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## Preliminary Investigation of Inorganic and Organic Contaminants in Soils within Wukari Metropolis, Taraba State, Nigeria

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**Abstract:** This study aimed at the preliminary investigation of inorganic and organic contaminants in soils within Wukari metropolis and to assess the contamination status and metal bioavailability. Digested soil samples for total metals and fractionation were analyzed for heavy metal concentrations in triplicates using Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer while 5 Varian Bond Elu SI SPE cartridges was used for solid phase extraction and the soil sample extracts were analyzed by GC-MS. The percentage bioavailability of metals ranged from Fe: 13.81 – 98.85 %, Ni: 65.01 - 80.93 %, Cr: 34.82 – 77.19 %, Pb: 66.93 - 86.59 % and Co: 70.35 - 99.14 % respectively. The bioavailability of Fe, Ni, Pb and Co station ST3 which is an agricultural area were above 50.00%. This indicates that food crops grown in the area may be contaminated by the metals. Irrespective of sampling points, the distribution of metals in the soil samples generally followed the order Fe: residual > carbonate > exchangeable > oxidizable; Ni: exchangeable > carbonate > oxidizable > residual; Pb: exchangeable > residual > carbonate > oxidizable; Co: exchangeable > carbonate > oxidizable > residual. Organic contaminants such as Halo alkanes; bromodichloromethane (molecular weight 162.0 g/mol) and chloroform (molecular weight 118.0 g/mol) were detected in ST1 while, 1, 1, 2 trichloroethane (molecular weight 132.0 g/mol). Another contaminant phenol d5 was recorded in sample ST2, ST3 and ST4 respectively. BTEX compounds were also contaminants present in ST5 (Fuel station near some automobile workshops).

**Keywords:** Soil, Bioavailability, Heavy Metals, Organic, Contaminants, Speciation

### 1. Introduction

Soil is a mixture of broken rocks and minerals, living organisms, and decaying organic matter called humus. Soil is an important component of the natural environment but can become contaminated by introduction and accumulation of organic compounds, heavy metals and metalloids through emissions from the rapidly expanding industrial areas, mine tailings, disposal of high metal wastes, leaded gasoline and paints, land application of fertilizers, animal manures, sewage sludge, pesticides, wastewater irrigation, coal combustion residues, spillage of petrochemicals, and atmospheric deposition [1]. Humans are at risk from contaminated soils through dermal contact, ingestion, consumption of food grown on contaminated areas and inhalation of dusts or vapors [2]. Soils may fail to support vegetation because of phytotoxic effects of contaminants or disrupted biological cycling of nutrients [3]. The combustion of fuels hydrocarbons are the contaminants of soils and aquifers [4]. Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX) are volatile

organic components of petroleum and its derivatives, such as gasoline and diesel fuel and phenolic compounds [5]. The soil eventually becomes a repository of hazardous organic compounds and heavy metals released from automobile workshops activities. Heavy metals are considered to be one of the major sources of contaminants in soil, because of their significant effect on the ecological quality [6]. The contaminant–soil interaction is mainly occurred by sorption, complexation and precipitation [7].

This work aimed at the preliminary investigation of inorganic and organic contaminants in soils within Wukari metropolis and to establish the presence of such contaminants in soils from automobile workshops, meat singed areas, farmland and gasoline stations. Hence assess their contamination status.

### 2. Materials and Methods

#### 2.1 Study Area

Taraba State is located in north eastern part of Nigeria. Wukari is the headquarters of Wukari Local

Government Area of Taraba State. It is located between latitude 7°51'N to 7°85'N and longitude 9°46'E to 9°78'E of the Greenwich meridian. Wukari Local Government area is situated in the southern part of Taraba State and it is about two hundred kilometers away from Jalingo the state capital. The Local Government is bounded by Plateau State in the North, Benue State in the Southwest. It has an area of about 4308 km<sup>2</sup> (1663 sq mi).

## 2.2 Sample Collection and Preparation

Soil samples were collected from selected occupational areas within Wukari town during wet season, 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2021. About five sample stations were mapped out and were designated as ST1: Automobile workshops (new site), ST2: Automobile workshops (new market), ST3: Agricultural Farmlands around new site, ST4: Areas where meats are singed with scrap tyres and plastic wastes and ST5: NNPC filling station and its environs. Each of the stations were further divided into four substations which are 50 meters apart.

A 250.0 g each of the samples were collected randomly from four substations of ST1 given a total of 1 kg soil samples. This was done with the aid of a stainless-steel hand trowel at the depth of 0-15 cm and stored in a clean polythene bag that was previously washed by soaking in 1% HCl. The soil samples from each substation were bulked together to form a representative sample for ST1. The sample was air-dried in the laboratory for two days, manually sorting out plant and animals debris. The sample was then powdered to fine sizes using agate mortar and pestle and thoroughly mixed to achieve homogeneity. The powdered sample was then sieved mechanically to obtain a fraction that is less than 63.00 µm. The soil sample was stored in plastic containers at room temperature until ready for further analysis. This procedure was repeated for station ST2, ST3, ST4 and ST5 respectively.

## 2.3 Measurement of Soil pH

Soil water mixture was prepared in a ratio 1:2. A 10.00 g of soil sample was weighed into a 20 mL of distilled water followed by occasional shaking for 10 mins and allowed to stand for a period enough to release the hydrogen ion. The pH was then measured and recorded in triplicates using HI 8014 pH meter (Hanna instruments).

## 2.4 Aqua-regia Extraction Method for Total Metals

Aqua-regia method for total metal extraction as

described in METHOD 3050B of the United State Environmental Protection Agency for acid digestion of sediments, sludge and soils [8], was adopted. The digested soil samples was analyzed for heavy metals in triplicates using Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer, AAS instrument (Buck Scientific AAS model 210VP).

## 2.5 BCR Method

Optimized BCR procedures were used for the sequential extraction of metal fractions from soil as described by [9]. This method separate the metals into four fractions notably: acid extractable, reducible, oxidisable and residual fractions. The digested fractions of soil samples were analyzed for heavy metals in triplicates using Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer, AAS instrument (Buck Scientific AAS model 210VP).

The result of fractions obtained from the speciation analysis was used to calculate percentage bioavailability of the heavy metals in the studied areas.

$$\% \text{ Bioavailability} = \frac{\text{exchangeable} + \text{reducible} + \text{oxidizable}}{\text{exchangeable} + \text{reducible} + \text{oxidizable} + \text{residual}} \times 100$$

## 2.6 Solid Phase Extraction Method

The extraction of Halo Alkanes and BTEX from the soil was carried out by solid phase extraction using USEPA method. This was carried out by shaking 20 mL of acetone together with 10.00 g soil sample for 30 min in a SPE cartridge. The mixture was separated by centrifuging at 1000 rpm for 5 min. A 10 mL acetone and 5 mL of 2-propanol was added to the supernatant. A 15 mL of sample solution was eluted into glass vials by the addition of 2 x 1.5 mL of tetrahydrofuran to the SPE columns. The resulting extract was analyzed by GC-MS (HP Agilent 6890N GC gas chromatograph-5973N mass spectrometer, Santa Clara, CA) according to [10].

## 2.7 Quality Assurance

In order to check the reliability of the analytical procedure employed for heavy metals determination, a certified reference material of similar composition to the unknown samples was digested and analyzed in like manner to the samples and replicate analysis of samples together with blank were carried out.

## 2.8 Data Analysis

Data was subjected to statistical analysis for standard deviation and histogram chart to assess the relationship between the various metal fractions.

### 3. Result and Discussion

The measured values and the certified values for six (6) heavy metals were presented in table 1. The result showed high value of Pb which is above the certified value. Fe, Cr and Co showed least values compared to the reference values. Heavy metals, Ni extracted from the soil was satisfactory as it is within the reference value.

The result of the soil pH obtained from ST1 to ST2 ranges from 6.400 to 7.900 as shown in table 2. This showed that sample in ST1 was slightly acidic, ST2 and ST3 are very slightly acidic, ST4 and ST5 are slightly alkaline. In acidic soils, the mobility and availability of metallic elements is much higher than in soils with neutral and alkaline pH [11]. The effect of pH on the availability of metallic elements in the soil has been observed to vary with the content and type of organic matter [12, 13].

The mean of total metal concentrations of heavy metals in soil were reported in table 3. The concentration of iron ranged from 53.99 to 70.48 mg/kg across all sample stations. The highest concentration of iron was observed in ST1 with the least in ST2. The highest concentration of nickel was recorded in ST2 with value 46.45 mg/kg. The concentration of lead ranged from 109.2 to 897.9 mg/kg across sample

stations. The mean value of Pb recorded in this study was, however, lower than the mean value of 2,645.31 mg/kg reported by [14] in waste dump soil. The high level of lead in ST1 and ST2 were 753.0 and 897.9 mg/kg respectively. The values of lead observed in this study were by far more than those reported by [15], which ranged from 1.280 to 184.4 mg/kg in soil samples collected from Korle Lagoon area in Accra, Ghana. The high level of lead in ST1 and ST2 could be attributed to anthropogenic activities such as panel beating, fumes from vehicles, automobile repairs and electrical waste discharge.

Cobalt has the least concentration among all the studied metals. The highest concentration was observed in ST2 and ST4 (0.516; 0.371 mg/kg). The low level of cobalt in ST3 was as a result of agricultural activities carried out in the area which has little or no influence in the release of heavy metals unto the soil. The mean concentration of Ni recorded at the various stations were below the [16] permissible limit of 50.00 mg/kg. Chromium concentration, 63.40 mg/kg in ST3 was found to be the highest in this study and higher than 56.00 mg/kg reported by [15]. The high concentration of chromium could be as a result of electronics waste such as refrigerator, used computers, cables, printers, photocopy machines, automobile tires and batteries close to the station.

**Table 1.** Analysis of reference material (SOIL BCR-140) compared to reference value

Elements (mg/kg)	Fe	Ni	Cr	Pb	Co
A. Values	60.85	36.17	34.20	441.7	0.291
R. Values	22000	31.90	89.60	17.28	9.660
Value = Analyzed value, R. Value = Reference value.					

**Table 2.** Result of soil pH.

Samples	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	ST5
pH	6.400	6.700	6.900	7.600	7.900

**Table 3.** Total concentrations of heavy metals in soils (mg/kg).

Stations	Fe	Ni	Cr	Pb	Co
ST1	70.48±0.095	35.30±0.265	26.85±0.04	753.0±0.185	0.207±0.001
ST2	53.99±0.055	46.45±0.125	26.30±0.075	897.9±0.190	0.516±0.005
ST3	58.56±0.075	32.75±0.125	63.40±0.065	109.2±0.10	0.116±0.003
ST4	61.19±0.085	45.45±0.030	20.75±0.015	331.1±0.05	0.371±0.005
ST5	60.05±0.065	20.90±0.10	33.80±0.090	117.1±0.64	0.245±0.002
Mean	60.85±3.045	36.17±1.015	34.20±1.421	441.7±2.821	0.291±0.012

The result of percentage bioavailability was represented in table 4 below. The ease of extraction is related to the degree of solubility and bioavailability of metal form. The value of bioavailability for metals provides information about their potential mobility in soils and availability to plants [17]. The value less than 50.00 % for any element indicates that the element is immobile and unavailable for plants. However, the value of bioavailability up to 50.00 % or greater than 50.00 % for a particular metal suggests that the element is highly mobile and available for plants [18, 19].

The result recorded from the studied areas showed that nickel, chromium, lead and cobalt are bioavailable in ST1, ST2, ST4 and ST5. However, the bioavailability of iron in ST1 and ST5 were less than 50.00 %. The non-bioavailability is a symptom of moderate stability of the above metals in the samples. This could be linked to the high organic matter and residual content in the soils which can lead to the formation of insoluble complex compounds which may be limiting the mobility of heavy metals [20]. The bioavailability of Fe, Ni, Pb and Co in sample station ST3 which is an agricultural area was above 50.00 %.

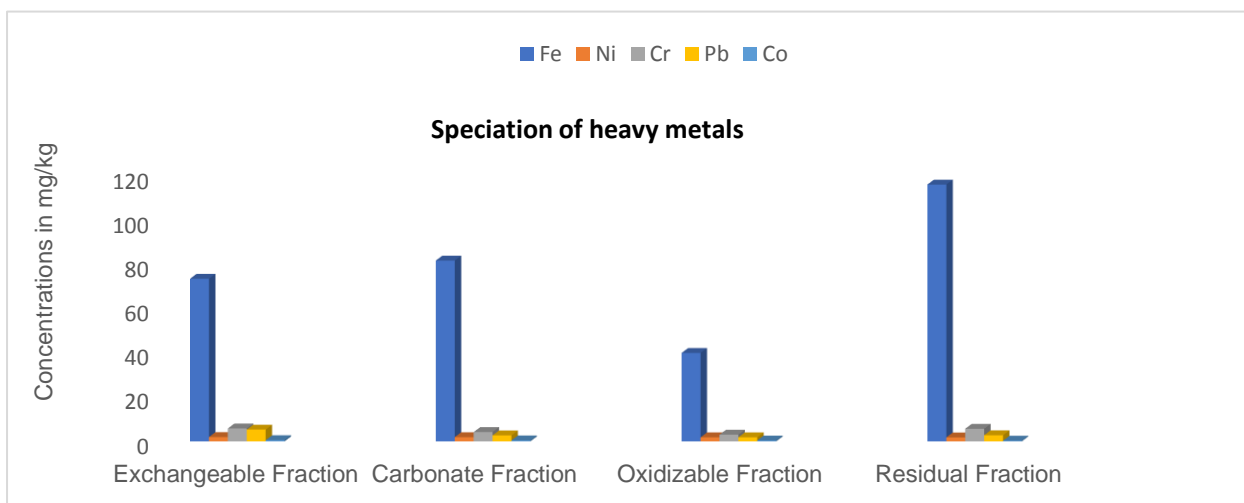
This indicates that food crops grown in the area may be contaminated by the metals. The percentage bioavailable chromium in ST3 is less than 50.00 % meaning it cannot be found in food crops grown there. However, iron, lead, nickel and cobalt may be present on food crops grown in ST3 since their percentage bioavailability are more than 50.00 %.

The percentage bioavailability of iron nickel, chromium, lead and cobalt ranged from metals studied ranged from 13.81 – 98.85 %, 65.08 - 80.93 %, 34.82 – 77.19 %, 66.93 - 86.59 % and 70.35 - 99.14 % respectively.

The concentration of nickel and cobalt obtained in this work are high in the exchangeable and carbonate fractions than residual fraction (figure 1). The exchangeable and carbonate fraction of any metal ion are the most readily available for uptake by living organisms, hence these metals are the most bioavailable with percentage bioavailability of 80.93 and 99.14 % respectively. Based on the pH result obtained, the high released of metals is in agreement with the report of [21] that metal release rates were affected to a much greater extent in the low pH (4-7) condition than in high pH (8-10) condition.

**Table 4.** Percentage bioavailability of heavy metals in soil (%).

Metal	Fe	Ni	Cr	Pb	Co
ST1	31.14	80.93	76.25	81.29	95.17
ST2	91.17	76.57	77.19	86.59	70.35
ST3	81.92	77.63	34.82	78.34	99.14
ST4	98.85	78.21	76.95	83.34	75.20
ST5	13.81	65.06	61.45	66.93	78.37



**Figure 1.** Speciation of metals across sample locations.



Similar observation was made for lead and chromium (figure 1). From figure 1, the results showed high concentration in the exchangeable fraction for lead and chromium irrespective of sample stations. The relatively high concentration of lead and chromium ions in the exchangeable fraction of the soil sample may be attributed to a favorable pH value which encourages desorption of the metals from the soils [22]. The presence of lead and chromium in significant concentrations in the exchangeable and carbonate fractions may pose a serious health threats affecting human health and wellbeing since toxic metals are readily available for uptake by living organisms [23]. The result of chromium in the exchangeable and oxidizable fractions was supported by [24], it is rather uncommon to relate Cr with the oxidizable fraction.

Irrespective of sampling stations, the distribution of metals fractions in the soil samples generally followed the order below for the various metal studied.

Fe: residual > carbonate > exchangeable > oxidizable

Ni: exchangeable > carbonate > oxidizable > residual

Cr: exchangeable > residual > carbonate > oxidizable

Pb: exchangeable > residual > carbonate > oxidizable

Co: exchangeable > carbonate > oxidizable > residual

The concentrations of nickel, chromium, lead and cobalt was high in the exchangeable fractions while iron has high concentration in the residual fraction, followed by chromium and lead. The amount of Fe in the residual fractions was recorded as 116.0 mg/kg as showed in figure 1 above. This high values is in agreement with the finding of [25]. Because of this, Fe can be considered as partially mobile or immobile and bioavailable for plant uptake. This implies that, the metals is strongly bound to minerals and resistant components, and do not represent environmental risk. The organic fraction is not very mobile or readily available, since it is associated with high molecular weight stable humic substances in the sediments which could release only small quantity of these metals in a slow manner without significant environmental implications [26]. Almost all the metals has low concentrations in the oxidizable fractions.

The same sample ST1, ST2, ST3, ST4 and ST5 were subjected for gas chromatography analysis with electron ionization detector (EID) via solid phase

extraction method. The concentrations of compounds expected in the samples appeared to be well below the detection limits of the instruments used in this work. Other instruments tried could not give reasonable result. A special GC column was used to separate the compounds. The GC chromatograms were zoomed out in order to reveal the peaks, hence the distorted baseline. Before zooming, only peaks due to the solvents could be seen (retention time and area of peaks). Possible compounds and the mass spectra of the most closely related compounds as identified by the database. However, the names of the possible compounds and their molecular weights are presented in table 4 below.

The names of possible organic contaminants in ST5 and their formula and molecular weight are presented in table 5. These include Carbon tetrachloride ( $\text{CCl}_4$ ), 4-Chloro-3-methyl phenol ( $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{ClO}$ ), 2-methyl phenol ( $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{O}$ ) Ethyl benzene ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), Tert. butyl benzene Toluene ( $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8$ ), 4-Isopropyl toluene ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}$ ), and Xylene ( $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}$ ) with molecular weight 152 g/mol, 142 g/mol, 108.0 g/mol, 106.0 g/mol, 134.0 g/mol, 92.00 g/mol, 134.00 g/mol and 106.0 g/mol respectively while those of ST4 includes Phenol d5 ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}$ ), bromodichloromethane ( $\text{CHBrCl}_2$ ), 1, 1, 2 trichloroethane ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3$ ), and Chloroform ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ ) with molecular weight 99.00 g/mol, 162.0 g/mol, 132.0 g/mol and 118.0 g/mol respectively. From the results, the major organic contaminants comprised of halo alkanes, phenols, and BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl benzene, and Xylene), as presented in table 4. Halo alkanes are a group of alkanes substituted with halogens. They are found in the environment from different products such as flame retardants, solvents, oils, etc.

Bromodichloromethane, chloroform, 1, 1, 2 trichloroethane, and carbon tetrachloride are a few halo alkanes identified in this work. The stations for which these contaminants were found include samples ST1 and ST4. Bromodichloromethane (molecular weight 162.0 g/mol) and chloroform (molecular weight 118.0 g/mol) were detected in ST1 while, 1, 1, 2 trichloroethane (molecular weight 132.0 g/mol), bromodichloromethane and chloroform were found in ST4. These are automobile workshops and areas where meat are singed with tyre and plastics materials. [27], found that total PAHs and BTEX concentrations of soil samples from automobile mechanic workshops ranged from 0.601 – 3.678 mg/kg and < 0.001 – 0.013 respectively. Soil sample collected from an industrial area of the metropolis had a highest concentration of 3.678 mg/kg PAHs and 0.003 mg/kg BTEX.

**Table 5.** Results of organic contaminants analyzed by GC-MS

Sample Stations	Compounds	Formula	Mwt	Peak Area	Retention time (min)
ST1	Bromodichloromethane	CHBrCl <sub>2</sub>	162.0	8460	4.869
	Chloroform	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	118.0	4363	5.103
ST2	Phenol d5	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	99.00	3988	4.209
ST3	Phenol d5	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	99.00	4192	6.398
ST4	Phenol d5	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	99.00	5674	4.715
	Bromodichloromethane	CHBrCl <sub>2</sub>	162.0	4660	4.938
	1, 1, 2 trichloroethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub>	132.0	13095	5.179
	Chloroform	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	118.0	15649	5.400
ST5	4-Chloro-3-methyl phenol	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ClO	142.0	2741	4.291
	2- methyl phenol	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	108.0	4027	5.164
	Ethyl benzene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	106.0	2456	5.306
	Tert. butyl benzene	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	134.0	2945	5.394
	Toluene	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	92.00	3378	5.458
	4- Isopropyl toluene	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	134.0	4804	6.038
	Xylene	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	106.0	12883	6.275

The Agency for toxic substances and disease registry (ATSDR) identified Bromodichloromethane as an irritating compound and probably carcinogenic [28]. Although Chloroform has good anaesthetic, industrial and laboratory uses, it is toxic and can cause damage such as organ damage, heartbeat irregularities and cancer [29].

The compound, 1,1,2 trichloroethane depresses the central nervous system on inhalation and may cause dizziness, headache, nausea or cancer while carbon tetrachloride (a solvent used in the production of hydrofluorocarbons) is primarily known for causative effects on the liver, kidney and central nervous system [30].

Phenols are primarily used for the production of phenolic resins which are used in the plywood, automotive and appliance industries. They are also used as disinfectants, herbicides, pesticides etc. And this explains their existence in ST3 which is an agricultural area (farmland). Once evaporated from products, they contaminate the air and humans can be exposed to them and also be at health risk by breathing contaminated air [31]. The presence of phenol in ST1, ST2 and ST3 could be attributed to the panel beating, welding, painting and automobile repairs carried out in such areas that released these organic contaminants.

Phenol irritates skin and causes its necrosis, it damages kidneys, liver, muscle and eyes. Damage to skin is caused by its coagulation related to reaction to phenol with amino acids contained in keratin of epidermis and collagen in inner skin [32]. BTEX are important chemicals which occur naturally in crude oil and can be found in the vicinity of natural gas and petroleum deposits and also from gas emissions. Man-made releases of BTEX compounds in the environment are through motor vehicles, lubricating oil, losses during petrol marketing, gasoline, aircrafts and cigarette smoke [28]. They are used during the processing of petroleum products and during the production of consumer goods such as paints and lacquers, thinners, rubber products, adhesives. As can be seen in this study, BTEX compounds are present in ST5 (NNPC filling station near some automobile workshops) are as a result of excessive human activities such as dispensed of diesel, gasoline, lubricating oil e.tc. in the environs. Because of their polarity and very stable characteristics, BTEX compounds will be able to enter the soil, groundwater systems, taken up by plants and cause serious contamination problems. The acute exposure to BTEX has been associated with skin and sensory irritation, central nervous system problems and effects on the respiratory system [5]. [33], reported that

leachate from waste disposal site of chemical works contained high concentration of BTEX and PAH in each case more than 75%.

#### 4. Conclusion

The increasing amount of total metals (Fe, Ni, Cr, Pb and Co), bioavailable contents and organic contaminants (Halo alkanes, phenolic and BTEX) in the soil could be due to human activities such as improper disposal of solid wastes, leaks from petroleum products, solvents, oils, petrochemicals, cigarette smoke, use of pesticides or disinfectants etc. The exchangeable fraction was the most abundant pool for most metals in the soil examined which could be possibly absorbed by plants. Significant amount of Ni, Cr, Pb and Co were associated with the non-residual fractions in the soils, which indicated that these metals were potentially bioavailable. These may pose a real threat as they are transferred into the food chain from soil contaminated by metals and organic contaminants, especially sample from ST3 which is an agricultural area.

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Yes

### Conflict of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare that they are relevant to the content of this article.

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