



Physico-Chemical Parameter Evaluation of Agra and the nearby Area Industrial Wastewater

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ABSTRACT

Industrial wastewaters entering a water body represent a heavy source of environmental pollution. It affects both the water quality as well as the microbial and aquatic flora. With competing demands on limited water resources, awareness of the issues involved in water pollution, has led to considerable public debate about the environmental effects of industrial effluents discharged into aquatic environments. The main objective of the present work is to provide a clear insight into receiving inland surface water quality in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. In this study, effluents from four different industrial units have been analyzed for various physicochemical features. The colour, odor, pH, electrical conductivity (EC), total dissolved solids (TDS), Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), were determined using standard analytical procedures. Organic pollution is always evident and the pollution is made worse by land-based sources such as the discharge of industrial effluents. Waste effluents rich in decomposable organic matter, is the primary cause of organic pollution. Wastewaters from Textile dyeing industry, Car wash industry, the world famous Petha industry and Mathura refinery were collected and the cases chosen are believed to give a broad outline of industrial wastes as well as disposal problems.

Graphical Abstract:



Map of Agra.

Keywords: Industrial effluents, Physico-chemical, pH, COD, DO.