

**Microbial and Physicochemical Characterization of Effluent and Waste Water
around a Detergent Manufacturing Complex in Ibadan, Nigeria**

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Natural & Applied Sciences, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria**

**In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of Masters of Science
Degree (MSc) in Industrial Microbiology**

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Certification

This is to certify that **Tayo Elijah EGBEDEYI** with matriculation number **LCU/PG/003963** carried out this research work titled “**Microbial and Physicochemical Characterization of Effluent and Waste Water around a Detergent Manufacturing Complex in Ibadan, Nigeria.** Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences, in the Department of Biological Science, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo state, for the award of Master of science Degree (MSc.) in Industrial Microbiology and that this has not been previously submitted.

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Dedication

This research is dedicated to the Almighty God for making its completion possible.

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Abstract

Industrialization has contributed immensely to economic growth, urban development, and improved standards of living across the world. The detergent manufacturing industry is one of the most polluting industrial sectors due to its high chemical input, complex production processes, and generation of large volumes of wastewater. The aim of this study is to characterize the microbial and molecular profile of effluent, workers wash water, and receiving surface water from a detergent manufacturing complex in Ibadan, Nigeria. Effluent and wastewater samples were collected from three distinct sites associated with the detergent manufacturing complex. Physicochemical parameters were measured and Microbial characterization involved both cultural and molecular techniques were carried out. The results of this study demonstrated that effluents and wastewater discharged from the detergent manufacturing complex in Ibadan are heavily polluted, with significant deviations from recommended physicochemical standards and a high microbial burden dominated by coliform bacteria. The predominance of *Bacillus spp.* (33 %), *Staphylococcus sp.* (15 %), *Klebsiella spp.* (3.0 %), and *Escherichia coli.* (6.1 %) among isolates is consistent with previous reports of the presence of microbial contamination in industrial effluents. Physicochemical analyses confirmed that the effluent was not compliant with World Health Organization (WHO) standards, particularly with respect to pH, BOD, COD, and nutrient load. Out of the three isolates tested, *blaCTX-M*, was detected in 2 (66.7 %) of the isolates, indicating a moderate prevalence of extended-spectrum β -lactamase (ESBL) producers in the sampled environment. The *SUL1* gene, was identified in all isolates (100 %), suggesting widespread dissemination of sulfonamide resistance within effluent-associated bacteria. Overall, the study highlights the urgent need for stricter regulatory enforcement, improved effluent treatment technologies, and continuous monitoring of industrial wastewater.

Keywords: Effluents, Industrial discharge. Microorganisms, Ibadan, Pollutants, Contaminants

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Table of Contents

Title	Page
Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Figures	xi
List of Tables	xiii
List of Acronyms	xiv
Chapter One: Introduction	
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	2
1.3 Justification of the Study	3
1.4 Aims and Objectives of the Study	4
1.5 Research Questions/Hypotheses	5
1.6 Significance of the Study	5
1.7 Scope of the Study	6
1.8 Limitation of the Study	6
1.9 Operational Definition of Terms	7

Endnotes	9
Chapter Two: Literature Review	11
2.1 Overview of Wastewater and Effluents in Industrial Activities	11
2.1.1 Importance of Studying Detergent Industry Effluents	12
2.1.2 Link to Environmental Microbiology and Public Health	14
2.2 Global Perspective on Industrial Wastewater Pollution	16
2.2.1 Types of Industrial Effluents and their Common Pollutants	18
2.2.2 Overview of Global Case Studies on Detergent and Chemical Industries	19
2.2.3 International Regulations and Guidelines	21
2.2.4 Lessons from Developed and Developing Countries	23
2.3 Physicochemical Characterization of Industrial Effluents	25
2.3.1 Impact of Detergents on Water Quality	27
2.3.2 Comparative Studies	28
2.4 Links between Physicochemical Parameters and Microbial Growth	30
2.4.1 Nigerian Context of Industrial Effluent Pollution	31
2.4.2 History and Growth of Detergent and Chemical Industries	34
2.4.3 Major Sources of Wastewater Pollution in Nigeria	35
2.4.4 National Environmental Regulations	40
2.4.5 Challenges in Enforcement of Effluent Standards	42
2.5 Microbial Profile of Industrial Effluents	4
2.5.1 Common Microorganisms Found in Effluents	45
2.5.2 Pathogenic and Non-Pathogenic Microbial Communities	47
2.5.3 Mechanisms of Microbial Survival in Harsh Effluent Conditions	49

2.5.4	Emerging Microbial Contaminants	54
2.6	Antibiotic Resistance in Effluent Microbes	55
2.6.1	Effluents as Reservoirs of Antibiotic Resistance Genes	57
2.6.2	Multidrug-resistant Bacteria from Industrial Discharges	58
2.6.3	Horizontal Gene Transfer in Aquatic Environments	6
2.6.4	Nigerian Case Studies on Antibiotic Resistance in Effluents	62
2.6.5	Global One Health Perspective	63
2.7	Public Health and Environmental Risks	64
2.7.1	Risks of Human Exposure	66
2.7.2	Ecological Effects	67
2.7.3	Link to Sustainable Development Goals	68
2.8	Wastewater Treatment and Management Practices	70
2.8.1	Conventional Treatment Methods	72
2.8.2	Limitations in Nigeria's Detergent Industry	73
2.8.3	Innovative and Sustainable Treatment Technologies	75
2.8.4	Policies and Recommendations	76
2.8.5	Identified Gaps in Literature	77
2.8.6	Molecular Identification of Isolates	79
	Endnotes	81
	Chapter Three: Methodology	88
3.1	Study Area	88

3.2 Study Design	88
3.2 Sample Collection	88
3.3 Isolation of Bacteria	88
3.4 Physicochemical Analysis	89
3.5 Microbiological Analysis	90
3.5.1 Isolation and Enumeration of Microorganisms	90
3.5.2 Identification of Isolates	90
3.5.3 Gram Staining	90
3.5.4 Fructose Test	91
3.5.5 Acid Test	91
3.5.6 Gas Test	91
3.5.7 Citrate Utilization Test	91
3.5.8 Urease Test	92
3.5.9 Methyl Red Test	92
3.5.10 Indole Test	92
3.5.11 Voges–Proskauer (VP) Test	93
3.5.12 Catalase Test	93
3.5.4 Antibiotic Susceptibility Testing	93
3.5.5 Hemolysis Test with Blood Agar	95
3.6 Molecular Identification	95
3.6.1 DNA Extraction	95

3.6.2 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)	97
3.7. Detection of Antimicrobial Resistance Genes	99
3.8 Data Analysis	99
3.9 Ethical Considerations	99
3.10 Multiple Antibiotics Resistance MAR Index	99
Endnotes	100
Chapter Four: Results and Discussion of Findings	101
4.1 Results of Findings	101
4.1.1 Biochemical Results for Gram Positive Isolates	101
4.1.2 Biochemical Results for Gram Negative Isolates	101
4.1.3 Suspected Identity of Isolates Based on Biochemical Tests	101
4.1.4 Suspected Identity of Isolates Based on Biochemical Tests	102
4.1.5 Antibiotics Susceptibility Test for Gram Positive Isolates (mm)	107
4.1.6 Antibiotics Susceptibility Test for Gram Negative Isolates (mm)	107
4.1.7 MAR Index for Gram Positive Isolates	110
4.1.8 MAR Index for Gram Negative Isolates	110
4.1.9 Hemolysis Test Using Blood Agar	110
4.1.10 Physicochemical Characteristics of Water Samples	114
4.1.11 Distribution of Resistance/Virulence Genes among Bacterial Isolates	116
4.1.12 Fungal Isolates from Effluent, Wash Water, and Receiving River	118

4.1.13 Prevalence of Bacterial Isolates Based on Presumptive Identification	120
4.2 Discussion of Findings	132
Chapter Five: Conclusion	140
5.1 Summary of Findings	140
5.2 Conclusion	141
5.3 Recommendations	142
5.4 Contribution to Knowledge	143
5.5 Suggested Areas of Further Research	145
Bibliography	147
Appendices	155
Biodata	159
The University Compliance Certification	162

List of Tables

Table	Title	Page
3.1	Sampling Plan	89
4.1	Biochemical Results for Gram Positive Isolates	103
4.2	Biochemical Results for Gram Negative Isolates	104
4.3	Suspected Identity of Gram Positive Isolates based on Biochemical Tests	105
4.4	Suspected Identity of Gram Negative Isolates based on Biochemical Tests	106
4.5	Antibiotics Susceptibility test for Gram Positive Isolates (mm)	108
4.6	Antibiotics Susceptibility test for Gram Negative Isolates (mm)	109
4.7	MAR Index for Gram Positive Isolates	111
4.8	MAR Index for Gram Negative Isolates	112
4.9	Hemolysis Test using Mannitol Egg Yolk Agar	113
4.10	Physicochemical Characteristics of Water Samples from the Detergent Complex and Nearby River	115
4.11	Distribution of Resistance/Virulence Genes among Bacterial Isolates	117

4.12 Occurrence of Fungal Isolates from Effluent, Wash Water, and River Samples	119
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4.13 Prevalence of Bacterial Isolates Based on Presumptive Identification	121
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List of Figures

Figure	Title	Page
4.1	Gel Image for Molecular Weight	122
4.2	Gel Image for Amplification of 16srRNA Genes	123
4.3	Phylogenetic Tree of Isolates	127
4.4	Gel Image Showing Amplification of CTX-M Gene	128
4.5	Gel Image showing Amplification of SUL 1 gene	129
4.6	Gel Image Showing Amplification of Stx1 1 Gene	130
4.7	Gel Image Showing Amplification of invA Gene	131

List of Acronyms

Abbreviation	Meaning
MDR	Multi drug resistance
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
WHO	World Health Organization
MRSA	Methicilin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus
VRE	Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci
ESBLs	Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamases
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
EMB	Eosin Methylene Blue
MSA	Salmonella Shigella Agar
BLAST	Basic Local Alignment Sequence Tool
NCBI	National Center for Biotechnology Information
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agent