CHAPTER: VII
The distillery and refinery wastes released would render the ambient atmosphere unsuitable for Seoni people. People home are located along the side of polluted streams are further handicapped by seasonal discomfort of atmosphere itself. All indicators of pollution were significantly reduced in both the effluents by natural events, before
their outfall to the Wainganga River. A small quantities of pollutants remained in the effluents were considerable two to sixty four times higher than original, fresh water quality of the River.

The decline in environment quality has been evident in the present study. The system was very critical to follow any pattern for fresh waters, and daily undesirable changes occurred in the aquatic environment were only controlled by the pollutants. The relationship of physical, chemical and biological factors were proportionate to the effluents discharged, and it changed timely. The rate of oxygen replenishment was lower that of utilization in the River resulted anoxia.

Substantial increase in pollutants of Wainganga River cause a biological desert in the system. The River was slightly improved in its water quality at recovery station, but immediate discharged of refinery effluent continuous to retained its unsuitability. Wainganga is a small ephemeral stream at Seoni, and the River incapable of carrying out purification itself, from waste water discharged into it. It is, therefore, essential to ensure that the industrial effluents are not allowed to be discharged near the town and into water course without adequate treatment.

The distillery and refinery effluents were highly toxic and serious health hazards for urban and rural people of surrounding areas. Both of these effluent having tributaries encircled Seoni town four to six kilometers before its outfall to the River. Undesirable dark brownish
colour and obnoxious odour of distillery effluents, and unsighted floating whitish black matter and oily film on the surface of refinery effluent heinously making it bad to worst. Further the obnoxious odour emitted through out the year made the lives of the nearest dwellers painfull.

The permission granted by the authority to set up distillery was unwarranted and it is needless to emphasise that permission to set up any industry near a River should be given only after an environment impact study and on the spot observations taken by an expert in the field. Now that the distillery has been shifted elsewhere and the River water quality improved as shown in our studies.

But Vegetable Oil Refinery continuous to be operated and discharging highly toxic effluents breaking up all rules and regulations setting up by Central and State Water Pollution Control Boards. The values of different indicators were always beyond the ISI standard, given for the discharge of waste water. I therefore recommend that the refinery effluent must be periodically checked and strict action should be taken if effluent standard exceeded that the prescribed limit.

Immediate after closure of the distillery conditions were worsen rather than improvement and cause eutrophication in previous three months, thereon it was purified gradually. It further requires the study to know what reactions took place during that period. It might be useful for modelling and management of running waters in future.
Elements concentration were higher in Wainganga River still the last observation indicating long term impact of distillery effluents, even after 12 months closure of distillery. People living along the bank of the River using the River water for their various routine purposes, It is, therefore, also recommend that the study should be continuous to investigate the post outfall effects of distillery effluents on the Wainganga River. And a periodic analysis of the River water must be regular till the River gets purify the wholesome and so on.

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