Department of Basic Sciences (Microbiology option) Faculty of Basic and Applied Sciences Benson Idahosa University Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria

MCB 415 (ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY)

Part 1 (Outline)

- 1. Principles of biodeterioration and bioremediation
- 2. Microbes as clean-up agents in solid waste management
- 3. Waste disposal and management systems
- 4. Methods of sewage treatment
- 5. Activities of specific microrganisms involved in sewage treatment
- 6. Biodegradation of recalcitrants

Instructor: Dr. I. M. Omoruyi

Week 1: Principles of biodeterioration and bioremediation

Introduction to biodeterioration (Student's opinion)

Biodeterioration is defined as any <u>undesirable change</u> in the properties of a material caused by the vital activities of <u>living organisms</u> (Hueck, 1965, 1968)

Classes of biodeterioration:

- 1. Physical or mechanical biodeterioration
- 2. Fouling or soiling biodeterioration (aesthetic biodeterioration)
- 3. (Bio)chemical assimilatory biodeterioration
- 4. (Bio)chemical dissimilatory biodeterioration

<u>Class work:</u> Share students into group(s) and task them on the following

Group 1: Come up with 2 examples of biodeterioration

Group 2: Estimate possible income lost to biodeterioration annually

Group 3: Suggest possible ways of avoiding biodeterioration of materials

Bioremediation

Bioremediation is the use of living organisms, primarily microorganisms, to degrade the environmental contaminants into less toxic forms.

<u>Class work 1</u>: Discuss some advantages of bioremediation over conventional remediation

<u>Class work 2:</u> Discuss some differences between biodeterioration and bioremediation

<u>Critical factors to consider when evaluating the use of</u> <u>bioremediation for site clean up</u>

- 1. Magnitude, toxicity and mobility of contaminants
- 2. Proximity of human and environmental receptors
- 3. Degradability of contaminants
- 4. Planned site use
- 5. Ability to monitor properly

Factors that influences the rate and extent of biodegradation

A. Biological factors

B. Environmental factors (e.g. pH, temperature, type of soil, nutrient etc.)