

# Contamination intensity and origin of trace metals in the bottom sediments from the Sebou basin (NW Morocco)

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**Abstract:** Due to increasing anthropogenic activities, trace elements (TE) remain a major concern particularly in semi-arid countries of limited water resources. In this context, the present study aimed at understanding the geochemistry of trace elements in bottom sediments from the Sebou basin, representing 1/3 of the surface water resources of Morocco. Total concentrations of trace elements (As, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn) and some physico-chemical parameters were measured in the fraction <math><63\mu\text{m}</math>. The order of abundance of the elements was  $\text{Zn}>\text{Cr}>\text{Cu}>\text{Ni}>\text{Pb}>\text{Co}>\text{As}>\text{Cd}$ . The enrichment factor calculation showed that 70% of the samples were naturally concentrated in trace elements, specially As and Ni, as well as Cd and Pb, except in some stations. On the opposite, the most enriched elements were Cr, Zn and Cu. Chromium presented an enrichment higher than 5 and toxicity risks at some stations, such as downstream the Fez city known for its important tanneries activities. A multi-variate analysis of the datas evidenced the strong link between the identified natural elements (As, Co, Ni) with clays, Fe, Al oxides, whereas elements (Cd, Cu, Cr, Pb, Zn) mainly originating anthropogenic activities (industrial and domestic wastes, agricultural inputs), were linked to phosphorus, to a lesser extent to particulate organic carbon.

**Keywords:** Sediments, trace elements, Sebou basin, contamination, controlling factors.

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## 1. Introduction

The development of anthropogenic activities (agricultural, mining, industrial, artisanal, domestic...) has a very visible impact on the quality of aquatic environments. This impact is more important when effluents are discharged without any pre-treatment [1]. The input of contaminants, especially trace elements (TE), affects benthic species and human health because of their persistence, toxicity, and capacity to be bioaccumulated through the food chain [2,3]. One of the best way to assess the contamination of rivers by trace elements from natural and anthropogenic sources, is to investigate bottom sediments [4,5,6]. Indeed, the sediments have a high retention capacity of trace elements and act as a sink for pollutants [7,8]. The components of sediments (iron and manganese oxides, clays, organic matter, carbonates and the residual fraction) mainly control these elements [9]. However, the behaviour of trace elements in sediment depends on several biogeochemical processes [10]. Under certain physicochemical conditions, such as pH, dissolved oxygen, or redox potential, they can be released in the dissolved phase and become bioavailable [11,12]. Semi-arid basins, characterized by long dry low-water periods, are mostly sensitive to trace elements contamination [13, 14] as it is the case for the Sebou basin.

The Sebou basin includes one of the most important hydrographic network in Morocco, representing 1/3 of the surface water resources of the country [15]. However, the rapid development of artisanal and industrial activities, the population growth, modernization, and intensification of agriculture, have decreased the quality of the Sebou River [16]. Today, it is considered as one of the

most polluted rivers in Morocco [17]. Several studies have been carried out to identify trace element contamination in the Sebou basin, but most of them have been focused on the biological and physicochemical study of water and sediments in the Fez sub-basin [1, 12, 18-21].

The present study aims to investigate the origin and controlling factors of trace metals in the river bottom sediments at the basin scale of the fluvial part of the Sebou Basin during various seasonal conditions.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Study area

The Sebou basin is located in the north-west of Morocco (Fig.1). The fluvial part of our concern, extends over an area of 26 200 km<sup>2</sup>. It is a carbonate basin characterized by calcareous rocks, dolomites, marls, marly calcareous, and evaporites. Three geomorphological units can be distinguished [22]: the Upper (Middle Atlas), Middle (Rif and Pre-rif mountain), and Lower Sebou basin (Gharb plain). The climate is of Mediterranean type with an oceanic influence. The average rainfall varies between 600 to 1000 mm and the temperature between 10 to 20 °C.

The annual surface water inflow of the Sebou River (5600 Mm<sup>3</sup>.year<sup>-1</sup>) is very irregular in space and time. The hydrological regime depends strongly on the main tributaries right bank (the Lben, the Inaouen and the Ouergha, Fig.1). Ten main dams occur in the Sebou basin, the most important one being Al Wahda with a storage capacity of 3714 Mm<sup>3</sup> [16].

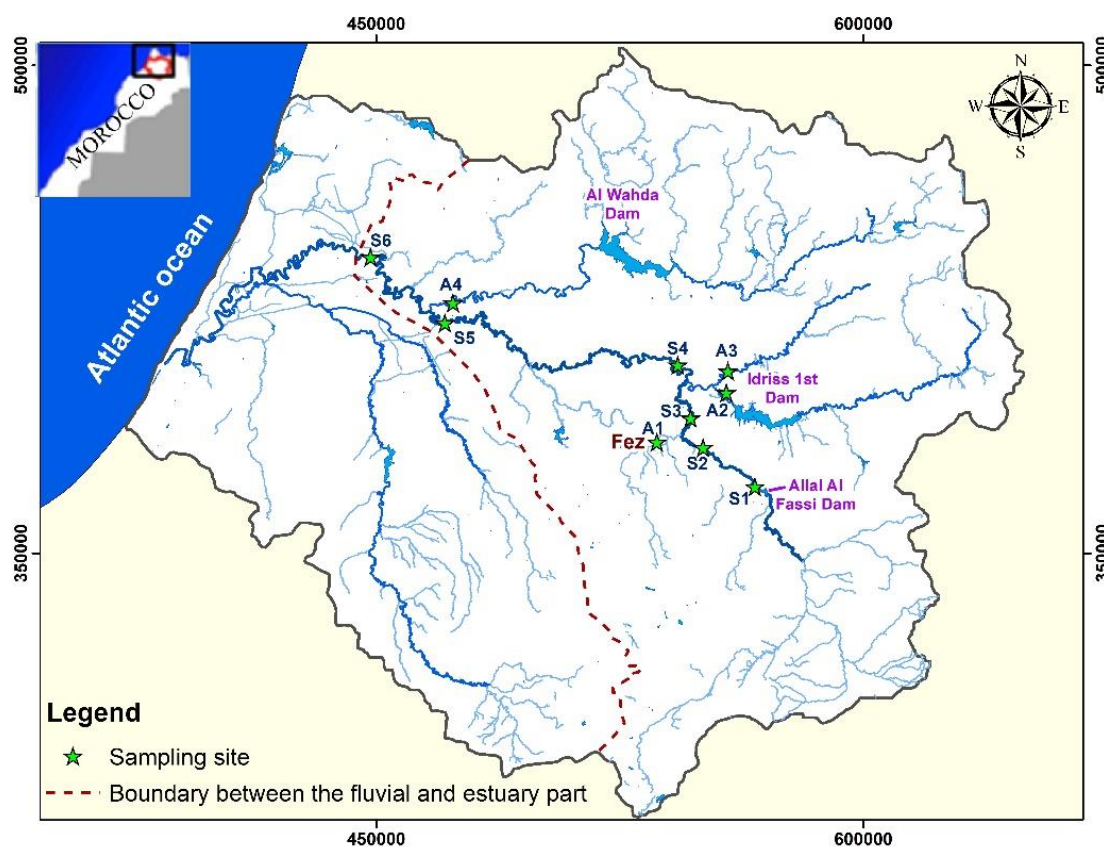
The suitable agricultural area is about 1,9 million hectares (around 20% of the national potential). The principal crops concern cereals, vegetables, cane sugar, sugar beet, oleaginous plants, citrus, and vineyards [16]. The most important anthropogenic units are quarries, paper industry, sugar refineries, oil extraction, and tanneries.

Around 86% of domestic wastewater are discharged into the watercourse [17]. The city of Fez alone generates 40% of these discharges [1]. The main identified polluting activities are tanneries, textiles and paper industries, which produce copper, lead, nickel, and sulfides. Liquid wastes from food processing industries (oil, sugar, dairy products, etc.) generate biological inhibition in the aquatic ecosystem due to the high level of organic matter concentration [1]. During the periods of those liquid discharges, dam releases are carried out to dilute the pollutant load in order to improve the water quality of the Sebou River.

### 2.2. Sampling and pre-treatment of samples

Four spatial sampling campaigns have been carried out in 2018 and 2019 during contrasted hydrological periods and seasons (Mars 2018 : high flow; July 2018, April 2019, July 2019 : low flow. The discharge during these four campaigns at the outlet station (S6) was 486.53, 50.1, 5.2, and 24.1 m<sup>3</sup>.s<sup>-1</sup>, respectively).

Surface sediments (0-5cm) were taken from 10 stations on the Sebou River (code S) and its tributaries (Fez, Innaouen, Lben, and Ouergha) (code A, Fig. 1). These stations were selected in order to survey the main water course of the Sebou River (from upstream to downstream), and the changes occurring after the confluence with the tributaries. The surface sediment samples were collected from the border of the river, under water, and they were stored in polyethylene bottles. Once in the laboratory, the samples were air-dried, quartered, gently disaggregated in an agate mortar, and sieved into three fractions (2000-200 µm, 200-63 µm, and ≤ 63 µm).



**Figure 1.** The Sebou basin (North-West of Morocco) and location of the sampling stations from upstream to downstream: along the Sebou main course (from S 1 to S6) and the tributaries (from A1 to A4). The red dash line delimited the considered sub-basin at Machraa Bel Ksiri city (S6)

### 2.3. Physico-Chemical treatments and analysis

At the Laboratoire écologie fonctionnelle et environnement (Toulouse, France), a micro-granulometric analysis was performed on the total fraction ( $\leq 2$  mm) and the fine fraction ( $\leq 63$   $\mu\text{m}$ ) with a Horiba LA 950 laser microgranulometry. Total concentrations of major and trace elements were measured in the fine fraction ( $< 63\mu\text{m}$ ), after complete dissolution using the alkaline fusion method with lithium metaborate [23], with an inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS) at the Service d'Analyse des Roches et des Minéraux (SARM) of the Centre for Petrographic and Geochemical Research (CRPG, Nancy, France). Blanks and certified standard sediments are used following standardized and validated methods [24]. Particulate organic carbon (POC) was analyzed with a Flash 2000 ThermoFisher, after a inorganic carbon removal with hydrochloric acid (HCL, 2N) on a hot plate (60°C).

### 2.4. Enrichment Level Assessment

The assessment of trace element concentration in sediments is necessary but it is not a sufficient way to identify the contamination level and origin [25-26]. Many authors have used the enrichment factor [26, eq.1] as an indicator of the anthropogenic contribution of trace elements concentrations [5,27-28].

$$EF = (X/R)_{\text{Sample}} / (X/R)_{\text{Background}} \quad (\text{eq.1})$$

Where  $(X/R)_{\text{sample}}$  and  $(X/R)_{\text{Background}}$  are the ratios between the concentrations of the trace element and the normalizing element in the sample and in the reference material, respectively.

In this study, Aluminum (Al) was selected as the normalizing element because it is a rather conservative element, a major constituent of clay minerals, and it exhibit a very significant correlation with most of the trace elements [29]. UCC was world widely used as a reference material, but it may led to misinterpretation because of regional bedrock particularities [5]. Considering the absence of the local reference material for the Sebou basin, we used the bedrock composition of the close Tafna basin (northwest Algeria, [14]).

Five levels of trace elements enrichment in sediments can be defined [30]: 0 to 2: deficiency to low; 2 to 5: moderate enrichment; 5 to 20: significant enrichment; 20 to 40: very rich enrichment;  $\geq 40$ : extremely high enrichment.

### 2.5. Data treatment

Data treatment was carried out using Excel (2010) and SPSS statistic 21 software. The maps were generated using ArcMap 10.2.2. The data used for the principal component analysis were centered and reduced by SPSS software.

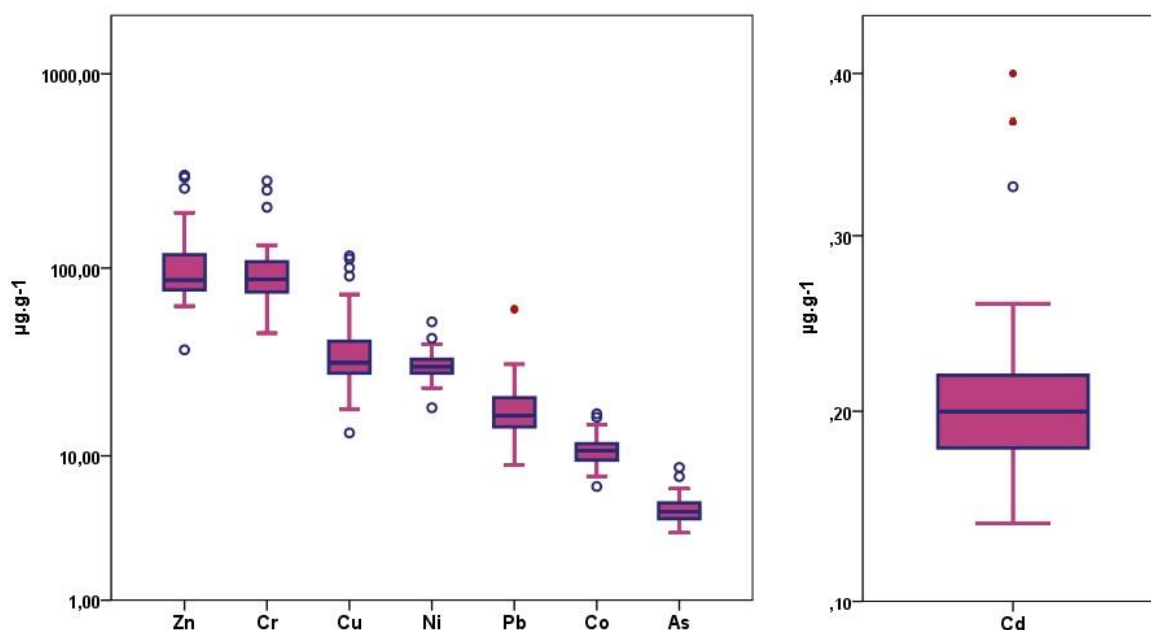
## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1. Sediment texture and elemental composition

Particle size analysis of the total fraction ( $\leq 2$  mm) showed that 76% of the measured samples contain more than 57% of the fine fraction  $\leq 63$   $\mu\text{m}$  (fine silts, coarse silts, and clays). This fraction ( $\leq 63$   $\mu\text{m}$ ) is dominated by fine silts with mean values of 70% and 61% during spring and summer periods, respectively. The particulate organic carbon (POC) in the sediments was low (0,9%) with no variation between seasons. No relationship was found between POC and the sediment texture, or with major and trace elements, except for Pb (avoiding two outliers :  $r=0,79$   $n= 32$  ,  $p<0,05$ ).

The analytical results showed that Si, Al, Fe, Ca, Mg, K, and Na constitute more than 75% of the geochemical composition of the sediments. This is consistent with the lithology of the Sebou basin, which is essentially composed of carbonates and marl rocks characterized by a dominance of limestone and aluminosilicates.

The order of abundance of trace element in sediments was  $\text{Zn} > \text{Cr} > \text{Cu} > \text{Ni} > \text{Pb} > \text{Co} > \text{As} > \text{Cd}$  (Fig.2). The mean trace element content of the Sebou sediments were compared to other rivers flowing through carbonate basins. Concentrations in the Sebou basin were higher than those observed on the North African Tafna basin (North-East Algeria, [14]) except for Pb, but they were lower for ex. than those observed in the Upper Pearl river basin (China, [31]). The standard deviation indicates a higher dispersion of concentrations for Zn, Cr, and Pb. The highest average concentrations for Cd, Cu, Cr, Zn, and Pb were found at S3, for As at S1, for Ni at A1, and Co at A3 and A4 stations (Fig.2).

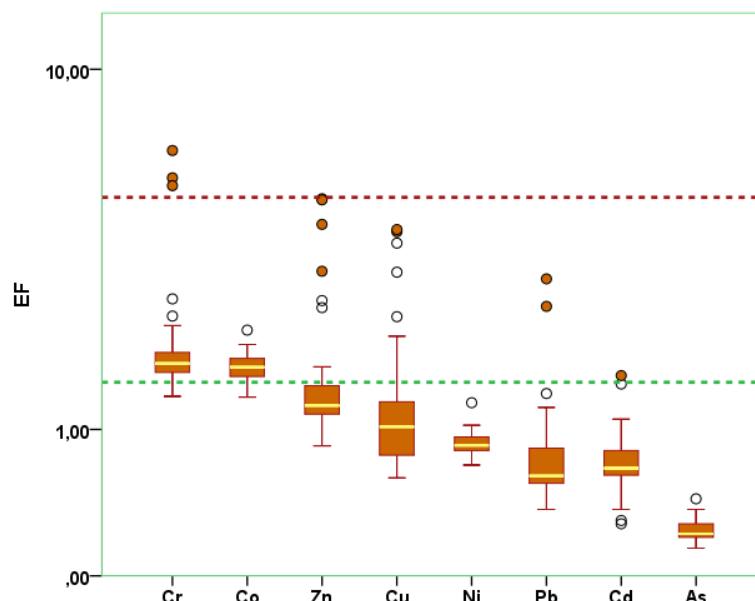


**Figure 2.** Box plot of the TE concentrations in bottom sediments from the Sebou basin. Notice that concentrations are expressed in log, except for Cd.

### 3.2. Enrichment Factor (EF)

The EF showed that 70% of the samples were naturally enriched in trace elements ( $EF \leq 1.5$ , deficiency to low), especially As and Ni, as well as Cd and Pb, if we except some stations (Fig. 3). Even for some elements, the EF is lower than one, indicating a natural enrichment of the sediments compared to the Tafna bedrock.

The highest EF values for Zn, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, and Zn are observed at site S3 (Fig.3). High enrichment were also observed at station A1 for Zn, Cu, Pb and at S4 for Cu and Cr. The enrichment of trace elements in the S3 station might be due to the liquid discharge of the Fez city, which are known to be very concentrated with these contaminants [1]. These authors mentionned very high concentrations of some major ( $SO_4$ ) and trace elements (Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb) due to the use of some chemicals in the manufacturing process in the tannery discharges and/or in the metal finishing facility discharges, respectively [1]. The very low pH (between 3.2 and 4.2, [1]) for effluents registered from tanneries, metal finishing facilities, and oil mills, favored metal dispersion downstream. Moderate enrichment of Cr and Co were observed at almost all sampled stations, which can be related either to the presence of impurities (naturally present in the raw materials) in phosphate fertilizers, or to an overestimation regarding the chosen reference material. However, to evaluate the risk of these metals enrichment, it is necessary to evaluate their availability using extractions procedures [9] (El Mrissani PhD, in progress).

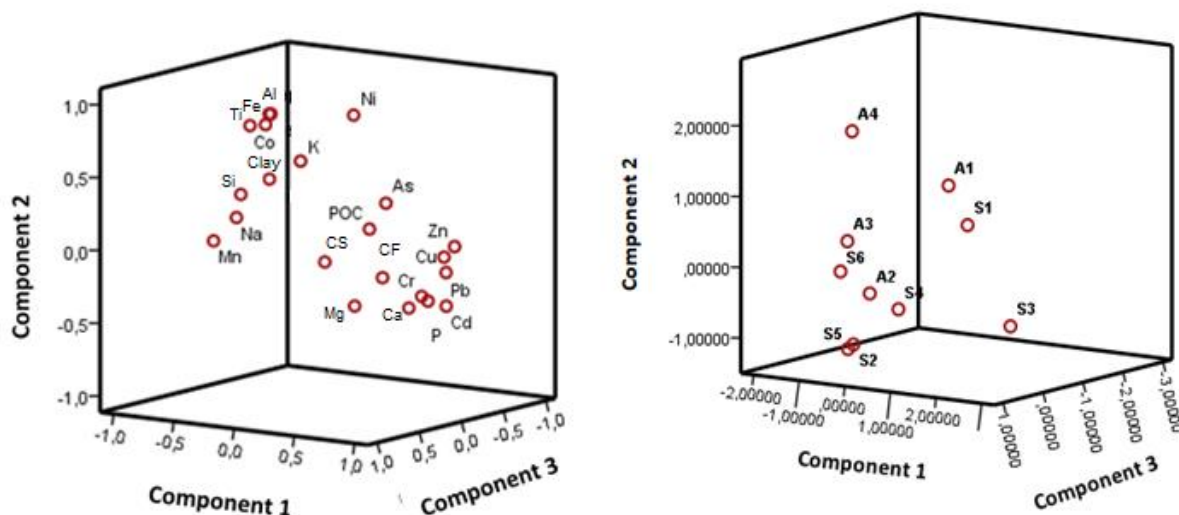


**Figure 3.** Enrichment factor of trace element in sediments from the Sebou basin normalized to the Tafna bedrock [29]. The upper outliers (above 1.5) are for stations S3, S4 and A1. Mostly the orange circles indicate the Fez station (S3). The dash lines green and red indicate EF value of 1,5 and 5, respectively.

### 3.2. Origin and controlling factors of trace elements

A principal component analysis (PCA) was performed on the average concentrations of trace metals and major elements, with some key parameters (Clay, fine Silt (FS), coarse silt (CS) and POC content) in the sediments, to identify the controlling factors (Fig. 4).

Three principal components were selected, which explained 80% of the total variance. The first component, accounting for 45 % of the total variance, distinguished strongly positively linked trace elements that are the most anthropogenically influenced (Zn, Cr, Cu, Pb, Cd) and also P, whereas, Clay, K and Mn are opposite, indicating a non major control by clay and manganese oxides. These trace elements mostly originated from, domestic waste waters and industrial discharge. The station S3 mentioned above for its contamination origin is strongly linked to this axis. It was supposed that Cr mostly originated from artisanal activity due to Fez city effluent discharge [1]. The second component, accounting for 23% of the total variance. Nickel and Co as well as Al, Fe, and Ti were strongly positively related to this axis, whereas Ca is opposite. This indicated that the least anthropogenically influenced metals (Ni and Co), are controlled by Al and Fe oxides, mainly. Finally, As and Ca were negatively linked to axis 3 (12,5% of the variance), where Si, Na and CS were positively linked to this axis. This means that evaporites (of which Na originate mainly), did not control any metals and that As is of natural origin since it is very common in sedimentary bedrock [5, 14], and it was associated to carbonate, which is the dominant bedrock in the Sebou basin.



**Figure 4.** 3D representation of PCA for the three main components, considering trace and major elements, Clay, fine Silt (FS), coarse silt (CS) and POC content) in bottom sediments of the Sebou basin.

#### 4. Conclusion

The different tools used in this study allowed to understand the geochemical behaviour of trace metals (As, Cd, Co, Cu, Cr, Ni, Pb, and Zn) in the Sebou Basin sediments in a natural and anthropogenic contexts. Overall, the results obtained did not show alarming concentrations, except for Cr, Zn, and Cu in some stations, and particularly downstream the Fez city. However, to assess the real risks of metal availability, it is imperative to evaluate their labile fraction.

The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) allowed to identify the most anthropized elements (Zn, Cr, Cu, Pb, Cd) which were linked to phosphorus, those who were less impacted by anthropic activity (Co and Ni) controlled by iron and aluminium oxide and finally, those with natural origin (As) linked to carbonate (the dominant bedrock in the Sebou Bassin).

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**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest. The founding sponsors had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, and in the decision to publish the results".

#### Abbreviations:

ABHS: Agence du Bassin hydraulique du Sebou

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