

# Economical Aquatic Pollution Indicator

Greenish colonies of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Monitoring of pollution level in the aquatic environment, particularly polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) is necessary for proper management decision to halt or reduce the impacts of this pollution.

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (a bacteria) found the intestine of fish is used to estimate the level of PAHs pollution in the water. The population growth of this bacteria in the intestine correlates with the level PAHs in the aquatic environment.

## Potential Consumers

- Environmental impact assessment institutions
- Petroleum companies
- Research institutions
- Universities

## Benefits

An economical alternative to replace some of the existing costly methods, such as:

- ethoxyresorufin-O-deethylase (EROD)
- glutathione S-transferase (GST)
- acetylcholinesterase (AChE)

## Cost

Cost effective: **MYR100/100** samples compared to **MYR600-10,000/100** samples with other existing methods.



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