



Assessment of microbial and physiochemical quality of ballast water in commercial ships entering Bushehr port, along the Persian Gulf

Farshid Soleimani^a, Sina Dobaradaran^{a,b,c,*}, Reza Taherkhani^{d,e}, Reza Saeedi^f,
Mohammad Javad Mohammadi^g, Mozhgan Keshtkar^a, Maryam Ghaderi^a,
Roghayeh Mirahmadi^a

^aDepartment of Environmental Health Engineering, Faculty of Health, Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran

^bThe Persian Gulf Marine Biotechnology Research Center, The Persian Gulf Biomedical Sciences Research Institute, Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran

^cSystems Environmental Health, Oil, Gas and Energy Research Center, The Persian Gulf Biomedical Sciences Research Institute, Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran, Tel./Fax +98 7514763448, email: s.dobaradaran@bpums.ac.ir, Sina_dobaradaran@yahoo.com

^dDepartment of Microbiology and Parasitology, School of Medicine, Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran

^ePersian Gulf Biomedical Research Center, Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran

^fDepartment of Health Sciences, School of Health, Safety and Environment, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

^gAbadan School of Medical Sciences, Abadan, Iran

Received 15 February 2017; Accepted 7 December 2017

ABSTRACT

In the present study to evaluate ballast water impacts on coastal areas, samples were taken from commercial ships entering Bushehr port along the Persian Gulf. Standard methods were used for analyses of total and fecal *coliforms*, *Pseudomonas*, heterotrophic plate count (HPC), alkalinity, and hardness. Other parameters such as TOC, salinity, EC and TDS were also determined. The levels of TDS, EC, alkalinity, total hardness, salinity and TOC ranged from 3790–14510 mg/L, 5690–21760 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, 104–191 mg/L CaCO_3 , 1160–8940 mg/L CaCO_3 , 33.2–44.98 g/L and 1.9–5.7 mg/L respectively. Twenty-four, thirteen and four samples from 34 collected samples were positive in the case of total *coliforms*, fecal *coliforms* and *E. coli* respectively. All samples contained *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and HPC. Our results showed that ballast water has the potential to change bacteria communities and also can be pathogenic for humans and coral reefs where ships discharge their ballast water.

Keywords: Ballast water; Bushehr; Commercial ships; Microbial quality; Persian Gulf

*Corresponding author.