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Research Paper

Water Quality Assessment of Bhandara and Gondia Districts of Maharashtra State, INDIA

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Abstract *- This paper ardently deals with the water vulnerability assessment of Bhandara and Gondia twins Districts of Maharashtra State, India. The water vulnerability assessment of the districts is analyzed according to the guidelines provided by the Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi, APHE, IHP and WHO. The Bhandara and Gondia districts are the developing districts in the Vidharbha region of Maharashtra state, covering an area of 9280 square kilometer with a population of about 2.3 Million. Lithologically the area essentially belongs to Achaean formation. There are many industries in the vicinity and many more shall come up in near future. There are many situations where surface & subsurface water is threatened by the existing industries. The water vulnerability assessment in this paper is an attempt to provide a comprehensive guide to interpret the water quality and other relevant information in an understandable format of presenting the data. In order to protect Water Vulnerability of Bhandara and Gondia districts, various parameters such as the industrial activities in the area, land cover/use data, municipal contaminating activities, mining activities, hydrogeological characteristics of upper aquifers, the lithology and nature of the soil zone for the area, and various predominant contaminating sources have been considered.*

Key words: Nitrate (NO_3-), Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Chlorine (Cl), Fluorine (F), World Health Organization (WHO) etc.

Introduction

There are many different situations where water qualities are threatened by the existing industries in the districts. There is one ordinance factory at Bhandara town, which discharges hazardous and toxic wastes into the streams. There are about 180 Rice Mills, 4 Oil Extraction Plants, 3 Steel & Alloys units, 2 Paper & Pulps units, 1 Sugar and about 70 Cottage Brass utensils manufacturing units in these districts. The wastewater disposed by these industries, which in turn contaminates surface and groundwater, contains hazardous elements such as zinc, copper, iron, and manganese in more than the maximum limits as prescribed by APHA, 2005. The groundwater contains dissolved solids;possesses physical characteristics such as odor, taste and temperature. The natural quality of groundwater depends upon the physical environment, the origin, and the movement of water. As the water moves through the hydrological cycle, various chemical, physical and biological processes change its original quality through reactions with soil, rock and organic matter. Natural processes and human activities cause the changes in groundwater quality, directly or indirectly (Pandey, 2005). The type, extent and duration of induced changes of groundwater quality are controlled by the type of human influence; the geo-chemical, physical, and biological processes occurring in the ground, and the existing hydrogeological conditions. These parameters are controlled by the volume and flux of water in the system which, in turn depend on climate, topography, and hydraulic conductivity [2].

Topography

The Districts of Bhandara and Gondia are in the North-Eastern extreme of Maharashtra State lies between 20º 39'and 21º 38' north latitudes and 79º 27' and 80º 42'east longitudes covering an area of 9280 sq. km. The Bhandara district lies entirely within the Wainganga basin. Three major tributaries of Wainganga the Bagh, the Bawanthari and the Chulband drain the districts. The major parts of Bhandara & Gondia districts are characterized by undulating topography with dense forest. The highest contour of 900 meters is situated in the South-East at Navegoan-Dogar hill and lowest contour value is 200 to 300 meters throughout South-East and North sector of the district. The slope is very steep in the East and North-West than the North, South, South-West and West part of South. The central part of the district forms a valley which extent roughly North East-South, East-West direction.

Drainage

The Wainganga and the Bagh are the main rivers, which drain along the valley and roughly divide the area into two parts. The Wainganga River flows at an average velocity of 10 km/hour, and is having an overall length of about 200 Km. within the area. The Wainganga valley forms a central depression in the districts occupying one third of its area. The valley floor is formed over an Achaean crystalline terrain and is covered by riverine alluvium. The Bagh valley occupies the eastern part of the district. The Bagh river joins the Wainganga on its left bank as the later enters in the Gondia district. The Bagh River flows at an average velocity of 18 km/hour and has an overall length of about 166 Km. the valley floor is formed over grainitic terrain. The other periodical rivers that drain the area are the Sur, the Bawanthadi, the Maru, the Garvhi and the Chulband. The elevation of the district ranges between 520m to 610m above MSL.

Environmental Scenario of the Area

Nature is constantly changing state, with or without the intervention of man. But industrial activities can hasten these changes and cause them to go in unfavorable directions that result in environmental damages [3]. That is why priorities need to be established. Whether or not, changes of natural state are tolerable depending on the priority in economic development strategy. Scarcity arises from the fact that environmental assets, such as clean water and air have a limited capacity to absorb material before they start changing their state. The change of state may be through destruction of water bodies due to excessive nutrients which support plant life in water.

The most of the urban areas with large settlement have no sewerage network except Gondia town. There is no sewage treatment plant in the districts and most of the wastewater and urban solid waste is discharged into the streams. The medical wastes from various hospitals in the districts also contaminate the surface water, as there is no treatment plant for solid waste. Some of the agricultural area in the districts is being irrigated by the industrial wastewater. Therefore, all of the above cited activities ultimately contaminate the groundwater. About 80% of the available groundwater is used for agricultural & industrial purposes, whereas 20% is used for potable water supply throughout the districts. There exist a few groundwater-recharging sites in the districts at Bodalkaśa, Navegaon, Totladoh, Kalisarad, Kharwanda, Chulbandh etc. in the districts. Besides this the Wainganga and the Bagh rivers also contribute significantly for recharging ground water in the districts.

There are 580 large and 13,758 small and medium sized tanks scattered all over the districts [5].

These tanks are mainly distributed in the Wainganga, Bagh, Chulband and Garhvi valleys. The catchments area of

These tanks ranges from 1 to 40 sq.km. These tanks act as recharging sources to the ground water in the districts [2]. About 26.69% areas are under forest where as 55.71% of the total geographical area of the districts is cultivated area.

The supply for potable water throughout the districts is by ground water sources except Gondia, Tirora, Tumsar and Bhandara towns where the stream water does it.

Results and Discussion

Almost major area in the districts has naturally poor ground water quality and in many places the natural quality of the ground water has been altered by human activities. Large portion of the ground water in the district is under threat due to organic/biological matter from various agro-industries; whereas some portion of the ground water is being contaminated due to non-biodegradable organic and inorganic compounds from the industries [1]. The demand for freshwater has increased, mainly consists of groundwater, for potable, domestic, irrigation, and industrial uses. It is a well-known fact that clean water is absolutely essential for healthy living. Adequate supply of fresh and clean drinking water is a basic need for all the inhabitants of these districts, yet it has been observed that freshwater resources are threatened not only by over exploitation and poor management but also by ecological degradation. The main source of freshwater pollution can be attributed to discharge of untreated waste, dumping of industrial effluent, and run-off from agricultural fields. Industrial growth, urbanization and the increasing use of synthetic organic substances have serious and adverse impacts on freshwater bodies. It is a generally accepted fact that the developed countries suffer from problems of chemical discharge into the water sources mainly groundwater, while developing countries face problems of agricultural run-off in water sources. Polluted water like chemical in drinking water causes problem to health and leads to water-borne diseases, which can be prevented by taking measures can be taken even at the household level. The increased demand and related supply has caused the water table to decline and groundwater quality to deteriorate [4]. The results of analyses of hydro-chemical data from 214 groundwater samples from selected locations in the rural areas of the Bhandara & Gondia Districts have been evaluated to determine the temporal changes in water quality. Hydro-chemical changes associated with land-use change of the affected Villages (Exceeding Desirable Limits of Nitrate, TDS, Fluorine and Chlorine), are shown in th**e** Table No. 1, which summarizes the average concentration of TDS, Cl and NO_3- for drinking water wells. TDS and Cl have been used in this paper as an indicator of groundwater salinity contamination in Gondia & Bhandara Districts and Nitrate was used as an indicator of anthropogenic contamination of groundwater. High levels of Cl and TDS in the groundwater cause high salinity in the water supply. The average TDS concentration is 816.75mg/l in some part of districts, which is within the permissible limit. The average Cl concentration is 205 mg/l in some part of districts. The average concentration of NO_3- is 95 mg/l in some part of districts. As shown in Table No.1& Fig.No.1, level of TDS, Cl and NO_3- were higher than WHO standard, i.e., 1000, 250 and 50 mg/l, respectively, further in some part of districts where the concentration of TDS were less than standards. Table No. 1 presents the percentages of drinking water wells that exceed WHO standards of TDS, Cl and NO3-. For TDS, about 8% of drinking rural water wells exceed WHO standard (1000 mg/l). Like TDS, the concentrations of Cl in 15.42% of rural water wells were higher than WHO standard (250 mg/l). The major source of salinity in the aquifer in the districts is derived from the flow of natural saline ground water from the eastern part of an additional source of pollution in the districts is NO3- concentration was used in this paper for indicate of groundwater contamination by wastewater, solid waste infiltrate and agriculture fertilizers. NO_3^-, Cl and Fluorine concentrations strongly express the impact of surface contamination sources such as agricultural and domestic activities, on groundwater quality. As shown in Table No. 1, about 16% of rural wells in the districts have NO3- concentrations that exceed WHO guidelines of 50 mg/l. The level of NO3- contamination has been rising so rapidly that most of district's drinking water wells are no longer suitable for human consumption. Nevertheless, domestic wells continue to supply ground water of poor quality to local communities for drinking water. Figure 1 Showing Hydrochemical Analysis of Ground Water.

There are various mining activities affecting the groundwater quality in the districts. There are several opencast mines in progress, where as there exist a few underground mines at Sitasawangi and Chikhla Manganese ore. There are few active and abandoned quarries in the districts. Some of the old abandoned quarries have not been complies the norms of mining standards of the country. The opencast mines in the districts are mainly associated with excavation of building materials, which are operating in the districts in unorganized manner. These quarries are violating the norms and standards and contaminating the environments. The ecology of the area has been threatened by large scale environmental degradation caused by extensive deforestation, overexploitation of natural resources and other anthropogenic activities coupled with unprecedented rise in human population. During recent year's unscientific mining in the districts has further aggravated the problem. As a result, soil erosion, scarcity of water, pollution of air, water and soil, reduced soil fertility and loss of biodiversity are some of the serious problems of the area. These localities like Phohara, Kaneri, Wards**,** Turdapuri, Dogargaon, Meragaon, Umarajhari, Sandhurbapa, Palasgaon in the Sakoli Tehsil, Mohaghata in Lakhani Tehsil, Ambhora, Irri, Rajegaon, Navegaon in Gondia Tehsil, Senda, Sukari in Tirora Tehsil, Thana, Chircharband,Sakritolla, Morbhahi in Amgaon Tehsil, Khazari in Sadak Arjuni Tehsil, Shihora , Chandpur,Gaimukh in Tumsar Tehsil and Runda, Dhimartoly in Salekassa Tehshil.

There are many industries in the districts which contaminate the groundwater recharge with their effluent of organic, inorganic and biodegradable waste. There are five densely populated towns in the districts; the industrial establishment and the industrial wastewater along with the municipal sewage discharge into the Wainganga & Bagh streams heavily surround Gondia, Bhandara, Tumsar, Tirara, Pauni and Amgaom. The wastewaters disposed by the numerous industries contain hazardous elements and contaminate surface water and later on groundwater. The Bhandara town also knows as Brass City of Maharashtra State these cottage brass units are manufacturing brass utensils in the residential area. The wastewater disposed by the brass industries contains Copper as Cu 418.3 mg/l. and Zinc as Zn 39.18 mg/l. The Sunflag Iron & Steel Industry is located at Varthi, Bhandara manufacturing steel. The wastewater disposed by the Sunflag industry contains Iron as Fe 55.85 mg/l. The maximum limits of these elements are 3.0mg/l., 5.0 mg/l. & 3.0mg/l. as per APHA, 2005. The wastewater disposal points should meticulously be selected in such a way that they do not contaminate precious groundwater resources.

Conclusion

Potable water that gets contaminated with nitrates can prove fatal especially to infants that drink formula milk as it restricts the amount of oxygen that reaches the brain causing the 'blue baby' syndrome. It is also linked to digestive tract cancers. It causes algae to bloom resulting in eutrophication in surface water. Chlorinated solvents, these are linked to reproduction disorders and to some cancers. Water-borne diseases are infectious diseases spread primarily through contaminated water. Though these diseases are spread either directly or through flies or filth, water is the chief medium for spread of these diseases and hence they are termed as water-borne diseases. Water-borne epidemics and health hazards in the aquatic environment are mainly due to improper management of water resources. Proper management of water resources has become the need of the hour as this would ultimately lead to a cleaner and healthier environment. In order to prevent the spread of water-borne infectious diseases, people should take adequate precautions.

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Table No.1 Showing Affected Villages Exceeding Desirable Limit of NO_3^-, Cl, F & TDS)

S. No	Village Name	Census	Source Type	Location	F	Fe	NO_3^-	TDS	Cl
01`	Jagantola	707	Hand Pump	Near H/o Laharu Bisen	0.258	0.028	96	533	174
02	Jagantola	707	Hand Pump	Opp. Z.P. School	0.279	0.111	118	249	50
03	Jagantola	707	Well	Near H/o Sudhakar H.	1.265	0.028	94	913	203
04	Jagantola	707	Well	Near H/o Bhayalal Ukey	0.320	0.028	70	959	237
05	Jagantola	707	Well	Near H/o Anat Bataikar	1.940	0.022	100	948	247
06	Jagantola	707	Well	Near H/o Khemraj Baleva	0.323	0.017	102	841	191
07	Jagantola	707	Well	Near H/o Likhiram Gajane	0.254	0.028	103	835	191
08	Damangaon	1380	Hand Pump	Opp. H/o S. Meshram	0.198	0.028	73	1409	513
09	Kochewahi	1305	Hand Pump	Near H/o Kogu Karsape	0.201	0.028	108	868	205
10	Kochewahi	1305	Hand Pump	Near H/o Laxman Patle	0.210	0.021	109	858	209
11	Kochewahi	1305	Hand Pump	Near H/o Hemraj Singh	0.209	0.028	113	866	199
12	Kochewahi	1305	Hand Pump	Opp. Bus Stand	0.256	0.017	107	840	210
13	Kochewahi	1305	Well	Near H/o Yograj Dhanusban	0.204	0.028	109	868	207
14	Kochewahi	1305	Well	Near H/o Kapoor Chand	0.206	0.033	107	867	251
15	Kochewahi	1305	Well	Near H/o Durgasingh	0.205	0.028	111	868	144
16	Kochewahi	1305	Well	Near H/o Shiv Kumlwar	0.226	0.028	104	850	203
17	Kochewahi	1305	Well	Near H/o Kanai Neware	0.212	0.111	111	864	201
18	Kochewahi	1305	Well	Near H/o Shivdas Bhaladhre	0.205	0.028	111	866	197
19	Kochewahi	1305	Well	Near H/o Khiliram Bisen	0.206	0.033	110	866	201
20	Murpar	1005	Hand Pump	Opp. H/o Sarpanch	0.301	0.028	88	738	272
21	Batana	1859	Well	Opp. H/o Jagdish Ramteke	0.167	0.033	73	843	193
22	Batana	1859	Well	Opp. H/o Devialal Bisen	0.121	0.724	77	756	215
23	Mundipar	1200	Well	Near H/o Khirchand Thakur	0.251	0.028	50	835	272
24	Irri	2441	Hand Pump	Near H/o Ramchandra Doye	0.167	0.017	97	860	190
25	Irri	2441	Hand Pump	Opp. H/o Chandra Darfase	0.170	0.011	99	872	186
26	Irri	2441	Well	Near H/o Rupesh Meshram	0.165	0.028	91	863	177
27	Irri	2441	Well	Opp. H/o SomMaharwade	0.169	0.017	95	891	200
28	Irri	2441	Well	Opp. H/o Sitaram Doye	0.165	0.022	95	865	184
29	Irri	2441	Well	Opp. H/o Sewak Dhurve	0.170	0.011	97	852	190
30	Irri	2441	Well	Near H/o Bhaurav Lilhare	0.117	0.028	35	566	188
31	Jartal	131	Hand Pump	Near Hanuman Mandir	0.209	0.167	82	553	149
32	Jartal	131	Well	Near Grampanchayat	0.201	0.028	107	474	111

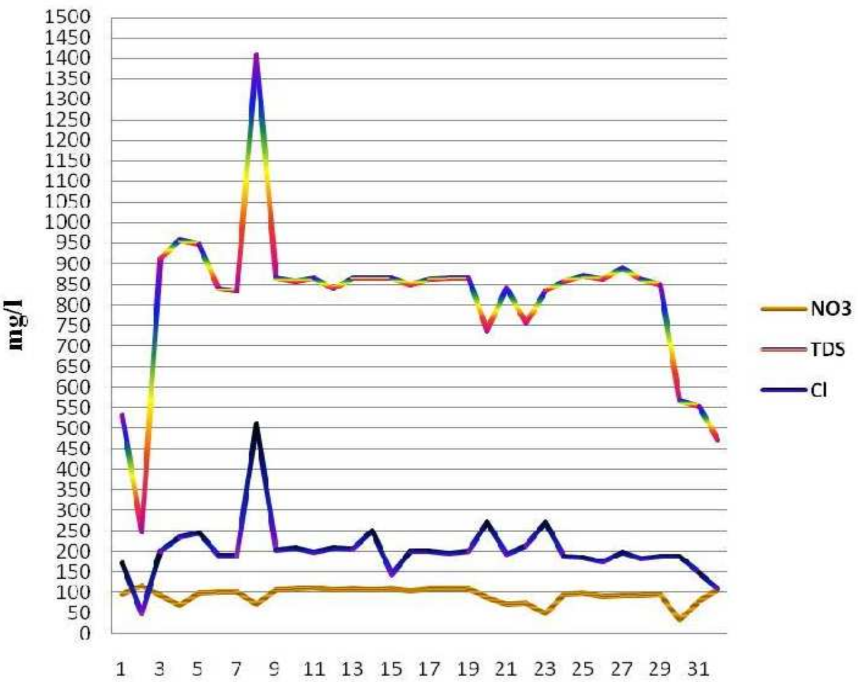

Figure: 1 Hydrochemical Analysis of Ground Water