

Biodegradation of Toxic Compounds in Olive Mill Wastewater by a Newly Isolated Potent Strain: *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem

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ABSTRACT

Thirty-two strains isolated from olive oil production plants were screened for their tolerance to the polyphenols and their ability to grow in olive oil mill wastewaters (OMW). An Ascomycete isolate that grew best on OMW was selected for further study to evaluate its effect on removal of organic pollutants, phenolic compounds and OMW toxicity. This strain was identified by DSMZ as *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem. The growth of *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem on stored OMW decreased pH and led to the reduction of phenolic compounds with a resultant discoloration of OMW and significant reduction of chemical oxygen demand (COD), in proportion to the dilution of OMW. The reduction of the COD, phenolics and color exceeded 50%. Tannase, the enzyme detected in the growth medium of *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem was produced during primary metabolic growth. The maximal enzyme activity attaining 0.68 EU/ml was achieved in 3rd days of cultivation. The phytotoxicity of the stored OMW was reduced to about 40% after 4 days' incubation with *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem.

Keywords: *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem; Olive Oil Mill Wastewaters; Phenolic Compounds; Tannase; Toxicity

1. Introduction

Over 750 million olive trees are cultivated worldwide, 95% of which are in the Mediterranean region. The olive oil industry produces 440 L oil mill wastewater per 100 kg of treated olive [1]. Olive mill wastewaters (OMW) are dark liquid effluents, which pose a critical problem for olive oil producing countries. They have a very high organic load, chemical oxygen demand (COD) generally varying from 50 to 200 g/l. These values are 200 to 400 times higher than municipal water [2]. The major components in the colored fraction are substances of polymeric nature, derived from several low molecular weight phenolic compounds, chemically related to lignin and humic acids [3]. OMW phytotoxicity is essentially linked to its high phenolic compounds content that are the modified forms of phenols of the olive fruit [4]. Because of its

special characteristics, OMW treatment and valorization are serious problems for Mediterranean countries producing annually around 30 million·m³ of OMW [4]. Many processes have been developed to treat this effluent: The currently employed systems for OMW treatment can be classified as biological, physicochemical, or combined processes. Various physico-chemical methods have been proposed for treating OMW, including simple evaporation, electrocoagulation [5], oxidation by ozone and Fenton reagent [6], as well as reuse of the OMW by spreading onto agricultural soil as an organic fertilizer [4]. The use of microorganisms to remediate contaminated sites or break down toxic effluent wastes is gaining wide acceptance and practice. Biodegradation is versatile, inexpensive, and can potentially turn a toxic material into harmless end-products. Because toxicity has been directly linked to the phenolic fraction, higher fungi such as *Yarrowia lipolytica* [7] and *Paecilomyces farinosus* [8] have

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been proposed to detoxify and de-colorize the OMW. However, most of previous studies regarding the screening of fungi for biotechnological purposes have focused on species or strains deposited in culture collections [9]. Therefore, it may be beneficial to investigate new fungal isolates for potential applications in the field of bioremediation.

The present work was aimed at studying the ability of an *Ascomycete*, newly isolated from olive oil production plants and classified as *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem (DSM 24787), to modify the polluting properties and reduce the phytotoxicity of OMW in comparison with that of *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* Burdsall M1 [10].

2. Materials and Methods

Olive mill wastewater (OMW) was collected from an olive oil factory in Marrakech (Morocco), and stored at 4°C until use. The samples used in the experiments were filtered through cotton to remove suspended particles. The effluent characteristics, in terms of COD, phenolic compounds and color, were 114 g O₂/l, 18 g/l and 16 (absorbance at $\lambda = 395$ nm), respectively.

2.1. Strain and Cultures Conditions

Two different fungal strains were used in the OMW treatment experiments: a strain isolated from olive oil production plants using the agar plate technique and classified by DSMZ (Braunschweig, Germany) as *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem (DSM 24787) and *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* Burdsall M1 (DSM 13583) [10] isolated from OMW. Fungi were maintained through periodic transfer at 4°C on potato-dextrose (2.4%) agar plates in the presence of 0.5% yeast extract.

2.2. Solid Cultures

Cultures on solid media were conducted in duplicate, in plates containing 10 ml of a sterile solution composed of potato-dextrose agar and OMW.

2.3. Inocula Preparation

Before using in the biodegradation experiments, the strains were first precultivated during 2 days for *A. niger* and 5 days for *P. chrysosporium* at 28°C under agitation (rotary shaker-150 rpm) in 50 ml of the liquid version of OMW-based medium supplemented with 0.35% (NH₄)₂SO₄ and 0.065% KH₂PO₄ (w/v), contained in 250 ml Erlenmeyer flasks.

2.4. Liquid Cultures

Liquid cultures were conducted in duplicate, in 250 ml Erlenmeyer flasks containing 50 ml of an OMW (25%, 50%, 75% and 100% (v/v)) sterile supplemented uni-

formly with 0.35% (NH₄)₂SO₄ and 0.065% KH₂PO₄ (w/v), and adjusted to the final volume with tap water. The flasks were inoculated with 0.4 g/l dry weight fungal biomass and incubated in a rotary shaker at 150 rpm and 28°C. Samples were taken daily for analysis.

2.5. Biomass Estimation

Biomass produced during cultivation of *A. niger* and *P. chrysosporium* on the OMW media was estimated by filtration of the culture medium on glass microfibres (GF/A Whatman Inc.). The retained biomass was washed twice with 5 ml distilled water and dried overnight at 105°C. Growth yield was expressed as gram of dry weight per liter of culture.

2.6. Estimation of Tannase Activity

Tannase was estimated by the spectrophotometric assay of Aissam *et al.* [11]. One unit of enzyme activity (EU) was defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzing the hydrolysis of one μ mol tannic acid per minute. The results are expressed in EU/ml.

2.7. Analytical Methods

Before analysis the samples were filtered on glass microfibres [GF/A Whatman Inc.). In the sample, COD, polyphenols, dark color intensity and pH were measured. Chemical oxygen demand (COD) were determined according to APHA standards methods [12]. The dark color intensity was determined by measuring the sample's absorbance at 395 nm respectively using a CARY 1E VARIAN spectrophotometer, in 1cm path-length cells [13]. Determination of the concentration of total polyphenols was carried out with the official spectrophotometric procedure (720 nm) in which the reagent Folin-Ciocalteu was used as a selective reagent for polyphenols [14] using a CARY 1E VARIAN spectrophotometer, the results were expressed as gram of gallic acid per liter. OMW phytotoxicity was quantitatively estimated using the parameter of "Germination Index" (G.I.) as described by Komilis *et al.* [15]. Assays were performed using *Triticum sativum* seeds.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Isolation and Identification Studies

It is well known that OMW contains all essential elements for microbial growth (e.g. carbon and nitrogen sources, minerals), but also several growth inhibitors, such as organic acids and phenolic compounds. 32 strains isolated from pomace or OMW were screened for their tolerance to the polyphenols and their OMW-decolorizing potential on potato dextrose agarsupplemented with OMW (Table 1). Radial growth was measured daily.

Table 1. Comparative radial growth in PDA supplemented with OMW of 32 fungi after 3 days of incubation (HF 25 = *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem).

Strains	Radial growth (cm)
<i>P. chryso-sporium</i>	4
HF1	1
HF2	4
HF3	1
HF4	-
HF5	-
HF6	-
HF7	1
HF8	-
HF9	1.75
HF10	-
HF11	-
HF12	-
HF13	1.5
HF14	1.12
HF15	1.5
HF16	2.5
HF17	3.98
HF18	2.5
HF19	-
HF20	2
HF21	-
HF22	1
HF23	2.75
HF24	-
HF25	4 (after 2 days)
HF26	2.5
HF27	1.5
HF28	3
HF29	2.2
HF30	2.4
HF31	2.85
HF32	3.98

Strain HF25 showed colonies reaching 9 cm (the maximum) in diameter in 2 days at 28°C whereas *P. chryso-sporium* reached the same value after 3 days. During strain HF25 growth a discoloration of the medium progressively occurred in the plates. Discoloration began with the formation of clear zones around the colonies.

Complete discoloration was assessed as the total disappearance of color without any visible sorption to the biomass. These tests showed that strain HF25 had the best capability of removing black color and was further identified by DSMZ as *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem (DSM 24787) on the basis of morphology. This strain had a conidiophores thick-and smooth-walled, up to 15 µm Ø, terminating in globose vesicles of mostly 40 - 50 (-60) µm Ø. Metulae mostly present in larger conidiophores up to 12 µm long; phialides ampulliform, 7 - 8 µm long, with a short neck; conidia more or less globose, mostly 4 - 4.5 µm Ø, brown, surface ornamented with warts. According to these preliminary results, all the following trials were performed with *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem strain in sterile media.

3.2. Effect of Initial COD on OMW Treatment

Table 2 shows the physicochemical characteristics changes in OMW after 7 days incubation with strains of *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem in shaken culture. Results indicate that a direct effect of initial OMW concentration on COD, total phenolic compounds (PC) and phytotoxicity removals was observed. For the medium containing COD₀ = 28 g/l and COD₀ = 57 g/l the percentage of total phenolic compounds removal was ranged between 56% and 45% respectively. The percentage of COD removal was ranged between 63% and 53% respectively. Whereas the reduction of phytotoxicity was 39% for COD₀ = 28 g/l and 10% for COD₀ = 57 g/l. For the medium containing OMW with COD₀ = 85 g/l and COD₀ = 114g/l no significant growth in term of biomass increase was observed. Phenolic components, when present above a

Table 2. pH, biomass concentrations and removal percentage of COD, phenolic compounds (PC), color and phytotoxicity of OMW incubated 7 days with *A. niger*.

Initial COD (g/l)	28.5	57	85.5	114
COD reduction (%)	63	61	6	0
Initial PC (g/l)	4.5	9	13.5	18
PC reduction (%)	56	55	0	0
Initial color (Abs 395 nm × 100)	16	32	48	64
Color reduction (%)	25	14	0	0
Initial pH	4.68	4.61	4.59	4.57
Final pH	6.23	5.75	4.49	4.48
Initial phytotoxicity (%)	100	100	100	100
phytotoxicity reduction (%)	39	10	0	0
Generated biomass (mg)	240	330	No growth	No growth

critical concentration, were identified as key factors conditioning OMW toxicity towards microorganisms and plants [14]. Various mechanisms may explain the toxicity of phenolic components, depending in part of the polymerisation degree of the fraction. Polyphenols, including tannins affect the integrity of cell membrane [16]. Lower molecular weight fractions of phenolics, able to cross cell membrane, can provoke a general protein denaturation effect. Moreover, some phenolics were shown to initiate radical reactions leading to harmful reactive oxygen species [17].

3.3. Biodegradation of OMW with *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem

The potential of the chosen strain of *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem to biologically treat OMW was tested in shaken culture. Total phenolic removal, COD removal and generated biomass were monitored with respect to time (Figure 1). Total phenolic and COD removals started on the 2nd day of incubation. Maximum total phenolic and COD removal determined at the end of the incubation

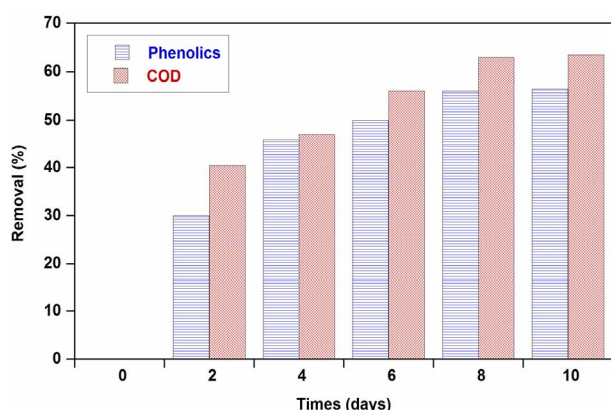


Figure 1. Time course of phenolics and COD removal and generated biomass in OMW treated with *A. niger*.

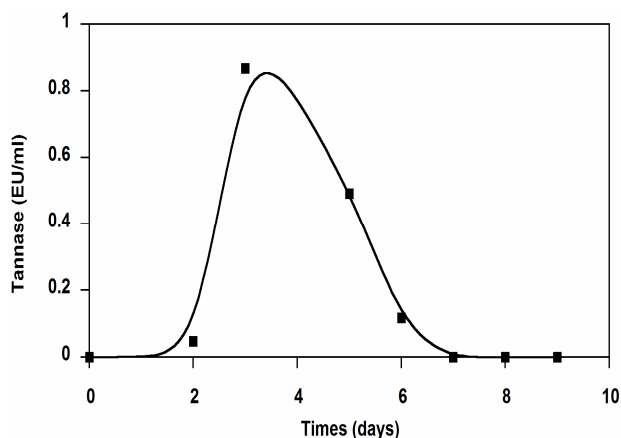


Figure 2. Tannase activity produced by *A. niger* growing on OMW.

period were 56% and 63%, respectively and was accompanied by a biomass production of 240 mg dry weight. Hamdi *et al.* [18] reported that after 72 h, the COD removal rate determined on OMW filtrate fermented by *A. niger* was 61.6% in flasks and 52.5% in the fermentor. Ongen *et al.* [13] reported that *A. tubingensis* Ege-K 265 was able to remove 26.35% of the phenolic compounds in two-fold-diluted OMW medium within 48 h, while 29.13% of phenolic compounds were removed from the undiluted medium within 48 h. At the same time, total phenolic removals were correlated with tannase production (Figure 2). The maximum tannase production reached to 0.867 EU/ml on the 3rd day of incubation. This may prove that the enzymatic system of these fungi was well involved in the organic compounds degradation. The results of analysis of tannin-like compounds from OMW before and after culture of *A. niger* in Erlenmeyer flasks showed that the efficiency of the degradation of simple phenolic compounds by this fungus was 55.5%; this efficiency was 73.5% for hydrolysable tannins [18].

Furthermore, tannase production by *A. niger* HA37 on four-fold diluted OMW as substrate, was between 0.37 and 0.65 EU/ml and it was correlated with about 70% degradation of phenolic compounds present in the OMW [11]. The production of tannase increased with the initial concentration of the tannic acid as substrate: maximal enzyme activities attaining 0.6, 0.9 and 1.5 EU/ml in the culture medium containing, respectively, 0.2%, 0.5% and 1% tannic acid. This suggests that the concentration of the inducing fraction derived from tannic acid (possibly gallic acid or a derivative) increased according the initial concentration of the substrate [8]. These results suggest that tannins and phenolic compounds present in OMW induce the production of tannase. Ayed and Hamdi [19] reported that stored black OMW showed one family of aromatics formed by polyphenols with high molecular weight. This family was responsible for the dark color. They showed also that the growth of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (tannase producing) on stored black OMW induced the depolymerization of dark phenolic compounds with high molecular weights into lower molecular weights, more biodegradable. These results suggest that tannase may be the major system responsible for the depolymerization and subsequent of discoloration of this effluent.

The coloration of OMW decreased markedly after 2 days cultivation with the strains *A. niger*. OMW discoloration occurred during the primary phase of growth because of rapid production of tannase. The color reduction was 64% and it changed from black to light brown. A slight darkening of the mycelia pellets was also observed. The discoloration was probably due to the degradation and adsorption of some phenolic compounds on the fungal mycelium, these results were already shown by Ongen *et*

al. [13]. This adsorption may be due to the hydrogen bond between phenolic compounds and proteins or to the chitin of the mycelial wall, which has a strongly coagulant effect [11]. At the end of the incubation (6 - 10 days), the color removal rate appeared to decline. The initial pH values in cultures were experimentally of 4.68. The pH values decreased to 2.5 on the 2nd day of incubation. This was most likely a result of the activity of *A. niger*. Indeed, previous works showed that this fungus is known for the production of acid metabolite products [20]. At the end of treatment the pH values was 6.23. The observed pH increase was due to the consumption of organic acids such as lactic and acetic acids present in the OMW [21]. Discoloration was also improved by the low pH obtained at the beginning of the culture. A significant correlation between discoloration and pH profiles was observed (Figure 3). In fact, Qin *et al.* [22] noticed that the color of green tea catechins changed from light brown to dark brown with pH increases. Moreover, they are more stable and not oxidized in acid solutions. In fact, when the pH exceeds 6, phenolic compounds polymerize and give dark polymers [23], which adsorb strongly to proteins. Different mechanisms are possible for OMW decolorisation. Presumably, the degradation and adsorption of some phenolic compounds on the fungal mycelium, depolymerization of dark phenolic compounds with high molecular weights into lower molecular weights, and acidic pH (<4) may be the major system responsible for discoloration of this effluent.

3.4. Comparison of *A. niger* and *P. chrysosporium* Degrading OMW

Phanerochaete chrysosporium Burdsall M1 (DSM 13583) [10] strain was isolated from OMW. Our studies consist to compare the performance of both of strains: *A. niger* and *P. chrysosporium* for their ability to biodegrade products in OMW. Experiments with *P. chrysosporium* Burdsall M1

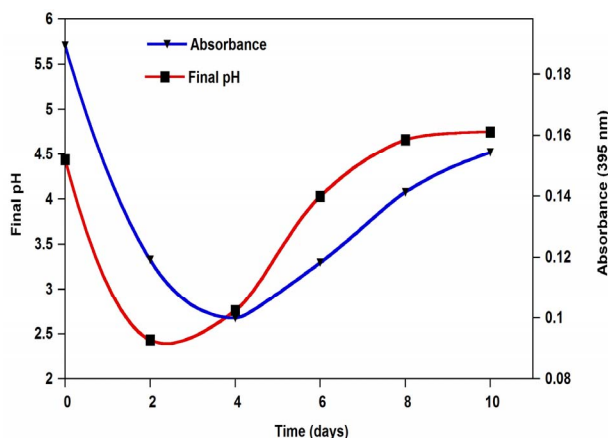


Figure 3. Time course of change in pH and $A_{395 \text{ nm}}$ of OMW treated with *A. niger*.

Table 3. Comparative studies of *A. niger* van Tieghem and *P. chrysosporium* degrading OMW.

Cultivation period	4 th days		9 th days	
	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>P. chrysosporium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>P. chrysosporium</i>
COD reduction (%)	56	30	63	60
PC reduction (%)	46	38	56	56
Color reduction (%)	64	30	25	50
Final pH	2.5	3.16	4.66	4.24
Generated biomass (mg)	240	120	300	160

and *A. niger* in OMW were performed using 250 ml Erlenmeyer baffled flasks with 50 ml of OMW based media supplemented with 0.35% $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ and 0.065% KH_2PO_4 (w/v). Both strains were able to grow on OMW. As seen in Table 3 the most difference between this strains was, in particular, that *A. niger* had a shorter cultivation periods than *P. chrysosporium*. The results show that *A. niger* was able to reduce all parameters analysed (color A_{395} , phenol content and COD) by at least 50%, after only 4 days of growth. Whereas *P. chrysosporium* needs 9 days of growth to obtain the same results. *A. niger* produced the highest biomass when grown in OMW, and exhibited the best potential for adaptation. *P. chrysosporium* Burdsall M1 produced three ligninolytic enzymes: manganese peroxidases ((MnP), lignin peroxidases (LiP) and phenol oxydase (POX) [10]. The observed difference in the rate of the time courses biodegradation of OMW between *A. niger* and *P. chrysosporium* can possibly be ascribed to in fact that LiP activity reaches a maximum after 6 days of fungal growth, and MnP and POX activities significantly increase from the 6th day onwards. Whilst tannase activity reaches a maximum during the primary phase of growth [11]. As seen previously, the pH was one of the mechanisms responsible for discoloration of this effluent. The low pH (3.16) obtained during *P. chrysosporium* growth on OMW peaked after 6 days of culture. Whereas the pH values decreased to 2.5 on the 2nd day of incubation for *A. niger*.

4. Conclusion

Aspergillus niger van Tieghem with their capacity to reduce pH and synthesis tannase offers a new promising approach to bioconversion of phenolic compounds. In fact, the results of the current studies demonstrate that *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem is capable of rapidly decolorizing OMW. Removal of phenolic compounds, COD and OD ($A_{395 \text{ nm}}$) was improved by dilution. Discoloration was also improved by the low pH obtained at the beginning of

the culture. These results together confer to this fungus a remarkable potential for its application in bioremediation and wastewater treatment, especially in detoxification of phenolic wastes.

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