

# 东江流域表层沉积物中全氟辛酸和全氟辛烷磺酸含量水平研究

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**摘要:**利用高效液相色谱与质谱联用技术(LC-MS-MS)检测了东江流域31个表层沉积物样品中全氟辛酸(PFOA)和全氟辛烷磺酸(PFOS)的含量水平,并初步分析了上述两种污染物在东江流域的分布规律。东江流域表层沉积物中PFOA和PFOS含量范围分别为0.01~1.25 ng·g<sup>-1</sup> dw和0.01~2.93 ng·g<sup>-1</sup> dw。东江流域沉积物受PFCs污染程度不同,顺序依次为东江上游<东江中下游<东江河口区。研究显示:PFOS的相对百分含量范围是62.0%~77.9%,高于PFOA的相对百分含量;PFOS和PFOA呈显著正相关关系( $P<0.05$ ),说明东江流域表层沉积物中PFOS和PFOA可能具有相似来源。与世界其他地区沉积物中PFOA和PFOS的含量水平相比,东江流域表层沉积物中PFOA和PFOS的含量处于较低水平。

**关键词:**全氟辛酸;全氟辛烷磺酸;含量;沉积物;东江流域

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## Contamination Characteristics of Perfluorooctanoic Acid and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate in Surface Sediments from Dongjiang River, South China

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**Abstract:** Perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) have received much attention on their distributions in various matrixes including water bodies, biota, and serum of populations in recent years, however, little is known about their existences in river sediments of China. In the study, surface sediment samples were collected from 31 sites in the Dongjiang River across Guangdong Province, South China. Two target PFCs including perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) in surface sediments samples were determined by high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS/MS) system, illustrating the distribution of PFOA and PFOS in surface sediments from Dongjiang River, South China. Analytical results indicated that the concentrations of PFOA and PFOS were determined in the range of 0.01~1.25 ng·g<sup>-1</sup> dry weight and 0.01~2.93 ng·g<sup>-1</sup> dry weight in surface sediments, respectively. The order of PFCs concentrations in sediments from Dongjiang River was as follow: upstream area<midstream and downstream area<estuary area. The relative abundance of PFOS in surface sediments was higher than that of PFOA, which accounted for 62.0%~77.9% of the total PFCs concentration. Significant correlations were observed between PFOS and PFOA ( $P<0.05$ ), which suggesting probably similar origins of PFCs. Compared with the sediment PFOA and PFOS determined in water bodies around the world, the concentrations of PFOA and PFOS in surface sediments from Dongjiang River was relatively low. The government should be pay attention to the potential ecological risk of PFOA and PFOS in aquatic ecosystems and make measurements to control the contaminations.

**Keywords:** perfluorooctanoic acid; perfluorooctane sulfonate; contamination characteristics; sediments; Dongjiang River

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全氟化合物(Perfluorinated compounds, PFCs)是一类新型持久性有机污染物(Persistent organic pollutants, POPs),该类化合物具有良好的表面活性和化学稳定性,具备疏水和疏油的特性,被广泛应用于工业用品和消费产品,包括防火薄膜、地板上光剂、洗发香波等。全氟辛酸(Perfluorooctanoic acid, PFOA)和全氟辛烷磺酸(Perfluorooctane sulfonate, PFOS)是两类典型的PFCs,在环境介质及生物体中广泛存在<sup>[1-6]</sup>。PFCs能够通过不同途径进入生物体<sup>[7-8]</sup>,而且能沿食物链传递产生生物富集和放大<sup>[9-12]</sup>,对生态环境及人类健康构成潜在威胁。PFCs环境污染问题已经成为当前环境科学的研究热点,引起世界各国学者广泛关注。

东江是珠江三大水系之一,发源于江西省赣州市寻邬县,广东境内长435 km。东江不仅是广东省内河源、惠州、深圳、广州、东莞等城市重要的饮用水源地,而且为流域内主要城市提供工、农业用水。同时,东江还是香港重要的饮用水源地。因此,东江水环境质量好坏不仅关系到珠江三角洲地区的经济发展和人民的生活健康,还关系到国家的团结稳定。近年来,随着珠江三角洲经济的迅速发展,大量工厂(冶炼厂、电子零部件制造企业、造纸厂、玩具厂等)沿江建立,部分未经处理的工业废水和生活污水直接排放,加上大气沉降、河流交通污染和矿产开采等,导致珠江流域污染程度不断恶化<sup>[13-14]</sup>。随着东江流域产业结构的不断调整,中下游企业有逐渐向上游转移的趋势。沉积物对重金属和持久性有机污染物的研究已有报道<sup>[15-16]</sup>,但是关于东江流域沉积物中PFOA和PFOS的研究资料比较有限。因此,本文以东江流域沉积物作为研究对象,分析PFOA和PFOS的含量水平及空间分布规律,为流域环境管理提供依据,同时,为全氟化合物的管理与决策提供科技支撑。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试剂和标样

PFOA、PFOS标准品及内标化合物(<sup>13</sup>C<sub>4</sub>-PFOS和<sup>13</sup>C<sub>4</sub>-PFOA)均购于美国威灵顿公司,纯度>98%;Waters Oasis<sup>®</sup>-WAX(6 mL, 150 mg)净化柱购于美国Waters公司。甲醇、醋酸铵、氨水等溶剂均为色谱级。其他试剂均为分析纯,所用试剂均用Milli-Q水配制。

### 1.2 样品采集

2009年7月—9月,用不锈钢抓斗式采泥器,在东江上游、中下游及河网区采集表层沉积物样品,共计31个,采样位置如图1所示。样品采集后用锡箔纸包好,保存于洁净的聚丙烯材质的密封袋中,在低温条件下运回实验室后,于-20℃保存至分析。

### 1.3 样品前处理

样品带回实验室后,冷冻干燥并研磨,然后称取约1.0 g(精确至0.1 g)沉积物样品置于15 mL离心管中,加入10 mL甲醇混匀超声萃取。然后,加入2 ng内标化合物(<sup>13</sup>C<sub>4</sub>-PFOS和<sup>13</sup>C<sub>4</sub>-PFOA),老化30 min,60℃水浴超声30 min。250 r·min<sup>-1</sup>振荡16 h,混匀后以3000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>离心10 min。转移置于15 mL离心管中,氮气吹至1 mL,用超纯水稀释至50 mL,过SPE-Oasis<sup>®</sup>-WAX净化柱纯化。最后氮吹定容至1 mL,离心转移至样品瓶。

### 1.4 仪器分析

利用液相色谱与质谱联用(LC/MS/MS)测定PFOA和PFOS,其中液相为安捷伦1260系列,质谱为API4000三重四极杆串联质谱系统(美国AB)。色谱柱为C18(美国Waters公司),流动相A为甲醇,流动相B为25 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>醋酸铵溶液,流速为500 μL·min<sup>-1</sup>。进样体积为1 μL。采用二元梯度洗脱的方式,洗脱程序为:0~4 min, 70% A~0A; 4~7.1 min, 0A~70% A; 7.1~10 min, 70% A~70% A。

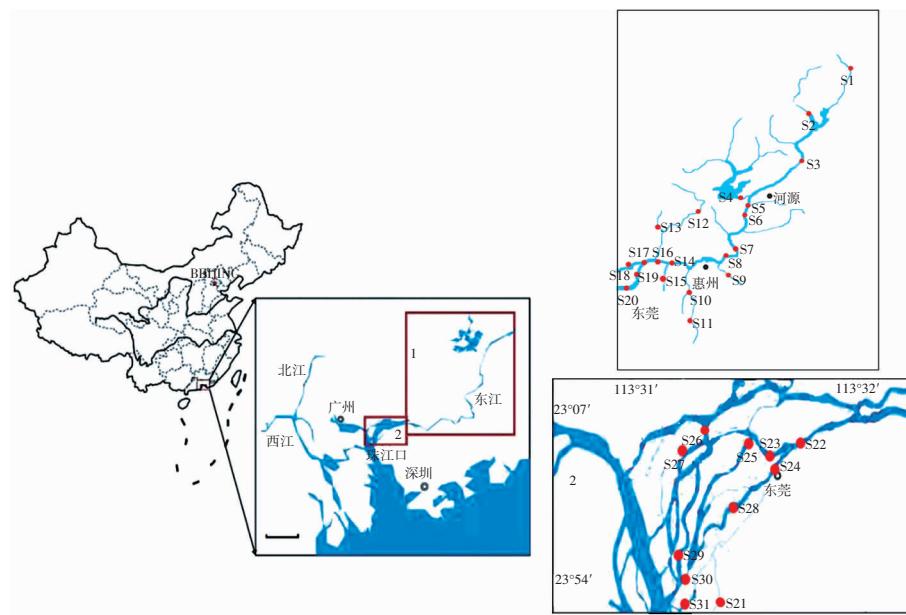
质谱条件为:采用电喷雾离子化源(ESI),负离子模式;气帘气0.24 MPa;碰撞气0.021 MPa,离子喷雾电压-2000 V,温度375℃。

### 1.5 质量保证与质量控制

为避免出现交叉污染,本试验中所用材料均为聚丙烯材质,色谱管路全部为PEEK塑料管路或者不锈钢管路。所有容器使用前用甲醇清洗。每批(10个)样品中,设置方法空白保证检测结果的准确性。用内标法进行定量分析,标准曲线(0.01~5.00 μg·L<sup>-1</sup>)线性相关系数大于0.99。用溶剂空白和标准样品保证仪器稳定性。基质加标回收率PFOA:93.4%~109%,相对标准偏差(RSD)为6.43%;PFOS:82.3%~98.6%,相对标准偏差(RSD)为6.48%;

### 1.6 数据分析与处理

本文中PFCs含量水平指PFOA和PFOS两种污染物含量水平之和,单位为ng·g<sup>-1</sup>干重(ng·g<sup>-1</sup>dw)。利用SPSS11.0软件进行单因素方差分析(ANOVA),比较东江流域不同区域内沉积物中PFCs的含量水平。



S1:寻乌水, S2:枫树坝, S3:老隆镇, S4:新丰江水库, S5:临江镇, S6:竹坑, S7:汝湖, S8:剑潭大坝, S9:西枝江口, S10:石马河1,  
S11:石马河2, S12:樟村水厂, S13:石滩, S14:西湖村, S15:寒溪水, S16:观音阁, S17:石马河, S18:新塘, S19:麻涌入口, S20:  
石龙下游, S21:太园泵站, S22:大王洲大桥, S23:东江南支流, S24:东江北支流, S25:槎窖大桥, S26:淡水河, S27:麻涌镇,  
S28:道滘大桥, S29:太阳洲, S30:沙田水道, S31:太平水道

S1:Xunwu River, S2:Fengshu Dam Reservoirs, S3:Laolong, S4:Xinfengjiang Reservoirs, S5:Linjiang, S6:Zhukeng, S7:Ru Lake, S8:Jiantan Dam,  
S9:Xizhijiang River, S10:Shima River1, S11:Shima River2, S12:Zhangcun, S13:Shitan, S14:Xihu Village, S15:Hanxi River, S16:Guanyinghe,  
S17:Shima River, S18:Xintang, S19:Machong Entrance, S20:Shilong, S21:Taiyuan Station, S22:Dawangzhou Bridge, S23:Dongjiang Southern River,  
S24:Dongjiang Northern River, S25:Chajiao Bridge, S26:Danshui River, S27:Machong, S28:Daojiao Bridge, S29:Taixiangzhou, S30:Shatian, S31:Taiping

图1 东江流域表层沉积物采样位置示意图

Figure 1 Map of study area and sediments sampling sites from Dongjiang River, South China

差异。

## 2 结果与讨论

### 2.1 PFCs 在东江流域沉积物中分布特征

东江流域表层沉积物中PFCs的含量水平及分布情况如表1和图2所示。从表1和图2可以看出,东江流域受PFCs污染的程度有较大差异,PFCs的含量范围是 $0.02\sim3.70\text{ ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ dw}$ ,其中东江上游、中下游及河口区PFCs的含量水平分别为 $0.07\text{ ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ dw}$ 和 $1.21\text{ ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ dw}$ 及 $1.97\text{ ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ dw}$ 。中下游及河口区PFCs的平均含量分别是东江上游干流水体沉积物的28倍和17倍,河口区沉积物PFCs的平均含量是中下游的1.6倍。从区域分布看,东江流域中下游及河口区沉积物中PFCs的含量水平显著高于东江上游干流水体沉积物中的PFCs的水平( $P<0.05$ )。从图1可以看出,东江流域沉积物中PFOA和PFOS的空间分布趋势与PFCs的分布规律基本一致,都是东江中下游及河口区的含量水平高于东江上游干流。

水环境中PFCs污染水平与人类生活和区域工业

表1 东江流域表层沉积物中PFOA和PFOS含量水平( $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ dw}$ )

Table 1 Concentrations of PFOA and PFOS in surface sediments  
from Dongjiang River, South China( $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ dw}$ )

区域划分		PFOA	PFOS	PFCs
东江上游 (n=7)	Mean	0.02	0.04	0.07
	Std	0.02	0.03	0.03
	Min	0.01	0.01	0.02
	Max	0.05	0.08	0.11
东江中下游 (n=13)	Mean	0.23	0.98	1.21
	Std	0.24	0.94	1.08
	Min	0.02	0.07	0.10
	Max	0.74	2.89	3.36
东江三角 洲河口区 (n=11)	Mean	0.43	1.54	1.97
	Std	0.32	0.80	0.96
	Min	0.10	0.45	0.60
	Max	1.25	2.93	3.70

化程度有关。研究资料表明:污水处理厂进水中存在着大量的PFCs及其前体化合物,导致污水处理厂出水中各种PFCs浓度升高<sup>[17-18]</sup>。水体沉积物对PFCs具有一定吸附能力,可作为PFCs最终环境归趋之一。据

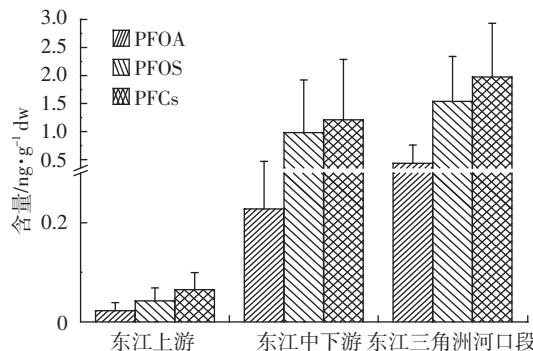


图 2 东江流域表层沉积物 PFCs 区域分布比较  
Figure 2 Distribution of PFOA and PFOS in surface sediments from Dongjiang River, South China

统计,2011 年以前位于东江上游的河源市建成投产的污水处理厂有 5 家,日处理污水能力达到 16 万 m<sup>3</sup>;位于东江中下游的惠州建有 11 家,日处理污水 52 万 m<sup>3</sup>;而位于东江下游及河口区的广州、深圳和东莞等城市工业发达,印染、纺织、造纸、电子等行业企业密集,污水处理厂的数量(53 家)及日处理污水的能力都高于东江流域中上游。本文研究表明,东江流域下游及河口区沉积物中 PFCs 含量水平较高,很可能与工业企业排放大量废水有关系。

## 2.2 PFCs 组成与化合物间的相关性

PFOA 和 PFOS 是 PFCs 中两种典型的化合物。从图 3 可以看出,本研究中东江流域沉积物 PFCs 中,PFOS 是主要的污染物,这一结果与大辽河水系沉积物的研究结果基本一致<sup>[19]</sup>。在上游区、中下游及河口区沉积物中,PFOS 的相对百分含量分别为 62%、78% 和 77%,PFOA 的相对百分含量分别为 38%、22% 和 23%。本文对东江流域沉积物中 PFOS 和 PFOA 相关

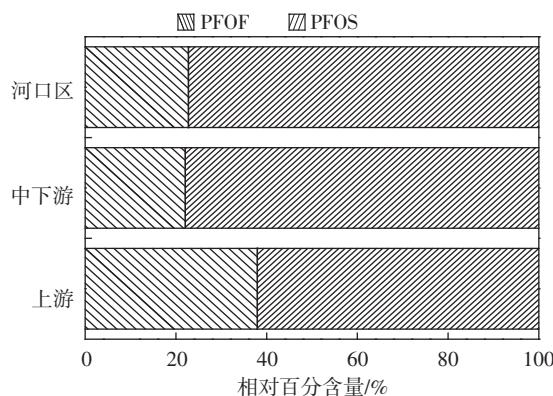


图 3 东江流域表层沉积物 PFCs 组成模式  
Figure 3 Compositional patterns of PFCs in surface sediments from Dongjiang River, South China

分析结果显示,PFOS 和 PFOA 呈显著正相关 ( $P<0.05$ ),如图 4 所示。研究资料显示,野生生物及人体生物样品中的 PFCs 之间也存在线性相关关系<sup>[20-22]</sup>。这说明无论 PFOA 和 PFOS 在环境介质(沉积物)中分布,还是在生物样品中积累,都可能具有相似来源。

## 2.3 PFOA 和 PFOS 含量比较

比较国内外河流、海湾沉积物中 PFCs 含量发现:东江流域表层沉积物中 PFOA 含量水平高于辽河水系、太湖、德国 Roter Main River 及美国 San Francisco Bay,而低于上海黄浦江、天津大黄堡湿地及日本 Ariake Sea 沉积物中的含量,如表 2 所示。东江流域表层沉积物 PFOS 的含量水平高于辽河水系、太湖、天津大黄堡湿地、德国 Roter Main River、美国 San Francisco Bay 及日本 Ariake Sea 沉积物的含量,低于上海黄浦江沉积物中 PFOS 含量水平。

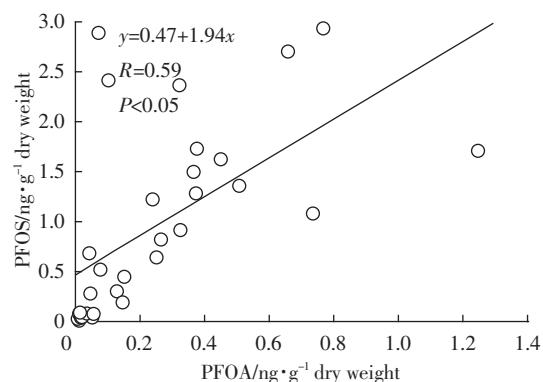


图 4 东江流域表层沉积物中 PFOA 和 PFOS 相关分析  
Figure 4 Correlations between PFOA and PFOS in surface sediments from Dongjiang River, South China

表 2 东江流域沉积物 PFCs 含量与国内外其他地区比较(ng·g⁻¹ dw)

Table 2 Comparison of PFCs concentrations in surface sediments with other region around the world(ng·g⁻¹ dw)

地区	PFOA 含量	PFOS 含量	参考文献
中国辽河	0.08(0.02~0.18)	0.15(0.04~0.48)	[1]
中国太湖	0.16(0.02~0.52)	0.15(0.06~0.31)	[1]
中国大辽河	0.11(0.04~0.17)	0.21(0.14~0.28)	[19]
中国浑河	0.12(0.08~0.17)	0.21(0.13~0.37)	[19]
中国太子河	0.11(0.09~0.14)	0.24(0.12~0.36)	[19]
德国 Roter Main River	0.05(0.02~0.07)	0.20(0.09~0.35)	[24]
日本 Ariake Sea	0.96(0.84~1.10)	0.11(0.09~0.14)	[25]
美国 San Francisco Bay	0.16~0.23	nd~1.3	[26]
中国上海黄浦江	34.6(5.2~203)	2.52(1.57~8.78)	[2]
天津大黄堡湿地	0.98(0.01~2.1)	0.75(0.54~1.10)	[4]
东江流域	0.25(0.01~1.25)	0.97(0.01~2.93)	本研究

### 3 结论

(1)东江流域表层沉积物中均检出了PFOA和PFOS, PFCs的含量范围为 $0.01\sim3.70\text{ ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  dw, 表明东江流域受到PFCs不同程度的污染, 其中东江河口区污染最为严重, 东江上游污染较轻。PFOS和PFOA空间分布特征与PFCs分布趋势一致。

(2)东江流域沉积物PFCs中, PFOS是主要污染物, 其相对百分含量范围是62.0%~77.9%。东江流域沉积物中的PFCs很可能来自流域内工业废水及生活污水。

(3)东江流域表层沉积物中PFCs含量在世界范围内处于较低水平, 但其潜在生态风险应引起关注。

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