

Water pollution along the Mahul Creek of Mumbai, India - Study of Physico-chemical Properties

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ABSTRACT

The present study was performed for the period of one year from January 2013 to December 2013 in order to understand the physico-chemical properties of Mahul Creek water. From the results of our study it was observed that the annual average *COD* level was 362.09 *ppm* which was far higher than the maximum tolerable level of 250 *ppm* set for inland surface water as well as for marine coastal water. The annual average conductivity was found to be 6122.81 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$ which was very much above the conductivity limit for inland surface water of 1000 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$ set by Central Pollution Control Board (*CPCB*) for propagation of fisheries. The annual average total alkalinity level was recorded as 166.25 *ppm*, which according to the *UN Department of Technical Cooperation for Development* (1985) was found to be strongly alkaline. The annual average hardness level of the creek water was found to be 2488.65 *ppm* which was above the limit of 300 *ppm* set by *ISI*. From the results of the present investigation it seems that the time has come to implement proper effluent water treatment techniques and enforcement of pollution control by the regulatory authority on the indiscriminate discharge of industrial wastewater into water bodies.

Keywords: industrial effluents; physico-chemical properties; creek water; Mahul Creek; Mumbai

1. INTRODUCTION

In India due to rapid industrialization, urbanization and development of slum areas with improper environmental planning have resulted in heavy discharge of domestic sewage and industrial effluents into the water bodies. Most of the industries in India are situated along the river banks for easy availability of water and also disposal of the wastes. It is found that one-third of the total water pollution in India comes in the form of industrial effluent discharge, solid wastes and other hazardous wastes [1-16].

Out of this, a large portion can be traced to the processing of industrial chemicals and to the food products industry. The surface water is the main source of industries for waste disposal. Untreated or allegedly treated effluents have increase the level of surface water pollution up to 20 times the safe level in 22 critically polluted areas of the country. It is found

that almost all rivers are polluted in most of the stretches by some industry or the other. The industrial wastes often contain a wide range of contaminants such as petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons and heavy metals, various acids, alkalis, dyes and other chemicals which greatly change the pH of water.

The waste also includes detergents that create a mass of white foam in the river waters. All these chemicals are quite harmful or even fatally toxic to fish and other aquatic populations [17-21]. These wastes also include various toxic chemicals, acids, alkalis, dyes, detergents, pesticides and agrochemicals which greatly affect the physico-chemical properties of water bodies. Therefore, a better understanding of physico-chemical properties like pH, conductivity, alkalinity, salinity, hardness, Chemical Oxygen Demand (*C.O.D*) etc. in the water bodies seem to be particularly important issues of present day research on pollution assessments [22-32]. According to one study it was estimated that Mumbai city of India itself discharges around 2200 *MLD* of waste to the coastal waters [33].

In view of present day by day increasing pollution level along most of the creeks and rivers in Mumbai, in the present study attempt was made to conduct the systematic study of physico-chemical properties of water samples collected along the Mahul creek of Mumbai. It is expected that the results of our study will help greatly in understanding the water pollution status along the Mahul creek which receives heavy pollution load from the surrounding refineries, agrochemical and other industries and also domestic effluent from the surrounding slum areas.

2. EXPERIMENTAL

2. 1. Study Area

Mahul creek (19°01'N & 72°53'E) lying on the east coast of Mumbai along the Arabian sea, is situated in Chembur suburban the north eastern corner of Mumbai about 15 km from Victoria Terminus (presently known as Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus). The temperature of the area ranges between 13 °C to 39 °C. The south west monsoon (June to mid-October) brings rain to the area which is recorded maximum 747 mm during July. The climate is humid and relative humidity ranges between 29 to 96 % [34].

2. 2. Sampling

The study on pollution status along the Mahul creek of Mumbai was performed for the period of one year from January 2013 to December 2013. The grab samples were collected in polythene bottles of 2.5 L along different locations of the creek. The bottles were thoroughly cleaned with hydrochloric acid, washed with distilled water to render free of acid, rinsed with the water sample to be collected and then filled with the sample leaving only a small air gap at the top.

The sample bottles were stoppered and sealed with paraffin wax. The grab samples thus collected were mixed to give gross sample. Such samples were drawn and analysed monthly for the entire year. The samples were analyzed for their physico-chemical parameters so as to get the seasonal variation in pollution level along the Mahul Creek.

2. 3. Physico-Chemical Parameters studied

The water samples collected were analyzed for Total Dissolved Solid (*TDS*), Total Suspended Solids (*TSS*), Total Solids (*TS*), Chemical Oxygen Demand (*COD*), phosphates,

temperature, pH, electrical conductivity, salinity, cyanide, total hardness, fluoride and total alkalinity. The techniques and methods followed for analysis and interpretation were according to the standard procedures [35-39].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The experimental data on physico-chemical properties of the water samples collected along the Mahul Creek of Mumbai is presented in Table 1. The annual average values of various physico-chemical properties of the water samples are graphically represented in Figures 1-3. The temperature of the creek water was found to vary in the range of 25.2 °C to 29.3 °C, with an annual average temperature of 27.3 °C. The pH value of creek water was minimum of 6.22 in the month of August to maximum of 7.30 in the month of April with an annual average value of 6.89. The *TDS* content of water was low of 2996.12 *ppm* in the month of April to 4890 *ppm* in the month of January. The annual average *TDS* content of the Creek water was found to be 4199.5 *ppm* which was very much above the conductivity limit of 2100 *ppm* set by *CPCB* for inland surface water [40]. On the basis of *TDS* values, waters can be classified as, desirable for drinking (up to 500 mg/L), permissible for drinking (up to 1,000 mg/L), useful for irrigation (up to 2,000 mg/L), not useful for drinking and irrigation (above 3,000 mg/L) [41]. Therefore the creek water can be considered unfit for drinking and irrigation purpose. The *TSS* content of the creek water was minimum of 18.22 *ppm* in the month of July to maximum of 41.01 *ppm* in the month of March. The annual average *TSS* level was found to be 31.20 *ppm*. The minimum *COD* was obtained as 68.77 *ppm* in the month of November and maximum of 645.22 *ppm* in the month of May. The annual average *COD* was calculated as 362.09 *ppm* which was more than the maximum tolerable *COD* level of 250 *ppm* set for inland surface water as well as for marine coastal water [42]. The concentration of phosphate in the creek water was found to vary in the range of 6.19 to 112.85 *ppm*, having the average annual concentration of 51.18 *ppm*.

Table 1. Physico-Chemical Properties of the Mahul Creek water.

Sampling Months/Year →	January 2013	February 2013	March 2013	April 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	August 2013	September 2013	October 2013	November 2013	December 2013
Physico-Chemical Parameters ↓												
Temperature (°C)	25.6	28.5	29.3	29.1	29.1	27.0	28.2	27.4	27.0	25.6	26.0	25.2
pH value	6.98	7.10	6.90	7.30	7.00	6.56	6.81	6.22	6.54	7.20	6.88	7.21

Total Alkalinity (ppm)	286.42	118.91	121.45	110.65	119.85	86.66	88.96	90.22	89.79	289.34	278.78	290.55
Total Hardness (ppm)	900.72	4245.11	3644.80	4437.61	4883.90	2265.43	1756.68	1826.06	1681.34	889.33	910.41	923.56
Cyanide (ppm)	0.040	0.012	0.016	0.021	0.040	0.016	0.013	0.023	0.014	0.040	0.010	0.011
Salinity (ppm)	3.68	36.42	30.33	32.44	29.56	1610.22	1553.88	1541.56	1687.42	8.22	8.23	6.43
Electrical Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$)	7330.00	5688.13	4698.11	4464.56	4820.00	6452.13	6301.08	6341.45	6218.44	7005.23	7334.01	7264.76
PO_4^{2-} (ppm)	35.37	10.57	13.21	11.89	6.19	91.58	104.15	112.85	105.10	44.93	37.12	41.16
COD(ppm)	71.10	622.88	598.56	614.86	645.22	380.78	399.53	410.29	390.24	72.37	68.77	70.43
TS (ppm)	4927.00	3353.95	3042.68	3032.82	3266.10	4341.52	3985.10	4279.62	4499.00	4695.12	4861.05	4839.97
Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	37.00	39.04	41.01	36.70	37.60	18.88	18.22	23.41	19.00	41.00	38.40	38.91
Total Dissolved Solid (ppm)	4890.00	3314.91	3001.67	2996.12	3228.50	4322.64	3966.88	4256.21	4480.00	4654.12	4822.65	4801.06

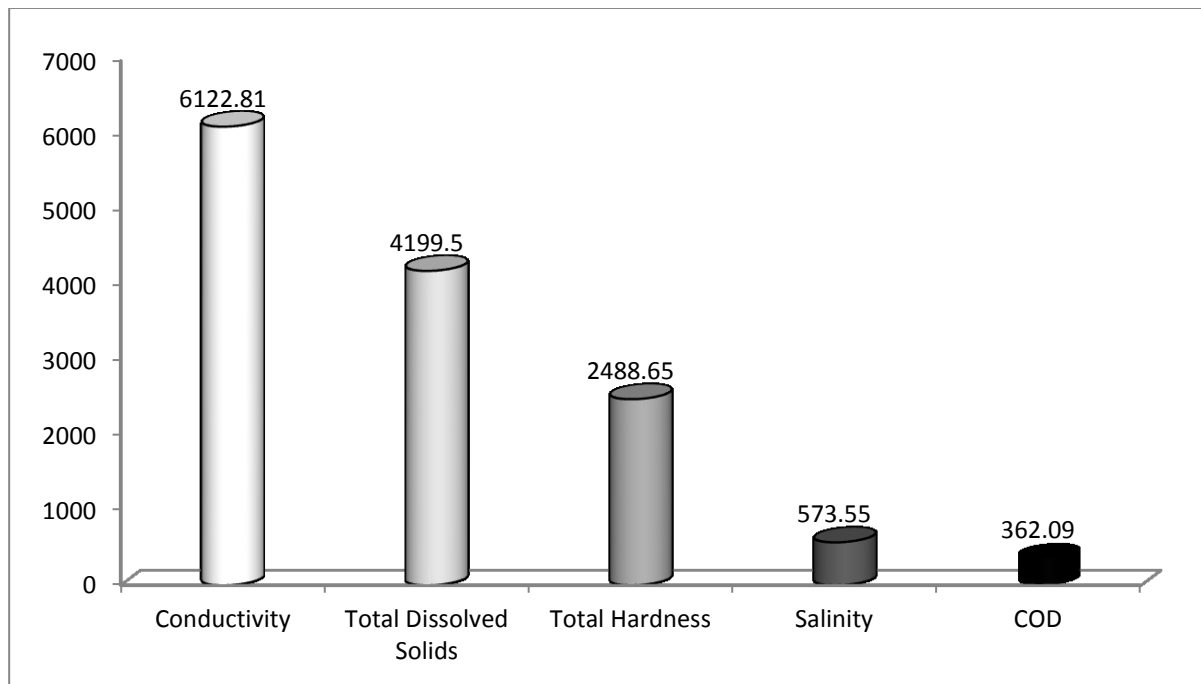


Table 1. Annual average conductivity, TDS, Total Hardness, salinity and COD values of Mahul Creek water. (All values except conductivity are expressed in ppm, conductivity value expressed in $\mu S \cdot cm^{-1}$).

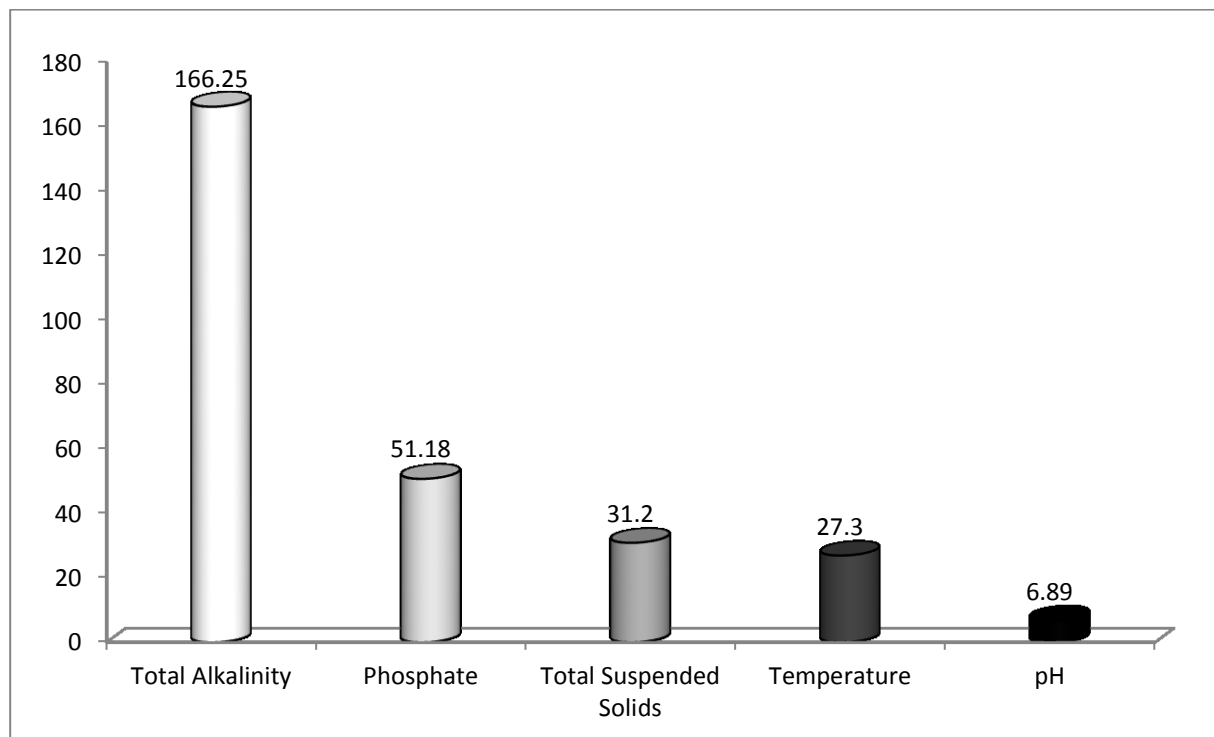


Table 2. Annual average conductivity, total alkalinity, phosphate, TSS, temperature and pH values of Mahul Creek water. (All values except temperature and pH are expressed in ppm, temperature in $^{\circ}C$)

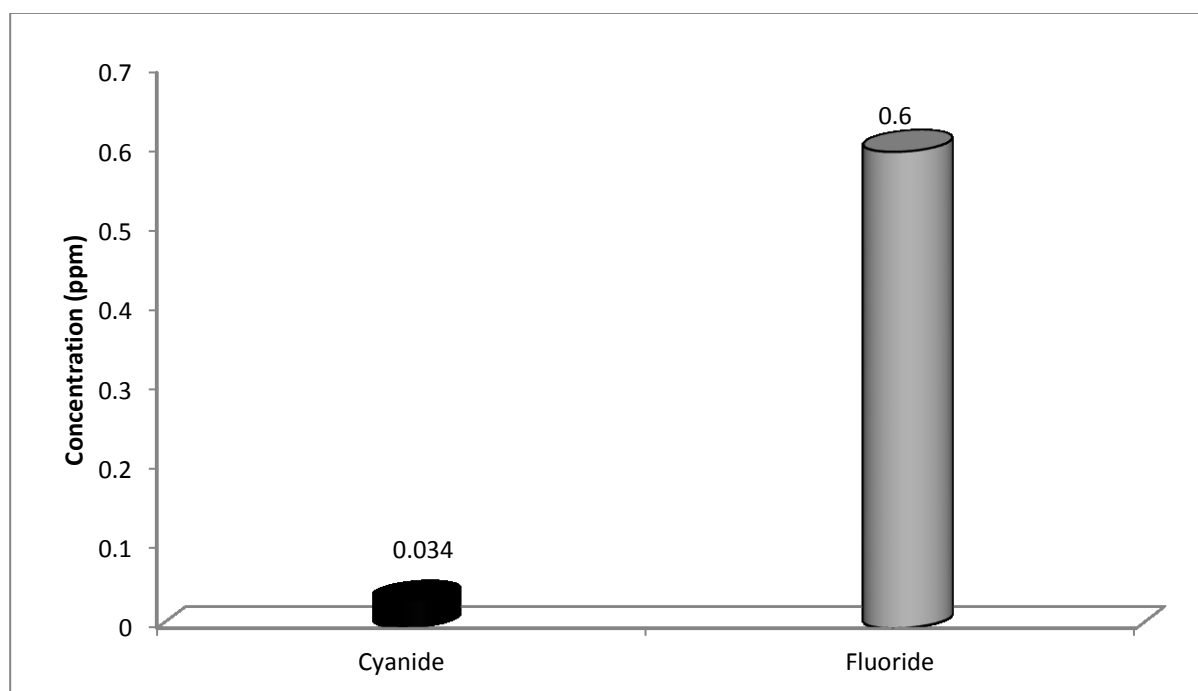


Table 3. Annual average cyanide and fluoride contents in the Mahul Creek water.

The electrical conductivity of creek water was in the range of 4464.56 to 7334.01 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$. The annual average conductivity was found to be 6122.81 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$ which was very much above the conductivity limit for inland surface water of 1000 $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$ set by *CPCB* for propagation of fisheries [40]. The salinity, cyanide and fluoride content of the creek water were found to vary in the range of 3.68 to 1687.42 *ppm*, 0.010 to 0.04 *ppm* and 0.1 to 1.0 *ppm* respectively.

The annual average salinity, cyanide and fluoride content were calculated as 573.55 *ppm*, 0.034 *ppm* and 0.60 *ppm* respectively. The total hardness of the creek water was minimum of 889.33 *ppm* in the month of October and maximum of 4883.9 *ppm* in the month of May, having annual average hardness level of 2488.65 *ppm*. Kannan [43] has classified water on the basis of hardness values in the following manner: 0-60 mg/L, soft, 61–120 mg/L, moderately hard, 121-160 mg/L, hard and greater than as 180 mg/L very hard. Using these criteria, the creek water can be considered as very hard. The overall total hardness values were very much above the limit of 300 mg/L set by *ISI* [44]. The observed higher values of hardness indicate the presence of basic salts – sodium and potassium in addition to those of calcium and magnesium [45].

The total alkalinity content was found to vary in the range of 86.66 *ppm* to 290.55 *ppm* with the average annual alkalinity level of 166.25 *ppm*. According to the *UN Department of Technical Cooperation for Development* [46], water having alkalinity up to 50 mg/L is considered to be weak alkaline, up to 100 mg/L is considered to be medium alkaline, while if the alkalinity is above 200 mg/L it is considered as strongly alkaline.

Hence based on results of the present investigation, the creek water was medium to strongly alkaline [47-54].

4. CONCLUSION

With the rapid industrialization in the country, environment pollution by industrial waste has increased tremendously. The discharge of waste water from industries such as oil and surfactants industries, tanneries, pulp and paper, textile, petroleum, chemical industries etc. pollute water bodies. Nature has an amazing ability to cope up with small amount of waste water and pollution, but it would be hazardous or harmful if billions of gallons of waste water produced everyday are not treated before releasing them back to the environment. The quantities and characteristics of discharged effluent vary from industry to industry depending on the water consumption and average daily product. Characterization of raw effluent from oil and surfactants industries revealed a wide variation in the effluent quality and quantity over time, characteristic of the different processing stages employed in product manufacturing. Thus, physico-chemical treatment of these effluents is required to bring them into the biodegradable zone and ensure local sewer standards are meeting.

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