



Study of Heavy Metals in Neera River at Sarola Bridge and Untreated Urban Sewage Water

S.D. Jadhav^{1*}, M.S. Jadhav² and R.W. Jawale¹

1. Department of Engineering Science, College of Engineering, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune 411043, **INDIA**
2. Department of civil Engineering, Sinhgad Technical Education Society's Sou. Venutai Chavan Polytechnic, Pune, **INDIA**

Email: sdjadhav49@gmail.com, mrunaljadhav@gmail.com

Accepted on 11th March 2014

ABSTRACT

River Neera is the major source of drinking water to the people of north parts of the district Satara(Maharashtra). In addition to the disposal of untreated domestic waste from the towns and villages, industrial activities are also increasing in this region. Considering the implications of water pollution on human and aquatic health, the effective management of polluted segment of the river is of prime importance. Here water quality of Neera River was assessed at Sarola Bridge in terms of critical pollution parameters in the year 2010-2011. It was found that the rivers receive industrial effluents from various industries, which are situated on the bank of river, along with the heavy loads of agricultural runoff. The present study was carried out to determine the heavy metals in water and untreated urban sewage water. The content of Cu, Zn, Pb, Fe, Cr, Cd, and As in Neera river water at Sarola bridge were evaluated using atomic absorption spectrophotometer. The report also deals with community response about Neera river. Out of the many problems perceived by the river bank residents, the priority problem reported by maximum is that of the mosquitoes and habitants.

Keywords: Heavy metals, treated, untreated sewage water, Neera River etc.,
