

Evaluation of Drainage Wastewater for Irrigation Farms

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Abstract

Majority of farmers depend solely on rain water for cultivation of crops, because water is an essential criterion for crop growth. Every community produces both liquid and solid wastes. The liquid portion of the waste is essentially the water supply of the community after it has been fouled by a variety of uses. Three different wastewater samples were collected at intervals of one week for two months from a pond-like structure along the wastewater drainage during the peak of dry season within the area of study around 12-00 noon when fresh wastewater was least expected. The effluent samples for trace metal determination were collected in a 2 L plastic bottle and acidified with nitric acid (HNO₃) to maintain a steady state of pH. The electrical conductivity of the samples ranged between 961 and 1,321 ohms/cm.

Keywords: Dry season, Effluent, Farm, Irrigation, Trace metals, Wastewater

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