

DATA ARTICLE

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# Health risk assessment and heavy metal contamination levels in vegetables from Tamale Metropolis, Ghana

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## Abstract

**Background:** One major route of heavy metal exposure/ accumulation to humans is via vegetable consumption. The study assessed the levels of heavy metals and their associated health risk in frequently consumed vegetables in the Tamale Metropolis.

**Results:** Cadmium concentration in cabbage, carrot, green pepper, onion and tomato ranged from 0.04 to 0.07 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, 0.01 to 0.06 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, 0.04 to 0.06 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, 0.03 to 0.06 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 0.03 to 0.07 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Lead concentration in cabbage, carrot, green pepper and onion ranged from BDL to 0.03 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, BDL to 0.02 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, BDL to 0.04 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, and BDL to 0.05 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The concentration of heavy metals in the various vegetables were below the World Health Organisation (WHO) standard.

**Conclusions:** The individual hazard index of vegetables for both children and adults were below 1, indicating no potential risk to the public except for cadmium, chromium and manganese. The study also revealed that the hazard index of heavy metals studied were above 1, indicating non-acceptable level of non-carcinogenic adverse health effect.

**Keywords:** Consumption, Health risk assessment, Heavy metals, Vegetables

## Background

Urban vegetable farming plays a vital role in city's nutritional needs as well as a source of income for farmers. Vegetable farming thrives on the availability of surface water, ground water or rain. The availability of fresh water for agricultural purpose has been a major constraint to urban vegetable farmers in the Tamale Metropolis and its surrounding communities. Due to unavailability of fresh water systems, some farmers resort to the use of waste water for cultivation of vegetables. About 40% of farmers have access to fresh water in the dry season (October to April) whilst about 50% have access to wastewater or grey water (Obuobie et al. 2006).

Vegetables are essential for human nutrition and health, particularly as source of vitamin C, folic acid, minerals, niacin, thiamine, pyridoxine and dietary fiber, their biochemical role and their antioxidative effects (Siegel et al. 2014). One of the most essential aspects of food quality assurance is heavy metal contamination of the food items (Wang et al. 2005). There has been a growing concern about the safety of vegetables food produced in Tamale, as many farmers use waste water (Abubakari and Mahunu 2007).

Vegetables absorb metals from contaminated soils, besides from deposits on the parts of the vegetables exposed to polluted air (Haiyan and Stuanes 2003). Heavy metals can be readily adsorbed by vegetable roots, and can be accumulated in the edible parts of vegetables at high levels, regardless of the heavy metal concentration in the soil (Jolly et al. 2013). Anthropogenic activities are a major source of heavy metal contamination which includes agricultural crop residue, emission from industries

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and vehicular emissions. Generally, wastewater contains significant amounts of useful nutrients and heavy metals that create opportunities and problems in terms of agricultural production (Chen et al. 2005).

The consumption of vegetables contaminated with heavy metals may pose a risk to the health of humans. Heavy metals are deleterious due to their long biological half-lives, non-biodegradable nature, and their ability to accumulate in different body parts (Monu et al. 2008; Heidarieh et al. 2013). It is evident that prolonged consumption of foodstuff with unsafe concentrations of heavy metals may lead to chronic accumulation of heavy metals in the kidney and liver of human beings causing various disorders in numerous biochemical processes, leading to cardiovascular, bone, kidney and nervous diseases (Jarup 2003). The human health risk associated with consumption of vegetables depends on the quantity of vegetables consumed and the weight of the individual. Prolonged ingestion of heavy metals with low concentrations has a negative consequence on human health, and after several years of exposure the detrimental effect becomes apparent (Liu et al. 2005; Huang et al. 2007; Bortey-Sam et al. 2015).

Vegetable consumers are exposed to heavy metals via consumption and dermal contact in most countries and regions which can cause adverse health effects. Thus, contamination of heavy metals is of great concern in the environment and human health. The study determined the levels of some selected heavy metals concentration in vended vegetables and their associated human health risk in the Tamale Metropolis.

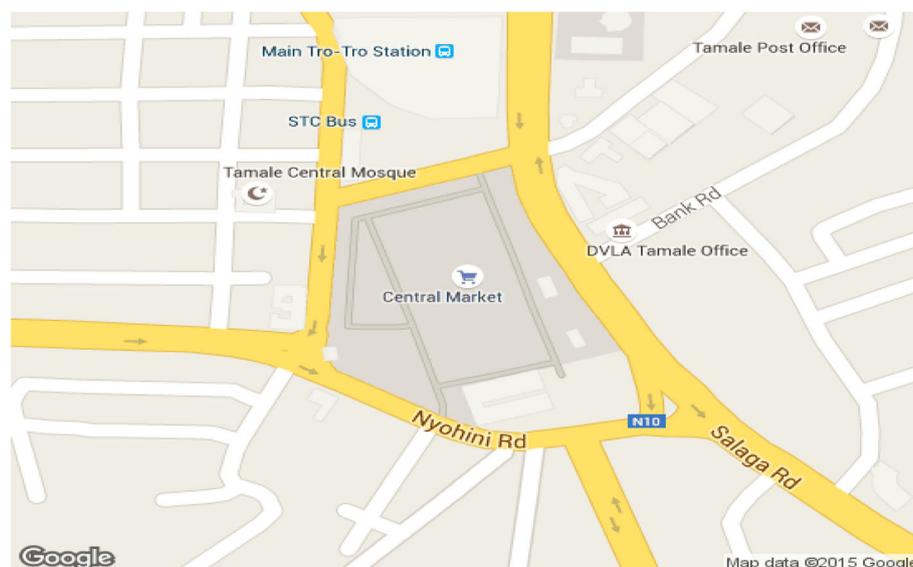
## Methods

### Study area

The study was conducted in the Central and Aboabo Markets within the Tamale, home to both locals and internationals. Tamale in Tamale Metropolis is the capital city of Northern Region (Fig. 1). Geographically, the Metropolis lies between latitude 9° 16 and 9° 34 North and longitudes 0° 36 and 0° 57 West (Ghana Statistical Service 2010). The Markets in Metropolis attract local goods from the agricultural and commerce sectors from the other Districts in the region. Also, gains from Markets in the West African Region from countries such as Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and the northern part of Togo. There are 115 communities in the Metropolis. Most of the rural communities have a large expanse of land for agricultural activities and serve as the food basket for the Metropolis. There are four major Markets in the Metropolis namely: Central Market, Aboabo, Kukuio and Lamashegu Markets (Ghana Statistical Service 2010).

### Sampling and pretreatment

Five selected vegetables (carrot, cabbage, green pepper, onion and tomato) were randomly bought from three vendors for two consecutive times in a month's interval. Six each of the five vegetables were collected making a total of 30 samples. The samples were transported to the laboratory for acid digestion. The edible portions vegetables were dried in the oven at 80 °C for 2–3 days and weighed occasionally until a constant weigh was attained. The dried samples were then ground using mortar and pestle into a fine



**Fig. 1** Location of the central market

powder using a 2 mm sieve and stored in polyethylene bags, prior to acid digestion.

#### Digestion and analysis

Duplicates of each vegetable sample were weighed (0.2 g) into digestion flasks and treated with concentrated 10 ml HNO<sub>3</sub> and 5 ml H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. A blank sample was also prepared using 10 mL of HNO<sub>3</sub> and 5 mL of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> into empty digestion flask (Sahito et al. 2002). The flasks were heated for 2 h on an electric hot plate (HP 220, UTEC Products Inc., and Albany N.Y., USA) at 80–90 °C before the temperature was raised to 150 °C at which the samples were made to boil. Concentrated HNO<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> were further added to the sample (3–5 mL of each was added occasionally) and digestion continued until a clear solution was obtained. The solution was allowed to cool and then filtered with Whatman's No. 42 filter paper and <0.45 µm Millipore filter paper. It was then transferred quantitatively to a 50 mL volumetric flask topped up to the mark with deionized water. The digested 50 mL filtrate solution was transferred into an acid rinsed polyethylene sample container with label for analysis. A Shimadzu, (AAS-6300), Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) was used for the determination of heavy metal concentration in the various vegetables. Results were reported in mg/kg dry weight of sample.

#### Quality control and assurance

Strict quality assurance / quality control measures were taken to ensure reliability of the study results. All reagents and chemicals used were of good or high purity. Thoroughly glassware was cleaned with detergent and rinsed numerous times using deionised water before use. For quantification and detection limits of the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer purposes, a blank solution was read twenty five times, and the standard deviations were considered for the noise generation levels for each of the heavy metals. The LOD (detection limit) for each element was attained as follows:  $LOD = \frac{3XS}{M}$

Where **S** is the blank readings standard deviation and **M** is the gradient of the calibration curve for each metal. The quantification limit was considered using 10 s / m. The reproducibility and accuracy of the analytical procedure was done by spiking and homogenising 3 replicates of each of 3 samples selected. The triplicate of each sample was spiked with 3 diverse concentrations of the metal of interest as follows: Cr (1.0, 2.0, and 5 mg l<sup>-1</sup>), Cd (0.5, 2.0, and 3.0 mg l<sup>-1</sup>), Fe (2.0, 5.0, and 10.0 mg l<sup>-1</sup>), Pb (2.0, 5.0, and 10.0 mg l<sup>-1</sup>) and Zn (0.25, 0.5, and 1.0 mg l<sup>-1</sup>), and preserved in a manner similar as the samples. The absorbance measured by the atomic absorption spectrophotometer was converted to concentrations using standard calibration

curves. 1000 mg l<sup>-1</sup> single element standards of the metals of interest, found from Fluka Analytical (Sigma Aldrich Chemie GmbH, Switzerland), were diluted using 10% HNO<sub>3</sub> and used to generate the calibration curves for the atomic absorption spectrophotometer analysis. The detection limit of Cd was <0.002 mg/kg, Cr was <0.010 mg/kg, Pb was <0.050 mg/kg, Mn was <0.005, Fe was <0.010 mg/kg, Zn was <0.050 mg/kg and Zn was <0.020 mg/kg.

#### Statistical analysis

Means, standard deviations, minimum and maximum of the concentrations of the heavy metals for the various samples were calculated. Pearson's correlation was applied to examine specific relationships among the different metals. Pearson's correlation analysis was done to distinguish the possible common sources of heavy metals contamination and how some of the heavy metals influence their concentration.

#### Health risk assessment

To assess the potential health risks associated with long term ingestion of vegetables contaminated with heavy metals, the average daily dose (ADD) of heavy metals, hazard index (HI), target hazard quotient (THQ), and non-carcinogenic risk (NCR) were calculated. Table 1 shows the parameters that characterised the ADD.

$$ADD = \frac{Ci \times IR \times EF \times ED}{BW \times AT} \quad (1)$$

Where Ci is metal concentration in the vegetable, IR is ingestion rate, EF is exposure frequency, ED is exposure duration, BW is body weight of consumer and AT is average time. The health risk was assessed in relation to its non-carcinogenic as well as carcinogenic effects based on the calculation of ADD estimates and defined toxicity according to the following relationships (USEPA IRIS 2011; Wongsasuluk et al. 2014).

Estimation of non-carcinogenic risk of heavy metals consumption was determined using target hazard quotient

**Table 1** Input parameters to characterise the ADD Value (Wongsasuluk et al. 2014)

Exposure parameters	Symbols	Units	Value
Concentration	C	mg / kg	–
Ingestion rate	IR	g/day	2.2
Exposure frequency	EF	days/year	365
Exposure duration	ED	years	70
Adult BW	BW	kg	70
Child BW	BW	kg	16
Average time	AT	years	25,550 days

values. Target hazard quotient is a ratio of the determined dose of a contaminant to oral reference dose considered detrimental. If the ratio is greater than or equal to 1, an exposed population is at risk. The non-carcinogenic was computed as (Eq. 2):

$$\text{Hazard Quotients (HQ)} = \frac{\text{ADD}}{\text{RfD}} \tag{2}$$

Where ADD is average daily dose and RfD is reference dose.

Hazard index is used to estimate the potential human health risk when more than one heavy metal is consumer. HI was calculated as the sum of HQs.

$$\text{HI} = (\text{THQi} + \text{THQii} + \text{THQiii} + \dots + \text{THQn}) \Sigma \text{THQ} \tag{3}$$

The individual metal toxicity responses (dose response) are  $5.0 \times 10^{-4}$  for Cd,  $3.0 \times 10^{-3}$  for Cr,  $3.5 \times 10^{-3}$  for Pb,  $1.4 \times 10^{-2}$  for Mn,  $7.0 \times 10^{-1}$  for Fe,  $3.0 \times 10^{-1}$  for Zn, and  $4.2 \times 10^{-2}$  for Cu all in mg/kg/day as the Oral Reference Dose (RfD) (USEPA IRIS 2011; Wongsasuluk et al. 2014). The risk assessments of a mixture of chemicals, the individual HQs are summed to form hazard index (HI): According to Lim et al. (2008) an HI / HQ > 1 means an unacceptable risk of non-carcinogenic effects on health, whilst HI / HQ < 1 means an acceptable level of risk.

## Results and discussion

### Heavy metals concentrations in vegetables

The Cd concentration in cabbage, carrot, green pepper, onion and tomato are presented in Table 2. The study revealed that cadmium concentration in the five vegetables were below the WHO / FAO stipulate limit of 0.02 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> (WHO / FAO 2007). In Ghana, a study conducted by Lente et al. (2012) reported cadmium values below detection limit of 0.006 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in vegetables grown in long-term wastewater irrigated urban farming sites in Accra. Similar study conducted by Odai et al. (2008) on vegetables grown on waste dumping sites in Kumasi, reported high cadmium levels that ranged from 0.68 to 1.78 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>. Previous studies conducted in the Varanasi, Harare and Addis Ababa, also reported elevated concentration of cadmium that was estimate to be 1 to 5 times higher than the maximum reference limit (MRL) (Mapanda et al. 2007; Sharma et al. 2007; Weldegebriel et al. 2012). Also, Muchuweti et al. (2006) who studied local vegetables Tsunga leaves irrigated with wastewater in Harare reported Cd concentration of 3.68 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> that is 18 times over EU standards. It is obvious that cadmium is becoming an increasing health concern in wastewater irrigated agriculture as it's associated with damage of kidneys, bones and its probable carcinogenic nature (Suruchi and Pankaj 2011). Also, cadmium is dangerous

**Table 2** Heavy metal concentrations of the vegetables collected from the Tamale Market

Vegetables	Results	Cd	Cr	Pb	Mn	Fe	Zn	Cu
Cabbage	Min.	0.04	0.03	BDL	0.10	3.23	0.06	0.04
	Max.	0.07	0.47	BDL	0.26	3.97	0.16	0.07
	Mean	0.05	0.35	BDL	0.16	3.57	0.09	0.06
	SD	0.01	0.16	BDL	0.06	0.27	0.04	0.01
Carrot	Min.	0.01	0.25	BDL	0.11	3.75	0.07	0.05
	Max.	0.06	0.64	0.02	0.95	4.37	0.25	0.09
	Mean	0.04	0.40	BDL	0.30	4.06	0.12	0.07
	SD	0.02	0.13	0.03	0.33	0.22	0.07	0.01
Green pepper	Min.	0.04	0.15	BDL	0.06	3.20	0.05	0.07
	Max.	0.06	0.54	0.04	0.21	4.47	0.10	0.09
	Mean	0.05	0.34	BDL	0.13	3.74	0.07	0.08
	SD	0.01	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.51	0.02	0.01
Onion	Min.	0.03	0.13	BDL	0.07	3.22	0.05	0.04
	Max.	0.06	0.52	BDL	0.15	4.40	0.12	0.07
	Mean	0.05	0.32	BDL	0.11	3.76	0.08	0.06
	SD	0.01	0.15	BDL	0.03	0.44	0.03	0.01
Tomatoes	Min.	0.03	0.07	BDL	0.06	3.04	0.06	0.05
	Max.	0.07	0.60	BDL	0.39	4.10	0.09	0.07
	Mean	0.05	0.35	BDL	0.14	3.42	0.08	0.06
	SD	0.01	0.20	BDL	0.12	0.38	0.01	0.01
WHO/FAO ( 2007)		0.02	5	0.30	500	450	60	40

BDL: Below Detectable Limit, All mean concentrations are in mg kg<sup>-1</sup>

because it can be taken up through the alimentary tract; penetrate through placenta during pregnancy, and damage membranes and the DNA. Once in the human body, it may persist in the metabolism from 16 to 33 years, and is connected to numerous health problems that include renal damages and abnormal urinary excretion of proteins (Guerra et al. 2012). The decrease in bone calcium concentration and increase of urinary excretion of calcium has also been linked to Cd exposure that can cause death (WHO 2004).

Chromium concentration in cabbage, carrot, green pepper, onion and tomato are presented in Table 2. Generally, the chromium concentrations in the five vegetables were below the WHO / FAO stipulated limit of 5.0 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> (WHO / FAO 2007). The study revealed that Cr level in the various vegetables might not pose health risk to consumers. Chromium is crucial for insulin activity and deoxyribonucleic acid transcription in living organism particularly human beings. However, an intake less than 0.02 mg per day could lessen cellular responses to insulin (Kohlmeier 2003). Hence, the concentrations of Cr in the vegetables are suitable for proper cellular response to insulin. A study conducted by Lente et al. (2012) reported Cr values below detection limit of 0.002 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in

vegetables grown in long-term wastewater irrigated urban farming sites in Accra. A similar study in China reported Cr concentration of  $0.546 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  in vegetables (Suruchi and Pankaj 2011) that is also low as obtained in this study.

Lead has toxic effects on organs that include kidneys, liver, lung and spleen that cause different biochemical defects. It exhibits neuropathology when adults are exposed occupationally or accidentally to excessive levels. There is a relationship between Pb in the human body and the increase of blood pressure of adults (Maihara and Fávoro 2006). Pb concentration in cabbage, carrot, green pepper, onion and tomato are presented in Table 2. The present study revealed that the lead concentration in five vegetables were below the WHO / FAO stipulated limit of  $0.30 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  (WHO / FAO 2007). Similar studies conducted in Ghana reported concentration of Pb with mean range of 5.59 to  $10.51 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  in vegetables grown in long-term wastewater irrigated urban farming sites in Accra (Lente et al. 2012) and in Kumasi Odai et al. (2008) reported Pb concentration that ranged from 2.42 to  $13.50 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ . In China, Suruchi and Pankaj (2011) reported  $2.652 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  of Pb in vegetables.

The study obtained manganese concentration in cabbage, carrot, green pepper, onion and tomato are presented in Table 2. Mn concentration of the vegetables were within WHO/FAO stipulated limit of  $500 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  (WHO / FAO 2007).

Iron concentration in cabbage, carrot, green pepper, onion and tomato are presented in Table 2. Iron level in the five vegetables were below the WHO / FAO stipulated limit of  $450 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  (WHO / FAO 2007). Similarly, a study in India reported Fe concentration that ranged from 116 to  $378 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  in vegetables obtained wastewater-irrigated farms (Monu et al. 2008). In human, excess ingestion of Fe can result in deposition of iron in tissues (siderosis) in adrenals, liver, pancreas, thyroid, pituitary among others (Codex 2011).

Zinc concentration in cabbage, carrot, green pepper, onion and tomato are presented in Table 2. Zinc level in the five vegetables were below the WHO / FAO stipulate limit of  $60 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  (WHO/FAO 2007). In Ghana, a study conducted by Lente et al. (2012) reported Zn values below  $10 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  in vegetables grown in long-term wastewater irrigated urban farming sites in Accra. Similar studies conducted by Singh et al. (2010) showed elevated levels of Zn in Varanasi whilst that of Sharma et al. (2007) showed that the Zn was within the MRL.

Zinc is an essential mineral due to its exceptional biologic and public health significance (Hambidge and Krebs 2007) but excessive ingestion can have adverse effects on human health (Rahman et al. 2014). Zn can reduce immune function and the levels of high-density lipoproteins (Harmanescu et al. 2011). In the developing world, its deficiency affects about two billion people and

is related with many diseases (Prasad 2003). It causes growth retardation, delayed sexual maturation, infection susceptibility, and diarrhoea in children. It is responsible for about 800,000 children death worldwide per year (Hambidge and Krebs 2007).

Copper concentration in cabbage, carrot, green pepper, onion and tomato are presented in Table 2. Copper level in the five vegetables were above the WHO / FAO stipulate limit of  $40 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  (WHO / FAO 2007). This suggests that Cu concentration in the various vegetables is unsafe for consumption. In Ghana, a study conducted by Lente et al. (2012) reported Cu values below  $10 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$  in vegetables grown in long-term wastewater irrigated urban farming sites in Accra. Copper is essential for humans as a trace dietary mineral. However, excessive consumption of Cu can lead to adverse effects on human health (Rahman et al. 2014). For instance, a Cu excess can cause acute intestine and stomach aches, and liver damage (Rahman et al. 2014). Similar studies conducted in Varanasi by Singh et al. (2010) recorded elevated concentration of Cu.

#### Correlation matrix of the parameters

Bivariate correlation analysis was carried out to ascertain the degree of interrelation and association of the two of the heavy metals. Iron correlated positively Pb, Cr and Cu, Pb correlated positively Cu, and Cd correlated negatively with Mn (Table 3). It demonstrated that the metals that shows positively mutual associations commonly interacts and their source of pollution common, whilst the negatively correlated shows vice versa.

#### Health risk assessment

The exposure routes to the target organisms are used to detect the health risk of any pollutant as it is very essential to estimate exposure level. There are many pathways of heavy metals exposure to humans. Ingestion of vegetables contaminated with significant amounts of heavy metal could cause harm to the human health. The human health risk associated with the average daily dose was determined manually using the mean concentrations of Cd, Cr, Pb, Mn, Fe, Zn and Cu in the various

**Table 3** Correlation matrix of heavy metal in the vegetables

Metal	Cd	Cr	Pb	Mn	Fe	Zn	Cu
Cd	1	0.23	0.18	-0.45 <sup>a</sup>	0.17	-0.05	0.11
Cr		1	0.33	-0.01	0.46 <sup>a</sup>	0.08	0.27
Pb			1	0.07	0.53 <sup>b</sup>	0.08	0.54 <sup>b</sup>
Mn				1	0.11	0.01	-0.15
Fe					1	0.20	0.42 <sup>a</sup>
Zn						1	0.06
Cu							1

<sup>a</sup>Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

<sup>b</sup>Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

vegetables and their results are presented in Table 4. The ADD values for adult and child are presented in Table 4. It is evident that HQs were all less than 1 for all vegetables for both adults and children. Hence, there is no need for concern regarding the continuous consumption of the vegetables in terms of potential health risk. When HQ exceeds 1, there is concern for potential health effect (Huang et al. 2008).

The study showed HQ to be less than 1 suggesting an acceptable level of non-carcinogenic adverse health risk except for Cd, Cr and Mn (Table 5). In adult, Cd and Cr ranged from 2.54 to 3.14, 3.33 to 3.67, respectively whilst in children, Cd recorded constant value of 11.00 and Cr and Mn ranged from 1.83 to 16.00 and 1.08 to 2.95, respectively (Table 5).

Hazard index (HI) values of the heavy metals studied ranged from 6.51 to 29.30 that were above 1, indicating non-acceptable level of non-carcinogenic adverse health effect. Hence, HI recorded in Tamale Market indicates the contribution of heavy metals can lead to aggregate risk via consumption of vegetables. This high HI values for all heavy metals observed in cabbage, green pepper, onion and tomato have great potential to pose health risk to the consumer. The difference in THQ values for adults and children are usually attributable to the differences in the ingestion of the heavy metals, body weight between adults and children, and exposure time. Similar, studies conducted by Harmanescu et al. (2011) and Zhou et al. (2016) observed differences HI (THQ) values in males and females through vegetable consumption in Banat Country in Romania, Shizhuyuan area in China, respectively.

**Table 4** Average Daily Dose (ADD) (mg/kg-day) for selected vegetables

Metal		Cabbage	Carrot	Green pepper	Onion	Tomato
Cd	Adult	–	–	–	–	–
	Child	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cr	Adult	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Child	0.04	0.01	0	0.04	0
Pb	Adult	–	–	–	–	–
	Child	–	–	–	–	–
Mn	Adult	0.01	0.01	–	–	–
	Child	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02
Fe	Adult	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11
	Child	0.29	0.56	0.51	0.52	0.47
Zn	Adult	–	–	–	–	–
	Child	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cu	Adult	–	–	–	–	–
	Child	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

**Table 5** Non-carcinogenic risk (hazard quotient, HQ) and overall toxic risk (hazard index, HI) of various vegetables in Tamale Metropolis

Vegetables	Cd	Cr	Pb	Mn	Fe	Zn	Cu	HI
Adult								
Cabbage	2.54	3.33	0.14	0.36	0.1	0.01	0.03	6.51
Carrot	2.51	0.42	–	0.67	0.18	0.01	0.06	3.85
Green pepper	3.14	3.57	–	0.29	0.17	0.01	0.06	7.24
Onion	3.14	3.33	–	0.25	0.17	0.01	0.21	7.11
Tomato	3.14	3.67	–	0.31	0.15	0.01	0.21	7.49
Child								
Cabbage	11	14.67	0.14	1.57	0.42	0.05	0.14	27.99
Carrot	11	1.83	–	2.95	0.8	0.06	0.25	16.89
Green pepper	11	15.58	–	1.28	0.74	0.03	0.28	28.91
Onion	11	14.67	–	1.08	0.74	0.04	0.21	27.74
Tomato	11	16	–	1.38	0.67	0.04	0.21	29.30

The consequence can be more severe for special populations (people with weak constitution, sensitive, and pregnant women) the potential human health risks of heavy metal accumulation through vegetable consumption. Though, vegetable intake is just a proportion of food consumed, supplementary or complementary food that may include fish (Wang et al. 2005), meat (Zheng et al. 2007; Bortey-Sam et al. 2015; Barone et al. 2015), rice (Zheng et al. 2007; Hang et al. 2009), and tobacco (Dong et al. 2015) that are consumed can also contribute and/ increase amounts of heavy metals.

**Conclusion**

The present study was performed to assess heavy metal levels of commonly consumed vegetables and their associated health risks in the Tamale Metropolis. Generally, the heavy metals concentrations in the various vegetables are all below the permissible limit of WHO / FAO. The individual hazard quotient values were all below 1 except Cd and Cr in adult and Cd, Cr and Mn in children that suggest an acceptable level of non-carcinogenic adverse risk. The hazard index for both adult and children exceeded 1 which may pose future risk such as cancer. Based on the findings of this study; it is recommended that further research work should be carried out to study the levels of heavy metals in vegetables in and around Tamale in order to maintain and/ or improve measures to reduce their levels in vegetables and ultimately prevent these avoidable health problems.

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### Availability of data and materials

The data used in the presented work has been purchased and has been used freely available. All the data has been used in the present work.

### Authors' contributions

TSA and SJC have contributed in the study conception and design, data acquisition, and analysis and interpretation of data. TSA, SJC, FJA, ABD and ZNA participated in the intellectual helping in different stages of the study. TSA, ABD and ZNA participated in drafting of manuscript and preparation of final version. All Authors have read the manuscript and have agreed to submit it in its current form for consideration for publication. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

### Ethics approval and consent to participate

There is no any ethical conflict.

### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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