

## Review Article

### **Evaluating the Influence of Sewage Pollution on Pond Water Quality and Ecosystem Health**

#### **ABSTRACT**

This chapter reviews the impact of sewage waste contamination on pond water, focusing on physico-chemical and biological parameters. Historical studies highlight early research on water quality and its effects on aquatic life, with significant work from California and England. Recent findings reveal that pond water often exceeds permissible limits for parameters such as pH, BOD, COD, and TDS, necessitating treatment or dilution. Studies on phytoplankton demonstrate their role in nutrient recovery and wastewater treatment, while heavy metal contamination poses risks to microbial activity and aquatic health. Additionally, ecological risk assessments of urban stormwater ponds emphasize their role in managing urban runoff but also underscore the need for effective pollution control strategies.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Water supports life on earth and around which the entire fabric of life is woven. Ponds, as sources of water, are of fundamental importance to man. However, pond may have been a natural water sources exploited by man at different time to meet different needs, or may have been created for a multitude of different purpose e.g. domestic or agricultural use, for transport, defense, ritual or industrial use, social aggrandizement, swimming, fish farming or the creation of the picturesque (Ress, 1997; Narayan *et al.*, 2007; Bishnoi and Malik, 2008).

The major problems affecting standing water bodies have been recognized for at least two decades, but their quantification and classification of environmental managers has proved elusive. The Indian environment managers/researchers has recently described the condition of Indian freshwater resources and their management as a prominent environmental problem with nutrition enrichment, acidification and domestic waste, sewage, agricultural and industrial effluents contamination by toxic substances identified as major impacts (Sachidanandamurthy and Yajurvedi, 2006; Parashar *et al.*, 2008; Shekhar *et al.*, 2008; Senthilkumar and Sivakumar, 2008; Laskar and Gupta, 2009). The requirement of water to all living organisms, from micro-organisms to man, is a serious challenge today because all water resources are polluted due to unplanned urbanization and industrialization.

Safe drinking water and adequate environmental sanitation are preconditions for health and for success in the fight against poverty, hunger and child deaths. Worldwide in 1995, contaminated water and food caused more than 3 million deaths, of which more than 80% were among children under age five (WHO 1996). Globally, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 1.8 million people die each year from diarrhoeal diseases. Faechem (1980) reported that at least one and a half thousand million people worldwide used polluted water. This problem is more acute in developing countries where higher incidence of water-borne diseases is reported.

In India, more than 70% of the epidemic emergencies are either water borne or are water related (Khera, *et al* 1996). Among waterborne diseases of bacterial origin typhoid, bacillary dysentery and diarrhoea are common in Bangladesh. Although a substantial amount of work has been carried out on common water borne pathogens in Bangladesh, unfortunately a little information is available.

The water quality of small water bodies, particularly in the urban areas of India is under the influence of the growing population and development. Development results in migration of rural population to urban areas. It is easy for these migrants to settle on the open areas nearby ponds, lakes, canals, etc. where solid and fecal waste is being dumped into water body. Added to this, the other sources of pollution of small water bodies are agricultural runoff, industrial waste and garbage etc. These wastes increase pollutants in terms of nutrients, organic matter and toxic substances in the water bodies and disturb its ecosystem.

The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that nearly half of the population in developing countries suffers from health problems associated with lack of drinking water or with microbiologically contaminated water. Groundwater is an important source of drinking water and its quality is currently threatened by the combination of chemical pollution and microbiological contamination, especially microbes of sewage origin. High incidence of diarrhea, helmenthiasis, trachoma and the overall high mortality rates are associated with poor environmental sanitation. Sanitation with good hygiene, acts as a fundamental 'Primary barrier' by ensuring that fecal matter is disposed of safely, and does not spread in the environment. Once in the environment, however, here are many ways in which infected fecal matter can be spread. Currently, about 20% of the world's population lacks access to safe drinking water, and more than 5 million people die annually from 1844 illness associated with safe drinking water or inadequate sanitation (Joydev *et al.*, 2010). The World Health Organization estimated that up

to 80% of all sicknesses and diseases in the world are caused by inadequate sanitation, polluted water or unavailability of water. Approximately three out of five persons in developing countries do not have access of safe drinking water and only about one in four has any kind of sanitary facilities. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that nearly half of the population in developing countries suffers from health problems associated with lack of drinking water or with microbiologically contaminated water.

In Tamil Nadu, Thanjavur being the foremost district of the Cauvery delta occupies an important position in the agricultural map of Tamil Nadu. Since its formation, the district is called as the rice bowl of Tamil Nadu. The District is bounded on the north by the Coleroon which separates it from Perambalur and Tiruchirapalli district, and on the East it is bounded by the Thiruvarur and Nagapattinam districts and on the South by the Palk Strait and Pudukottai district and on the West by Pudukottai and Tiruchirapalli districts.

Pattukkottai is a town and a municipality in Thanjavur district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Pattukkottai is located at 10.43° N 79.32° E. It is a peaceful town situated in the Cauvery delta and comes under the Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest region. It receives maximum rainfall during winter months as it lies along the Coromandel Coast of South India. It has an average elevation of 5 metres (16 feet) and city lies in Thanjavur District in the State of Tamil Nadu, It is one of the Divisional Head Quarters of all Departments, 48 Km from Thanjavur.

As of 2001 India census GR India, Pattukkottai had a population of 65,453. Males constitute 50% of the population and females 50%. Pattukkottai has an average literacy rate of 74%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 80% and female literacy is 69%. In Pattukkottai, 11% of the population is under 6 years of age. Agriculture, using water from the Kaveri River for irrigation, is the mainstay of the area, though the town hosts a number of other businesses. Paddy and Coconut are the major crops. In Tamil Nadu after Pollachi, coconut cultivation has been extensively done in Pattukkottai surroundings.

In Pattukkottai, as like any other sub urban town, five ponds are mostly affected by sewage water and agricultural runoff (Table 1). All ponds are surrounded by temples, agricultural fields, and human settlements. There is a solid waste dumping site on fringe of the ponds. Now this study area is merged in the Pattukkottai Municipal Corporation limits. The upper catchment area of the ponds includes rural and agricultural areas. The inlet and outlet of the ponds are open. The runoff in the monsoon and sewage from the area are

disposed into the ponds, as there is no proper sewage collection and disposal system. The overflow from the pond flows into nearby open channel and is ultimately disposed into river without any treatment. Locals are not using the pond water for drinking, washing or bathing and cattle washing. Pond is totally infested with *Eichhornia* sp. The main body of the pond remains full of water and is perennial. Apart from *Eicchornia* sp, there is tremendous load of phytoplankton in the pond due to the addition of organic matter. Though there are programmes on algal blooms throughout the country, research is not ample in these areas.

## **WATER QUALITY**

The first study of water quality of fish pond in India was probably done by Sewell (1927) when he studied the mortality of fish in the Museum tank in Calcutta. Pruthi (1932) also studied in detail the water conditions of the same tank in connection with mortality of fishes. Since then a number of workers have studied the Physico chemical conditions of inland waters either in connection with fish mortality or as part of general hydrological survey.

After examining some of the literature in this area, it became readily apparent that certain groups or States had conducted and are still conducting most of the research. Without doubt since the early 1950's there has been more activity in the State of California in this regard than any other State in the Country. One of the first studies was an in depth investigation on the leaching of soluble salts and alkalis from incinerator ash dumps (State of California, 1952).

A number of studies have also been conducted in England through the years. One often referred to study is called, *pollution of Water by Tipped Refuse* (Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 1961) in which the leaching properties of a landfill were compared under "dry" and "wet" conditions.

Andersen and Dornbush (1967, 1968) of South Dakota State University have been studying, over a period of almost ten years, the effects on ground water quality of dumping refuse from the city of Brookings in an abandoned gravel pit located 2 miles south of the community.

Celestin M. Ble , Olivier A. E tchian (2011) reported that the effects of the water quality on food and nutritional characteristics of stomach contents of *Oreochromis niloticus* in semi-intensive aquaculture ponds were investigated in dry and rainy seasons. Nutrient concentrations mainly ammonium and orthophosphates in water presented significant

seasonal variation. The chemical composition of the total suspended solids, the main trophic source in pond is characterized by a high proportion of mineral (89%) during the two seasons.

### **PHYSICO CHEMICAL PARAMETERS**

Physico chemical parameters like pH, EC ,Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total Dissolved Solids(TDS) are higher than CPCB(1995) permissible limits suggesting that untreated pond water should be treated or it should be diluted before disposal, So that it does not hamper the aquatic organisms.

Goel (1997) reported that the high level of TDS may be due to high salt content and also renders it unsuitable for irrigation hence further treatment or dilution of wastes would be required. Increase in BOD which may cause hypoxia conditions with consequent adverse effects on aquatic biota. (CPCB, 1995).

COD of pond water is higher than the permissible limit, this indicates that the pond water is unsuitable for the existence of aquatic organisms due to reduction of DO content. (Shobana, 2008).

### **PHYTOPLANKTON IN POND WATER**

The Swedish chemist, Per Teodor Cleve (1840- 1905), was one of the first researchers to undertake more quantitative survey of the phytoplankton community.

#### **Ecologically and economically viable part**

Use of municipal wastewater for algal cultivation could obviate the need for freshwater and the nutrients – N and P. It would also add CO<sub>2</sub> through bacterial activity *Chlorella minutissima* Fott *et* Nova dominated the entire phycoflora year around and through each stage of the wastewater treatment at the Oxidation pond system of wazirabad (Delhi) in India.

The ability to grow so profusely in such varied and contrasting situations made this alga unique. Beside Pollution tolerance, it grew heterotrophically in dark under acidic conditions and as a mixotroph in presence of light over a range of organic C substrates. The alga also possessed potential for biofuel production. Ashish Bhatnagar & Coworkers (2010) reported that *C. minutissima* was a potential biomes builder in Municipal Sewage.

M.D. Ansal (2010) reported that Duckweed based Bio – remediation of Village ponds. Through Suitable scientific intervention there manmade water resource can be utilized for economic gains as well. Although these ponds hold immense potential for producing high

quality food through aquaculture. Duck weeds hold immense potential for both nutrient recovery and utilization as fodder or feed for livestock including fish. Wastewater duck weed aquaculture is a perfect ecofriendly integrated package for converting the waste water nutrients into high quality fish protein.

Tasneem Abbasi, S.A.Abbasi (2010) reported that ponds can be greatly enhanced if certain aquatic weeds are held in them. The weeds enable better treatment of wastewater in terms of greater reduction in the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids, nitrogen, phosphorous, metals, etc., than is possible in ponds functioning without the weeds. The additional costs of this 'upgradation' are minimal compared to the gains, because it essentially involves introduction in the ponds of easily available plants that have no economic value.

### **Restoration potential of Biomanipulation for Eutrophic peri- urban ponds**

Anatoly De Peretyatko (2009) reported that eight hypereutrophic phytoplankton dominated ponds from the Brussels Capital Region (Belgium) were biomanipulated (Emptied with fish removal) to restore their ecological quality and reduce the risk of cyanobacterial bloom formation.

### **Biodiversity and Distribution patterns of Freshwater Invertebrates in Farm ponds**

R.Cereghino and A. Ruggiero (2008) reported that the importance for biodiversity of man-made farm ponds in an agricultural landscape in SW France lacking natural wetlands. The ponds were originally created to provide a variety of societal services (Irrigation, visual amenity, water for cattle, etc.) and assessed the environmental factors influencing invertebrate assemblages in these ponds. The invertebrate communities in the ponds appeared to be influenced mainly by widely acting environmental factors (e.g. area, regionalization of assemblages) with little evidence that pond use (e.g. cattle watering, amenity) generally influenced assemblage composition.

### **HEAVY METAL IN POND WATER**

Metal Pollution of the environment, especially at elevated concentrations, is known to adversely affect microbial activities. Siokwus and Anyanwu C.V. (2012) reported that fungal strains isolated from the oxidation pond of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka sewage treatment plant were evaluated for their tolerance for different concentrations of metal salts, namely Cu, Zn and Mn, the fungi isolated and tested belonged to the genera *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium* and *Cladorporium*. The result revealed that metal tolerance by the isolates was

highest for Zn followed by Mn and then Cu and the isolates tolerated up to 1500mg/ml for Zn followed by Mn and then Cu.

Vikram reddy (2000) reported that the surface water qualities of Hussainragar, an entropic urban lake in the midst of twin. Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderbad receiving large quantities of external inputs – both untreated municipal sewage containing industrial effluents. Elemental analyses of water using ICP – MS revealed 26 elements including heavy metals – As, Cd, Cr, Ni, Pb, Cu, Fe, Mn, Se, Ba, Zn, Mo, V, Co, Ag, Sr, Rb, Mg, K, Ca, Al, Si, Sb, Na, Li and B in the surface water of the lake concentrations of most of these elements exceeded the maximum permissible limits of National (Indian Council Medical Research) Standard for drinking water.

Prabhat Kumar Raj (June 2010) reported that Phytoremediation of Heavy metals in a Tropical Impoundment of Industrial Region. Aquatic pollution poses a serious challenge to the scientific community worldwide, since lakes or reservoirs find multifarious use and most often their water is used for drinking, bathing, irrigation and aquaculture.

### **ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF URBAN STORMWATER PONDS**

Stormwater ponds are a common feature of the urban landscape in many countries with advanced stormwater management. Built to control the impacts of urbanization in the form of increased runoff flows, volumes and pollution loads, stormwater ponds are exposed to strong anthropogenic pressure. The benefits of this approach are discussed in a conceptual framework providing ecological quality goals for urban stormwater ponds. (Guillaume Tixier: Michel Lafont: November, 2011.)

#### **Conclusion:**

The review underscores the multifaceted impact of sewage waste on pond water quality and its broader ecological implications. Elevated levels of physico-chemical parameters such as pH, BOD, COD, and TDS often exceed permissible limits, indicating a need for effective treatment or dilution to protect aquatic ecosystems. The role of phytoplankton in nutrient recovery and wastewater treatment is crucial, highlighting their potential in mitigating pollution. However, heavy metal contamination poses significant risks to microbial and aquatic health, necessitating careful monitoring and remediation. The management of urban stormwater ponds, while beneficial for controlling runoff, must balance ecological quality goals with practical pollution control measures. Overall, addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach combining scientific research, practical

interventions, and policy measures to ensure the sustainability and health of aquatic environments.

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