

# Comparative Study on Heavy Metals and Hydrocarbons Accumulation in Cassava Tubers Harvested from Four Different Locations in Rivers State, Nigeria

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**Abstract:** The threat to humans, animals, and plants life by pollution due to gas flare and oil and gas industrial activities cannot be overemphasized. This study compared the hydrocarbons and heavy metals accumulation in cassava tubers harvested from four different locations in Rivers State. The study areas include Rukpoku, Rivers State University (RSU) farm, Eleme community and Nkpolu-Oroworukwo community. Cassava tubers were collected from farms located in the aforementioned areas, prepared and analyzed for hydrocarbons and heavy metals contents. Standard spectro-analytical method was used to determine the concentrations of zinc (Zn), iron (Fe), lead (Pb), copper (Cu) and manganese (Mn), while polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total polycyclic hydrocarbon (TPH) and BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylene) were analyzed using standard chromatographic procedure. Results obtained from the analyses revealed the presence of heavy metals in all the samples in the order Eleme > Nkpolu-Oroworukwo > Rukpoku > RSU farm. Pb was not detected in the entire sample analyzed, Mn was below the permissible range, while Zn, Fe and Cu were above the permissible range. TPH was detected in all samples analyzed in the order Eleme > Nkpolu-Oroworukwo > Rukpoku > RSU farm. RSU farm had the least concentration of PAH, While BTEX was not detected in all samples analyzed. The results suggest the presence of heavy metals and hydrocarbons (anthracene, acenaphthene, phenanthrene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benz (a) anthracene, benz (b) fluoranthene, indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene, dibenz (a, h) anthracene) in cassava tubers harvested from the study locations, but with greatest accumulation in samples from Eleme community and least in those from RSU farm. Consumption of such crops could pose health challenges to the consumers over time.

**Keywords:** Hydrocarbon, Heavy Metals, Cassava, Eleme Community, Rivers State University Farm

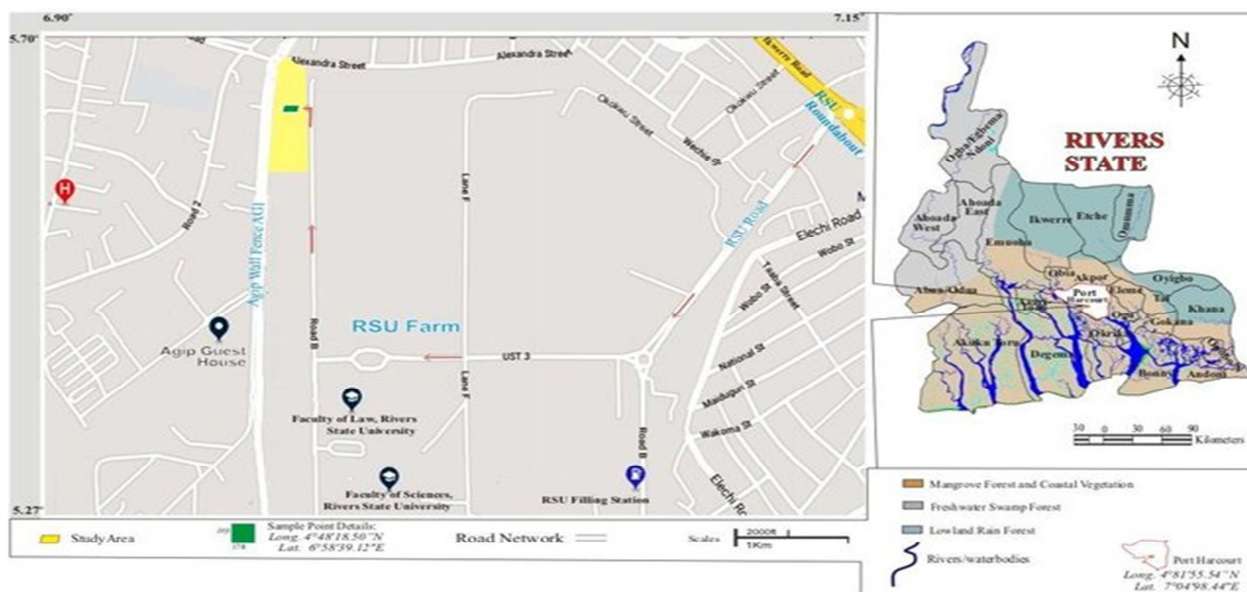
## 1. Introduction

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) is the third most important source of calories in the tropics [1] and the sixth

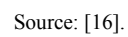
most important food crop after sugar cane, maize, rice, wheat and potato, in terms of global annual production [2]. Cassava is a widely accepted plant in Nigeria and a staple food for approximately 800 million people [1]. It serves majorly as food due to its ability to be processed into various products

Aromatic hydrocarbons are considered to be the most acute toxic component of petroleum products, and are also

This study investigated the occurrence and compared the hydrocarbons and heavy metals accumulation in cassava tubers cultivated in four different locations in Rivers state; Eleme community (Eleme local government area) where the Eleme Petrochemical Company and other industries are located, Rukpoku in Obio-Akpor local government area, Rivers State University agricultural farm and Nkpulu-Oroworukwo in Port Harcourt local government area (Figure 1 and Figure 2).



**Figure 1.** Map of Experimental plots at RSU Farm.



**Figure 2.** Map of Rivers State showing the four local government areas of study.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Collection of Samples

Cassava tubers were collected from four locations (Figures 1 and 2) in Rivers State: L1 (Rukpoku), L2 (Rivers State University agricultural farm (RSU farm)), L3 (Eleme community) and L4 (Nkpolu-Oroworukwo community).

### 2.2. Heavy Metals Determination

The Cassava tubers from the four locations were peeled, cut into small sizes, dried to remove the moisture and were then oven-dried to a constant weight using Galen Kamp oven at a temperature of 65°C. These were pulverized to fine powder using a laboratory grinder. Samples (3 g each) were weighed into clean platinum crucibles and ashed at 450 - 500°C; then cooled to room temperature in a desiccator. Each resulting ash was dissolved in 5 ml of 20% hydrochloric acid. The mixture was carefully transferred into a 100 ml volumetric flask, distilled water added to make up the mark and agitated to mix properly. The resulting solutions were then analyzed for presence and concentrations of Zn, Fe, Pb, Cu and Mn using atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS).

### 2.3. Determination of Hydrocarbons

#### 2.3.1. Extraction Procedure

Texas Natural Resource Conversion Commission method was adopted for extraction [17]. Each pulverized sample (2 g) was weighed into a clean extraction container. Dichloromethane (10 ml) was added and mixed thoroughly and then allowed to settle. The mixture was carefully filtered into a clean extraction bottle using filter paper fitted into a Buchner funnel. Each extract was concentrated to 2 ml and then transferred for separation. Glass wool was placed at the bottom of a 10 mm x 250 mm chromatographic column. Slurry of 2 g activated silica in 10 ml dichloromethane was prepared and placed into the chromatographic column and sodium sulphate added to the top of the column. The column was rinsed with additional 10 ml of dichloromethane and pre-eluted with 20 ml of dichloromethane. This was allowed to flow through the column for about 2 min until the liquid in

the column was just above the sodium sulphate layer. Immediately, 1 ml of the extracted sample was transferred into the column. The extraction bottle was rinsed with 1 ml of dichloromethane and added to the column as well. The stop cock of the column was opened and 8 ml of eluent collected with a 10 ml graduated cylinder. Just prior to exposure of the sodium sulphate layer to air, dichloromethane was added to the column in 1-2 ml increments. The eluent was labeled aliphatic. This separation procedure was carried out separately for all the extracts.

#### 2.3.2. Gas Chromatography

The concentrated aliphatic fractions were transferred into labeled vials with caps for gas chromatographic analysis. Concentrated samples (1 ml each) were separately injected by means of a hypodermic syringe through a septum into the column. Separation occurred as the vapour constituent partitioned between the gas and liquid phases. The components were automatically detected as it emerged from the column at a constant flow rate by the flame-ionization detector whose response is dependent upon the composition of the vapor.

## 3. Results

The results of this study reveal the presence of heavy metals Zn, Fe, Cu, and Mn in all study samples analyzed (Table 1) and they were all above Nigeria's Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) permissible ranges. However, the trend for occurrence of heavy metals in the samples was in the order Eleme > Nkpolu-Oroworukwo > Rukpoku > RSU farm. Pb was below 0.00 ppm in all samples.

Hydrocarbon content (Table 2) of analyzed samples shows the presence of PAHs (anthracene, acenaphthene, phenanthrene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benz (a) anthracene, benz (b) fluoranthene, indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene and dibenz (a, h) anthracene) and TPH. BTEX was below 0.00 mg/kg in all analyzed samples. TPH concentrations in all samples were above FEPA permissible range. TPH was detected in all samples analyzed in the order Eleme > Nkpolu-Oroworukwo > Rukpoku > RSU farm.

**Table 1.** Heavy metal concentration of experimental composite samples.

Heavy metals	L1	L2	L3	L4	FEPA Range
Zn (ppm)	0.287	0.285	0.297	0.290	0.015-0.020
Fe (ppm)	0.665	0.662	0.667	0.665	0.010-0.634
Pb (ppm)	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	0.000-0.0001
Cu (ppm)	0.139	0.134	0.142	0.140	0.0015-0.001
Mn (ppm)	0.080	0.079	0.082	0.080	0.002005-0.002009

L1=Rukpoku, L2=RSU farm), L3=Eleme community, L4=Nkpolu-Oroworukwo community.

**Table 2.** Hydrocarbon concentration of experimental composite samples.

Hydrocarbons	L1	L2	L3	L4	FEPA Range
PAH (mg/kg)	1.10000e-2	0.70000e-2	1.10002e-2	1.10001e-2	1.200-1.201
TPH (mg/kg)	1.3501	1.3480	1.3609	1.3520	0.3000-0.1000
BTEX (mg/kg)	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	0.00

L1=Rukpoku, L2=RSU farm), L3=Eleme community, L4=Nkpolu-Oroworukwo community.

## 4. Discussion

Zn, Fe, Pb, Cu, and Mn in the cassava samples were determined using AAS. From the results obtained (Table 1), Pb was not detected in all experimental samples, Fe had the highest concentration in cassava from Eleme community, a gas flared area that hosts Eleme petrochemical company limited, and least in RSU farm sample. Zn was also high in Eleme community sample and least in RSU farm sample. This result agrees with the observation of other researchers [5], who reported that heavy metal concentration in cassava tubers and plantain fruits are higher in petroleum activities areas. Cu had a high value in Eleme community sample but low in the sample gotten from RSU. Manganese concentration in the samples had same trend as that of Fe and Zn. The high concentrations of heavy metals in cassava tubers harvested from Eleme community may be attributed to activities of the oil and gas companies and other anthropogenic activities that release heavy metals into the environment, hence the uptake of the heavy metals in the crops grown on the polluted soil [18]. The low concentrations of heavy metals observed in RSU farm may be attributed to the location of the farm, having almost no anthropogenic activity in the area. Cassava tubers gotten from Nkpolu-Oroworukwo community was also high in heavy metals content; this may be due to the high activity of motorists and automobile around the area, hence releasing heavy metals into the environment. This is in consonance with the previous reports [19], which infers the presence of heavy metals in soils around automobile activities. Rukpoku sample also recorded heavy metals concentrations.

The findings of this study on heavy metals agree with the study of previous studies [20], except for the concentration of Pb. Their study revealed higher concentration of lead, with corresponding high level of iron, copper and zinc in various food crops harvested from areas of high industrial activities compared to crops from the non-industrialized areas. Gas flare activity and other anthropogenic activities [21] carried out in Eleme community may have contributed to the increased heavy metal accumulation in the cassava grown there.

Results obtained (Table 2) revealed that the concentration of polyaromatic hydrocarbons was higher in Eleme community sample than in the sample from RSU farm. Total petroleum hydrocarbon content in Eleme community sample was observed to be highest and least in RSU farm sample. Benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylene contents in all the samples were observed to be  $\leq 0.00$  mg/kg. Food crops from areas exposed to gas flare are markedly contaminated by carcinogenic PAHs and may pose public health concerns [22]. High concentration of hydrocarbons in the experimental samples from Eleme community can be attributed to gas flaring and activities of the companies within the community while that of samples from Mile 3 may be attributed to anthropogenic activities [23]. TPH contents of the samples were in the order: Eleme

community > Mile 3 > Rukpoku > RSU farm. Cassava tubers harvested from areas with more industrial and anthropogenic activities were observed to have higher concentrations of heavy metals and hydrocarbons.

## 5. Conclusion

The findings of this study have shown that cassava cultivated in gas flared areas have high (above permissible limits) concentrations of zinc, iron, copper, manganese, total polycyclic hydrocarbon and polyaromatic hydrocarbons. To mitigate this health concern, adherence to laws that promote sustainable development and eco-friendly environment should be encouraged.

## Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

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