

## NUMERICAL DATA

### Assessment of Metalloid and Metal Contamination in Soils from Hainan, China.(2018)

**Table: 1 Statistics of studied elements (mg•kg<sup>-1</sup>) in soils (0–20 cm) of Hainan Island**

	As	Cd <sup>a</sup>	Cr	Cu	H g <sup>a</sup>	Ni	Pb	Se	Zn
<b>N</b>	8713	8713	8713	8713	8713	8713	8713	8713	8713
<b>Minimum</b>	0.01	2	0.1	0.25	1	0.1	1	0.02	2
<b>Maximum</b>	988.04	3064	860.3	192.9	3540	327.1	619.6	4.68	800
<b>Geometrical mean</b>	2.17	60.19	26.50	9.43	33.34	8.74	22.20	0.26	39.64
<b>Variation coefficient</b>	4.05	1.16	1.58	1.35	1.77	1.91	0.67	0.88	0.74
<b>Std. Deviation</b>	21.42	93.61	96.32	23.34	75.20	48.18	17.51	0.30	37.91
<b>Skewness</b>	24.91	10.52	2.65	2.35	29.30	2.74	7.79	3.39	2.51
<b>Kurtosis</b>	858.68	219.08	7.09	4.97	1127.52	6.93	191.20	22.67	22.31
<b>China BK<sup>b</sup></b>	9.20	74.00	53.90	20.00	40.00	23.40	23.60	0.22	67.70
<b>Threshold of the first grade<sup>c</sup></b>	15	200	90	35	150	40	35		100
<b>Canadian soil quality guidelines<sup>d</sup></b>	12	10000	64	63	6600	45	140	1	200
<b>Target value of Dutch soil guidelines<sup>e</sup></b>	29	800	100	36	300	35	85		140

<sup>a</sup> µg.kg<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>b</sup> Background values of Chinese soils, A layer (0–20 cm), more than 4000 samples; <sup>c</sup> Class I value of the Environmental Quality Standard for Soils in China; <sup>d</sup> Canadian Soil Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Environmental and Human Health (Residential); <sup>e</sup> Values for soil remediation proposed by Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment.

**Source:** <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/15/3/454>

## Heavy Metals bio-adsorption by *Hibiscus Sabdariffa* L. from contaminated water.(2018)

Mean Cd content (mg/L)	Time of contact					
	1 min	5 min	10 min	15 min	30 min	40 min
sepal + 1 % black tea residue						
0.2 % bio-adsorbent H. sabdariffa L.	48.04 <sup>a</sup>	42.338 <sup>b</sup>	33.217 <sup>c</sup>	32.574 <sup>c</sup>	32.111 <sup>c</sup>	26.788 <sup>d</sup>
sepal + 2 % black tea residue						
0.3 % bio-adsorbent H. sabdariffa L.	47.03 <sup>a</sup>	38.195 <sup>b</sup>	32.067 <sup>c</sup>	28.974 <sup>c</sup>	26.571 <sup>c</sup>	17.454 <sup>d</sup>
sepal + 3 % black tea residue						
0.5 % bio-adsorbent H. sabdariffa L.	44.12 <sup>a</sup>	34.187 <sup>b</sup>	30.107 <sup>c</sup>	27.651 <sup>c</sup>	14.092 <sup>d</sup>	8.732 <sup>d</sup>
sepal + 3 % black tea residue						
untreated contaminated Effluent	50.032 <sup>a</sup>	50.021 <sup>a</sup>	49.868 <sup>a</sup>	49.866 <sup>a</sup>	49.964 <sup>a</sup>	49.866 <sup>a</sup>
Mean Co content (mg/L)	1 min	5 min	10 min	15 min	30 min	40 min
0.1 % bio-adsorbent H. sabdariffa L.	103.42 <sup>a</sup>	97.106 <sup>a</sup>	95.602 <sup>a</sup>	93.116 <sup>a</sup>	93.217 <sup>a</sup>	91.181 <sup>b</sup>
sepal + 1 % black tea residue						
0.2 % bio-adsorbent H. sabdariffa L.	100.88 <sup>a</sup>	98.419 <sup>a</sup>	94.333 <sup>a</sup>	91.018 <sup>b</sup>	89.806 <sup>b</sup>	88.112 <sup>b</sup>
sepal + 2 % black tea residue						
0.3 % bio-adsorbent H. sabdariffa L.	100.01 <sup>a</sup>	90.154 <sup>b</sup>	89.094 <sup>b</sup>	86.731 <sup>b</sup>	80.556 <sup>c</sup>	78.667 <sup>c</sup>
sepal + 3 % black tea residue						
0.5 % bio-adsorbent H. sabdariffa L.	98.65 <sup>a</sup>	87.28 <sup>b</sup>	86.564 <sup>b</sup>	83.211 <sup>b</sup>	78.444 <sup>c</sup>	70.193 <sup>c</sup>
sepal + 3 % black tea residue						
untreated contaminated Effluent	110.21 <sup>a</sup>	110.45 <sup>a</sup>	109.89 <sup>a</sup>	109.88 <sup>a</sup>	110.23 <sup>a</sup>	110.35 <sup>a</sup>
Mean Ni content (mg/L)	1 min	5 min	10 min	15 min	30 min	40 min
0.1 % bio-adsorbent H. sabdariffa L.	106.52 <sup>a</sup>	100.03 <sup>a</sup>	95.556 <sup>b</sup>	93.213 <sup>b</sup>	90.617 <sup>b</sup>	82.187 <sup>c</sup>
sepal + 1 % black tea residue						
0.2 % bio-adsorbent H. sabdariffa L.	102.89 <sup>a</sup>	97.632 <sup>a</sup>	92.206 <sup>b</sup>	90.111 <sup>b</sup>	85.345 <sup>c</sup>	78.432 <sup>d</sup>
sepal + 2 % black tea residue						
0.3 % bio-adsorbent H. sabdariffa L.	95.498 <sup>a</sup>	91.222 <sup>b</sup>	89.704 <sup>b</sup>	84.532 <sup>c</sup>	80.556 <sup>c</sup>	76.562 <sup>d</sup>
sepal + 3 % black tea residue						
0.5 % bio-adsorbent H. sabdariffa L.	90.478 <sup>b</sup>	80.778 <sup>c</sup>	74.306 <sup>d</sup>	68.092 <sup>d</sup>	60.232 <sup>d</sup>	50.32 <sup>f</sup>
sepal + 3 % black tea residue						
untreated contaminated Effluent	110.15 <sup>a</sup>	111.9 <sup>a</sup>	110.16 <sup>a</sup>	110.87 <sup>a</sup>	110.34 <sup>a</sup>	110.28 <sup>a</sup>

Mean value  $\pm$ SD of Cadmium, Cobalt and Nickel contents (mg /L) after addition of different percentages of H. sabdariffa L. sepal and black tea residue

Source: <http://repositsc.nuczu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/6848/1/22-32-Parisa%20Ziarati.pdf>

## Foliar heavy metal uptake, toxicity and detoxification in plants: A comparison of foliar and root metal uptake.(2017)

Table 1: Heavy metal levels in air reported in different countries

Country	Poland	Pakistan	Spain	Algeria	Iran	India	UK	Nigeria
Metal	Concentration	Concentration in air (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	Concentration in air (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	Concentration in air (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	Concentration in air (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	Concentration in air (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	Concentration in air (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	Concentration in air (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )
Pb	23.6	16.24	9.24	299	120.92	-	10.22	0.832
Cd	0.806	31.66	0.25	21.2	0.33	0.02	0.2	-
Zn	66.5	0.85	354	-	164.58	7.13	-	1.712
Ni	2.15	65.78	3.38	42.4	5.33	0.29	1.74	0.478
As	0.534	-	0.55	-	7.77	-	0.91	-
Fe	-	-	-	639.8	652.41	20.81	-	1.081
Co	0.271	12.69	-	37.7	5.13	-	-	-
Al	0.058	3.01	-	-	241.51	13.89	-	-

Source: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2016.11.063>

**Table 2: Foliar heavy metal uptake by vegetables and associated health risks near industrial areas**

Metal	Vegetable	Concentration in atmospheric fallouts	Concentration in plant shoot	Concentration in grains	GEF	DIM (mg/kg/day)	HRI
		(mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	(mg /kg)				
Cd	Spinach		317.3	-	396.6	0.127	25.493
Cd	Rice		30.1	2	0.1	0.012	2.418
Cd	Lettuce	0.9	1.7		1.9	0.001	0.137
Pb	Lettuce		335		300.1	0.135	26.915
Pb	Lettuce		171.5		248.7	0.069	13.779
Pb	Lettuce	456.2	122		0.3	0.049	9.802
Pb	Spinach		485	-	79.5	0.195	38.966
Zn	Lettuce	6.9	29.1		4.2	0.012	2.338
Zn	Wheat		31.68	43.61	1.4	0.013	2.545
Zn	Spinach		144.2	-	5.7	0.058	11.585
Zn	Wheat		86.8	43.4	0.5	0.035	6.974
Sb	Lettuce	1.9	1.4		0.7	0.001	0.112
Sb	Spinach		276.3	-	50.2	0.111	22.199
Ni	Birch	58.2	4.8		0.1	0.002	0.386
Cu	Ryegrass	1.7	7		4.1	0.003	0.562
As	Lettuce	0.2	1.1		5.5	0	0.088

GEF; Global Enrichment Factor, DIM; Daily Intake of Metals, HRI; Health Risk Index

**Source:** <https://sci-hub.tw/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2016.11.063>

## Field accumulation risks of heavy metals in soil and vegetable crop irrigated with sewage water in western region of Saudi Arabia (2016)

**Table 1: Daily intakes of metals (DIM) ( $\text{mg kg}^{-1} \text{ person}^{-1} \text{ d}^{-1}$ ) and the Health Risk Index (HRI) for individual heavy metals in food crops irrigated with sewage water**

Metals	Translocation factor AF <sup>a</sup>	Risk assessment index			RDA <sup>b</sup> ( $\text{mg day}^{-1}$ )	RfD <sup>c</sup> ( $\text{mg kg}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$ )
		DIM	HRI	THQ		
<b>Cu</b>	0.0122–0.0246	3.30E-03	2.20E-03	0.873	6.0–9.0	0.2
<b>Ni</b>	0.1265–0.1489	3.20E-03	1.62E-01	0.902	2.0–8.0	0.4
<b>Mn</b>	1.0777–1.0964	4.06E-02	2.90E-01	1.164	1.8–2.3	0.14
<b>Pb</b>	1.0124–1.0429	2.85E-02	8.14E-00	1.803	2.0–6.5	0.6
<b>Cd</b>	0.0991–0.1820	1.70E-03	1.67E-00	2.904	1.8–6-8	0.5
<b>Zn</b>	1.1422–1.1622	4.00E-04	3.00E-04	0.065	8.0–11.0	0.3
<b>Fe</b>	0.6162–0.8354	1.90E-03	9.68E-02	0.442	8.0–18.0	0.8
<b>Cr</b>	1.6730–1.8240	2.28E-02	1.63E-01	2.279	5.0–9-0	0.3

The accumulation factors of the metals in the consumed parts of the plants were less than the values obtained for Fe and Cr. Chromium, with AF values in the range of 1.6730–1.8240, was the most accumulated. Thus, the bio-concentration factor (BCF) values of metals in the food crops showed a trend in the order of  $\text{Cr} > \text{Zn} > \text{Ni} > \text{Cd} > \text{Mn} > \text{Pb} > \text{Cu} \approx \text{Fe}$ . The best accumulators for Cr are okra plants that preferentially concentrate metals in their leaves, the consumable part of the plant.

**Source:** <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1319562X15002181>