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Abstract: Trace metal levels of groundwater in Lubumbashi, Kampemba and Kamalondo communes of Lubumbashi city were assessed from October 2016 to February 2017. Two hundred forty water samples collected from twenty-two spade-sunk wells and twelve drilled wells in these three communes of Lubumbashi city were analyzed for their metal contents using ICP-SF-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Sector Field Mass Spectrometry). Twenty trace elements including strontium, molybdenum, cadmium, cesium, barium, tungsten, thallium, lead, bismuth, uranium, aluminum, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc and arsenic were recorded at varying concentrations in all the water samples and were compared with the WHO (World Health Organization), US EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and EU (European Union) drinking water MCLs (Maximum Concentration Limits) for cadmium, barium, thallium, lead, uranium, aluminum, chromium, manganese, iron, nickel, copper, zinc and arsenic. Mean cadmium, lead, aluminum, manganese, iron, nickel, zinc and arsenic levels respectively exceeded the WHO, US EPA and EU drinking water MCLs in 6.66%, 3.38%, 26.67%, 5.02%, 30.03%, 3.38%, 1.64% and 5.02% of the samples with the highest mean levels of 116.89 µg/L for cadmium, 38.162 µg/L for lead, 2,712.5 µg/L for aluminum, 1,242.68 µg/L for manganese, 17,325.98 µg/L for iron, 64.647 µg/L for nickel, 9,900.72 µg/L for zinc and 65.458 µg/L for arsenic. Mean water pH values ranged from 4.7 to 11.1 with 19.17% of the groundwater samples having mean pH values outside the WHO drinking water pH optimum range values of 6.5-8.5, including 5.02% of the water samples which were acidic (mean pH values ranging from 4.7 to 6.4) and 14.15% which were alkaline (mean pH values ranging from 8.6 to 11.1). With such physicochemical and trace metal contamination status of groundwater in the three communes of Lubumbashi city, there is a high risk to the health of people who use that water to meet their drinking water needs.

Key words: Drinking water, groundwater, EPA standards, EU regulations, pH, trace metals, Lubumbashi city, WHO guidelines.

## **1. Introduction**

In many developing countries, such as the DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo), millions of people do not have access to safe drinking water, especially those who live in rural areas and most of the poor

people living in urban areas. They largely depend on surface water and groundwater to meet their domestic water needs [1-3]. In the DRC Copperbelt, which includes the Upper-Katanga and Lualaba provinces, and in other eastern provinces such as Ituri, Maniema, North-Kivu, South-Kivu and Tanganyika, atmosphere, soils, surface water and sediments, and groundwater are severely contaminated with trace metals as a result of abandoned and ongoing artisanal and industrial

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mining and ore processing activities [3-13].

In Lubumbashi, the capital city of the Upper-Katanga province, active and abandoned mines, ore processing plants, tailings, dumps and industrial wastelands are likely to generate trace metal contamination of surface water [9, 11, 12, 14], sediments [10, 13] and groundwater [3]. The use of surface and groundwater contaminated with trace metals may present environmental and public health risk in the city, depending on the contamination status. Currently, drinking water supply by the Congolese Water Supply Company (REGIDESO) does no longer cover all parcels in the city, mainly because of rapid growth of the urban population, neglected infrastructures, low investment return and low financial viability of the public services in charge of water, degradation of watersheds increasing the costs of water treatments [15] and unplanned urbanization. Thus, spade-sunk and drilled wells as well as rivers constitute the main sources of drinking water for a large part of the city population.

The objective of this study was to assess trace metal contamination of groundwater in the Lubumbashi, Kampemba and Kamalondo communes of Lubumbashi city, and to compare the results with WHO (World Health Organization), US EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and EU (European Union) drinking water MCLs (Maximum Concentration Limits) to highlight health impacts of the consumption of that water in the city.

## 2. Material and Methods

## 2.1 Description of the Study Area

Lubumbashi, the capital city of the Upper-Katanga province is located at the altitude of 1,230 m between the latitude of 11°40'11" and the longitude of 27°29'00" East in South-Eastern DRC, at less than 50 km from the DRC-Zambia border. Lubumbashi city has seven administrative communes including Lubumbashi, Kampemba and Kamalondo communes (Fig. 1), as well as Katuba, Kenya, Ruashi and Annex communes. According to Wikipedia [16], the population of Lubumbashi city was estimated to 2,786,397 inhabitants, including 397,761 inhabitants in Lubumbashi commune, 524,218 inhabitants in Kampemba commune and 51,582 inhabitants in Kamalondo commune in 2015. With an area of 747 km<sup>2</sup>, the city had a density of 3,730 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup> in 2015.

## 2.2 Sampling Campaign

Water samples were monthly collected from twenty-one spade-sunk and twelve drilled wells in Lubumbashi commune from October 2016 to February 2017 and Kampemba and Kamalondo communes in November 2016, January and February 2017. At each sampling campaign, two water samples were collected from each well. The depth of hand-dug wells ranged from 2 to 18 m and that of drilled wells ranged from 30 to 90 m.

## 2.3 Analytical Methods

## 2.3.1 Sample Pretreatment

Collected water samples were filtered on 0.45  $\mu$ m disposable syringe filters (Chromafil, cellulose mixed ester) and acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid after determining the pH of the water samples.

## 2.3.2 Trace Metal Analysis

Trace element analysis was carried out by ICP-SF-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Sector Field Mass Spectrometry) (Thermo Scientific Element II).

The instrument was equipped with an ESI (Elemental Scientific Incorporation) Fast autosampler, PFA-ST (Perfluoroalkoxy Series Type) MicroFlow nebulizer, Peltier cooled glass cyclonic spray chamber, quartz injector and torch and Ni cones. Regarding the resolutions used, low resolution was used for strontium, molybdenum, cadmium, cesium, lead, bismuth and uranium; medium resolution was used for aluminium, vanadium, chromium, nickel, copper, zinc, manganese, iron, cobalt; high resolution was used for arsenic. Rhodium (1 ppb) was used as internal standard in all resolutions.



Fig. 1 Map of groundwater sampling locations in Lubumbashi, Kampemba and Kamalondo communes of Lubumbashi city from October 2016 to February 2017.

Standard solutions were prepared from multi-element standard solutions and single element standard solutions. Blanks, standards and QC (Quality Control) samples were reanalysed throughout the procedures. The reference material SW-1 (SPS) was used as QC sample.

## 3. Results and Discussion

Mean pH values and trace metal levels of groundwater recorded in Lubumbashi, Kampemba and Kamalondo communes of Lubumbashi city are presented in Table 1 and illustrated in Figs. 2-7. The WHO Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality [17], United States EPA Standards and Health Advisories [18], and EU (Drinking Water) Regulations and Indicator Parameters [19] are given in Table 2. Mean water pH values ranged from 4.7 to 11.1 with 19.17% of the groundwater samples having mean pH values outside the WHO drinking water pH optimum range values of 6.5-8.5, including 5.02% of the water samples which were acidic (mean pH values ranging from 4.7 to 6.4) and 14.15% which were alkaline (mean pH values ranging from 8.6 to 11.1). This implies that the acidic or alkaline water from some of the sampled wells did not conform to the physicochemical quality of water for human consumption. Very low pH of water makes available for bioaccumulation of the metals dissolved in the water. The alkaline conditions (very high pH) of groundwater in Lubumbashi city are probably due to the roach hosting the groundwater as that roach is made

Table 1 Minimum, maximum, mean and SD (Standard Deviation) values of pH and trace metal levels of groundwater (µg/L) in Lubumbashi, Kampemba and Kamalondo communes of Lubumbashi city from October 2016 to February 2017.

Sampling site	Data type	pH value	Sr88 (ug/L)	Mo98 (µg/L)	Cd114 (µg/L)	Cs133 (µg/L)	Ba138 (ug/L)	W183 (ug/L)	Tl205 (µg/L)	Pb208 (ug/L)	Bi209 (ug/L)	U238 (µg/L)	Al27 (ug/L)	V51 (µg/L)	Cr52 (ug/L)	Mn55 (µg/L)	Fe56 (µg/L)	Co59 (ug/L)	Ni60 (µg/L)	Cu63 (µg/L)	Zn66 (µg/L)	As75 (µg/L)
LB-3EPA	Range	4.7-7.7	6.564-33.	0.012-0.0	0.192-1.7	0.014-0.1	29.258-7	0.068-2.9	0.004-0.4	1.285-8.2	0.002-0.0	0.022-2.4	732.27-2,	0.134-1.6	0.345-1.5	17.734-3	42.824-3	2.626-16.	1.594-4.5	15.758-2	34.931-6	0.,063-6.
		6.21	19.095	0.026+0	44	4	40.24	92	0.25610	20	24	92	1,722.38	1	58	14.55	01.21	28	49	8.248	9.203	4/2
	Mean±SD	6.3± 1.3	18.085± 9.689	0.026±0. 021	0.742±0. 617	0.079±0. 054	$485.63 \pm 327.14$	1.546±1. 245	0.256±0. 185	$5.091\pm2.$ 905	$0.01 \pm 0.009$	1.554±1. 058	±1,400.2 4	0.628±0. 57	0.683±0. 521	$135.31 \pm 135.31$	$140.84 \pm 128.48$	.42	1.075	.017	53.836± 12.468	1.697±2. 74
LB-4EPA	Range	7.5-8.1	29.282-8 0.635	0.029-0.0 73	0.153-1.1 97	0.034-0.2 11	31.095-5 8.261	0.081-0.3 77	0.007-0.0 15	1.306-5.7 37	0.002-0.0 2	0.072- -0.214	434.74-4 34.74	0.275-4.0 26	0.223-2.2 47	31.07-42 2.69	1,037.78- 7,110.14	9.063-17. 175	1.276-8.8 86	34.485-6 5.739	57.665-2 87.83	0.287-2.5 43
	Mean±SD	7.8± 0.3	65.761± 24.573	0.058±0. 02	0.474±0. 493	0.111±0. 075	42.053± 11.575	0.191±0. 129	0.011±0. 004	4.03± 1.956	$\begin{array}{c} 0.01 \pm \\ 0.008 \end{array}$	0.116±0. 066	434.74±0	1.382±1. 771	1.207±0. 918	264.87± 171.92	4,129.25 ±3,205.1 9	13.046±4 .019	3.336±3. 703	43.476±1 4.884	145.46± 106.43	1.331±1. 023
LB-5EPA	Range	5.3-8.3	5.171-50. 134	0.01-0.14 1	0.045-0.7 81	0.039-0.1 18	55.607-1 67.88	0.139-0.5 39	0.015-0.0 5	0.803-2.1 86	0.001-0.0 15	0.087-0.4 92	198.3-30 4.99	0.066-1.2 48	0.143-1.3 32	53.495-1 69.64	55.197-6 74.78	1.122-5.5 32	1.188-2.3 97	7.332-19. 332	9.732-30. 205	0.049-5.6 27
	Mean±SD	7.3±	$16.683 \pm$	0.038±0.	0.244±0.	0.071±0.	96.328±	0.269±0.	0.032±0.	1.284±0.	0.007±0.	0.281±0.	251.65±	0.451±0.	0.446±0.	$108.28 \pm$	254.99±	3.804±1.	1.779±0.	11.586±	$20.435 \pm$	1.915±
LB-6EPA	Range	6.6-8.4	40.971-6 8.543	0.016-0.0 41	0.116-1.6 06	0.008-0.1 25	27.981-1 27.12	0.055-0.7 56	0.007-0.0 75	0.559-38. 162	0.002-0.0 17	0.06-1.16	40.277-9 6.723	0.325-27. 363	0.236-10. 014	38.17-47 2.05	162.48-8, 585.14	0.717-26. 2	0.939-7.7 88	4.298-21 7.25	12.793-2 48.09	0.11-29.8 54
	Mean±SD	7.4± 0.7	54.621± 10.967	0.027±0. 012	0.708±0. 775	$\substack{0.04\pm\\0.048}$	77.765±3 5.84	0.227±0. 297	0.034±0. 025	8.399±16 .641	0.008±0. 006	0.299±0. 483	68.5± 39.913	5.991±11 .954	2.327±4. 302	167.69± 173.7	2,016.66 ±3,685.7	6.794±10 .982	2.657±2. 908	51.888± 92.866	$67.085 \pm 101.66$	6.688± 12.986
LB-8EPA	Range	6.9-8.4	5.97-88.1 87	0.012-0.0 7	0.131-1.0 29	0.028-0.5 94	59.597-1 44.04	0.075-0.8 1	0.017-0.0 81	1.081-10. 081	0.002-0.0 13	0.093-1.2 98	386.17-3 86.17	0.208-13. 789	0.183-4.4 3	87.631-1, 242.68	231.83-1 7,325.98	2.96-12.0 75	1.133-5.6 05	9.509-39. 499	8.542-65 5.88	0.113-5.7 72
	Mean±SD	7.7± 0.6	36.839± 33.064	0.027±0. 025	0.433±0. 356	0.197±0. 231	91.157± 34.453	0.272±0. 311	0.035±0. 027	3.794±3. 703	0.008±0. 004	0.491±0. 478	386.17± 0	3.794±5. 773	1.446±1. 737	471.57± 451.93	4,537.83 ±7,383.3	7.553±3. 226	3.256±1. 586	$20.692 \pm 11.288$	183.78± 272.81	1.753± 2.328
LB-10EPA	Range	7.3-7.3	4.855-7.5 31	0.01-0.02	0.086-0.1 4	0.067-0.1 88	40.9-56.6	0.062-0.2	0.013-0.0	0.611-5.0	0.001-0.0	0.137-0.5	1,645.59- 1 645 59	0.284-0.9 94	0.44-1.18 9	111.52-1 44 23	121.43-1, 101.5	4.457-4.5 89	2.969-3.9 84	24.037-2 6 723	26.86-59. 296	0.147-5.3 79
	Mean±SD	7.3±0	6.193±	0.016±0.	0.113±0.	0.128±0.	48.775±	0.145±0.	0.023±0.	2.816±3.	0.017±0.	0.332±0.	1,645.59	0.639±0.	0.815±0.	127.87±	611.47±	4.523±0.	3.477±0.	25.38±	43.078±	2.763±
LB-11EPA	Range	6.6-9	2.297-4.4	0.009-0.0	0.053-0.1	0.025-0.0	14.596-3	0.033-0.1	0.006-0.0	0.747-4.9	0.001-0.0	0.038-0.2	347.86-8	0.278-1.0	0.266-1.0	5.933-20	104.23-9	1.829-4.7	1.005-3.6	7.161-19.	8.964-37.	0.118-65.
	Mean±SD	7.7±	3.321±	42 0.018±0.	0.089±0.	95 0.053±0.	9.748 26.653±	0.08±	2 0.011±0.	2.5 2.542±1.	12 0.007±0.	75 0.138±0.	18.0 583.23±	0.589±0.	0.598±0.	0.87 85.384±	371.46±	2.964±1.	2.115±1.	502 13.244±	26.605±	438 16.497± 32.641
LB-12EPA	Range	7.7-8	25.671-2	0.046-0.0	0.058-0.0	0.013-0.0	38.378-7	0.089-0.3	0.002-0.0	1.372-3.8	0.004-0.0	0.02-0.03	16.649-1	0.35-0.38	0.434-0.5	2.823-30.	20.956-2	0.701-1.7	1.431-2.9	8.902-19.	46.146-4	0.265-0.4
	Mean±SD	7.9±	26.603±	0.054±0.	0.07±	0.017±0.	55.959±	0.204±0.	0.005±0.	2.63±	0.01±	0.03±	16.649±	0.366±0.	0.492±0.	16.536±	120.94±	1.222±0.	2.215±1.	14.03±	47.785±	0.36±
LB-20EPA	Range	6.5-8.7	6.046-87.	0.008-0.0	0.085-0.1	0.015-0.0	7.842-14	0.062-0.1	0.015-0.0	0.39-1.18	0.001-0.0	0.032-0.4	74.297-7	0.225-0.3	0.198-0.4	25.299-8	146.94-3	1.048-3.3	0.694-2.8	3.761-20.	8.15-22.4	0.113-8.6
	Mean±SD	7.6±	37.171±	0.035±0.	0.126±0.	0.023±0.	71.656±	$0.092\pm0.$	0.019±0.	0.75±	$0.008\pm0.$	$0.164\pm0.$	74.297±	0.252±0.	0.297±0.	54.666±	237.17±	2.508±1.	1.597±1.	9.881±	13.422±	3.075±
LB-21EPA	Range	7.5-8.7	2.14-43.9	0.012-0.0	0.049-0.6	0.011-0.0	22.881-1	0.032-0.1	0.005-0.0	0.402	0.003-0.0	0.028-0.0	56.61-79.	0.087-0.4	0.254-0.4	11.119-7	43.629-2	0.38-5.47	0.801-7.2	3.463-12.	4.772-36.	0.064-1.6
	Mean±SD	8±0.5	47 35.974±6	24 0.017±0.	42 0.208±0.	18 0.015±0.	18.76 66.301±	37 0.077±0.	19 0.014±0.	47 1.324±0.	07 0.005±0.	64 0.046±0.	829 68.22±	38 0.192±0.	0.331±0.	0.321 32.365±	15.62 120.86±	4 2.787±2.	3.622±2.	302 7.959±	214 19.567±	0.597±
LB-22EPA	Range	68-86	1.129 3.377-43.	005	29 0.014-0.2	0.015-0.1	50.549 5.159-34.	046	0.006-0.0	349 0.824-2.7	0.001-0.0	015	16.418 50.199-8	0.271-1.1	0/8 0.527-1.6	27.225	87.188 62.867-4	0.363-3.0	69 0.515-2.0	3.628 2.802-16.	6.359-40.	0.771
	Maan+SD	7.4±	866 17.479±	57 0.028±0.	57 0.12±	09 0.07±	07 21.896±	51 0.076±0.	2 0.014±0.	55 1.517±1.	02 0.001±0.	9 0.139±0.	69.46 459.83±	57 0.579±0.	06 0.947±0.	7.328 43.66±	94.04 208.16±	57 1.549±1.	02 1.206±0.	58 9.49±	209 20.576±	58 0.248±
	Danas	1.0	22.87 2.022-95.	025 0.009-0.0	0.124 0.074-1.7	0.049 0.02-0.07	14.986 6.751-42.	069 0.047-0.2	007 0.007-0.0	075 0.571-3.9	001 0.001-0.0	137 0.032-0.0	579.3 59.3-147.	501 0.214-0.5	578 0.169-0.8	39.222 9.352-12	247.59 87.66-46	376 1.29-12.0	749 0.921-20.	6.898 9.474-75.	17.563 11.721-9	0.269 0.063-14.
LB-23EPA	капде	/./-8.1	315 33 331+	23 0.014±0	85 0.648±0	3 0.038±0	726 20 799+1	07 0.103±0	27 0.019±0	31 1.886±1	11 0.005±0	95 0.057±0	45 103 38+	51 0 349±0	16 0.445±0	5.61 51.609+	1.58 215 43+	47 4 877±5	002 7 339±8	853 32.269+	2.688 39.703+	846 5.025±
	Mean±SD	8±0.2	43.83	007	804	025	5.708	074	008	466	004	027	44.076	146	272	52.502	174.09	07	954	30.829	37.486	6.945
LB-24EPA	Range	6.8-9.5	94.304-1 28.36	0.013-0.0 89	0.004-0.4 45	0.002-0.0 31	87.705-1 41.52	0.036-35. 31	0.002-0.0 18	0.004-2.8 44	0- 0.005	0.033-0.4 3	4.721-83. 741	0.112-0.5 56	0.044-0.3 39	0.039-80. 762	0.339-26 3.61	0.075-2.7 31	0.446-1.1 44	0.58-24.9 12	0.601-28. 609	0.069-2.8 4
	Mean±SD	7.8± 1.0	106.91±1 3.55	0.051±0. 027	0.216±0. 177	0.016±0. 012	114.76± 22.595	8.875±15 .263	0.008±0. 006	1.276±1. 094	0.003±0. 002	0.147±0. 164	44.231± 39.51	0.351±0. 17	0.242±0. 116	33.566± 30.559	120.5± 95.206	1.172±0. 967	0.901±0. 275	10.156± 9	13.384± 10.214	0.891± 1.136

#### Table 1 to be continued

I B-25FPA	Range	74-111	12.345-9	0.012-0.0	0.004-0.4	0.002-0.1	9.614-15	0.054-30.	0.002-0.0	0.005-3.0	0-	0.032-0.0	4.255-89.	0.107-0.7	0.041-1.6	0.037-80.	0.293-24	0.07-3.67	0.421-3.9	0.576-60.	0.628-52.	0.059-0.3
LD 25LI N	runge		5.592	46	55	32	8.57	794	29	31	0.009	63	894	82	64	868	1.85	1	84	64	662	74
	Mean±SD	8.6±	46.118±	0.024±0.	0.195±0.	0.049±0.	85.529±	10.308±1	0.012±0.	1.528±1.	0.005±0.	0.043±0.	47.075±	0.454±0.	0.919±0.	31.895±4	128.96±	2.081±1.	2.429±1.	25.942±	31.733±	0.244±
		2.1	45.788	019	235	0/2	/4.519	/./41	015	513	005	01/	60.556	338	82	3.048	121.55	83/	824	31.1	27.469	0.164
LB-27EPA	Range	6.6-10.1	2.234-33. 453	0.008-0.0	0.068-0.1	0.057-0.1	61.80	0.045-15.	28	0.30-3.33	0.002-0.0	0.023-0.0	1/2.10-5	0.130-1.2	0.239-1.7	42.403-1	37.409-4	1.05/-4.0	3.213-4.9	2 706	2 442	0.051-27.
		8 1+	455	0.03+	0 108+0	/+ 0.121+0	82 323+	3 998+7	20 0022+0	5 2 104+1	0.005+0	99 0.055+0	241 75+	92 0.788+0	0.2	20.21 71.164+	223 63+	2 507+1	33	26 103+	2.442 45 585+	4/2 7 878+
	Mean±SD	1.5	25.14	0.022	035	0.121±0.	119.83	852	0.022±0.	251	003	032	98 412	48	0.598	38 641	168 53	2.507±1. 065	$4 \pm 0.725$	13 193	23 122	13.097
		8-	27 871-1	0.016-0.0	0.045-0.1	0.049-0.1	147 92-3	0.049-0.3	005	0 278-2 4	0.001-0.0	0.083-0.6	117 24-1	0 251-0 5	0 292-0 5	65 491-1	61 653-1	1 688-2 3	1 85-4 84	4 679-25	7 046-38	0 209-0 5
LB-28EPA	Range	8.5	51.43	36	79	21	17.07	16	0.02-0.04	43	04	71	80.27	58	74	35.66	95.99	22	8	204	317	41
	Manuted	8.2±	79.493±	0.025±0.	0.116±0.	0.088±0.	254.05±	0.145±0.	0.03±	1.587±1.	0.002±0.	0.281±0.	148.76±	0.398±0.	0.416±0.	89.736±	135.75±	2.042±0.	3.768±1.	16.855±	24.678±	0.429±
	Mean±SD	0.3	64.238	01	067	036	92.448	148	0.01	152	002	338	44.57	154	144	39.792	68.234	323	666	10.785	16.013	0.191
ID 20EDA	Dange	8-	70.459-2	0.054-0.1	0.065-0.6	0.006-0.0	93.698-3	0.052-0.3	0.003-0.0	0.636-2.2	0.001-0.0	0.174-1.3	67.262-5	0.347-0.9	0.172-0.9	34.268-3	126.67-3	3.688-16.	0.889-2.5	22.435-3	22.846-2	0.424-0.7
LD-29LI A	Range	9.2	13.4	18	99	36	06.13	88	04	15	17	85	15.89	35	99	91.24	77.64	851	99	1.761	8.439	91
	Mean±SD	8.6±	164.07±	0.091±0.	0.315±0.	0.017±0.	223.49±	0.165±0.	0.003±0.	1.503±0.	0.007±0.	0.868±0.	291.58±	0.717±0.	0.569±0.	230.36±	221±	8.499±7.	1.636±0.	27.378±	25.39±	0.565±
		0.6	81.105	033	338	016	113.8	193	001	801	009	625	317.23	322	414	181.07	136.6	261	875	4.688	2.831	0.198
LB-31EPA	Range	7.8-10.1	203.72-2	0.021-0.0	0.116-0.2	0.012-0.0	59.91-//. o	0.038-0.0	0.016-0.0	1.085-2.5	0.002-0.0	0.506-0.6	159.13-1	0.080-2.3	0.262-0.8	14.105-1	/8.493-/	0.56-2.10	0.415-0.8	8.105-15.	10.23-11.	0.2/3-3.4
		8 7+	226.84+	23 0.023+0	0 179+0	0.049+0	o 67.276+	0.062+0	25	4 1 714+0	0.008+0	30 0.551+0	150 13+	1741+0	$0.626\pm0$	52.04 88 532+	496 12+	1 300+0	39 0 597+0	10 991+	11.017+	45
	Mean±SD	13	220.04±	0.025±0.	0.179±0.	0.047±0.	9 354	023	0.002	747	006	075	0	916	321	69.614	362.12	781	218	3 795	0.732	1.705
	_		125 65-1	0 04-0 10	0 402-0 7	0.055-0.1	124 13-1	0.041-0.2	0.064-0.0	1.576-6.8	0 002-0 0	0 159-0 3	194 35-2	0 569-0 7	0 217-0 6	57 33-28	111.65-8	3 708-13	0 453-2 3	16 145-7	46 554-1	0 567-6 2
KM-1EPA	Range	7.8-8.9	35.53	7	15	32	98.48	6	83	24	12	07	86.62	85	63	7.94	77.53	151	03	6.831	17.02	03
	Manuted	8.4±	130.77±	0.075±0.	0.539±0.	0.083±0.	151.91±	0.167±0.	0.076±0.	4.246±2.	0.006±0.	0.209±0.	240.49±	0.701±0.	0.469±0.	140.59±	$382.26 \pm$	7.187±5.	1.388±0.	42.678±	76.264±	2.46±
	Wieali±5D	0.6	4.949	034	16	043	40.58	113	01	625	005	085	65.25	116	228	127.97	429.53	189	925	31.052	36.505	3.242
KP-3EPA	Range	64-78	85.006-1	0.017-0.0	0.09-52.5	0.004-0.2	31.319-8	0.075-0.1	0.002-0.0	0.56-3.86	0.002-0.0	0.301-0.5	45.038-4	0.17-0.78	0.181-0.8	3.76-599.	45.913-1,	0.136-27.	0.339-4.0	2.226-50.	33.711-5,	0.094-7.3
11 22111	runge	0.1 7.0	74.72	82	85	5	7.344	48	42	4	02	86	07.13	4	52	94	634.9	641	6	805	109.37	24
	Manuted	7.1±	127.77±	0.047±0.	17.614±3	0.121±0.	65.472±	0.122±0.	0.023±0.	1.679±1.	0.002+0	0.398±0.	226.08±	0.483±0.	$0.41\pm$	241.75±	$700\pm$	12.203±1	1.883±1.	19.333±	1,726.59	2.55±
	Mean±5D	0.7	45.006	033	0.286	123	29.964	041	02	893	0.002±0	163	256.04	307	0.383	315.75	830.88	4.059	939	27.290	±2,929.5	4.135
			18.519-3	0.021-0.0	0.113-0.6	0.041-0.0	122.73-1	0.076-0.1	0.045-0.0	0.524-2.7	0.002-0.0	0.065-0.1	113.05-3	0.182-1.0	0.315-0.9	31.464-2	56.329-2.	7.179-16.	4.587-6.8	5.317-41.	16.551-1	0.074-0.7
KP-4EPA	Range	7.2-8.5	1.246	78	28	94	81.17	65	51	45	05	57	24.44	38	85	03.28	280.95	523	8	928	24.609	23
	Maan±SD	7.8±	$24.476 \pm$	0.043±0.	0.287±0.	0.06±	156.68±	0.112±0.	0.047±0.	1.53±	0.003±0.	0.119±0.	$218.75{\pm}1$	0.753±0.	0.571±0.	$146.01\pm$	$801.88 \pm$	$11.561 \pm 4$	5.91±	29.724±	$57.707 \pm$	0.335±
	wican±5D	0.7	6.402	03	295	0.03	30.346	047	003	1.125	002	048	49.48	494	362	99.199	1,280.93	.699	1.186	21.137	58.449	0.342
KP-5EPA	Range	7.3-8.2	56.289-2	0.062-0.3	0.081-0.1	0.047-0.0	65.521-1	0.096-0.2	0.088-0.1	0.634-0.8	0.003-0.0	0.085-0.3	37.941-4	0.963-2.4	0.561-0.6	24.847-8	41.999-1	1.003-3.0	0.727-1.3	9.078-19.	13.951-2	0.191-2.1
	U	7.0	90.98	21	99	/8	14.4/	46	0/	84	06	2/	3./15	86	92	7.039	50.02	01	16	21/	0.052	95
	Mean±SD	7.8±	1/8.39±	0.226±0.	0.155±0.	0.058±0.	80.//2±	0.155±0.	0.098±0.	0.//9±0.	0.004±0.	0.193±0.	40.828±	1./81±0.	0.606±0.	$31.111\pm$	$92.303\pm$	1./32±1.	0.98±	12./81±	10± 2.500	0.902±
		0.5	5 459-80	0.015-0.0	0.035-0.3	0.014-0.3	16 626-6	0.078-0.2	0.008-0.0	1 169-2 2	0.001-0.0	0 151-0 5	4.085	0 052-2 4	0332-07	17 331-2	74 408-3	0 573-15	0.505	5 124-63	14 007-7	0.067-4.4
LB-1EPF	Range	7.1-9.3	683	91	56	56	5.721	06	17	18	16	01	6 254	31	01	18.57	53.92	193	38	4.8	5.05	12
		8.1±	45.573±	0.038±0.	0.119±0.	0.104±0.	27.108±	0.113±0.	0.012±0.	1.722±0.	0.006±0.	0.232±0.	50.329±	0.56±	0.503±0.	73.801±	$164.47\pm$	3.666±6.	1.274±1.	138.46±	39.234±	$1.622\pm$
	Mean±SD	0.8	34.201	032	136	143	21.594	053	003	473	006	151	8.379	1.046	147	81.857	112.24	447	002	277.57	22.236	2.141
ID SEDE	Dange	7206	11.859-1	0.009-0.5	0.025-1.6	0.005-0.0	101.58-1	0.034-0.1	0.001 - 0.0	0.469-3.0	0.001-0.0	0.047-0.4	11.823-2	0.194-0.4	0.179-0.5	2-	18.3-212.	0.148-27.	0.488-4.6	7.14-154.	11.393-9	0.267-6.2
LD-2LI I	Range	7.2-9.0	31.27	47	8	94	75.05	41	09	15	17	03	2.454	57	52	53.067	12	334	7	17	68.29	65
	Mean±SD	8.2±	78.473±	0.127±0.	0.408±0.	0.032±0.	146.53±3	0.079±0.	0.003±0.	1.44±	0.006±0.	0.15±	17.139±	0.296±0.	0.331±0.	149±	112.99±	5.811±12	1.879±1.	45.864±	382.13±	1.484±
		0.9	42.69	235	715	037	0.669	049	003	1.022	007	0.144	7.517	119	141	21.513	81.926	.034	658	60.929	377.85	2.673
LB-7EPF	Range	6.7-9.4	4.31-37.1	0.012-0.0	0.030-0.8	0.154-1.4	38.429-1 04.16	0.022-0.4	0.02-0.04	0.301-1.1	24	0.01/-0.4	11.38-34.	0.005-0.1	0.152-0.7	130.13-3	174.287-9,	4.231-8.8	4.040-7.9	2.378-13.	13.234-2	0.015-5.8
		78+	20 469+	40	$0.202\pm0$	0.615+0	76 539+	0.121+0	o 0 032+0	$0.699\pm0$	0.008+0	94 0.121+0	23 003+	$0.039\pm0$	90 0 362+0	289 12+	5 691 81	7 522+1	23 5 999+1	278 7.656+	107 1+	1 315+
	Mean±SD	1.0	21.152	0.015	343	502	19 423	158	011	258	015	209	16.155	046	269	89.701	$\pm 41179$	898	766	3 852	77 258	1.581
	D	( <b>0</b> 0 5	3.118-46.	0.01-0.03	0.036-0.8	0.016-0.4	22.771-9	0.033-0.1	0.005-0.0	1.038-1.8	0.002-0.0	0.024-0.1	70.882-9	0.044-1.3	0.237-1.1	63.695-1	639.83-1,	1.545-31.	0.883-8.5	6.216-27.	8.663-33	0.027-18.
LB-14EPF	Range	6.2-8.5	62	8	64	17	3.336	36	31	22	49	25	5.984	39	3	61.87	913.9	872	09	594	5.29	189
	Maan+SD	7.5±	15.173±	0.024±0.	0.219±0.	0.115±0.	44.452±	0.079±0.	0.014±0.	1.418±0.	0.013±0.	0.058±0.	$83.433\pm$	0.383±0.	0.607±0.	$132.92 \pm$	1,181.86	$9.726 \pm 12$	5.306±2.	13.738±	$154.08 \pm$	$4.813\pm$
	ivicali±5D	0.8	18.809	012	361	17	27.886	044	01	294	02	04	17.75	538	37	40.173	$\pm 542.58$	.806	774	8.24	130.89	7.713
LB-15EPF	Range	7 3-8 5	1.257-3.1	0.009-0.0	0.032-0.0	0.047-0.1	20.584-3	0.053-0.1	0.005-0.0	0.721-1.3	0.002-0.0	0.006-0.0	14.137-3	0.09-0.13	0 31-0 49	5.285-91.	23.042-2	0.572-3.0	3.982-9.7	5.827-20.	26.896-1	0.037-3.6
20 10011			28	75	5	27	7.629	3	25	86	19	67	8.54	8	0.00000	225	73.01	31	11	05	13.45	15
	Mean±SD	$8 \pm 0.6$	2.504±	0.032±0.	0.042±0.	0.093±0.	31.466±	0.093±0.	0.013±0.	$1.03^{-}/\pm 0.$	0.01±	0.033±0.	26.339±1	0.108±0.	0.396±0.	$41.355\pm$	106.9±	1.654±1.	7.784±3.	13.129±	66.938±	1.234±
		7.6-	1.08	0.014-0.0	009	0.022_0.0	7.431 25.814.6	0.022_0.1	0.005-0.0	0.614-3.5	0.009	0.016-0.0	7.200	0.047-0.1	09	44.001	143.80	230 0.512_3.0	293 5 185-8 5	0.168-45	45.059	2.002
LB-16EPF	Range	8	62	28	96	67	0.141	09	16	96	31	34	6.632	21	34	7.541	04	29	19	244	29.29	94

#### Table 1 to be continued

	Mean+SD	7.8±	4.121±	$0.02 \pm$	0.056±0.	0.038±0.	$46.414 \pm$	0.075±0.	0.012±0.	1.91±1.5	0.013±0.	0.024±0.	$51.871 \pm$	0.074±0.	0.416±0.	14.34±	$56.123 \pm$	2.508±1.	7.239±1.	22.18±	93.55±	0.271±
	Wiean±5D	0.2	1.886	0.007	037	025	18.166	047	006	29	015	009	20.876	041	196	2.903	18.717	78	797	20.029	39.092	0.281
IB-17FPF	Range	7 2-8	5.149-95.	0.019-0.4	0.049-13.	0.026-0.1	58.687-1	0.061-0.1	0.014-0.0	1.786-14.	0.002-0.0	0.03-0.34	38.456-3	0.081-0.1	0.142-0.5	133.5-61	50.998-1	2.983-3.9	3.471-6.2	11.967-2	36.399-1,	0.871-25.
LD-1/LII	Range	7.2-0	294	98	336	37	95.87	18	35	963	04	1	8.456	72	24	8.39	46.487	77	25	84.42	602.786	19
	Mean+SD	7.7±	$62.635 \pm$	0.33±	8.791±7.	0.084±0.	124.86±	0.081±0.	0.024±0.	7.97±	0.003±0.	$0.2\pm$	38.456±	0.136±0.	0.308±0.	309.56±	93.389±	3.335±0.	5.099±1.	164.12±	887.33±	9.367±
	Wiean±5D	0.4	49.938	0.27	573	056	68.719	032	011	6.626	001	0.157	0	049	196	302.72	48.637	557	444	138.99	791.93	13.716
LB-30EPE	Range	7.1-	75.549-7	0.047-0.1	0.048-11.	0.141-1.2	83.777-1	0.106-0.3	0.036-0.0	0.774-11.	0.004-0.0	0.242-0.5	119.76-1	0.115-0.3	0.439-0.6	292.95-5	34.047-3	3.661-4.0	3.716-4.5	5.225-19	16.371-1,	0.101-4.0
LD-JOLIT	Range	8	7.313	68	83	01	93.38	37	52	468	2	01	19.76	85	91	54.75	10.61	36	48	9.02	248.31	79
	Mean+SD	7.7±	76.412±	0.089±0.	4.015±6.	0.818±0.	126.64±	0.259±0.	0.043±0.	4.383±6.	$0.01 \pm$	0.412±0.	119.76±	0.218±0.	$0.6 \pm 0.14$	394.39±	146.77±	3.8±	4.11±	71.287±	431.78±	1.8±
	Wiean±5D	0.5	0.883	068	768	588	58.574	133	008	136	0.009	147	0	146	0.01 0.14	140.49	145.19	0.205	0.418	110.64	707.17	2.051
KM-2EPF	Range	64-87	86.294-9	0.024-0.0	9.563-18.	0.088-0.1	50.266-1	0.259-0.5	0.03-0.04	0.815-5.8	0.001-0.0	0.636-1.1	241.53-6	0.061-0.2	0.283-0.6	221.3-38	44.073-8	37.597-5	51.823-6	14.777-2	885.94-1,	0.118-2.0
10.11 20.11	runge	0.1 0.7	0.829	34	721	07	05.98	33	3	42	03	31	54.79	32	97	8.24	8.748	4.026	4.647	8.386	854.68	07
	Mean+SD	7.3±	88.251±	$0.031\pm0.$	14.751±4	$0.098\pm0.$	72.057±	0.438±0.	0.037±0.	3.319±2.	$0.002\pm0.$	0.898±0.	448.16±	0.123±0.	0.47±	297.63±8	61.486±	45.768±8	57.505±6	20.564±	1,408.47	$0.786 \pm$
	Micun-5D	1.2	2.331	006	.699	01	29.773	155	007	514	001	249	292.22	095	0.21	4.382	23.911	.215	.535	7.029	$\pm 488.86$	1.059
KP-1EPF	Range	7 9-8 8	83.167-1	0.036-0.1	0.077-11	0.008-0.2	36.762-8	0.256-0.2	0.003-0.0	0.326-1.2	0.002-0.0	0.387-0.3	21.358-2	0.221-0.7	0.201-1.6	8.102-22	93.704-9	2.906-52.	2.152-6.7	5.303-23.	36.5-9,90	1.287-3.1
	runge	1.5 0.0	26.95	42	6.89	77	7.322	96	29	53	04	88	1.358	68	12	6.64	31.18	617	45	436	0.72	84
		$8.3\pm$	97 763±	0 107±0	39.016±6	0.187±0	70 469±2	$0.269\pm0$	0 012±0	$0.944\pm0$	$0.003\pm0$	0 387±0	$21.358\pm$	$0.586\pm0$	$1.142\pm0$	$80.949 \pm$	$535.18\pm$	19 476±2	$3.683\pm2$	17 392±	3,324.57	$1.919 \pm$
	Mean±SD	0.5	25.28	061	7 44	155	9.191	023	015	535	001	001	0	316	815	126 17	420.59	8 701	652	10 469	$\pm 5,695.1$	1.095
																					1	
KP-2EPF	Range	7.6-	25.754-2	0.022-0.0	0.03-0.06	0.011-0.0	45.485-5	0.03-0.10	0.004-0.0	0.565-0.6	0.003-0.0	0.12-0.13	27.788-2	0.228-0.3	0.634-1.2	14.607-1	19.586-6	1.43-15.8	7.726-8.7	6.825-18.	26.119-3	0.374-2.9
	8-	8	9.598	43	1	13	6.367	6	06	25	03	2	7.788	92	34	5.826	5.253	26	4	927	9.7	83
	Mean±SD	7.7±	28.317±	0.036±0.	0.04±	$0.012\pm0.$	49.112±	$0.081\pm0.$	$0.005\pm0.$	0.585±0.	$0.003\pm0$	$0.124\pm0.$	27.788±	0.337±0.	1.034±0.	$15.013 \pm$	43.746±	2.365±0.	8.402±0.	$14.893 \pm$	35.173±	1.244±
		0.2	2.219	012	0.018	001	6.283	044	001	035		007	0	095	346	0.704	22.949	809	585	6.987	7.841	1.506
KP-6EPF	Range	6.5-8.1	11.386-1	0.027-0.0	0.093-0.1	0.019-0.0	21.832-3	0.026-0.2	0.006-0.0	0.392-1.1	0.002-0.0	0.043-0.7	23.082-4	0.129-0.5	0.377-1.2	13.042-1	63.386-1	1.346-3.5	1.739-3.2	3.084-29.	14.144-2	0.124-0.5
	8-		8.123	45	21	26	5.148	37	19	52	06	4	3.842	69	54	8.968	27.58	78	9	669	3.325	54
	Mean±SD	7.4±	13.989±	0.035±0.	0.109±0.	0.022±0.	28.594±	0.109±0.	0.014±0.	0.748±0.	0.003±0.	0.278±0.	33.462±	0.422±0.	0.852±0.	15.017±	91.135±	2.322±1.	2.568±0.	20.022±1	18.241±	0.394±
		0.8	3.62	009	014	004	6.66	112	007	382	002	4	14.68	254	443	3.421	32.97	142	781	4.716	4.67	0.235

EPA: water sampling of a hand-dug well; EPF: water sampling of a drilled well; KM: Kamalondo commune; KP: Kampemba commune; LB: Lubumbashi commune; Range: minimum and maximum; SD: standard deviation.



Assessment of Trace Metal Levels of Groundwater in Lubumbashi, Kampemba and Kamalondo Communes of Lubumbashi City, Democratic Republic of Congo

Fig. 2 Mean values of water pH of hand-dug and drilled wells in Lubumbashi, Kamalondo and Kampemba communes of Lubumbashi city from October 2016 to February 2017.



Fig. 3 Mean concentrations of aluminum, manganese, iron and zinc in groundwater (µg/L) of hand-dug and drilled wells in Lubumbashi, Kamalondo and Kampemba communes of Lubumbashi city from October 2016 to February 2017.





Fig. 4 Mean concentrations of barium, cobalt, copper and strontium in groundwater (µg/L) of hand-dug and drilled wells in Lubumbashi, Kamalondo and Kampemba communes of Lubumbashi city from October 2016 to February 2017.



Fig. 5 Mean concentrations of cadmium, lead, nickel and arsenic in groundwater (μg/L) of hand-dug and drilled wells in Lubumbashi, Kamalondo and Kampemba communes of Lubumbashi city from October 2016 to February 2017.



Fig. 6 Mean concentrations of uranium, chromium, tungsten and vanadium in groundwater (µg/L) of hand-dug and drilled wells in Lubumbashi, Kamalondo and Kampemba communes of Lubumbashi city from October 2016 to February 2017.



Fig. 7 Mean concentrations of molybdenum, cesium, thallium and bismuth in groundwater (µg/L) of hand-dug and drilled wells in Lubumbashi, Kamalondo and Kampemba communes of Lubumbashi city from October 2016 to February 2017.

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Table 2	WHO Guidelines for	Drinking-Water	Quality,	United	States	EPA	Standards	and	Health	Advisories,	and	EU
(Drinking	Water) Regulations a	nd Indicator Para	meters.									

Guidelines, Standards, Regulations	Optimum pH values	Sr88 (µg/L)	Mo98 (µg/L)	Cd114 (µg/L)	Cs133 (µg/L)	Ba138 (µg/L)	W183 (µg/L)	Tl205 (µg/L)	Pb208 (µg/L)	Bi209 (µg/L)	U238 (µg/L)	Al27 (µg/L)	V51 (µg/L)	Cr52 (µg/L)	Mn55 (μg/L)	Fe56 (µg/L)	Co59 (µg/L)	Ni60 (µg/L)	Cu63 (µg/L)	Zn66 (µg/L)	As75 (µg/L)
WHO	6.5-8.5	Na	Na	3	Na	1,300	Na	Na	10	Na	30	Na	Na	50	Na	Na	Na	70	2,000	Na	10
US EPA	6.5-8.5*	4,000*	40*	5	Na	2,000	Na	2	15	Na	30	50-200*	Na	100	300*	300*	Na	100*	1,300	2,000*	10
EU	6.5-9.5	Na	Na	5	Na	Na	Na	Na	10	Na	30	200**	Na	50	50**	200**	Na	20	2,000	Na	10

EU: European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations and Indicator Parameters, 2014; Na: no available data; US EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency 2018 Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories; WHO: World Health Organization Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality, 2017; \*: United States Environmental Protection Agency 2018 Drinking Water Health Advisories; \*\*: European Union (Drinking Water) Indicator Parameters, 2014.

of dolomite (calcium and magnesium carbonate) which is very rich in calcium. During wet season in Lubumbashi city, from November to March, the level of groundwater goes up and brings with it deep alkaline solutions which make the well water alkaline to very alkaline. According to Roadcap et al. [20], where alkaline groundwater discharges in springs, atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> dissolves into the water and thick layers of calcite form. Calcite precipitated at the springs is rich in a number of heavy metals, suggesting that metals can move through the system as particulate matter.

Twenty trace elements including strontium (Sr), molybdenum (Mo), cadmium (Cd), cesium (Cs), barium (Ba), tungsten (W), thallium (Tl), lead (Pb), bismuth (Bi), uranium (U), aluminum (Al), vanadium (V), chromium (Cr), manganese (Mn), iron (Fe), cobalt (Co), nickel (Ni), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn) and arsenic (As) were noted at varying concentrations in all the water samples and were compared with the WHO, US EPA and EU drinking water permissible MCLs for cadmium, barium, thallium, lead, uranium, aluminum, chromium, manganese, iron, nickel, copper, zinc and arsenic (Table 1).

Trace element levels of water samples from hand-dug wells in the three communes of Lubumbashi city presented the following ranges: 2.022-290.98  $\mu$ g/L for strontium, 0.008-0.321  $\mu$ g/L for molybdenum, 0.004-52.585  $\mu$ g/L for cadmium, 0.002-0.594  $\mu$ g/L for cesium, 5.159-740.24  $\mu$ g/L for barium, 0.015-35.31  $\mu$ g/L for tungsten, 0.002-0.409  $\mu$ g/L for thallium, 0.004-38.162  $\mu$ g/L for lead, 0.000-0.033 µg/L for bismuth, 0.020-2.492 µg/L for uranium, 4.255-2,712.5 µg/L for aluminum, 0.066-27.363 µg/L for vanadium, 0.041-10.014 µg/L for chromium, 0.037-1,242.68 µg/L for manganese, 0.293-17,325.98 µg/L for iron, 0.07-27.641 µg/L for cobalt, 0.218-20.002 µg/L for nickel, 0.576-217.25 µg/L for copper, 0.601-5,109.37 µg/L for zinc and 0.049-65.458 µg/L for arsenic.

In water samples from drilled wells, the ranges of trace metal levels were  $1.257-131.27 \ \mu g/L$  for strontium,  $0.009-0.547 \ \mu g/L$  for molybdenum,  $0.023-116.89 \ \mu g/L$  for cadmium,  $0.005-1.431 \ \mu g/L$  for cesium,  $16.626-195.87 \ \mu g/L$  for barium,  $0.022-0.533 \ \mu g/L$  for tungsten,  $0.001-0.052 \ \mu g/L$  for thallium,  $0.326-14.963 \ \mu g/L$  for lead,  $0.001-0.049 \ \mu g/L$  for bismuth,  $0.006-1.131 \ \mu g/L$  for uranium,  $11.58-654.79 \ \mu g/L$  for aluminum,  $0.047-2.431 \ \mu g/L$  for vanadium,  $0.09-1.612 \ \mu g/L$  for chromium,  $2-618.39 \ \mu g/L$  for manganese,  $18.3-9,174.63 \ \mu g/L$  for iron,  $0.148-54.026 \ \mu g/L$  for cobalt,  $0.418-64.647 \ \mu g/L$  for nickel,  $3.084-634.8 \ \mu g/L$  for copper,  $8.663-9,900.72 \ \mu g/L$  for zinc and  $0.027-25.19 \ \mu g/L$  for arsenic.

The highest mean concentrations of barium, thallium, uranium, chromium and copper recorded in the groundwater samples were 740.24 µg/L, 0.409 µg/L, 2.492 µg/L, 10.014 µg/L and 655.88 µg/L, respectively in hand-dug wells and 195.87 µg/L, 0.052 µg/L, 1.131 µg/L, 1.612 µg/L and 634.8 µg/L, respectively in drilled wells. Thus, none of the groundwater samples contained mean barium, thallium, uranium, chromium and copper levels above the WHO US EPA, and EU permissible MCLs for drinking water.

On the other hand, mean cadmium, lead, aluminum, manganese, iron, nickel, zinc and arsenic levels exceeding the WHO, U.S.EPA and EU drinking water permissible MCLs were respectively noted in 6.66%, 3.38%, 26.67%, 5.02%, 30.03%, 3.38%, 1.64% and 5.02% of all the samples with the highest mean levels of 116.89 µg/L for cadmium, 38.162 µg/L for lead, 2,712.5 µg/L for aluminum, 1,242.68 µg/L for manganese, 17,325.98 µg/L for iron, 64.647 µg/L for nickel, 9,900.72 µg/L for zinc and 65.458 µg/L for arsenic. Trace metal concentrations in water of spade-sunk and drilled wells in the three communes of Lubumbashi city are much higher than those reported for water of similar wells in Kipushi mining city [3]. They are also much higher than those noted by Jeje and Oladepo [21] for hand-dug and drilled wells in Ife North local government area of Osun State, Nigeria. Trace metal contamination of groundwater in Lubumbashi city is also much higher than that reported for groundwater around dumpsite in Igando, Nigeria by Akoteyon [22], except that copper levels of groundwater in Lubumbashi city and those in Igando were respectively below and above the WHO drinking water MCL for that metal.

The recorded cadmium, lead, aluminum, chromium, manganese, iron, nickel, copper and zinc contamination of hand-dug and drilled wells in Lubumbashi city was much higher than that noted for water of similar wells in Kipushi mining town where the highest mean trace metal levels of water were 9  $\mu$ g/L for cadmium, 28  $\mu$ g/L for lead, 1,106  $\mu$ g/L for aluminum, 8 µg/L for chromium, 135 µg/L for manganese, 491  $\mu$ g/L for iron, 14  $\mu$ g/L for nickel, 143  $\mu$ g/L for copper, and 2,170  $\mu$ g/L for zinc [3]. With the highest mean molybdenum and cobalt levels of 2 µg/L and 94 µg/L, respectively noted for well water in Kipushi mining city, the well water contamination with both metals in Lubumbashi city was lower than that reported by the same researchers for well water in Kipushi. The recorded levels of those metals in water from hand-dug and drilled wells in Lubumbashi city were also higher than those reported by Jeje and Oladepo [21] for Ife North local Government area of Osun State in Nigeria. Also, the mean concentrations of lead, cadmium, copper and chromium in groundwater in the present study were much higher than those below detection limits reported for groundwater around a dumpsite in Igando (Nigeria) in wet season [22]. According to this author, only iron concentrations in all the sampling locations of Igando groundwater exceeded the WHO drinking water MCL during the dry season and only in about 46.7% of the sampling locations during the rainy season, whereas lead, zinc and copper concentrations exceeded the WHO MCLs in dry season only. The highest cadmium, lead, manganese, cobalt, zinc and arsenic levels of groundwater recorded in Lubumbashi city are higher than those reported by Nriagu et al. [23] for groundwater in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia but the highest uranium level of Lubumbashi city groundwater was much lower than the 57 µg/L noted in Ulaanbaatar groundwater.

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Of the twenty trace metals recorded in groundwater in the three communes of Lubumbashi city, only cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum and zinc are essential for human body and they play an important biological role at low concentrations in the body, whereas excessive concentrations or deficiency of these metals in the body are known to induce some dysfunction of the body. D. G. Barceloux and D. D. Barceloux [24] have reported that vanadium is probably an essential trace element, but а vanadium-deficiency disease has not been identified in humans. The other trace metals noted in groundwater in Lubumbashi city have no known biological importance for human body and most of them are even toxic to humans, even at low concentrations. Cadmium, lead, arsenic, uranium, chromium and nickel are those which have the most negative health impacts on humans even at low concentrations.

Cadmium and cadmium compounds are known to be carcinogenic and ingestion of very high cadmium

concentrations severely irritates the stomach, leading to vomiting and diarrhea. Long-term exposure to low cadmium concentrations leads to the accumulation of that metal in the kidneys and possible kidney disease, damage of lungs and weakening of bones [25]. Also, Browar et al. [26] have reported that cadmium is an environmental contaminant that damages the kidney, the liver, and bones and they supported the possibility of cadmium being a contributing factor to the development of periodontal disease in humans.

Lead has been recognized to be a general and cumulative metabolic poison [27]. Children are particularly sensitive to lead exposure due to high gastro-intestinal absorption and permeable blood-brain barrier [28]. Martin and Griswold [25] reported that lead is a probable carcinogen for man and that long-term exposure to lead may result in reduced performance to some tests that measure the functions of the nervous system, weakness of fingers, wrists and ankles, light increase of blood pressure and anemia. According to the authors, exposure to high lead levels may cause severe damage to brain, kidneys and ultimate death. Exposure to high lead levels may cause abortion to pregnant women and may damage the organs responsible for sperm production in men. Other studies have linked lead exposure, even at low concentrations, to an increase of arterial pressure as well as a weak intelligence quotient in children and a disorder in attention [29-31].

Arsenic is a toxic metalloid that is ubiquitous in the environment and affects global health problems due to its carcinogenicity [32]. In most populations, the main source of arsenic exposure is drinking water [32-37]. In drinking water, chronic exposure to arsenic is associated with increased risks of various cancers including those of skin, lung, bladder, kidney, and liver, as well as numerous other non-cancer illnesses including gastrointestinal and cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, reproductive and developmental problems, and neurologic and cognitive problems [33, 34, 36, 38, 39]. Prenatal exposure to inorganic arsenic causes adverse pregnancy outcomes and children's health problems. During pregnancy, high-level exposure to arsenic in drinking water causes pregnancy complications, including fetal loss and premature delivery [40], and low-level exposure to arsenic affects uterus and placental growth results in progeny birth weight [41, 42]. Other studies have reported that woman exposure to chronic arsenic in drinking water increases adverse pregnancy outcomes including premature delivery, spontaneous abortion, stillbirth and neonatal death in Chile [43], northeastern Taiwan [44], and Bangladesh [45]. In males, inorganic arsenic is associated with reproductive dysfunctions through declined testosterone synthesis, apoptosis and necrosis [46, 47]. Also, Y. J. Kim and J. M. Kim [32] have reported that oral exposure to inorganic arsenic in drinking water causes dysfunction of spermatogenesis, reductions of testosterone and gonadotrophins, and disruptions of steroidogenesis, and that the crucial mechanisms of arsenic-induced reproductive toxicity may be associated with hormonal regulation and function, binding to sperm, and regulation of steroidogenesis as well as direct effects of testicular component cells. Recently, a few epidemiologic studies have shown that arsenic exposure significantly induces infertility and low sperm quality, as well as erectile dysfunction in men [48-50].

Uranium exposure in drinking water from various wells in Ulaanbaartar, Mongolia has been associated with nephrotoxicity, high blood pressure, bone dysfunction and likely reproductive impairment in human populations [23]. Arzuaga, et al. [51] reported that uranium exposure is associated with alterations in normal bone functions and that available studies suggest that upon absorption uranium directly affects bone development and maintenance by inhibiting osteoblast differentiation and normal functions, and indirectly by disrupting renal production of vitamin D. And according to Corlin, et al. [52], there is a strong toxicological evidence for renal and reproductive effects as well as DNA (Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid) damage but the epidemiological evidence of these effects in people exposed to uranium in drinking water is limited.

Mean concentrations of chromium and nickel in groundwater in Lubumbashi city ranged from 0.041  $\mu$ g/L to 10.014  $\mu$ g/L and from 0.339  $\mu$ g/L to 64.647 µg/L, respectively. Those chromium concentrations were much lower than the WHO, EU and US EPA permissible MCLs of that metal in drinking water whereas mean concentrations of nickel exceeded the EU permissible MCL at sampling sites LB-23EPA (20,002 µg/L) and KM-2EPF (64.647 µg/L). The highest mean concentration of chromium in Lubumbashi city groundwater was higher than that (8 µg/L) recorded in groundwater in Kipushi mining city [3] and those (3.17  $\mu$ g/L and 3.898  $\mu$ g/L) respectively noted in Munua river and Tshibal channel in Lubumbashi city [11], as well as that  $(8.185 \ \mu g/L)$ noted in CHEMAF hydrometallurgical plant effluent [12]. The groundwater of Lubumbashi city is also much more contaminated with chromium than groundwater resources of Asadabad plain, Iran where the mean concentration of 0.044  $\pm$  0.016 µg/L was reported by Ghobadi and Jahangard [53], and the groundwater of Agbor and Owa Communities of Nigeria where cadmium, chromium and arsenic were not detected [54]. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency [55] has reported that the primary sources of copper, chromium, nickel and zinc are rocks, and that concentrations of these metals in groundwater are usually well below the amount that could potentially (based solubility); occur on consequently. concentration of these metals in geologic materials generally limits their concentration in groundwater. According to that Agency [55], copper, hexavalent chromium, nickel and zinc can contaminate shallow groundwater as a result of human activity. The Agency [55] also reported that drinking water standards were exceeded once each for nickel and zinc in wells sampled for the Groundwater Monitoring and Assessment Program Statewise Baseline Network of

954 wells. Oakley and Korte [56] have reported increased nickel concentrations in groundwater and municipal tap water (100-2,500  $\mu$ g/L) in polluted areas and areas in which natural nickel was mobilized and that certain stainless-steel well materials were identified as the source of increased nickel concentrations in groundwater wells in Arizona, USA, with mean nickel levels of 8-395  $\mu$ g/L. According to those authors, in some cases, nickel levels were in the range of 1-5 mg/L. The major target organ for nickel induced general toxicity is kidney for oral exposure, and additional organs are the cardiovascular system, the immune system and blood [57, 58].

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Although no WHO or EU MCLs in drinking water have been set for other non-essential trace metals for human life such as strontium, cesium, tungsten, thallium and bismuth, these trace elements are considered toxic to humans [59-65]. The highest concentrations recorded in groundwater in Lubumbashi commune were 253.62 µg/L for strontium, 1.431 µg/L for cesium, 35.31 µg/L for tungsten, 0.409  $\mu$ g/L for thallium and 0.049  $\mu$ g/L for bismuth; those noted in groundwater in Kamalondo and Kampemba communes were respectively 135.53  $\mu$ g/L and 290.98  $\mu$ g/L for strontium, 0.098  $\mu$ g/L and 0.277  $\mu$ g/L for cesium, 0.26  $\mu$ g/L and 0.256  $\mu$ g/L for tungsten, 0.083  $\mu$ g/L and 0.107  $\mu$ g/L for thallium, and  $0.012 \ \mu g/L$  and  $0.006 \ \mu g/L$  for bismuth.

The trace metal contamination of groundwater in Lubumbashi city might be from natural and anthropogenic origins, mainly from abandoned and ongoing mining and ore processing activities in the city and its neighborhood. It may also be partially from infiltration of surface water and runoff of rainwater through metal contaminated soils to the groundwater during rainy season, as well as from atmospheric fallout during dry season (especially that all the studied hand-dug wells are not well protected and the tools used for withdrawing water from the wells are open and left in the air), as well as from an interconnexion between surface water and

groundwater. Muhaya et al. [11] and Muhaya et al. [12] assessed trace metal contamination of water of various rivers in Lubumbashi city and reported high contamination of the water with mean Cd, Pb, Al, Fe and Mn levels exceeding the WHO, US EPA and EU drinking water MCLs of those metals in many rivers. According to the authors, the highest mean concentrations of Cd, Pb, Mn and Fe in water of some rivers in Lubumbashi city were 17.99 µg/L, 472.29 μg/L, 29,714.59 μg/L and 14,258.9 μg/L, respectively. Due to interconnexion between the surface water and groundwater, such high trace metal contamination of riverine water in Lubumbashi city may explain the recorded high trace metal contamination of groundwater in that city.

# 4. Conclusion

Trace metal contaminations and pH of groundwater in Lubumbashi, Kampemba and Kamalondo communes of Lubumbashi city were investigated in two hundred forty-six water samples collected from twenty-one spade-sunk wells and twelve drilled wells from October 2016 to February 2017. Recorded mean pH values and levels of twenty trace metals of the water samples, including strontium, molybdenum, cadmium, cesium, barium, tungsten, thallium, lead, bismuth, uranium, aluminum, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc and arsenic, were compared to the WHO guidelines for drinking water quality, US EPA drinking water standards and EU (drinking water) regulations. Water of many wells in the three communes of Lubumbashi city being too acidic or alkaline and highly contaminated with cadmium, lead, manganese, iron, nickel, zinc, arsenic and other trace metals, it is unsuitable for human consumption and presents a high risk for the health of people who use it to meet their drinking water needs.

Authors recommend that further research be carried out to compare seasonal variation of metal contamination of the groundwater. They also suggest that the provincial and national governments forbid the consumption of water from very contaminated wells, enhance financing and better management of the Congolese Water Supply Company (REGIDESO) in order to provide all Lubumbashi city inhabitants with safe drinking water, and strictly implement the Congolese Mining Regulations for better environmental and public health protection.

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