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Title	Insights on hazardous metal bioaccessibility, and groundwater impacted by Zn residues from a legacy mine and risk evaluation of adjacent soils
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Citation	Environmental Geochemistry and Health, 46(2), 64 https://doi.org/10.1007/s10653-024-01864-0
Issue Date	2024-02-06
Doc URL	https://hdl.handle.net/2115/93996
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Type	journal article
File Information	Supplementary Information-.pdf



Insights on hazardous metal bioaccessibility, and groundwater impacted by Zn residues from a legacy mine and risk evaluation of adjacent soils.

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Supplementary information

Summary

This supplement contains 7 figures and 10 tables, which provides additional data on the following: (1) monitoring wells, (2) particle size distribution of < 30 µm particles, (3) chemical composition of simulated fluids, (4) sequential extraction procedure, (5) *QA/QC*, (6) SEM micrograph, (7) ORP and EC of groundwater, (8) Eh-pH stability diagrams, (9) thermodynamic calculations, (10) bioaccessible fractions of soils under simulated and gastric fluids, (11) changes of ORP and pH after extraction with simulated fluids, (12) bioaccessible fractions/phases of the total pb/Zn partitioning contents and (14) calculated hazard quotients

Monitoring well	Altitude (m)	Height above ground (m)	Monitory cable (m)	Drilling depth (m)
KA-01	1186.5	0.41	12.0	15.0
KA-02	1184.3	0.41	5.59	10.0
KA-03	1176.3	0.47	8.20	10.0



Fig. S1. Monitoring wells installed at the Kabwe mine site, with their respective depth and altitude.

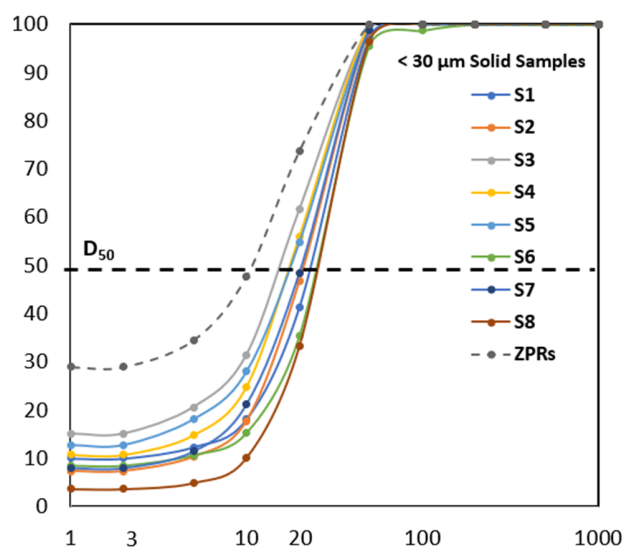


Fig. S2. Particle size distribution of < 30 μm solid samples. D_{50} represents 50% effective diameter.

Table. S1. Simulated fluids compositions for bioaccessibility tests in < 30 µm dust from ZPRs and soil samples; ALF- Artificial lysosomal fluid, GS- Gamble solution and PBS-Phosphate-buffered saline.

Composition (g/L)	ALF (pH 4.5±0.1)	GS (pH 7.3±0.1)	PBS (pH 7.3±0.1)
<i>NaCl</i>	3.21	6.779	8.77
<i>Na₂HPO₄</i>	0.071	-	1.28
<i>NaHCO₃</i>	-	2.268	-
<i>Trisodium citrate dihydrate</i>	0.077	0.055	-
<i>NH₄Cl</i>	-	0.535	-
<i>Glycine</i>	0.059	0.375	-
<i>NaH₂PO₄</i>	-	1.872	-
<i>L-cysteine</i>	-	0.121	-
<i>NaOH</i>	6	-	-
<i>Citric acid</i>	20.8	-	-
<i>CaCl₂·2H₂O</i>	0.128	0.026	-
<i>Na₂SO₄</i>	0.039	-	-
<i>MgCl₂·6H₂O</i>	0.05	-	-
<i>Disodium tartrate</i>	0.09	-	-
<i>Sodium lactate</i>	0.085	-	-
<i>Sodium pyruvate</i>	0.172	-	-
<i>KH₂PO₄</i>	-	-	1.36
<i>Ionic strength (mol/L)</i>	0.34	0.17	0.19

Table. S2. Sequential extraction for cationic element speciation.

Step	Extractant	pH	Liquid to solid ratio (mL/g)	Temperature (°C)	Duration (h)	Mixing speed (rpm)	Extracted phase
1	1 M MgCl ₂	7	20/1	25	1	120	Exchangeable
2	1 M CH ₃ COONa	5	20/1	25	5	120	Carbonates
3	0.04 M NH ₂ OH·HCl in 25% acetic acid		20/1	50	5	120	Reducible
4	0.04 M NH ₂ OH·HCl in 25% acetic acid; 30% H ₂ O ₂ ; 0.02 M HNO ₃		36/1	85	5	120	Oxidizable
5	60% HNO ₃		20/1	60	1	-	Residual

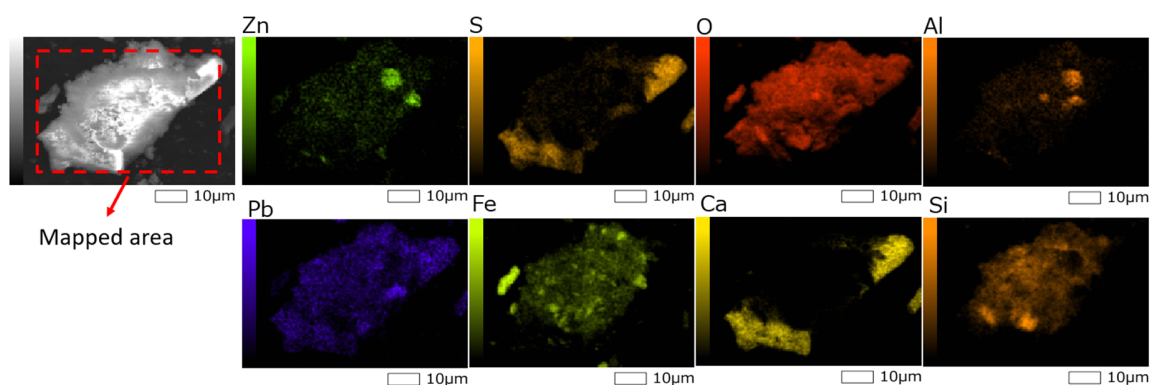
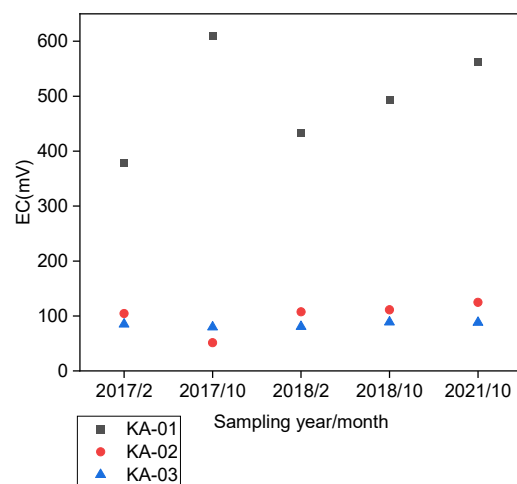
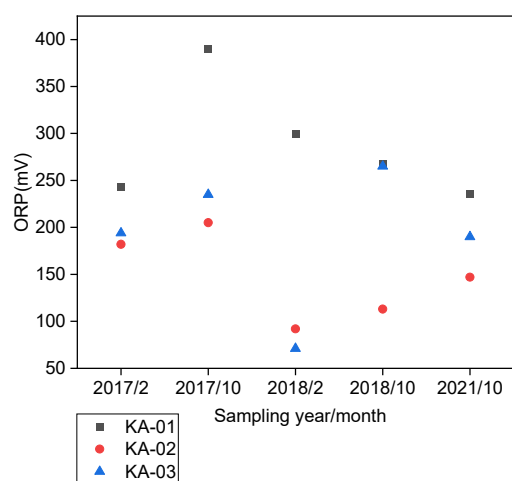


Fig. S3. SEM elemental photomicrograph of the corresponding elemental maps (Zn, S, O, Al, Pb, Fe, Ca and Si).



a

b

Fig. S4. Groundwater parameters of the monitoring wells KA-01 to 03, including their oxidation reduction potential (ORP) (a) and Electrical conductivities (EC) (b) for sampling years between 2017 to 2021.

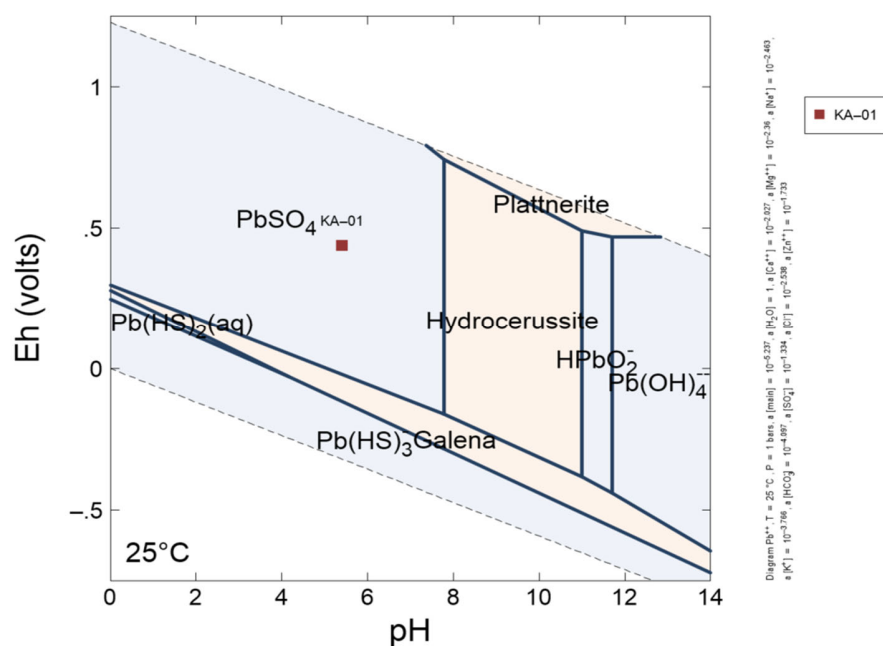


Fig. S5. Eh-pH predominance diagram of Pb for groundwater in KA-01 at 25 °C, 1.013 bars and their actual activities.

Table S4. Species distribution in groundwater samples.

KA-01	%	KA-02	%	KA-03	%
Pb^{2+}	30.16	Zn^{2+}	56.24	Zn^{2+}	64.26
PbOH^+	0.09	ZnOH^+	1.05	ZnOH^+	0.78
$\text{PbSO}_4(\text{aq})$	58.24	$\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq})$	0.32	$\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq})$	0.15
$\text{Pb}(\text{SO}_4)_{2-2}$	10.15	$\text{ZnSO}_4(\text{aq})$	6.36	ZnCl^+	0.14
$\text{PbCO}_3(\text{aq})$	0.05	$\text{Zn}(\text{SO}_4)_{2-2}$	0.08	$\text{ZnSO}_4(\text{aq})$	6.55
PbHCO_3^+	1.29	$\text{ZnCO}_3(\text{aq})$	24.03	$\text{Zn}(\text{SO}_4)_{2-2}$	0.07
Zn^{2+}	48.04	ZnHCO_3^+	11.73	$\text{ZnCO}_3(\text{aq})$	15.87
$\text{ZnSO}_4(\text{aq})$	41.43	$\text{Zn}(\text{CO}_3)_{2-2}$	0.18	ZnHCO_3^+	12.08
$\text{Zn}(\text{SO}_4)_{2-2}$	10.44	-	-	$\text{Zn}(\text{CO}_3)_{2-2}$	0.06
ZnHCO_3^+	0.08	-	-	-	-

Table S5. Saturation indices (*SIs*) for the groundwater samples (± 0.5 apparent equilibrium).

Speciation/monitoring well	KA-01	KA-02	KA-03
<i>Anglesite</i>	-0.362	N/A	N/A
<i>Cerrusite</i>	-1.85	N/A	N/A
<i>Gypsum</i>	-0.094	-1.505	-1.667
<i>Hydrocerrusite</i>	-6.703	N/A	N/A
<i>Smithsonite</i>	-0.444	-0.147	-0.394
<i>Zincite</i>	-2.886	-2.501	-2.883
<i>Anhydrite</i>	-0.341	-1.755	N/A
<i>Aragonite</i>	-3.262	0.378	0.024
<i>Calcite</i>	-3.118	0.522	0.167
<i>Vaterite</i>	-3.685	-0.044	-0.399

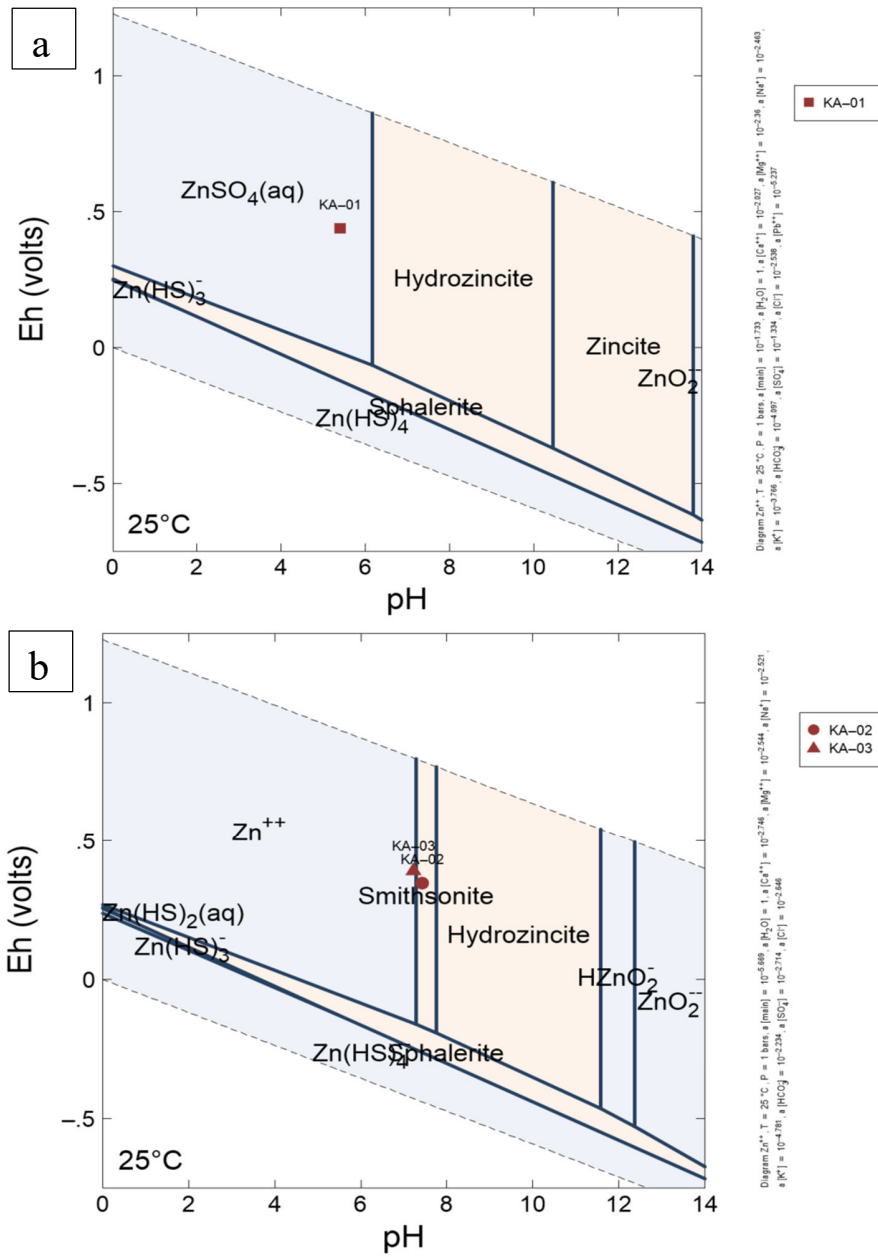


Fig. S6. Eh-pH predominance diagram of Zn in groundwater (a) KA-01 and (b) KA-02 and KA-03 at 25 °C, 1.013 bars and their actual activities.

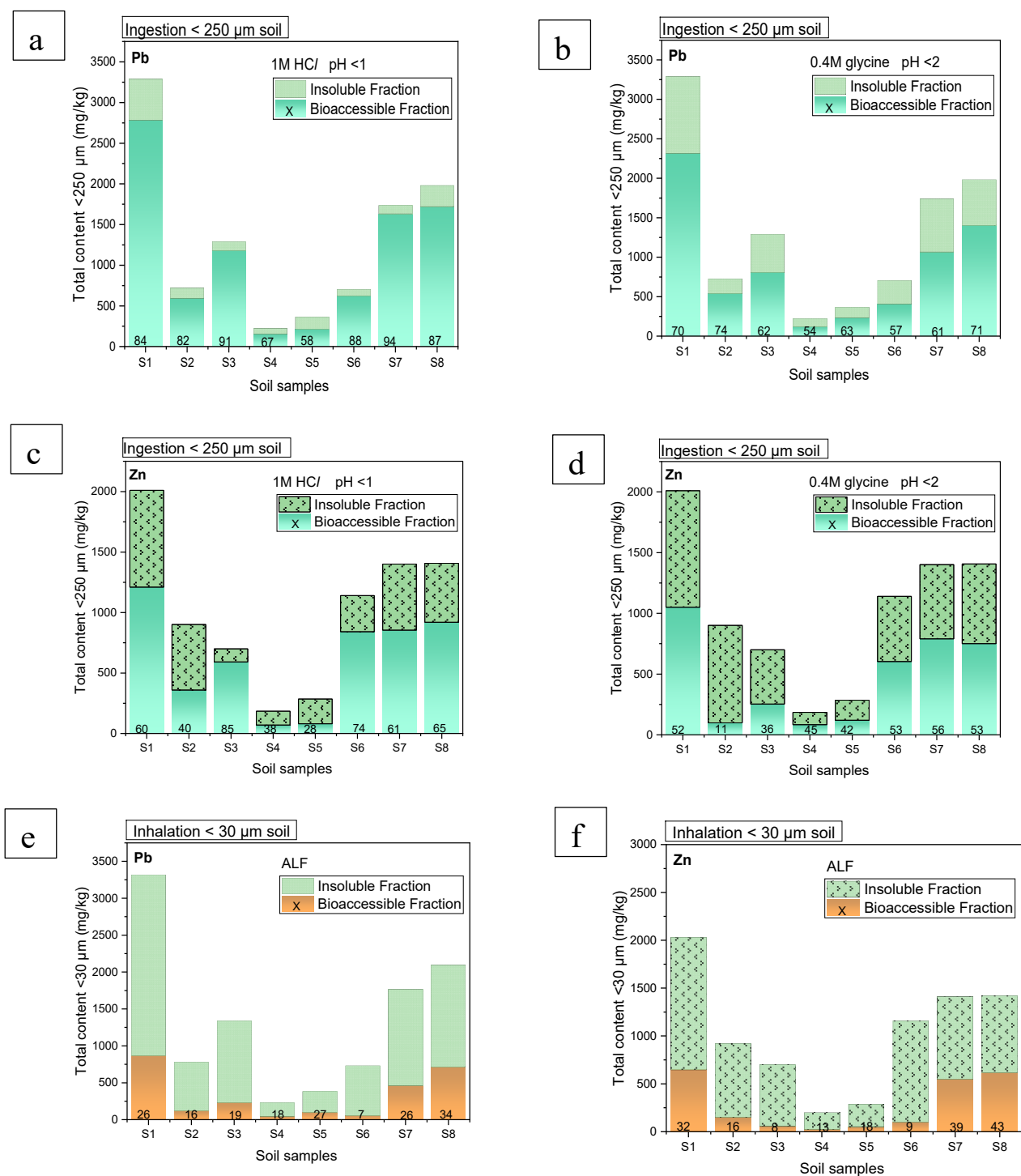


Fig. S7. Bioaccessible fractions of Pb and Zn from ingestible soil < 250 μm and inhalable dust < 30 μm in gastric and simulated fluids: (a) Pb; 1M HCl pH<1 (b)Pb; 0.4M glycine pH<2 (c) Zn; 1M HCl pH<1 (d) Zn; 0.4M glycine pH<2 (e) Pb; ALF- artificial lysosomal fluid pH 4.5 and (f) Zn; ALF- artificial lysosomal fluid pH 4.5

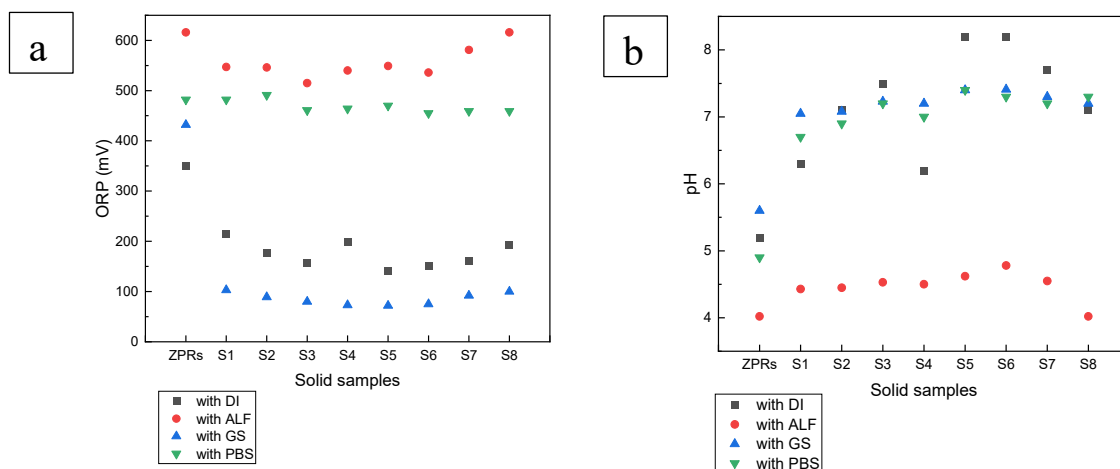


Fig. S8. Changes in ORP (a) and pH (b) of ZPRs and soil (for <30 μm dust particles) extracted in simulated fluids; ALF- artificial lysosomal fluid, GS-Gamble solution, PBS-phosphate-buffered saline in comparison to neutral conditions when leached in deionized water (DI).

Table S6. Total Pb/Zn partitioning phase contents obtained through sequential extraction (SE-Pb and SE-Zn) and the extracted Pb in gastric conditions of $\text{pH} < 1$ using 1 M HCl with the associated bioaccessible fractions (BFs) of the total Pb/Zn bound phases.

Size μm	SE-Pb (mg/kg)	Extracted Pb (mg/kg)	BFs $\text{pH} < 1$ %	SE-Zn (mg/kg)	Extracted Zn (mg/kg)	BFs $\text{pH} < 1$ %
<30	63,900	22,000 $\pm$ 8	34	23,670	12,300 $\pm$ 4	52
30-75	53,500	19,600 $\pm$ 3	37	19,625	9,800 $\pm$ 3	50
75-150	63,750	22,400 $\pm$ 4	35	21,280	10,700 $\pm$ 8	50
150-250	72,150	22,700 $\pm$ 9	31	22,375	11,400 $\pm$ 9	51

Table S7. Total Zn partitioning phase contents obtained through sequential extraction (SE-Pb and SE-Zn) and the Extracted Pb in gastric conditions of pH<2 using 0.4 M glycine with the associated bioaccessible fractions (*BFs*) of the total Pb/Zn bound phases.

Size μm	SE-Pb (mg/kg)	Extracted Pb (mg/kg)	<i>BFs</i> pH<2	SE-Zn (mg/kg)	Extracted Zn (mg/kg)	<i>BFs</i> pH<2 %
<30	63,900	6,990 $\pm$ 10	11	23,670	7,010 $\pm$ 15	30
30-75	53,500	6,070 $\pm$ 6	11	19,625	7,090 $\pm$ 9	36
75-150	63,750	6,910 $\pm$ 9	11	21,280	8,110 $\pm$ 8	38
150-250	72,150	7,670 $\pm$ 11	11	22,375	9,490 $\pm$ 9	42

Table S8. Saturation indices (*SI*s) of potentially solubility controlling phases as calculated by PHREEQC code for the extracts obtained from ZPRs in 1 M HCl.

Phase/size	<30 μm	30-75 μm	75-150 μm	150-250 μm
Galena	-75.94	-74.24	-75.76	-73.4
Sphalerite	-78.38	-76.68	-78.26	-75.88
Quartz	0.69	0.55	0.54	0.58
Zincosite	-10.47	-10.27	-10.35	-10.37
Litharge	-15.76	-15.61	-15.58	-15.57
Anglesite	1.32	1.51	1.51	1.47
Lepidocrocite	-4.68	-4.58	-4.51	-4.49
Larnakite	-8.98	-8.66	-8.62	-8.65
Ferrihydrite	-6.77	-6.62	-6.6	-6.58
Goethite	-4.01	-3.88	-3.85	-3.82
Hematite	-5.65	-5.37	-5.31	-5.27
Zincite	-14.22	-14.1	-14.11	-14.08

Table S9 Hazard Quotients (HQ) of Pb and Zn for both children and adults. The data is derived from ingestible particles < 250 μm from Zinc plant residues (ZPRs) and soil S1 to S8 in Kabwe, Zambia

Pb	Child						Adult	Zn	Child						Adult
Ingestion < 250 μm	HQ	HQ_h	HQ_g	HQ_t	HQ_h	HQ_g		Ingestion <250 μm	HQ	HQ_h	HQ_g	HQ	HQ_h	HQ_g	
ZPRs	230	83.3	28.	24.6	8.92	3.00		ZPRs	6.95E-01	4.86E-01	3.51E-01	7.44E-02	5.21E-02	3.76E-02	
S1	12	10.2	8.44	1.29	1.09	0.90		S1	8.57E-02	5.16E-02	4.47E-02	9.18E-03	5.53E-03	4.79E-03	
S2	2.64	2.17	1.96	0.28	0.23	0.21		S2	3.84E-02	1.53E-02	4.21E-03	4.11E-03	1.64E-03	4.51E-04	
S3	4.71	4.31	2.93	0.50	0.46	0.31		S3	2.98E-02	2.52E-02	1.08E-02	3.20E-03	2.70E-03	1.16E-03	
S4	0.81	0.55	0.44	0.09	0.06	0.05		S4	7.88E-03	2.98E-03	4.30E-03	8.45E-04	3.20E-04	4.61E-04	
S5	1.33	0.77	0.84	0.14	0.08	0.09		S5	1.21E-02	3.45E-03	5.11E-03	1.30E-03	3.70E-04	5.48E-04	
S6	2.58	2.28	1.47	0.28	0.24	0.16		S6	4.86E-02	3.58E-02	2.57E-02	5.21E-03	3.84E-03	2.75E-03	
S7	6.34	5.96	3.89	0.68	0.64	0.42		S7	5.97E-02	3.64E-02	3.37E-02	6.40E-03	3.90E-03	3.61E-03	
S8	7.24	6.29	5.13	0.78	0.67	0.55		S8	6.00E-02	3.92E-02	3.20E-02	6.42E-03	4.20E-03	3.42E-03	

-  HQ -Hazard quotient
-  HQ_h -Hazard quotient from correction coefficient under pH<1
-  HQ_g -Hazard quotient from correction coefficient under pH<2
-  HQ >1 Risk of non-carcinogenic effects
-  HQ <1 No risk of non-carcinogenic effects

Table S10 Hazard Quotients (HQ) of Pb and Zn for both children and adults. The data is derived from inhalable particles < 30 μm from Zinc plant residues (ZPRs) and soil S1 to S8 in Kabwe, Zambia

Pb	Child		Adult		Zn	Children		Adult	
Inhalation < 30 μm	HQ	HQ_{alf}	HQ	HQ_{alf}	inhalation <30 μm	HQ	HQ_{alf}	HQ	HQ_{alf}
ZPRs	1.64E-02	4.57E-04	3.52E-03	9.78E-05	ZPRs	5.05E-05	2.03E-05	1.08E-05	4.34E-06
S1	8.91E-04	2.34E-04	1.91E-04	5.01E-05	S1	6.36E-06	2.02E-06	1.36E-06	4.34E-07
S2	2.10E-04	3.28E-05	4.49E-05	7.02E-06	S2	2.89E-06	4.61E-07	6.18E-07	9.87E-08
S3	3.60E-04	6.07E-05	7.71E-05	1.30E-05	S3	2.20E-06	1.85E-07	4.71E-07	3.96E-08
S4	6.20E-05	1.13E-05	1.01E-05	1.84E-06	S4	6.20E-07	8.15E-08	1.01E-07	1.33E-08
S5	1.03E-04	2.74E-05	1.67E-05	4.46E-06	S5	9.06E-07	1.66E-07	1.47E-07	2.70E-08
S6	1.96E-04	1.37E-05	3.20E-05	2.23E-06	S6	3.64E-06	3.10E-07	5.92E-07	5.05E-08
S7	4.74E-04	1.24E-04	7.73E-05	2.02E-05	S7	4.43E-06	1.71E-06	7.21E-07	2.78E-07
S8	5.64E-04	1.90E-04	9.19E-05	3.10E-05	S8	4.45E-06	1.93E-06	7.25E-07	3.15E-07

 HQ - Hazard quotient

 HQ_{alf} -Hazard quotient from correction coefficient of artificial lysosomal fluid (ALF)

 $HQ > 1$ Risk of non-carcinogenic effects

 $HQ < 1$ No risk of non-carcinogenic effects