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TECHNOLOGY****A STUDY OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL  
CITY AT SOUTH CHENNAI****T. Senthilnathan\*, K. V. Parvathavarthini, S. Sahaya Rajan**

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**ABSTRACT**

Water is indispensable for the drinking purpose. The water must be safe and pure must be without contaminants due to urbanization and industrialization. The present study evaluate the physical and chemical parameters of the water from the industrial city known as MaraimalaiNagar Town near Chennai city .More than 150 industries are located in the site. The standard methods are use for evaluation of the parameters and the water samples are found to have more concentrations of iron and alkalinity in the area .Hence, suitable water treatment is required to make it drinkable.

**KEYWORDS:** Physical parameters, chemical parameters and ground water.**INTRODUCTION**

In the late years, the expanding danger to the ground water quality because of human exercises has accepted of extraordinary significance. The antagonistic impacts on ground water quality are the aftereffects of man's movement on the ground surface, on account of agrarian, residential and mechanical effluents, and in addition sub-surface or surface transfer of sewage and modern squanders. (CPCB, 2007) The nature of ground water is of extraordinary significance in deciding the suitability of a specific ground water for a sure utilize (open water supply, watering system, modern applications, power era and so forth) (Mahananda et al., 2010). The nature of ground water is the resultant of the considerable number of procedures and responses that have followed up on the water from the minute it consolidated in the environment to the time it is released through a well. Along these lines, the nature of ground water shifts from spot to put, and from season to season with the profundity of the water table, and is basically represented by the degree and organization of the broke up solids.

**SOURCES FOR FOR GROUND WATER POLLUTION:**

The following table shows a list of the potential groundwater contamination sources:-

Place of origin	Potential groundwater contamination source			
	Municipal	Industrial	Agricultural	Individual
at or near the land surface	Air pollution, municipal waste land spreading salts for deicing streets & parking lots 	Air pollution chemicals: storage & spills fuels: storage & spills mine tailing piles 	Air pollution chemical spills fertilizers livestock waste storage facilities & lands spreading pesticides 	Air pollution fertilizers homes cleaners, detergents motor oil, paints and pesticides 
Below the land surface	landfills, leaky sewer lines 	Pipelines underground storage tanks 	Underground, storage tanks, wells: poorly constructed or abandoned 	Septic systems, wells: poorly constructed or abandoned 

Groundwater contains a few polluting influences, regardless of the fact that it is unaffected by human exercises. The sorts and centralizations of characteristic pollutions rely on upon the way of the land material through which the groundwater moves, and the nature of the energize water. (CPCB, 2007) Groundwater traveling through sedimentary shakes and soils may get an extensive variety of mixes, for example, magnesium, calcium, and chlorides. A few aquifers have high regular convergences

**AGRICULTURAL SOURCES:** Pesticides, manures, herbicides and creature waste are farming wellsprings of groundwater tainting. The horticultural defilement sources are shifted and various: spillage of manures and pesticides amid taking care of, spillover from the stacking and washing of pesticide sprayers or other application gear, and utilizing chemicals tough from or inside of a couple of hundred feet of a well.

**INDUSTRIAL SOURCES:** Assembling and administration businesses have levels of popularity for cooling water, preparing water and water for cleaning purposes. Groundwater contamination happens when utilized water is come back to the hydrological cycle. Current monetary movement requires the transportation and capacity of material utilized as a part of assembling, handling, and development. Along the route, some of this materials can be lost through spillage, spillage, or disgraceful taking care of. The transfer of squanders connected with the above exercises adds to another wellspring of groundwater defilement. A few organizations, more often than not without access to sewer frameworks, depend on shallow underground transfer. They utilize cesspools or dry openings, or send the wastewater into septic tanks.

**RESIDENTIAL SOURCES:** Private wastewater frameworks can be a wellspring of numerous classes of contaminants, including microbes, infections, nitrates from human waste, and natural mixes. Infusion wells utilized for local waste water transfer (septic frameworks, cesspools, seepage wells for tempest water overflow, and groundwater revive wells) are of specific worry to groundwater quality if found near drinking water wells. Shamefully putting away or discarding family unit chemicals, for example, paints, manufactured cleansers, solvents, oils, meds, disinfectants, pool chemicals, pesticides, batteries, gas and diesel fuel can prompt groundwater defilement.

Chennai, earlier known as Madras, is the capital city of the condition of Tamilnadu, and India's fourth biggest metropolitan city. It is situated on the Coromandel bank of the Bay of Bengal. The scope of the city is 13.04o N and longitude 80.17o E. The city covers a zone of 174 Km<sup>2</sup>. It is 368 years of age and the 31st biggest metropolitan territory on the planet. There are three water bodies viz., Adayar waterway, Cooum stream and the Buckingham Canal. The Chennai Metropolitan region comprises of three areas, to be specific, Chennai city and the regions of Kancheepuram and Thiruvallur. The city is isolated on the premise of its sythesis into four noteworthy parts, North, South, West and Central Chennai.

### MARAIMALAI NAGAR TOWN

Maraimalai Nagar Town is arranged in the south at a separation of 40 km from Chennai city. It is the listen quarters of Maraimalai Nagar or Taluk in Kancheepuram area. It is arranged at 12°41'30" scope and 74°58'00" longitude and 28m lifted from M.S.L. This town is named as Maraimalai Nagar in memory of Maraimalai Adigalar and has no legacy back-ground. The Municipality involved Kattankulathur, Potheri and Thirukatchur, Peramanur Villages and was constituted as a Third Grade Municipality in 2004. According to the GO (MS) No.154 dated 19.08.2010 it was up reviewed as an uncommon evaluation Municipality. It is situated on the National Highway No : 45.

The town is isolated into 21 wards. The degree of the city range is 58.08 Sq.Km. There are around two hundred and twenty commercial ventures in the SIDCO Industrial Estate of the Town. The popular Ford (India) Ltd., and India Pistons, are arranged in the Industrial Estate. Eight Sampling stations were chosen from the study range, 1 each from diverse wards of the town. The number of inhabitants in the town is 81,361 as per 2011 registration.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION:

##### Criteria for the selection of Bore Wells / Tube Wells / Hand pumps

For the choice of the groundwater quality study area, the accompanying criteria were remembered: •Drinking water wells •ells closer to the contaminating sources, similar to commercial enterprises, urban wastewater channels, trash, dumpsites and so forth. •Wells associated with regular contaminants like fluoride, iron, arsenic or such toxins.

Test accumulation, transport, protection and examination

Tests were gathered from one of the folloWing three sorts of wells

- i. Open delved wells being used for household or watering system water supply,
- ii. Tube wells fitted with a hand-pump or a force driven pump for local water supply or watering system
- iii. Hand Pumps, utilized for drinking. (CPCB, 2007).

Open burrowed wells, which are not being used or have been surrendered, were not utilized for testing. For the accumulation of tests, a weighted specimen jug or sampler was utilized to gather the example from an open well. Tests from the creation tube were gathered subsequent to running the well for around 5 minutes. For bacteriological specimens, when gathered from tube wells/hand pump, the spout/outlet of the source was sanitized under fire by a soul light, before the accumulation of the example in the compartment. From open wells the specimens were gathered straightforwardly into pre-cleaned glass bottles. (Ranjana Agarwal, 2010). The specimens were transported to the research center. The specimens were dissected instantly for parameters like Coliform, BOD, COD and supplements. Different parameters were broke down inside of a week's chance. The water tests for the follow component investigation were gathered in corrosive filtered polyethylene bottles, and safeguarded by including ultra-immaculate nitric corrosive (2 mL/lit.). Tests for the pesticides examination were gathered in glass bottles, while tests for bacteriological investigations were gathered in disinfected high-thickness polypropylene/Glass jugs secured with aluminum foils. Every one of the specimens were put away in inspecting units kept up at 4°C and conveyed to the lab for definite concoction and bacteriological examinations. **Table:1**

**METHODS USED FOR ESTIMATION OF PHYSICAL PARAMETER**

S.No	Parameter	Method
1	Colour	a. Visible Comparison Method (Only Potable water)
2	Electrical conductivity	Conductivity Meter
3	pH Value	pH Meter
4	Suspended solids (Total Filterable) Number	Gooch crucible
5	Temperature	Thermometer
6	Total Dissolved solids	Gravimetric
7	Turbidity	Nephelometric

**Table No.2 METHODS USED FOR THE ESTIMATION OF CHEMICAL PARAMETERS**

S.No	Parameter	Method
1	Alkalinity	Colour Indicator Titration
3	Arsenic (As)	Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer
4	Boron (as B)	Colorimetric (Curcumine or Carmine)
5	Cadmium (as cd)	Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer
6	Calcium (as ca)	Titrimetic (EDTA)
7	Fluoride (as F)	Distillation followed by colorimetric
8	Total Hardness	Titrimetic (EDTA)
9	pH	pH Meter
10	Iron (as Fe)	Colorimetric (Phenanthroline)
11	Temperature	Thermometer

**TABLE:3 STANDARDS AS PER IS WATER QUALITY10500**

S.No	Parameter	Unit	IS0500 Norms
1	Alkalinity to methyl orange	mg/l	200
2	Aluminium	mg/l	
3	Arsenic	mg/l	0.05
4	Cadmium	mg/l	0.0
5	Chloride	mg/l	250
6	Chromium	mg/l	0.05
7	Colour	Hazen units	10
9	Conductivity	µmhos/cm	-
9	Fluoride	mg/l	1.0

10	Hardness total	mg/l	300
11	Iron	mg/l	0.3
12	Total Dissolved solids	mg/l	500

**TABLE –4 OBSERVED PHYSICO - CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF THE SAMPLING STATIONS DURING THE SUMMER SEASON OF THE STUDY AREA**

S.NO.	Parameter	Unit	Station 1	Station 2	Station 3	Station 4	Station 5	Station 6
1	Alkalinity	mg/l	328	312	418	418	286	468
2	Arsenic (As)	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
3	Boron (as B)	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
4	Cadmium (as cd)	mg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
5	Calcium (as ca)	mg/l	102	57	45	45	34	164
6	Fluoride (as F)	mg/l	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.04	0.04
7	Total Hardness	mg/l	426	124	132	132	248	546
8	pH	-	7.12	7.4	7.18	6.86	7.14	6.60
9	Iron (as Fe)	mg/l	0.1	0.48	1.48	1.16	0.08	0.78
11	Temperature	°C	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Alkalinity:

All the values are above the normal limits

### pH:

Every one of the estimations of pH lie beneath as far as possible.

### Shade of the water:

The water is drab, unscented the stations.

### Temperature:

The temperature of the station 1 is 24°C and whatever is left of alternate stations is 25°C

### Cadmium:

The convergence of cadmium in every one of the stations is beneath as far as possible.

### Calcium:

The estimation of calcium is very low in station5.

### Chloride:

The centralization of chloride is higher in station 2.

### Chromium:

The estimations of chromium in every one of the stations are beneath as far as possible

### Substance Oxygen Demand:

The estimations of Chemical Oxygen Demand are normal.

### Fluoride:

Every one of the estimations of fluoride are beneath the cutoff.

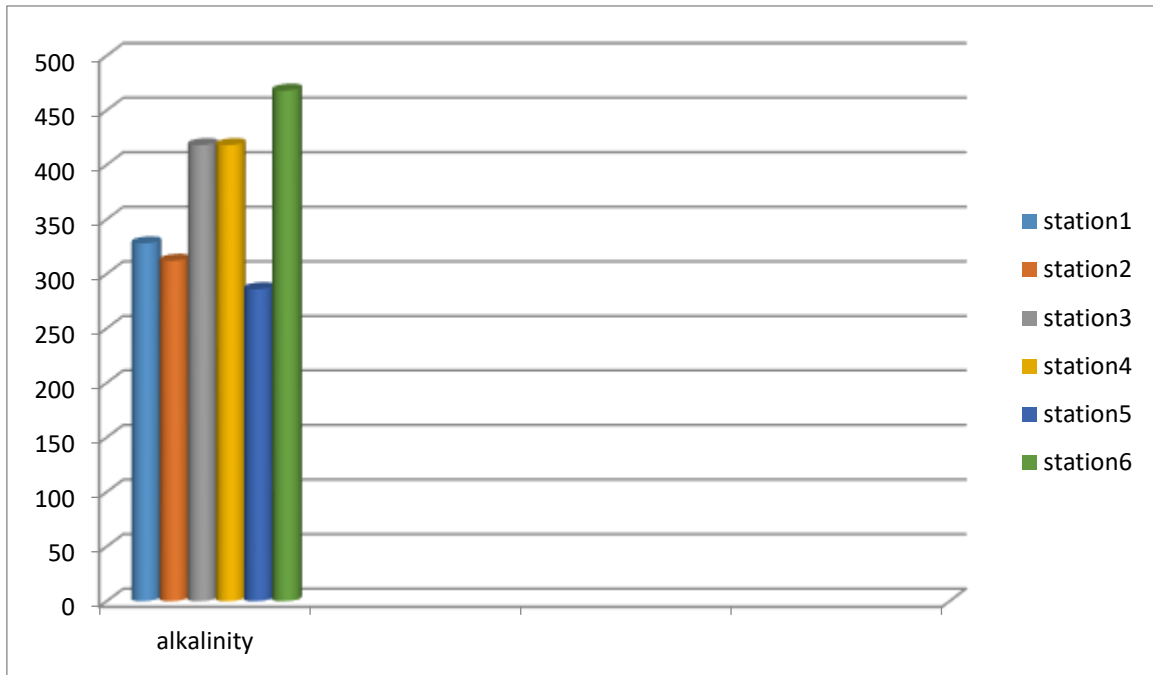
### Total Hardness:

The estimations of aggregate hardness is over as far as possible in station 1 and 6

Iron:

The concentrations of iron is higher in station 3 and astation4

Turbidity: The values fall within the normal range.



Y axis is in mg/l

Figure 1 Alkalinity

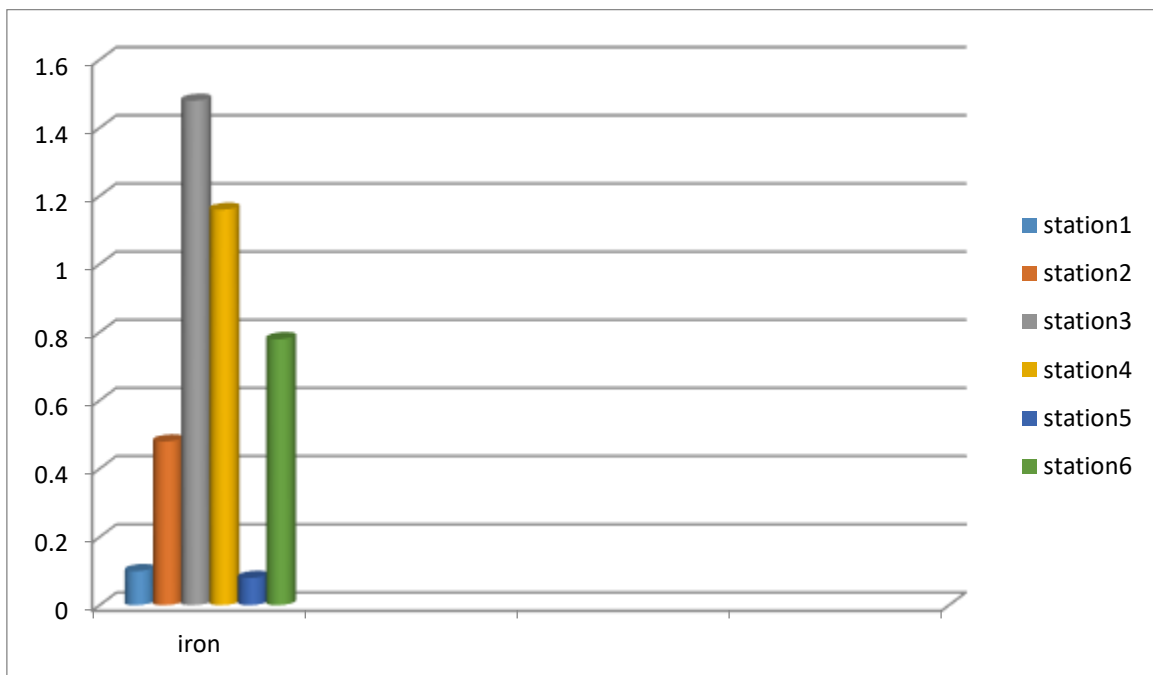


Figure 2 Iron

HEALTH IMPACT OF WATER POLLUTON

The values of iron is higher gives the following health impact to the users

Iron over-burden for the most part is brought about by the sickness, hemochromatosis. It is a hereditary infection brought on by a change (transformation) in a quality that is essential in constraining the ingestion of iron from the digestive tract. On the off chance that an individual is homozygous for a changed quality, that is, transformed qualities are found on both chromosomes that contain the quality, iron ingestion from the digestive tract is anomalous expanded. Thus, iron amasses in organs inside of the body. Thusly, in this circumstance, liver, heart, and pancreatic harm from the iron is profoundly likely, however not perpetual. On the off chance that an individual is heterozygous for a transformed quality, that is, stand out of the chromosomes contains a changed quality and the other chromosome contains an ordinary quality, there may be an increment in assimilation of iron. On the other hand, the increment in retention is less, and there is no unmistakable proof that organs are harmed. All people with relatives with hemochromatosis ought to have their qualities examined subsequent to the mutant qualities can be distinguished in many patients who have them. Heterozygous (bearers). Also, he ought to be assessed by a doctor to figure out whether he obliges treatment to expel iron from his body and if there as of now has been harm to his organs. In the event that the ground water is higher in alkalinity the bubbled rice gets to be yellowish and the water is not suitable for drinking purpose

## CONCLUSION

The CPCB has given the accompanying suggestions to forestall ground water contamination, after a point by point overview in different metros in India. All the ground water extraction structures ought to be enlisted and directed to maintain a strategic distance from over misuse and weakening of ground water quality. The water got starting from the earliest stage structures ought to be tried and examined to guarantee the suitability of ground water for human utilization.

The ground water deliberation sources and their environment ought to be legitimately kept up to guarantee hygienic conditions and no sewage or dirtied water ought to be permitted to permeate specifically to the ground water aquifer. Proper concrete stages ought to be developed encompassing the ground water reflection sources to dodge

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