

Toxic Heavy Metals in Sediments of Mahul Creek near Mumbai, India

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ABSTRACT

The present study was performed for the period of one year from January 2013 to December 2013 in order to understand the level of toxic heavy metals in the sediments of Mahul Creek near Mumbai. The annual average concentration of heavy metals like *Cr*, *Zn*, *Cu*, *Ni*, *Pb*, *Cd*, *As* and *Hg* was found to be 277.5, 121.7, 100.3, 63.8, 21.5, 14.6, 10.4 and 4.9 ppm respectively. It is feared that this heavy metals accumulated in the creek sediments may enter the water thereby creating threat to the biological life of an aquatic ecosystem. The results of present study indicates that the existing situation if mishandled can cause irreparable ecological harm in the long term well masked by short term economic prosperity due to extensive industrial growth.

Keywords: industrial effluents; heavy metals; toxic metals; creek sediments; Mahul Creek; Mumbai

1. INTRODUCTION

During the past few decades Indian industries have registered a quantum jump, which has contributed to high economic growth but simultaneously it has also given rise to severe environmental pollution [1-16]. Consequently, the water quality is seriously affected which is far lower in comparison to the international standards. Waste water from manufacturing or chemical processing industries contributes to water pollution. Industrial waste water usually contains specific and readily identifiable chemical compounds. It is found that one-third of the total water pollution comes in the form of effluent discharge, solid wastes and other hazardous wastes. Out of this a large portion can be traced to the processing of industrial chemicals and to the food products industry. The pollution impacts on marine communities [17,18] can be traced directly to the industrialized centres, which release an array of chemical contaminants to effluent systems. According to one estimate it was reported that Mumbai city of India itself discharges around 2200 MLD of waste to the coastal waters [19]. Among the different pollutants entering the water bodies, heavy metals are of great concern.

These toxic heavy metals entering the aquatic ecosystem may lead to geoaccumulation, bioaccumulation and biomagnifications; further they may also enter the food chain [20-26]. Food chain contamination by heavy metals has become a burning issue in recent years because of their potential accumulation in bio-systems through contaminated water and sediments. In hydrosphere, concentrations of toxic metal are typically orders of magnitude

greater in the sediments as compared to those in overlying waters [27-37]. The capacity of sediments to accumulate most of these heavy metals make them useful and sensitive indicators for monitoring changes in the aquatic environment. Therefore for better understanding of heavy metal sources, their accumulation in the aquatic sediments seem to be particularly important issues of present day research on risk assessments [27-37].

The present day by day increasing pollution level along most of the creeks and rivers in Mumbai have prompted us to conduct the systematic study of pollution along the Mahul creek of Mumbai which receives heavy pollution load from the surrounding refineries, agrochemical and other industries and also domestic effluent from the surrounding slum areas.

2. EXPERIMENTAL

2. 1. Study Area

Mahul Creek (19°01'N & 72°53'E) lying on the east coast of Mumbai along the Arabian sea, is situated in Chembur suburban the north eastern corner of Mumbai about 15 km from Victoria Terminus (presently known as Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus). The temperature of the area ranges between 13 °C to 39 °C. The south west monsoon (June to mid-October) brings rain to the area which is recorded maximum 747 mm during July. The climate is humid and relative humidity ranges between 29 to 96 % [38].

2. 2. Sediment Sampling

The study on pollution status along the Mahul Creek of Mumbai was performed for the period of one year from January 2013 to December 2013. The grab sediment samples were collected every month along different locations of the creek. The sampling was done by hand-pushing plastic core tubes with an intention to avoid metallic contamination. Samples so collected were kept in polythene bags which were free from heavy metals and organic contaminants. The samples were well covered while transporting from field to the laboratory to avoid contamination from the environment.

The samples thus collected were mixed to give gross sample. The gross samples were air dried, ground using agate mortar and sieved with a 0.5 mm mesh size sieve to uniform particle size. The thoroughly mixed sediment samples were packed in polythene bags and kept in a dry place until analysis. Such samples were drawn and analysed monthly for their toxic heavy metal content, so as to get the seasonal variation in pollution level along the Mahul Creek.

2. 3. Sample Preparation

For analysis of heavy metal content in sediment samples, well mixed sample weighing 2 g was digested with 8 mL of aqua regia on a sand bath for 2 h. After evaporation to near dryness, the sample was dissolved in 2 % nitric acid, filtered through Whatman's No. 1 filter paper and then diluted with deionized water to give final volumes depending on the suspected level of the metals [39].

2. 3. Analysis of Heavy Metals

The sediment samples collected were analyzed for the heavy metal content. The analysis for the majority of the trace metals like lead (*Pb*), copper (*Cu*), zinc (*Zn*), nickel (*Ni*), cadmium (*Cd*) and chromium (*Cr*) in sediment samples was done by Flame Atomic

Absorption spectrophotometer (AAS) technique, while analysis of mercury (*Hg*) and Arsenic (*As*) was performed by cold-vapour and by hydride generation techniques coupled with an atomic fluorescence detector [40].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Although there is no clear definition of what a heavy metal is, density is in most cases taken to be the defining factor. Heavy metals are thus generally defined as those having a specific density of more than 5 g/cm³. Heavy metals are among the most common environmental pollutants, and their occurrence in waters and biota indicate the presence of natural or anthropogenic sources. Although adverse health effects of heavy metals have been known for a long time, discharge of heavy metals continues and is even increasing in some areas, in particular in less developed countries. The main threats to human health from heavy metals are associated with exposure to lead, cadmium, mercury and arsenic (arsenic is a metalloid, but is usually classified as a heavy metal). Their accumulation and distribution in soil, sediments and aquatic environment are increasing at an alarming rate thereby affecting marine life [41-43]. The experimental data on concentration (*ppm*) of toxic heavy metals like *Cr*, *Pb*, *Cu*, *Ni*, *Zn*, *Cd*, *As* and *Hg* in the sediment samples collected along the Mahul Creek of Mumbai is presented in Table 1. The annual average concentration of these metals is graphically represented in Figure 1.

From the results of our study, it was observed that the concentration of *Pb* in the creek sediment was found to vary in the range of 10-40 *ppm* with an annual average concentration of 21.5 *ppm*. It is feared that the *Pb* which is accumulated in the sediments might enter the creek water thereby increasing its concentration in aquatic environment. Such high concentration of *Pb* might create adverse metabolic effects and might also affects hematopoietic, vascular, nervous, renal, and reproductive systems [44-49].

Table 1. Heavy metals in the sediments of Mahul Creek near Mumbai.

Sampling Months/Year ➔	January 2013	February 2013	March 2013	April 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	August 2013	September 2013	October 2013	November 2013	December 2013
Heavy Metals (<i>ppm</i>) ⬇												
<i>Pb</i>	10.00	13.00	14.00	23.00	30.00	20.00	30.00	28.00	20.00	40.00	10.00	20.00
<i>Cu</i>	90.00	120.00	135.00	128.00	120.00	100.00	110.00	60.00	80.00	80.00	100.00	80.00

<i>Zn</i>	120.00	155.00	150.00	163.00	160.00	90.00	80.00	120.00	110.00	100.00	132.00	80.00
<i>Ni</i>	60.00	95.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	30.00	50.00	80.00	40.00	60.00	50.00	40.00
<i>Cd</i>	5.00	7.00	10.00	20.00	7.00	17.00	20.00	22.00	20.00	18.00	20.00	9.00
<i>Hg</i>	7.00	9.00	1.00	2.00	6.00	2.00	2.00	8.00	9.00	2.00	7.00	4.00
<i>As</i>	8.00	4.00	2.00	10.00	8.00	13.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	7.00	10.00	8.00
<i>Cr</i>	100.00	380.00	320.00	370.00	360.00	260.00	210.00	180.00	220.00	290.00	340.00	300.00

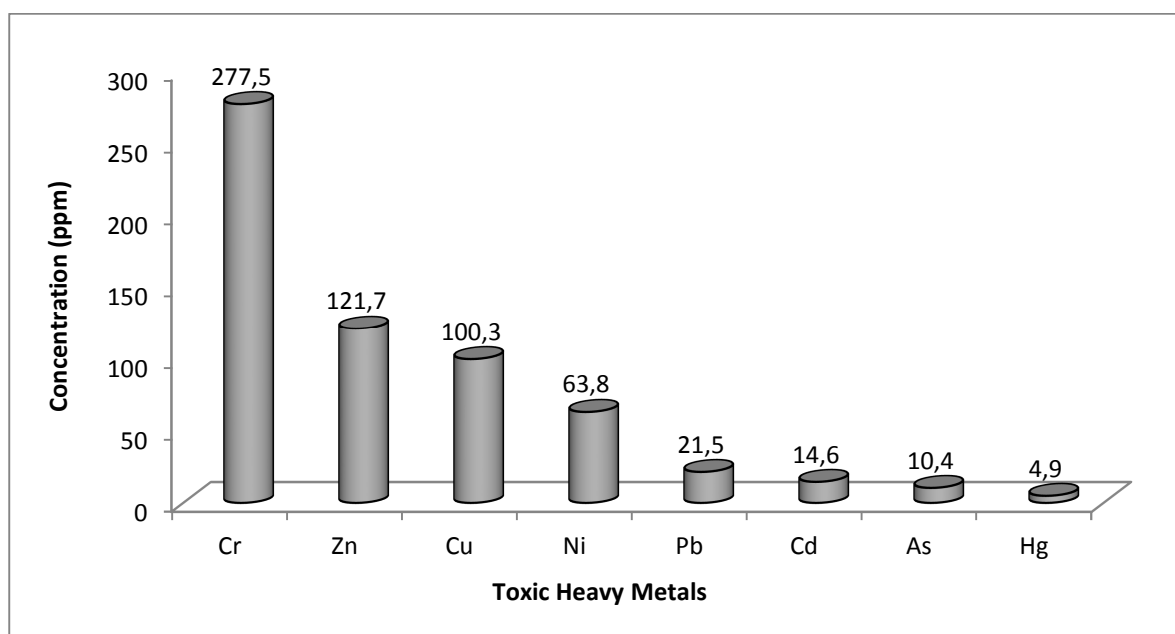


Figure 1. Annual average concentrations of Heavy metals in the sediments of Mahul Creek.

The results also indicates that the *Cu* concentration in the sediment samples was found to be minimum of 60 ppm in the month of August and maximum of 135 ppm in the month of March. The annual average concentration of *Cu* was found to be 100.3 ppm. *Cu* is highly toxic to most fishes, invertebrates and aquatic plants than any other heavy metal except

mercury. It reduces growth and rate of reproduction in plants and animals. The chronic level of *Cu* is 0.02-0.2 ppm [50]. It was reported that the aquatic plants absorb three times more *Cu* than plants on dry lands [51]. Excessive *Cu* content can cause damage to roots, by attacking the cell membrane and destroying the normal membrane structure, inhibited root growth and formation of numerous short, brownish secondary roots [50]. Copper is highly toxic in aquatic environments and has effects in fish, invertebrates, and amphibians, with all three groups equally sensitive to chronic toxicity [52,53]. Copper will bio concentrate in many different organs in fish and molluscs. Copper also causes reduced sperm and egg production in many species of fish, such as fathead minnows, as well as early hatching of eggs, smaller fry (newly hatched fish) and increased incidence of abnormalities and reduced survival in the fry [54]. The concentration of *Zn* in the creek sediments was found to vary in the range of 80-163 ppm with an annual average concentration of 121.7 ppm. Nickel (*Ni*) and nickel compounds have many industrial and commercial uses, and the progress of industrialization has resulted in increased emission of pollutants into ecosystems. In the present study it was observed that the concentration of *Ni* in the sediment samples was found to be minimum of 30 ppm in the month of June and 95 ppm in the month of February, having annual average concentration of 63.8 ppm. Although *Ni* is omnipresent and is vital for the function of many organisms, concentrations in some areas from both anthropogenic release and naturally varying levels may be toxic to living organisms [55,56].

Nickel compounds have been well established as carcinogenic in many animal species and by many modes of human exposure but their underlying mechanisms are still not fully understood [57]. *Cd* is typically a metal of the 20th century, and is mainly used in rechargeable batteries and for the production of special alloys. It was the outbreak of the *Itai-Itai* bone disease in Japan in the 1960s that really drew the attention of the public and regulatory bodies to this heavy metal that had been discharged in the environment at an uncontrolled rate for more than one century. From the results of our study, it was observed that the *Cd* concentration in the creek sediments was found to vary in the range of 5 to 22 ppm with an annual average concentration of 14.6 ppm. *Cd* dispersed in the environment can persist in soils and sediments for decades. When taken up by plants, *Cd* concentrates along the food chain and ultimately accumulates in the body of people eating contaminated foods. By far, the most salient toxicological property of *Cd* is its exceptionally long half-life in the human body. Once absorbed, *Cd* irreversibly accumulates in the human body, in particularly in kidneys, the bone, the respiratory tract and other vital organs such the lungs or the liver [58]. In addition to its extraordinary cumulative properties, *Cd* is also a highly toxic metal that can disrupt a number of biological systems, usually at doses that are much lower than most toxic metals [59-61]. *Hg* poisoning has become a problem of current interest as a result of environmental pollution on a global scale. High concentration of mercury, which could pose an ecological hazard, leading to contamination of plants, aquatic resources and bioaccumulation in the food chain [62].

The results of present investigation indicates that the concentration of *Hg* in the sediments was in the range of 1 to 9 ppm having the annual average concentration of 4.9 ppm. Recently, the anthropogenic activities such as treatment of agricultural land with arsenical pesticides, treating of wood using chromated copper arsenate, burning of coal in thermal plants power stations and the operations of gold-mining have increased the environmental pervasiveness of *As* and its rate of discharge into freshwater habitat [63]. *As* can also interfere with the fish immune system by suppressing antibody production [64] as well as by lowering macrophage activity and maturation [65]. From the results of our study it was observed that the *As* concentration in the creek sediments was lowest of 2 ppm in the month of March and highest of 20 ppm in the month of August and September with an annual average concentration of 10.4 ppm. *Cr* is one of the most common skin sensitizers and often

causes skin sensitizing effect in the general public. A possible source of chromium exposure is waste dumps for chromate-producing plants causing local air or water pollution. Penetration of the skin will cause painless erosive ulceration ("chrome holes") with delayed healing. These commonly occur on the fingers, knuckles, and forearms. The characteristic chrome sore begins as a papule, forming an ulcer with raised hard edges. Besides the lungs and intestinal tract, the liver and kidney are often target organs for chromate toxicity [66-72]. The results obtained in our study indicate that the concentration of Cr in the sediment samples was in the range of 100-380 ppm with an average concentration of 277.5 ppm.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The ecological and human health safety due to discharge of heavily polluted industrial effluents are undoubtedly under threat. The present experimental data on environmental risk assessment studies due to agrochemical and pesticides manufacturing industries may be regarded as an aid towards a better understanding of the problem arising due to such industries. There is a need to convey the message that prevention of adverse health effects and promotion of health are profitable investments for employers and employees as a support to a sustainable development of economics. From the results of the present investigation it seems that the time has come to move towards ecosystem specific discharge standards to maintain the health and productivity of natural resources on which the majority of Indians are dependent. These are possible by proper treatment of effluent water and enforcement of pollution control by the regulatory authority on the indiscriminate discharge of industrial wastewater into water bodies should be carried out. Educating the urban as well as the rural mass is another major step to put a check on such industrial pollution. Masses should be made aware of the drastic consequences of such industrial pollution on their lives, both directly and indirectly. The existing situation if mishandled can cause irreparable ecological harm in the long term well masked by short term economic prosperity due to extensive industrial growth.

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