

-

/ . - -

(NJC)

(2008/1/7) (2007/10/28)

. 2004 2003 .

4 -2

/ 239.7

/ 141.6) . (/ 308.6)

.(

118

(/ 173) . /

. (/ 51)

Abstract

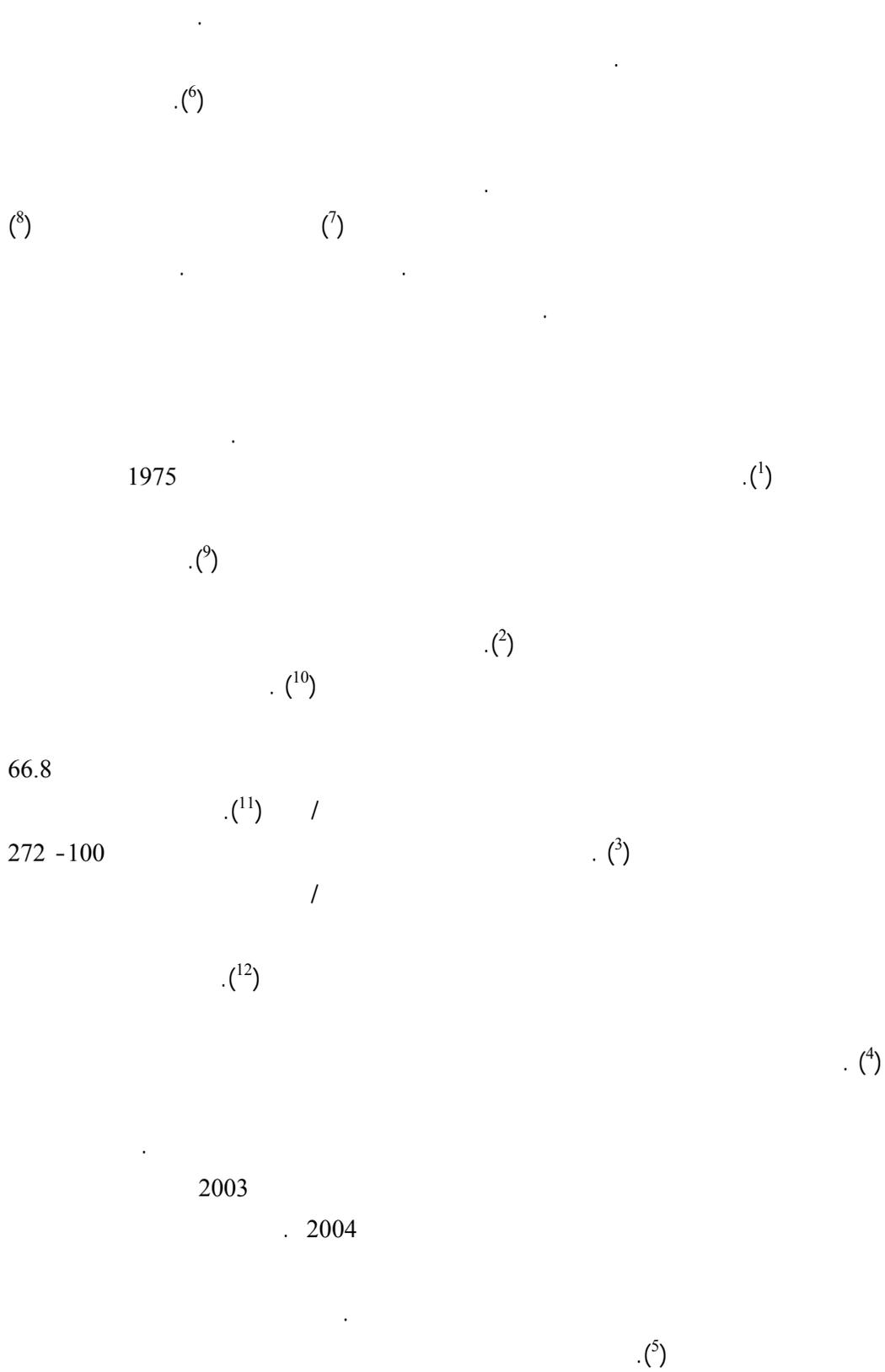
The aim of this study is to determine the content of lead in fallen dust particles upon Al-Sheher and Mukalla cities in Hadramout governorate in Yemen, from december 2003 to april 2004. The fallen dust particles were collected by plastic brush from the houses roof, at hieght of 2-4 meters approximatly. The amount of lead is determined using the flame atomic absorption spectrophotometry (FAAS) method.

The results show that the concentration of lead in the fallen dust particles upon Mukalla city varies among different city district, it was (308.6 $\mu\text{g/g}$) in Fowa district, where as (141 $\mu\text{g/g}$) in Al-ommal district. and the range of concentration of lead for five month it was (239.7 $\mu\text{g/g}$).

Also the content of lead in the fallen dust particles upon Al-sheher city varies among different city district, it was (173 $\mu\text{g/g}$) in AL- seda district, whereas in Al-mahthar district it was (51) $\mu\text{g/g}$, and the range of concentration of lead for five month it was (118 $\mu\text{g/g}$).

The low overall average content of lead in the fallen dust particles as compared with other Arab and foreign countries can be attributed to the geographical location of the countries, population and traffic density, and their economical situations and activities.

:



4-2

2003

2004

14⁰.32

14

49⁰.08

184.635

2004

(¹¹)

°180

62

14⁰.44

49⁰.37

12

°150

73482

2004

Whatman GF/A

(¹³) 100

()

(+

7.6

100

(1000 ppm)

(BUCK)

(ACCUSYS 211)

(BUCK)

(1)

25

: (1)

(mA)	(nm)	(nm)	(l/min)	(l/min)	
30	0.7	283.3	17	2	

:

(2)

/	178	2004					
				2004			2003
/	78	2004					
				/	560		2004
141.6				2004			
		/			/		77
					/		299.2

(/)

:(2)

		2004	2004	2004	2004	2003	
239.7	299.2	169	77	560	174	516	
	308.6	225	159	541	218	400	
	231.2	226	143	442	220	125	
	219	159	186	383	175	192	
	141.6	78	158	178	171	123	

442 2004 /

2004 125 2003 /

541 /

159 2004 /

308.6 / 231.2

560 77 2004 / 383

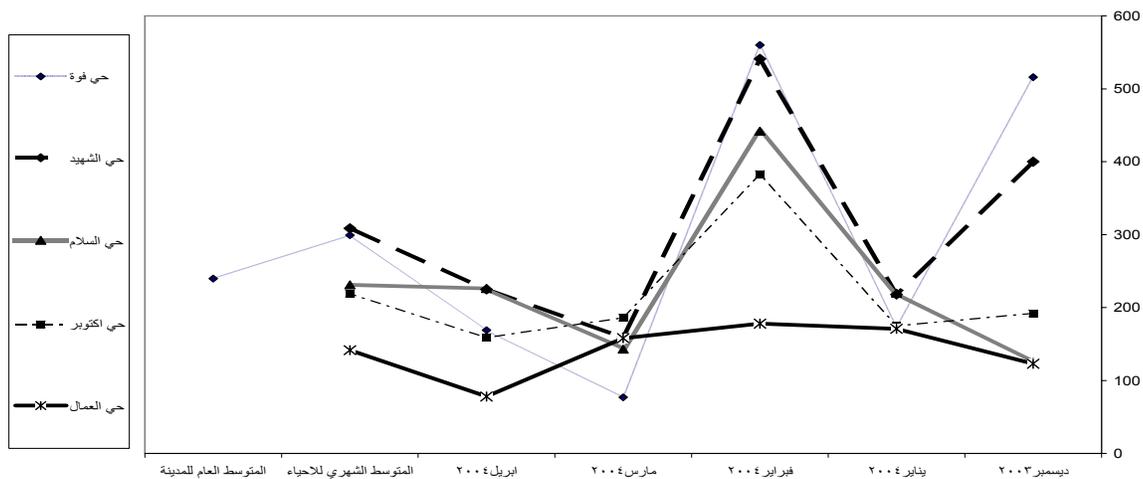
159 2004 /

239.7 () /

(1) /

219 /

(/) ()



/ 51 2004

(3)

173

305 2004

(/)

:(3)

		2004	2004	2004	2004	2003	
118	51	15	15	108	90	27	
	173	102	51	305	245	162	
	157	27	45	303	285	123	
	102	27	18	237	138	90	
	107	57	27	225	132	93	

2004

2004

/ 303

/ 108

/ 27

/ 15

/ 157

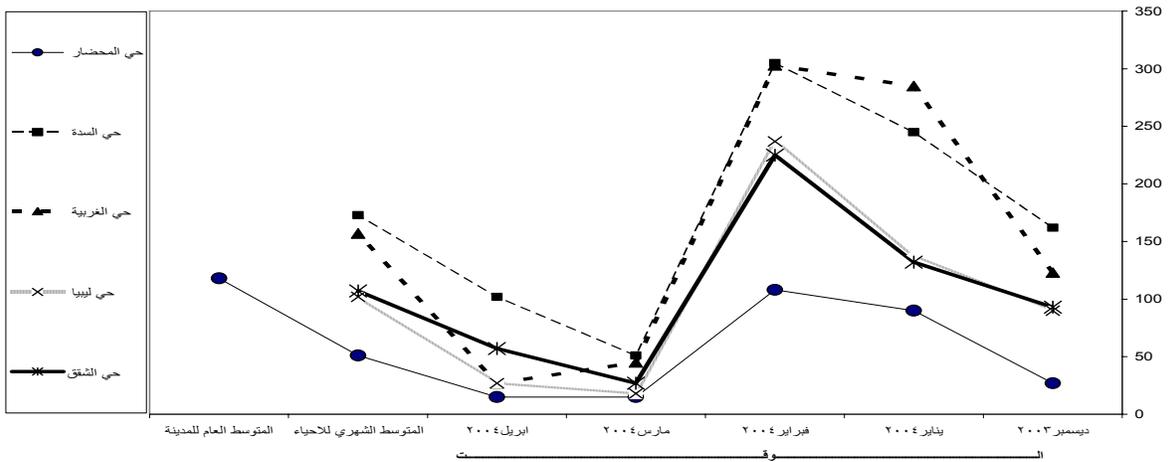
/ 51

107 / 2004 / 237
 / 18
 / 102

51 / 173
 118 ()
 (2) /

/ 225 2004
 27

شكل (٢) تركيز الرصاص في ترسبات الغبار المتساقط شهريا على احياء مدينة الشحر (مليجرام / جرام)



(4)

(/)

: (4)

	-			
	925 - 7.5		1984	
	1850 - 56	-	1985	
132.6	-		1985	
270.4	272.5 - 100		1989	
66.8	127 - 26		1997	
519	653 - 191		1997	
1318	-		1997	
1135	-		1997	
210	-		2001	
11.2	609.4 - 104		2004	
239.7	560 - 77		2004	
118	173-51		2004	

/

1997

1135 / 1318 / 127 - 26
 . (15) / . (11) / 66.8

. (16) / 210 - 75 1984
 / 925

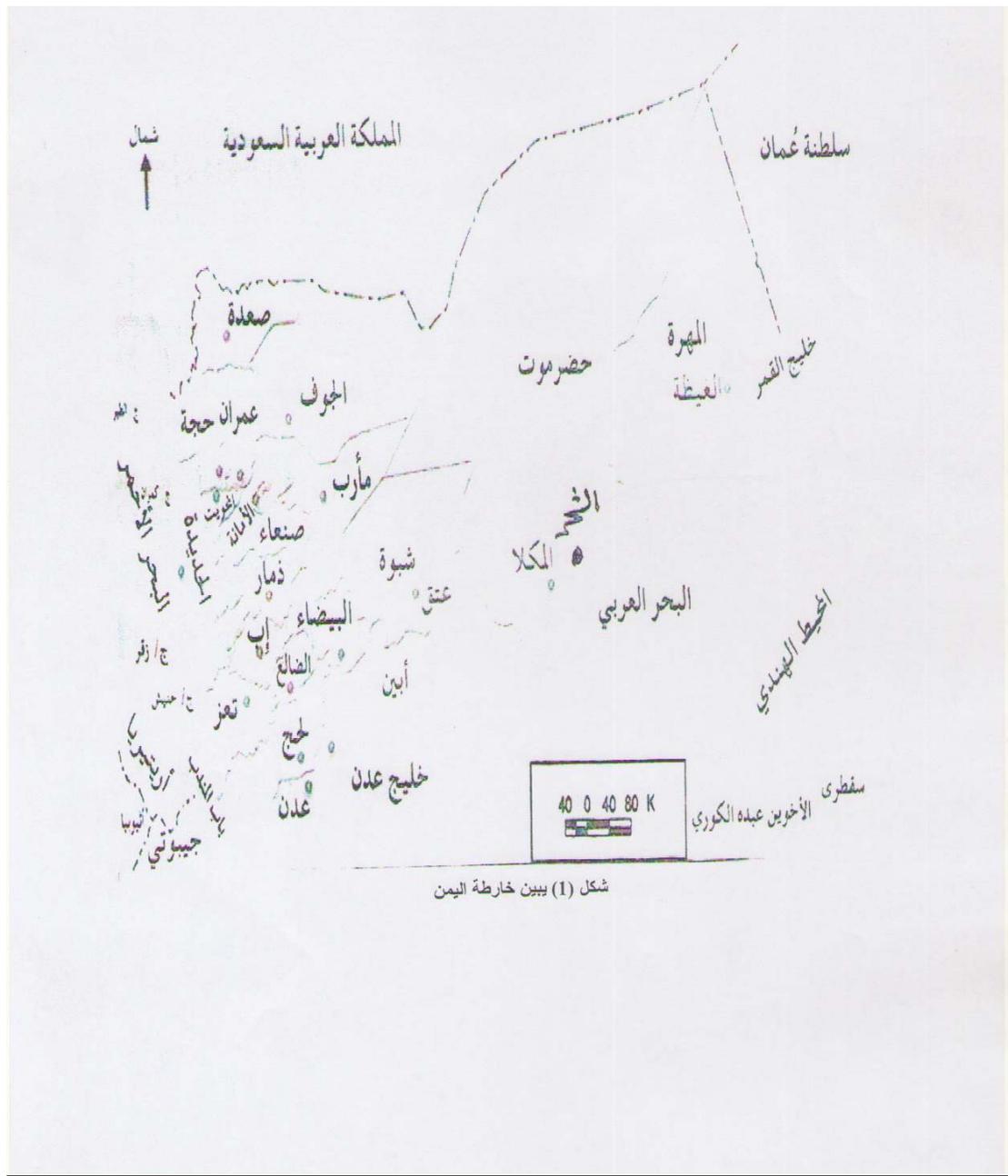
2004 132.6 1985
 /

11.2 609.4 104
 (17) / (14) / 1850 - 56 1985
 .

1989

/ 272.5 - 100
 . (12) / 270.4

653 - 191 1997
 519 /



شكل (1) يبين خارطة اليمن

- air particles in Thessaloniki, *Greece Atmos Environ.*; 2002, **36**, 61- 949.
- 11- Al-Modiahsh ,S.M.(1997). Characteristics and composition of falling dust on Riyadh city .Saudi Arabia *Journal of Arid Enviroments* ,36 :211-223.
- 12
- 24-11 7 1989 .
- 13- Nageotte S.M. , Day J.P. Lead concentration and isotope ratios in street dust determined by electrochemical atomic absorption spectrometry and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry. *Analysis* ; 1998, **123** ,59-62.
- 14-Akhtar, M.S., Mad any I.M. heavy metal in street and house in Bahrain *.Water, Air ,and Soil Pollution* ;1993 ,**66** , 111-119.
- 15-Anagnostopoulou ,M.A .Philip Day. J . Lead concentration and isotope ratios in street dust in major citiesin Greece in relation to the use of lead in petrol .*Science of the Total Enviroment.*; 2006, **367**, 791-799
- 16-Arslan, H. Heavy metals in street dust in Brusa mTurkey *Journal of Trace and Microprobe Techniques.*; 2001, **19** (3), 439-445
- 17-Al-Khashman O.A. Heavy metal distribution in dust, street dust and soils from the work place in Karak Industrial Estate, Jordan *Atmospheric Environment* .; 2004, **38**, 6803-6812 .
- 1- Lead atomic absorption, specific report, Children Hospital (Washington D.C), The George Washington University Medical Center 1991.
- 2- Essa K.A., *Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal* .;1999,**5**, 798-802.
- 3 - DeMiguel, E. Ferreira-Baptistaa,L.. Geochemistry and risk assessment of street dust in Luanda, Angola: A tropical urban environment. *Atmospheric Enviroment.*; 2005, **39** , 4501- 4512.
- 4 - Harrison, R.M . Toxic metals in street and household dusts. *The Science of the Total Environment.*; 1979, **11** , 89-97.
- 5- Adachi, K., Tainosho, Y., Single particle characterization of size-fractionated road sediments. *Applied Geochemistry.*; 2005, **20** , 849-859.
- 6- Kjellstorm ,I.C.G.Elinder and L.Friberg T. *Env. Res.*; 1984 ,**33**, 284-295 .
- 7 -Harve, G.N. and Underdal B. *Acta. Agric. Scand.*; 1976, **26**,18-25
- 8- Khalid, B.Y., Salih B.M and Hadad T.A. Lead and Cadmium contamination in Baghdad City, Dept .of Env. Pollution, Adhamiya, *Iraq. Plant and soil* .; 1981,**33**, 243-251
- 9- Day JP. Hart M, Robinson MS. Lead in urban street dust. *Nature.*; 1975,**253 (5490)** , 5-343 .
- 10- Manoil E,Voutsas D,Samara C..Chemical characterization and source identification /apportionment of fine and coarse