

Pre- and Post-monsoon Study of Physico-Chemical Parameters of Ulsoor Lake Water of Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Anima Upadhyay, M. Chandrakala

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Sir M. Visvesvaraya Institute of Technology, Bangalore, Karnataka, India¹

ABSTRACT: The present study was made to assess the water quality of Ulsoor Lake, Bangalore, India before and after the monsoon season. To carry out the study, samples were collected from the lake before and after the commencement of Rains. Various parameters such as pH, Temperature, Electrical Conductivity(EC), Total dissolved solids(TDS), Total hardness(TH), Total alkalinity(TA), concentration of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions etc were determined. These parameters were then compared with the WHO and ISI standards to draw the final conclusion on the quality of the lake water before and after the rainy season.

KEYWORDS: Ulsoor Lake, Hardness, Turbidity, pH, Conductivity.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bangalore city has many lakes most of them were constructed in the 16th century. These were the sources of water for drinking, agriculture and other useful purposes, as there were no rivers close to the city. With increasing urbanization in Bangalore the fate of the lakes suffered a lot due to dumping of the effluents, sewage, debris, erosion of the soil, disposal of the garbage into the lake waters leading to the pollution and degradation of lakes. Ulsoor Lake is one of the biggest lakes in Bangalore and is located in the east of the city. It is spread over 50 ha and have many islands. It was constructed by Kempe Gowda II and in present times it is the only surviving tank built by Gowda kings. Studies of Physico-Chemical parameters on various lakes in India including Bangalore have been reported by many researchers [1-9]. These studies have proved that the water quality of lakes is deteriorating very fast. Hence study of the quality of lake waters on a regular basis has become inevitable before they become a pool of diseases. Present study is a step towards it.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Samples were collected from Ulsoor lake Bangalore before (S_1) and after (S_2) the commencement of Monsoon. The Physical and Chemical parameters were studied and the results were compared with the values of WHO and ISI standards[10]. The solutions used for the determination of parameters were prepared from AR grade chemicals, in double distilled water. Water analysis was carried out by standard methods [11]. Electrical Conductivity and pH were determined using Systronics – Conductometer, Digital Systronics and pH – meter respectively. The Total hardness, Temporary hardness, Permanent hardness, Calcium and magnesium ions were determined by EDTA complexometric titration method. Alkalinity and Total dissolved solids by titration and filtration methods respectively. Temperature of the samples was noted at their sampling points. The methods employed for determination of various parameters and WHO and ISI standards are listed in Table 1.

III. DETERMINATION OF WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

The parameters studied in the present study were compared with WHO and ISI standards. This formed the basis of results and discussion. The studies involved determination of Total hardness, Temporary hardness, Permanent hardness, Alkalinity, Total dissolved solids, concentration of Calcium ions and Magnesium ions.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 5, May 2015

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The water quality was analyzed by collecting samples from Ulsoor Lake. Sample S_1 was collected before and S_2 after the monsoon. The results obtained by the analysis of these samples are tabulated in table 2 and there comparison with the WHO and ISI standards are tabulated in table 1.

1. Temperature

Temperature of water is very important as it speeds up the chemical reactions in water, decreases the solubility of gases, increases the dissolution of salts and amplifies the tastes and odour. During the sampling time the temperature of water was recorded as 25°C and 24°C for sample S_1 and S_2

2. pH

pH was found to be 7.9 and 7.6 for S_1 and S_2 respectively. The values are found to be on the higher end according to the WHO standards but when compared to ISI standards it fall well within the limits. Table 2 Fig. 1

3. Electrical Conductivity(EC)

Electrical Conductivity is the measure of the water's ability to conduct electric current. This was found to be $360\ \mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$ for S_1 and $320\ \mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$ for S_2 which is not a subject of concern as it was within the limits of both WHO and ISI standards. Table 2 Fig. 1

4. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

The natural waters contain many dissolved solids mainly chlorides, sulphates, phosphates, nitrates, magnesium, calcium, sodium, potassium, iron, manganese, bicarbonates, carbonates, etc. The dissolved solids are due to the dissolution of rocks, soil minerals, lime, gypsum, etc. The TDS found in the analysis was 334 and 308 mg/L for sample S_1 and S_2 respectively these values were though within the limit of the said standards but still quite high. Table 2 Fig. 1

5. Total, Temporary and Permanent Hardness

Hardness in water is caused due to the presence of dissolved salts of calcium and magnesium (bicarbonates, chlorides and sulphates), their presence in water leads to many difficulties such as increase in the boiling point of water, wastage of soap while washing clothes or bathing, wastage of fuel when cooking etc. Hence it is an important parameter to be studied S_1 and S_2 sample gave 55 mg/L and 202 mg/L of total Hardness which according to WHO standard and ISI standards were within the range but sample S_2 which was collected after the monsoon showed the values of total hardness to be very high compared to S_1 collected before the monsoon. Permanent hardness caused due to the presence of chlorides and sulphate salts of Calcium and Magnesium, was found to be 36 mg/L and 150mg/L for samples S_1 and S_2 respectively. The bicarbonates of Calcium and Magnesium dissolved in water is the cause for the temporary hardness in the water and this was found to be 19 and 37 mg/L in S_1 and S_2 respectively. Table 2 Fig. 1

6. Concentration of Calcium and Magnesium ions in sample water

Concentration of Ca^{2+} was found to be 34 mg/L and 90 mg/L samples for S_1 and S_2 respectively which showed that S_2 greatly exceeded the standard values and is a subject of concern whereas Mg^{2+} was found to be 21 mg/L and 112 mg/L for S_1 and S_2 samples which was according to WHO standards is within the limit but according to ISI standards S_2 was found to be very high. Table 2 Fig. 1

7. Alkalinity

Alkalinity of water is described as the capacity of water to neutralize an acid. It is due to the presence of bicarbonates, carbonates and hydroxide ions in water. The alkalinity of the samples S_1 and S_2 was found to be 180 and 200mg/L respectively which was found to be very high in both the samples. Table 2, Fig. 1

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 5, May 2015

TABLE I.
Water Quality Parameters and Their WHO & ISI Standards.

SL.No	Parameters	Method	WHO Standards	ISI Standards
1	Temp.	Thermometric	-----	-----
2	pH	pHmetry	7.0 – 8.0	6.5 – 8.5
3	Electrical Conductivity	Conductometry	1400	-----
4	Total Dissolved Solid	Filtration Method	1000	500
5	Total Hardness	EDTA titration	100	300
6	Temporary hardness	EDTA titration	-----	-----
7	Permanent hardness	EDTA titration	-----	-----
8	Calcium	EDTA titration	75	75
9	Magnesium	EDTA titration	150	30
10	TA	Titration Method	120	200

TABLE II.
Water Quality Parameters of Ulsoor Lake

SL.No	Parameters	Method	Ulsoor	
			S ₁	S ₂
1	Colour	-	Green with Turbidity	Green with turbidity
2	Temp.	Thermometric	25 ⁰ C	24 ⁰ C
3	pH	pHmetry	7.9	7.6
4	Electrical Conductivity(μs/cm)	Conductometry	360	320
5	Total Dissolved Solid(mg/L)	Filtration Method	334	308
6	Total Hardness (mg/L)	EDTA titration	55	202
7	Temporary hardness(mg/L)	EDTA titration	19	52
8	Permanent hardness(mg/L)	EDTA titration	36	150
9	Calcium(mg/L)	EDTA titration	34	90
10	Magnesium(mg/L)	EDTA titration	21	112
11	Alkalinity (mg/L)	Titration Method	180	200

S₁ and S₂ are samples collected from Ulsoor Lake

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 5, May 2015

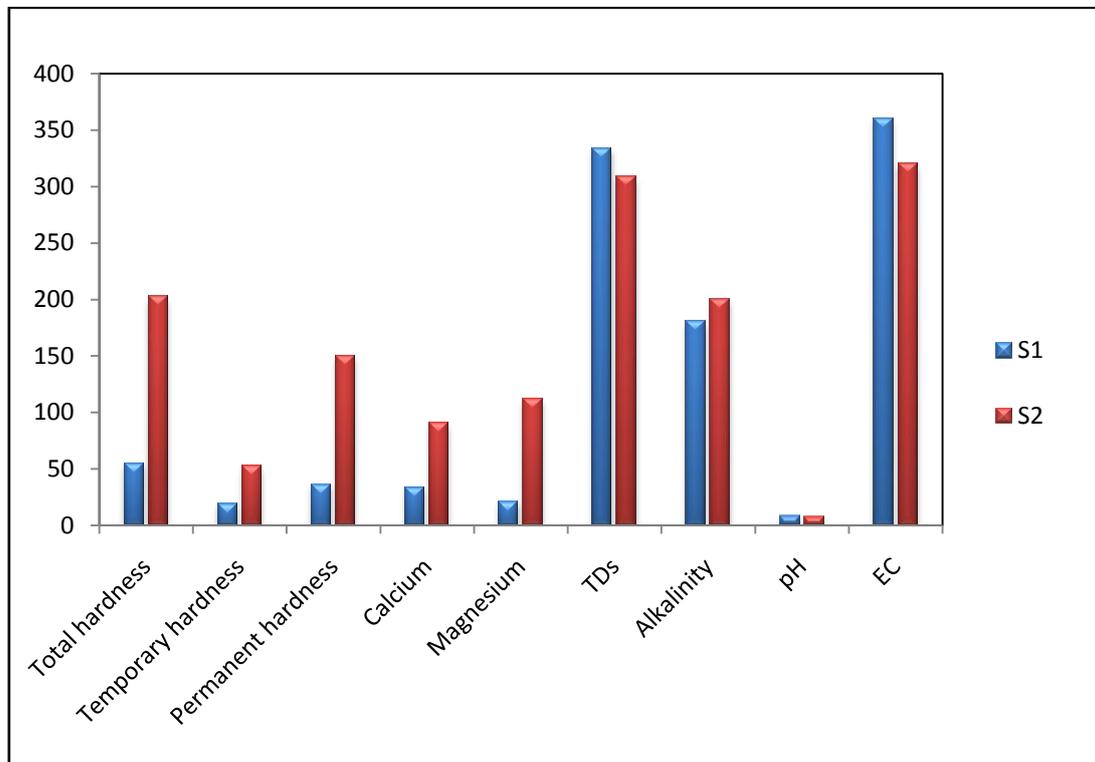


Fig..Graphical representation of various parameters for S₁ and S₂

V. CONCLUSION

The present study suggests that the Ulsoor Lake water showed high pH and high Alkalinity but other parameters were within the tolerance limits suggested by the World and ISI standards before the commencement of rains, but after the rains besides these two parameters the other parameters such as hardness, concentration of calcium and magnesium ions also increased drastically making the water highly polluted and unsuitable for use. The cause of this could be the inflow of drainage water into the lake during the monsoon season loaded with dissolved impurities. If measures are taken to control this inflow of water into this lake by constructing walls and proper ducts provided with natural filters like stones and pebbles that lead the water into the lake, it can be preserved and prevented from getting contaminated from the city waste and could result into a wonderful water reservoir for the city that can suffice the purpose of water shortage in the city throughout the year .

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to the authorities and management of Sir MVIT for their support to conduct this study.

REFERENCES

- [1] G.P Mishra and A.k Yadav, 'A Comparative Study of Physico-Chemical characteristics of River and Lake water in Central India', *Hydrobiologia*, Vol 59, Issue 3, pp 275-278, June 1978.
- [2] Sengupta, M and Dalwani, R. (Editors). 2008 'Proceedings of Taal 2007: The 12th World Lake Conference: 1655-1659'.
- [3] C.K Deshmukh and R.N Urkude, "Physico-Chemical and Microbial Status of Malkhed Lake at Chandur Railway, District: Amravati", *The Bioscan, an International Quarterly Journal of Life Sciences* 9(2): 677-682, 2014.
- [4] R.Lodh, R.Paul, B.Karmakar and M.K Das, "Physico-Chemical studies of water quality with special reference to ancient lakes of Udaipur city, Tripura, India.", *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, Vol 4, Issue 6, June 2014.
- [5] Sachin Mishra, Asha Lata Singh and Dhanesh Tiwary, "Studies of Physico-Chemical Status of the forms at Varanasi Holy City under Anthropogenic influences", *International Journal of Environmental Research and Development*, Vol 4, Number 3, pp 261-268, 2014.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 5, May 2015

- [6] Biradar N.V, Ambarish S. Sindagi, Bellad A.S, Jayarama Reddy, Ravi Navalur, Shivaraj Naykar, Mathews p, Raj, sadashiv S.O, Chandrashekhar Unakal, 'Assessment of Physico-Chemical and Microbiological parameters of Kotur Lake, Dharwad, Karnataka, India.', *Int..J.Curr Microbiology and Applied Science*, 3(2): 88-96, 2014.
- [7] Deshbhratar Shantaj M, Hile Vijiy K, Raut Sonali R, Mahaley Jyotsna A, Singh Ankita J and Metha Gayatri U, 'Recent Studies on the certain specific parameters of Kala Talao (Lake) Kalyan, Maharashtra, India', *Pelagia Research Library*, 5(5); 1-8, 2014.
- [8] Salim Aijaz Bhat and Ashok K. Pandit, 'Journal of Ecosystems, Vol 2014, 2014.
- [9] Ameetha Sinha, Baidyanath Kumar, and Tanuja Singh, 'Water quality assessment of two ponds of Samastipur District (India), *International Journal of Environmental Sciences*, Vol 4, No, 2014.
- [10] *Guideline for Drinking Water*, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1: 52-82, 1993
- [11] Dara, S.S, *A Textbook on Experiments and Calculations in Engineering Chemistry*. S.Chand & CO. Ltd, 2001