characterize the geochemistry of Cr, Fe, Co, Cu, Zn, Cd, and Pb in bottom sediments and to help understand the influence of anthropogenic activities on biogeochemical process in this bay system. Meanwhile, the distribution patterns were depicted through the interpolation of metal concentration by using ArcGIS 9.3 software (Figure 2). Concentrations of the heavy metals show a wide range of values; Cr (8.52–61.9 $\mu\text{g/g}$); Co (2.12–19.7 $\mu\text{g/g}$); Cu (3.45–40.9 $\mu\text{g/g}$); Zn (8.96–87.1 $\mu\text{g/g}$); Cd

Table 1: Correlation matrix between heavy metals in sediment samples from Quiberon Bay

	Cr	Fe	Co	Cu	Zn	Cd	Pb	Mean Size
Cr	1							
Fe	0.560	1						
Co	0.412	0.760	1					
Cu	0.632	0.845	0.652	1				
Zn	0.534	0.928	0.805	0.779	1			
Cd	0.352	0.569	0.557	0.462	0.670	1		
Pb	0.485	0.569	0.393	0.570	0.648	0.431	1	
Mean size	0.071	0.170	0.266	0.148	0.283	0.278	0.056	1

Table 2: I_{geo} classification (Miller 1979)

I_{geo}	I_{geo} class	Description of sediment quality
<0	0	Uncontaminated
0–1	1	Uncontaminated to moderately contaminated
1–2	2	Moderately contaminated
2–3	3	Moderately to strongly contaminated
3–4	4	Strongly contaminated
4–5	5	Strongly to extremely strongly contaminated
>5	6	Extremely contaminated

Table 3: Geoaccumulation index value of heavy metals in sediment

	Igeo		Sediment quality
	Average	Min / Max	
Cr	-2.40	-3.99 / -1.13	Uncontaminated
Fe	-2.67	-5.28 / -0.79	
Co	-1.50	-3.75 / -0.53	
Cu	-2.45	-4.29 / -0.72	
Zn	-1.94	-3.99 / -0.71	
Cd	-2.59	-4.53 / -1.77	
Pb	-0.78	-1.76 / -0.10	

(0.02–0.13 $\mu\text{g/g}$); and Pb (8.88–28.0 $\mu\text{g/g}$). The mean values of the study area was 27.3 $\mu\text{g/g}$ for Cr, 11.6 $\mu\text{g/g}$ for Co, 13.8 $\mu\text{g/g}$ for Cu, 42.0 $\mu\text{g/g}$ for Zn, 0.08 $\mu\text{g/g}$ for Cd and 17.8 $\mu\text{g/g}$ for Pb, allowing to arrange the metals from lower to higher mean content as; Cd < Co < Cu < Pb < Cr < Zn.

Pearson's correlation coefficient matrixes among the selected heavy metals in the sediment are depicted in Table 1. The matrix summarizes the strength of the linear relationships between each pair of variables. All the metal pairs in the surface sediment exhibit positive relations and some of them

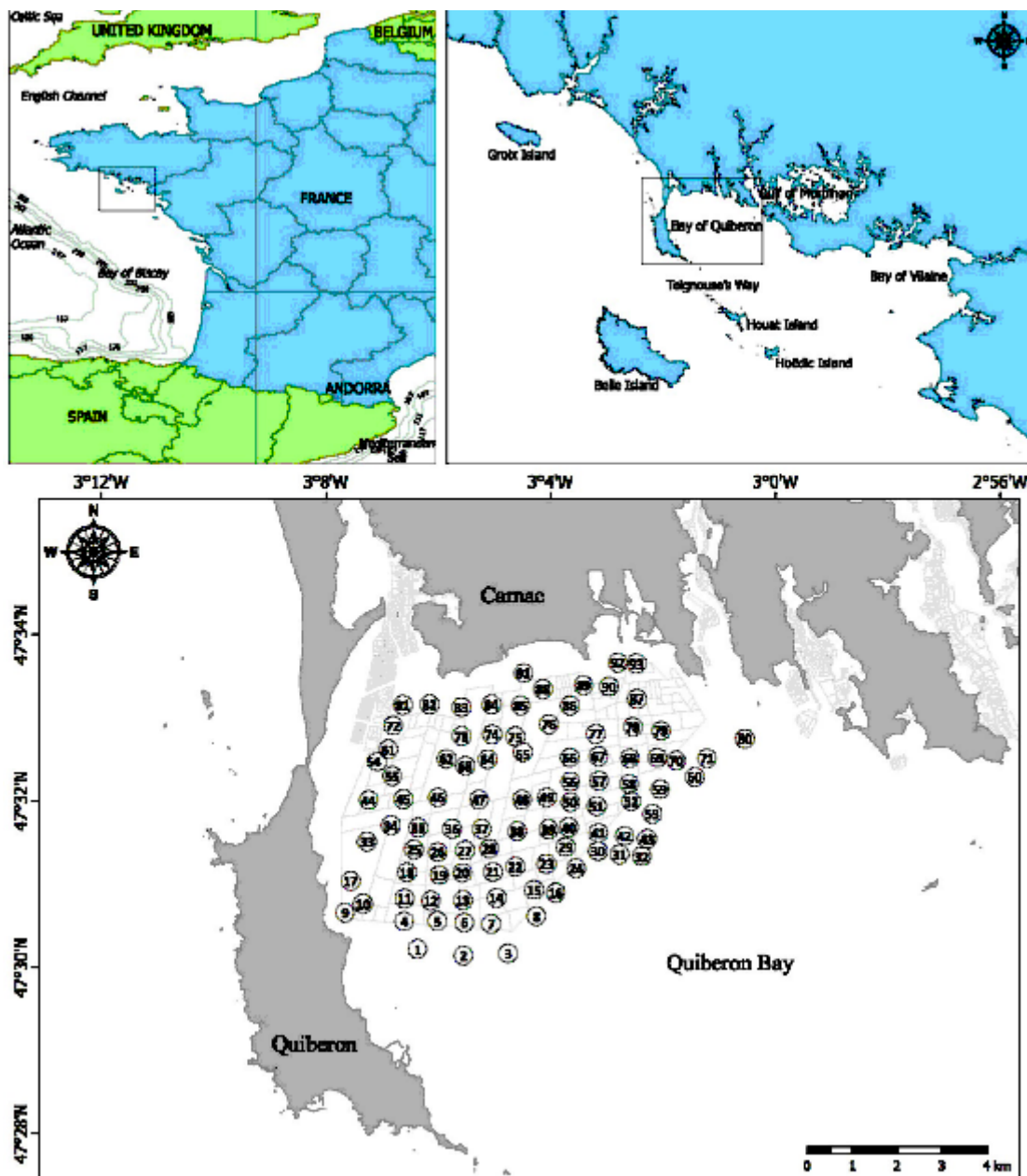


Fig. 1: Surface sediment sampling locations in Quiberon Bay, Brittany, France

were significant at the 95% and 99% confidence levels. Fe–Co, Fe–Cu, Fe–Zn, Co–Zn pairs are significantly positively correlated with each other at the 99% confidence level, which may suggest a common pollution sources or a similar geochemical behaviour for these metals (Ahdy and Azza 2009) and a similar terrigenous source or a result of similar mechanisms of transport and accumulation within the sediments.

Significant correlation between all metal studied and Fe suggested Fe has a strong correlation with other oxides which have a higher affinity with most elements (Cardoso *et al.*, 2001; Zabetoglou *et al.*, 2002). Meanwhile, positive correlation also been found between the metals and sediment size suggested fine–grained sediments tend to have relatively high metal contents, due in part to the high specific surface of the smaller particle size.

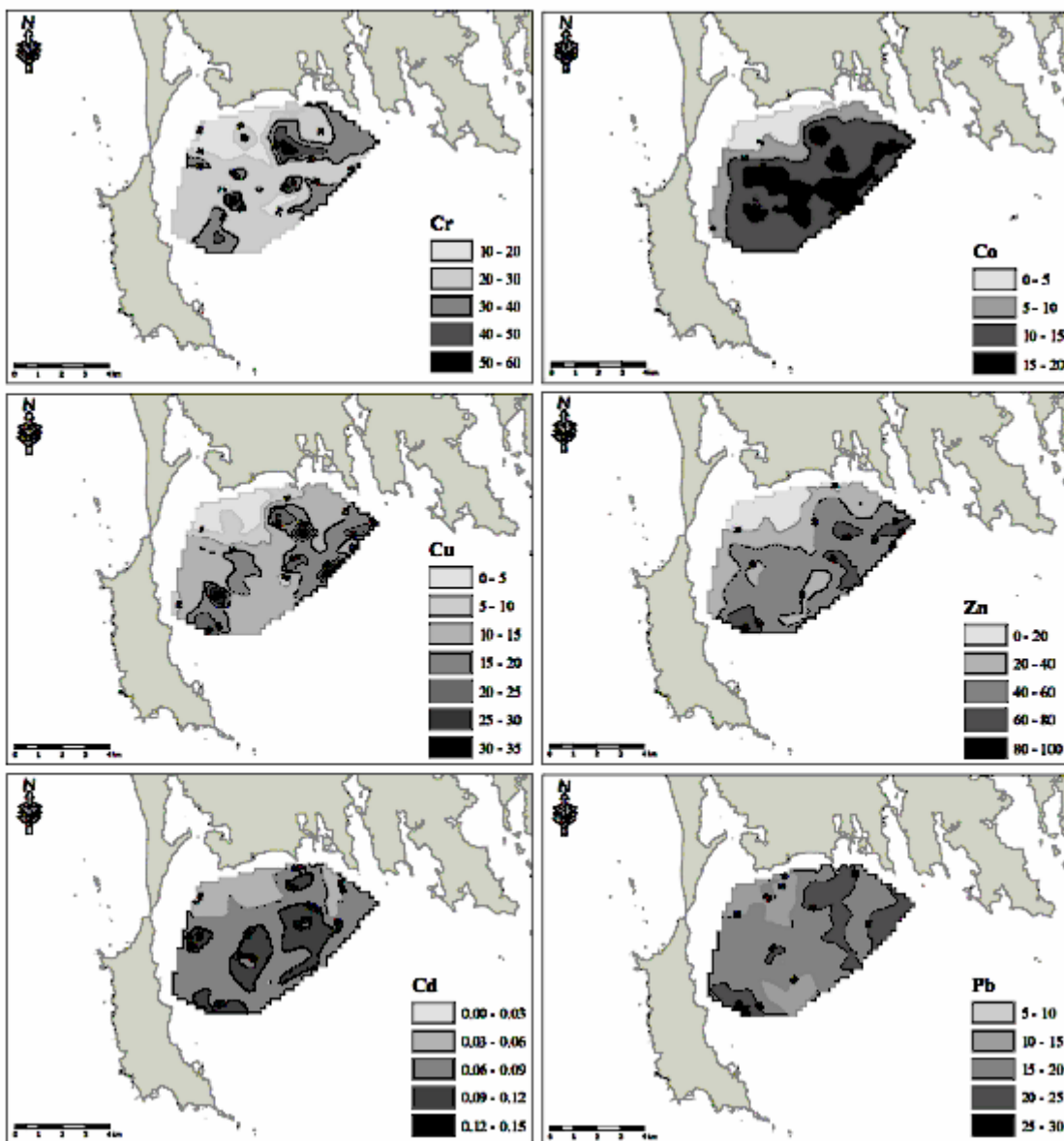


Fig. 2: Heavy metal distribution (in µg/g dry weight) in Quiberon Bay

Many authors prefer to express the metal contamination with respect to average shale to quantify the extent and degree of metal pollution (Muller 1969). In order to compare present day heavy metal concentrations with background values, we computed the "Index of Geoaccumulation", which was introduced by Müller (1979). The formula used for the calculation, $I_{geo} = \log_2 (C_n/1.5B_n)$, where C_n is the measured content of element "n", and B_n the element's content in "average shale" (Turekian and Wedepohl 1961). The factor 1.5 is introduced to include possible variations of the background values due to lithogenic effects. Muller (1979) has distinguished seven classes of geoaccumulation index (Table 2).

The world average shale often used to provide background metal levels. The regional background value for these metals are not available, thus the background concentration of Cr, Cu, Zn, Cd and Pb in the average shale obtained from Turekian and Wedepohl (1961) are used in this study. These values are commonly used as background values in sediment studies to quantify the extent and degree of metal pollution (Cevik *et al.*, 2009; Nobi *et al.*, 2010)

According to the Muller scale, the sediments of Quiberon Bay were found to be in class 0, uncontaminated (Table 3). On the basis of the mean values of I_{geo} , sediments are enriched for metals in the following order: $Cd < Cu < Cr < Zn < Co < Pb$.

The extent of pollution by metals has been assessed by employing the method on pollution load index (PLI). PLI, for a particular site, has been evaluated following the method proposed by

Tomilson *et al.*, (1980). This parameter is expressed as, $PLI = (CF_1 \times CF_2 \times CF_3 \times \dots \times CF_n)^{1/n}$, where n is the number of metals (six in the present study) and CF is the contamination factor. The contamination factor can be calculated from the following equation, $CF = (\text{metal concentration in the sediment} / \text{background value of the metal})$. Because we do not have the background values of the metals of interest, same as we did in enrichment factor calculation, we will adopt the average shale values (Turekian and Wedepohl 1961) in index of geoaccumulation calculation.

The following terminology has been used in this pollution index to get a uniform way of describing the contamination factor. The PLI value > 1 is polluted whereas PLI value < 1 indicates no pollution (Chakravarty and Patgiri 2009; Seshan *et al.*, 2010). The PLI value range from 0.23 to 0.79 confirmed that Quiberon bay superficial sediments are in unpolluted condition. The pollution load index does not show much fluctuation. Lower values of PLI imply no appreciable input from anthropogenic sources.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was partially funded by Laboratoire Géosciences Marines et Géomorphologie du Littoral, Université de Bretagne Sud, France and University Malaysia Terengganu, Malaysia. The authors would like to express sincere thanks to acknowledge Mr. Alain Brizard from Regional Committee of Conchyliculture (CRC), South Brittany assistance in collecting sediment samples and Mr. Joseph Bidai for the assistance of the laboratory of Institute of Oceanography, UMT for ICP-MS analyses.

REFERENCES

1. Ahdy HHH, Khaled A., Heavy metals contamination in sediments of the Western Part of Egyptian Mediterranean Sea. *Aust J Basic Appl Sci* 3(4): 3330-3336 (2009).
2. Buccolieri A, Buccolieri G, Cardellicchio N, Dell'Atti A, Di Leo A, Maci A., Heavy metals in marine sediments of Taranto Gulf (Ionian Sea, Southern Italy). *Mar Chem* 99: 227-235 (2006).
3. Cardoso AGA, Boaventura GR, Silva Filho EV, Brod JA., Metal distribution in Sediments from the Ribeira Bay, Rio de Janeiro – Brazil. *J Braz Chem Soc* 12(6): 767-774 (2001).
4. Cevik F, Göksu MZ, Derici OB, Fýndýk O., An assessment of metal pollution in surface sediments of Seyhan dam by using

- enrichment factor, geoaccumulation index and statistical analyses. *Environ Monit Assess* **152**(1-4): 309-317 (2009).
5. Chakravarty M, Patgiri AD, Metal pollution assessment in sediments of the Dikrong River, N.E. *India. J Hum Ecol* **27**(1): 63-67 (2009).
 6. Chaumillon E, Proust JN, Menier D, Weber N., Incised–valley morphologies and sedimentary–fills within the inner shelf of the Bay of Biscay (France): A synthesis. *J Mar Syst* **72**: 383-396 (2008).
 7. Cobelo–García A, Prego R., Land inputs, behaviour and contamination levels of copper in a ria estuary (NW Spain). *Mar Environ Res* **56**: 403-422 (2003).
 8. Dai JC, Song JM, Li XG, Yuan HM, Li N, Zheng GX., Environmental changes reflected by sedimentary geochemistry in recent hundred years of Jiaozhou Bay, North China. *Environ Pollut* **145**: 656-667 (2007).
 9. Guillaud JF, Aminot A, Delmas D, Gohin F, Lunven M, Labry C, Herbland A, Seasonal variation of riverine nutrient inputs in the northern Bay of Biscay (France), and patterns of marine phytoplankton response. *J Mar Syst* **72**: 309-319 (2008).
 10. Guillen G, Rainey G, Morin M., A simple rapid approach using coupled multivariate statistical methods, GIS and trajectory models to delineate areas of common oil spill risk. *J Mar Syst* **45**: 221-235 (2004).
 11. Kalis AJ, Merkt J, Wunderlich J, Environmental changes during the Holocene climatic optimum in central Europe: human impact and natural causes. *Quat Sci Rev* **22**: 33-79 (2003).
 12. Kamaruzzaman BY, Ong MC, Noor Azhar MS, Shahbudin S, Jalal KCA, Geochemistry of sediment in the major estuarine mangrove forest of Terengganu region, Malaysia. *Am J Appl Sci* **5**(12): 1707-1712 (2008).
 13. Loska K, Cebula J, Pelczar J, Wiechula D, Kwapulinski J, Use of enrichment and contamination factors together with geoaccumulation indexes to evaluate the content of Cd, Cu and Ni in the Rybnik water reservoir in Poland. *Water Air Soil Pollut* **93**: 347-365 (1997).
 14. P. Sannasi and S. Salmijah, *Orient. J. Chem.*, **27**(2): 461-467 (2011).
 15. Meng W, Qin YW, Zheng BH, Zhang L, Heavy metal pollution in Tianjin Bohai Bay, *China. J Environ Sci* **20**: 814-819 (2008).
 16. Muller G, Index of geoaccumulation in sediments of the Rhine River. *Geojournal* **2**(3): 108-118 (1969).
 17. Muller G, Heavy metals in the sediment of the Rhine – Changes seity. 1971. *Umsch Wiss Tech* **79**: 778-783 (1979).
 18. Nobi EP, Dilipan E, Thangaradjou T, Sivakumar K, Kannan L, Geochemical and geo–statistical assessment of heavy metal concentration in the sediments of different coastal ecosystems of Andaman Islands, India. *Estuarine Coastal Shelf Sci* **87**(2): 253-264 (2010).
 19. Ong MC, Kamaruzzaman BY, An assessment of metals (Pb and Cu) contamination in bottom sediment from South China Sea coastal waters, Malaysia. *Am J Appl Sci* **6**(7): 1418-1423 (2009).
 20. Ruiz F, Trace metals in estuarine sediments from the South Western Spanish coast. *Mar Pollut Bull* **42**: 482-490 (2001).
 21. Seshan BRR, Natesan U, Deepthi K, Geochemical and statistical approach for evaluation of heavy metal pollution in core sediments in southeast coast of India. *Int J Environ Sci Tech* **7**(2): 291–306 (2010).
 22. Tomlinson DL, Wilson JG, Harris CR, Jeffrey DW Problems in the assessments of heavy metal levels in estuaries and formation of a pollution index. *Helgol Meeresunters* **33**: 566-575 (1980).
 23. Turekian KK, Wedepohl KH, Distribution of the elements in some major units of the earth's crust. *Geol Soc Am Bull* **72**(2): 175-192 (1961).
 24. Wan GJ, Bai ZG, Qing H, Mather JD, Huang RG, Wang HR, Tang DG, Xiao BH, Geochemical records in recent sediments of Lake Erhai: implications for environmental changes in low latitude high altitude lake in southwest China. *J Asian Earth Sci* **21**: 489-502 (2003).
 25. Zabetoglou K, Voutsas D, Samara C, Toxicity and heavy metal contamination of surficial sediments from the Bay of Thessaloniki (Northwestern Aegean Sea) Greece. *Chemosphere* **49**(1): 17-26 (2002).