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Exploratory Survey of Geochemical Aspects of Underground Water in Ehime Mbano Area Se Nigeria

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A total of 6 water samples, 2 from springs and 4 from boreholes were collected randomly and analysed. Analysis was carried out using atomic absorption spectroscopy for major cations. Heavy metal analysis was undertaken using spectrophotometer, potassium was determined using flame photometer method, concentration of total iron (Fe^{2+}) was determined calorimetrically using spekker absorption meter, while total dissolved solids (TDS) was determined using glass fiber filter. Turbimetric method was used to assess turbidity. Physical parameters like ph and dissolved oxygen were measured insitu in the field with appropriate standard meters.

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Remediation to the problems of slight water pollution is proposed.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The political creation of local government in Nigeria caused a new population explosion in villages which were raised to urban status. Ehime Mbanjo area of Imo State, Nigeria witnessed an upsurge of population explosion since the creation of Ehime Mbanjo Local Government. This new trend calls for exploratory survey of the nature, usability and quality of

the sub surface water resource, since the new trend of urbanization calls for industrial establishments and portable water.

Rock types, their weathered products and precipitation from rainfall contribute greatly to the chemistry and pollutional trend of surface and ground water (Wilson, 1981). Man's activities such as dumping of refuse, agricultural practices and animal dung also determine the pollution of surface and ground water (Horton, 1995). Groundwater pollution may also be caused by the disposal of solid or liquid wastes in pits, abandoned boreholes or even stream channels and landfills. Others are poorly constructed or designed septic tanks, sewage disposal systems (Ellis, 1988). Chemicals such as lead, arsenic and radioactive minerals derived from chemical waste disposal sites of factories and mining industries also contribute possible pollutants. The introduction of contaminant or pollutant into an aquifer system starts with the infiltration of the pollutant through a water medium induced by precipitation. Ground water pollution may be a point or diffuse source (Todd, 1959). Point source of groundwater pollution may result from the location of a disposal pits, ponds or lagoons, mines or industrial wastes, disposal points, direct into an unconfined aquifer system. Diffused groundwater pollution source are more complicated and hence difficult to identify and remediate since it is difficult to locate the origin and areas of impact of the contamination (Raymond, 1979). The aim of the study is to examine the ground water contamination level in Ehime Mbanjo area of Imo state, south-eastern Nigeria. Water related diseases from subsurface has been reported in the past. Feachem et al. 1998 reported high incidence of water-related diseases in thickly populated settlements with their sources traced to wells. Also Palmer and Holman (1997), observed that chemical pollutants such as heavy metals which constituted cancer and other related illnesses was traced to the underlying ground water from poorly managed waste source in a Delhi city of India. In the strength of these, the assessment of the ground water quality of the study are becomes imperative following the unprecedented population explosion occasioned by the movement of the people to the suburbs due to government policy.

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II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

a) Description of Study Area

Ehime Mbano is located within Anambra / Imo sedimentary basin of South-eastern Nigeria. It is bounded by latitude 5° 37'N to 5° 46' N and longitude

7° 14' E to 7° 21' E Fig 1 . The drainage pattern is dendritic typical of sedimentary rock with uniform resistance and homogenous geology (Dever and James, 1985). The area has a tropical climate and experience two air masses, equatorial maritime air masses , associated with rain bearing South-

Table-1 Stratigraphic Sequence In South-Eastern Nigeria (Reyment 1965)

Neogene	Recent	Marine deltaic deposits; alluvium	
	Miocene-Pleistocene	Benin Formation	
	Oligocene ? - Miocene	Ogwashi-Asaba Formation	
Paleogene	Ledian	Not represented	
	Bartonian	Possibly upper part of Ameki Formation	
	Lutetian	Ameki Formation	Nanka sand
	Ypresian	Possibly lower most part of Ameki Formation	
Upper Cretaceous	Paleocene	Imo Shale	
	Danian	Nsukka Formation	
	Maestrichtian	Ajalli Sandstone	
		Mamu Formation	
	Campanian	Enugu Shale	Nkporo shale
	Coniacian-Santonian	Awgu Shale	
	Turonian	Eze-Aku Shale	
	Cenomanian	Odukpani Formation	
Albian		Unnamed Formations	"Asu River Group"
	Abakaliki Shale		

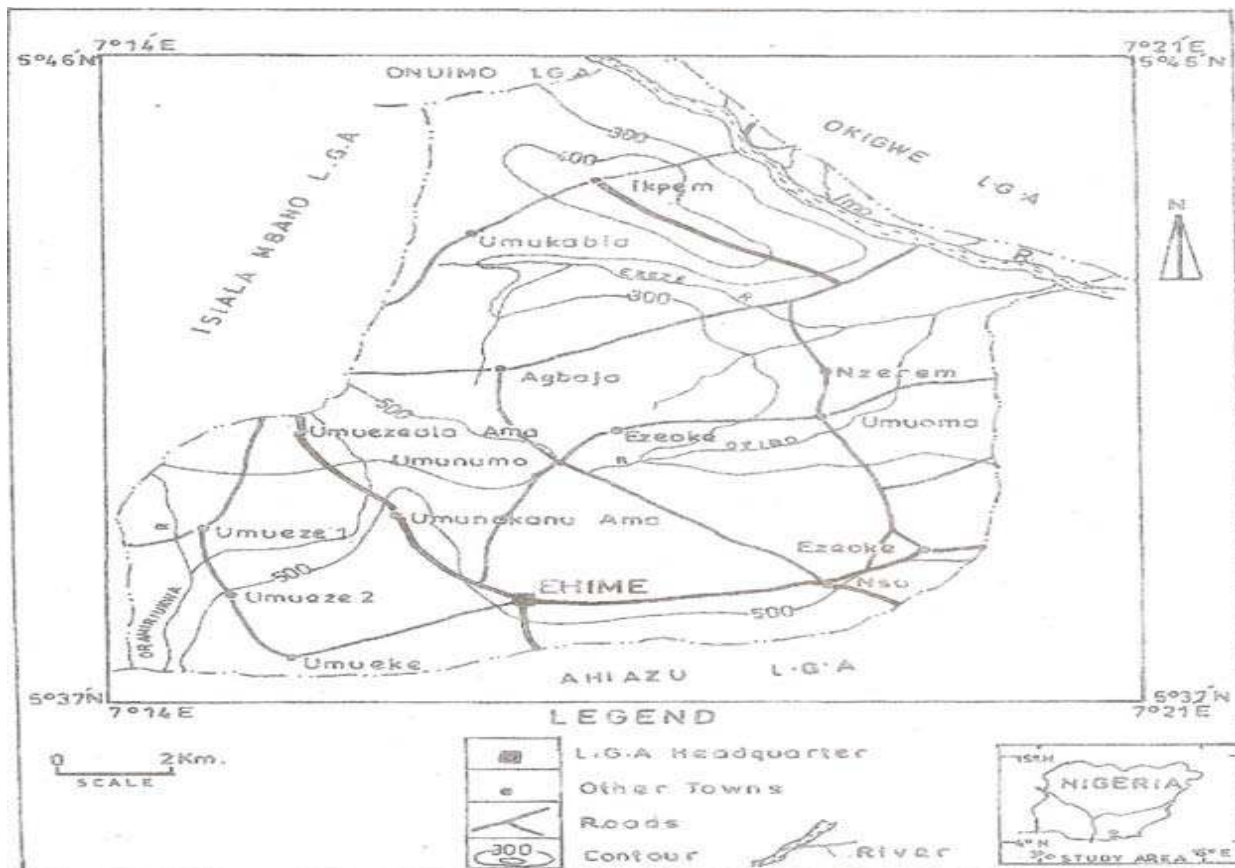


Fig. 1: Topographical Map of the Study Area

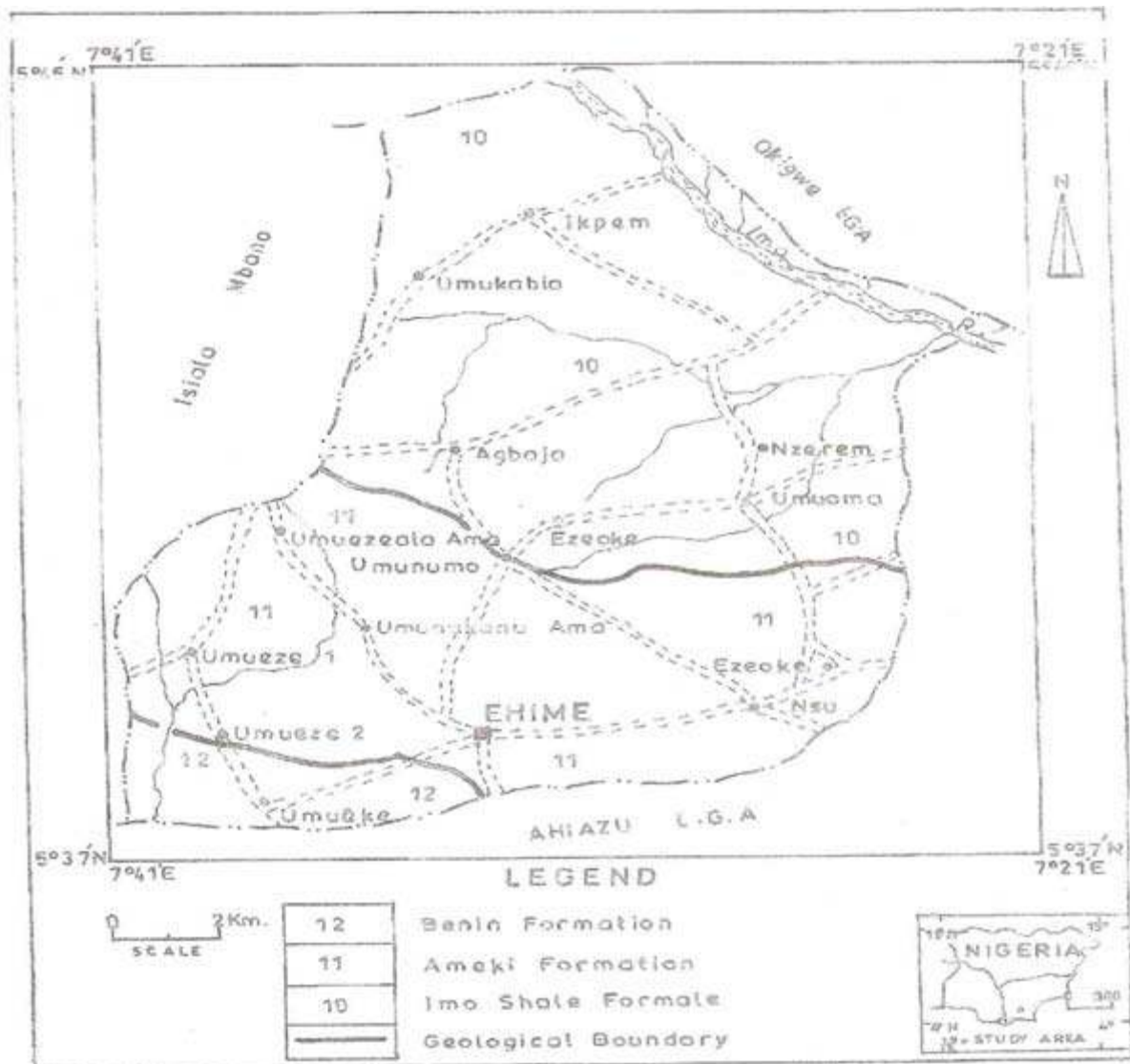


Fig 2: Geological map of the study area

West winds from Atlantic ocean around March to September (Illoeje 1981). The other is dry and dusty hamattan wind from Sahara desert blowing around December to February. The annual total average rainfall is about 230mm while temperature ranges from 29 °C during dry season to about 33°C in rainy season . Relative humidity lies between 65% and 75% (Illoeje 1981).

The physiography is dominated by a segment of Northern , South eastern trending Okigwe regional escarpment which stands at elevation of between 61m and 122m above sea level (Alfred 1992). Vegetation in the area is tropical rain forest which is prevalent in the Southern states of Nigeria (Oguntoyimbo, 1987). Due to great demand of land in the area coupled with other human activities especially over grazing, the rain forest has been replaced by some economic crops such as oil palm forest.

The soil of the area is loamy with scattered pebbles (Gorrel, 1990). Thick vegetative covers has prevented soil erosion , however, erosion is prominent in the areas where road cuts, forest clearing and over cropping have opened up the soil to erosion elements (Stephen 2004). The presence of Benin Formation is a contributory factor to soil erosion especially where they are exposed unprotected by vegetation (Onunkwo – Akunne and Ahiarakwem 2001). Ehime Mbano and environs falls within Anambra –Imo sedimentary basin of South-eastern Nigeria and is underlain by Benin Formation (–miocene – recent) (youngest) Ameki Formation (Eocene) and Imo Shale Formation (Paleocene) and oldest in the area fig 2 and table 1. The major aquiferous formation is Benin Formation (Parkinson, 1970).

b) Data Collection

Data was acquired from field work, laboratory investigations and libraries. Topographic and geologic

maps on a scale of 1: 250,000 was obtained from Nigeria geological survey department, Enugu. Spring out crops, geological boundaries landuse especially waste dump sites were visited and examined.

A total of 6 water samples were collected for organic and inorganic analysis Analysis was carried out using Atomic absorption spectroscopy for Ca²⁺, Na⁺, Mn²⁺, Cl⁻, Pb, Cd, Zn and Cu were analyzed with the aid of spectrophotometer while K⁺ was determined using flame photometer method. pH was measured with standard pH meter while the concentrations of total Iron (Fe) were determined calorimetrically using Spekker absorption meter. Total dissolved solids (TDS) was determined using glass fiber filter. The concentrations of Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺ and Na⁺ in milli equivalent / litre were used to obtain sodium absorption ratio (SAR).Turbidimetric method was used to assess turbidity. Physical parameters like pH and dissolved oxygen were measured insitu in the field with the appropriate standard meters. While anions like HCO₃ were estimated by titrimetric method. All details of

analytical procedures are reported in Omidiran (2000). Clean plastic containers were used to contain the water samples. They were rinsed several times with the same water samples to be analyzed , then covered with air tight cork and carefully labeled and sent to the laboratory for analysis, within 24 hours of collection. The parameters analyzed are Temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, conductivity, total dissolved solid iron (Fe²⁺) Calcium (Ca²⁺) Chloride (Cl⁻), bicarbonates (HCO₃⁻), total hardness and Sodium (Na⁺) etc. Coliform count was analyzed as to estimate possible bacteria presence. Physical parameters such as oxygen, pH , conductivity and temperature were measured insitu in the field.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of water analysis of the 6 water samples compared with WHO (1984) standard guidelines for acceptable water standard is shown in table 2 .

Table 2 Result of water analysis

Parameters	S1	S2	BH ₁	BH ₂	BH ₃	BH ₄	Average	WHO (2004)	LEGEND
Sodium (Na ⁺)	1.83	1.64	0.80	0.82	0.54	0.71	1.05	< 200	S1 Umuofor
Potassium (K ⁺)	3.30	3.41	1.11	2.13	2.01	0.94	2.15	< 50	Ezeoke Nsu Stream/Spring
pH (at 29°C)	7.20	7.01	6.80	6.90	6.80	6.70	6.90	6.50-8.50	S2 Umualumaku Stream/Spring
TDS	28.56	21.03	7.40	12.54	9.03	7.45	14.3	<1000	
Calcium (Ca ²⁺)	9.64	8.02	3.68	2.73	4.81	5.03	5.65	<50.00	BH1 Umualumaku
Magnesium (Mg ²⁺)	6.41	3.99	1.35	1.68	2.82	3.00	3.21	<50.00	Alaili Borehole
Total Hardness	16.05	12.01	5.03	4.41	7.63	8.03	8.86	<250.0	BH2 Umuakanusi , Borehole
Chloride (Cl ⁻)	4.05	5.10	3.01	2.42	3.60	2.81	3.50	<5.0	BH3 Umueze I
Conductivity (ms)	26.80	24.40	5.01	12.40	7.03	6.62	13.7	<2000	Borehole
Phospahte (PO ₄ ²⁻)	7.70	6.34	2.13	2.00	1.64	1.90	3.62	<10.0	BH3 Umueze I
Iron (Fe ²⁺)	0.019	0.080	0.480	0.210	0.060	0.36	0.20	<0.30	Bore hole
Carbonates	16.41	14.00	8.01	6.33	8.14	6.82	9.95	<250.00	*BH ₄ Umelekezala Borehole
Turbidity (NTU)	23.40	21.41	15.01	15.63	14.50	15.04	17.5	< 5	
Nitrates (NO ₃ ⁻)	1.26	1.34	1.20	1.11	0.39	1.21	1.09	< 5.00	
Sulphate (SO ₄ ²⁻)	3.61	2.93	2.10	1.40	1.63	2.00	2.28	< 250.0	

The average pH value of the six water samples is 6.90 which indicates a slightly acidic condition. The average value of total dissolved solids (TDS) is 14.33. The principal constituents of TDS are chloride, sulphate , calcium, magnesium and bicarbonate. Sodium content was used to classify water quality for irrigation purpose because of its reaction with soil to reduce the permeability (Etu Efeotor, 1981). Thus, the relation sodium absorption ratio

$$SAR = \frac{Na^+}{(Ca^{2+} + Mg^{2+})^{1/2}} \text{ (meq/L.....)(1)}$$

was employed to determine the suitability of the water for irrigation purpose. According to Etu Efeotor 1981, water class based on SAR is classed as 0-10-excellent, 10-18-Good, 18-26 fair while > 26 is poor. Using equation 1, the SAR for components derived from table 3 for S₁ , S₂, BH₁, BH₂, BH₃ and BH₄ are 0.1121, 0.1181, 0.09, .07, 0.964 and .0484 respectively indicating that the water is excellent for agricultural purposes (Etu-Efotor 1981). From Table 2 the average values in mg/L of Ca²⁺, mg²⁺, K⁺, Na⁺ among others are 5.65, 3.21, 2.15 and 1.06, these values conform with standard approved by WHO for portable water

indicating that the 6 water samples are acceptable based on WHO scale.

The average proportion of the percentage concentration of anions – SO₄²⁻, Cl⁻ and Hco₃⁻ also stood

at 2.8 mg/l, 3.50 mg/l and 9.95 mg/l. these also conform with acceptable standard of WHO guidelines. The result of the conversion of the relevant cation and anion to milliequivalent per litre in shown in table 3

Table 3 Anion and Cation concentration to milliequivalent per litre.

CATIONS						
Component	Conc	Atomic	Charge	Equiv	Conc	% of
Cations	Mg/l	Weight	≠	Mass (EM)	Mg/l	Component
Ca ²⁺	5.65	40.08	2	20.40	.2819	43.56
Mg ²⁺	3.21	24.31	2	12.156	.2641	40.81
Na ⁺	0.06	22.98	1	22.989	.0461	7.12
K ⁺	2.15	39.10	1	39.102	.0550	8.51
		Total			0.647	100
ANIONS						
Hco ₃ ⁻	9.95	61.02	1	61.02	.1658	
No ₃ ⁻	1.09	62.0	1	62.0	.0176	
So ₄ ²⁻	2.28	96.06	2	48.03	.0475	
Cl ⁻	3.50	35.45	1	35.5	.0981	
		Total			.3296	100.002

Table 3 was employed to construct pipertrilinear plot as to assess the water class and portability. From fig3, the water plots within a calcium and bicarbonate type and also plots on the left side of the diamond shape of the pipers plot indicating a fresh water. Cation and anion relation in milliequivalent per

metre shows that the basic cation constituents are in the following order

Ca²⁺ > Mg²⁺ > Na²⁺ + K⁺. For the anion values the relation holds as Hco₃⁻ > cl⁻ + No₃⁻ > So₄²⁻. This indicates the dominance of calcium and bicarbonate, giving rise to CaHCO₃ water.

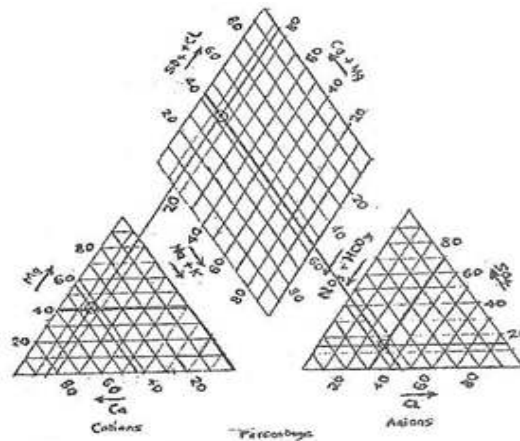


Fig. 3 Piper's Trilinear plot (1944)

The result of biochemical analysis is shown in table 4. It shows the examination of the total coliform

count that indicates absence or presence of bacteria in water (Martin 1977).

Table 4 Bacterial analysis of the Six Water Samples

Sample	Total Heterotropic plate count	Dilution	Organism	Faecal coliform count	Faecal stereoto cocci	E.coli count	cl. Welchi count
S ₁	95	10 ²	9.5 x 10 ²	-	-	-	-
S ₂	80	10 ²	8.0 x 10 ²	-	-	-	-
BH ₁	75	10 ²	7.5 x 10 ²	-	-	-	-
BH ₂	18	10 ²	1.8 x 10 ²	-	-	-	-
BH ₃	24	10 ²	2.4 x 10 ²	-	-	-	-
BH ₄	25	10 ²	2.5 x 10 ²	-	-	-	-

The result of the organic analysis of the ground water samples of table 4 indicates that there were no faecal coliform found in the water samples, therefore no pathogens in the water. On the whole, the high values of turbidity may be due to sediments from erosion and algae growth, urban runoff and flooding as a result of climatic change (Offodile 1988). The high level of iron (Fe²⁺) could be as a result of corrosion of steel pipes (Barnes and Clarke 1980). The possible effect of high iron are red or yellow straining of laundry and house hold fixtures (Palme et al 1997). The possible health effects

are high concentration of iron stored in the pancreas, livers, spleen (Oteze 1991). High concentration of iron in the body can cause liver and lung problems (Offodile, 1987). From the piper plot, the ground water in Ehime Mbanda and environs is portable and of calcium bicarbonate type (CaH Co₃)

The comparison of chemical analysis of Ehime Mbanda subsurface water with American water works association standard (1991) for industrial water is shown in table 5

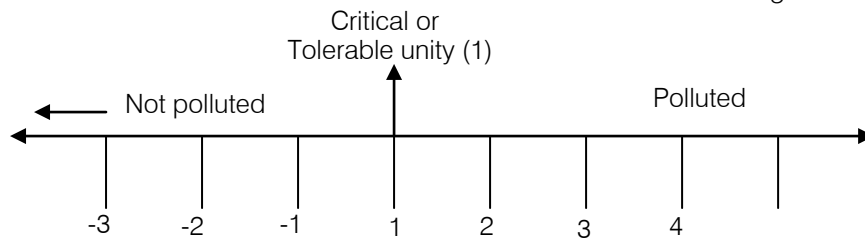
Table 5 Ground water analysis result from Ehime Mbanda area compared with American water works Association (1991) (AWWA) standard for industrial water.

Parameters	Average value of sample analyzed	AWWA (1991) accepted standard
TdS	14.3	50-1, 500mg/l
Total hardness	8.66	0-250mg/l
Iron (Fe ⁺)	0.20	0.1-1.0mg/l
PH	6.90	6.5-8.3
Chlorides	3.50	20-250mg/l
Manganese	-	0-0.5mg/l

With reference to table 5, the groundwater in the area should be treated for iron before they are used for some industries eg. Laundry. In employing the

pollutional index scale of Horton (1995), it is possible to calculate the pollution index of the area as to assess the extent of pollution. The Horton scale is shown in fig 4 .

Fig 4: Horton scale (1995)



Unity value of (1) indicates a tolerable standard, but above this value (1) the water is polluted and below this (1) the water is not polluted. The pollutional index is

calculated using the formular propounded by Horton (1995) as shown in table 6. The pollutional index of S1 is calculated as in table 6

Table 6 Computation of pollution index of S1

Parameter mg/l	Ai	Wij	Ai/Wij
pH at 29°C	7.20	6.5-8.5	0.960
Turbidity (NTU)	23.40	5.0	4.680
Conductivity (MS)	26.80	100	0.268
TDS	28.56	500	0.057
Iron (Fe ⁺)	0.019	0.3	0.063
Calcium Ca ²⁺	9.64	75	0.129
Magnesium mg ²⁺	6.41	<30	0.214
Potassium (K ⁺)	3.30	200	0.017
Sulphate (So ₄ ²⁻)	3.61	250	0.014
Phosphate (Po ₄ ²⁻)	7.70	-	-
Nitrate (No ₃ ⁻)	1.26	10	0.126
Chloride (Co ₃ ²⁻)	16.41		
Total Ai/Wij			0.5953
Total parameter			6.584

$$\text{Mean } A_i/W_{ij} = 0.5953$$

$$\text{Max } A_i/W_{ij} = 4.080$$

$$\text{Pollution index } P_{ij} =$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(\text{Max}^2 + A_i + W_{ij})^2 + (\text{Mean } A_i + W_{ij})^2}{2}} \dots (2)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(4.680)^2 + 0.5953^2}{2}} = 3.336$$

In the same way the pollutional index of the other water samples S1 S2 BH1 BH2 BH3 BH4 are 3.336, 3.05, 2.155 2.156, 2.156 and 2.21. The total average for the six water samples gives 2.501. this value shows that the Ehime Mbanjo ground water is slightly polluted having a value of 2.50 which exceeded the critical and tolerable limit of unity (1) (Horton 1995)

The pollutional index of 3.336 within Nsu area (S1) shows that Ezeoke Nsu axis is the most polluted in Ehime Mbanjo NE area. The suitability of water for domestic purposes is based on total hardness, total dissolved solids (TDS) and portability (Davis and Dewest, 1996). The average value 8.86mg/l for total hardness and 14.3mg/l for TDS indicates that the water belongs to fresh and soft class. (Hem 1970, Carrol, 1962). The water therefore has no laxative effects (Oteze, 1991). The ground water in the area is slightly acidic (6.90). Acid level in water is an indication that there will be more of reduction than oxidation. (Raymond 1979). This implies dissolution of metals leading to high TDS and consequent destruction of metal pipes. High pH causes bitter taste, while water, using appliances become encrusted (Hem, 1970). A comparison of the chemical result of the 6 water samples to American water works association (1991) shows that iron (Fe²⁺) is 0.1 – 1.0 mg/l, Mn²⁺ (20 – 250mg/l), total hardness as CaCO₃ (0 – 250mg/l), pH (6.5 – 8.3), chlorides (20 – 250mg/l) and TDS 50 – 1500mg/l. This indicates that ground water in the study area is suitable for use in most industries. From the organic analysis carried out, there were no bacteria presence in water. Thus the water can be consumed without fear of water borne diseases.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In conclusion, the exploratory survey of the geochemical aspects of underground water in Ehime Mbanjo shows that the water has high turbidity, high iron, slightly acidic soft and suitable for domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes. Above all the water has no laxative effect and no bacterial presence (hence no water borne diseases). Pollutional index of Horton indicates slight pollution. The pollutional index of 3.336

within Ezeoke Nsu shows that the NE section of Ehime Mbanjo is most polluted.

To solve the minor problems of water standard, in the area, high turbidity can be solved by distillation and filtration. Problems of High iron can be solved by aeration, while the pH can be elevated slightly using alkaline fertilizer.

Borehole owners should be encouraged to test their water periodically. Water chemistry examination should be carried out seasonally, since groundwater is subject to surface geological changes (Offodile, 1987). Government should standardize the activities of various water agencies and drilling companies and ensure strict compliance to specified methods of water borehole construction. Water treatment facilities should be made available and accessible to the public. There should be good public orientation and awareness programme, enlightening the masses on the importance of portable water quality standards as well as the adverse effects of contaminated water.

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