UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

ASSESSMENT OF HEAVY METALS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF TILAPIA FISH (Oreochromis niloticus) AND THEIR POTENTIAL HEALTH RISK

RATNA BINTI ISMAIL

Project submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Environmental Health and Safety (Hons.)

Faculty of Health Sciences

DECLARATION BY STUDENT

Project entitled "Assessment of Heavy Metals in Different Parts of Tilapia Fish (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and Their Potential Health Risk" is a presentation of my original research work. Whenever contributions of others are involved, every effort is made to indicate this clearly, with due reference to literature, and acknowledgement of collaborative research and discussions. The project was done under the guidance of Project Supervisor, Rodziah Ismail (Assoc. Prof.). It has been submitted to the Faculty of Health Sciences in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Bachelor of Environmental Health and Safety (Hons).

Students's signature:	
(Ratna Binti Ismail)	
2014435352	
950616-12-6250	
Date:	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises to Allah for helping me in every moment in completing my final year project.

Millions of thanks to my beloved parents, Mr. Ismail Muile and Mrs. Nordah Jatin for their endless love, support, blessing and advice to boost my strength and passion throughout the project. None of this could have happened without my family.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Rodziah Ismail (Assoc. Prof.) for the continuous support of my research, for her patience, motivation, and immense knowledge. Her guidance helped me in all the time of research and writing of this thesis.

I would also like to thank all the lecturers in Department of Environmental Health and Safety, Faculty of Health Sciences who always share their thoughts, knowledge and advice throughout my study in UiTM Puncak Alam. Only God can reward all of you with goodness.

My sincere thanks and appreciation goes to all the staffs from the department laboratory who gave their full cooperation and assisted me in many ways throughout my study.

A special thanks to my friends from HS243 for the support and motivation while completing my study, for the sleepless nights we were working together before deadlines, and for all the fun we have had in the last four years. May our friendship lasts forever.

Lastly, I would like to thank all individuals who involved directly or indirectly in this project. Thank you so much. May Allah bless you.

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to ascertain the levels of heavy metals, namely lead, cadmium, zinc and copper in liver, gills and muscle tissues of Tilapia fish (Oreochromis niloticus) collected from Pasar Pasir Penambang, Kuala Selangor. They were dissected and dried before the digestion process. Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) was used for the detection of heavy metals. The results showed that lead, cadmium and zinc accumulate more in the gills part followed by the liver and muscle. On the contrary, copper showed highest accumulation in the liver compared to the other parts. There were significant differences in the concentration of lead, zinc and copper between tissues of the studied fish (P< 0.05), while cadmium showed no significant difference in accumulation between selected tissues. Nevertheless, the findings from this study revealed that lead and zinc concentrations in the edible parts on the investigated fish were higher than the permissible limit as recommended by The Malaysian Food Regulation and FAO/WHO Guideline. The potential health risk has been identified by calculating the hazard index (HI). The result is less than 1, indicating no significant health risk to consumers. Continuous monitoring for heavy metals in fish sold to the consumers is necessary to ensure not only food safety and quality but also protect public health.

Keywords: Heavy metals, Oreochromis niloticus, Bioaccumulation, Health risk assessment