# STUDY ON THE DISTRIBUTION AND CONCENTRATION OF ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE IN SUNGAL MERCHANG, MARANG, TERENGGANU

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Study on the distribution and concentration of organochlorine pesticide in Syngai Merchang, Marang, Terengganu / Ismayani Hassan.



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### STUDY ON THE DISTRIBUTION AND CONCENTRATION OF ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE IN SUNGAI MERCHANG, MARANG, TERENGGANU

By

### **ISMAYANI BINTI HASSAN**

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

Department of Marine Science Faculty of Maritime Studies and Marine Science UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA TERENGGANU 2008

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#### JABATAN SAINS MARIN FAKULTI PENGAJIAN MARITIM DAN SAINS MARIN UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

### PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN I DAN II

Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk Study on the **Distribution and Concentration of Organochlorine Pesticide in Sungai Merchang, Marang, Terengganu** oleh Ismayani bt Hassan, No.Matrik UK12358 telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Marin sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperolehi Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains (Sains Samudera), Fakulti Pengajian Maritim dan Sains Marin, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu.

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### LIST OF SYMBOLS AND SHORTFORMS

α	:Alpha
β	:Beta
γ	:Gamma
δ	:Delta
Σ	:Sum
<	:Less than
>	:More than
0C	:Degree Celsius
%	:Percent
ng	:Nanogram
mg	:Miligram
ml	:Mililitre
g	:Gram
kg	:Kilogram
ppb	:Part per billion
r	:Correlation value
ppt	:Part per trillion
vs	:Versus
Conc.	:Concentration
DDT	:Dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane
DDD	:Dichlorodiphenyldichloraethane
DDE	:Dichlorodiphenylchloroethane
TCMX	:Tetrachloro-m-xylene
TOC	:Total organic carbon
PSA	:Particle size analysis
GC	:Gas chromatography
ECD	:Electron capture detection
BHC	:Benzenehexachloride
HCH	:Hexachlorosichlohexane
TEL	:Total extractable lipid
Na2SO2	:Sodium sulfate
H2O2	:Hidrogen peroxide
DCM	:Dilchlorometana
GPS	:Global position system
OCPs	:Organochlorine pesticides
POPs	:Persistent organic pollutant
SAM	:Sahabat Alam Malaysia
UPM	:Universiti Putra Malaysia
HCB	:Hexachlorobenzene
TBT	:Tributiltin
GERG	:Geochemical and research group
lst	:First
2nd	:Second

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#### ABSTRACT

Concentrations of organochlorine pesticides (OCPs) in tissue of oyster (Crassostrea *irradalei*) and sediment in the Merchang river, Marang were determined. The distribution of OCPs in the Merchang river involved 7 sampling stations for the sediment sample while 6 (1<sup>st</sup> sampling) and 3 station (2<sup>nd</sup> sampling) for the oyster sample. Oyster, filter feeder and sedentary organisms, were use in order to test OCPs pollution. OCPs compound were widely distributed in Merchang river environment, with BHC, cyclodiene and DDT group contamination being particularly prevalent. The results showed that OCPs widely existed in the sediment sample compared to the oysters sample. During the 1<sup>st</sup> sampling in sediment, concentration of ΣBHC ranged from 3.67-136.78 ng/g, followed by Ecyclodiene from 5.78-42.52 ng/g and EDDT was ranged from 5.32-35.71 ng/g. Meanwhile, in the oysters sample concentration of  $\Sigma$ BHC varied from 0.034-3.31 ng/g, Scyclodienes varied from 0.17-83.93 ng/g and SDDT from 5.52-8.69 ng/g. However, during the 2<sup>nd</sup> sampling there were only three stations that was detected in the oyster, with the range of SBHC from 4.76-31.72 ng/g, Scyclodiene between 26.37-82.89 ng/g and **DDT** from 17.73-62.58 ng/g. The concentration of total BHC in different station of sediment varied from 0.0008-151.994 ng/g, followed by concentration of total cyclodiene varied from 0.17-83.93 ng/g and  $\Sigma$ DDT was ranged from 5.52-8.69 ng/g. The occurrence of these residual pesticides in the Merchang river can be attributed to the intense agriculture and urban activity around the area.

#### ABSTRAK

Kepekatan OCPs di dalam tisu tiram (Crassostrea irradalei) dan sedimen dalam sungai Merchang, Marang ditentukan. Taburan pestisid berklorin dalam sungai Merchang melibatkan 7 stesyen sampling bagi sediment manakala 6 stesyen untuk sampling 1 dan 3 stesyen bagi sampling ke-2. Tiram merupakan organisma yang tinggal di tanah dan makan secara menapis digunakan dalam kajian pestisid berklorin. Bahan pestisid berklorin secara meluas tersebar di persekitaran sungai Merchang khususnya dengan kontaminasi kumpulan BHC, cyclodiene dan DDT. Keputusan menunjukkan pestisid berklorin wujud dengan meluas dalam sampel sedimen berbanding di dalam sampel tiram. Semasa sampling pertama dalam sedimen, kepekatan SBHC adalah di terletak antara 3.67-136.78 ng/g, diikuti oleh Scyclodiene di antara 5.78-42.52 ng/g dan SDDT dalam julat 5.32-35.71 ng/g. Manakala dalam sampel tiram menunjukkan kepekatan ΣBHC pelbagai dari 0.034-3.31 ng/g, diikuti Σcyclodienes berjulat antara 0.17-83.93 ng/g dan ΣDDT dalam 5.52-8.69 ng/g. Walaubagaimanapun, semasa sampling yang ke-2, hanya 3 stesyen yang dapat dikesan dalam sample tiram dengan julat SBHC dari 4.76-31.72 ng/g, Σcyclodiene dalam lingkungan 26.37-82.89 ng/g dan ΣDDT dari 17.73-62.58 ng/g. Kepekatan jumlah BHC dalam stesyen yang berbeza yang terdapat pada sediment adalah berjulat antara 0.0008-151.994 ng/g, diikuti oleh kepekatan jumlah cyclodiene berjulat antara 0.17-83.93 ng/g dan SDDT dalam lingkungan 5.52-8.69 ng/g. Kehadiran pestisid dalam sungai Merchang adalah disebabkan oleh aktiviti agrikultur dan pembangunan yang meluas di kawasan tersebut.