
Physico-Chemical Parameters of Industrial Effluents from a Brewery Industry in Imo State, Nigeria

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Abstract: This work examined some physicochemical parameters of effluents from a Brewery Industry in Imo state. This company discharged effluents in non-compliance with the Nigerian National Regulations as confirmed from the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Electrical Conductivity (EC), Nitrogen, and Turbidity results from this research. From the results of the elemental analysis of the Industrial effluent of the company, the values for Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, Mg, Ni, Mn and Zn fell within the range of the limit set by FEPA. The concentrations of Lead and Copper in the effluents of the Brewery industry were within the range of FEPA approved limit. The heavy metals have concentrations that were within WHO/FEPA limits. The study has shown that the Brewery Industry effluents had their BOD, COD, EC, Turbidity and Colour above the required WHO/FEPA standards. This undoubtedly has negative impacts both on the environment and living things including human beings. Since the results of analyses have shown that the Brewery Industry effluents are not well treated, it has been recommended that Regulatory agencies of states and Nigeria should monitor and ensure compliance of proper effluent treatment by Industries. These confirmed results posed health risks to several rural communities which rely on the receiving water bodies as their primary source of domestic water. There is need for the intervention of appropriate regulatory agencies to ensure production of high quality treated final effluents. This scenario is typical of most industries in developing nations where enforcement of environmental regulations are deficient. To avoid pollution, Regulatory Authorities should closely monitor compliance by industries.

Keywords: Effluent, Physicochemical, Heavy Metals, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Electrical Conductivity (EC), Nitrogen, Turbidity

1. Introduction

Rivers, lakes and other water bodies serve as a cheap source of effluent disposal by most industries especially in developing nations [1]. Unarguably, these effluents which are composed mainly of waste water from washing and cooling processes, fluids from machine leakages, reagents and various chemicals, frictionally generated metal particles, scraps, bacteria, grease, heat, dust, minerals and organic matter when they find their way into rivers, they poses a serious threat to the aquatic life, plants and animals, human beings which are at the peak of the food chain are equally affected. Heavy metals like lead are very poisonous; compounds like nitrates when in high concentration are very

toxic especially to babies [2, 6].

There is therefore every need to carry out a research to find out the elements and compounds present in the effluents of Brewery industries. The results of the analysis of these effluents will reveal the presence and concentrations of these pollutants. The contents and their concentrations will be compared with a reference standard and if found to be unsafe, recommendations will be made on the proper way of disposing the effluent such that it will not be harmful to life [3].

The term effluent can be defined as liquid waste flowing out of a factory, farm, commercial establishment, or a household into a water body such as a river, lake, or lagoon. In various under-developed countries, untreated sewage and industrial effluents are utilized for the cultivation of crops and vegetables. It is a common practice in Nigeria where

farmers suppose it to be a source of irrigation and nutrients for cultivation while administrators assume it as a low cost method of disposal [4, 5].

Environmental pollution is one of the chief causes of sickness in our society. Industrial effluents unfortunately have their final destinations in streams, which serve as the main source of water supply to most rural communities. There is need to monitor the effluents discharged by industries to ensure that they comply with regulatory standards.

Classification of Effluents

Effluents are classified by their origin as;

- i. Domestic or municipal sewage
- ii. Atmospheric (rain) run-off
- iii. Industrial effluent

i. **Municipal Sewage:** This consist of water containing food wastes, various washing and laundry wastes, water from lavatories and bath, etc. This waste water is unstable poly-dispersed system. The particles can be coarse and very fine and the composition of municipal sewage is relatively constant. All the pollutants are mostly organic of vegetable and animal origin. Inorganic impurities are sand, clay, mineral salt, etc. the effluents are dangerous with respect to epidemic diseases of animals and man because in addition to saprophytic, they contain most pathogenic organisms infesting man [5].

ii. **Run-Off:** These are due to atmospheric precipitation i.e. due to rains, snow, street washing, etc. Atmospheric precipitation is polluted with organic and mineral substances contained in the air, on the surface of various ground objects [5].

iii. **Industrial Effluent:** This originates from industrial enterprises where water is used for various processes and also for washing and rinsing of various machines and equipment [5].

Types of Industrial Effluent

Every industry produces its own characteristic process wastes, as a result of many operations such as washing operations, washing of raw materials, formation of intermediate and final products, etc. The waste water from washing usually contains small quantity of the process material which impacts the characteristic to the process water. These process wastes are generally of three types:

a). **Inorganic Process Wastes:** The effluents from chemical manufacturing industries, etc. They contain inorganic process wastes. The inorganic waste does not pose much biological problems other than toxicity when combined with organic waste. They can create problems of the disposal of the organic wastes.

b). **Organic Process Waste:** These are waste water from food processing industries, dairies, breweries, textile mills and organic chemicals manufacturing industries. The major pollution problem from industrial waste lies in the disposal of the organic process wastes.

c). **Chemical Wastes:** Plants manufacturing acids, bases, detergents, explosives, dyes, insecticides, fertilizers and large number of other substances which are also used as raw materials for further manufacturing process contain chemical

wastes. Chemical processes vary widely according to the manufacturing methods which are responsible for these chemical wastes which include sedimentation, flocculation, washing, filtering, evaporation, distillation, electrolysis, absorption, crystallization, etc.

Chemical wastes are usually characterized by acidic and basic materials, matter of high Biological Oxygen Demand, colour and flammability, but low in suspended solid. Some chemical wastes require biological oxidation treatment methods such as trickling filters and activated sludge. For example, corn starch waste, mixed with domestic sewage can be treated by activated sludge or trickling filter method. Effluents when discharged immediately into the environment causes pollution of land or water. Therefore, it is necessary to treat effluent before discharging it into the environment [7].

The aim of this study is to analyze the physicochemical compounds and metal concentrations in the effluents generated by a brewery industry in Imo state, Nigeria. The results from the analyses will be compared with reference standards to ascertain its compliance with regulatory standards.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Collection of Sample

The effluent samples were collected from the points of discharge of the company. 250ml glass bottles were used to collect samples for DO and BOD while samples for the physicochemical parameters were collected with plastic bottles pre-cleaned by washing with non-ionic detergents and rinsed with tap water.

2.2. Physicochemical Analysis

All field meters and equipment were checked and calibrated according to the manufacturer's specification. P^H, temperature, transparency and depth were determined while on site. Other parameters including heavy metals were analyzed in the laboratory.

2.2.1. Determination of pH

Method: P^H was measured by electrometric method using laboratory pH meter Hanna model HI991300.

Procedure

The electrodes were rinsed with distilled water and blot dry.

The pH electrodes were then rinsed a small beaker with a portion of the sample.

Sufficient amount the sample was poured into a small beaker to allow the tips of the electrodes to be immersed to a depth of about 2cm. The electrode was at least 1cm away from the sides and bottom of the beaker.

The temperature adjustment dial was set accordingly.

The pH meter was turned on and the pH of the sample recorded.

2.2.2. Determination of Electrical Conductivity

Analysis was carried out according to American Public

Health Association [9] 2510 B guideline Model DDS-307.

Procedure

The conductivity cell was rinsed with at least three portions of the sample.

The temperature of the sample was then adjusted to $20 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$.

The conductivity cell containing the electrodes was immersed in sufficient volume of the sample

The conductivity meter was turned on and the conductivity of the sample was recorded.

2.2.3. Determination of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Method: Total dissolved solids was determined using APHA 2510 A TDS 139 tester [9].

The fiber filter disc was prepared by placing it, wrinkled side up in the filtration apparatus. Vacuum was applied and the disc washed with three successive 20ml washings of distilled water. A clean evaporating dish was heated to $180 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ in an oven for one hour, cooled and stored in a desiccator until needed. It was weighed immediately before use. A sample volume was chosen to yield between 2.5-200mg dried residue. 50ml of well mixed sample was filtered through the glass-fiber filter and it was washed with three successive 10ml volumes of distilled water, allowing complete draining between washings. Suction was continually applied for about three minutes after filtration was complete.

Filtrate was transferred to a weighed evaporating dish and evaporated to dryness on a steam bath. The evaporating dish was finally dried for at least one hour in an oven at $180 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, cooled in a desiccator to and was weighed.

Calculation:

$$\text{TDS} = (A-B) \times 10^3 \text{ mg/l}$$

Sample volume in ml

Where A = weight of dish + solids (mg)

B = Weight of dish before use (mg)

2.2.4. Determination of Water Hardness

Method: Hardness was measured using standard analytical method of APHA [9].

Procedure

50cm³ of the water sample was introduced into a beaker and 1cm³ buffer solution of NH₃ added. Three drops of solochrome Black T indicator was also added and the solution swirled properly. The mixture was titrated with 0.01 EDTA solution until it changed from wine red to pure blue with no bluish tinge remaining. The total hardness of the water sample was calculated.

$$\text{Total hardness} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{CaCO}_3} \right) = \frac{\text{volume of titrant} \times 100}{\text{volume of sample (Cm}^3\text{)}}$$

2.2.5. Determination of Nitrate

Method: Nitrate was determined using a PD303 UV spectrophotometer [9].

Procedure

A known volume (50ml) of the sample was pipetted into a porcelain dish and evaporated to dryness on a hot water bath.

2ml of phenol disulphonic acid was added to dissolve the residue by constant stirring with a glass rod. Concentrated solution of sodium hydroxide and distilled water was added with stirring to make it alkaline.

This was filtered into a nessler's tube and was made up to 50ml with distilled water. The absorbance was read at 410nm using a spectrophotometer after the development of colour. The standard graph was plotted by taking concentration along X-axis and the spectrophotometric readings (absorbance) along Y-axis. The value of nitrate was found by comparing absorbance of sample with the standard curve and expressed in mg/l.

Methods for Calibration

Standard nitrate solution was prepared by collecting 50ml of the stock solution, 2ml of phenol disulphonic acid added and diluted to 500ml, to give 1ml 10µg. The solution of various strengths ranging from 0.0 (blank) to 1.0 mg/l at the intervals of 0.2 mg/l was prepared by diluting stock solution with distilled water.

Table 1. Preparation of Standard Calibration Curve for Nitrate Determination.

ml of Standard Solution	ml of Distilled Water	Concentration (mg/l)	Absorbance
0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
0.20	0.80	0.002	0.004
0.40	0.60	0.004	0.012
0.60	0.40	0.006	0.017
0.80	0.20	0.008	0.020
1.00	0.00	0.010	0.026

2.2.6. Determination of Phosphate

Method: Phosphate was measured using 4500-P B.5 and 4500-PE [9].

Procedure

Exactly 100ml of the homogenized and filtered sample was pipetted into a conical flask. The same volume of distilled water (serving as control) was also pipetted into another conical flask. 1ml of 18M H₂SO₄ and 0.89g of ammonium persulphate were added to both conical flasks and gently boiled for 1½ hours, keeping the volume of 25-50cm³ with distilled water. It was then cooled, one drop of phenolphthalein indicator was added and after being neutralized to a faint pink colour with 2M NaOH. The pink colour was discharged by drop wise addition of 2M HCl, and the solution was made up to 100ml with distilled water. For the calorimetric analysis, 20ml of the sample was pipetted into test tubes, 10ml of the combined reagent added, shaken and left to stand for 10 minutes before reading the absorbance at 690nm in a spectrophotometer, using 20ml of distilled water plus 1ml of reagent as reference.

Method for Calibration

Standard phosphate solution: 219.5 mg of dried AR potassium hydrogen phosphate was dissolved in distilled water and made up to 1000ml, 1ml = 50.0µg of phosphate. 10ml of the stock solution was made up to 1000ml to give 1ml = 0.05mg. standards of strength ranging from 0 (blank) to 0.05mg/l at intervals of 0.01mg is prepared by diluting the stock with distilled water.

Table 2. Preparation of Standard Calibration Curve for Phosphate Determination.

ml of Standard Solution	ml of Distilled Water	Concentration (mg/l)	Absorbance
0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
0.20	0.80	0.001	0.032
0.40	0.60	0.002	0.048
0.60	0.40	0.003	0.066
0.80	0.20	0.004	0.075
1.00	0.00	0.05	0.088

2.2.7. Determination of Chloride

Method: Chloride was analyzed according to EPA standard method [9].

Procedure

A 100ml of the clear sample was pipetted into an Erlenmeyer flask and the p^H adjusted to 7-10 with either H_2SO_4 or $NaOH$ solution. Then 100ml of K_2CrO_4 indicator solution was added with standard solution of $AgNO_3$ in a permanent reddish brown coloration. The $AgNO_3$ titrant was standardized and a reagent blank established. A blank of 0.2-0.3ml was usually used.

Calculation;

$$\text{Chloride concentration} = \text{Titre value (x)} \times 10 = 10x \text{mg/l.}$$

2.2.8. Determination of Sulphate

Method: sulphate was analyzed according to APHA standard method [9]

Procedure

250cm³ of the water sample was evaporated to dryness on a dish. The residue was moistened with a few drops of concentrated HCl and 30 cm³ distilled water was added. This was boiled and then filtered.

The dish was rinsed and the filter paper was washed with several portions of distilled water and both filtrate and washings were added together. This was heated to boiling and then 10cm³ of 10% $BaCl_2$ solution was added, drop by drop with constant steering. The mixture was digested for about 30 minutes, filtered and the filter paper was washed with warm distilled water. It was then ignited, cooled and weighed in an already weighed crucible.

Calculation

$$Mg/dm^3 SO_4^{2-} = mg BaSO_4 \times 411.5 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ of water sample.}$$

2.3. Analysis of Heavy Metals

Heavy metal analysis was conducted using Varian AA240 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer according to the method of American Public Health Association [9].

Principle

Atomic absorption spectrometer's working principle is based on the sample being aspirated into the flame and atomized when the AAS's light beam is directed through the flame into the monochromator, and onto the detector that measures the amount of light absorbed by the atomized element in the flame. Since metals have their own characteristic absorption wavelength, a source lamp composed of that element is used, making the method

relatively free from spectral or radiation interferences. The amount of energy of the characteristic wavelength absorbed in the flame is proportional to the concentration of the element in the sample.

Procedure: The sample was thoroughly mixed by shaking, and 100ml of it is transferred into a glass beaker of 250ml volume, to which 5ml of concentrated nitric acid is added and heated to boil till the volume was reduced to about 15-20ml, by adding conc. nitric acid in increments of 5ml till all the residue is completely dissolved. The mixture was cooled, transferred and made up to 100ml using metal free distilled water. The sample was aspirated into the oxidizing air-acetylene flame. When the aqueous sample was aspirated, the sensitivity for 1% absorption was observed. (Table 3 shows the instrumental parameters).

Table 3. Instrument (AAS) Settings.

Metal	Wavelength	Flame type	Uptake time
Lead	217.0nm	Air/acetylene	5sec
Iron	248.3nm	Air/acetylene	5sec
Zinc	213.9nm	Air/acetylene	5sec
Copper	324.7nm	Air/acetylene	5sec
Silver	302.5nm	Air/acetylene	5sec
Arsenic	193.7nm	N ₂ O/acetylene	5sec
Magnesium	285.2nm	Air/acetylene	5sec
Calcium	422.7nm	N ₂ O/acetylene	5sec
Sodium	589.0nm	Air/acetylene	5sec
Potassium	766.5nm	Air/acetylene	5sec
Iron	248.3nm	Air/acetylene	5sec

3. Results

The results of the analysis of the physicochemical Parameters are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Physicochemical Results of Sample.

PARAMETER	THE BREWERY INDUSTRY
Conductivity ($\mu\text{s/cm}$)	10460
pH	2.25
Turbidity (NTU)	847
TDS (ppm)	485
Hardness (ppm)	2000
Nitrate (mg/l)	0.320
Phosphate (mg/l)	0.260
Chloride (mg/l)	3.5
Sulphate (mg/l)	80
BOD (mg/l)	485
COD (mg/l)	172

Table 5. Elemental Analysis Results of Effluent Samples.

PARAMETER	THE BREWERY INDUSTRY
Cadmium (ppm)	0.144
Cobalt (ppm)	0.020
Lead (ppm)	0.10
Copper (ppm)	0.036
Chromium (ppm)	0.00
Iron (ppm)	0.00
Magnesium (ppm)	0.9147
Nickel (ppm)	0.00
Manganese (ppm)	0.051
Zinc (ppm)	0.07344

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency's limitation guidelines for effluents to be discharged by the Industry are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. Effluent limitation guidelines in Nigeria for all categories of industries [10]. Units in milligram per litre(mg/l).

Parameters	Limit for discharge
Temperature	Less than 40°C
PH	6-9
BOD at 20°C	50
Total suspended solids	30
Total dissolved solids	2,000
Chloride (as Cl)	600
Sulphate (as SO ₂)	1000
Sulphide (as S ²⁻)	0.2
Cyanide (as CN ⁻)	0.1
Oil and grease	20
Nitrate (as NO ₃ ⁻)	10
Phosphate (as PO ₄ ³⁻)	10
Arsenic (as As)	0.1
Barium (as Ba)	5
Tin (as Sn)	10
Iron (as Fe)	20
Manganese (as Mn)	5
Phenolic compounds (as phenol)	0.2
Chlorine (free)	1.0
Cadmium, Cd	Less than 1
Chromium (trivalent and hexavalent)	Less than 1
Copper	Less than 1
Lead	Less than 1
Mercury	0.05
Nickel	Less than 1
Selenium	Less than 1
Silver	0.1
Zinc	Less than 1
Total metals	3
Calcium (as Ca ²⁺)	200
Magnesium (as Mg ²⁺)	200
Boron (as B)	5
Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCBs)	0.003
Pesticides (Total)	Less than 0.01
Alpha emitters, µc/ml	10-7
Beta emitters, µc/ml	10-6
Coliform (daily average)	500 MN/100ml

4. Discussion

The result of the physicochemical analysis of the industrial effluents (Table 4) showed a wide variation in comparison with the approved standard set by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency [10].

Conductivity of water is used as a measure of the total concentration of ionic species or salt content. Though there is no FEPA guideline for conductivity value, the South African guideline for conductivity in effluent that will be discharged into river is 250µS m⁻¹. The effluent conductivity value of the company was above this acceptable limit. High conductivity values of effluents can increase the salinity of the receiving river, which may result in adverse ecological effects on the

aquatic biota. Such high salt concentrations hold potential health hazards [15]. The pH value of the Brewery industry (2.25) was exceedingly low when compared with FEPA approved limit of 6-9. Since pH is a function of hydrogen ion concentration (i.e., pH = -log [H⁺]), the high acidity of the effluents was probably due to high concentration of hydrogen ion [H⁺] in the effluents. When effluents with low pH have their ways into water bodies, it causes growth inhibition of bacteria species in the receiving water body [12]. The ineffectiveness of the effluent treatment plant of the Brewery industry could be attributed to the high acidity of their effluents, since effluents with low pH values can cause the impairment or malfunctioning of certain physico-chemical treatment processes [14].

The BOD values of the company exceeded the FEPA approved limit of 50mg L⁻¹. High BOD values are hazardous for the survival of the aquatic biota in the receiving stream because oxygen is utilized by aquatic species to oxidize organic matter: CH₂O + O₂ = CO₂ + H₂O [7]. BOD represents the amount of oxygen utilized when the organic matter in a given volume of water is degraded biologically. It is a measure of the productivity of a particular water body. Any water body with has high BOD value, is starved of oxygen and needs more oxygen to completely degrade the organic life in it.

The value of Total Dissolved Oxygen (TDS) for the Brewery industry is within the limit stated by FEPA (2000 ppm). TDS is a measure of the combined content of all organic and inorganic substances contained in water. However, TDS is not generally considered a primary pollutant (i.e. it is not deemed to be associated with health effects), it is used as an indication of aesthetic characteristics of drinking water and as an aggregate indicator of the presence of a broad array of chemical contaminants.

Chemical Oxygen Demand COD for the company was very high (more than two times the FEPA limit of 80 ppm). This showed that the effluents were seriously contaminated with organic pollutants, since COD is indirectly used to measure the amount of organic compounds in water.

Turbidity is a measure of the degree to which water loses its transparency due to the presence of suspended particulates; the more total suspended solids in water, the murkier it seems and the higher the turbidity. The turbidity of the effluents of the Brewery industry was 847 NTU. This figure is exceedingly high compared to the turbidity limit of 5 NTU for drinking water as stipulated by FEPA (though the limit for effluents was not stated). The suspended particles absorb heat from the sunlight, making turbid waters become warmer, and so reducing the concentration of oxygen in the water. The suspended particles also scatter the light, thereby decreasing the photosynthetic activities of aquatic plants and algae.

The hardness of the industrial effluent was 2000ppm for the Brewery industry. This figure was very high compared with the 200ppm permissible limit for drinking water. Hard drinking water is generally not harmful to health, but can cause calcification of taps, boilers, kettles and other

equipment used for handling water. Hard water is characterized by high mineral content; in domestic settings, hard water is often indicated by a lack of suds formation when soap is agitated in water.

The values of other physico-chemical parameters (nitrate, phosphate, chloride and sulphide) for the Brewery industry fell within the approved limit set by the FEPA, 1991. Phosphates and nitrates are required in small amounts for growth and metabolism of plants and animals. However, these minerals can be harmful in excess quantities as it can cause algae bloom and reduction in the amount of oxygen in water thereby causing the death of aquatic animals [11].

When sulphates exceed the recommended limit, it can have a negative impact on public health, potentially causing diarrhea which can be more of a problem in infants, the elderly and people with underlying health conditions. Chlorine on the other hand causes environmental problems and it is also harmful to living organisms in water and in the soil.

The accumulation of metals in an aquatic environment has direct consequences to man and to the ecosystem. Some metals like Zn and Cu are needed for metabolism in organisms. Interest in such metals lies in the thin line between their toxicity and essentiality. Some metals like Al, Cd and Pd are extremely toxic even at trace levels.

From the results of the elemental analysis of the industrial effluent of the company, the values for Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, Mg, Ni, Mn and Zn fell within the range of the limit set by FEPA, 1991. The concentrations of Lead and Copper in the effluents of the Brewery industry were within the range of FEPA approved limit.

Lead in drinking water can cause a variety of adverse health effects. In babies and children, exposure to lead in drinking water above the action level can result in delays in physical and mental development, along with slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. In adults, it can cause increase in blood pressure. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Some people who drink water containing copper in excess may with short term exposure experience gastrointestinal distress, and with long term exposure may experience liver or kidney damage [12].

5. Conclusions

The study has shown that the Brewery Industry effluents had their BOD, COD, EC, Turbidity and Colour above the required WHO/FEPA standards. This undoubtedly has negative impacts both on the environment and living things including human beings.

Since the results of analyses have shown that the Brewery Industry effluents are not well treated, it has been recommended that Regulatory agencies of states and Nigeria should monitor and ensure compliance of proper effluent treatment by industries.

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