速報

バラスト水処理における

ナトリウムピリチオン及び二酸化塩素の適用に関する研究

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2007年7月10日受付. 2008年2月22日採録

Abstract

Many techniques are being developed in the world wide to prevent marine organism's transportation with ballast waters of ships. This study was conducted to know the availability of sodium pyrithione (NaPT) and chlorine dioxide (ClO₂) for ballast water treatment.

The concentrations of 3 mg/l and 9 mg/l of NaPT, and 3 mg/l of ClO_2 were prepared with sea water which was taken from Tokyo bay. These were incubated at 20 ± 1 °C and dark for 7 days. After 4 hours of the incubation, the number of heterotrophic bacteria deceased from 2.9×105 CFU/ml to 70 CFU/ml in the sea water containing ClO_2 . But more than 2.9×105 CFU /ml of heterotrophic bacteria was detected in the all sea waters after 7 days of the incubation. The chlorophyll a in the sea water containing ClO_2 was almost disappeared after one day of the incubation.

At 7th day of this study, each 800 ml of the sea water was divided into two groups, and 1.2 mgs of ClO₂s were added to one group of the sea waters ("ClO₂ additional group" and "ClO₂ non additional group"). These were incubated at 20 ± 1 °C and a 12 hours cycle of light and dark for 43 days. Besides, each 5 ml of the sea water was injected into 100 ml of f/2 mediums to confirm existence of survived phytoplankton after 4 hours of the incubation. The increasing of chlorophyll a in the f/2 mediums were observed in both groups of control (only sea water at beginning of this study) and 3 mg/l of ClO₂ on "ClO₂ non additional group". The result of 43 days incubation showed existence of survived phytoplankton in all sea waters, and the lowest cell density of phytoplankton in 3 mg/l of ClO₂ on "ClO₂ additional group".

From these results, although heterotrophic bacteria and phytoplankton were not extinguished by NaPT and ClO₂ under this experimental condition, it seems that ClO₂ is available for ballast water treatment.