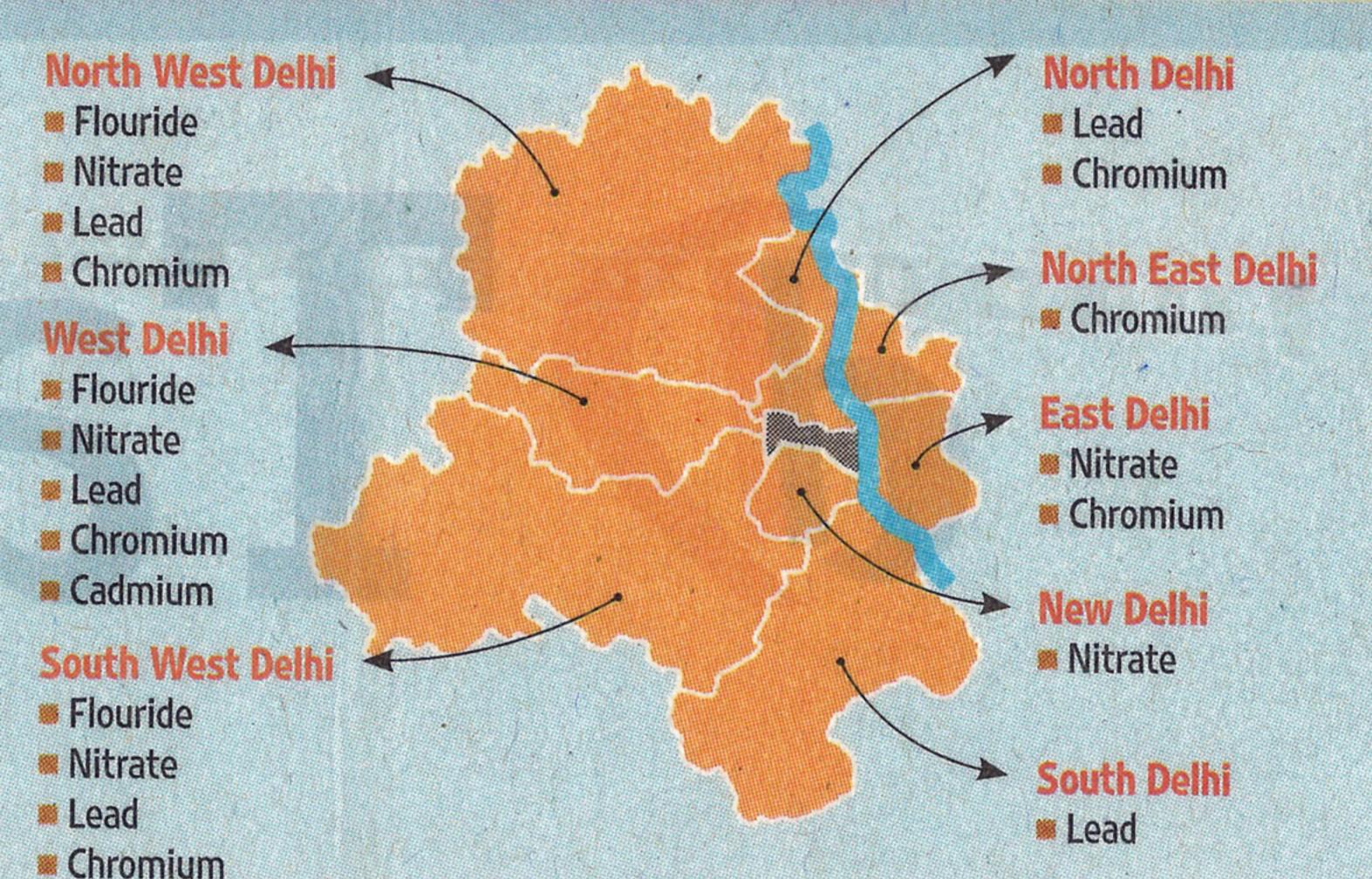
HOW DIRTY IS YOUR WATER

Delhi's ground water is contaminated by dangerous pollutants, which are injurious to health

PERMISSIBLE LIMITS

Fluoride (>1.5 mg/l), Nitrate (>45 mg/l), Lead (above 0.01 mg/l) Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l), Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l).

Pollutants above limit found across city



EFFECT ON HEALTH

Fluoride: May affect bones resulting in pain, tenderness and fractures in adults. In children below the age of 8, chances of developing fluorosis increases

Nitrate: In infants, nitrate may result in shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome – a condition in which the oxygen carrying capacity of haemoglobin reduces. If untreated, the condition may lead to death.

Lead: In children, exposure to lead may result in delay in physical and mental development. In adults, it can lead to increased blood pressure. Adults drinking lead-heavy water for many years may develop kidney problems.

Cadmium: May lead to kidney damage, if exposed to water with high cadmium level for many years.

Chromium: Chromium 6 may be carcinogenic. Exposure to excess chromium over the years may cause allergic dermatitis

MAJOR SOURCES

Lead acid battery recycling:
Few or no facilities for neutralizing and safe disposal of battery electrolyte. Acidic effluents percolate into water table, rivers and sanitary systems

E-waste: Toxic materials such as lead, mercury and cadmium is broken and separated in a very crude manner. Units that operate in, residential colonies pose a threat to environment and health

Pickling process in manufacture of stainless steel:
Pickling solution consists of a mixture of nitric and hydrofluoric acid. Pickling discharges nitrates that follow the wastewater into our natural waters

Dyeing: Wastewater generated contains toxic chemicals. Jeans dyeing is a widespread activity in unauthorised areas. Most units release toxic wastewater into drains.