



Review Article

Environmental Assessment of Heavy Metal Pollution and Human Health Risk

Mohamed A. Hassaan^{1,*}, Ahmed El Nemr¹, Fedekar F. Madkour²

¹Environmental Division, National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Kayet Bey, El-Anfoushy, Alexandria, Egypt

²Marine Science Department, Faculty of Science, Port Said University, Port Said, Egypt

Email address:

mhss95@mail.com (M. A. Hassaan)

*Corresponding author

To cite this article:

Mohamed A. Hassaan, Ahmed El Nemr, Fedekar F. Madkour. Environmental Assessment of Heavy Metal Pollution and Human Health Risk. *American Journal of Water Science and Engineering*. Vol. 2, No. 3, 2016, pp. 14-19. doi: 10.11648/j.ajwse.20160203.11

Received: September 4, 2016; **Accepted:** October 20, 2016; **Published:** November 3, 2016

Abstract: Heavy metals are normally occurring elements that have a density at least 5 times higher than of water. Their plentiful domestic, industrial, agricultural and technological usages have led to their widespread distribution in the environment; raising worries over their possible impacts on human health and the environment. The toxicity of heavy metals relies on numerous factors including the dose, method of exposure, and chemical types. This review provides an analysis of heavy metals occurrence, toxicity, and some pollution assessment methods such as the geoaccumulation index, contamination factor, Contamination Degree, Enrichment factor, pollution load index, Ecotoxicological sense of heavy metals contamination and Risk Assessment of heavy metals consumption.

Keywords: Heavy Metals, Health Effects, Environmental Effect, Geoaccumulation Index, Contamination Factor, Contamination Degree, Pollution Load Index, Ecotoxicological Sense and Risk Assessment

1. Introduction

Water pollution becomes a significant problem because water is an essential natural resource for human life. Furthermore, water is an important resource of developing economics and society in terms of agriculture, industry and various facilities [1]. Lakes and rivers not only supply water for human consumption but also receive wastewater discharge from all human activities. In the past two decades there have an increasing public awareness of the hazards exit from the contamination of the environment by toxic substances. Aquatic systems are one facet of the impact of toxic substances on the natural environment [2].

Trace elements occur in minute concentration in biological system. They may exert beneficial of harmful effect on animal, plant and human life depending upon the concentration [3]. These elements are introduced into aquatic systems, rivers, lakes or ocean through atmospheric fallout, dumping wastes, accidental leaks, runoff of terrestrial systems (industrial and domestic effluents) and geological weathering [4].

The distribution of trace metals differs depending on

hydrologic conditions, partly because of the dilution of upstream inputs during the flood periods [5]. Through the process of precipitation, sedimentation and a variety of factors such as chemical reactivity, land use pattern and biological productivity. Some of heavy metals that introduced in aquatic systems are deposited in the sediment aquatic plants and organisms [6 and 7].

Although some heavy metals such as Manganese, iron, copper and zinc are essential micronutrients, other such as mercury, cadmium and lead are not required even in small amounts by any organisms [8]. Some heavy metals become a matter of concern because of their toxicity and tendency to accumulation in food chains. Fishes, mollusk or another aquatic life are located at the end of food chain may accumulate metals and pass them to the human being through food causing chronic or acute diseases [3, 8 and 9]. Recent researchers have found that even low levels of mercury, cadmium, lead, aluminum and arsenic can cause a wide variety of health problems [3 and 10].

2. Heavy Metals Pollution

The sources and effects of heavy metals:

All sources of heavy metals can be divided into five categories as follow [11]:

2.1. Geochemical Sources

In geological terms, heavy metals are included in the group of elements referred to as (trace metals) which together constitute less than 1% of the rocks in the earth crust; the macro elements (O, Si, Al, Fe, Ca, Na, K, Mg, Ti, H, P and S) comprise 99% of the earth crust. The natural enrichment of metals in the soils may still give rise to harmful effect to living organisms.

2.2. Agriculture Material

Agriculture constitutes one of the most important non-point sources of metals pollutants. The main sources are:

- Impurities in fertilizers: Cd, Cr, Pb, Mo, U, V, Zn, (eg Cd and U in the phosphatic fertilizer);
- Pesticides: Cu, As, Hg, Pb, Mn, Zn (eg Cu, Zn and Mn – based fungicides, Hg seed dressings and historical Pb-As orchard sprays);
- Disscants: As for cottons
- Wood preservative: As, Cu ;
- Wastes from intensive Pig and poultry productions: As, Cu ;
- Composts and manures: Cd, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn, As ;
- Sewage sludge: specially: Cd, Ni, Pb, Zn, As (also many other elements);
- Corrosion of metal objects (e.g. galvanized metal roofs and wire fences (Zn, Cd).

2.3. Metallurgical Industries

Many heavy metals are used in specialist alloys and steel V, Mn, Pb, W, Mo, Cr, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Cd, Li, As, Ag, hence both the manufacturing and disposal or recycling of these alloys in scrap metal can lead to environmental pollution of wide range of metals.

2.4. Waste Disposal

Many metals specially Cu, Cd, Pb, Sn and Zn are dispersed into the environment in leachates from landfills. Which pollute soils and ground waters, and in fumes from incinerators.

2.5. Other Sources

Other significant sources of heavy metals pollution in manufacture (sometimes in use) and disposal include:

- Batteries – Pb, Sb, Zn, Cd
- Pigments and paints - Pb, Sb, As, Cd, Mo, Si, Co, Zn
- Catalysts – Ni, Mo, I, Co, Rh
- Polymer stabilizers- Pb, Sn, Zn, Cd (for incineration of plastic)
- Printing and graphics- Se-(Xerox process),Pb, Zn, Cd
- Medical use-dental alloys- Ag, Sn, Hg, Cu, Zn

- Drugs/medicinal preparation – AS, Sb, Bi, Ba, Se, Li, Ta
- Additive in fuels and lubricants- Pb, Se, Te, Mo, Li

3. Toxicity of Heavy Metals

Heavy metals are dangerous because they tend to accumulate. Compounds accumulate in living things any time they are taken up and stored faster than they are broken down or extracted (metabolized). Heavy metals can enter the water supply by industrial or consumer waste or even from acidic rain breaking down soils and releasing heavy metals into streams, lakes, rivers and ground waters. [12].

Heavy metals toxins contribute to a variety of adverse health effects. These exist over than 20 different heavy metals toxins that have impacts on human health and each toxin will produce different behavioural physiological and cognitive changes in an exposed individuals. The degree to which a system organ tissue or cell is affected by a heavy metal toxin depends on the toxin its self and the individuals degree of exposure to the toxin [13].

The toxicity of heavy metals can be listed in order of decreasing toxicity as $Hg > Cd > Cu > Zn > Ni > Pb > Cr > Al > Co$, also this is only approximate as the vulnerability of species to individual metals varies. Toxicity also varies according to the environmental conditions that control the chemical speciation of metals, (Fig. 1), [14].

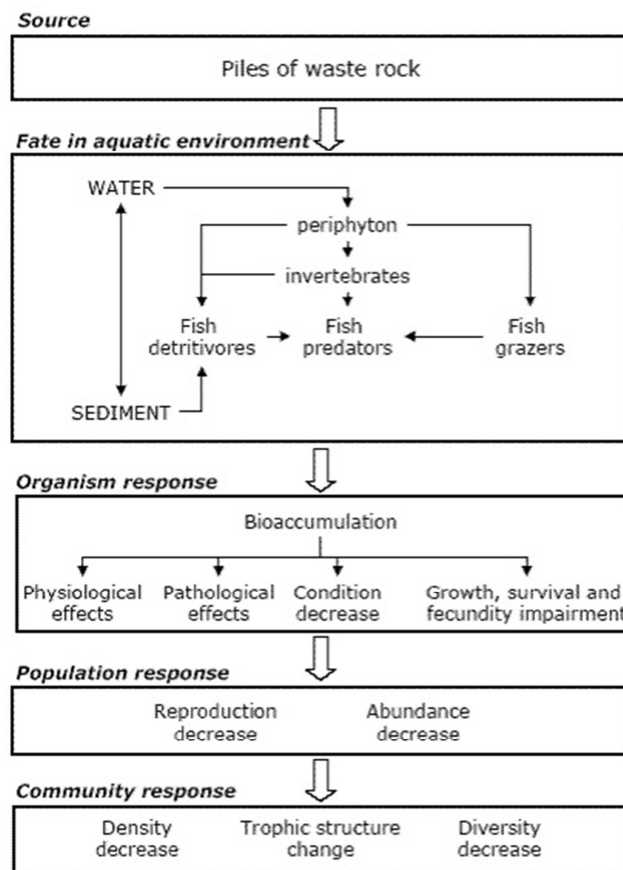


Figure 1. Fate of heavy metals and responses in different level in ecosystem source: [12 and 15].

Aquatic organisms may be adversely affected by heavy metals in the environment. The toxicity is largely a function of the water chemistry and sediment composition in the surface water system. Furthermore, the ability of aquatic organisms to adsorb metal is largely dependent on the physical and chemical characteristic of metal [16]. With the exception of mercury, little metal bioaccumulation has been observed in aquatic organisms. Metals may enter the systems of aquatic organisms via main three pathways [16]:

1: Free metals ions that are adsorbed through respiratory surface (e.g., gills) are readily diffused into the blood stream.

2: Free metals ions that are adsorbed onto body surface are passively diffused into the blood stream.

3: metals that are adsorbed onto food and particulates maybe ingested, as well as free ions ingested with water.

Many organisms can regulate the metal concentrations in their tissue.

Fish and Crustacea can extract essential metals such as copper, zinc and iron that are present in excess. Some can also extract non-essential metals such as mercury and cadmium although this usually met with less success. However, research has shown that bivalves are not able to successfully regulate metals uptake [16]. Some of The most important disasters with heavy metals were recorded as the follow [17 and 18]:

The first one was the Spanish nature reserve contaminated after environmental disaster: In 1998 to 2004, toxic chemical in water from a burst dam belonging to a mine contaminated the coto de donana nature reserve in the southern Spain. about 5 million m³ of mud containing sulfur, lead, copper, zinc and cadmium followed down the Rio Guadimar. Experts estimated that Europe's largest bird sanctuary, as well as the Spain agriculture and fisheries, will suffer permanent damage from pollution.

While the second one was called Itai-itai disease that was found in the cadmium (Cd) Jinzu river basin in the Toyama prefecture, and has been generally recognized since the 1950s by the effort of the inhabitants. The strange disease that appeared in the downstream basin of Jinzu river around 1912 was called by local Itai-itai byo (Itai being what Japanese people say when inflict with pain and byo literally meaning disease). The reason of this name came from the way that victim cried out Itai-itai under the excruciating pain they endured. Women were mostly afflicted with pain across their entire body and more severe cases suffered broken bones when trying to move by their own.

4. Methods of Pollution Assessment of Heavy Metals

Several methods of heavy metal pollution degree can be used to evaluate the heavy metal pollution in the water, total suspended matter, sediments and fishes. [10].

4.1. Water and TSM or Sediment (Solids)

4.1.1. Bioavailability

The term "bioavailability" is mean to denote heavy metals

in a water-soluble form that plant and animals communities can readily uptake and assimilate [19].

The bioavailability of metals (expressed in percent) with respect to total metal content can be calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ Bioavailability} = \frac{\text{Dissolved metal concentration ug/L}}{\text{Total metal concentration ug/L}} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

Where, the dissolved metal concentration is determined via analysis of filtered water sample. The total metal concentration is calculated from summation of dissolved and particulate parts.

4.1.2. Distribution Coefficient (log K_d)

The distribution coefficient of a metal between the water, suspended particle or sediment is calculated from the equation:

$$\text{Log}k_d = \frac{\text{Metal concentration in TSM or sediment (ug/kg)}}{\text{Metal concentration in dissolved state (ug/l)}} \quad (2)$$

4.2. TSM and Sediment

4.2.1. Surficial Enrichment Factor (SEF)

EF can be calculated according to two manners:

First, EF was calculated as the ratio of the metals concentration in the sample to the same metals concentration in the shale material. Recently the average composition of shale has been adopted as the standard material [20].

$$EF_x = (x) \text{ TSM or sediment} / (x) \text{ shale} \quad (3)$$

Where, x is the heavy metal (x).

Second, EF was calculated by examining the widely used element Al to standardize the metals in the sediment. The EF_x for a metal (x) is defined as:

$$EF_x = (x/\text{Al}) \text{ sediment} / (x/\text{Al}) \text{ shale} \quad (4)$$

Where, x/Al sediment is the ratio of the heavy metals (x) to Al in the sediment sample.

EF values were interpreted as suggested by [21].for the metals studied with respect to shale average [22].

4.2.2. The Geoaccumulation Index (Igeo)

This to quantify the degree of anthropogenic contamination and compare different metals that appear in different ranges of concentration in the study areas, an approach to indexing geoaccumulation, Igeo, [22 and 23]. A quantitative check of metals pollutions in sediment and in TSM was proposed by Muller and Suess equation and is called the Index of Geoaccumulation, which is the enrichment on geological substrate:

$$Igeo = \ln s (C_n/1.5 B_n) \quad (5)$$

Where, C_n is the measured concentration of the examined metal (n) in the sediment or TSM ug/g, 1.5 is the factor used for lithologic variation of trace metals, and the B_n is the background concentration of the same metal. It's very difficult to establish B_n values for the sediments of some studied areas, as a reference. So, in some works B_n value (references point) has been taken as equal to the metals concentration in shale rocks.

[24], indicate that geo-accumulation index <0 indicate practically uncontaminated, geo-accumulation index $>0-1$ indicate practically uncontaminated to moderate, geo-accumulation index $>1-2$ indicate moderate, geo-accumulation index $>2-3$ indicate moderate to strong, geo-accumulation index $>3-4$ indicate strong, geo-accumulation index $>4-5$ indicate strong to very strong and geo-accumulation index >5 indicate very strong contamination.

4.2.3. Contamination Factor (CF) and Contamination Degree (C_d)

This is an assessment of sediment contamination by comparison of concentration with those of background sediments.

[25], had suggested a contamination factor (C_f^i) and the degree of contamination (C_d) to describe the contamination of given toxic substance given by:

$$C_f^i = C_{i-1}^i / C_n^i \quad (6)$$

$$\text{and } C_d = E^7_{i=1} C_f^i \quad (7)$$

Where, C_f^i is the mean content of the substance; and C_n^i is the reference value of the substance.

The terminologies in Table (1) are used to describe the contamination factor.

In this study the contamination factor (C_f^i) and contamination degree (C_d) are measured for metals in both TSM and sediment.

Table 1. The terminologies used to describe the contamination factor (C_f^i) Hakanson *et al.* (1980)

C_f^i	C_d	Description
$C_f^i < 1$	$C_d < 7$	Low degree of contamination
$1 < C_f^i < 3$	$7 < C_d < 14$	Moderate degree of contamination
$3 < C_f^i < 6$	$14 < C_d < 28$	Considerable degree of contamination
$C_f^i > 6$	$C_d > 28$	Very high degree of contamination

4.2.4. Pollution Loading Index (PLI)

[26 and 27], had employed a simple method based on pollution loading index (PLI) to assess the extent pollution load in estuarine sediments.

Sediment pollution load index was calculated using the equation

$$PLI = (CF_1 \times CF_2 \times CF_3 \times \dots \times CF_n)^{1/n} \quad (8)$$

Where CF is the contamination factor and n is number of metals and world average concentration of metals in shale rocks was taken as their background values.

The contamination factor can be calculated from the following relation:

$$CF \text{ (Contamination Factor)} = \frac{\text{Metal concentration in the sediment or TSM}}{\text{Background value of metal}} \quad (9)$$

In this study the PLI is measured for metals in each of the TSM and sediment of the study areas.

4.2.5. Ecotoxicological Sense of Heavy Metals Contamination

The Ecotoxicological sense of heavy metals contamination of sediment was determined using sediment quality guidelines developed for marine and estuarine ecosystem [28].

These effects are as follow:

a) The effect range low (ERL) / the effect range median (ERM).

b) The threshold effect level (TEL) /the probable effect level (PEL).

Where ERL and TEL are the concentrations below the adverse effects upon sediment dwelling fauna would infrequently be expected whereas, ERM and PEL represented chemical concentration above the adverse effects are likely to occur.

The potential acute toxicity of contamination in sediment sample can be estimated as the sum of toxic unit (TU). Toxic unit defined as the ratio of the determined concentration to PEL value [29].

[30]. reported a threshold effect concentration (TEC = the concentration above which toxicity may be observed) and a probable effect concentration (PEC = the concentration above which toxicity is frequently observed). Assessment of sediment pollution using different indices sediment contamination by comparison with effect based sediment quality guideline (SQG). Numerical sediment quality guidelines (SQGs) have been used to identify contaminants of concern in aquatic ecosystem (MacDonald *et al.*, 2000). Sediments were classified as non-polluted, moderately polluted and heavily polluted, based on SQG of USEPA [31] as shown in Table (2).

Table 2. Concentrations of heavy metals in shales (ppm) and according to various guidelines and comparing with sediment quality guidelines (SQG).

Metal	Shale	SQG			TEL	PEL	ERL	ERM
		Non polluted	Moderate polluted	Heavily polluted				
Cu	45	>25	25-50	>50	18.70	110.00	34.00	270
Cd	0.3	-	-	-	0.68	4.20	1.20	9.60
Zn	95	>90	90-200	>200	124.00	270	150	410
Co	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ni	68	>20	20-50	>50	15.90	43	20.90	51.60
Mn	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fe	47600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al	80000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SQG = Sediment Quality Guidelines.

TEL = Threshold effect level.

PEL = Probable effect level.

ERL = Low effect range.

ERM = Median effect range.

5. Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals via the Consumption of Fishes

Risk assessment was evaluated by considering only the edible part (muscles tissues) to determine daily intake of metal (DIM) and health risk index (HRI) according to methods by Khan et al. [32] and Okunola et al. [33].

5.1. Daily Intake of Metals (DIM)

The daily intake of metals (DIM) was calculated to estimate the daily loading of metals into the body system (via the consumption of fish meal) of a specified body weight of a consumer. This would entail the relative bioavailability of the studied metals in this study. The daily intake of metals (DIM) was determined by the following:

$$\text{DIM} = \frac{C_{\text{metal}} \times D_{\text{fish}} \times C_{\text{factor}}}{B_0} \quad (10)$$

Where C_{metal} is the concentration of heavy metals in the fish ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$), D_{fish} is the daily nutritional intake of fish ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$), B_0 average body weight and C_{factor} is the factor for conversion of fresh fish to dry constant weight. as computed by the equations below [34]. [35] as cited in USEPA [36, 37 and 38] as follows:

$$C_{\text{factor}} = \text{IR}_{\text{ww}} - \text{IR}_{\text{dw}} \quad (11)$$

$$\text{IR}_{\text{ww}} = \frac{\text{IR}_{\text{dw}}[100 - W]}{100} \quad (12)$$

Where IR_{dw} is the dry weight intake rate, IR_{ww} is the wet weight intake rate, and W is the percent of water content in the raw muscles.

5.2. Health Risk Index (HRI)

The health risk index (HRI) for the populations through the consumption of contaminated fish was assessed based on the daily intake of metals (DIM) relative to reference oral dose (RfD) for each metal. This is an index justifying individual's risk of heavy metals. The HRI value of less than one implies safe tread and is considered acceptable; otherwise, the fish may pose heavy metals risk. The following formula was used for the calculation of HRI:

$$\text{HRI} = \frac{\text{DIM}}{\text{RfD}} \quad (13)$$

6. Conclusion

His review provides a complete sight on pollution levels and risks presented by heavy metals in water and sediment and offer reasonable evidence on the greatest need to fully assess the risks of heavy metals and other pollutants to secure the health of the community. The awareness of risks assessment shall be a priority considering constant increase in heavy metal and general environmental pollution globally in water, air and sediment. The continuous and/or periodical acquisition of data on the quality of the water bodies is essential for

stakeholders in various countries; also data from sediments needs to be studied. Several methods of heavy metals pollution assessment are also discussed.

References

- [1] Datchaneekul, K. (2005). Removal of heavy metals in synthetic wastewater by adsorption on bentonite. Master's Thesis, Faculty of Graduate, Mahidol University, Thailand.
- [2] Dix, H.M. (1981). Environmental Pollution, Jon Wiley and Sons Ltd., New York.
- [3] Förstner, U. and Wittman, G. (1981). Metal Pollution in the Aquatic Environment. Springer Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg. N. Y, 486 p.
- [4] Al-Yousuf, M. H., El-Shahawi, M. S. and Al-Ghais, S. M. (2000). Trace metals in liver, skin and muscle of *Lethrinus lentjan* fish species in relation to body length and sex. The Science of The Total Environment. 256. 87-94.
- [5] Chiffolleau, J.-F., Auger, D. and Chartier, E. (1999). Fluxes of selected trace metals from the Seine Estuary to the eastern English Channel during the period from August 1994 to July 1995. Continental Shelf Research. 19: 2063-2082.
- [6] Zhang, J. and Huang, W. W. (1993). Dissolved trace metals in the Huanghe: the most turbid large river in the world, Water Research, 27: 1-8.
- [7] Jain, C. K. and Sharma, M. K. (2001). Distribution of trace metals in the Hindon River system, India. Journal of Hydrology, 253: 81-90.
- [8] Laws, E. A. (1945). Aquatic pollution, an introductory text. John Wiley and Son, INC, New York.
- [9] Jørgensen, L. A. and Pedersen, B. (1994). Trace metals in fish used for time trend analysis and as environmental indicators. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 28: 235-243.
- [10] Hassaan, M. A., El Nemr, A. and Madkour, F. F. (2016). Application of Ozonation and UV assisted Ozonation on Decolorization of Direct Yellow 50 in Sea water, The Pharmaceutical and Chemical Journal, 3(2): 131-138.
- [11] Alloway, B. J. and Ayres, D. C. (1993). Chemical Principles of Environmental Pollution. Blackie Academic & Professional, an imprint of Chapman & Hall, Wester Cleddens Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.
- [12] Lenntech. (2005a). Heavy metals, [Online]. Rotterdam sewage, The Netherlands. Available: <http://www.lenntech.com/heavy-metals.htm> [2005, August 18].
- [13] Extreme health USA. (2005). Toxic heavy metals: sources and specific effect. [Online Available: <http://www.extremehealthusa.com/source.himl> [2005, August 27]
- [14] Gray, N. F. (1999). Water Technology: An Introduction for Scientists and Engineers, Eliane Wigzell, New York.
- [15] <http://www.lenntech.com/aquatic/toxicity-response.htm>

- [16] Watershedss. (2006). Heavy Metals. [Online]. NCSU Water Quality Group. Available: <http://www.water.ncsu.edu/watershedss/info/hmetals.html> (2006, June 3).
- [17] Lenntech. (2005c). Periodic-chart-elements, [Online]. Rotterdamseweg. The Netherlands, Available: <http://www.lenntech.com/Periodic-chart-elements.htm> [2005, 6 August].
- [18] ICETT. (1998). Preventative Measures Against Water Pollution, [Online]. Japan. Available: http://www.icett.or.jp/Ipca_jp.nsf [2006, 20 May].
- [19] Kaviraj, A. and S. Das, (1999). Effects of fertilization on the deposition, partitioning and bioavailability of copper, zinc and cadmium in four perennial ponds of an industrial town, Indian J. Environ. Hlth., 41,6-15.
- [20] El-Sokkary, I. H. and Muller, G, (1990). In Vernet J. P. (ed) International conference, heavy metals in the environment, Vol 1, Geneva: GEP Consultants Ltd., Edinburgh, 134-139.
- [21] Birth, G., 2003. A scheme for assessing human impacts on coastal aquatic environments using sediments. In: Woodcoffe, C.D., Furness, R. A. (Eds.), Coastal CIS 2003. Wollongong University Papers in Center for Maritime Policy, 14, Australia.
- [22] Taylor, S.R., (1964), Abundance of chemical elements in the continental crust; a new table. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* 28, 1273.
- [23] Müller, P.J. and Suess, E., (1979). Productivity, sedimentation rate and sedimentary Organic matter in the oceans. I. Organic carbon presentation., *Deep Sea Res.*, 26, 1347
- [24] Förstner, U., Ahlf, W. and Calmano, W., (1993). Sediment quality objectives and criteria development in Germany, *Water Sci. Technol.*, 28,307 (1993)
- [25] Hakanson, L., (1980). Ecological risk index for aquatic pollution control. A sedimentological approach, *Water Res.*, 14 (5), 975-1001.
- [26] Satyanarayana, D.; Panigrahy, P. K. and Sahu, S. D., (1994). Metal pollution in harbor and coastal sediments of Visakhapatnam, east coast of India. *Indian J. Mar Sci.*, 23 (1), 52-54 (3 pages).
- [27] Tomlinson, D. C.; Wilson, J. G; Harris, C. R. and Jeffery, D. W, (1980). Problems in the assessment of heavy metals levels in estuaries and the formation of a pollution index. *Helgol.* 1273-1285 (13 pages).
- [28] Bakan, G and Ozkoc. H. B., (2007). An ecological risk assessment of the impact of heavy metals in surface sediments on biota from the mid-Black Sea coast of Turkey. *Int. J. Environ. Stud.*, 64 (1), 45-57.
- [29] Pederson. F; Bjorestad, E.; Anderson, H. V. and Kjolholt, J.; Poll. C., (1998). Characterization of sediments from Copenhagen Harbour by use of biotests. *Water Sci. Tech.*, 37 (6-7), 233-240.
- [30] MacDonald, D. D.; Ingersoll, C. G. and Berger, T. A., (2000). Development and evaluation of consensus-based sediment quality guidelines for freshwater ecosystems. *Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol.*, 39, 20-31 (12 pages).
- [31] Perin, G.; Bonardi, M.; Fabris, R.; Simoncini. B.; Manente, S.; Tosi, L. and Scotto, S., (1997). Heavy metal pollution in central Venice Lagoon bottom sediments: evaluation of the metal bioavailability by geochemical speciation procedure. *Environ. Tech.*, 18, 593-604.
- [32] S. Khan, R. Farooq, S. Shahbaz, M. A. Khan, and M. Sadique, "Health risk assessment of heavy metals for population via consumption of vegetables," *World Applied Sciences Journal*, vol. 6, no. 12, pp. 1602–1606, 2009.
- [33] O. J. Okunola, Y. Alhassan, G. G. Yebpella et al., "Risk assessment of using coated mobile recharge cards in Nigeria," *Journal of Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology*, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 80–85, 2011.
- [34] USEPA, "Intake of fish and shellfish," in *Child-Specific Exposure Factors Handbook*, Chapter 10, Office of Research and Development, Washington, DC, USA, 2008.
- [35] K. Portier, J. Keith Tolson, and S. M. Roberts, "Body weight distributions for risk assessment," *Risk Analysis*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 11–26, 2007.
- [36] USEPA, *Exposure Factors Handbook: 2011 Edition*, EPA/600/R-090/052F, Office of Research and Development, Washington, DC, USA, 2011.
- [37] Hassaan, M. A. (2010). Study on concentration of some heavy metal in the lower reach of Qalaa and Umum Drains to control metla pollution in Lake Mariut, M. Sc. A Thesis, Faculty of Science, Alexandria University. 236 p.
- [38] O.A. El-Rayis, M. A. Hassaan, and E. I. Hemada, Suitability of Lake Mariut Drainage System (Qalaa and Umum Drains Waters) for Water Reuse, (2014): *Blue Biotechnology Journal*, 3(2) p265-277.