

Stimulated biodegradation of spent lubricating motor oil in soil amended with animal droppings

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Abstract: The potentials of organic wastes from animal droppings as bioremediation alternative for soils spiked with waste-lubricating motor oil (spent oil) was evaluated. The rate of biodegradation of the spent oil was studied for a period of 6 months under laboratory condition. The result of the microbial counts for soils spiked with 5000 mg/kg⁻¹ (0.5%) spent oil has its total heterotrophic bacterial count in unamended control soil ranging from 2.71±0.09 to 7.21±0.25 x 10⁶ CFU/g of soil, while those of soil amended with cow droppings (CD) ranged from 16.0±1.01 to 47.90±0.36x 10⁶ CFU/g of soil and those of soil amended with goat droppings (GD) and poultry manure (PM) ranged from 16.6±0.6 to 57.9±0.15 x 10⁶ and 18.00±0.20x10⁶ to 60.80± 1.19 x10⁶ CFU/g of soil respectively. The counts of hydrocarbon-utilizing bacteria (HUB) in unamended control soil ranged from 0.93±0.11 to 2.10±0.15 x10⁶ CFU/g of soil. The count of HUB in PM amended soil was significantly higher than those amended with goat droppings (GD), while those of goat dropping were higher than those of cow dung. The HUB count in GD amended soil ranged from 8.07± 0.12x10⁶ to 67.70±0.68 x 10⁶ cfu/g of soil. The THB and HUB counts for soils spiked with 25000 mg/kg (2.5%) spent oil exhibited a similar trend as was observed for soil spiked with 0.5% spent oil. Evaluation by the first-order kinetic model which utilized combined data for the entire period revealed that PM with biodegradation rate constant of 0.2332 day⁻¹ and half-life of 2.97days was better in stimulating biodegradation of oil at higher concentration, while GD with a biodegradation constant of 0.3253day⁻¹ and half-life of 2.13 days performed better at low pollution when compared to that of PM and CD.

Keywords: Biodegradation, Waste-Lubricating Oil, Bacteria, Organic Waste, Hydrocarbon

1. Introduction

Contamination of soil by used lubricating oil is prevalent in oil producing and industrialized countries of the world. The problem is more severe in the developing countries where there is no effective regulatory polices on the environment (Onuoha *et al.*, 2011).

The presence of different types of automobile and machinery has resulted in an increase in the use of lubricating oil. Also, oil spills from industries, filling stations, loading and pumping stations, petroleum product depots during transportation and at auto mechanic workshops, all combine to contribute to soil contamination (Onuoha *et al.*, 2011).

Hydrocarbon contamination of the air, soil, fresh water especially by polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAHs)

attracts public attention because many PAHs are toxic, mutagenic, and carcinogenic (Clemente *et al.*, 2001). Prolong exposure of high oil concentration may cause the development of liver or kidney diseases, possible damage to the bone marrow and increased risk of cancer (Lloyd and Cackette, 2011). In addition, used motor oil contains metals and heavy polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHS) that could contribute to chronic hazards including mutagenicity and carcinogenicity (Boonchan *et al.*, 2000).

The problems of pollution have led to the exploration of many remedial approaches to effect the cleanup of the polluted soils. Pollution control strategies involving physico-chemical methods have often aggravated the problem rather than eliminate it. Biodegradation is favored as a good option for the remediation of polluted sites mainly because it uses inexpensive equipment,

environmentally friendly and simple.

Bioremediation is one of the forms of biodegradation which involves the use of microorganisms to detoxify or remove organic and inorganic xenobiotic compounds from the environment. The process relied upon microbial enzymatic activities to transform or degrade the contaminants from the environment (Philip *et al.*, 2005). The method has been investigated by several research studies to remediate petroleum polluted soil using various nutrient sources such as inorganic fertilizer, Urea, sawdust, compost manure and biosolids (Cho *et al.*, 1997 and Namkoong *et al.*, 2002). Mushroom compost and spent mushroom compost (SMC) has been applied in treating organo pollutant contaminated sites (Eggen, 1999; Trejo-Hernandez *et al.*, 2006).

Addition of SMC results in enhanced PAH – degrading efficiency (68%) as compared to the removal by sorption on immobilized SMC (46%). It was observed that the addition of SMC to the concentrated medium reduced the toxicity, added enzymes, microorganisms and nutrients involved in the degradation of PAHS (Lau *et al.*, 2003). Organic wastes like Banana skin, spent mushroom compost and brewery spent grain were found to enhance the biodegradation of used lubricating oil up to 90% loss of oil within the period of 3 months (Abioye *et al.*, 2009b, 2010).

Ijah and Antai (2003) reported high degradation of hydrocarbon in soil contaminated with 10% and 20% crude oil compared to those contaminated with 30% and 40% crude oil with experienced partial degradation within a period of 12 months. In another study using poultry manure as organic fertilizer in contaminated soil, biodegradation was reported to be enhanced in the presence of poultry manure alone, but the extent of biodegradation was influenced by the incorporation of alternate carbon substrate or surfactant (Okolo *et al.*, 2005).

The aim of this research is to explore the feasibility of using animal droppings that is widely available within our environment as a remediation alternative in oil polluted soil.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Collections and Processing of Samples

The soil sample used for bioremediation was collected randomly with a hand- dug soil auger at a depth of 15 cm from an agricultural farm in Afikpo. They were bulked to form a composite sample and transported in a sack to the laboratory, air dried and sieved through a 2 mm mesh.

Spent motor oil: - The spent motor oil used for the experiment was obtained fresh from a drained motor car engine.

Poultry manure, cow dung and goat dung: - The poultry manure (PM), cow dung (CD) and goat dung (GD) were obtained from Farms located in Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria. They were sun dried for 3 days and pulverized in order to accelerate distribution of nutrients to the microbes.

2.2. Analysis of Soil and Organic Waste Characteristics

Measures were made of some of the soils and organic wastes physicochemical parameters, such as particle size distribution, concentration of organic carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, moisture and pH following standard methods from APHA (1998).

2.3. Soil Preparation

Two hundred grams (200g) of sieved (2mm) soil was contaminated with 2.5% and 0.5 % (w/w) of spent lubricating oil and thoroughly mixed. 10% (w/w) of different animal droppings (PM, CD, GD) were also mixed separately with the oil contaminated soil. Plastic containers were filled with the soil-oil–organic waste (animal droppings) mixture. Control vessel consisting of soil-oil mixture without organic waste was also set up. The moisture content was adjusted by adding water one day prior to sampling and incubation was at room temperature ($28 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$). The content of each vessel were tilled twice a week for aeration, and moisture content was maintained at 60% water holding capacity by addition of distilled water. The experiment was set up in triplicate. The design of the experiment is as shown in Table1

Table 1. Remediation Experimental Design.

Treatments	Details OF Treatments
A	200g SOIL+ 0.5%OIL+10% PM
B	200g SOIL+0.5%OIL+10% CD
C	200g SOIL+ 0.5%OIL+10% GD
D	200g SOIL+ 0.5%OIL
E	200g SOIL+ 2.5%OIL+10% PM
F	200g SOIL+ 2.5%OIL+10% CD
G	200g SOIL+ 2.5%OIL+10% GD
H	200g SOIL+ 2.5%OIL

Key: Pm=Poultry Manure; Cd= Cow Dung; Gd= Goat Droppings

2.4. Sampling

Periodic sampling from each vessel was carried out on day 0, that is, 7 days post pollution/contamination then at one month interval for 6 months. Composite samples were obtained by mixing 5 g of soil collected from different area of the microcosm by assaying for the total heterotrophic bacteria (THB), hydrocarbon-utilizing bacteria (HUB), pH, total hydrocarbon content (THC), as well as isolation of bacteria.

2.5. Enumeration and Identification of Bacteria in Soil

Three replicate samples from each oil-polluted soil were withdrawn monthly for enumeration of total heterotrophic bacteria count. Serially diluted samples (0.1ml) of appropriate dilution (dilution that produce colony counts of between 30- 300 colonies) of soil suspension in sterile water (formed from 1.0g of soil in 1L of sterile water) on

nutrient agar plates using the spread plate technique (Odokuma and Okpokwasili, 1993; Odokuma and Ibor, 2002). Bacteria colonies were enumerated after 48h of incubation at 30°C.

Hydrocarbon-utilizing bacteria (HUB) in the soil samples were enumerated using modified mineral salt medium of Mills *et al.*, (1978) 1.8g K₂HPO₄, 4.0g NH₄CL, 0.2g MgSO₄·7H₂O, 1.2g KH₂PO₄, 0.01g FeSO₄·7H₂O, 0.1g NaCl, 20g agar, in 1000ml distilled water, pH 7.4). The vapour phase transfer method (Amanchukwu *et al.*, 1989) was used, a filter paper saturated with sterile spent oil was aseptically placed on the inside of the inverted Petri dishes and the culture plates were incubated at (28±2°C) for 7 days (Odokuma and Okpokwasili, 1993; Odokuma and Ibor, 2002). Plates yielding 30- 300 colonies were enumerated. Colonies of different hydrocarbon-utilizing bacteria were randomly picked and pure isolates were obtained by repeated sub-culturing on nutrient agar (oxid). The bacteria isolates were characterized using microscopic techniques and biochemical tests. The identities of the isolates were determined by comparing their characteristics with those of known taxa as described by Bergey's manual of determinative bacteriology (Buchanan and Gibson, 1976)

2.6. Total Hydrocarbon Content (THC) Determination in Soil Amended with Organic Wastes

The residual hydrocarbon content in the oil polluted soil during the study period was determined gravimetrically by toluene cold extraction method of Adesodun and Mbagwu (2008). Soil samples (10 g) were weighed into 50ml flask and 20ml of toluene was added to extract the hydrocarbon in the soil. After shaking for 30 min, the mixture was allowed to stand for 10 min and it was then filtered through whatman No1 filter paper. The liquid phase of the extract was measured at 420 nm absorbance using a spectrophotometer (Model 6100 PYE UNICAM Instrument England). The THC in soil was estimated with reference to standard curve derived from fresh spent oil diluted with toluene. The total hydrocarbon content data (THC) obtained was fitted to the first order Kinetics model of

Yeung *et al.*, (1997)

$$Y = ae^{-kt}$$

Where y = residual hydrocarbon content in soil (gkg⁻¹)

a = initial hydrocarbon content in soil (gkg⁻¹)

k = biodegradation rate constant (day⁻¹)

t = time (day)

The model estimated the biodegradation rate and half-life of the hydrocarbons in soil relative to treatments applied. Half-life was calculated from the model of yeung *et al.*, 1997 as half-life = $\frac{\ln(2)}{k}$

The model was based on the assumption that the degradation rate of hydrocarbon positively correlated with the hydrocarbon pool size in soil (Yeung *et al.*, 1997).

2.7. Determination of Efficiency of Individual Organic Waste Applied to the Soil

Assessment of the efficiency of individual organic wastes applied to the oil polluted soil was evaluated by determining the "net percentage loss" due to the individual amendment. It was calculated as follows:

Net % Loss = percentage Loss in THC of oil polluted soil amended with organic waste % loss in THC of unamended polluted soil

2.8. Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis of data was carried out using analysis of variance (ANOVA), Least Significant Difference (LSD), and Correlation Coefficient Methods. These were used to determine the relationship between the variables.

3. Results

3.1. Physiochemical Properties of Soil and Organic Wastes

The physiochemical properties of the soil and the organic wastes used for bioremediation studies are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of Physiochemical properties of soil and organic wastes.

Parameter	Soil	Cow dung	Goat droppings	Poultry manure
pH	6.04 ± 0.16	6.30 ± 0.26	6.88 ± 0.35	6.98 ± 0.06
Nitrogen (%)	0.35 ± 0.06	0.87 ± 0.06	1.20 ± 0.19	3.46 ± 0.45
Phosphorus (mgkg ⁻¹)	21.5 ± 0.64	20.73 ± 0.95	22.0 ± 1.11	31.20 ± 1.74
Organic carbon (%)	8.20 ± 0.25	20.4 ± 0.67	17.5 ± 0.74	30.9 ± 1.21
Moisture (%)	7.07 ± 0.12	8.17 ± 0.16	6.64 ± 0.06	6.80 ± 0.03
Sand (%)	38.1 ± 2.05			
Silt (%)	27.7 ± 1.55			
Clay (%)	30.4 ± 0.95			
Texture				

Data presented are means of triplicate determination ± standard deviation.

The soil had a pH of 6.04 ± 0.16 and a low concentration of nitrogen, carbon and phosphorus of 0.35 ± 0.06%, 8.20 ±

0.25% and 21.50 ± 0.64% respectively. The cow dung (CD), goat droppings (GD) and poultry manure (PM) had a

pH of 6.30 ± 0.26 , 6.88 ± 0.35 and 6.98 ± 0.06 respectively. The poultry manure had a higher percentage of nitrogen $3.46 \pm 0.45\%$ when compared to the low percentages recorded in cow dung $0.87 \pm 0.06\%$ and goat droppings $1.20 \pm 0.19\%$ (Table 2); also, the phosphorus and carbon content of the organic wastes were recorded as shown in Table 2. The moisture content for both soil and organic waste deviated from the optimum range of (10-20% w/w) (Less and Senior, 1995), the soil was $7.07 \pm 0.12\%$, CD $8.17 \pm 0.16\%$ while GD and PM were $6.64 \pm 0.06\%$ and $6.80 \pm 0.03\%$ respectively.

3.2. Microbial Population Counts

The total heterotrophic bacteria in unamended control soil and soil amended with animal droppings are presented in (Fig. 1 & 2). The total aerobic heterotrophic bacteria in soil amended with cow dung ranged between $16 \pm 1.01 \times 10^6$ to $47.9 \pm 0.36 \times 10^6$ CFU/g, while that of soil amended with goat dropping (GD) and poultry manure (PM) ranged from $16.6 \pm 0.60 \times 10^6$ to $57.9 \pm 1.10 \times 10^6$ and $18.0 \pm 0.20 \times 10^6$ to $60.8 \pm 1.19 \times 10^6$ cfu/g (Fig. 1 & 2). The unamended control soil had the total aerobic bacterial count ranging between $2.71 \pm 0.09 \times 10^6$ and $7.2 \pm 0.25 \times 10^6$ CFU/g. All the additives had a greater initial microbial population and exhibited an increase in numbers up to the third month. However toward the end of the study, bacteria population dropped in all the treatments. Similar result was equally obtained when the soil polluted with 2.5% spent oil was assayed (Fig. 2). Bacteria counts was significantly higher in soil amended in different animal droppings when compared to those of the control soil at 0.05% probability level, indicating the role of nutrient in the enhancement of bacteria population.

The plating technique was equally used in enumerating the hydrocarbon-utilizing bacteria. The counts of hydrocarbon – utilizing bacteria (HUB) in unamended control soil at the initial time were $2.10 \pm 0.15 \times 10^6$ cfu/g. This value dropped to 0.93 ± 0.11 cfu/g on the 3rd month and gradually rose to $1.10 \pm 0.10 \times 10^6$ cfu/g⁻¹ on the 6th month (Fig. 3). The counts of HUB were higher in oil contaminated soil amended with different animal droppings. The HUB counts in soil amended with PM were significantly higher than those amended with goat droppings (GD), while of those GD was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) than those of CD. HUB counts in PM amended soil at the beginning of experiment (day 0) was $10.1 \pm 0.15 \times 10^6$ cfu/g, it gradually rose to the maximum, 77.7 ± 0.64 on the 4th month, the value dropped to 59.4 ± 1.22 on the 6th month. The microbial population in cow dung amended soil ranged from $8.16 \pm 0.15 \times 10^6$ cfu/g to $50.76 \pm 0.45 \times 10^6$ cfu/g, while the count of HUB in soil amended with goat droppings ranged from $8.07 \pm 0.12 \times 10^6$ cfu/g to $67.76 \pm 0.68 \times 10^6$ cfu/g. The counts of HUB in soil polluted with 2.5% spent oil exhibited a similar trend as observed in 0.5% concentration of spent oil (Fig.4). There was a significant increase in the number of hydrocarbon- utilizing bacteria at 0.05% probability level

in soil amended with animal droppings. The result of the microbial population obtained demonstrated microbial population in the different organic waste in the order PM>GD>CD>Control

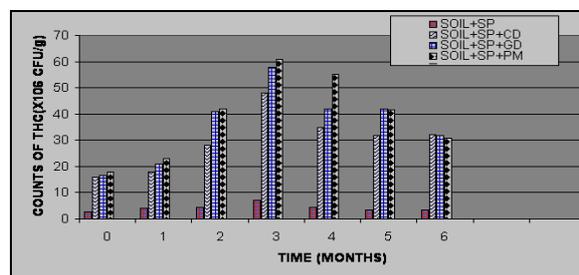


Fig 1. Counts of heterotrophic bacterial population in soil polluted with 0.5% spent oil

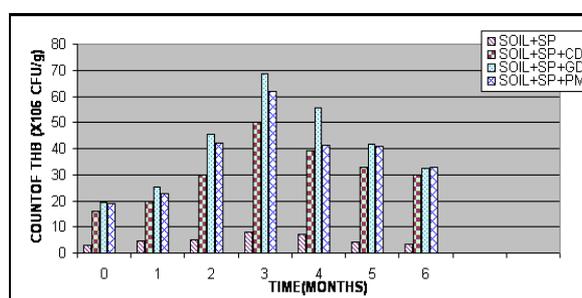


Fig 2. Counts of heterotrophic bacterial population in soil polluted with 2.5% spent oil

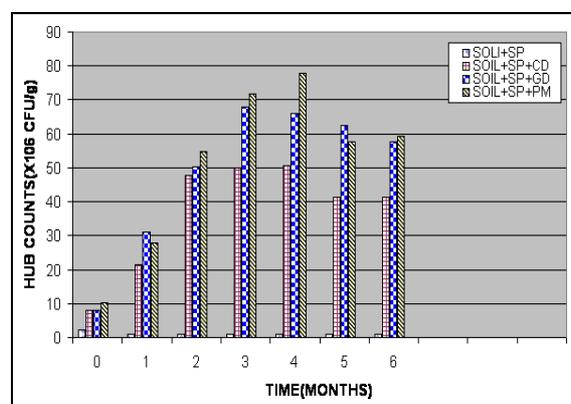


Fig 3. Counts of hydrocarbon -utilizing bacteria population in soil polluted with 0.5% spent oil

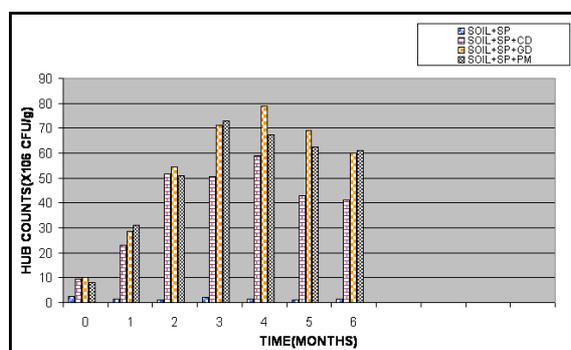


Fig 4. Counts of hydrocarbon -utilizing bacteria population in soil polluted with 2.5% spent oil

3.3. Biodegradation Pattern of Spent Oil in Soil Amended with Organic wastes

The level of degradation of spent oil throughout the study period is shown in Fig. 5 & 6. There was a marked reduction in the total hydrocarbon content (THC) within the period of study with the addition of the animal droppings (organic wastes). At the end of the first month, soils polluted with 5000 mgkg⁻¹ (0.5%) spent motor oil showed a significant reduction in THC of 48%, 64.5% and 78.4% in soil amended with CD, PM, and GD respectively compared to 46.5% THC reduction in unamended control soil. In absolute terms, 2402, 3223 and 3921 mgkg⁻¹ of spent motor oil have disappeared from the CD, PM and GD amended soil, while 2326 mgkg⁻¹ disappeared from the unamended control soil (Fig. 5). But for soils polluted with 25,000mg/kg (2.5%) spent oil, 5601 mg/kg (22.4%), 8119 mg/kg (32.5%), 16089 mg/kg (44.4%) and 8609 mg/kg (34.4%) spent oil were lost from the control soil, CD, PM and GD amended soil (Fig.6).

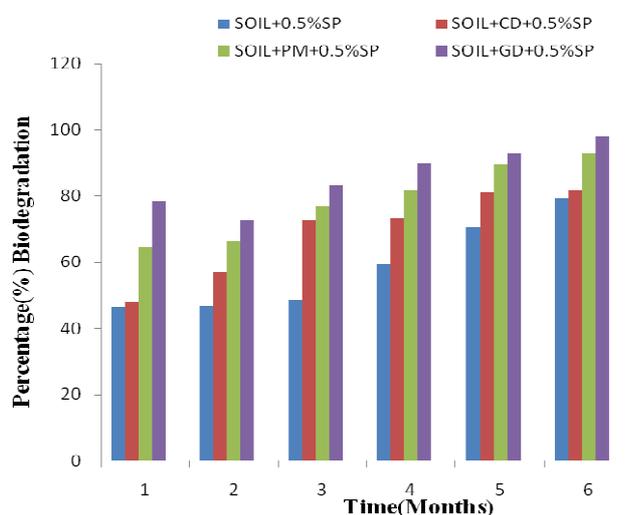


Fig 5. Percentage biodegradation of spent lubricating oil in a soil contaminated with 0.5% oil

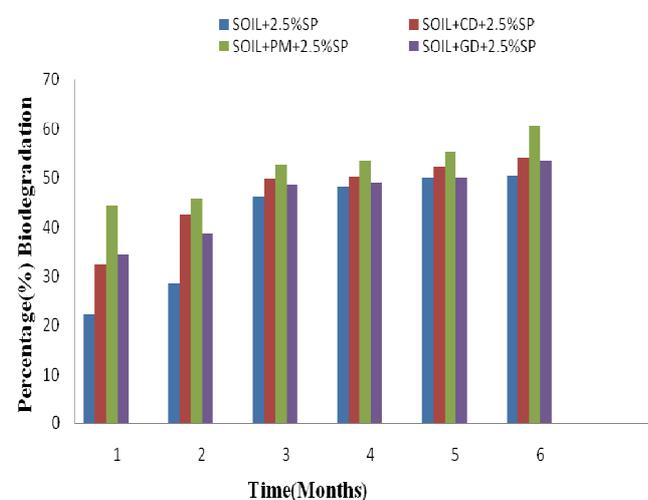


Fig 6. Percentage biodegradation of spent lubricating oil in a soil contaminated with 2.5% oil

At 2nd months of treatments application, the level of reduction in THC from soil polluted with 0.5% spent motor oil was 46.7% (2334 mgkg⁻¹) for unamended control soil, 56.8% (2841 mgkg⁻¹) for CD amended soil, 66.2% (3310 mgkg⁻¹) for PM amended soil and 72.6% (3631 mgkg⁻¹) in PM amended soil (Fig. 5). For soils polluted with 2.5% spent oil, reduction in THC induced by nutrient supplementation was 7125 mg/kg (28.5%) for unamended control soil, 10655 mg/kg (42.6%) for CD, 16250 mg/kg (65%) for PM and 9655mg/kg(38.6%) for GD amended soil (Fig.6).

After 6 months of application, the level of reduction of THC in soil polluted with 0.5% spent oil indicated a significant loss of 79.2%, 81.6%, 92.6% and 97.8% for unamended control soil, CD amended soil, PM amended soil and GD amended soil respectively. However, for soil polluted with 25,000mg/kg of spent oil a significant loss of 50.4%, 54.1%, 60.5% and 54.4% of THC in unamended soil, CD, PM and GD amended soil were recorded respectively.

General observation at the end of the study demonstrated that all the animal droppings were effective in stimulating a significant lost or biodegradation of the spent oil with poultry manure more effective at both low (0.5%) and high (2.5%) oil pollution, whereas goat droppings was more effective in stimulating biodegradation of spent oil at low oil pollution.

Table 3. Net percentage Loss of total petroleum hydrocarbon on soil during bioremediation.

Treatments	1	2	3	4	5	6
CD+0.5% SP	1.52 ^f	10.14 ^e	23.78 ^c	13.80 ^d	10.56 ^d	2.34 ^f
PM+0.5% SP	17.94 ^c	19.52 ^c	28.22 ^b	22.38 ^c	19.16 ^c	13.40 ^c
GD+0.5% SP	31.90 ^a	25.94 ^b	34.76 ^a	30.76 ^a	21.92 ^b	18.60 ^b
CD+2.5%SP	10.07 ^e	14.12 ^d	3.67 ^e	1.76 ^e	2.32 ^e	3.70 ^d
PM+2.5%SP	22.00 ^b	36.50 ^a	19.80 ^d	24.26 ^b	39.82 ^a	44.10 ^a
GD+2.5%SP	12.03 ^d	10.12 ^f	2.74 ^f	0.74 ^f	0.01 ^f	3.00 ^e

Key: Mean data in the same column carrying different superscript are significantly different at P< 0.05 level

CD= Cow dung; GD= Goat droppings; PM=Poultry manure; SP = Spent oil

3.4. Biodegradation Rate Constant and Half-Life

The biodegradation of used oil in the various treatments was further evaluated using first-order kinetics model of Yeung *et al*, (1997). Biodegradation constant (K) and half-life of the hydrocarbons during the bioremediation process was calculated from the model. The half-life indicates the time it takes for half of the hydrocarbon to degrade. Table 4 shows the biodegradation rate constant (K) and half-life (t_{1/2}) for the different treatments within the period of study. Data for the sampling periods were combined before this model could be used. From the values in the table, it could be obtained that soil amended with goat droppings showed the highest significant reduction in the THC for soil polluted

with 0.5% spent oil with a biodegradation rate of 0.3253 day⁻¹ and half-life of 2.13 days. There was also significant reduction with addition of PM with a biodegradation rate of 0.2569 day⁻¹ and a half-life of 2.70 days. CD has a biodegradation rate of 0.1979; half-life of 3.50 days. The control soil had the least biodegradation rate of 0.1605 day⁻¹ and half-life of 4.35 days.

Also the addition of PM, with a biodegradation rate of 0.2332 and half-life of 2.97 days, seems to be most effective in stimulating biodegradation of the spent oil in soil polluted with 2.5% spent oil. However, CD and GD with a half life of approximately 7 days showed a little effect at this level of pollution. General observation further confirms that GD was more effective in stimulating a significant reduction of spent oil at low concentration, while PM was more effective at both high and low oil levels.

Table 4. Biodegradation rate and half-life of hydrocarbon in oil polluted soil.

Treatments	Biodegradation constant (K) day ⁻¹	Half-life (t _{1/2}) day
Soil+0.5%SP	0.1605 ^e	4.33 ^d
Soil+CD+0.5%SP	0.197 ^d	3.50 ^e
Soil+PM+0.5%SP	0.2569 ^b	2.70 ^g
Soil+GD+0.5%SP	0.3253 ^a	2.13 ^h
Soil+2.5%SP	0.0877 ^h	7.88 ^a
Soil+CD+2.5%SP	0.1055 ^f	6.60 ^c
Soil+PM+2.5%SP	0.2332 ^c	2.97 ^f
Soil+GD+2.5%SP	0.1017 ^g	6.79 ^b

Key: Mean data in the same row carrying different superscript are significantly different at P< 0.05 level

CD= Cow dung; GD= Goat droppings; PM=Poultry manure; SP = Spent oil.

4. Discussion

The result of total heterotrophic bacteria counts showed that there was a general increase in the THB in the entire vessel for both 0.5% and 2.5 % (Figs. 1 & 2). However, control vessel increased at the lowest rate. Odokuma and Dickson, 2003 observed a similar behavior and noted that the relatively low values obtained in the control cell may have resulted from the toxicity of the crude- oil to the soil microbes, brought about by the high concentration of the crude-oil before the remediation treatments. For the other vessels increase in THB was significant within the first three months, however toward the end of the study, bacteria population dropped in all the treatments. The drop in number can be attributed to decline in the availability of readily metabolizable components of hydrocarbon for the organisms.

The counts of HUB in all the soil contaminated with 2.5% and 0.5% used lubricating oil are shown in (Fig. 3 & 4). It was observed that HUB count in soil amended with

different animal wastes were significantly higher (P<0.05) when compared with those of the control soil. These counts are comparable to those of Ijah and Antai (2003b), who observed counts of hydrocarbon degraders in oil polluted soil to be x10⁶ cfu/g but lower than those of obtained by Antai and Mgbomo (1989) whose counts of HUB in hydrocarbon-contaminated soil was x10⁸ cfu/g. The reasons for higher counts of bacteria in amended soil may be the result of the presence of appreciable quantities of nitrogen and phosphorus in the animal wastes that enhanced the multiplication of bacteria in the soil. (Ijah and Antai 2003a; Joo *et al*, 2001, 2007; Adesodun and Mbagwu, 2008)

Also, it was observed that the population of HUB achieved highest count during the middle period of the study and witnessed a drop toward the end of the study. This can be attributed to decline in the availability of readily metabolizable components of hydrocarbon for the organisms. Dramatic changes in microbial populations have been reported by other author experimenting with nutrient supplemented, hydrocarbon contaminated soil (Ting *et al*, 1999, Vasudevan and Rajaram, 2001).

The result of the investigation has shown that hydrocarbon-utilizing bacteria were isolated and identified to be species of *Pseudomonas*, *Corynebacterium*, *Bacillus*, *Acinetobacter* and *Micrococcus*. These bacteria species has been implicated in hydrocarbon degradation by different authors (Ijah, 1998; Van Hamme *et al.*, 2003; Bento *et al*, 2005; Onuoha *et al.*, 2011).

The population of hydrocarbon- degraders from the treatment vessels showed that majority of the bacteria were Gram- positives belonging to the Actinobacteria group. Although some studies have shown that, oil polluted soils are dominated by Gram-negative bacteria (Macnaughton *et al*, 1999; Kaplan and Kitts, 2004), the dominant culturable hydrocarbon- utilizing bacteria from the soil investigated were made up of Gram- positive Actinobacteria of the genera *Pseudomonas*, *Bacillus*, *Acinetobacter*, *Micrococcus* and *Corynebacterium* , this corroborates the findings of Quatrini *et al*, (2008) who isolated 2 *Rhodococcus*, 2 *Gordonia* and 1 *Norcadia* strains as dominant hydrocarbon-degraders from a hydrocarbon contaminated Mediterranean shoreline.

The results obtained in this study showed different degree of hydrocarbon utilization by the bacterial isolates when inoculated unto mineral salt medium containing spent oil as the sole source of carbon and energy. The result showed that *Pseudomonas* sp has the highest ability to degrade spent oil 66% followed by *Corynebacterium*, 59%, *Micrococcus*, 49% *Acinetobacter*, 43% and *Bacillus*, 41% (results not shown). The differences in the rate of hydrocarbon degradation may be due to presence of efficient catabolic genes involved in hydrocarbon degradation in the bacterial species (Kyung-Hwa *et al*, 2006; Majid *et al*, 2008).

Biodegradation studies revealed that the rates of oil breakdown in the soil increased with time. The different organic waste amended to the oil polluted soil, PM, CD and

GD significantly ($P < 0.05$) enhanced the degradation of the polluted soil when compared to the control soil with no amendments. The enhancement could be attributed to the nutrient in the organic waste which might have been released easily into the soil for use by oil degraders. It is also possible that hydrocarbon – utilizers inherent in the waste contributed to the biodegradation process. This finding is consistent with the work done by Williams *et al*, (1999) who used poultry litter to enhance the degradation of petroleum hydrocarbon in the soil.

General observation at the end of the study shows that heavy or high concentration of oil pollution has a reduced effect on the rate of microbial reduction of THC. The ineffectiveness of the organic wastes with heavy application of spent oil could be attributed to reduction in the activity of the soil microbes at that level of oil pollution. Bossert and Bartha (1984) stated that sensitivity of soil microflora to petroleum hydrocarbon is factor of quantity and quality of oil spilled and previous exposure of the native soil microbe to oil. Schaefer and Juliane, (2007) contended that bioremediation is useful method of soil bioremediation if pollutant concentrations are moderate.

The kinetic parameters observed in this study showed that the rate of degradation of spent oil in soil amended with PM and GD was high for the different concentrations of oil pollution. Addition of PM with a biodegradation rate constant of 0.2332 and half- life of 2.97days was the most effective in stimulating biodegradation of oil at a high concentration, while GD with a higher biodegradation constant of 0.3253, half-life of 2.13 has the highest rate of THC reduction in soil polluted with low oil concentration when compared with that of CD and PM. Since oil degradation is a natural process limited by temperature, pH, and scarcity of nutrients such as N and P (Ladousse and Tramier, 1991; Leahy and Colwell, 1990), the higher rate of THC reduction reported in this study with the addition of PM and GD could be due to bioavailability of the nutrients in these organic wastes to bacterial species in the oil polluted soil.

Also, it is important to note that the observed reduction in spent oil or THC may not only be due to the biodegradation process induced by nutrient additions, but other processes such as volatilization, adsorption to organic compounds, other abiotic factors are equally implicated in the reduction process. This is the case in the two unamended control soil where there were up to 80% and 50% reduction in THC without any organic waste amendment.

It was observed that there was a gradual change in pH with time from the acidic to slightly alkaline range possibly in response to the application of the organic waste (Figure not shown)). There are studies which showed that degradation of oil increased with increasing pH, with optimum degradation occurring under slighting alkaline conditions. (Dibble and Bartha, 1979; Foght and Westlake, 1987). The pH values obtained from this study corroborate the work of Foght and Westlake, (1987); Ijah and Ndana,

(2003) who observed similar findings in their work.

5. Conclusion

This investigation was aimed at determining the potential of animal droppings in enhancing biodegradation of spent – lubricating motor oil as an alternative to the use of inorganic fertilizers which are very expensive. Results revealed that biodegradation of petroleum hydrocarbon were significantly enhanced by the addition of the animal droppings.

The THC reduction rate and the kinetic parameters determined for each treatment showed that PM and GD amended soil showed the highest rate of degradation when compared to those of CD and control. The result of the study also revealed that the unamended control soil performed extremely well paralleling the amended soil in THC reduction. This showed that remediation of an oil polluted environment can be achieved through natural processes of biodegradation, photo-oxidation, evaporation and volatilization without external interferences.

The large increase in microbial population in the amended soils suggests that the supplementation with the animal wastes may enhance degradation of petroleum hydrocarbon in nutrient – poor soils. The microorganisms identified in this study when produced in large numbers as biomass, can be applied as a consortium (bioaugmentation) in bioremediation of hydrocarbon- polluted environment.

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