6.9% PlagScan by Turnitin Results of plagiarism analysis from 2022-11-29 06:13 UTC

Paper 114.pdf

Not yet Date: 2022-11-29 06:07 UTC

✱ All sources 100 | Internet sources 22 | Publisher sources 8 | Organization archive 4 | Plagiarism Prevention Pool 17

[5]	www.researchgate.net/publication/353495361_Contamination_and_ecological_risk_of_heavy_metals_in_Al-Uqair_coastal_sediments_Saudi_Arabia 2.1% 49 matches
[8]	www.researchgate.net/publication/333667401_Contamination_and_ecological_risk_assessment_of_heavy_metals_pollution_from_the_Shalateen_coa: 1.0% 43 matches
[9]	www.researchgate.net/publication/324501929_Heavy_metals_in_mangrove_sediments_of_the_central_Arabian_Gulf_shoreline_Saudi_Arabia 1.4% 32 matches
[10]	link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11356-020-09079-3 0.5% 35 matches
[11]	www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/14/21/3423/htm 0.9% 28 matches
[14]	www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/chem-2020-0010/html?lang=en 0.8% 31 matches ⊞ 2 documents with identical matches
[17]	www.researchgate.net/publication/263130227_Major_factors_influencing_the_elemental_composition_of_surface_estuarine_sediments_The_case_of_ 1.4% 29 matches
[18]	www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8773003/ 1.4% 29 matches
[19]	Analysis and assessment of heavy metals pollution in soils around a Pb and Zn smelter in Baoji City, Northwest China 1.6% 26 matches
[20]	Ecotoxicological risk assessment and source identification of heavy metals in the surface sediments of Çömlekci stream, Giresun, Turkey 1.0% 26 matches
[21]	link.springer.com/10.1007/s10668-021-01380-6 0.4% 30 matches
[22]	www.researchgate.net/publication/324247218_Pollution_indices_as_useful_tools_for_the_comprehensive_evaluation_of_the_degree_of_soil_contami 0.6% 25 matches
[23]	link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10661-022-10490-1 0.4% 23 matches
[24]	"2-17-01-001-0019.pdf" dated 2017-06-08 0.6% 23 matches
[25]	Heavy metals' contamination in sediments of Wadi Al-Aqiq water reservoir dam at Al-Baha region, KSA: Their identification and assessment 0.8% 24 matches
[27]	"مياه الخفجي.pdf" dated 2019-05-07 0.4% 24 matches
[28]	www.mdpi.com/2076-3298/8/10/108/htm 0.9% 24 matches
[29]	link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12665-020-08999-0 0.2% 23 matches
[30]	"Bilal Paray-toxics-10-00410.pdf" dated 2022-08-14 0.6% 23 matches
[32]	Heavy metals contamination and human health risk assessment in soils of an industrial area, Bandar Abbas – South Central Iran 0.8% 25 matches
[35]	www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/18/6/2798/pdf 0.9% 30 matches
[36]	Heavy metal pollution and health risk assessment of road dust on selected highways in Düzce, Turkey 1.1% 19 matches
[39]	from a PlagScan document dated 2018-03-06 20:42 1.1% 22 matches
[40]	link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10661-020-08698-0 0.3% 20 matches
[41]	Contamination Status and Potential Risk of Metals in Marine Sediments of Shalateen Coast, the Red Sea

[41] 0.5% 18 matches

[43] www.mdpi.com/2305-6304/10/4/154/htm
0.5% 18 matches

[44] www.mdpi.com/2305-6304/10/1/16/htm
0.2% 15 matches

[45] www.academia.edu/29551482/Assessment_of_toxic_metals_in_coastal_sediments_of_the_Rosetta_area_Mediterranean_Sea_Egypt
0.2% 14 matches

[46] from a PlagScan document dated 2022-09-27 00:46
0.5% 15 matches

[47] Environmental Monitoring of Heavy Metal Status and Human Health Risk Assessment in the Agricultural Soils of the Jinxi River Area, China
0.5% 17 matches

[48] www.researchgate.net/publication/235936664_An_Ecological_Risk_Index_for_Aquatic_Pollution_Control_-_A_Sedimentological_Approach
0.7% 12 matches

[50] "Abd-ElGawad et al - Drains Heavy metals Article.pdf" dated 2019-10-07
0.2% 12 matches

[56] link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40974-016-0019-6
0.1% 11 matches

[57] pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34153855/
0.2% 10 matches

[60] from a PlagScan document dated 2022-01-02 17:34
0.4% 7 matches

[67] from a PlagScan document dated 2017-06-22 14:52
0.4% 5 matches

[68] www.researchgate.net/figure/The-result-of-enrichment-factor-EF_tbl1_313466351
0.4% 5 matches

[73] from a PlagScan document dated 2018-09-19 07:57
0.2% 5 matches

[74] from a PlagScan document dated 2018-06-04 08:39
0.2% 4 matches

[76] from a PlagScan document dated 2022-01-04 11:59
0.2% 5 matches
⊞ 1 documents with identical matches

[78] from a PlagScan document dated 2018-01-21 08:19
0.4% 5 matches

[84] from a PlagScan document dated 2019-01-22 20:05
0.3% 5 matches
⊞ 1 documents with identical matches

[86] from a PlagScan document dated 2021-11-18 07:13
0.2% 5 matches

[87] from a PlagScan document dated 2020-12-01 16:02
0.3% 4 matches

[88] from a PlagScan document dated 2019-01-03 11:48
0.2% 4 matches

[89] from a PlagScan document dated 2020-06-10 01:13
0.0% 5 matches

[91] from a PlagScan document dated 2021-05-03 09:26
0.3% 3 matches

[92] from a PlagScan document dated 2018-12-28 13:03
0.2% 5 matches

[95] Spatio-Temporal Variability and Pollution Assessment of Selected Metals in Freshwater Sediments, Pakistan
0.0% 6 matches

[97] from a PlagScan document dated 2021-08-04 13:54
0.2% 4 matches

[98] from a PlagScan document dated 2021-08-02 08:08
0.2% 4 matches

15 pages, 4321 words

PlagLevel: 6.9% selected / 63.1% overall

218 matches from 105 sources, of which 47 are online sources.

Settings

Data policy: *Compare with web sources, Check against organization repository, Check against the Plagiarism Prevention Pool*

Sensitivity: *High*

Bibliography: *Bibliography excluded*

Citation detection: *Highlighting only*

Whitelist: --

Contamination and health risk assessment of surface sediments along Ras Abu Ali Island, Saudi Arabia

Khaled Al-Kahtany, Abdelbaset S. El-Sorogy*

Geology and Geophysics Department, College of Science, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

ABSTRACT

The coastline of the Arabian Gulf attracts people throughout the year for tourism and fishing activities.[5] The present work aimed to document the contamination and human health assessment of heavy metals (HMs) in 34 surface sediment samples collected along Ras Abu Ali coastline, Saudi Arabia.[22] Enrichment factor (EF), contamination factor (CF), and sediment quality guideline (SQG) were calculated to estimate the sediment contamination, while the hazard index (HI), cancer risk (CR), and total lifetime cancer risk (LCR) were determined for human health assessment via ingestion and dermal contact pathways on both adults and children.[5] The averages of the HMs (µg/g dry weight) were in the following order: Fe (4808) Ni (13.00) Zn (6.89) Cr (7.86) V (6.67) Cu (4.14) Pb (3.50) As (2.47) Co (1.43). Results of EF indicated minor enrichment with Ni, Pb, and As, and no enrichment with the remaining HMs. Based on CF, the coastal sediments of Ras Abu Ali showed low contamination with HMs.[5] Reported values of As, Cr, Cu, Pb, and Zn were lower than the ISQG-Low values, however, 4 samples of Ni reported values between the ISQG-Low and ISQG-High values, indicating some anthropogenic effects with Ni. HI values were higher among children in comparison to adults, suggesting that children were at higher risk of non-carcinogenic exposure than adults. LCR values indicated that no significant health hazards for people inhabited the study area from the carcinogenic Pb, Cr, and As.

Keywords: Heavy metals, Coastal sediment, Human risk, Chronic daily intake, Arabia Gulf.

Introduction

Contamination of coastal sediment is widely recognized as a severe environmental issue, and it is critical to examine the ecological and health consequences of HMs in coastal sediment.[39] The historical development of industrialized and residential complexes on coastal zones around the world represents a strong pressure on the capacity of natural systems and human health to assimilate the high amount of waste derived from human activities (Bellas et al., 2020; Di Cesare et al., 2020; Tonne et al., 2021; Saavedra and Quiroga, 2021). HMs discharged into aquatic environments will be accumulated in marine sediments causing an ecological risk to filter-feeder organisms, and ultimately affecting humans (El-Sorogy and Youssef, 2015; Singovszka et al., 2017; Ustaoğlu et al., 2019; Rajeshkumar et al., 2018, Wu et al., 2014).

HMs enter the human body through inhalation from air, sediment/dust ingestion, and skin contact (Naveedullah et al., 2014; Nazzal et al., 2021). Excessive HM intake in the human body can cause neurological, cardiovascular, and chronic kidney diseases, tumors, and even cancers (Song and Li, 2014; Pan et al., 2018). Children are particularly sensitive to HMs because they experience additional routes of exposure from breastfeeding, placental exposure, hand-to-mouth activities in early years, and lower toxin elimination rates (Ma et al., 2016; Rahman et al., 2021).

During the last two decades, the coastal sediments along the eastern and western sides of the Arabian Gulf have been subjected to intensive environmental studies (e.g., El-Sorogy et al., 2017, 2018a; Alharbi et al., 2017; Al-Kahtany et al., 2018). These studies evaluated the HM contamination using different pollution indices and background references.[19] Studies on human health assessment using hazard index, and total lifetime cancer risk via ingestion and dermal contact on both adults and children are still scares. Therefore, the objectives of the present work are:[48] (i) to determine the levels and document the distribution of V, Fe, As, Co, Ni, Zn, Cr, Pb, and Cu in marine sediments along Abu Ali Island, Saudi Arabia, (ii) to assess the degree of HM contamination, and (iii) to determine the potential health risks of these HMs as cumulative carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic risks.

Material and methods

Study area

Ras Abu Ali Island is located at Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia (Fig. 1). The island has a unique crescent shape with the outer section facing north. The coastline is mostly sandy-dominated shore, with rocky and mangrove shores in parts. The sandy shores are mostly bounded by seagrass, dominantly of Halophila uninervis, H. stipulacea and H. ovalis. The mangrove is represented by mono-specific stands of Avicennia marina of less than 2m height (Saderne et al., 2020). Seagrass and mangroves are under threat due to local dredging activities, land reclamation, and marine pollution (Almahasheer, 2018). The rocky shores and their inhabited molluscs were bioeroded by clionid sponges, duraphagous drillers, endolithic bivalves, polychaete annelids, acorn barnacles, and vermetid gastropods like those previously identified from Al-Khobar, Al-Khafji, Jazan, and Duba areas along the Arabian Gulf and Red Sea coasts (El-Sorogy, 2015, El-Sorogy et al., 2018b, 2020, 2021; Demircan et al., 2021).[9]

Sampling, analytical methods and data analysis

Thirty-four modern surface sediment samples were collected in January, 2021, from the coastal zone of Ras Abu Ali Island (Fig. 1). Samples were stored in plastic bags and placed in an icebox. In the laboratory, samples were dried in air temperature (18-26 °C) for a week after removing sea grass and gravels, then samples subjected to size fractionation using a nest of sieves to obtain the 63 µm fraction for analysis. A prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with HNO_3- HCl aqua regia for 45 minutes in a graphite heating block. The resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 mL with deionized water, mixed and analysed. V, Fe, As, Co, Ni, Zn, Cr, Pb, and Cu were analysed using inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP - AES) in ALS Geochemistry Lab, Jeddah branch, Saudi Arabia. The ICP-AES method was validated in terms of linearity, limits of detection (LOD), limits of quantification (LOQ), accuracy and precision. Calibration curves for each element were constructed by plotting the peak area of the optimum emission line to the concentration of the standard solutions or spike solutions for standard addition curves. Calibration curves showed an excellent linearity for all elements.[9]

The enrichment factor (EF) and contamination factor (CF) were used to assess the HM contamination in sediment samples (Kowalska et al., 2018). The National sediment quality guidelines (SQG) of ANZECC/ARMCANZ was applied to predict the adverse effects produced by polluted sediments on benthic aquatic communities (Simpson et al., 2013).[20] The estimation of the health risks via ingestion and dermal contact pathways on both adults and children can be estimated using of the chronic daily intake (CDI), hazard quotients (HQ), hazard index (HI), cancer risk (CR), and total lifetime cancer risk (LCR). These indices are calculated according to the following formulas (Hakanson, 1980; El-Sorogy and Attiah, 2015; Luo et al., 2012; IRIS, 2020; Mondal et al., 2021):

$$EF = (M/X)_{sample} / (M/X)_{background}$$

$$CF = C_o / C_b$$

$$CDI_{ingest.} = (Csediment \times IngR \times EF \times ED/BW \times AT) \times CF$$ [36]

$$CDI_{dermal} = (Csediment \times SA \times AFsediment \times ABS \times EF \times ED/ BW \times AT) \times CF$$

$$HI = \Sigma HQE = HQing + HQdermal$$

$$HQE = CDI/RfD$$

$$\text{Cancer Risk (CR)} = CDI \times CSF$$

$$LCR = \Sigma \text{Cancer Risk} = CRing + CRdermal$$

where M and C_o are the analyzed metal, X and C_b are the level of a normalizer element (Fe), RfD is the reference dose for each HM, and CSF is the carcinogenic slope factor values (mg/kg.day) for Cr, Pb and As (0.5, 0.0085 and 1.5, respectively). The exposure factors used in the estimation of CDI are presented in Supplementary Table 1. Hierarchical cluster analyses (HCA) and Pearson correlation coefficient were performed to identify the potential sources of HMs.[25]

Results and discussion

Concentration and assessment of heavy metals

The coordinates of the selected coastal sediments and the concentrations of HMs (μg/g, dry weight) were presented in Supplementary Table 2. HMs showed the following ranges: Fe (1600–11300), Ni (5.0–31), Zn (1.0–35), Cr (3.0–19), V (2.0–19), Pb (1.0–14), Cu (1.0–11), As (1.0–8), and Co (0.5–4). The highest concentrations of HMs were recorded in S2 (Cu), S4 (Cr and Fe), S6 (As and Ni), S7 (Co, and V), and S20 (Pb and Zn) (Fig. 2). The higher accumulation of HMs in these samples may be attributed to their occurrence in the south western shallow isolated area from the open sea (except S20) and characterized by fine and very fine sized composition (Vieira et al., 2021). In contrast, the samples of the lower HM levels, such as S10, S14, S16, S18, S19, and S21, are characterized by medium to coarse size and occurred in the north of the study area faced to the open sea. The Q-mode HCA subdivided the investigated 34 samples into three clusters (Fig. 3). The first cluster includes S4, which reported the highest values of Cr and Fe. The second cluster accounts 10 samples (S1-S3, S5-S7, S9, S20, S33, and S34), which showed the highest levels of Cu, As, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn, and V.[5] The third cluster contains the remaining 23 samples (S1, S8, S10-S19, and S21-S32), which recorded most of the lowest HM values in the study area.[18]

The average values of the HMs in the sediment samples are listed in Table 1, along with their comparison to background references, SQGs, and some worldwide coastal sediments.[5] Average values of Zn, V, Co, Cu (except Gulf of Suez, Egypt), Fe (except Duba, Red Sea coast, Saudi Arabia) were less than those reported in the worldwide background references, national sediment quality guidelines (when available), and worldwide coastal areas (Table 1).[8] Differently, our average values of Cu, Ni, and Pb were greater than those recorded in the Gulf of Suez, Egypt (Nour et al., 2021). Furthermore, As (2.[10]47 µg/g), was greater than the average earth's crust of Yaroshevsky (2006) and Taylor (1964). As, Cr, Cu, Pb, and Zn exhibited values less than the ISQG-Low values (Simpson et al., 2013), indicating a low risk of these HMs in Ras Abu Ali coastal sediment. However, 4 samples (S4, S6, S7, and S20) reported values of Ni between the ISQG-Low and ISQG-High values, indicating some anthropogenic effects with Ni.[28]

Enrichment factor is used to distinguish between elements contributed by human intervention from those of geological origin (Reimann and de Caritat, 2005; Kahal et al., 2020). Average EF values in the study area indicated minor enrichment with Ni, Pb, and As, and no enrichment with the remaining HMs (Table 2). S19 showed moderately severe enrichment with Ni (EF = 5.64), while S29 and S19 revealed moderate enrichment with As and Pb (EF = 4.64 and 4.43, respectively). All HMs showed low contamination factor (CF < 1).[14] The results of Pearson's correlation revealed high positive correlations between many elemental pairs (Table 3), such as between Fe and each of Co, Cu, Pb, Cr, As, Ni, V and Zn, suggesting natural sources for these HMs due to the presence of Fe, which is a well-defined marker for natural weathering and erosion of crustal materials (Mil-Homens et al., 2014; Mao et al., 2020). In the other hand, the weak correlations between Cu-As, Pb-As, and Pb-Cu may be indicated some contribution from other anthropogenic source for these HMs, such as municipal and domestic discharges (Tepe et al., 2022).[32]

Human health risk assessment

Table 4 presented the results of the CDI, HQ and HI for non-carcinogenic risk of HMs from ingestion and dermal contact pathways on adults and children. About adults, the maximum CDI values of the non-carcinogenic risk values were 6.454×10^{-3} mg/kg.day and 2.575×10^{-5} mg/kg. day through the ingestion and dermal pathways, respectively. In the other hand, the maximum CDI for children were 6.024×10^{-2} mg/kg. day and 1.202×10^{-4} mg/kg. day through the ingestion and dermal pathways, respectively. This difference indicated that children were at higher risk of non-carcinogenic exposure than adults.

The HI values varied from 2.859×10^{-5} to 1.079×10^{-2} for Adults, and from 2.663×10^{-4} to 1.005×10^{-1} for children. This means that the cumulative hazard index was higher among children compared to adults regarding the non-carcinogenic risk. However, our HI values for the HMs were less than 1.0, suggesting there is no significant non-carcinogenic risk to the people inhabiting the coastline of the Abu Ali

Island (Tian et al., 2020).[47] The HI values of HMs for both adults and children exhibited the following descending order: As Fe Cr Pb V Ni Cu Co Zn. However, the value of HI for As was greater than 0.1 for children, indicating the need to protect their health.

The accumulation of toxic HMs in human bodies may cause harmful complications. The excessive accumulation of Cr, As, and Pb in human bodies may trigger lung cancer, stomach cancer, dermal lesion, skin cancer, harmful to the respiratory system and can impact the nervous system and lead to renal failure (IARC, 1994; Mao et al., 2019; Rahman et al., 2020). The carcinogenic risks for Cr, Pb, and As were estimated in the studied samples. About adults, the maximum carcinogenic risk values were 4.835×10^{-6} and 1.929×10^{-8} through the ingestion and dermal pathways, respectively. The maximum carcinogenic risk values for children were 4.512×10^{-5} and 9.002×10^{-8} through the ingestion and dermal pathways, respectively. The LCR values for adults ranged from 3.820×10^{-8} in Pb to 4.850×10^{-6} in As, and from 3.560×10^{-7} in Pb to 4.520×10^{-5} in As for children. LCR values revealed that no significant health hazards from the carcinogenic Pb, Cr, and As in the study area (Mondal et al., 2021), in spite of the risk in children is higher than that in adults due to their finger sucking behavior (Zhao et al., 2013; Pan et al., 2018).

Conclusions

This study highlighted HM contamination and human health risks along the Ras Abu Ali Island, Saudi Arabia.[5] The averages of the HMs were in the order: Fe Ni Cr Zn V Cu Pb As Co. Ni, Pb, and As showed minor enrichment, while Fe, Cu, Co, Cr, Zn, and V determined no enrichment.[18] Results of cumulative hazard index (HI) for non-carcinogenic risk of HMs and the carcinogenic risks for Cr, Pb, and As from ingestion and dermal contact pathways indicated no significant health hazards and the studied coastline is safe for vacationers, tourism, and the marine activities. Future studies will be needed to document the food chain uptake of contaminants and their human health implications along the Arabian Gulf.

Acknowledgments

The authors extend their appreciation to Researchers Supporting Project number (RSP-2021/139), King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Also, the authors would like to thank the anonymous reviewers for their valuable suggestions and constructive comments.

Declarations

Conflict of interest The author(s) declare that they have no competing interests.

References

Alharbi, T., Alfaifi, H., Almadani, S.A., El-Sorogy, A., 2017. Spatial distribution and metal contamination in the coastal sediments of Al-Khafji area, Arabian Gulf, Saudi Arabia. Environ. Monit. Assess. 189, 634.

Al-Hashim, M.H., El-Sorogy, A.S., Al Qaisi, S., Alharbi, T., 2021. Contamination and ecological risk of heavy metals in Al-Uqair coastal sediments, Saudi Arabia. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 171, 112748.

Al-Kahtany, Kh., El-Sorogy, A.S., Al-Kahtany, F., Youssef, M., 2018. Heavy metals in mangrove sediments of the central Arabian Gulf shoreline, Saudi Arabia. Arab. J. Geosci. 11, 155.

Almahasheer, H., 2018. Spatial coverage of mangrove communities in the Arabian Gulf. Environ. Monit. Assess. 19085.

Bellas, J., Hylland, K., Burgeot, T., 2020. Editorial: New Challenges in Marine Pollution Monitoring. Front. Mar. Sci. 6, 820. doi: 10.3389/fmars.2019.00820.

Demircan, H., El-Sorogy, A.S., Alharbi, T., 2021. Bioerosional structures from the Late Pleistocene coral reef, Red Sea coast, northwest Saudi Arabia. Turk. J. Earth Sci. 30, 22–37.

Di Cesare, A., Pjevac, P., Eckert, E., Curkov, N., Sparica, M.M., Corno, G., Orlic, S., 2020. The role of the metal contamination in shaping microbial communities in heavily polluted marine sediments. Environmental Pollution 265, 114823. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2020.114823.

El-Sorogy, A.S., 2015. Taphonomic processes of some intertidal gastropod and bivalve shells from northern Red Sea coast, Egypt. Pakistan Journal of Zoology 47 (5), 1287–1296.

El-Sorogy, A.S., Alharbi, T., Richiano, S., 2018b. Bioerosion structures in high-salinity marine environments: A case study from the Al–Khafji coastline, Saudi Arabia. Estuarine Coast. Shelf Sci. 204, 264–272.

El-Sorogy, A.S., Al-Kahtany, K., Youssef, M., Al-Kahtany, F., Al-Malky, M., 2018a. Distribution and metal contamination in the coastal sediments of Dammam Al-Jubail area, Arabian Gulf, Saudi Arabia. Mar. Pollut. Bull. 128, 8–16.

El-Sorogy, A.S., Attiah, A., 2015. Assessment of metal contamination in coastal sediments, seawaters and bivalves of the Mediterranean Sea coast, Egypt. Mar. Pollut. Bull. 101, 867–871.

El-Sorogy, A.S., Demircan, H., Alharbi, T., 2020. Gastrochaenolites ichnofacies from intertidal seashells, Al-Khobar coastline, Saudi Arabia. J. Afr. Earth Sci. 171. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/103943.

El-Sorogy, A.S., Demircan, H., Al-Kahtany, Kh., 2021. Taphonomic signatures on modern molluscs and corals from Red Sea coast, southern Saudi Arabia, Palaeoworld, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palwor.2021.07.001

El-Sorogy, A.S., Tawfik, M, Almadani, S.A., Attiah, A., 2016. Assessment of toxic metals in coastal sediments of the Rosetta area, Mediterranean Sea, Egypt. Environ Earth Sci, 75, 398.

El-Sorogy, A.S., Youssef, M., 2015. Assessment of heavy metal contamination in intertidal gastropod and bivalve shells from central Arabian Gulf coastline, Saudi Arabia. J. Afr. Earth Sci. 111, 41–53.

Hakanson, L., 1980. An ecological risk index for aquatic pollution control. A sedimentological approach. Water Res. 14, 975–1001.

IARC., 1994. monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risks to humans. Some Ind. Chem. 60, 389–433.

IRIS, Program Database 2020. Available online: https://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/iris/search/index.cfm (accessed on 18 September 2020).

Kahal, A., El-Sorogy, A.S., Qaysi, S., Almadani, S., Kassem, O.M., Al-Dossari, A., 2020. Contamination and ecological risk assessment of the Red Sea coastal sediments, southwest Saudi Arabia. Mar. Pollut. Bull. 154, 111125.

Kowalska, J.B., Mazurek, R., Gasiorek, M., Zaleski, T., 2018. Pollution indices as useful tools for the comprehensive evaluation of the degree of soil contamination–A review. Environmental Geochemistry and Health 40, 2395–2420.

Luo, X.S., Ding, J., Xu, B., Wang, Y.J., Li, H.B., Yu, S., 2012. Incorporating bioaccessibility into human health risk assessments of heavy metals in urban park soils. Sci. Total Environ. 424, 88–96.

Ma, J., Pan, L.B., Wang, Q., Lin, C.Y., Duan, X.L., Hou, H., 2016. Estimation of the daily soil/dust (SD) ingestion rate of children from Gansu Province, China via hand-to-mouth contact using tracer elements. Environ. Geochem. Health. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10653-016-9906-1

Mao, C., Song, Y., Chen, L., Ji, J., Li, J., Yuan, X., Yang, Z., Ayoko, G.A., Frost, R.L., Theiss, F., 2019. Human health risks of heavy metals in paddy rice based on transfer characteristics of heavy metals from soil to rice. Catena, 175, 339–348.

Mao, L., Liu, L., Yan, N., Li, F., Tao, H., Ye, H., Wen, H., 2020. Factors controlling the accumulation and ecological risk of trace metal(loid)s in river sediments in agricultural field. Chemosphere 243, 125359.

Mil-Homens, M., Vale, C., Raimundo, J., Pereira, P., Brito, P., Caetano, M., 2014. Major factors influencing the elemental composition of surface estuarine sediments: the case of 15 estuaries in Portugal. Mar. Pollut. Bull. 84, 135–146.

Mondal, P., Lofrano, G., Carotenuto, M., Guida, M., Trifuoggi, M., Libralato, G., Sarkar, S.K., 2021. Health Risk and Geochemical Assessment of Trace Elements in Surface Sediment along the Hooghly (Ganges) River Estuary (India). Water 13, 110. https://doi.org/10.3390/w13020110

Naveedullah Hashmi, M.Z., Yu, C., Shen, H., Duan, D., Shen, C., Lou, L., Chen, Y., 2014. Concentrations and Human Health Risk Assessment of Selected Heavy Metals in Surface Water of the Siling Reservoir Watershed in Zhejiang Province, China. Pol. J. Environ. Stud. 23, 3, 801-811.

Nazzal, Y., Orm, N.B., Barbulescu, A., Howari, F., Sharma, M., Badawi, A.E., A. Al-Taani, A., Iqbal, J., Ktaibi, F.E., Xavier, C.M., et al. 2021, Study of atmospheric pollution and health risk assessment: A case study for the Sharjah and Ajman Emirates (UAE). Atmosphere 12, 1442. https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos12111442

Nour, H.N., Alshehri, F., Sahour, H., El-Sorogy, A.S., Tawfik, M., 2022. Assessment of heavy metal contamination and health risk in the coastal sediments of Suez Bay, Gulf of Suez, Egypt. Journal of African Earth Sciences 195, 104663. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jafrearsci.2022.104663

Pan, L., Wang, Y., Ma, J., Hu, Y., Su, B., Fang, G., Wang, L., Xiang, B., 2018. A review of heavy metal pollution levels and health risk assessment of urban soils in Chinese cities. Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res. 25, 1055–1069 https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-017-0513-1

Rahman, M.S., Kumar, P., Ullah, M., Jolly, Y.N., Akhter, S., Kabir, J., Begum, B.A., Salam, A., 2021. Elemental analysis in surface soil and dust of roadside academic institutions in Dhaka city, Bangladesh and their impact on human health. Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology 3, 197–208.

Rajeshkumar, S., Liu, Y., Zhang, X., Ravikumar, B., Bai, G., Li, X., 2018. Studies on seasonal pollution of metals in water, sediment, fish and oyster from the Meiliang Bay of Taihu Lake in China. Chemosphere 191, 626–638.

Reimann, C., de Caritat, P., 2005. Distinguishing between natural and anthropogenic sources for elements in the environment: Regional geochemical surveys versus enrichment factors. Sci. Total Environ. 337, 91–107.

Rudnick, R.L., Gao, S., 2003. Composition of the continental crust. Treatise on Geochemistry, 3, 1–64. DOI:10.1016/B0-08-043751-6/03016-4

Saavedra, J.V., Quiroga, E., 2021. Risk assessment for marine sediment associated metals and metalloid using multiple background reference values and environmental indexes. The case of the Concon-Quintero industrial complex, Central Chile. Marine Pollution Bulletin (Accepted).

Saderne, V., Cusack, M., Serrano, O., Almahasheer, H., Krishnakumar, P.K., Rabaoui, L., Qurban, M.A., Duarte, C.M., 2020. Role of vegetated coastal ecosystems as nitrogen and phosphorous filters and sinks in the coasts of Saudi Arabia. Environ. Res. Lett. 15, 034058 https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab76da

Singovszka, E., Balintova, M., Demcak, S., Pavlikova, P., 2017. Metal pollution indices of bottom sediment and surface water affected by acid mine drainage. Metals 7, 284.

Song, Q., Li, J., 2014. A review on human health consequences of metals exposure to, e-waste in China. Environ. Pollut. 196C, 450–461

Taylor, S.R., 1964. Abundance of chemical elements in the continental crust: a new table. Geoch. Cosmoch. Acta 28, 1273–1285. https://doi.org/10.1016/0016-7037(64)90129-2.

Tepe, Y., Şimşek, A., Ustaoğlu, F. et al., 2022. Spatial–temporal distribution and pollution indices of heavy metals in the Turnasuyu Stream sediment, Turkey. Environ Monit Assess 194, 818. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-022-10490-1

Tian, S., Wang, S., Bai, X., Zhou, D., Luo, G., Yang, Y., Hu, Z., Li, C., Deng, Y., Lu, Q., 2020. Ecological security and health risk assessment of soil heavy metals on a village-level scale, based on different land use types. Environ. Geochem. Health 42, 3393–3413 https://doi.org/10.1007/s10653-020-00583-6

Tonne, C., Adair, L., Adlakha, D., Anguelovski, I., Belesova, K., Berger, M., Brelsford, C., Dadvand, P., Dimitrova, A., Giles-Corti, B., Heinz, A., Mehran, N., Nieuwenhuijsen, M., Pelletier, F., Ranzani, O., Rodenstein, M., Rybski, D., Samavati, S., Satterthwaite, D., Schöndorf, J., Schreckenberg, D., Stollmann, J., Taubenböck, H., Tiwari, G., van Wee, B., Adli, M., 2021. Defining pathways to healthy sustainable urban development. Environment International 146, 106236. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2020.106236

Turekian, K.K., Wedepohl, K.H., 1961. Distribution of the elements in some major units of the earth's crust. Geol. Soc. Amer. 72, 175–192. https://doi.org/10.1130/0016-7606(1961)72[175:DOTEIS]2.0.CO;2.

USEPA, (United States Environmental Protection Agency). Exposure Factors Handbook, 2011 Edition (Final); United States Environmental Protection Agency: Washington, DC, USA, 2011. Available online: http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/risk/recordisplay.cfm?deid=236252.

USEPA, 2002. Supplemental guidance for developing soil screening levels for superfund sites. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington.

Ustaoğlu, F., Tepe, Y., 2019. Water quality and sediment contamination assessment of Pazarsuyu Stream, Turkey using multivariate statistical methods and pollution indicators. International Soil and Water Conservation Research 7, 47–56. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iswcr.2018.09.001

Ustaoğlu, F., Tepe, Y., Aydin, H., 2020.Heavy metals in sediments of two nearby streams from Southeastern Black Sea coast: Contamination and ecological risk assessment. Environmental Forensics, 21, 2, 145-156. https://doi.org/10.1080/15275922.2020.1728433

Wu, B., Wang, G., Wu, J., Fu, Q., Liu, C., 2014. Sources of metals in surface sediments and an ecological risk assessment from two adjacent plateau reservoirs. PLoS ONE 9, 1–14.

Yaroshevsky, A.A., 2006. Abundances of chemical elements in the Earth's crust. Geochem. Internat. 44(1), 48–55. https://doi.org/10.1134/S001670290601006X.