

## Research Article

## Open Access

## Measurment Heavy Metals of Three Cultivars of Date (*Phoenixdactylifera L.*) From Sudan

Inass Omer Mohamed Malik<sup>1</sup>, Emtthal Ahmed Abdalla Ahmed<sup>1</sup>, Amna Elsiddig Ali<sup>1</sup> and Hatim MY Hamadnalla<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Food Technology, College of Applied and Industrial Sciences, University of Bahri, Sudan

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biochemistry, College of Applied and Industrial Sciences, University of Bahri, Sudan

### ABSTRACT

The date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera L.*) is one of mankind's oldest cultivated plants. A date palm fruit is an important component of the diet in most of the hot arid and semi-arid regions of the world. The Present study aimed at investigating two heavy metals (lead, Pb) and (cadmium, Cd) as mg/kg in three date palm cultivars cultivated in Sudan (Gondalia, Barakawi and Kulma). The results showed insignificant ( $p \geq 0.05$ ) concentration of the two heavy metals (cadmium and lead) between the various cultivars in the four local market (sites) (Libya, Bahri, Soug Sitta and workshop). Cadmium concentration was ranged from (0.006 - 0.043 mg/kg) and lead (0.02 - 0.029 mg/kg) for all cultivars at the four locations. Although most of the cultivars had comparable concentration of cadmium, workshop showed the highest (0.043 mg/kg) cadmium. Soug Sitta showed the highest levels of lead (0.029 mg/kg) among the other four locations. Results revealed that that cadmium concentrations of the study at low concentrations if compared with limit of CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION (2011) inverse to lead concentration. Finally, new ways of exhibition and packaging of date should introduced for safety and protection from any contaminant and heavy metals, which was set as a recommendation.

### \*Corresponding author

Hatim M Y Hamadnalla, Department of Biochemistry, College of Applied and Industrial Sciences, University of Bahri, Sudan.

E-mail: hamadnalla2009@yahoo.com

**Received:** August 11, 2021; **Accepted:** August 20, 2021; **Published:** August 30, 2021

### Introduction

The date palm, (*Phoenix dactylifera L.*) is a tree of considerable agricultural, cultural, economic and scientific importance in many Arab countries especially those with dry weather in arid regions and semi-arid regions. Date palm is one of the major fruit crops in the Sudan because of the prevailing favorable climate for date cultivation, availability of abundant irrigation water and long-term experience acquired by the population in date cultivation together with related activities. The major production areas of dates are the Northern and Nile States that are famous of a large number of cultivars such as Mishrigy, Wad Lagai, Wad Khatib, Barakawi, Gondalia, Gau and others that are differ mainly in moisture contents but the major production date in Sudan is based on dry dates for which Sudan is very famous [1-3].

Sudanese dry dates is consumed as fresh varieties and are available throughout 8 months of the year, which is, full of most important nutrients such as carbohydrates, sugars and minerals. Harvesting, transporting, handling and storing of dry dates in Sudan is usually facilitate in simple containers like sacks and bags due to low moisture and high sugar content without addition of preservatives. Marketing of these dates is usually without packaging at local markets for consumers and sometimes small retailers exhibit some dates in travelling cares near at crossroads where crowding and traffic jams. This method of marketing might affect the nutritive value of dates and might exposure the dates for air pollution and toxicity due to anthropogenic activities and

fossil fuel combustion caused by rapid increasing of population in urban areas [4-7]. Emissions from road traffic that uses fossil fuel, industry, agriculture, sewage sludge, and waste incineration are the chief sources of air pollution [8]. The term of heavy metals and semi-metals refer to metals with more than 4g/cm<sup>3</sup> density per cubic centimeter and atomic weight of 5, 63 to 3,200, These elements are toxic for the organisms in concentrations above the critical threshold [8-10]. Heavy metals considered as one of the most important pollutants to the environment because of their toxicity, non-biodegradability [1]. Of all the heavy metals, cadmium (Cd) and lead (Pb) are the major hazardous air pollutants and toxic. In addition to they have more significant side effects on human health, since they are easily accessible through food chain transmission and it is very difficult to wash off all the dust particles from the plant material before ingestion [8,9,12].

Study the heavy metals contamination in the fruit of date palm is important to that could presumably use as a biological indicator of heavy metal pollutions as to decide if it is safe or not for human consumption. The general objective of this study is evaluating two heavy metals in four different marketing sites (polluted) in Khartoum province. Studies regarding the contamination of heavy metals in the fruit of date palm are scanty in Sudan. Results of the study would help to understand the underlying causes of several diseases because of consumption of the contaminated substances from the environment like toxic heavy metals in common foods, which have important effects on public health.

## Materials and Methods

One kilogram of rape fruits of date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera L.*) of three different popular cultivars in Sudan (Barakawi, Gondalia and Kulma) was collected and purchased randomly from local markets (at crowding and traffic jam junction sites) of Bahri, Libya, Soug Sitta and heavy machine work shop near local market during October 2019 from small retailers. The collected samples were chosen of the same sizes approximately, and free of defects. The samples were kept in labelled polyethylene pages and transported to the laboratories of Bahri University for further preparation and analysis.

### Preparation of the Samples

The three cultivars that were collected from the four sites were homogenized manually. About (500 g) of each cultivar was weighed and kept in polyethylene bag labelled G for (Gondalia)–B for (Barakawi) and K for (Kulma) to resemble the three cultivars. Numbers (1, 2, and 3, 4) were used for the labeling of four local market sites (Bahri local market, Libya local market, Soug Sitta local market and heavy machine workshop), respectively. The four samples of each cultivar were prepared by removing manually of seeds and only the edible parts were used for analysis. Samples were kept in freezer at - 18°C until further analysis.

## Chemical Methods

### Lead and Cadmium Determination

Concentration of heavy metals was carried out by using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer, (Thermo Scientific Pvt. Ltd. India Model No. AA 350) Double Beam and deuterium background hollow cathode lamps of Pb and Cd were used at specific wavelengths. All samples were run in triplicates. Wet ashing method was applied. Two grams of each cultivar from one site was placed in a 250 mL digestion tube and 10 mL of concentrated nitric acid and perchloric acid in the ratio 2:1 was added. The sample was heated for 45 min at 90°C; later, the temperature was increased to 150°C at which the sample was boiled for at least (2–3) h until a clear solution was obtained [13]. Concentrated nitric acid and per chloric acid were added with hydrogen peroxide to the sample (5 mL was added at least three times). Digestion process was continued until the volume reduced to about 1mL. The interior walls of the tube were washed down with a little deionized distilled water (DDW) and the tubes were swirled throughout the digestion to keep the wall clean and prevent the loss of the samples. After cooling, 5 mL of 1% HNO<sub>3</sub> was added to the sample. Thereafter, the solution was filtered using Whattman No.42 filter paper. The filtrate then was transferred to a 25mL volumetric flask and volume was made up using distilled water.

### Statistical Analysis

The data carried in triplicate and assessed by analysis of variance (ANOVA) procedure. Means were separated using Least Significant Difference (LSD) test with probability  $p < 0.05$ .

## Results and Discussion

### Determination of Heavy Metals

Study the heavy metals contamination in the fruit of date palm is important to that could presumably be used as a biological indicator of heavy metal pollution to decide if it is safe or not for human consumption [8].

Table (1 and 2) illustrates the cadmium and lead concentrations as mg/kg on fresh weight basis in the four contamination sites.

## Cadmium Concentration of Three Date Cultivars

Table (1) displays the concentration of cadmium as mg/kg of the three date cultivars (Barakawi, Gondalia and Kulma) on fresh weight basis at four locations. Results of the four locations showed insignificant ( $p \geq 0.05$ ) concentration of cadmium in the three cultivars of date. Although there is insignificant ( $p \geq 0.05$ ) differences between the three cultivars, Gondalia cultivar showed the highest concentration of cadmium with (0.043 mg/kg) at workshop followed by Barakawi and Kulma cultivars (0.03 and 0.024 mg/kg), respectively also at the workshop location. The lowest cadmium was recorded in Kulma at Libya local market with (0.006  $\pm$  0.001 mg/kg) compared to the other two cultivars at the four sites. This results is lower than Taha and Gahtani (2015) who reported a range of (0.00 - 99.6 mg.kg-1) for ten unwashed dry date samples from Saudi Arabia with an average of 28.9 mg.kg-1. who reported 0.51 -5.1 mg/kg for four fruits from India [10]. These differences in cadmium concentration might refer to differences in cultivars, locations, geographical areas and method used for detection.

Regardless to sites, cadmium concentration for the three cultivars were comparable at the three local markets. High concentration of cadmium at workshop may be due to fact that toxic metals dispersed in the environment through industrial effluents, organic wastes, refuse burning, and transport and power generation. They carried to places many miles away from the sources by wind, depending upon whether they are in gaseous form or as particulates. Thus, air is also a route for the pollution of environment [14].

Among locations, workshop showed the highest cadmium concentration in the three cultivars (0.024-0.043mg/kg). This may indicate an external source of the elements that may be the dust or pollution due to the industry of heavy traffic. Among local markets, Soug Sitta showed the high concentration of cadmium after workshop for the three cultivars, which might attributed to the highest population lived there, and it considered as the vast local market among Bahri and Libya local markets. The release of high concentrations of cadmium form the number of several sources including employment in primary metal industries, eating contaminated food, with smoking being a major contributor. Cadmium is toxic with severe impact upon kidney function and bone metabolism to the extent of being carcinogenic [14-16].

The different level of cadmium in the three cultivars might attributed to the differences concentration of cadmium in air where the date was sold. Cadmium released to the atmosphere through metal production activities, fossil fuel combustion, and waste incineration but the main cadmium compounds found in air are cadmium oxide, chloride, and sulfate, and these compounds expected to undergo minimal transformation in the atmosphere that lead to the fate of cadmium in air through transport and deposition. Cadmium can travel long distances in the atmosphere and then deposit (wet or dry) onto surface soils and water, which can result in elevated cadmium [17].

The maximum levels of contaminants and toxics in food (part1) for cadmium list as (0.05mg/kg) which is higher than the level of cadmium of the study that was ranged from (0.006-0.043mg/kg) for the three cultivars in the four locations [18]. Thus make the date is safe from lead contaminations. Instead, Packaging of fruit of dates palm for protection from any contaminant and heavy metals is preferable because of the high degree of toxicity of cadmium.

**Table1: Cadmium Concentration of Three Cultivars of Date as (mg/kg) on Fresh Weight Basis at Four Sites**

	Barakawi	Gondalia	Kulma	LSD 0.05
Site (Bahri)	0.008±0.001	0.008±0.001	0.01±0.001	0.006
Site (Libya)	0.008±0.001	0.01±0.001	0.006±0.001	0.045
Site (Soug Sitta)	0.014±0.001	0.015±0.001	0.022±0.001	0.009
Site (workshop)	0.03±0.001	0.043±0.001	0.024±0.001	0.006
Sig	Ns	Ns	Ns	

Ns=no significant difference

#### Lead Concentration of Three Date Cultivars

Table (2) illustrates the lead concentration of the three cultivars (Barakawi, Gondalia and Kulma) at the four locations. Results of the four locations showed also insignificant ( $p \geq 0.05$ ) concentration of lead. Although there is insignificant ( $p \geq 0.05$ ) differences between the three cultivars, Kulma contained the highest lead with (0.029 mg/kg) in Soug Sitta, followed by Gondalia and Barakawi (0.025, 0.024 mg/kg), respectively. Among local markets, Soug Sitta was highly of lead for the three cultivars compared with three other local markets. Results indicated that Soug Sitta could consider as the most contaminate locations compared to the other three locations, this might related to the natural occurrence of lead in the environment, anthropogenic activities such as fossil fuels burning, mining, and manufacturing contribute to the release of high concentrations [19].

Soug Sitta considered of vast local market of high population (compared to the two local market of the tudy), there, it is observed in such locations fruits and date was usually exhibit to the consumers by small retailers at evening where low light is available and they usually used lamb that contained lead which might indicate another source of lead in such markets. Therefore, it is advisable to exhibit dates in glass containers with cover in such locations to protect from pollution by heavy metals and to reduce the health effect of lead, which include delayed development in children, both mental and physical, anemia, vomiting, kidney damage, blood pressure [16].

Lead concentration of the three cultivar at the four locations was ranged from 0.02- 0.029 mg/kg. This result is lower than Taha and AlGhtani (2015) who measured concentration of lead (Pb) for unwashed date from Saudi Arabia that range (0.78-5.83mg.kg-1) with an average of 3.81 (mg•kg<sup>-1</sup>) which was measured by AAS.

**Table 2: Lead Concentration of Three Cultivars of Date as (mg/kg) on Fresh Weight Basis in Four Sites**

	Barakawi	Gondalia	Kulma	LSD 0.05
Site (Bahri)	0.021±0.001	0.022±0.001	0.025±0.001	0.021
Site (Libya)	0.02±0.001	0.023±0.001	0.022±0.001	0.014
Site (Soug sitta)	0.024±0.001	0.025±0.001	0.029±0.001	0.014
Site (workshop)	0.022±0.001	0.021±0.001	0.020±0.001	0.02
Sig	Ns	Ns	Ns	

Ns = no significant difference

Among location workshop showed the lowest level of lead in the three cultivars, inverse to the previous results of cadmium. The concentration of Pb in the dust and fruit tissue increased with increasing anthropogenic sources according to the study of [8,20]. Therefore, fruits of date palm might be used as a pollution indicator. The maximum levels of contaminants and toxics in food (part1) for lead listed as (0.1- 0.2 mg/kg) [18]. Result of the study of lead that was ranged from (0.02-0.029 mg/kg) for the three cultivars in the four locations is higher than the limits. This means that the date is not safe from lead contaminations.

Because of their high degree of toxicity cadmium and lead rank among the priority metals that are of public health significance. These metallic elements considered systemic toxicants that are known to induce multiple organ damage, even at lower levels of exposure [21]. It might be recommend that fruits of date palm could be safe for human consumption after washing.

#### Conclusion

The present study aimed at investigating two heavy metals (lead and cadmium) as mg/kg in date palm cultivars from Sudan (Gondalia,

Barakawi and Kulma). The results showed insignificant ( $p \geq 0.05$ ) concentration of heavy metals between the various cultivars in the four contamination sites (Libya, Soug Sitta, Bahri and workshop), the concentration of cadmium in the three cultivars in the four locations ranged(0.006-0.043mg/kg).The concentration of Lead in the three cultivars in the four Locations range (0.02-0.029 mg/kg). Although the insignificant results of lead and cadmium, cadmium Showed high concentration in workshop for the three cultivars while, lead showed high concentration in Soug Sitta for the three cultivars because of the crowding. Results revealed that Cadmium at low and safe concentrations in the examined locations inverse to lead concentration. It was recommended to wash of the fruit of dates after purchasing from local market before eaten in addition to packaging of dates for protection from any contaminant and heavy metals.

#### References

- Williams JR, Pillay AE (2011) Metals, Metalloids and Toxicity in Date Palms: Potential Environmental Impact. Journal of Environmental Protection 2: 592-600.
- Suliman AME, Itimad A, Abd Elhafise IAA, Abdelrahim AM (2012) Comparative Study on Five Sudanese Date (Phoenix

- dactylifera L.) Fruit Cultivars, Food and Nutrition Sciences 3: 1245-1251.
3. Khairi MMA (2015) Date Palm Status and Perspective in Sudan. In: Al-Khayri J, Jain S, Johnson D (eds). Date Palm Genetic Resources and Utilization. Springer 1: 169-190.
4. Al-Farsi Mohamed Ali, Lee, Chang Yong (2008) Nutritional and Functional Properties of Dates: A Review', Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition 48: 877-887.
5. El-Sohaimy SA, Hafez EE (2010) Biochemical and Nutritional Characterizations of Date Palm Fruits (*Phoenix dactylifera L.*), Journal of Applied Sciences Research 6: 1060-1067.
6. Mohamed RMA, Fageer ASM, Eltayeb MME, Ahmed IAM (2014) Chemical composition, antioxidant capacity, and Mineral extractability of Sudanese date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera L.*) fruits. Food Science&Nutrition 2: 478-489.
7. Power AL, Tennant RK, Jones RT, Tang Y, Du J, et al. (2018) Monitoring Impacts of Urbanisation and Industrialisation on Air Quality in the Anthropocene Using Urban Pond Sediments. Front Earth Sci 6: 131.
8. Aldjain IM, Al-Whaibi MH, Al-Showiman SS, Siddiqui MH (2010) Determination of heavy metals in the fruit of date palm Growing at different locations of Riyadh. Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences, 18: 175-180.
9. Hashemi M, Salehi T, Amizare M, Raeisi M, Afsari A (2017). Contamination of Toxic Heavy metals in various food in Iran, A Review, Journal of pharmaceutical science and Research 9: 1692-1697.
10. Salhotra Priyanka, Verma Rashmi (2017) Determination of Heavy Metals Contamination in Some Vegetables and Fruits Samples from the Market of Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh State. IOSR Journal of Applied Chemistry (IOSR-JAC) 10: 110-113.
11. Abass MH, Naema JD, Al-Jabary KMA (2018) Cadmium and lead-induced genotoxicity in date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera L.*) cv. Barhee. Basrah Journal of Date Palm Research. 17: 16-34.
12. Taha kk, AlGhtani FM (2015) Determination of the elemental Contents of date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera L.*) From Kharj, Saudi Arabia. World Scientific News 6: 125-135.
13. AOAC (2005) Official Method of Analysis.18thEdn. Association of Official Analytical Chemist. Horwitz William Publication, Washington, DC.USA.
14. Mahurpawar M (2015) Effects of heavy metals on human health, Social Issues and Environmental Problems, International Journal of Research – Granthaalayah: 1-7.
15. Tchounwou, P.B.; Yedjou, C.G; Patlolla, A. k.and Sutton, D.J.(2012). Heavy Metals Toxicity and the Environment, NIH Public Access, 101:133–164.
16. Shafiq M, Alazba AAA, Amin MT (2018) Removal of Heavy Metals from Wastewater using Date Palm as a Biosorbent: A Comparative Review, Sains Malaysiana 47: 35-49.
17. Ospar (2002) OSPAR Commission, 2002: OSPAR Background Document on Cadmium .Hazardous Substances Series Cadmium 6: 5-12.
18. Codex Alimentarius Commission (2011) Joint FAO. WHO Food Standards Program me Codex Committee on Contaminants in Food. p14, 16.
19. Verma A, Sharma P, Dhusia N, More N (2016) Determination of heavy metal content in fruits and fruits juices consume in urban areas of Lucknow, India. International Journal of Food Science and Nutrition 1: 44-50.
20. Khaled F Salama, Muhammad Atif Randhawa, Abdulaziz Abdulrahman Al Mulla, Osama Ahmed Labib (2019) Heavy metals in some date palm fruit cultivars in Saudi Arabia and their health risk assessment, International Journal of Food Properties 22: 1684-1692.
21. Sadeghi A, Hashemi M, Jamali-Behnam F, Zohani A, Esmaily H, et al. (2015) Determination of Chromium, Lead and Cadmium Levels in Edible Organs of Marketed Chickens in Mashhad, Iran. Journal of food quality and hazards control, 2: 134-138.