

**BIOACCUMULATION OF ANTHRACENE IN
Lates calcarifer THROUGH FOOD**

YONG JAW CHUEN

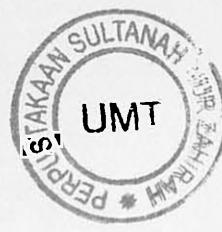
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Biaccumulation of anthracene in Lates calcarifer through food /
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BIOACCUMULATION OF ANTHRACENE IN *Lates calcarifer* CHICKS

YONG JAW CHUEN

June 2007

Chairperson : Associate Professor Low Ah Theen, Ph.D.

Member : Associate Professor Mohammad Razali Abdul Rashid, Ph.D.

Faculty : Faculty of Maritime Studies and Marine Science

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs) contamination becomes a serious issue in environmental concern. PAHs can bioconcentrate in fish and subsequently transferred

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In human through food chain. Hence, this study was undertaken to study the bioconcentration and depuration of anthracene PAHs in *L. calcarifer*. The study was carried out over a period of 41 days where 27 days for bioaccumulation process and followed by 14 days for depuration process. The test was conducted using a continuous flow system. *Lates calcarifer* was fed with anthracene-contaminated feed at 5 different concentrations which is 0, 5, 10, 15, and 30 mg/kg⁻¹. In another experiment, it fed with 30 mg/kg⁻¹ PAHs-contaminated feed as simulation study to oil spill contaminated feed. Results reveal anthracene PAHs was accumulated in *L. calcarifer* and reach steady state within 25 days. During depuration process, more than 80% of accumulated anthracene PAHs were eliminated from fish. Average BAF (bioaccumulation factor) for *L. calcarifer* fed with anthracene of 5 different concentrations was 0.677±0.006. The depuration rate constant (k_d) was 2.75±0.91 × 10⁻³ while the accumulation rate constant (k_a) was 0.001±0.000. This study also reveals that most of *L. calcarifer* fed with

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BIOACCUMULATION OF ANTHRACENE IN *Lates calcarifer* THROUGH FOOD

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June 2007

Chairperson : Professor Law Ah Theem, Ph.D.

Member : Associate Professor Mohamad Kamil Abdul Rashid, Ph.D.

Faculty : Maritime Studies and Marine Science

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) contamination becomes a serious issue in marine environment. PAHs could be accumulated into fish and subsequently transferred to human through food chain. Hence, this study was undertaken to study the bioaccumulation and depuration of anthracene / PAHs in *L. calcarifer*. The study was carried out for a period of 41 days where 27 days for bioaccumulation process and followed by 14 days for depuration process. The test was conducted using a continuous flow system. *Lates calcarifer* was fed with anthracene-contaminated feed at 5 different concentrations which is 0, 5, 10, 25, and 50 mg.kg⁻¹. In another experiment, it fed with 50 mg.kg⁻¹ PAHs-contaminated feed as simulation study to oil spill contaminated feed. Results reveal anthracene and PAHs was accumulated in *L. calcarifer* and reach steady state within 25 days. During depuration process, more than 80% of accumulated anthracene / PAHs were eliminated from fish. Average BAF (bioaccumulation factor) for *L. calcarifer* fed with anthracene of 5 different concentrations was 0.017 ± 0.008 . The depuration rate constant (k_e) was $2.75 \pm 1.01 \times 10^{-2}$ while the accumulation rate constant (k_u) was $4.31 \pm 1.73 \times 10^{-4}$. This study also reveals average BAF of *L. calcarifer* fed with PAHs-contaminated feed was 0.014 ± 0.0001 with the k_u and k_e were $(0.194 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-4}$ and $(1.36 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-2}$ respectively. Field surveys showing that *L. calcarifer* from Kuala

Besut contained 0.81 ppb Benzo(a)Pyrene Equivalent PAHs. The PAHs contained in the fish is still well within safety level for consumption.

REVIEW OF POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS IN FISHES AND OILS BASED ON THE OELII INDEX VALUE FOR MELALUKU
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Supervisor : Professor Dr. Low Ah Cheen

Co-supervisor : Professor Mamat Md. Mohamad Kamal Bin Abdul Hadi, Ph.D.

Keywords : Pengaruh Maritim dan Sejati Maritim

Polyklikik hidrokarbon aromatik (PAHs) telah menjadi suatu isu yang serius dalam beberapa tahun terakhir dan dikenal dalam ikatan dan seterusnya dipindahkan ke dalam makanan melalui pencemaran ikar tersumbu. Sifat keracunan PAHs adalah ketika ia tidak memudahkan metabolisme manusia. Oleh itu, kajian ini telah dilakukan dengan meneliti proses bio-penyerapan dan penyingkiran antracene serta PAHs dalam *L. calcarifer*. Kajian ini dijalankan selama 51 hari di mana 27 hari pertama adalah proses bio-penyerapan dan dilanjut 24 hari untuk proses penyingkiran. Eksperimen ini telah menggunakan sistem pencampuran pengolahan berkembar. *L. calcarifer* telah disenari menggunakan pelet yang bercampur dengan anthracene pada 5 kepelatan yang berlainan, iaitu 0, 5, 10, 25 dan 50 mg kg⁻¹. Satu lagi eksperimen dilakukan tetapi menggunakan pelet yang bercampur dengan 50 mg kg⁻¹ PAHs yang diekstrak dari minyak mentah. Kepuasan ikan memakan bahawa anthracene dan PAHs dapat dicampurkan ke dalam badan ikan dalam kadar yang cepat dan menghampiri tahip tetapi dalam masa 25 hari. Dalam proses penyingkiran, sebanyak 80% anthracene / PAHs dapat diangkatkan dari ikan. Nilai EOLII (faktor biopergerakan) bagi *L. calcarifer* yang diberi makan anthracene adalah 0.0174(0.008) semasa hadir pencampuran (A) adalah 2.75±1.01 x 10⁻³ manakala peningkatan faktor peningkatan (B) adalah 4.31±1.23 x 10⁻³. Kajian ini juga mendokumentasikan

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Malaysia Terengganu sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains.

BIOOPENGUMPULAN PADA ANTHRACENE OLEH *Lates calcarifer* MELALUI MAKANAN

YONG JAW CHUEN

Jun 2007

Pengerusi : Professor Dr. Law Ah Theem

Ahli : Profesor Madya Dr. Mohamad Kamil Bin Abdul Rashid, Ph.D.

Fakulti : Pengajian Maritim dan Sains Marin

Pencemaran hidrokarbon poli-aromatik (PAHs) telah menjadi suatu isu yang serius dalam alam marin. PAHs dapat dikumpulkan dalam badan ikan dan seterusnya dipindahkan kepada manusia melalui pemakanan ikan tersebut. Sifat keracunan PAHs adalah ketara dan boleh memudaratkan kesihatan manusia. Oleh itu, kajian ini telah dijalankan demi mengkaji proses bio-pengumpulan dan penyingkiran anthracene serta PAHs dalam *L. calcarifer*. Kajian ini dijalankan selama 41 hari di mana 27 hari pertama adalah proses bio-pengumpulan dan diikuti 14 hari untuk proses penyingkiran. Eksperimen ini telah menggunakan sistem penternakan pengaliran berterusan. *Lates calcarifer* telah diberikan makanan pelet yang tercemar dengan anthracene pada 5 kepekatan yang berlainan, iaitu 0, 5, 10, 25 dan 50 mg.kg^{-1} . Satu lagi eksperimen dijalankan tetapi menggunakan pelet ikan yang tercemar dengan 50 mg.kg^{-1} PAHs yang diekstrak dari minyak mentah. Keputusan telah menunjukkan bahawa anthracene dan PAHs dapat dikumpulkan ke dalam badan ikan dalam kadar yang cepat dan menghampiri tahap tetap dalam masa 25 hari. Dalam proses penyinkiran pula, sebanyak 80% anthracene / PAHs dapat disingkirkan dari ikan. Nilai BAF (faktor biopengumpulan) bagi *L. calcarifer* yang diberi makan anthracene adalah 0.017 ± 0.008 . Pemalar kadar penyinkiran (k_e) adalah $2.75 \pm 1.01 \times 10^{-2}$ manakala pemalar kadar pengumpulan (k_u) adalah $4.31 \pm 1.73 \times 10^{-1}$. Kajian ini juga mendedahkan bahawa

nilai purata BAF bagi *L. calcarifer* yang diberi makan anthracene adalah 0.014 ± 0.0001 . Pemalar kadar penyinkiran (k_e) dan pemalar kadar pengumpulan (k_u) masing-masing adalah $0.194 \pm 0.05 \times 10^{-4}$ dan $1.36 \pm 0.25 \times 10^{-2}$. Pemantaun lapangan juga dijalankan di Kuala Besut dan mendapati *L. calcarifer* di situ mengandungi 0.81 ppb Benzo(a)Pyrene Equivalent PAHs. Walaubagaimanapun, kepekatan PAHs yang terkandung dalam ikan adalah dalam tahap yang selamat untuk dimakan.

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