

DOI: 10.7524/j.issn.0254-6108.2017081601

沈墨海, 董文静, 王梦蕾, 等. 道路灰尘中重金属的污染特征及其与道路等级的关系——以北京和郑州为例[J]. 环境化学, 2018, 37(5): 942-951.

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道路灰尘中重金属的污染特征及其与道路等级的关系 ——以北京和郑州为例*

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摘 要 为了探究交通活动对道路灰尘重金属(Ni、Cu、Zn、Mn、Co、Cr、As、Ag、Cd、Pb)空间分布及人体健康风险的影响, 本研究分别采集北京市和郑州市主干道、次干道、支路、交通枢纽和公园道路的灰尘样品共 64 个, 进而运用地积累指数法对其进行污染评价, 并运用美国 EPA 健康风险评估模型进行人体暴露评估和健康风险评价. 结果表明, 北京市道路灰尘中重金属浓度的高低顺序依次为 Zn > Mn > Cr > Ni > Pb > Cu > As > Co > Ag > Cd, 郑州市道路灰尘中重金属浓度的高低顺序依次为 Zn > Mn > As > Cr > Pb > Ni > Cu > Co > Cd > Ag. 北京市道路灰尘中 Ag、Cd 污染水平较高, 而郑州市道路灰尘中 Ag、Cd、As 浓度明显高于河南省土壤元素背景值. 总体而言, 郑州市支路灰尘中重金属的浓度最高, 次干道其次, 主干道浓度最低; 而北京市不同规格道路灰尘中重金属的浓度并无明显规律, 这与城市发展水平和交通密度的空间分布有直接关系. 进一步对比交通枢纽与公园道路灰尘样品发现, 道路灰尘中重金属元素可以分为两类, 一类受交通活动影响较大, 包括 Ni、Cu、Zn、Cr、Pb、Cd 6 种元素, 其在交通枢纽与公园道路灰尘样品中污染水平存在显著差异. 另一类受交通影响较小, 包括 Mn、Co、Ag、As 4 种元素, 其在交通枢纽和公园道路灰尘中的浓度相差不大.

关键词 道路灰尘, 重金属, 交通活动, 污染评价, 健康风险.

Pollution characteristics of heavy metals in road dust and its relationship with road levels: Taking Beijing and Zhengzhou as examples

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2017 年 8 月 16 日收稿 (Received: August 16, 2017).

* 国家自然科学基金 (21607038, 51604099), 中国博士后科学基金 (2015M570629, 2016T90668), 河南师范大学科学基金 (5101219279007, 5101219170802) 和河南省高等学校重点科研项目 (16A610002, 17A610007) 资助.

Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (21607038, 51604099), the Post-doctoral Science Foundation of China (2015M570629, 2016T90668), Science Foundation of Henan Normal University (5101219279007, 5101219170802) and Key Scientific Research Project Plan of Henan Province (16A610002, 17A610007).

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Abstract: In order to explore the spatial distribution of heavy metals (Ni、Cu、Zn、Mn、Co、Cr、As、Ag、Cd、Pb) in urban road dust and the influence of traffic activities, 64 dust samples were collected from the main roads, collector streets, bypasses, traffic intersections and park paths of Beijing and Zhengzhou, China. Geo-accumulation index was used to evaluate the contamination level of heavy metals, and human health risk assessment was conducted using the USEPA model. The results showed that the concentrations of heavy metals in road dust decreased in the following order: Zn > Mn > Cr > Ni > Pb > Cu > As > Co > Ag>Cd for Beijing, and for Zhengzhou the order was: Zn > Mn > As > Cr > Pb > Ni > Cu > Co > Cd > Ag. The contamination levels of Ag and Cd in road dust from Beijing were much higher than the other elements, and that of As,Ag and Cd in road dust from Zhengzhou were remarkably higher. Generally, the concentrations of heavy metals in road dust from bypasses were the highest, followed by collector streets, and the lowest concentrations were found for the main roads in Zhengzhou. However, there was no obvious variation patterns for heavy metals in dust from different levels of roads in Beijing. This might be due to the differences in urbanization level and spatial distribution of traffic activities between the two cities. By comparing heavy metals in dust from traffic intersections with those from park paths, it's found that heavy metals could be divided into two categories. In one category the heavy metulds including Ni、Cu、Zn、Cr、Pb and Cd might be influenced significantly by traffic activities. The spatial distribution of other four elements including Mn、Co、Ag and As was not influenced obviously by road level.

Keywords:road dust, heavy metal, traffic activity, pollution assessment, health risk.

城市地表灰尘是引发城市环境污染的重要环境因子^[1].其作为重金属等众多污染物的载体,已经引起人们的广泛重视^[2-3].灰尘中的污染物在外动力条件下随地表灰尘迁移到大气、水体和土壤等各类环境介质中^[4-5],影响环境质量和人体健康.而且其危害往往是隐蔽的、潜在的、长期的^[6].

重金属是一类广泛存在的城市环境污染物,主要来源于工业排放、交通排放、以及相关生产建设过程.Ni、Cu、Cd、Pb、As、Zn、Cr、Mn、Co、Ag是几种常见的重金属,对人体健康^[7-11]及生态环境有重要影响.例如:Ni主要来源于合金制造业,Cu在城市中来源于汽车刹车磨损、沥青等;Cd主要源自与交通相关的润滑油、轮胎、煤、垃圾焚烧等过程;Pb主要来自石油产品、轮胎、润滑油脂及轴承磨损等^[12].环境中的重金属易富集在灰尘中,受城市发展(工业、交通、城市建设等)水平影响,地表灰尘中重金属的种类和污染水平在不同城市间会存在差异^[13-17].从《城市街道中的铅》^[18]一文发表以来,发达国家有关道路灰尘对健康影响的研究至少已开展了30年,主要涉及城市区域街道环境灰尘的来源及化学成分,灰尘颗粒的粒径分布^[19],城市灰尘和土壤中重金属含量与尿液、血液中对应元素浓度的关系,儿童的环境暴露量及行为效应^[20],以及道路灰尘重金属健康风险和生态风险评价等各个方面^[19].尽管交通排放被认为是部分重金属的主要污染源,但至今仍未见关于道路灰尘中重金属污染水平与道路等级之间的关系以及重金属污染在不同类型城市、不同等级道路中变异特征的相关报道.此外,不同发展水平城市的工业生产、交通活动、城市建设、社会生活等方面可能存在差异,城市环境的重金属排放特征也可能有所不同.

鉴于此,以北京和郑州分别作为一线和二线城市的代表(两个城市的历史和发展水平形成一定对比),对北京和郑州四环以内的道路灰尘进行采样调查,以期探讨不同类型城市,不同规格道路交通活动对道路灰尘重金属分布的影响,并对其进行污染评价及人体暴露评估,为重金属污染防治提供数据支持.

1 材料与方 法 (Materials and methods)

1.1 样品采集

本研究将道路按照不同级别分为主干道、次干道、支路,避开公交站、下水道口、建筑用地等易干扰地点,共设置46条采样道路,9个交通枢纽和9个公园,以1 km为间隔在每条道路上选取3—4个采样

点,每个采样点采样面积为 1 m×5 m.其中采样地设置如下:北京主干道 18 条、次干道 4 条、支路 4 条、交通枢纽 3 个、公园 5 个,郑州主干道 13 条、次干道 3 条、支路 3 条、交通枢纽 6 个、公园 4 个.在持续一周晴朗的天气条件下,于 2016 年 7 月中旬在两地同时用塑料簸箕和毛刷在机动车道路两旁采集灰尘样品.样品充分混合后放入密封袋带回实验室.

1.2 样品处理与分析

将采集好的样品过 100 目筛(<150 μm),使用上海新仪微波化学科技有限公司的 MDS-6G 型多型通量微波消解仪测定 Ni、Cu、Zn、Mn、Co、Cr、As、Ag、Cd、Pb 10 种重金属,称取约 0.1 g(精确到 0.0001 g)样品置于消解罐中,依次加入 6 mL 浓 HNO₃、3 mL HF 的酸体系,采用三步升温法(单罐功率 400 W,130、150、180、210 ℃条件下分别保持 10、5、5、15 min)进行消解.

用标液配制标准曲线,用美国 PerkinElmer 公司的 Elan DRC-e 电感耦合等离子-质谱仪(Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry)测定重金属含量.每 8 个样品为一组,每组样品消解过程中设置 1 个标准土壤样品(GSS-2)作参比,所有元素的回收率在 95%—105%之间.分析样品的重复数为 20%,测试结果的相对标准偏差均在 10%以内.每组样品设置 1 个超纯水空白和 1 个酸空白,所有空白样品中重金属元素均未检出.为保证样品不受污染,样品采集过程中所有使用工具均不含金属成分,实验检测过程中所使用的试剂均为优级纯.

1.3 数据处理及分析

1.3.1 污染评价计算

由德国海德堡大学的 Muller 于 1969 年提出的地累积指数法,用于定量评价沉积物中重金属的污染程度^[21].其计算模型见(1)

$$I_{geo} = \log_2 \frac{C_n}{1.5B_n} \tag{1}$$

式中, I_{geo} 表示地累积指数, C_n 表示灰尘中重金属 n 的含量, B_n 表示重金属 n 的环境背景值,1.5 是转换系数^[22].评价北京市重金属污染水平采用北京市土壤元素背景值,评价郑州市重金属污染水平时采用河南省土壤元素背景值.根据 I_{geo} 数值的大小,可以将重金属污染程度分为七级: $I_{geo} \leq 0$,零级,表示无污染; $0 < I_{geo} \leq 1$,一级,轻污染; $1 < I_{geo} \leq 2$,二级,表示偏中污染; $2 < I_{geo} \leq 3$,三级,表示中污染; $3 < I_{geo} \leq 4$,四级,表示偏重污染; $4 < I_{geo} \leq 5$,五级,表示重污染; $5 < I_{geo} \leq 10$,六级,表示极重污染.

1.3.2 暴露评估

道路灰尘污染物通过手-口摄食、皮肤接触和呼吸吸入 3 种途径对人体造成危害(土壤健康风险模型(US EPA)中指出),本实验中所研究的 7 种重金属都存在慢性非致癌风险,部分还具有致癌风险,呼吸吸入是其致癌暴露的唯一途径.污染物暴露量以单位时间、单位体重人体暴露的污染量($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)来表示,经手-口摄食、皮肤接触和呼吸吸入 3 种途径的暴露量计算模型如式(2)—(5).

$$\text{ADD}_{\text{ing}} = C \times \frac{\text{IngR} \times \text{EF} \times \text{ED}}{\text{BW} \times \text{AT}} \times 10^{-6} \tag{2}$$

$$\text{ADD}_{\text{inh}} = C \times \frac{\text{InhR} \times \text{EF} \times \text{ED}}{\text{PEF} \times \text{BW} \times \text{AT}} \tag{3}$$

$$\text{ADD}_{\text{dermal}} = C \times \frac{\text{SA} \times \text{SL} \times \text{ABS} \times \text{EF} \times \text{ED}}{\text{BW} \times \text{AT}} \times 10^{-6} \tag{4}$$

$$\text{LADD}_{\text{inh}} = C \times \frac{\text{EF}}{\text{PEF} \times \text{AT}} \times \left[\frac{\text{InhR}_{\text{child}} \times \text{ED}_{\text{child}}}{\text{BW}_{\text{child}}} + \frac{\text{InhR}_{\text{adult}} \times \text{ED}_{\text{adult}}}{\text{BW}_{\text{adult}}} \right] \tag{5}$$

式中, ADD_{ing} 为手-口摄食途径的灰尘颗粒平均日暴露量($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$); $\text{ADD}_{\text{dermal}}$ 为皮肤接触的灰尘颗粒平均日暴露量($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$); ADD_{inh} 为呼吸吸入的灰尘颗粒平均日暴露量($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$); LADD_{inh} 为致癌重金属吸入途径的终身平均暴露量($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$); C 为路面灰尘重金属浓度($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$); IngR 为手-口摄入的灰尘频率($\text{mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$); InhR 为呼吸吸入的灰尘频率($\text{mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$); PEF 为颗粒物排放因子($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$); ED 为暴露年限(a); EF 为暴露频率($\text{d} \cdot \text{a}^{-1}$); BW 为平均体重(kg); AT 为平均暴露时间(d); SA 为暴露皮肤表面积(cm^2); SL 为皮肤黏着度($\text{mg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$); ABS 为皮肤吸收因子.其详细值见

参考文献[12].

1.3.3 风险值评价

对于致癌效应,用风险度来表示,对非致癌污染物,采用非致癌风险指数法将暴露剂量与参考计量进行比较^[23],来评估其非致癌效应.所研究的 7 种重金属均具有慢性非致癌健康风险,其中 Cr、Cd、Ni、As 还具有致癌暴露风险,其中呼吸吸入是其致癌暴露的唯一途径^[24].本研究使用的模型如(6)—(8)所示.

$$HQ=\frac{ADD}{RfD}$$

(6)

$$HI=\sum HQ_i$$

(7)

$$Risk=LADD\times SF$$

(8)

式中,HQ 是非致癌风险商,表示各个暴露途径中单污染物的非致癌危害,指数其数值表示风险的大小;ADD 为非致癌物质的暴露剂量,RfD 是参考剂量单位是 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$;HI 为多种污染物的暴露途径综合非致癌总风险;当 HQ 或 $HI<1$ 时认为风险较小,或可以忽略,当 HQ 或 $HI>1$ 时认为,有非致癌风险^[25].Risk 表示致癌风险,表示癌症发生的概率;SF 表示致癌斜率因子,单位是 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$.如果 Risk 在 10^{-6} — 10^{-4} 之间,认为该物质不具备致癌风险.其具体数据见参考文献[26-27].

2 结果与讨论(Results and discussion)

2.1 重金属含量及污染水平

北京市道路灰尘中 Zn、Mn、Cr、Ni、Pb、Cu、As、Co、Ag、Cd 的平均浓度分别为 366、223、167、78.0、65.3、64.9、46.0、9.0、7.7、2.3 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$.郑州市道路灰尘中 Zn、Mn、As、Cr、Pb、Ni、Cu、Co、Cd、Ag 的平均浓度分别为 627、366、163、90.4、72.8、42.5、39.0、23.9、5.1、3.4 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$.如图 1 所示.结合文献报道的相关数据,本文探讨了北京、郑州道路灰尘中重金属的相对污染水平.由于关于 Co、Ag 两种重金属的相关研究较少,重点对比了本研究中其余 8 种重金属污染水平与国内其他城市^[28-41]、国外其他城市^[42-60]的差异(图 2).可以得出,北京市和郑州市道路灰尘中重金属浓度大多在国内外平均水平以下,其中北京市道路灰尘中 Ni、Cr、As 等 3 种元素高于国内外平均水平,郑州市道路灰尘中 As、Cd 两种元素高于国内外平均水平,需要引起重视.

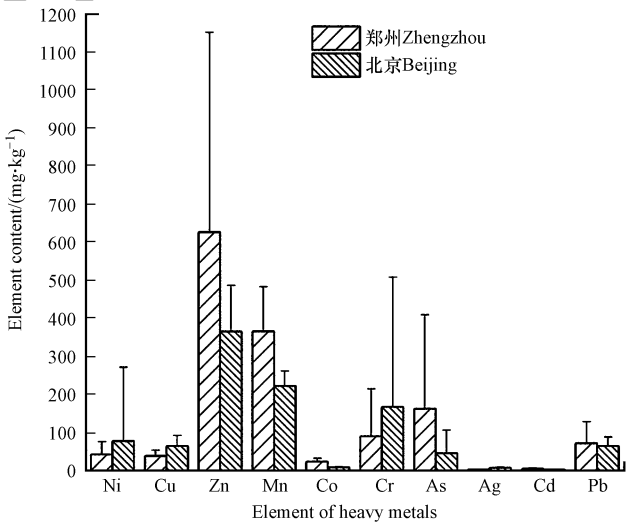


图 1 北京市和郑州市道路灰尘中重金属浓度的对比

Fig.1 Comparison of heavy metal concentrations in the road dust from Beijing and Zhengzhou

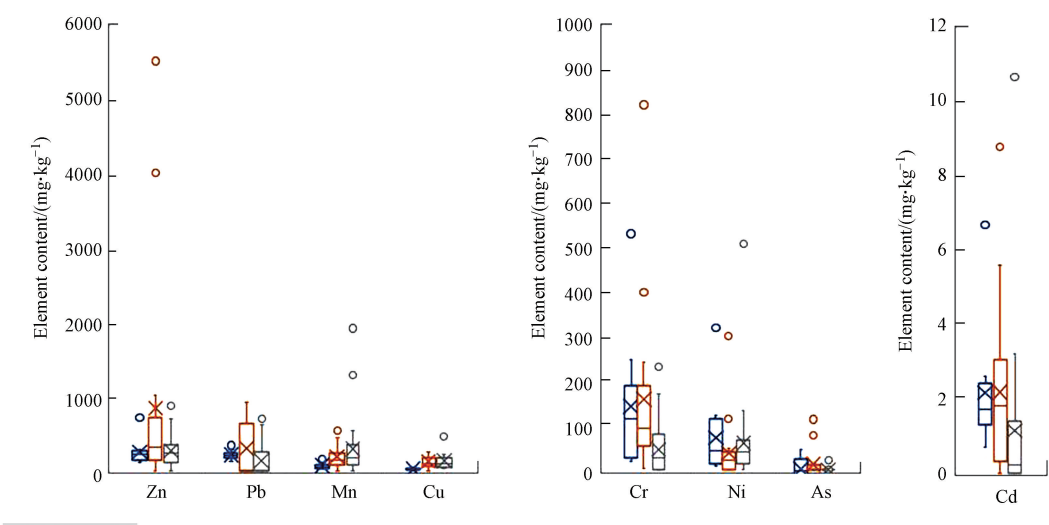


图 2 本研究及国内外道路灰尘重金属浓度对比
(每一种元素,从左到右分别代表本研究、国内其他城市、国外城市该元素的污染状况)

Fig.2 Comparison of heavy metal concentrations in road dust from this study, with those other cities in China and abroad
(For each element, the box plots represents data from this study, other domestic cities and abroad cities from the left to right, respectively)

北京、郑州两城市重金属平均浓度显著高于土壤元素背景值且郑州市道路灰尘中重金属浓度普遍高于北京市.这可能源于郑州目前正处于高速发展阶段,工业生产、城市建设等人类活动中重金属排放强度可能高于北京并积累在道路灰尘中,加剧了郑州市道路灰尘的重金属污染.其中,北京市道路灰尘中 Ag 和 Cd 的平均浓度分别为北京市土壤元素背景值的 5 倍和 23 倍,而郑州市道路灰尘中 Ag 和 Cd 的平均浓度则高达河南省土壤元素背景值的 16 倍和 51 倍.Cd 主要来源于轮胎、润滑油、煤以及与工业过程,Ag 主要来源于合金制造业、矿床、银浆料、能源工业(电池)等,强烈的工业、交通活动、其它相关排放过程和历史积累可能是导致北京和郑州道路灰尘中重金属 Ag 和 Cd 的浓度显著高于土壤背景值的主要原因.对比同样为一线和二线城市的天津市和西安市,本研究北京市道路灰尘重金属浓度均高于天津市^[61],其中 Cr、Ni 较为明显,而郑州市道路灰尘重金属浓度与西安^[40]的相比,As 的浓度明显偏高.地积累指数评价结果显示(图 3),Ag 和 Cd 在北京市和郑州市两地是极重度和重度污染,As 在郑州市的道路灰尘中达到偏重度污染,需要格外重视,其余几种元素污染相对较轻.

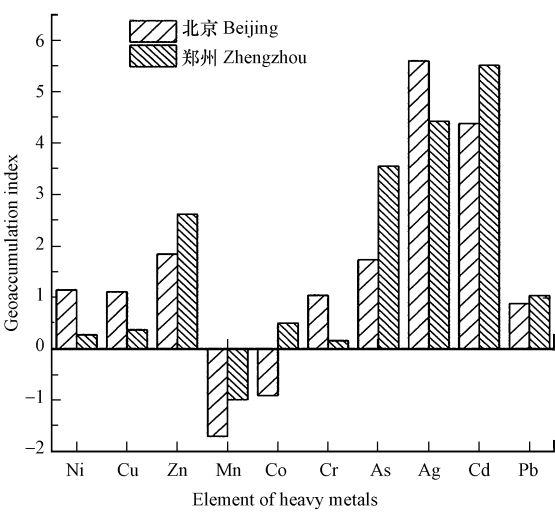


图 3 道路灰尘中重金属的地积累指数值
Fig.3 Contamination levels based on Geo-accumulation index for heavy metals in road dust

如表 1 所示,由采集样品质量和采样面积可以估算出北京市和郑州市的道路灰尘负荷及重金属负

荷.其中北京市全市约有灰尘 449.1 t,其中小于 150 μm 的灰尘占全部灰尘的 42%,约为 187.1 t,在这部分灰尘中,所研究的10 种重金属(Ni、Cu、Zn、Mn、Co、Cr、As、Ag、Cd、Pb)总量为 0.192 t.郑州市全市约有灰尘 551.2 t,其中小于 150 μm 的灰尘占全部灰尘的 52%,约为 286.3 t,在这部分灰尘中,所研究的10 种重金属(Ni、Cu、Zn、Mn、Co、Cr、As、Ag、Cd、Pb)总量为 0.410 t.

表 1 北京市和郑州市道路灰尘及重金属负荷

Table 1 Road dust and heavy metal load in Beijing and Zhengzhou				
城市 City	道路路面面积 Road area/ km^2	单位面积负荷 Load per unit area/ ($\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$)	<100 目(150 μm) 负荷 <100 mesh(150 μm) load/ ($\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$)	比例 Scale/%
北京 Beijing	100.03	4.49	1.87	42
郑州 Zhengzhou	76.55	7.20	3.74	52

2.2 两城市不同规格道路重金属浓度对比及来源分析

北京、郑州两个城市不同等级道路、交通枢纽和公园道路灰尘中重金属浓度如图 4 所示.由于在不同规格道路上,10 种重金属浓度有相似的规律性,因此在图 4 中只作出了受交通影响较大的 6 种重金属元素 Ni、Cu、Zn、Cr、Pb、Cd 的浓度分布图.其中,在郑州市的道路灰尘中,支路重金属浓度最高,次干道浓度较低,主干道浓度最低.原因是 Cu 和 Cd 主要来自轮胎及刹车里衬的磨损^[62-65],在路况较差的路段累积明显,与汽车启动、刹车次数频繁有很大关系,因此支路重金属含量较主干道和次干道高.而北京市不同规格道路灰尘中重金属浓度并不符合这一规律,其原因可能为北京市主干道、次干道和支路上车流量都较大,汽车启动刹车次数相当,由制动器、刹车磨损、轮胎磨损产生的重金属含量相当.由此可得,不同等级城市道路灰尘中重金属浓度受交通活动影响不同,跟城市的发展水平和交通密度有着相应关系.受车流量影响,同一城市不同级别道路灰尘中重金属浓度也不同.

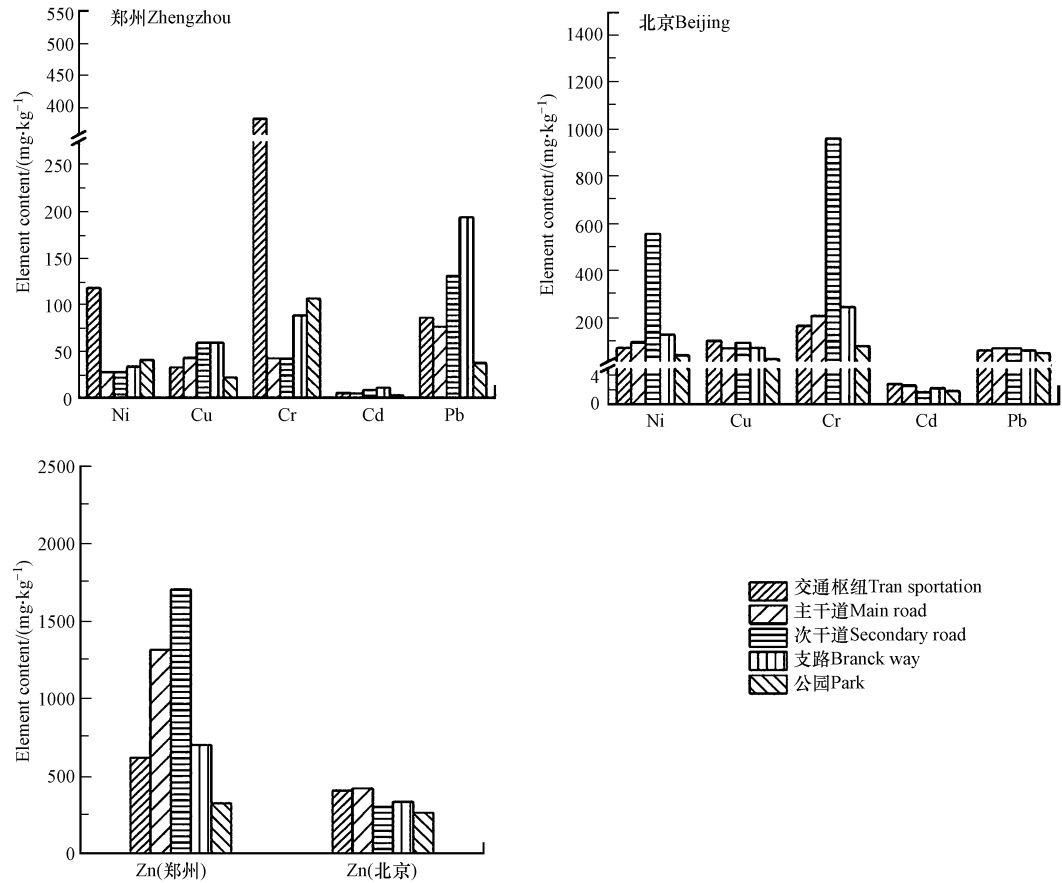


图 4 北京市和郑州市不同等级道路灰尘中重金属浓度

Fig.4 Heavy metal content in dust from different levels of roads in Beijing and Zhengzhou

为研究道路灰尘中重金属的浓度受交通因素的影响,对比车流量较大的交通枢纽处的道路灰尘和基本无车流量的公园道路灰尘中重金属浓度.由实验结果可知,10 种重金属可分为两类,一类为受交通影响较大的重金属,包括 Ni、Cu、Zn、Cr、Pb、Cd.在北京市的道路灰尘中,Ni 在交通枢纽处的浓度是公园的 1.8 倍,Cu 为 4.0 倍,Zn 为 1.6 倍,Cr 为 2.1 倍,Pb 为 1.2 倍,Cd 为 1.5 倍.在郑州市的道路灰尘中,Ni 在交通枢纽处的浓度是公园的 2.9 倍,Cu 为 1.5 倍,Zn 为 2.1 倍,Cr 为 3.6 倍,Pb 为 2.3 倍,Cd 为 1.7 倍.其中 Cu 来源于刹车磨损、Cr 来源于轮胎磨损,所以受交通影响较大,在公园和交通枢纽处有明显差别.另一类为受交通影响较小的重金属,包括 Mn、Co、Ag、As.这 4 种重金属元素在交通枢纽处和在公园道路灰尘中的浓度相差不大.

2.3 暴露量计算及健康风险评价

北京市和郑州市两地地面灰尘 10 种重金属经手-口接触摄入、呼吸吸入、皮肤接触等 3 种途径的污染暴露量经暴露模型计算可以得出,重金属经由 3 种途径对儿童和成人的非致癌日均暴露量由高到低依次为经手-口接触摄入、经皮肤接触、经呼吸吸入,其中经手-口摄入为道路灰尘中重金属暴露的主要途径,占总暴露的 95%以上.其中,儿童经手-口接触、皮肤接触摄入分别是成人的 7.5 和 5.7 倍.两个城市 10 种重金属日均暴露值有部分差别,对北京市居民来说,非致癌重金属日均暴露量从高到低依次为 Zn > Mn > Pb > Cu > Co > Ag,对郑州市的居民来说,非致癌重金属日均暴露量从高到低依次为 Mn > Zn > Pb > Co > Ag.4 种致癌重金属日均暴露量从高到低北京市的依次为 Cr > Ni > As > Cd,郑州市的依次为 As > Cr > Ni > Cd.

由表 2 可得,郑州,北京两地经手-口接触摄入、呼吸吸入、皮肤接触等 3 种途径暴露的风险评价均小于 1,由此可得 7 种重金属的暴露风险均较小,对人体健康影响不大,可以忽略.

表 2 北京市和郑州市道路灰尘重金属健康风险

Table 2 Hazard quotients and carcinogenic risk for each element in road dust from Beijing and Zhengzhou								
城市 City	人群风险值 Population risk value	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ni	Cr	Cd	As
郑州 Zhengzhou	儿童 Children	HQ _{inh}	1.17×10 ⁻⁷	2.53×10 ⁻⁷	2.50×10 ⁻⁶	2.14×10 ⁻⁸	3.27×10 ⁻⁵	5.28×10 ⁻⁸
		HQ _{ing}	6.41×10 ⁻³	1.37×10 ⁻²	1.37×10 ⁻¹	1.20×10 ⁻³	1.70×10 ⁻²	2.87×10 ⁻³
		HQ _{dermal}	2.30×10 ⁻⁵	7.41×10 ⁻⁵	9.83×10 ⁻⁵	4.78×10 ⁻⁶	9.15×10 ⁻⁴	3.10×10 ⁻⁴
		HI	6.43×10 ⁻³	1.38×10 ⁻²	1.37×10 ⁻¹	1.20×10 ⁻³	1.79×10 ⁻²	3.18×10 ⁻³
	成人 Adult	HQ _{inh}	6.29×10 ⁻⁷	1.36×10 ⁻⁶	1.34×10 ⁻⁵	4.59×10 ⁻⁷	7.03×10 ⁻⁴	1.13×10 ⁻⁶
		HQ _{ing}	8.60×10 ⁻⁴	1.84×10 ⁻³	1.83×10 ⁻²	6.43×10 ⁻⁴	9.11×10 ⁻³	1.54×10 ⁻³
		HQ _{dermal}	4.03×10 ⁻⁶	1.30×10 ⁻⁵	1.72×10 ⁻⁵	9.77×10 ⁻⁶	1.87×10 ⁻³	6.33×10 ⁻⁴
		HI	8.65×10 ⁻⁴	1.86×10 ⁻³	1.84×10 ⁻²	6.53×10 ⁻⁴	1.17×10 ⁻²	2.18×10 ⁻³
北京 Beijing	儿童 Children	HQ _{inh}	1.95×10 ⁻⁷	1.47×10 ⁻⁷	2.24×10 ⁻⁶	3.92×10 ⁻⁸	6.07×10 ⁻⁵	2.41×10 ⁻⁸
		HQ _{ing}	1.07×10 ⁻²	8.01×10 ⁻³	1.23×10 ⁻¹	2.20×10 ⁻³	3.15×10 ⁻²	1.31×10 ⁻³
		HQ _{dermal}	3.83×10 ⁻⁵	4.32×10 ⁻⁵	8.81×10 ⁻⁵	1.02×10 ⁻⁴	1.98×10 ⁻²	1.65×10 ⁻³
		HI	1.07×10 ⁻²	8.06×10 ⁻³	1.23×10 ⁻¹	2.30×10 ⁻³	5.13×10 ⁻²	2.95×10 ⁻³
	成人 Adult	HQ _{inh}	1.05×10 ⁻⁶	7.90×10 ⁻⁷	1.20×10 ⁻⁵	8.42×10 ⁻⁷	1.30×10 ⁻³	5.16×10 ⁻⁷
		HQ _{ing}	1.43×10 ⁻³	1.08×10 ⁻³	1.65×10 ⁻²	1.18×10 ⁻³	1.69×10 ⁻²	7.02×10 ⁻⁴
		HQ _{dermal}	6.72×10 ⁻⁶	7.57×10 ⁻⁶	1.54×10 ⁻⁵	1.79×10 ⁻⁵	3.47×10 ⁻³	2.88×10 ⁻⁴
		HI	1.44×10 ⁻³	1.08×10 ⁻³	1.65×10 ⁻²	1.20×10 ⁻³	2.17×10 ⁻²	9.91×10 ⁻⁴

3 结论 (Conclusion)

- (1) 两城市重金属平均浓度显著高于土壤元素背景值且郑州市道路灰尘中重金属浓度普遍高于北京市,其中 Ag、Cd 污染严重,需引起重视.
- (2) 郑州市道路灰尘中重金属浓度受交通活动影响较大,在不同规格道路中存在明显差别,其中支路含量最高,主干道含量最低.不同等级城市道路灰尘重金属浓度受交通活动影响不同,受城市发展水

平和交通密度影响。

(3) 经手-口摄入为道路灰尘暴露的主要途径,非致癌重金属日均暴露量从高到低郑州的依次为 $Mn > Zn > Pb > Co > Ag$,北京的依次为 $Zn > Mn > Pb > Cu > Co > Ag$ 。4 种致癌重金属日均暴露量从高到低郑州的依次为 $As > Cr > Ni > Cd$,北京的依次为 $Cr > Ni > As > Cd$ 。郑州和北京两城市重金属暴露风险值均小于 1,对人体健康无明显影响。

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