

Trace Metals Contamination of Bottom Sediments of Abu Dhabi Area, UAE

M. EL TOKHI*, B.M. AMIN AND S. ALAABED

UAE University, Geology Department, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates

Seventy nine bottom sediment samples were collected from Abu Dhabi area from Ghantoout area in the north east from Abu Al Abyad island to determine the regional distribution of concentration of trace metals and pollution levels in the studied area. In general, a negative correlation has been reported between trace metals concentration and total organic matter with the exception of Cu, Zn, Co and Cr. A negative relation between trace metals concentrations and carbonate content was also found in the area of study. The present study focuses on the levels of copper, lead, iron, manganese, nickel, cadmium, zinc and vanadium in order to assess the extent of the environmental pollution and to discuss the origin of these contaminants in the sediments. The average concentrations of copper, zinc, lead, iron, manganese nickel, cadmium and vanadium are 4.65, 11.94, 1.91, 2800, 92.26, 10.55, 0.082 and 11.43 $\mu\text{g/g}$ respectively. These values are within the permitted levels in the marine activity areas and industrial activity areas, which means that trace metals are not derived from the pollutant sources.

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1. Introduction

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) are situated at the southern part of the Arabian Gulf (Fig. 1). They extend from the Qatar peninsula to Oman over a distance of 725 km along the Arabian Gulf coast. Additional 76 km of the Eastern coast borders, immediately south the Musandam Peninsula, with the Sultanate of Oman [1]. The Arabian Gulf coastal sector is a low-lying area of extensive tidal flats, lagoons and sand dunes, while the Eastern coastal area is mountainous [2, 3].



Fig. 1. Location map on the area of study.

Overall, the coastal region of the UAE can be divided into the Arabian Gulf coastal region (area of study) and the eastern coast of UAE region (Oman Gulf).

2. Description of the studied area

The UAE are located on the eastern side of the Arabian Peninsula, between latitudes $22^{\circ}40'$ and $26^{\circ}00'$ North, and longitudes $51^{\circ}00'$ and $56^{\circ}00'$ East, where the interior platform of the Arabian shelf occurs in the subsurface. It is bounded in the northwest by the Qatar-South Fars Arch, and in the northeast and east by the foreland basin of the Arabian Gulf, and adjacent foreland fold and thrust belt of Oman (Fig. 1).

The study area is located in the UAE, in the offshore of the Abu Dhabi area of the Arabian Gulf, approximately 120 km from Gantoout area in the north east to Abu Al Abyad island. We have found that the concentrations of trace metals in the bottom sediments vary between different locations in the studied area.

Therefore, we have identified four zones (Zone I: from Gantoout area to Khor al Baghi, Zone II: from Khor al Baghi to Khor al Batin, Zone III: from Khor al Batin to end of al Dhabaiya area and Zone IV: from al Dhabaiya area to Abu Al Abyad island (Fig. 1). They include a nearly closed lagoon connected to the Arabian Gulf by narrow channels, and are being enveloped by a large sabkha, constituting the supratidal part of the lagoon [4]. To the southwest, along the coast of the UAE, barrier islands become numerous and widespread and include Abu Dhabi, Al Sadiyat, Al Qanatir, Abu Al Abyad, and Marawah (Fig. 1). These islands and the peninsula of Al Dhabaiya are nucleated around Pleistocene aeolian calcareous sands and marine sediments, which are locally elevated some 2 to 4 m above sea level [5].

3. Experimental study

3.1 Hydrographic survey

Some physicochemical parameters e.g. Ph, dissolved oxygen, salinity, temperature and depth were measured in situ using the water quality logger, whereas the locations were determined using GPS.

*corresponding author; e-mail: meltokhi@uaeu.ac.ae

3.2. Sampling

In most aquatic systems, the concentrations of the trace metals in the bottom sediments are much greater than their concentrations in the water column. Bottom sediments are known to act as a reservoir or sink for many trace metals and some other pollution. The studied areas are located in the Arabian Gulf between Gantoout area 24°53'48.5" North and Abu Al Abyad island 54°50'0.3" East. Seventy-nine sediment samples (of one kilogram) were collected from the bottom of the Arabian Gulf, from the depth of 6 to 10 m, in order to trace the pollution level of these sediments by using the mineralogical and geochemical analyses. Samples were collected by using driver and grab sampler, using GPS to determine the coordinates of each station and were immediately transferred into sampling containers. The sampling containers were immediately sealed, labeled, refrigerated and kept frozen prior to chemical and physical analyses. In the laboratory, the collected samples were dried and sieved for grain size analysis and for the measurement of heavy metals concentrations.

3.3. Laboratory analyses

Laboratory analyses carried out for the bottom sediments of the Arabian Gulf include grain size analysis and trace metals concentration measurement.

4. Results

The statistical parameters of the grain size were determined according to [6]. Mean size of samples taken from, Zone I to Zone IV indicate that these areas are covered mainly by coarse to fine sand (Fig. 2).

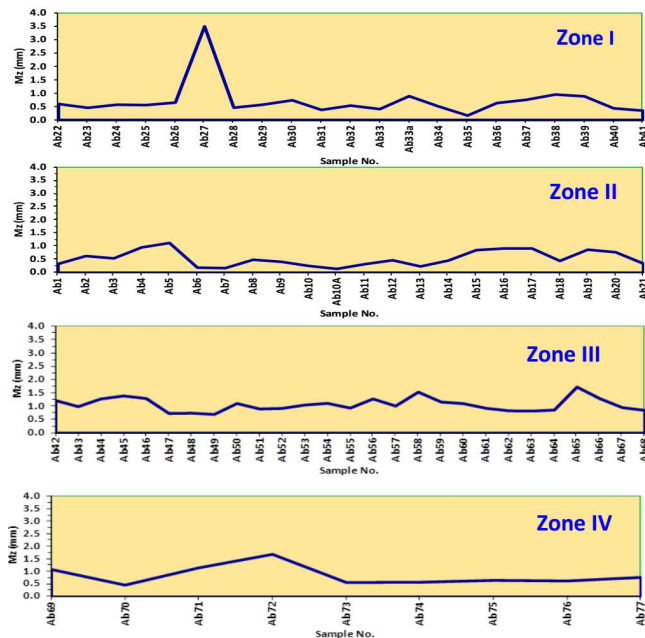


Fig. 2. Mean grain size in the studied area.

4.1. Trace elements and organic matter and carbonate relationship

In the bottom sediments, the organic matter and carbonate contents have a relationship with the concentrations of trace elements [7]. In general, negative correlation is found between trace metals concentrations and total organic matter, with the exception of Cu, Zn, Co and Cr. A negative relation between trace metals concentrations and carbonate content was found in the studied area (Table I). Bryan has suggested that the sedimentological characteristics of bottom sediments in the Arabian Gulf reflect the interaction between autochthonous calcareous fragments, mostly of biogenic origin, rock fragments derived from beach rocks and submerged reef flats, and allochthonous terrigenous detritus, supplied to the area mainly by dust storms and river deltas in the far northern area and along the Iranian side [8]. Others have used carbonate (CaCO_3) measurements made on the whole core sediment samples [9] to draw a map showing the regional distribution of carbonates in the Gulf. All trace metals tend to be concentrated in bottom sediments with low carbonate contents throughout the Arabian Gulf.

TABLE I

Average total carbonate content (TCC) and total organic matter (TOM) content in different zones in Abu Dhabi bottom sediments.

Zone	Samples No.	TCC	TOM
Zone I	Ab.1 – Ab.20	85.83	4.4
Zone II	Ab.21 – Ab.41	82.85	2.70
Zone III	Ab.42 – Ab.69	79.64	7.70
Zone IV	Ab.70 – Ab.77	89.96	3.70

4.2. Trace metals concentration

Seventy nine bottom sediment samples of Abu Dhabi area were submitted to trace element analysis. Concentrations of heavy metals (Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, V and Zn) (Table II) were determined in an aliquot using inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) at Acme Labs, Canada. Along with the samples, system and method blanks were run with standard material for background correction and quality control.

TABLE II

Average content (%) of trace metals in Abu Dhabi bottom sediments.

Zone	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	Mn	Fe	Cd	V	Co	Cr	Al
I	3.06	1.08	4.47	5.53	54.19	0.16	0.06	7.33	1.16	15.84	0.39
II	7.66	2.48	12.25	14.30	103.05	0.33	0.08	13.05	1.16	15.84	0.78
III	5.80	2.51	27.06	14.78	129.82	0.41	0.12	15.70	1.36	18.40	1.10
IV	2.09	1.56	3.96	7.60	82.00	0.22	0.07	9.63	1.43	20.04	0.69

Trace metals are natural constituents of all environments and are found in the seawater, marine organisms and sediments [10]. Therefore, knowing their natural background levels, or at least their permanent concentrations in a marine environment, is essential for detecting and assessing trace metal pollution [11].

Trace metals are one of the most important factors among many others in biosphere pollution. Great interest for trace metals results mainly from the serious dangers which are created with the increase of their quantities. After exceeding a definite barrier of their concentration they start to act inhibively or quite toxically on the growth and metabolic processes of animal and plant organisms.

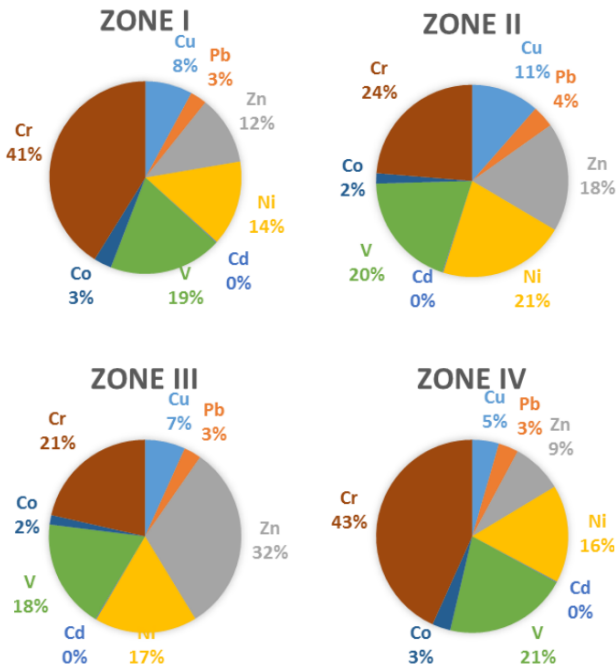


Fig. 3. Concentration (%) of the trace metals in the bottom sediments of studied area.

Table II shows the analysis of the bottom sediment samples of the studied areas. The average concentrations of copper, zinc, lead, iron, manganese nickel, cadmium and vanadium are 4.65, 11.94, 1.91, 2800, 92.26, 10.55, 0.082 and 11.43 $\mu\text{g/g}$, respectively. These values are within the permitted levels, which means that no elements were derived from pollutant sources. Vanadium and nickel are the largest trace metal constituents of crude oil [12] and hence their presence in high concentration in marine sediments may indicate direct input from oil pollutants. In the studied area the average ratio of Ni/V is very low (1.08), indicating no evidence of oil pollution. Figure 3 represents the concentration percentage of different trace metals in different zones of the studied area. It is clear that bottom sediments from Zone II and Zone III have a high concentration of most of the trace metals due to presence of many industrial activity areas. These are followed by Zone I, due to the presence of some marine activity. On the other hand, in Zone IV bottom sediments have the lowest concentration of trace metals due to low population and limited industry activities compared to other studied areas.

Table III gives a summary of the concentrations recorded in unpolluted sediments as guidelines for the

TABLE III

The comparison between average content [$\mu\text{g/g}$] of the trace elements in the Arabian Gulf and in studied areas.

Trace elements	Average (Arabian Gulf)	Average (studied areas)
Zn	30–60	11.94
Pb	15–30	1.91
Cd	1.2–2.0	0.08
Ni	70–80	10.55
Mn	300–600	92.26
Fe	10000–20000	2800
V	20–30	11.43
Cu	15300	4650

natural background levels (upper limits) in the dry, silt-clay fraction of unpolluted bottom sediments in the Arabian region (northeastern Kuwait, Saudi Arabian, Iran, Bahrain, Qatar and UAE) in the comparison to the results from the studied area. The average values of the trace elements in the Arabian Gulf were calculated [13, 14] and compared with the results obtained in the present study of the bottom sediments in the offshore areas of the UAE (Fig. 4).

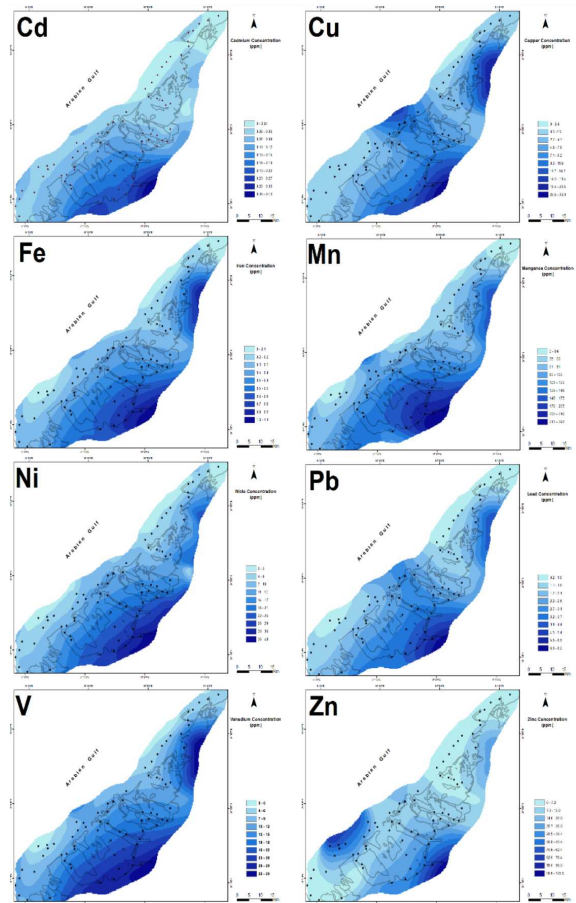


Fig. 4. Distribution patterns of trace metals in the studied area ($\mu\text{g/g}$).

5. Conclusions

The most of the studied bottom sediment samples range in grain size from sandy mud to muddy sand. The sand and the gravels are restricted to the tidal and near shore line. The moderately to well sorted sandy mud occupies most of the offshore bottom sediments. A well defined relationship between the grain size of the bottom sediment and the trace metals concentration was achieved. The analyzed trace elements have revealed concentration values that are within the permitted range, which indicates that there is no a significant pollution effect in the area of study.

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