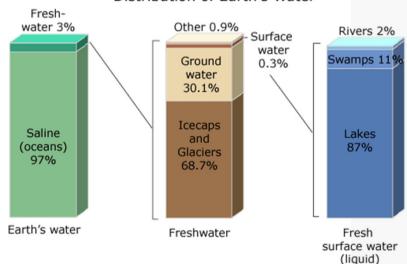


### Objective

- To introduce water pollutants and their effects on human health
- To relate pollution with man-made activities

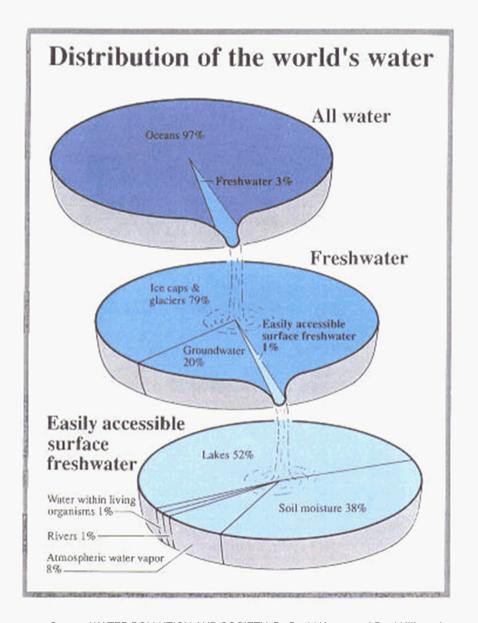
# Accessible Fresh Water

#### Distribution of Earth's Water



Courtesy: Dr. Irene Xagoraraki, MSU (USA)

http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/



Source: WATER POLLUTION AND SOCIETY, By David Krantz and Brad Kifferstein

### Locations of water pollution spots

- Can you identify locations where you think water might be polluted? In Delhi and in IIT D campus?
- What do you think about water in two nallahs in IIT D(near hospital and near Girls' hostel)
- Spots: river, lake, nallah, sea
- Man made pollution (domestic, industrial)
- Accidental water pollution (oil spill situation)







### Water Pollutants

### **TYPES:**

#### Biological:

- Viruses
- Bacteria
- Parasites
- Helminths
- BacterialToxins

#### Chemical:

- Inorganic
- Organic

#### **EFFECTS:**

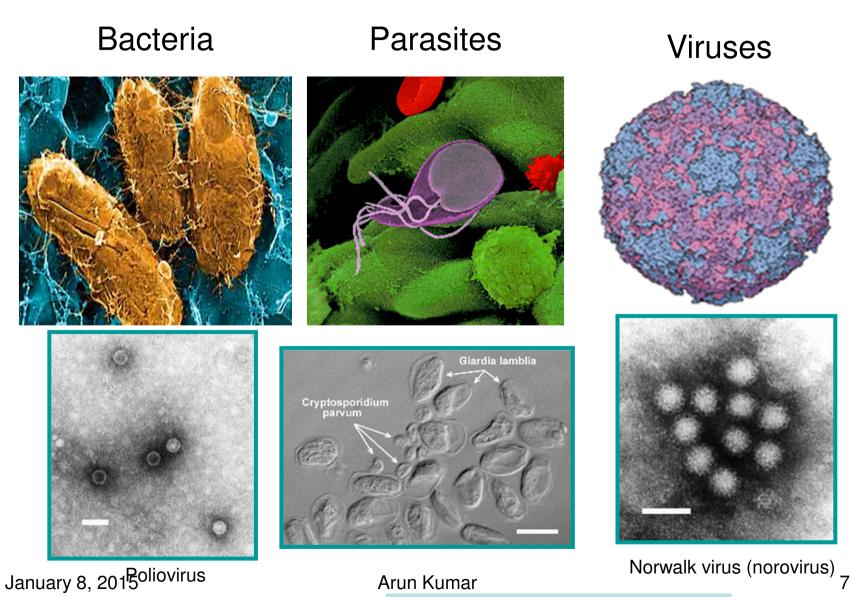
#### To Humans:

- Infections
- Toxicity
- Carcinogenesis

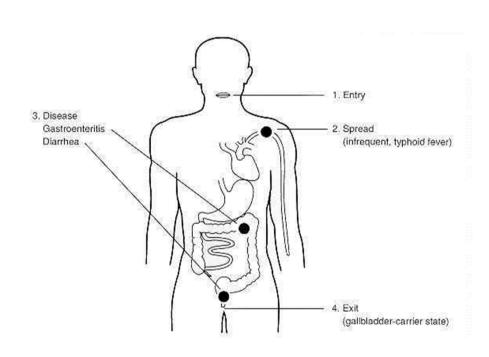
### To Ecosystems:

- Oxygen Depletion
- Environmental Toxicity
- Accumulation in fish and sediments

### Pathogenic Microorganisms in Water



### Enteric Pathogens



- Exposure is via ingestion
- Primary site of infection is gastrointestinal tract
- Gastroenteritis symptoms
  - Nausea
  - Vomiting
  - Diarrhea
  - Fever
- May spread to other sites (blood, liver, nervous system)
- Shed in fecal material
- "Fecal-oral" route of transmission

January 8, 2015

### Pathogens

- Pathogens can give different types of gastrointestinal diseases and it can last for different periods.
- Exposure could be from drinking contaminated water and/or consuming contaminated food items

# Adverse Effects on Human Health and Ecosystems

Oxygen depletion - Hypoxia,

Harmful algal bloom formation,

Aquatic toxicity,

Accumulation in fish and sediments,

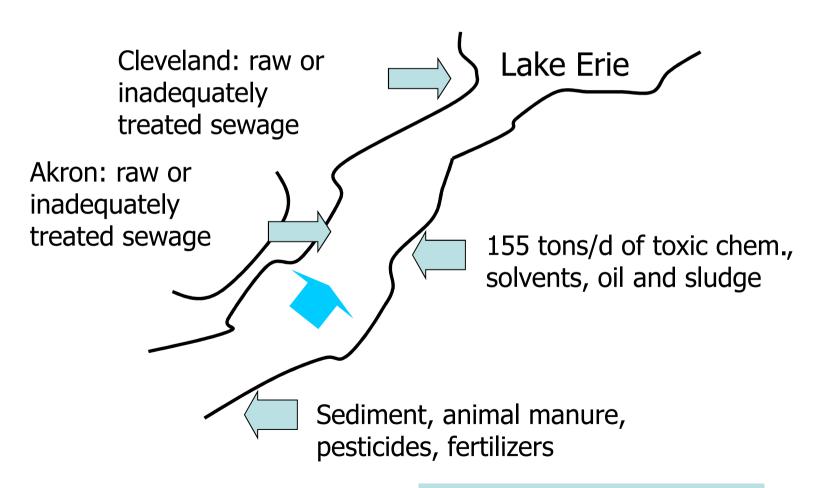
Bioaccumulation,

Endocrine disruption,

Antibiotic resistance development

# Effects on Ecosystems (and indirect effects on human health)

# Effects on Ecosystems (and indirect effects on human health) The Cuyahoga River



# Cuyahoga River and Lake Erie: Pollutants

- Sewage, manure
  - nitrogen, phosphorus
  - pathogenic organisms
  - biodegradable organic chemicals consume O<sub>2</sub>
- Fertilizers
  - nitrogen, phosphorus
- Pesticides
- Oil
- Toxic chemicals
- Sediments

# Eutrophication

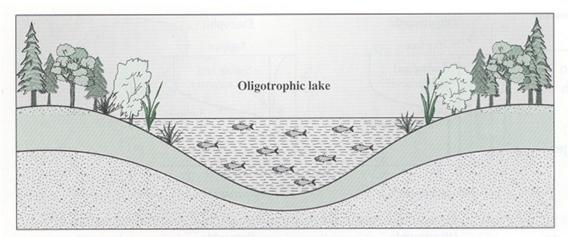


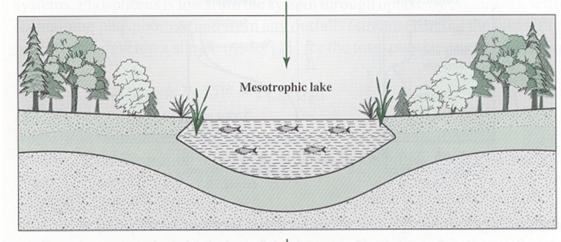
### Eutrophication

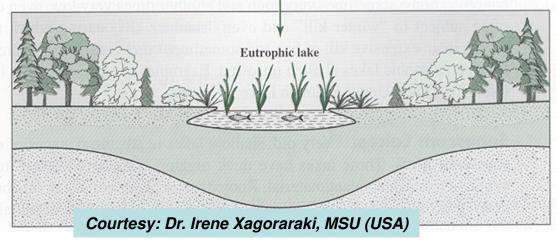




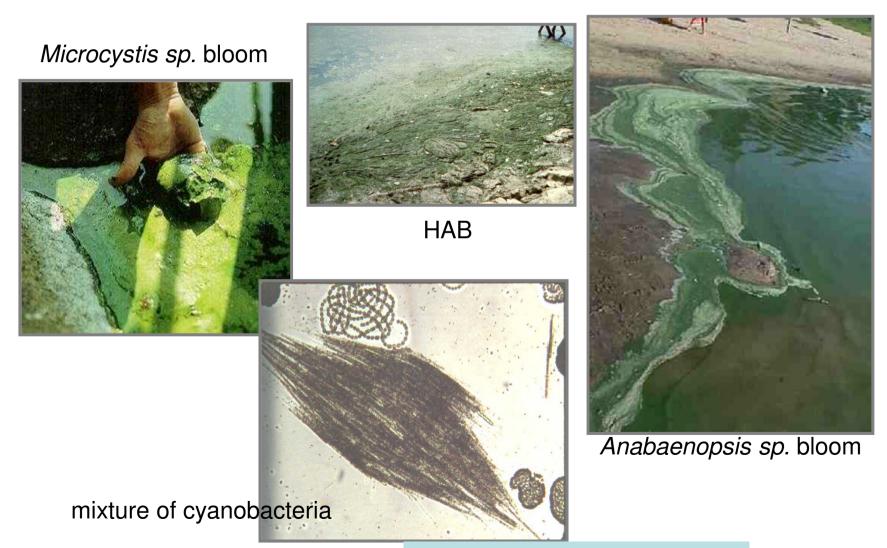








### Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)

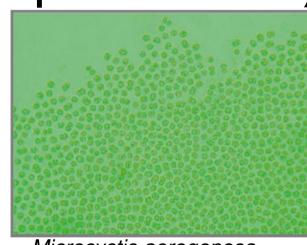


## Microcystins (hepatotoxins)

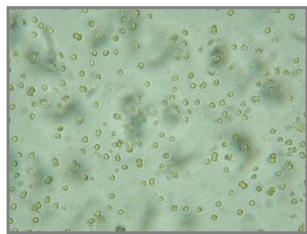
Produced by:
Microcystis,
Anabaena,
Oscillatoria,
Nostoc,
Anabaenopsis



Anabaena flos aquae



Microcystis aerogenosa



Microcystis aerogenosa Courtesy: Dr. Irene Xagoraraki, MSU (USA)

Picture source: http://www.cyanobacteria-platform.com/cyano

### Anatoxins (Neurotoxins)

### Produced by:

Anabaena,
Oscillatoria,
Aphanizomenon,
Cylindrospermum,
Microcystis



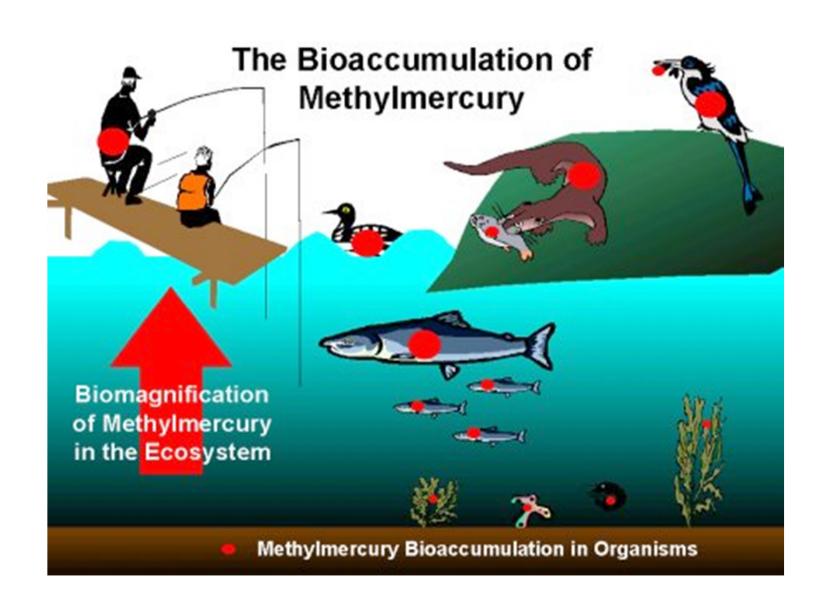
Anabaena variabilis



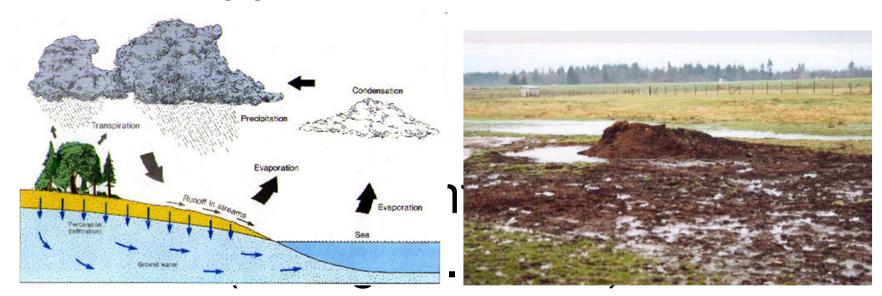
Anabaena sp.



Anabaena shceremetievi



# Transport of viruses during sludge application on land



 Viruses can contaminate the surface water and groundwater by runoff and infiltration.

# Pollutants that cause ecological damage

- Oxygen demanding wastes (hypoxia, eutrophication)
- Excess nutrients (hypoxia, eutrophication)
- Salts (fresh water population damaged)
- Suspended solids (settling)
- Toxicants (aquatic toxicity)
- Antibiotics (antibiotic resistance bacteria)
- Pharmaceuticals and personal care products (endocrine disruption)