

# Heavy metal content of the soil in the vicinity of the united cement factory in Southern Nigeria

Edmund Richard Egbe, Augusta Chinyere Nsonwu–Anyanwu, ✉ Sunday Jeremiah Offor, Chinyere Adanna Opara Usoro, Maisie Henrietta Etukudo

Department of Medical Laboratory Science, Faculty of Allied Medical Sciences, College of Medical Sciences, University of Calabar, Nigeria

**Date of submission:** 28 Jul 2018, **Date of acceptance:** 30 Apr 2019

## ABSTRACT

Cement dust deposition on soil has been implicated in the heavy metal (HM) contamination of soil, leading to adverse effects on plants and humans. This study assessed the impact of cement dust deposition on the HM content of the soil samples in the vicinity of a cement factory and its implication on the public health of the host community. Topsoil samples were collected at varying distances and directions in the vicinity of the cement factory and a remote area to the factory (control). The Pb, Cu, Mn, Fe, Cd, Se, Cr, Zn, and As content of the soil samples were determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. The HM content of the soil samples in the studied locations were within the safe limits, except for Zn, which was higher in the samples closest to the factory. The levels of Mn, Fe, Zn, Pb, Cu, and Cr were significantly higher in the samples closest to the factory compared to the other locations ( $P < 0.05$ ). Moderate contamination with Cu and Pb and considerable contamination with Cr were observed in the samples closest to the factory. The HM content of the soil samples of all the locations demonstrated minimal enrichment ( $EF < 2$ ) and average pollution index ( $1 < IPI \leq 2$ ). Cement production is associated with the exacerbation of the HM contamination of the surrounding soil, with the degree of contamination depending on the distance from the factory. Moderate soil contamination with HM poses potential risk of deleterious public health effects if appropriate remediation strategies are not implemented.

**Keywords:** Cement dust, Heavy metals, Soil, Contamination

## Introduction

Heavy metal contamination of soil is considered to be a severe public health issue since these metals are indestructible and bioaccumulative and exert toxic effects on the living organisms in the ecosystem. Sources of heavy metals in soil may be natural or anthropogenic, with anthropogenic sources emanating from the smelting of metal ores, mining and agricultural activities, and industrial emissions.<sup>1</sup>

Cement production has been described as the major source of soil contamination with several heavy metals, including lead (Pb), copper (Cu), cadmium (Cd), selenium (Se),

Chromium (Cr), zinc (Zn), and nickel Ni, which may affect the physicochemical properties and crop production in the contaminated soil.<sup>2</sup> The soil samples in the vicinity of cement factories have been shown to contain higher levels of exchangeable calcium, sodium, hydrogen, and magnesium, as well as soil organic matters, calcium oxide, sulfur oxide, Pb, Zn, and Cd compared to the remote areas to these factories.<sup>3</sup> Elevated pH and extremely high levels of chromium, silica, iron, and calcium have been reported in the soil samples in the vicinity of cement factories, with considerable reduction in the contamination levels with the increased distance from the factory.<sup>3</sup>

Heavy metals exert toxic effects on soil microorganisms, thereby changing the diversity, population size, and overall activity of the microbial communities in soil.<sup>4</sup> In plants, the uptake of excessive heavy metals has been shown to alter normal metabolic pathways

✉ Augusta Chinyere Nsonwu–Anyanwu  
austadechic@yahoo.com

**Citation:** Egbe ER, Nsonwu–Anyanwu AC, Offor SJ, Opara Usoro CA, Etukudo MH. Heavy metal content of the soil in the vicinity of the united cement factory in Southern Nigeria. J Adv Environ Health Res 2019; 7(2): 122-130

through disrupting specific cellular enzymes and inhibiting photosynthesis.<sup>5</sup> According to reports, the leaching of heavy metals from the soil or runoff into aquatic environments and the subsequent contamination of underground and surface water with Pb, Ar, Cd, and Hg above the threshold recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) for these elements is associated with toxic effects on aquatic plants and animals.<sup>4</sup>

Heavy metal uptake by plants from the soil, successive accumulation in human tissues, and biomagnification through the food chain has been implicated in the development of several chronic diseases, such as cancer, and cardiovascular, renal, hepatocellular, neuromuscular, gastrointestinal, skeletal, hematological, and immunologic diseases in humans.<sup>5,6</sup> The regulatory standards for the measurement of heavy metal levels have been established for agricultural soils; however, there is discrepancy in different countries regarding the critical level of each contaminant.<sup>7,8</sup>

Heavy metals cannot be biodegraded to less harmful components by natural processes. Consequently, the adverse effects of heavy metal pollution on the local environment and organisms may be substantial and long-lasting irrespective of extensive remediation efforts to reduce the pollution level.<sup>9</sup> This is further compounded by the poor monitoring of the industrial activities of the factories that are involved in the heavy metal pollution of the environment by appropriate local regulatory bodies, so that the soil contents of heavy metals become higher than the recommended safe limits for a healthy population, which in turn leads to public health epidemics. Therefore, the heavy metal content of the soil in a particular locality may be a practical determinant and reliable index for the assessment of environmental pollution and general health of the living organisms in the locality.

The present study aimed to assess the impact of cement dust exposure on the heavy metal contents of the soil samples in the vicinity of the United Cement Factory and their efficacy in the assessment of environmental pollution.

## Materials and Methods

### *Study area*

This study aimed to assess the heavy metal contamination of the agricultural soil in the vicinity of a cement factory at Mfamosing, located in Akamkpa local government area, which hosts one of the largest cement factories in the country, known as the United Cement Factory in Southern Nigeria. The Mfamosing limestone depot is the major source of raw materials for the production of ordinary Portland cement by this factory. The site is located within five kilometers west to Mbebu village (coordinate: 05.04493oN, 008.298995oE), five kilometers south to Abifan community (coordinate: 05.07591oN, 008.52192oE), two kilometers east to Mfamosing community, and three kilometers east to the main quarry site (coordinate: 05.06993oN, 008.53908oE).<sup>10</sup>

### *Sample collection and preparation*

In total, 20 surface soil samples (five from each location) were collected from the quarry site camp at the distance of 100 m from the cement factory, three communities in the vicinity of the factory, including Mfamosing I within 2 km east of the quarry site, Mfamosing II within three kilometers south of the quarry site, and Mbebu within five kilometers west of the quarry site, and Calabar metropolis located at the distance of 45 km from the quarry site (north) as the control samples. The soil samples were collected from the upper 10 cm of the topmost soil and placed in labeled plastic bags. Stones and debris were sieved out, and the soil samples were dried for three consecutive days and stored in the dark until analysis.

The soil samples were digested by the addition of 0.5 gram of each sample into appropriately labeled, chemically clean digestion tubes and 10 ml of triacid mixture (HNO<sub>3</sub>:HClO<sub>4</sub>:HCl ratio: 2:1:2) and incubated in a fume chamber at the temperature of 250 °C for three hours. Following that, each digest was made up to 50 ml with deionized water after cooling, covered with paraffin paper, and

swirled meticulously for proper mixing. The sample solutions were transferred to a set of centrifuge tubes and shaken for 10 minutes, followed by centrifugation at 500 g for 10 minutes.<sup>11</sup> The clear supernatant solutions were transferred to a set of plastic vials to measure the concentrations of Pb, Cu, Mn, Fe, Cd, Se, Cr, Zn and As.

### Laboratory methods

#### Estimation of heavy metals via atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS 1100 B, Alva, United Kingdom)

Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) is based on the principle that a ground-state atom is capable of absorbing light at the same characteristic wavelength as it would emit if excited to a higher energy level. In flame AAS, a cloud of ground-state atoms is formed through the aspiration of a sample solution into a flame of the adequate temperature to convert the element into its atomic state. As a result, the degree of the absorption of the characteristic radiation produced by a proper source will be proportional to the population of the ground-state atoms in the flame, as well as the concentration of the element in the analyte.<sup>12</sup>

#### Soil pollution indices

In this study, three soil pollution indices were employed to estimate the extent of surface soil pollution with arsenic, Cd, Se, Cr, Cu, Mg, Fe, Pb, and Zn in the vicinity of the cement factory. The indices included the enrichment factor (EF), geoaccumulation index (Igeo), and pollution index (PI).<sup>13</sup> EF and Igeo are the indicators that are used to assess the presence and intensity of anthropogenic contaminant deposition in surface soil. The mentioned indices of potential contamination were calculated by the normalization of one metal concentration in the topsoil in terms of the concentration of a reference element. A reference element is a relatively stable element, which is often characterized by low occurrence variability, and the most commonly used elements in this regard include aluminum, iron, titanium, silicon strontium, and potassium.<sup>14</sup> In the present,

study, iron was used as the reference element.

#### Enrichment factor (EF)

EF was expressed as follows:

$$EF = \frac{HM(s) / Fe(s)}{HM(b) / Fe(b)}$$

where  $HM(s)$  is the concentration of heavy metals in the samples,  $Fe(s)$  represents the concentration of iron in the samples,  $HM(b)$  shows the concentration of heavy metals in the reference background environment, and  $Fe(b)$  is the concentration of iron in the reference background environment.

The numerical results were indicative of various pollution levels. Accordingly, the values of  $0.5 \leq EF \leq 1.5$  suggested that heavy metal contamination may be entirely due to natural weathering processes, and  $EF > 1.5$  indicated that a significant concentration of the heavy metals came from anthropogenic sources. Moreover, EF was used to classify the soil quality as  $EF < 2$  (deficiency in minimal enrichment),  $EF = 2-5$  (moderate enrichment),  $EF = 5-20$  (severe enrichment),  $EF = 20-40$  (very high enrichment), and  $EF > 40$  (extremely high enrichment).<sup>15</sup>

#### Geoaccumulation index (Igeo)

Igeo is used to assess the degree of anthropogenic or geogenic accumulation of the pollutant load through the comparison of the current and pre-industrial contents. In this study, Igeo was expressed, as follows:

$$Igeo = \log_2 ([HM(s)] / [1.5 \times HM(b)])$$

where  $HM(s)$  is the measured concentration of heavy metals in the samples,  $HM(b)$  denotes the geochemical background value for the heavy metals, and the constant 1.5 allows the analysis of the natural fluctuations in the content of a given substance in the environment and detection of minor anthropogenic effects.

Igeo was calculated for each heavy metal and classified as uncontaminated ( $Igeo \leq 0$ ; class zero), uncontaminated to moderately contaminated ( $0 < Igeo \leq 1$ ; class one), moderately contaminated ( $1 < Igeo \leq 2$ ; class two), moderately to heavily contaminated ( $2 < Igeo \leq 3$ ; class three), heavily contaminated

( $3 < I_{geo} \leq 4$ ; class four), heavily to extremely contaminated ( $4 < I_{geo} \leq 5$ ; class five), and extremely contaminated ( $5 < I_{geo} \leq 6$ ; class six).<sup>16</sup>

### Pollution index (PI)

In the present study, PI was calculated based on the current concentrations of the evaluated heavy metals and their geochemical background based on the following formula:

$$PI = C_n/B_n$$

where  $C_n$  is the concentration of the analyzed element, and  $B_n$  shows the geochemical background of the analyzed element. According to the obtained results,  $PI < 1$  indicated low soil pollution with the heavy metal,  $1 \leq PI < 3$  denoted average soil pollution, and  $PI > 3$  showed severe soil pollution.<sup>17</sup>

### Integrated pollution indices

The mean PI for the examined heavy metals in the soil sample was expressed as the integrated pollution index (IPI) of the soil. Based on the IPI, the soil samples were classified as low pollution ( $IPI \leq 1$ ), average pollution ( $1 < IPI \leq 2$ ), high pollution ( $2 < IPI \leq 5$ ), and extreme pollution ( $IPI > 5$ ).<sup>17</sup>

### Contamination factor (CF)

The contamination factor (CF) was used to assess the enrichment of the heavy metals in terms of the background concentration of these elements in the soil sample based on the following formula:

$$CF = C_n/B_n$$

where  $C_n$  is the mean concentration of heavy metal  $n$  in the soil, and  $B_n$  represents the background concentration of heavy metal  $n$ .

The CFs were classified as  $CF < 1$  (low contamination),  $1 \leq CF < 3$  (moderate contamination),  $3 \leq CF < 6$  (high contamination), and  $CF \geq 6$  (extreme contamination).<sup>18</sup>

### Quality control

Heavy metal contamination was prevented in the process of sampling, extraction, and analysis by rinsing the devices and containers with acidified and deionized water before use. Quality control was assured by performing duplicate analyses on all the samples and using reagent blanks and standard reference soil. The heavy metals with levels below the detection limits of the device were not used.

### Statistical analysis

Data analysis was performed in SPSS version 20 (IBM, USA), and the results were expressed as mean and standard deviation (SD). One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to assess the inter- and intra-group variations of the means, and Fisher's least significant difference (LSD) post-hoc test was applied for the comparison of the multiple group means. In addition, Pearson's correlation-coefficient was used to determine the associations between the variables. In all the statistical analyses, P-value of less than 0.05 was considered significant.

### Results and Discussion

Table 1 shows the concentrations of the heavy metals in the surface soil samples collected from the camp, west, east, and south of the camp, and north of the camp (control environment) in comparison with the safe limits.<sup>19-23</sup>

Table 1. Heavy metal content of surface soil samples from Camp, East, South and West of Camp, North (control) and Safe limits

Element (mg/kg)	Camp 100 m	East 2 km	South 3 km	West 5 km	North (control) 45 km	F-value	p-value	Safe limit
Mn	139.74±1.58	116.17±3.38	104.12±0.89	118.94±2.30	115.32±4.51	18.16	0.000*	44 <sup>15</sup>
Fe	149.33±4.44	113.74±3.62	112.68±2.06	114.34±4.41	117.66±2.22	18.48	0.000*	150 <sup>16</sup>
Zn	103.41±2.73	87.32±3.937	68.99±1.03	99.18±0.79	81.42±4.18	22.02	0.000*	50-100 <sup>16</sup>
Cu	37.31±2.13	18.23±0.47	18.37±0.18	17.10±0.45	18.40±1.40	57.19	0.000*	50 <sup>17</sup>
Pb	0.255±0.04	0.104±0.001	0.099±0.002	0.099±0.006	0.12±0.002	11.49	0.000*	10-70 <sup>18</sup>
Cr	0.735±0.049	0.375±0.058	0.225±0.014	0.321±0.016	0.19±0.001	36.14	0.000*	65 <sup>15</sup>
As	0.034±0.003	0.039±0.018	0.033±0.001	0.029±0.002	0.03±0.001	5.26	0.000*	0.5 <sup>18</sup>
Se	0.047±0.009	0.044±0.004	0.023±0.001	0.037±0.002	0.04±0.002	4.77	0.000*	10 <sup>19</sup>
Cd	0.056±0.004	0.063±0.004	0.054±0.001	0.060±0.005	0.05±0.002	1.76	0.000*	3.0 <sup>17</sup>

\*= Significant at  $p < 0.05$

Table 2. Comparison of heavy metal content of surface soil samples from Camp, West, East and South of Camp and North (control) using LSD post hoc analysis

Locations	HM (mg/kg)	Mean difference	F-value	p-value
Camp/West	Mn	20.804±4.256	18.159	0.000*
	Fe	34.985±5.015	18.483	0.000*
	Cu	20.211±1.574	57.188	0.000*
	Pb	0.157±0.027	11.495	0.000*
	Cr	0.414±0.050	36.135	0.000*
Camp/East	Mn	23.571±4.256	18.159	0.000*
	Fe	35.585±5.015	18.483	0.000*
	Zn	16.092±4.261	22.023	0.007
	Cu	19.075±1.574	57.188	0.000*
	Pb	0.151±0.027	11.495	0.000*
	Cr	0.360±0.050	36.135	0.000*
Camp/South	Mn	35.623±4.256	18.159	0.000*
	Fe	36.650±5.015	18.483	0.000*
	Zn	34.425±4.261	22.023	0.000*
	Cu	18.939±1.574	57.188	0.000*
	Pb	0.156±0.027	11.495	0.000*
	Cr	0.510±0.050	36.135	0.000*
	Se	0.024±0.006	4.770	0.005*
Camp/North	Mn	24.417±0.101	18.159	0.000*
	Fe	31.661±5.015	18.483	0.000*
	Zn	21.991±4.261	22.023	0.000*
	Cu	18.903±1.574	57.188	0.000*
	Pb	0.135±0.027	11.495	0.000*
	Cr	0.538±0.050	36.135	0.000*

\*= Significant at p<0.05

Table 3. Index of geoaccumulation (Igeo), Enrichment factor (EF), Contamination factor (CF) and Integrated pollution index (IPI) of soil samples from camp, West, East and South of Camp and North (control)

Element (mg/kg)	Index	Camp 100 m	East 2 km	South 3 km	West 5 km	North (control) 45 km
Mn	Igeo	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.20
	EF	0.95	1.04	0.94	1.06	1.0
	CF	1.21	1.01	0.90	1.03	1.0
Fe	Igeo	0.25	0.19	19	0.20	0.20
	EF	1.27	0.97	0.96	0.97	1.0
	CF	1.27	0.97	0.96	0.97	1.0
Zn	Igeo	0.25	0.22	0.17	0.24	0.20
	EF	1.00	0.53	0.88	1.26	1.0
	CF	1.27	1.07	0.84	1.21	1.0
Cu	Igeo	0.41	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.20
	EF	1.56	1.00	1.02	0.93	1.0
	CF	†2.03	0.99	1.0	0.92	1.0
Pb	Igeo	0.43	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.20
	EF	1.71	0.91	0.86	0.86	1.0
	CF	†2.12	0.86	0.83	0.83	1.0
Cr	Igeo	0.752	0.38	0.26	0.33	0.20
	EF	*3.13	*3.29	1.99	*2.81	1.0
	CF	*3.75	1.91	1.15	1.63	1.0
As	Igeo	0.24	0.28	0.24	0.21	0.20
	EF	1.14	1.71	1.46	1.27	1.0
	CF	1.21	1.39	1.17	1.03	1.0
Se	Igeo	0.25	0.24	0.12	0.19	0.20
	EF	1.049	1.29	0.68	1.08	1.0
	CF	1.27	1.19	0.62	1.0	1.0
Cd	Igeo	0.22	0.25	0.21	0.24	0.20
	EF	0.94	1.38	1.20	1.31	1.0
	CF	1.09	1.24	1.06	1.17	1.0
IPI		1.55	1.12	0.96	1.05	

\* = moderate enrichment, † = moderate contamination, • = considerable contamination.

According to the table 1, the soil content of the examined heavy metals varied significantly depending on the location of the soil samples and their distance from the cement factory plant. No specific trend was observed in the soil content of the heavy metals in terms of their relative distance from the cement factory plant. However, the heavy metal concentrations of the surface soil samples collected from all the locations were within the recommended safe limits for the heavy metals in soil, with the exception of Zn in the soil samples collected from the closest camp areas to the cement factory, which was observed to be slightly above the safe limit. On the other hand, higher Zn levels were observed in the soil samples collected from this location, which could be due to soil contamination by the cement dust emitted from the cement plant proximal to this location, adversely affecting the microflora and fauna that are beneficial to agricultural practices.

Similar observations have been reported regarding the Zn levels in the soil samples collected from the areas in the vicinity of cement factories. Zinc has been shown to have higher mobility in soil profiles compared to other elements. The highest Zn and Pb levels in the topsoil samples obtained from the depth of 0-10 cm have also been reported in an area close to a cement factory.<sup>24</sup> The topsoil in the vicinity of a cement factory has been reported to be enriched with Zn, Pb, Cr, Ca, and Hg, which are released from the air emitted from cement kilns. Contrary to our findings, higher levels of Pb, Cu, Cd, and Cr levels than the recommended safe limits have been reported in the soil obtained from the areas in the vicinity of a cement factory in southwestern Nigeria.<sup>25</sup> Zinc is an essential element for normal growth and metabolism in plants, while higher Zn concentrations than the recommended optimal levels often result in zinc toxicity.<sup>4</sup> Soil zinc levels above the maximum threshold have been implicated in plant growth inhibition, poor flower production, distortion of the cell membranes and organelles, nuclear condensation, inhibition of metabolic activities, photosynthesis, and respiration.<sup>26</sup> Furthermore, excess zinc could disrupt the microbial balance of soil, thereby creating a hostile environment

for earthworms and microorganisms. The disturbances in the biological balance of soil caused by excess zinc might be attributed to the disruption of physiological functions, protein denaturation, and destruction of the cell membranes in soil microorganisms.<sup>27</sup>

Table 2 shows the comparison of the heavy metal concentrations in the surface soil samples collected from the camp, west, east, and south of the camp, and north of the camp (control environment) using the LSD post-hoc analysis. Accordingly, the concentrations of Mg, Fe, Cu, and Cr were significantly higher in the soil samples collected from the camp, which is the closest area to the factory compared to the other locations.

Cement production activities have been described as a major source of the heavy metal contamination of the agricultural soils in the proximity of cement factories.<sup>1, 28</sup> In a study in this regard, heavy metals in the soils within 0.50-2.0 km of a cement factory have been reported to be comparatively higher.<sup>25</sup> Moreover, soil samples in the vicinity of cement factories have been shown to have elevated levels of exchangeable calcium, sodium, hydrogen, and manganese, as well as soil organic matters, calcium oxide, sulfur oxide, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mg, Cd, and Cr, compared to the remote areas.<sup>3</sup>

Heavy metal contaminants are found in the cement dust that is emitted into the atmosphere and dispersed and deposited on surface soil within a distance depending on the size of the emitted particles.<sup>29</sup> Therefore, the deposition of heavy metal increases at shorter distances from cement plants. Soil contamination with heavy metals poses multiple risks to humans and animals since the ingestion of the heavy metal-contaminated crops that are planted in heavy metal-contaminated soil is associated with multiple organ toxicities in humans.<sup>2</sup> The deleterious health consequences associated with exposure to these soil contaminants depend on the type of the pollutants, exposure pathway, and vulnerability of the exposed population (children, adults or the elderly).<sup>30</sup>

Table 3 shows the Igeo, EF, CF, and IPI of the soil samples collected from the camp, west,

east, and south of the camp, and north of the camp (control). Accordingly, moderate contamination with Cu and Pb ( $1 \leq CF < 3$ ) and significant contamination with Cr ( $3 \leq CF < 6$ ) were observed in the soil samples collected from the camp, which was the closest area to the cement factory. On the other hand, moderate enrichment ( $EF=2-5$ ) with Cr was observed in the soil samples collected from the camp (closest area to the cement factory) and the west and east of the camp. In addition, EF values of  $>1.5$  were observed in case of Pb and Cr in the soil samples collected from the closest area to the cement factory, which indicated that the heavy metal content of the soil was caused by anthropogenic sources, which was exposure to the cement dust emanating from the activities of the cement plant in the current research.

The release of Cr from the linings of the rotaries of the machinery used in cement production due to wear and friction could be another source of Cr contamination in soil.<sup>31</sup> Cr has been described as a metal indicating geogenic loads as it is released from parent rocks, leading to the rapid weathering of parent rocks and contributing to the high Cr content of the soil in the vicinity of cement factories. However, low Cr levels with very low potential for environment hazard have also been reported in the vicinity of a cement factory in a previous study in this regard.<sup>32</sup>

The uptake of heavy metals by plants and the subsequent accumulation in the food chain are considered to be a potential threat to human health. The crops that are cultivated in the soils with elevated levels of heavy metals often show reduced nutrient uptake, plant metabolism disorders, and reduced ability to fixate molecular nitrogen in leguminous plants,<sup>33</sup> which often manifests as inhibited growth, reduced transpiration, chlorosis of leaves, limited seed germination, and deformations of the root system.<sup>4</sup> In addition, soil contamination with heavy metals in variable quantities and forms has been reported to cause changes in the count of microorganisms and activity of microbial enzymes, which clearly reflect the actual microbiological condition of the contaminated soil.<sup>27</sup>

Heavy metals cause abiotic stresses by inducing disorders in the metabolism of microorganisms. The diverse effects of heavy metals on individual groups of microbes are resulted from their specific effects on the physiological, morphological, and genetic characteristics of microorganism.<sup>34,35</sup> Excessive levels of Cd, Cu, and Zn have been associated with disturbances in the homeostasis of soil microorganisms through interfering with the mechanisms of gene control and inhibition of such processes through nitrification, ammonification, and activities of microbial enzymatic proteins, which in turn disrupt the cellular metabolic pathways and lead to apoptosis and decreased count and diversity of soil microorganisms.<sup>27</sup> Moreover, elevated Pb levels have been reported to significantly decrease the activities of urease, catalase, invertase, and acid phosphatase, thereby leading to poor seed germination.

High levels of Cr (VI) have detrimental effects on microbial cell metabolism and shifts the composition of microbial populations, while elevated Cu levels inhibit b-glucosidase activities.<sup>14, 19</sup> The toxic effects of Cd, Cr, Cu, and Zn on the microbial populations in soil could be minimized by the use of organic and natural fertilizers. Moreover, soil phytoremediation could be performed by the use of microorganisms that are resistant to these heavy metals but enhancing their availability.<sup>27</sup>

According to the results of the present study, the heavy metal contents of the soil samples from all the examined locations demonstrated minimal enrichment ( $EF < 2$ ) and average pollution index ( $1 < IPI \leq 2$ ). The effects and concentrations of the emitted dust containing trace metals as pollutants vary depending on the technology employed by cement industries in order to ameliorate environmental degradation.<sup>6</sup> The indices of minimal enrichment and average pollution for the heavy metals in the soil samples collected from all the studied locations may be an indication for the improvement of the air pollution control system in the areas in the vicinity of the cement factory.

## Conclusion

According to the results, cement production and dispersion of cement dust and its deposition on topsoil led to soil contamination with Pb, Cu, and Cr in the studied area. The degree of contamination was observed to be a function of the relative distance from the cement factory, which may lead to adverse environmental and health consequences. Furthermore, the evaluated soil samples exhibited moderate pollution with Pb, Cu, Mg, Fe, Cd, Se, Cr, Zn, and Ar, which indicated the potentials for more severe detrimental effects on the ecosystem in the future if appropriate remediation strategies are not implemented.

## Acknowledgements

Hereby, we extend our gratitude to Mr. Basil Ibegbulem at the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria for assisting us in this research project.

## References

1. Moslempour ME, Shahdadi S. Assessment of heavy metal contamination in soils around of Khash Cement Plant, SE Iran. *Iran J Earth Sci* 2013; 5(2): 111-118.
2. Ujoh F, Alhassan MM. Oxides and heavy metals concentration around a cement plant at Yandev, Central Nigeria. *Int J Plant Soil Sci* 2014; 3(6): 777-789.
3. Al-Omran AM, El-Maghraby SE, Nadeem MAE, El-Eter AM, Al-Qahtani SMI. Impact of cement dust on some soil properties around the cement factory in Al-Hasa Oasis, Saudi Arabia. *American-Eurasian J Agric Environ Sci* 2011; 11(6): 840-846.
4. Singh J, Kalamdhad AS. Effects of heavy metals on soil, plants, human health and aquatic life. *Int J Res Chem Environ* 2011; 1(2): 15-21.
5. Wufem BM, Ibrahim AQ, Maina HM, Gungsat NJ, Nvau J. The impacts of cement dust deposits on soil available micronutrients. *Int J Sci Eng Appl* 2014; 3(4): 53-62.
6. Egbe ER, Nsonwu-Anyanwu AC, Offor SJ, Usoro CAO, Etukudo MH, Egbe DI. Cement dust exposure and perturbations in some elements and lung and liver functions of cement factory workers. *J Toxicol* 2016; 2016:1-7.
7. He Z, Shentu J, Yang X, Baligar VC, Zhang T, Stoffella PJ. Heavy metal contamination of soils:

- sources, indicators, and assessment. *Journal of Environmental Indicators* 2015; 9:17-18.
8. United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). Supplemental guidance for developing soil screening levels for superfund sites. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Washington, D.C. 2002. <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/health/conmedia/soil/index.htm>
  9. Ehsanul K, Sharmila R, Ki-Hyun K, Hye-On Y, Eui-Chan J, Yoon SK, et al. Current status of trace metal pollution in soils affected by industrial activities. *Scientific World Journal* 2012; 2012:1-18.
  10. Lameed GA. Environmental impact assessment of cement factory production on biodiversity: a case study of UNICEM Calabar Nigeria. *World J Biol Res* 2008; 1: 1-7.
  11. Association of official analytical chemists (AOAC). Official methods of analysis of the AOAC, Methods 932.06, 925.09, 985.29, 923.03. 15th ed. Association of official analytical chemists. Arlington, VA, USA, 1990.
  12. Everson M E. Spectrophotometric techniques. In: Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, eds. *Tietz textbook of Clinical Chemistry*, 3rd ed, Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co. 1999:75-93.
  13. Baran A, Wiczorek J. Application of geochemical and ecotoxicity indices for assessment of heavy metals content in soils. *Arch Environ Prot* 2015; 41(2):54-63.
  14. Müller G. Index of geo-accumulation in sediments of the Rihne River. *Geojournal* 1969; 2: 108-118.
  15. Loska K, Wiechula D, Barska B, Cebula E, Chojnecka A. Assessment of arsenic enrichment of cultivated soils in Southern Poland. *Pol J Environ Stud* 2003; 12(2): 187-192.
  16. Duzgoren-Aydin NS, Wong CSC, Aydin A, Song Z, You M, Li XD. Heavy metal contamination and distribution in the urban environment of Guangzhou, SE China. *Environ Geochem Health* 2006; 28: 375-391.
  17. Wei B, Yang L. A review of heavy metal contaminations in urban soils, urban road dusts and agriculture soils from China. *Microchem J* 2010; 94: 99-107.
  18. Håkanson L. An ecological risk index for aquatic pollution control-a sedimentological approach. *Water Res* 1980; 14: 975-1001.
  19. WHO. Safety evaluation of certain food additives and contaminants. International Programme on Chemical Safety. WHO Food Additive, 2000: Series 52.
  20. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Joint FAO/WHO Food additives and contaminants. Joint FAO/WHO food Standards program 2001: ALINORM 01/12A: 1-289.
  21. USEPA. Human health risk assessment guidance. based concentration. Department of Environmental Quality Environmental Cleanup Program. 2010. <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/HumanHealthRiskAssessmentGuidance>.
  22. Codex Alimentarius Commission. Joint FAO/WHO food standards programme. Codex General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Foods 1969: Doc No.Cx/FAC 96/17.
  23. WHO/FAO. Joint FAO/WHO Food Standard Programme Codex Alimentarius Commission. Report of the Thirty Eight Session of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene, Houston, United States of America 2007: ALINORM 07/ 30/13.
  24. Al-Khashman AO, Shawabkeh AR. Metal distribution in soils around the cement factory in Southern Jordan. *Environ Pollut* 2006; 140(3): 387-394.
  25. Okoro HK, Orimolade BO, Adebayo GB, Akande BA, Ximba BJ, Ngila JC. An assessment of heavy metals contents in the soil around a cement factory in Ewekoro, Nigeria using pollution indices. *Pol J Environ Stud* 2017; 26(1): 221-228.
  26. Rout GR, Das P. Effect of metal toxicity on plant growth and metabolism: I. Zinc. *Agronomie, EDP Sciences*, 2003: 23 (1): 3-11.
  27. Wyszowska J, Borowik A, Kucharski M, Kucharski J. Effect of cadmium, copper and zinc on plants, soil microorganisms and soil enzymes. *J Elem* 2013; 18(4): 769-796
  28. M, Bocio A, Agramunt MC, Domingo JL, de Kok HAM. PDCC/F and metal concentration in soil and herbage samples collected in the vicinity of a cement plant. *Chemosphere* 2002; 48: 209-217.
  29. Ogunkunle CO, Fatoba PD. Pollution load and ecological risk assessment of soil heavy metals around a mega cement factory in southwest Nigeria. *Pol J Environ Stud* 2013; 22(2): 47-493.
  30. Adekola FA, Inyinbor AA, Abdul Raheem AMO. Heavy metals distribution and speciation in soils around a mega cement factory in North-central Nigeria. *Ethiop J Environ Stud Manag* 2012; 5(1): 11-19.
  31. Mandal A, Voutchkov M. Heavy metals in soils

- around the cement factory in Rockfort, Kingston, Jamaica. *Int J Geosciences* 2012; 2: 48-54.
32. Facchinelli A, Sacchi E, Mallen L. Multivariate statistical and GIS-based approach to identify heavy metal sources in soils. *Environ Pollut* 2001; 114: 313-324.
  33. Guala SD, Vega FA, Covelo EF. The dynamics of heavy metals in plant-soil interactions. *Ecol Modell* 2010; 221:1148– 1152.
  34. Lugauskas A, Levinskaite L, Peèiulte D, Repeèkienė J, Motuzas A, Vaisvalavičius R, et al. Effect of copper, zinc and lead acetates on microorganisms in soil. *Ekologija* 2005;1:61-69.
  35. Paul A, Wauters G, Paul AK. Nickel tolerance and accumulation by bacteria from rhizosphere of nickel hyperaccumulators in serpentine soil ecosystem of Andaman, India. *Plant Soil* 2007; 293(1-2): 37-48.