

III International Scientific Conference "Sustainable and efficient use ГАЛАХИМ of energy, water and natural resources – SEWAN-2021"

# Title: Combined toxic effect of potassium butyl xanthate and oil on duckweed (*Lemna minor*)

Authors: M. N. Saksonov<sup>1</sup>, N. N. Khorina<sup>2</sup>, A. D. Stom<sup>1</sup>, G. D. Ilyin<sup>2</sup>, A. V. Mataevskaya<sup>1</sup>
 <sup>1</sup>Irkutsk State University, Irkutsk, Lenin Street, 3, Russia
 <sup>2</sup> Baikal Museum of the ISC, Listvyanka, Akademicheskaya Street, 1A, Russia

Saint-Petersburg, April 19-24, 2021



Combined toxic effect of potassium butyl xanthate and oil on duckweed (Lemna minor)

<u>M. N. Saksonov</u><sup>1</sup>, N. N. Khorina<sup>2</sup>, A. D. Stom<sup>1</sup>, G. D. Ilyin<sup>2</sup>, A. V. Mataevskaya<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Irkutsk State University, Irkutsk, Lenin Street, 3, Russia <sup>2</sup> Baikal Museum of the ISC, Listvyanka, Akademicheskaya Street, 1A, Russia

*Keywords:* duckweed, oil, potassium butyl xanthate, biotesting, regression equation

TOMSK

POLYTECHNIC

Potassium butyl xanthate (PBX) is widely used as a reagent in ore beneficiation by flotation. PBX is present in the wastewater of these industries [Goryachev, 2014; Ignatkina, 2014]. Petroleum products are found in a wide variety of waste waters. They, like flotation reagents, have a depressing effect on aquatic organisms.

Biotesting methods allow an integral assessment of the quality of the environment. The study of the combined action of oil and flotation reagent by biotesting methods in a multifactor experiment makes it possible to reveal the nature of this interaction (additive, antagonistic or synergistic) [Zholdakova, 2012; Gelashvili, 2016].



Combined toxic effect of potassium butyl xanthate and oil on duckweed (Lemna minor)

<u>M. N. Saksonov</u><sup>1</sup>, N. N. Khorina<sup>2</sup>, A. D. Stom<sup>1</sup>, G. D. Ilyin<sup>2</sup>, A. V. Mataevskaya<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Irkutsk State University, Irkutsk, Lenin Street, 3, Russia <sup>2</sup> Baikal Museum of the ISC, Listvyanka, Akademicheskaya Street, 1A, Russia

*Keywords:* duckweed, oil, potassium butyl xanthate, biotesting, regression equation

TOMSK

POLYTECHNIC

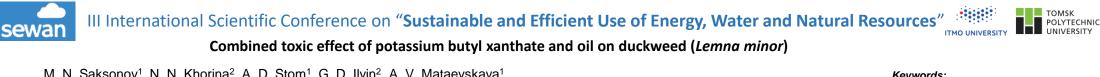
The purpose of this work is to study the isolated and combined effect of potassium butyl xanthate and oil on an aquatic plant - duckweed (*Lemna minor*) by changing the growth of fronds.



*Keywords:* duckweed, oil, potassium butyl xanthate, biotesting, regression equation

In experiments on biotesting, we used plant cultures of duckweed (Lemna minor) grown in a medium of constant composition at a certain temperature and illumination regime. The growth medium was one of the modifications of the Sternberg medium.

Concentrations of PBX ( $C_5H_9OS_2K$ ) and oil in experiments with isolated action on small duckweed were 10.0; 50.0; 100.0; 500.0; 1000.0 mg/l. The toxicity of the samples was assessed by the increase in the number of L. minor fronds in the samples [GOST 32426-2013]. The study was carried out in three independent experiments, three replicates each.



*Keywords:* duckweed, oil, potassium butyl xanthate, biotesting, regression equation

The toxicity of the samples was assessed by the level of growth of L. minor in the samples. The number of fronds on the third, fifth and seventh days was counted and the growth rate (r) of duckweed was determined by the formula:

$$r = \frac{(lnN_t - lnN_0)}{t},$$

where  $N_0$  is the initial number of duckweed fronds;  $N_t$  is the average number of fronds after incubation time t (in days).

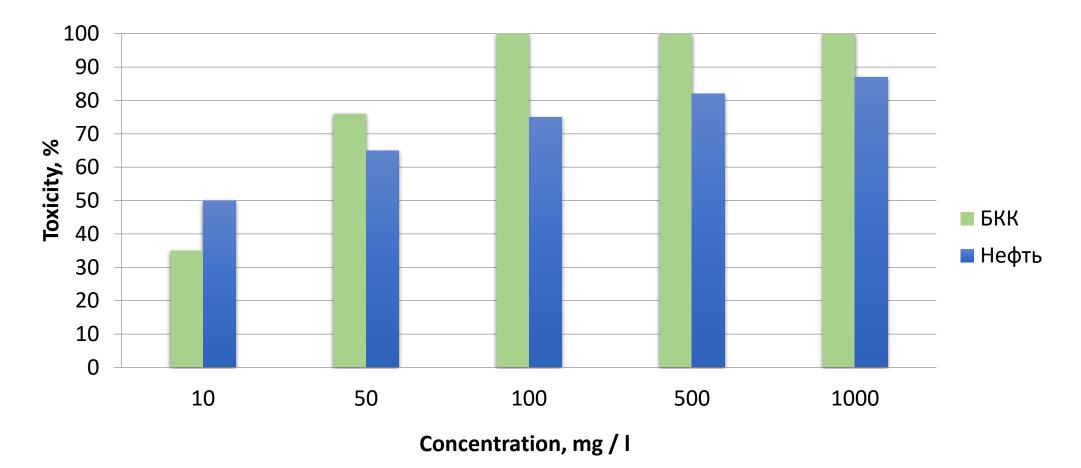
And then they found the indicator of toxic action in relation to the control sample:

$$T = \frac{(r_{\rm K} - r_{\rm TOKC.})}{r_{\rm K.}} * 100\%$$



*Keywords:* duckweed, oil, potassium butyl xanthate, biotesting, regression equation

The results of the isolated toxic effect of PBX and oil on the increase in the number of duckweed fronds are shown in Figure 1.





Combined toxic effect of potassium butyl xanthate and oil on duckweed (Lemna minor)

<u>M. N. Saksonov</u><sup>1</sup>, N. N. Khorina<sup>2</sup>, A. D. Stom<sup>1</sup>, G. D. Ilyin<sup>2</sup>, A. V. Mataevskaya<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Irkutsk State University, Irkutsk, Lenin Street, 3, Russia <sup>2</sup> Baikal Museum of the ISC, Listvyanka, Akademicheskaya Street, 1A, Russia

*Keywords:* duckweed, oil, potassium butyl xanthate, biotesting, regression equation

Using probit analysis, the concentrations of PBX and oil were found that inhibit the studied reaction parameters by 25% (ICR<sub>25</sub>), 50% (ICR<sub>50</sub>), 75% (ICR<sub>75</sub>) (Table 1).

Table 1

Concentrations (mg/l) of PBX and oil solutions causing an inhibitory effect on the increase in the number of duckweed fronds by 25%, 50% and 75%

Compounds,	Percentage of inhibition				
mg / I	25%	50%	75%		
PBX	3,8	21,9	46,8		
OIL	9,4	53,6	500,0		

These concentrations served as three levels of variation of the PBX -oil factors in terms of a full factorial experiment.



*Keywords:* duckweed, oil, potassium butyl xanthate, biotesting, regression equation

When designating the concentrations of the two substances included in the combination as x1 and x2, the toxic effect on small duckweed under the combined effect of the mixture was determined by the results of nine experiments, the actual Yi (Table 2.), which made it possible to formulate the regression equation:

 $Y = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + b_{11} x_1^2 + b_{22} x_2^2 + b_{12} x_1 x_2$ 



#### Combined toxic effect of potassium butyl xanthate and oil on duckweed (Lemna minor)

<u>M. N. Saksonov</u><sup>1</sup>, N. N. Khorina<sup>2</sup>, A. D. Stom<sup>1</sup>, G. D. Ilyin<sup>2</sup>, A. V. Mataevskaya<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Irkutsk State University, Irkutsk, Lenin Street, 3, Russia <sup>2</sup> Baikal Museum of the ISC, Listvyanka, Akademicheskaya Street, 1A, Russia

*Keywords:* duckweed, oil, potassium butyl xanthate, biotesting, regression equation

TOMSK

POLYTECHNIC

### Table 2

Plan, actual and calculated results of the acute combined effect of oil and PBX on the growth of duckweed fronds.

N⁰	Factors		results		Error,
experie nce	<b>X</b> <sub>1</sub>	<b>X</b> <sub>2</sub>	Actual, Y <sub>i</sub>	Estimated, Y <sub>pi</sub>	$\Delta = \mathbf{Y}_{pi} - \mathbf{Y}_{i}$
1	-1	-1	27,8	31,7	3,9
2	1	-1	76,9	74,2	2,7
3	-1	1	84,1	87,7	3,6
4	1	1	95,8	92,7	3,1
5	0	0	70,0	71,64	1,6
6	0	1	87,9	87,4	0,5
7	0	-1	51,4	50,2	1,,2
8	1	0	80,4	86,2	5,8
9	-1	0	70,0	62,5	7,5

x<sub>1</sub> – oil 25%(-1) 50%(0) 75%(1)

x<sub>2</sub> – PBX 75 25%(-1) 50%(0) 75%(1)



*Keywords:* duckweed, oil, potassium butyl xanthate, biotesting, regression equation

According to the results  $Y_i$  the coefficients of the regression equation were calculated:

$$\mathsf{Y} = \mathsf{71,64} + \mathsf{11,87} x_1 + \mathsf{18,62} x_2 + \mathsf{2,73} x_1^2 - \mathsf{2,82} x_2^2 - \mathsf{9,35} x_1 x_2$$

The values of the factors were substituted into the equation, the calculated  $Y_{pi}$  was obtained and compared with the actual and experimental ones.

The average error is  $\Delta = 3.3\%$ , which is significantly less than the experimental error (= 9%).

This approximation accuracy allows us to consider the obtained regression equation as a mathematical model of the combined effect of oil and potassium butyl xanthate on small duckweed.



*Keywords:* duckweed, oil, potassium butyl xanthate, biotesting, regression equation

Analysis of the equation made it possible to conclude that the action of substances is unidirectional, interdependent ( $b_{12} \neq 0$ ), and the interaction is expressed quite strongly. Coefficients  $b_1$  and  $b_2$  indicate that the impact of factor  $X_2$  (PBX) is greater than factor  $X_1$  (oil). Isolated injection of oil with an increase in concentration from ICR<sub>50</sub> to ICR<sub>75</sub> causes an increase in the toxic effect by 15%, and PBX - by 16%, while with combined action - by 21%.

Thus, it can be concluded that the nature of the combined action of PBX and oil is interdependent, less than additive.



Combined toxic effect of potassium butyl xanthate and oil on duckweed (Lemna minor)

<u>M. N. Saksonov</u><sup>1</sup>, N. N. Khorina<sup>2</sup>, A. D. Stom<sup>1</sup>, G. D. Ilyin<sup>2</sup>, A. V. Mataevskaya<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Irkutsk State University, Irkutsk, Lenin Street, 3, Russia <sup>2</sup> Baikal Museum of the ISC, Listvyanka, Akademicheskaya Street, 1A, Russia

Keywords:

duckweed, oil, potassium butyl xanthate, biotesting, regression equation

#### Conclusions

The toxic nature of the combined action of potassium butyl xanthate and oil are interdependent, antagonistic (less than additive).

#### References

- Goryachev BE, Naing Lin U, Nikolaev AA // Non-ferrous metals. 2014. No. 6. P. 16–22.
- Ignatkina VA, Bocharov VA, Puntsukova BT, Alekseychuk DA // Mining information and analytical bulletin (scientific and technical journal). 2014. No. 2. P. 49-62.
- Zhmur N. S. Ecotoxicological control. Research Techniques and Laboratory Practice. Aquareos. 2018. 471
  p.
- Zholdakova Z. I. // Hygiene and sanitation. № 2. 2012. P. 86-89.
- Gelashvili D. B. et al. Principles and Methods of Environmental Toxicology. 2016. 702 p.



Combined toxic effect of potassium butyl xanthate and oil on duckweed (Lemna minor)

<u>M. N. Saksonov</u><sup>1</sup>, N. N. Khorina<sup>2</sup>, A. D. Stom<sup>1</sup>, G. D. Ilyin<sup>2</sup>, A. V. Mataevskaya<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Irkutsk State University, Irkutsk, Lenin Street, 3, Russia <sup>2</sup> Baikal Museum of the ISC, Listvyanka, Akademicheskaya Street, 1A, Russia

Keywords: duckweed, oil, potassium butyl xanthate,

biotesting, regression equation

## Thank you for your attention!

<u>M. N. Saksonov</u><sup>1</sup>, N. N. Khorina<sup>2</sup>, A. D. Stom<sup>1</sup>, G. D. Ilyin<sup>2</sup>, A. V. Mataevskaya<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Irkutsk State University, Irkutsk, Lenin Street, 3, Russia

<sup>2</sup> Baikal Museum of the ISC, Listvyanka, Akademicheskaya Street, 1A, Russia

Contact details: <u>msaksonov@mail.ru</u>; <u>apatania@yandex.ru</u>