



**BUSITEMA
UNIVERSITY**
Pursuing Excellence

**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINING ENGINEERING**

Final year project report

Water Quality Monitoring of river Nile using Remote Sensing and GIS

Case study: Jinja District

BY

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This final year project report is submitted to the department of Mining and Water resources engineering at Busitema University as a partial fulfillment for the degree of Bachelors of Science in Water Resources Engineering.

ABSTRACT


Water is an important natural resource of earth and plays a vital role in our life. Surface water and groundwater are the major sources of water. The surface water qualities of major river basins are contaminated by the municipal and industrial discharges. Mapping of spatial variability of surface water quality is of vital importance and it is particularly significant where it is primary source of potable water. In order to assess the water quality the present study has been undertaken to map the spatial variability of water quality using Geographical Information System (GIS) approach. The water quality of River Nile, an important domestic and potable water source of Uganda, has been assessed in the present study. The water qualities of 2 sampling stations were randomly selected in Nile River Basin, eastern Uganda for the present study. GIS is a powerful tool for representation and analysis of spatial information related to water quality analysis. The spatial variation map for the major water quality parameters are generated and integrated using Arc GIS software. The final integrated map shows three priority classes such as Good, Moderate and Poor water quality zones of the study area and provides a guideline for the suitability of water for domestic purposes.

Hence monitoring of surface water quality has become indispensable. Surface water quality depends on various parameters such as pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Total Dissolved Solids, Total hardness, Ammonia, Nitrate and BOD etc. The present study attempts to map the spatial variation of surface water quality parameters for the Nile River Basin of Jinja District, using GIS. GIS is an effective tool for water quality mapping and essential for monitoring the environmental change detection. The water samples were collected from 2 locations randomly distributed in the study area. The physio-chemical parameters namely pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Total Dissolved Solids, Total hardness, Ammonia, Nitrate and BOD of the samples were analyzed. GIS is used to assess the existing condition of surface water quality and the contaminated areas can be identified for further monitoring and management. Also the present study encourages the stakeholders of the river basin for its suitability for irrigation, industrial and also for drinking purposes.

DECLARATION

I, RUBANGA KEN ALLAN, declare that the entire work contained in this report is my own, original work,

Date: ... 30th - 05 - 2015

Signature: ... 



APPROVAL

This project report has been submitted with the approval of the following supervisors.

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Mr. Mugisha Moses

Date.....

CO-SUPERVISOR:

Ms Nakabuye Hope Njuki

Date:.....

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this report to my beloved family especially my mom and dad with their confidence in me to overcome the entire obstacle in my journey to success. After all, we all have dreams, but in order to make dreams come into reality, it takes an awful lot of determination, dedication, sacrifice, self-discipline and effort.

I would also like to dedicate this report to my brother and friend Okello Derrick for the words of wisdom that he gave to me as regards my success in the academic journey. May the almighty bless you so much.

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LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:Map of Jinja showing the Case Study Area	4
Figure 2:Flow chart showing steps in achieving methodology 2.....	31
Figure 3:lithology map of Jinja.....	30
Figure 4:Vegetation map of Jinja	37
Figure 4:Geomorphology map of Jinja	38
Figure 5:Flow direction of Jinja.....	37
Figure 6:Flow accumulation of Jinja	39
Figure 7:A Graph of Potassium content against Sodium Content	42
Figure 8: A bar graph showing sodium content against Nitrate Content.....	43
Figure 9:A line graph showing Nitrate Concentration against Total Dissolved solids.....	43
Figure 10:WASP model output showing Dissolved Oxygen Nutrient Concentration.....	44
Figure 11: Google Earth image of the Nile showing Contamination prone areas	49
Figure 12: Sampling bottles used when collecting water samples for analysis	50

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:showing pollutant sources,watershed characteristics and administrative data to be used	18
Table 2:showing methods used during characterization of the physio-chemical and biological parameters.....	21
Table 3:Showing data sources and data category.....	29
Table 4:Showing characterization of physio-chemical and biological parameters	36
Table 5:BOD,COD SOD Loading rates at boundary conditions.....	49

Table of Contents

ABSTRACT	i
DECLARATION	ii
APPROVAL	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vi
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xi
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Title of the proposed study	1
1.2 Case study	1
1.3 Background of the study	1
1.4 Statement of the problem	3
1.5 Objectives Of The Study	3
1.5.1 Main objective	3
1.5.2 Specific objectives	3
1.6 Justification	3
1.7 Scope of Study	4
1.7.1 Geographical Scope	4
1.7.2 Conceptual Scope	4
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 WATER QUALITY IN WATER BODIES (CHARACTERISTICS)	5
2.2 PHYSICAL WATER QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS	5
2.2.1 Solids in water	5
2.2.2 Turbidity	6
2.2.3 Color	6
2.2.4 Taste and odor	6
2.2.5 Temperature	6
2.3 CHEMICAL WATER QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS	7
2.3.1 Total dissolved solids	7
2.3.2 Alkalinity	7

2.3.3 Hardness	8
2.3.4 Fluorides	8
2.3.5 Metals	8
2.3.6 Organics	8
2.3.7 Inorganics	9
2.3.8 Nutrients	9
2.3.9 pH	9
2.3.10 Chlorides	10
2.3 BIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS	10
2.4.1 Bacteria	10
2.4.2 Viruses	10
2.4.3 Algae	10
2.4.4 Protozoa	10
2.4.5 Worms	11
2.4.6 Indicator organisms	11
2.4.6 Coliforms	11
2.5 WATER QUALITY AND POLLUTION	12
2.6 Sources of Pollution	12
2.6.1 Point sources	12
2.6.2 Nonpoint sources	13
2.7 Sampling	13
2.7.1 Sampling Methods	13
2.7.3 Types of sampling	14
2.8 Water Sampling Procedures	15
2.8 Remote sensing	16
2.9 Geographical information system	16
2.9.1 Relationship between river polluting activities, remote sensing and GIS	16
2.9.2 GIS for Water-Quality Monitoring and Database Development	17
2.9.3 Point- and Non-point-Source Water- Quality Modeling with GIS	18
2.10 Simulation	19
2.10.1 Reasons for simulation applications	19
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY	20

3.1 Project area.....	20
3.2 Materials and Equipment	20
3.3 Methods of data collection and analysis	20
3.4 Library research	20
3.4.1 Field Research	20
3.4.2 Topographic survey	21
3.4.4 Laboratory research	21
3.5 Characterization of surface water of the Nile	21
3.5.2 The following test procedures were carried out in the laboratory.....	22
3.6 Methodology to Specific objective two	29
3.7 Modeling Stage	32
3.7.1 Preparation Stage.....	32
3.7.2 Preprocessing Using GIS Environment.....	32
3.7.3 Importation from GIS to WASP simulation environment	33
3.7.4 WASP model Simulation	33
3.7.5 Steps involved when implementing the WASP Model	34
3.7.6 Post Processing in WASP hence Exportation to WRDB to generate the output	35
3.7.7 Modeling Approach to Water Approach	35
4.0 CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	36
4.1 Characterization of physical, chemical and biological water parameters	36
4.2 Development of thematic layers to determine the potential pollution points in the Nile catchment	37
4.2.1 Geomorphology of Jinja.....	38
4.3 Development of the WASP model to monitor the water quality of the water in the Nile	41
5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	45
5.1 Conclusion	45
5.2 Recommendations	46
REFERENCE	47
APPENDIX	49

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GIS	Geographical Information systems.
WASP	Water Quality Analysis and Simulation Programme Model
WHO	World Health Organisation
DWRM	Directorate Of Water Resources Management
NWSC	National Water And Sewerage Corporation
Ph	Protenze Hydrogen
E C	Electrical Conductivity
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CBOD	Carbonaceous Biological Oxygen Demand
EUTRO	Eutrophication
TOXI	Toxicant
WRDB	Water Resources Data Base
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
WHO	World Health Organisation
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Coporation
m	Meters
ms/cm	milliseconds per centimetre
m/s	meters per second
mg/l	milligrams per litre
ml	Millilitre
mm	Millimetres
gdp/ft	gallons per day per feet

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes the following; title of the proposed study, case study, back ground to the study, statement of the problem, purpose, justification, and objectives of the study, and scope of the study.

1.1 Title of the proposed study

Water Quality Monitoring of river Nile using Remote Sensing and GIS

1.2 Case study

Jinja town is located in Jinja district in the eastern part of Uganda. The Nile has its source in Jinja which is Lake Victoria. Jinja district is boarded by Iganga in the east, Mukono, in the west, Buikwe in the north and Kamuli in the South.

1.3 Background of the study

Water is a vital natural resource which forms the basis of all life. We depend on water for consumption, recreation irrigation, and industry. Water covers a big portion of the earth and is the source of life but only 3% of the world's water is fit for human consumption due to its being fresh (USGS, 2010). As it flows through rivers and streams of the earth, unfortunately over time this finite resource which is very essential for life is being polluted as it flows in the cycle.

Water which was considered to be in plenty has now come to be realized as a limited resource. The escalating levels of pollution in water bodies most especially in rivers shows that there is inefficiency in controlling both point source and non-point polluting sources and this is mainly because of the difficulty found in identifying the most polluting points in the catchment. In turn many problems are caused to the ecosystem and high costs of raw water treatment. This calls for control measures to aid the decision makers and stakeholders to avert the problem at hand. Protecting the water resources requires an in-depth knowledge of the dynamic behavior of the watershed. Because of increased pressure on these vital resources it has become essential for resources planners to adopt ways and means for analyzing problems associated with space and time (Jasrotia et al., 2006).

To improve the management of water resources, with an improvement of Environmental quality, greater knowledge about their quantity and quality is required. There is also a need for regular and systematic of geographical, hydrological and hydro- geological data, together with a system for

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