

Heavy Metals Content of Common Tubers from Selected Farm Locations in Enugu North District, South East, Nigeria

Abstract

The concentration of heavy metals (Cd, Pb, Ni, As, Cr, Mn, Cu, and Zn) in sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), yam (*Dioscorea ssp*), and cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) in four farm locations in some local government areas of Enugu North District was determined. Samples were prepared following standard procedure and digested with a 5:1:1 mixture of trioxonitrate (V) acid, tetraoxosulphate (VI) acid, and perchloric acid as previously reported. Metal concentration was determined using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (Perkin Elmer 1100B model). The order of heavy metals concentration in sweet potato from location A was Mn (312.66mg/kg) > Cu (26.00mg/kg) > Zn (12.08mg/kg) > Pb (0.07mg/kg) > Ni (0.06mg/kg) > Cr (0.05mg/kg) > Cd (0.02mg/kg) > As (0.01mg/kg). The order in cassava tubers was Mn (380.20mg/kg) > Cu (66.30mg/kg) > Zn (56.08mg/kg) > Ni (42.30mg/kg) > Cr (0.42mg/kg) > Pb (0.20mg/kg) > As (0.10mg/kg) > Cd (0.08mg/kg). The concentrations followed the same trend for Mn, Cu, and Zn in farm locations B, C, and D. The concentration of heavy metals in yam was approximately the same as in cassava except for the lower value of manganese (54.80mg/kg) recorded in yam sample. All the heavy metals analyzed were below the WHO permissible concentration except chromium which was slightly higher than the recommended limit especially in location C. However, risk assessment of Cr intake was suggested to ascertain the level of human exposure to Cr through the consumption of these tubers in the study area.

Key words; Heavy metals, Food safety, Tubers, Enugu North District, Permissible limit, Risk assessment

1. Introduction

Progressive food safety check and monitoring of the environment is necessary, especially in developing countries. This is due to their inadequate implementation and enforcement of food safety guidelines and environmental legislation. This monitoring of food and the environment is again necessary due to the dynamic nature of human and industrial activities. Heavy metals conversely refer to metallic elements with relatively high atomic mass and toxic even at low concentrations. Heavy metals constitute a major source of food poisoning apart from the microorganism. Although metals and microorganisms occur in nature, the presence of a pathogen is an indicator of the hygienic and sanitary conditions of both the human and operational environment; heavy metals are toxic and find their way into the food chain through several means. Most notably, is the mining activities, agricultural practices like the use of inorganic fertilizers, sewage sludge for soil amendment, and pest control. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse especially electronic waste, batteries, and packaging materials are also major sources of heavy metals into the soil and the environment.

Research has shown that these metals are distributed in the environment through erosion, transportation, grazing, and irrigation with wastewater, industrial activities, and atmospheric deposition [1] due to emitting factories. The uptake of heavy metals by plants is dependent upon factors such as soil pH, microorganism, and plant species. Previous work [2] and [3] respectively explained the process of metal availability in the soil, the role of microorganism in metal soluble organic complex formation, translocation ability, and storage of metals in the cell wall by plants. Microorganisms in the soil need certain mineral elements for development and bioactivity, but at increased concentration, heavy metals pose danger to these important microorganisms which are evident from the enzymes the plant produces [4].

The gross effect of elevated doses of heavy metals in the soil is either phytotoxicity or bioaccumulation depending on plant species and pH among other factors. Among the poisonous metals cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg), and lead (Pb) are of utmost concern as they pose severe health challenges to both adults and children. Elevated levels of cadmium in the body cause kidney malfunction, skeletal damage, and reproductive impairments [5]. Lead presents the liver, brain, and nervous system complication and was considered a carcinogen in humans by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) while nickel causes respiratory problems [6].

Although potato was neglected, underutilized, and considered as food for the low-income earners [7] in the last few years, it has recently been elevated to play major roles in mitigating against food and diet shortages [8] sequel to its carbohydrate (energy) content and physiological benefits from the leaves and edible tubers [9]. Sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas*) are a huge source of carbohydrate, protein, and minimal fat [7]. It has been reported to be rich in β -carotene, vitamin C, phenols, and fiber. Both the root (tuber) and the leaves are rich in antioxidants [7, 10]. It is ranked the second most starchy root crop, after cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) and over 130 million tons are produced annually [11]. Sweet potatoes are now a major root crop consumed in most African countries because it is relatively cheap compared to other tubers like yam (*Dioscorea ssp.*) [12]. Yam is common and favorite to many households not only in Enugu North District but Nigeria and many African countries. It is prepared in different recipes easily with vegetables, cooked with different varieties of beans, pounded and eaten with melon or okra soup, and as fries. Cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) is widely cultivated on a commercial scale in the Enugu North District of Enugu State. There is an increasing demand for cassava tubers not only because it is a staple food for most households but because it is processed into the cassava floor required in the bakery and other food industries. It is also processed into gari and tapioca and

served in different recipes in restaurants. It is, therefore, necessary to frequently monitor the contamination levels of heavy metals; Cd, Pb, Ni, As, Cr, Mn, Cu, and Zn in these tubers cultivated, consumed, and shipped from Enugu North District, Nigeria.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Sample Collection

Fresh samples of sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), yam (*Dioscorea ssp.*), and cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) root tubers were collected from four farm locations in some local government areas that supply the major markets; Nkwo Ibagwa– Aka, Igbo–Eze South, Obollo–Afor, Udenu and Ogige market in Nsukka metropolis, Enugu State.

2.2 Sample Preparation

The usual household practice was followed in preparing the sample except for the use of distilled or deionized water in place of tap water. The tubers from each farm were washed with distilled water to remove soil particles and impurities. They were peeled with a Teflon knife to separate the edible portion from the back. Edible parts were sliced into pieces, air-dried for a few hours, and oven-dried for 72hrs at 105oC until a constant weight is obtained. Dried samples were ground to a fine powder using a clean porcelain mortar and pestle. Particles were sieved through a 2.00mm mesh and labeled A, B, C, and D to represent samples from each farm location.

2.3 Sample Digestion

The digestion of the sample was carried out according to a previously reported procedure [13] with slight modification. Each sample (1.00g) was digested by adding 15 ml of an acid mixture (5:1:1) of HNO₃:H₂SO₄: HClO₄ in a 250 ml conical flask and heated above 90oC in a fume cupboard until a transparent solution is obtained. The solution was allowed to cool, followed by filter with Whatman No. 1 filter paper. The filtrate was diluted to 50 ml with deionized water in a volumetric flask.

2.4 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric Analysis

Heavy metals were analyzed in triplicates using a Perkin Elmer model 1100B atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

2.5 Data Analysis

The variations of the level of heavy metals in the tubers were analyzed using ANOVA at the 0.05 confidence level.

3. Results and Discussion

Figures 1–3 respectively show the concentration of heavy metals in sweet potato, yam, and cassava tubers in different farm locations (A–D). The order of heavy metals concentration in sweet potato from location A was (312.66mg/kg) Mn > (26.00mg/kg) Cu > (12.08mg/kg) Zn > (0.07mg/kg) Pb > (0.06mg/kg) Ni > (0.05mg/kg) Cr > (0.02mg/kg) Cd > (0.01mg/kg) As. The concentrations followed the same trend for Mn, Cu, and Zn in farm locations B, C, and D. Results showed that all the sweet potato samples from the four farm locations had heavy metals concentration far below the WHO permissible limits except for chromium. Whereas the farm

location A contained 0.05mg/kg Cr which is within the allowable concentration, location C contained 0.8mg/kg Cr which is higher than the WHO and China's State Environmental Protection Administration permissible limit of 0.05mg/kg [14] and 0.5mg/kg [15] respectively. Again location B and D each contained 0.5mg/kg Cr which is also higher than the WHO acceptable limit but within China's SEPA guidelines. Chromium is important in human metabolism for the absorption of fat, sugar, and protein. However, higher doses of Cr can lead to kidney problems like necrosis of tubules and gastrointestinal bleeding [16, 17] in humans and sometimes fatalities in children. The 0.8mg/kg of Cr obtained in this study agrees with previous work although lower than 1.50mg/kg reported by Haladu *et al* [18]. Again, Wilberforce [14] studied both the bioaccumulation factor (BAF) and the translocation factor (TF) for cocoyam, yam, cassava, Irish and sweet potato. The result showed that while yam is a potential hyperaccumulator of Cu, sweet potato is a hyperaccumulator of Cr. This fact, therefore, explains why there is a relatively higher amount of Cr in the sweet potato sample than other metals.

The concentration of heavy metals in yam from the four farm locations (fig. 2) are in the order: Cu (66.30mg/kg) > Zn (56.08mg/kg) > Mn (54.80mg/kg) > Ni (42.30mg/kg) > Cr (0.42mg/kg) > Pb (0.20mg/kg) > As (0.10mg/kg) > Cd (0.01mg/kg). These values were far below the WHO permissible limit. Hence, by this result, the consumption of yam cultivated in Enugu North District poses no human health risk for heavy metals contamination. Cadmium and lead among others are the heavy metals of utmost concern for environmental, water, and food poisoning. In this study, Cd was not detected in location B and D in all the tuber samples analyzed. Again, all the metals detected in yam were below the WHO standard limit of 0.05mg/kg except Cr which was slightly higher (0.42mg/kg) and (0.20mg/kg) respectively for locations B and C.

Figure 1: Concentration of heavy metals in sweet potato tubers (mg/kg)

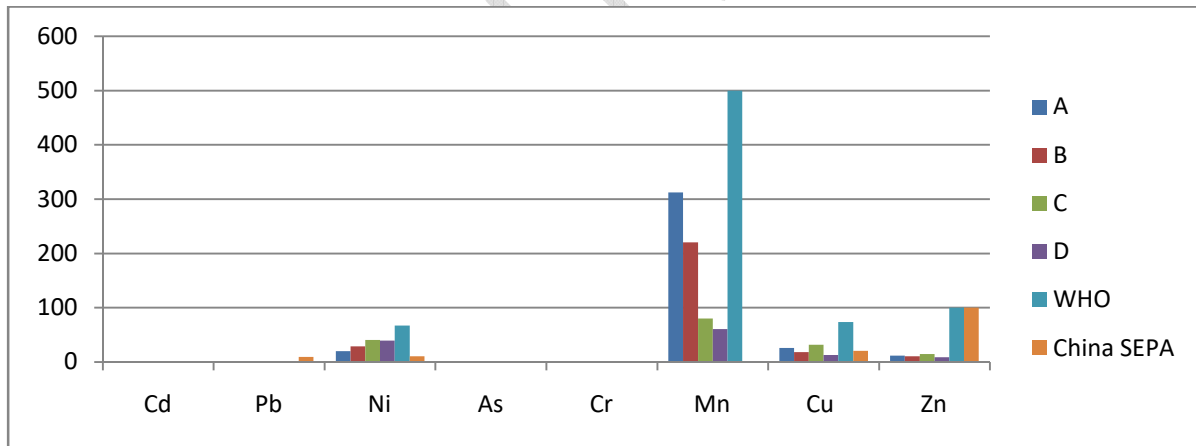


Figure 2: Concentration of heavy metals in yam (mg/kg)

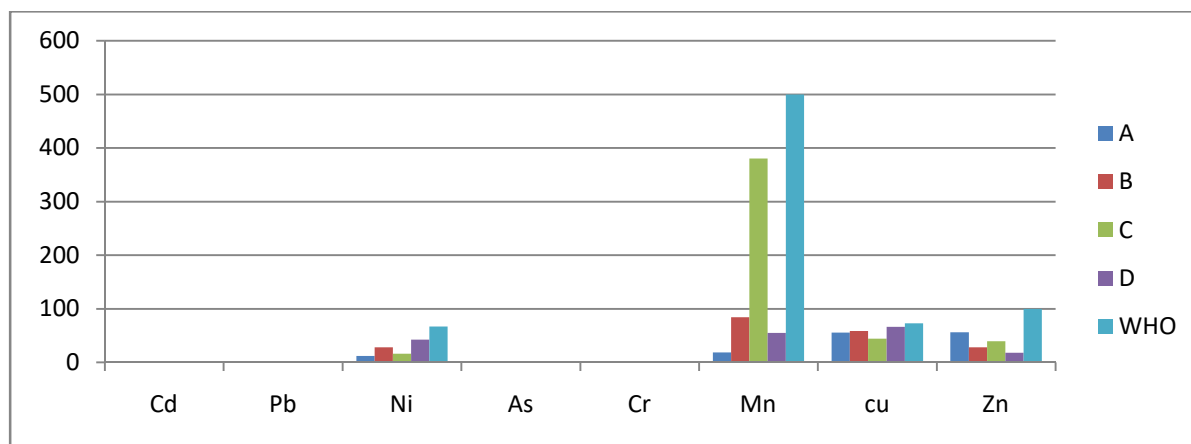
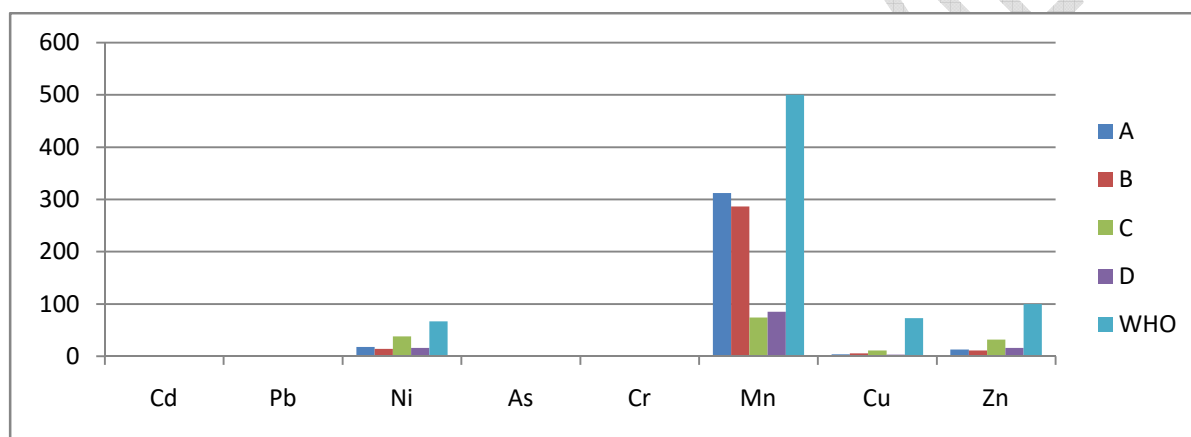


Figure 3: Concentration of heavy metals in cassava tubers (mg/kg)



Comparatively, the result of the present study for Cd and Pb; 0.02 and 0.07mg/kg respectively found in sweet potato in location A were lower than 0.20 and 4.40mg/kg reported respectively for sweet potato in Cochin, Ernakulam District, India [19]. The same study reported 1.0 and 14.40mg/kg of Cd and Pb in yam sample from the same locality as against the 0.08 and 0.04mg/kg respectively reported for these metals in this study.

Figure 3 showed that the order of heavy metals concentration in cassava tubers was Mn (380.20mg/kg) > Cu (66.30mg/kg) > Zn (56.08mg/kg) > Ni (42.30mg/kg) > Cr (0.42mg/kg) > Pb (0.20mg/kg) > As (0.10mg/kg) > Cd (0.08mg/kg). These values were again lower than the WHO allowable limit for human consumption except for Cr in location C. The concentration of chromium in all the samples; sweet potato (0.8mg/kg), yam (0.20mg/kg) and cassava (0.18mg/kg) from location C were higher than the WHO allowable limit of 0.05mg/kg [14]. Although, heavy metals are potentially toxic, some of them in moderate amount (Zn, Cu, Ni, Mn, and Fe) are micronutrient required by plants and animals for optimum biochemical and physiological functions.

Conclusion

The present study showed that the heavy metals (Cd, Pb, Ni, As, Mn, Cu, and Zn) concentration in common tubers (yam, sweet potato, and cassava) cultivated in selected farm locations in

Enugu North District of Enugu State were below the WHO recommended limit and hence pose no danger to consumers of such food. However, risk assessment of chromium intake through the consumption of these tubers is required to ascertain the level of human exposure to chromium in the study area.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

References

- [1] Prabhat, K. R., Sang, S. L., Ming, Z., Yiufai, T., Ki Hyun, K. (2019). Heavy Metals in Food Crops: Health risks, Fate, Mechanism and Management. *Environmental International*. 125: 365–385.
- [2] Joan, E. M and Bert, E. B. (1992). Behaviour of Metals in Soils, U.S EPA office of Research and Development, *EPA/540/S-92/018*.
- [3] Alan, W. (1996). Soils and the Environment: An Introduction. *Cambridge University Press* 1, 189–203.
- [4] Antonious, G. F. (2009). Enzyme Activities and Heavy Metal Concentration in Soil Amended with Sewage Sludge. *Journal of Environmental Sciences and Health Part A*. 44: 1019–1024.
- [5] Commission Regulation No. 22/2002 of Setting Maximum Levels for certain Contaminants in Food Stuff. (2002). Official Journal of the European Communities. *Commission of the European Community*: Brussels.
- [6] Toxicological Profile Information Sheet (2004). Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.
- [7] Sanoussi, A. F., Adjatin, A., Dansi, A., Adebawale, A., Sani, L. O and Sani, A. (2016). Mineral Composition of Ten Edible Sweet Potato (*Ipomea batatas* L) Landraces of Benin. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences* 5(1):103–115.
- [8] Naskar, S. K., Mukherjee, A., Nedunche-zhiyan, M and Rao, K. R. (2008b). Evaluation of Sweet potato Cultivars for Quality Traits. In: New R and D Initiatives in Horticulture for Accelerated Growth and Prosperity, *3rd Indian Horticultural Congress*, 6–8 November, 2008, Held at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India. Abstracts P 340.
- [9] Yoshimoto, M. (2010). Physiological Functions and Utilization of sweet potato. In: Sweet Potato, Post Harvest Aspects in Food. R C. Ray and K. I. Tomlins, ISBN 978-1-60876-344-6.
- [10] Teow, C.C., Truong, V.D., Mcfeeters, R. F., Thompson, R. L., Pecota, K. V. and Yencho, G.C. (2007). Antioxidant Activities, Phenolics and β -carotene Contents of Sweet Potato Genotypes with Varying Flesh Colors. *Food Chemistry* 103, 829–838.
- [11] Chibowski, S. (2000). Studies of Radioactive Contaminants and Heavy Metals in Vegetables and Fruits from Lubin, Poland, *Polish Journal of Environmental Studies*. 9: 249.

- [12] Tomlins, K., Rees, D., Coote, C., Bechoff, A., Okwadi, J., Massingue, J., Ra, R., and Westb, A. (2010). Sweet Potato Utilization, storage, Small scale processing and marketing in Africa In: Sweet Potato, Post Harvest Aspects in Food. R C. Ray and K. I. Tomlins, ISBN 978-1-60876-343-6.
- [13] Osu, R. S., Solomon, M. M., Abai, E. J. and Etim, I.G. (201). Health Risk Assessment of heavy metal intake via cassava consumption from crude oil impacted soils with and without palm bunch as additive. *International Journal of Technical Research and Application*. 3(4): 140-148.
- [14] Oti Wilberforce J.O.(201). Heavy Metal Accumulation in Tubers grown in Lead-Zinc Derelict Mine and there Significance to Health and Phytoremediation. *Americal Chemical Science Journal* 8(3): 1-9.
- [15] George, F.A., Sam, O. D., Jason, M. U. and John, C.S. (2011). Heavy Metals Uptake in Plant Parts of Sweet Potato Grown in Soil Fertilized with Municipal Sewage Sludge, *International Journal of Geology*, 5(1): 14-20.
- [16] Langard, S. and Nordberg, G.F.(1986). Chromium In: Friberg, L., Nordberg G. F., Kessler, E., Vonk, V. B. Hand book on the toxicology of metals. 2nd Edn Vol 2. *Amsterdam: Elsevier/North Holland Biomedical Press* Pp 185-210.
- [17] Kaufaman, D.B., Dinichola, W., McIntosh, R.(1970). Acute Potassium dichromate Poisoning treated by Peritoneal dialysis. American Medical Association. *American Journal of Disease* 119:374-376.
- [18] Haladu, K.A., Chindo, I, Y., Shibdawa, M, S., Rilwan, M. Z and Buteh, D.S. (2018). Heavy Metal Content of some Tubers. *Chemistry Research Journal* 3(4): 110-115.
- [19] Divya, L., Jessen, G. and Midhum, G. (2015). Heavy Metal Contamination of Some Common Tubers Sold in local markets of Ernakulam District, Kerala, India, *Research Journal of Biological Sciences*, 4(3): 49-52.