HEAVY METALS ANALYSES OF GREEN TURTLE (Chelonia mydas) EGGS IN TERENGGANU, MALAYSIA

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1100093389 Heavy metals analyses of green turtle 9chelonia mydas) eggs in Terengganu, Malaysia.

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HEAVY METALS ANALYSES OF GREEN TURTLE (Chelonia mydas) EGGS IN TERENGGANU, MALAYSIA

By

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Research Report submitted in partial fulfilment of
the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Science (Marine Biology)

School of Marine Science and Environment

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU



SCHOOL OF MARINE SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

DECLARATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT

FINAL YEAR RESEARCH PROJECT

It is hereby declared and verified that this research report entitled **Heavy Metals** Analyses of Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) Eggs in Terengganu, Malaysia by Shahidatina Aishah binti Abdul Mutalib, Matric No. UK25943 have been examined and all errors identified have been corrected. This report is submitted to the School of Marine Science and Environment as partial fulfillment towards obtaining the Degree of Marine Biology, School of Marine Science and Environment, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to give all my praises to Allah s.w.t for blessing me with good health, confidence and strength to complete my final year project. There are many people that I would like to thank throughout my final year project. I would first like to thank my beloved supervisors, Dr. Juanita Joseph and Dr. Ong Meng Chuan for their continued guidance, assistance and support throughout the duration of my research and writing of this thesis. I would also like to express my gratitude to SEATRU for giving me the opportunity to conduct this study at Chagar Hutang.

Thanks also go to lecturers and laboratory assistants in PPSMS who has been very helpful and supportive in completing this study. I am also indebted to Mr. Joseph who had helped me with the ICP-MS analysis. Without the help and assistant from them, I would not be able to complete this study. A special thanks to my beloved family who always give their unconditional love, support, encouragement and prayers. Last but not least, my sincere thanks to all my friends for always supporting me, and stayed by my side through my highs and lows.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

 μg microgram

g - gram

Ar - arsenic

Ca calcium

Cd cadmium

Co - cobalt

Cr - chromium

Cu copper

Fe iron/ ferum

Hg - mercury

Mg - magnesium

Mn - manganese

Ni - nickel

Pb - lead/plumbum

Sn - tin

Zn - zinc

ABSTRACT

Heavy metals have been reported in sea turtles at various stages of their life cycle including sea turtle eggs. This contaminant can disrupt embryonic development and growth of wildlife. Furthermore, in areas such as Terengganu where the human consumption of sea turtle eggs are still common and the egg contamination may have implications to the public health. In the present study, the purpose was to determine the concentration of heavy metals in green turtle eggs (Chelonia mydas) as well as to compared the concentration of heavy metals between green turtle eggs sold at Pasar Payang and freshly laid eggs from Chagar Hutang, Redang Island. Each egg was divided into three compartments (egg shell, albumen and egg yolk) and were analyzed for heavy metals of Mn, Cu, Zn, Cd and Pb. Overall, based on the different compartments, the highest concentration detected in the egg shell and albumen was Cu. On the other hand, Zn was found higher (127.04 µg g⁻¹) in egg yolk compared to the other compartments. Between sampling sites, Cu and Zn were detected higher in egg shell from Chagar Hutang compared to Pasar Payang. Cd and Pb were detected higher in egg shell from Pasar Payang compared to Chagar Hutang. In albumen, Mn and Cu were detected high in Chagar Hutang while Zn, Cd and Pb were detected high in Pasar Payang. All heavy metals detected in egg yolk were high in eggs collected from Chagar Hutang compared to Pasar Payang. Concentration of all metals detected in green turtle eggs were below than permissible limits of Malaysian Food Regulation (1985) except for Zn. However, non-essential metals (Cd and Pb) were detected higher in the albumen and egg yolk compared to egg shell. Presence of these toxic metals in green turtle eggs could be danger to consumers. Thus, community need to be warned as excessive consumption of green turtle eggs could put their health in risk.

KAJIAN LOGAM BERAT DI DALAM TELUR PENYU AGAR

(Chelonia mydas) DI TERENGGANU, MALAYSIA

ABSTRAK

Terdapat sumber yang melaporkan bahawa setiap fasa kitaran hidup penyu termasuk telur penyu mengandungi logam berat. Bahan pencemaran ini didapati boleh menggangu perkembangan embrio dan pertumbuhan hidupan liar. Selain daripada itu, pemakanan telur penyu sudah menjadi kebiasaan di negeri seperti Terengganu dan dikhuatiri bahawa pencemaran telur penyu ini boleh memberi kesan kepada kesihatan orang awam. Tujuan kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk menentukan kepekatan logam berat di dalam telur penyu agar (Chelonia mydas) dan juga membuat perbandingan antara kepekatan logam berat di dalam telur penyu agar yang di jual di Pasar Payang dan juga telur segar dari Chagar Hutang. Setiap biji telur penyu dibahagikan kepada tiga bahagian iaitu kulit telur, putih telur dan kuning telur, seterusnya dianalisa untuk logam berat Mn, Cu, Zn, Cd dan Pb. Secara keseluruhnya, mengikut bahagian telur, kepekatan Cu didapati tinggi di kulit telur dan putih telur. Sebaliknya, Zn didapati lebih tinggi (127.04 µg g⁻¹) dalam kuning telur berbanding dengan bahagian lain. Mengikut perbandingan antara kawasan, Cu dan Zn dikesan tinggi dalam kulit telur dari Chagar Hutang berbanding dengan Pasar Payang. Cd dan Pb dikesan tinggi dalam kulit telur dari Pasar Payang berbanding Chagar Hutang. Dalam albumen, Mn dan Cu dikesan tinggi di Chagar Hutang manakala Zn, Cd dan Pb dikesan tinggi di Pasar Payang. Semua logam berat dikesan tinggi dalam kuning telur dari Chagar Hutang berbanding dengan Pasar Payang. Kepekatan bagi semua logam didapati rendah dari tahap yang dibenarkan oleh Regulasi Makanan Malaysia (1985). Walau

bagaimanapun, logam bukan penting (Cd dan Pb) dikesan lebih tinggi dalam kandungan telur (putih telur dan kuning telur) berbanding dengan kulit telur. Kehadiran logam yg merbahaya didalam telur pennyu agar ini dikhuatiri dapat memberi kesan kepada kesihatan pemakan. Oleh itu, masyarakat perlu diberi amaran terhadap pemakanan telur penyu agar yang boleh memberi risiko keatas kesihatan mereka.