1 **Fluoride Distribution in Aquatic Environment in Vicinity of Aluminum Industry and its Correlation**
2 **with Rainwater Chemistry and Weather Parameter. A case study of Renukoot, District Sonbhadra,**
3 **Uttar Pradesh**

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6 **Abstract:**

7 Fluorine is a highly reactive element and readily hydrolyzes to form hydrogen fluoride and oxygen.

8 Hydrogen fluoride reacts with many materials both in the vapor phase and in aerosols. Fluorides are

9 naturally-occurring components of rocks and soil and are also found in air, water, plants, and animals.

10 They enter the atmosphere through volcanic emissions and the resuspension of soil by wind. Volcanoes

11 also emit hydrogen fluoride and some fluorine gas from aluminum industry. The resultant fluorides are

12 typically nonvolatile, stable compounds. The chemical composition of rainwater is good indicators for

13 assessment of rainwater quality that is greatly changed due to rapid industerization. To monitoring of

14 fluoride content in precipitation and atmospheric pollution characteristics. Collect 57 rainwater samples in

15 rainy season in pre-cleaned and sterilized polyethylene bottles of two litre capacity from roof of the local

16 society of Hindustan Aluminum Company, of Renukoot, district Sonbhadra. The collected samples were

17 analyzed for pH, Eectrical Conductivity and Fluorides. pH and EC were determined by pH, conductivity

18 meter, and Fluoride through Ion Selective Electrode.

19 *Keywords* Fluoride Aquatic environment chemical composition of Rainwater chemistry

20 **Introduction**

21 Fluorides are naturally-occurring components of rocks and soil and are also found in air, water,

22 plants, and animals. They enter the atmosphere through volcanic emissions and the resuspension of soil by

23 wind. Volcanoes also emit hydrogen fluoride and some fluorine gas from industrization. Fluorine is a

24 highly reactive element and readily hydrolyzes to form hydrogen fluoride and oxygen. Hydrogen fluoride

25 reacts with many materials both in the vapor phase and in aerosols. Marine aerosols also release small

26 amounts of gaseous hydrogen fluoride and fluoride salts into the air (Friend 1989). Anthropogenic fluoride

27 emissions include the combustion of fluorine containing materials, which releases hydrogen fluoride, as

28 well as particulate fluorides, into the air. Coal contains small amounts of fluorine, and coal-fired power

29 plants constitute the largest source of anthropogenic hydrogen fluoride emissions. According to the Toxic

30 Chemical Release Inventory (TRI), in 2001, the largest contributing industrial sectors were electrical

31 utilities (TRI01 2003). Total air emissions of hydrogen fluoride by electrical utilities in 1998, 1999, 2000,

32 and 2001 were reported as 64.1, 58.3, 58.3, and 55.8 million tons, respectively. Major sources of industrial

33 fluoride emissions are aluminum production plants and phosphate fertilizer plants; both emit hydrogen

34   fluoride and particulate fluorides (EPA 1998b). Other industries releasing hydrogen fluoride are: chemical

35   production; steel; magnesium; and brick and structural clay products. Hydrogen fluoride would also be

36   released by municipal incinerators as a consequence of the presence of fluoride-containing material in the

37   waste stream. Hydrogen fluoride is one of the 189 chemicals listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP) in

38   Title III, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Maximum achievable control technology

39   (MACT) emission standards are being developed by the EPA for each HAP. Other anthropogenic sources

40   of fluoride in the environment are coal combustion causing air pollution, and waste production by various

41   industries, including steel, aluminum, copper and nickel smelting; and the production of glass, phosphate

42   fertilizers, brick and tile (Pickering, 1985; Skjelkvsle, 1994). Simultaneous air and groundwater pollution

43   by F^- and As, due to coal combustion, causes serious health diseases over large areas of southern China

44   (Zheng et al., 1996; An et al., 1997; Finkelman et al., 2002) and Inner Mongolia (Wang et al., 1999;

45   Smedley et al., 2002), although F^- does not coexist with As in polluted groundwater in most other areas.

46   In the atmosphere, gaseous hydrogen fluoride will be absorbed by atmospheric water (rain, clouds,

47   fog, snow) forming an aerosol or fog of aqueous hydrofluoric acid. It will be removed from the

48   atmosphere primarily by wet deposition. Particulate fluorides are similarly removed from the atmosphere

49   and deposited on land or surface water by wet and dry deposition. Atmospheric precipitation weathers

50   crustal rocks and soil, but dissolves out very little fluoride; most of the fluoride mobilized during

51   weathering is bound to solids such as clays. Upon reaching bodies of water, fluorides gravitate to the

52   sediment (Carpenter 1969). Fluorides have been shown to accumulate in some marine aquatic organisms

53   (Hemens and Warwick 1972). When deposited on land, fluoride is strongly retained by soil, forming

54   complexes with soil components. Fluorides in soils are transported to surface waters through leaching or

55   runoff of particulate-bound fluorides. Leaching removes only a small amount of fluorides from soils.

56   Fluorides may be taken up from soil and accumulate in plants. The amount of fluorides accumulated

57   depends on the type of plant and soil and the concentration and form of fluoride in the soil. Fluorides may

58   also be deposited on above-ground surfaces of the plant. Tea plants are particularly known to accumulate

59   fluoride, 97% of which is accumulated in the leaves (Fung et al. 1999). Fluoride accumulates primarily in

60   the skeletal tissues of terrestrial animals that consume fluoride-containing foliage. However, milk and

61   edible tissue from animals fed high levels of fluorides do not appear to contain elevated fluoride

62   concentrations (NAS 1971a).

63   In natural water, fluoride forms strong complexes with aluminum in water, and fluorine chemistry

64   in water is largely regulated by aluminum concentration and pH (Skjelkvale 1994). Below pH 5, fluoride is

65   almost entirely complexed with aluminum and consequently, the concentration of free F^- is low. As the pH

66   increases, Al-OH complexes dominate over Al-F complexes and the free F^- levels increase. Fluoride forms

67   stable complexes with calcium and magnesium, which are present in sea water. Calcium carbonate

68   precipitation dominates the removal of dissolved fluoride from sea water (Carpenter 1969). Fluorine is

69   incorporated into the calcium salt structure and removed from solution when the latter precipitates.

70   Fluoride occurs in soil in a variety of minerals and complexes with aluminum, iron, and calcium. Fluorides

71   occur predominantly as aluminum fluorosilicate complexes in acidic soils and calcium fluoride in alkaline

72   soils. The availability of these soluble complexes increases with decreasing pH (Fung et al. 1999;

73   Shacklette et al. 1974). This explains why acidic soils have both higher water-soluble fluoride and higher

74   extractable aluminum levels. The retention of fluoride in alkaline soils depends largely upon the aluminum

75   content of the soil.

76   **Material and Methods**

77   **A. Site Description of the Study Aera**

78   Sonbhadra is the largest district of Uttar Pradesh. .It has geographical area 6788.0 sq km, average height

79   from sea level 285 feet, average, rainfall 1036.6 mm and temperatures in summer 10-45^{0}C in winter 8-25

80   ^{0}C.. Renukut is located at 24°12$^'$ of Northern latitude and 83°02$^'$ Eastern latitude. It has an average

81   elevation of 283 meters (931 feet). Summers peak in May and June. Renukut has the largest integrated

82   Aluminum plant in Asia. Monsoon generally sets in the First week of June and last up to last week of

83   September. 90-95 percent rainfall is received during June to September. The temperature begins to rise

84   from the first week February and reaches it maximum by the middle of May or end of June.

85   **Sampling of Rainwater**

86   Rain water was collected in rainy season around Hindustan Aluminum Company, Uttar Pradesh. The time

87   schedule for collection of rain water was 2th June to 8^{ht} August 2008. The total samples were 33.In

88   Hindustan Aluminum Company Ltd the sample collector was placed about 10 m above the ground level

89   on the roof of the quarter of the employee. Each collector had a 19 cm diameter plastic fennel tightly fitted

90   to 2.5L borosilicate glass bottle. The rain water samples were then filtered and only aqueous phase was

91   analyzed, between two rainfall events collectors were properly rinsed with distilled water.

92   **Methods of Analysis of cations and anions in Aquatic Environment**

93   The pH was measured with a digital pH meter using reference (KCl) and glass electrodes standardized

94   with pH 4.0 and pH 9.2 reference buffers before and after pH determination. Since pH is influenced by

95   extreme values of rainfall amount, rainfall weighted mean values of pH were used instead of arithmetic

96   means.Electrical conductivity is used for determination of total concentration of soluble salts or ionized

97   constituents in water. It is related to the sum of cations and anions as determined chemically. The E.C.

98   of water was measured with Conductivity Bridge using standard potassium chloride solution for

99   calibration and determination of cell constant. Since it is influenced by temperature, maintenance of

100   temperature is important on account of the fact that specific conductance is increased by 2% per degree

101   centigrade rise of temperature. The temperature in water samples were maintained in water bath at 25^0C.

102   Calcium (Ca2+), magnesium (Mg2+), carbonate (CO3 2-), bicarbonate (HCO3 -) and chloride (Cl^-)

103   were analyzed by volumetric titration methods, sodium (Na^+) and potassium (K^+) were measured using

104   the flame photometer, sulphate (SO_4^{2-}),were determined by spectrophotometric technique as per the

105   methods described by the American Public Health Association (APHA 1995). The analyses were

106   completed within a week from the date of collection of the water samples at the Department of Soil

107   Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University,

108   Varanasi. Table 1 provides physico-chemical data of rainwater samples of the present study.

109   **Analysis of Fluoride in Aquatic Environment**

110   Fluoride content in water was determined electrochemically, using the direct ion selective electrode

111   method. In this method, 25 mL of water sample and 25 mL of the TISAB solution (total ionic strength

112   adjustment buffer) were taken in a 100 mL plastic beaker. The ratio of aliquot and TISAB Solution

113   should be 1:1. After proper calibration, the fluoride electrode was dipped in the sample and concentration

114   in mg/L was displayed on the screen.

115   B.   **Preparation of TISAB Solution for F** 58 mL of glacial acetic acid and 12g of sodium citrate

116   were added to 300 mL distilled water and pH of the solution was adjusted to 5.2 using 6N sodium

117   hydroxide and then cools and diluted to 1000 mL.

118

119   **Results and Discussion**

120   The present investigation entitled "Fluoride Distribution in Aquatic Environment in Vicinity of Aluminum
121   Industry and its Correlation with Chemistry of Rainwater and Weather Parameter. A case study of
122   Renukoot, District Sonbhadra of Uttar Pradesh" was carried out in the Department of Soil Science &
123   Agricultural Chemistry, Institute of Agricultural Sciences. Banaras Hindu University to investigate the
124   status of fluoride in rainwater, Renukut (Sonbhadra district),

125   **Electrochemical Characterization of Rain Water**

126   The pH value of tested water samples refers to the intensity of the acidic or alkaline condition of a solution

127   (Murhekar, 2011).The data on important electrochemical properties of rain water, *viz.*, pH and EC of rain

128   water of Renukut, collected in different days have been presented in the Table 1.The pH values of rain water

129   samples collected from Renukoot ranging from 4.9-8.1 with mean 6.5. More than 35% incidence of

130   rainwater was observed acidic due to the influence of industries (aluminum and thermal power plant).

131   Neutral pH was observed in latter incidences of rain of Renukoot. The Electrical conductivity of rain water

132   of Renukut ranged from 0.017-0.471 dSm^{-1}.

Anions Chemistry of Aquatic Environment

134   Samples of rain water were collected on 1st week of June to 4th week of August, 2008 in Renukut, Uttar

135   Pradesh. The values of anionic composition *viz.*, carbonate, bicarbonate, chloride, sulphate and residual

136   sodium carbonate (RSC) are given in Table 1. It was revealed from the data that the chloride and sulphate

137   were found in all the rain water samples in each locations; but carbonate was not found in rain water

138   samples and Bicarbonate was found enriched with 100% water samples. it is also revealed that in

139   comparison with other anions, HCO_3^- was found in highest amount followed by chloride and sulphate. In

140   waters, containing high concentration of bicarbonate ions, there is a tendency for Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} to

141   precipitate as carbonates. This can be shown as RSC (residual sodium carbonate) = $(CO_3^= + HCO_3^-)$ - $(Ca^{2+}$

142   + $Mg^{2+})$, where $CO_3^=$, HCO_3^-, Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} represents the concentrations in meq L^{-1} of respective ions.

143   RSC from carbonate is more harmful than bicarbonate. But the values of RSC in most of the samples of

144   rain water in studies area were negative; thus precipitation problems will not occur in future. Moreover,

145   rainfall, soil texture and plant species to be grown has great impact in deciding the limits of RSC for

146   suitability of irrigation water in a particular area. For example studies conducted at CSSRI has revealed

147   that water up to RSC 5.0 meq L^{-1} can be used where rainfall is 700 to 900 mm per annum. The limit of

148   RSC (5.0 meq L^{-1}) in rain water had not crossed in Renukut but only 10.5% rain water samples in Varanasi

149   had crossed the limit.

Cations Chemistry of Aquatic Environment

151   Results given in Table 1 presented the concentration of cations, *viz.*, sodium, potassium, calcium and

152   magnesium in rain water samples during South West monsoon period. It was revealed from the data that K^+

153   and Mg^{2+} were found in all the rain water samples account more than 75 %. The order of basic cations

154   (mean) found in rain water was as follows: $Mg^{2+} \geq K^+ > Na^+ \geq Ca^{2+}$. The mean total basic cations $(Na^+ +$

155     $K^+ + Ca^{2+} + Mg^{2+})$ (4.03 meq L^{-1}) Thus, neutralization of acidic anions (*viz.*, Cl^-, $SO_4^=$ etc.) by basic anions

156     $(CO_3^=$ and $HCO_3^-)$ was noticed higher in water samples. The alkaline properties of the particulate matter in

157   rain water were responsible for neutralizing the acidic ions and consequently, for the observed increase in

158   pH. The cations are mainly of soil origin and predominantly present in giant size range. The range of

159   cations in rain water samples were as follows: 0.00-1.44 meq L^{-1} of Na^+, 0.2-2.3 meq L^{-1} of K^+, 0.00-1.44

160   meq L^{-1} of Ca^{2+} and 0.02-2.3 meq L^{-1} of Mg^{2+}. Thus, higher range of Na$^+$ and K$^+$ in rain water were

161   observed in samples.   The principal cations present in rain water are Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Na$^+$ and K$^+$. The alkali

162   hazard involved in the use of water for irrigation determine the absolute and relative concentration of the

163   cations. If the proportion of sodium is high, the alkali hazard is high. If the calcium and magnesium is high,

164   the hazard is low. The Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR) of a solution or water is related to the adsorption of

165   sodium by the soil. This is expressed by the equation:

166
$$SAR = \frac{Na^+}{\sqrt{\dfrac{Ca^{2+} + Mg^{2+}}{2}}}$$

167   Where all ionic concentration are expressed in meq L^{-1}. It was revealed from Table 1 that SAR values of

168   rain water varied from 0.0-1.8. It was noticeable that SAR values were < 10 and EC were < 2.0 d Sm^{-1} in

169   all the samples of the rain water. Thus, this rain water is suitable for safe irrigation, without any sodicity

170   problems.

171   **Fluoride Distribution in Aquatic Environment**

172   Presence of fluoride in pure rain water is depended on the atmospheric deposition from soil dust and

173   industrial emission. Thus, the soluble fluoride in upper crust of the earth and the fluoride emission as a dust

174   from industry, e.g. aluminum industry are the source of fluoride in rain water. It is not essential to crops,

175   but it can cause toxicity of sensitive crops at higher level. The data on fluoride content in rain waters of

176   Renukut have been presented in Table 1. The fluoride content in rain water ranged from from 0.02-0.45

177   meq L^{-1}. Maximum fluoride in rain water was noticed in the month of July. The fluoride contamination was

178   noticed in all the incidences of rain water samples of studies area. The mean value (0.17 meq L^{-1}) of

179   fluoride in rain water was represented in Fig.1

180   .Considerably higher concentrations of fluoride around 0.3 mg L^{-1} in rain water have been also reported

181   from two sites in Uttar Pradesh (Satsangi *et al.*, 1988) and Madhya Pradesh (Singh *et al.*, 2001). Das *et al.*

182   (1981) reported 0.1 mg L^{-1} for monsoon rain water at Bhopal in Central India. According to these authors,

183   a large fraction of the dissolved material in the rain water in their investigations, including the fluoride,

184   may be derived from local soil dust. Chandrawanshi and Patel (1999) have presented an extensive

185   investigation from eastern Madhya Pradesh comprising 13 sites with a mean volume-weighted

186   concentration of fluoride in the precipitation ranging from 0.05 to 0.22 mg L^{-1}, the latter being from a site

187   close to an industrial Aluminum plant. Thus, the higher amount of fluoride in Renukut is obviously

188   influenced by Al factory (Hindustan Aluminum Company, LTD).

189 **Correlation Study of Fluoride with Chemical Composition and Weather Parameters**

190 The data on correlation study of fluoride content in rainwater with chemical composition of rainwater and

191 weather parameters of Renukut have been presented in Table 2 and Table 3 respectively. Fluoride content

192 in rain waters were negatively correlated with Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+}. An inverse relationship was also found

193 between F^- and Ca^{2+} in some investigations (Handa, 1975). It was revealed from the data that the fluoride

194 content in rain water was negatively correlated with the atmospheric temperature and evaporation in study

195 the regions of Renukut. Thus, due to increase in atmospheric temperature, rate of evaporation increases

196 which leads to reduction of fluoride concentration in rain water.

Conclusion

198 The Research data indicated that the heavy air pollution was found around Hindustan Aluminum Company,

199 LTD. which causes pollutant as well other contaminants in Aquatic Environment. So, the findings cleared

200 that the Aluminum plant in Renukoot is the main sources of air pollution in atmosphere as well as in

201 rainwater. the standard method to be used of analysis of Rainwater for monitoring of rainwater chemistry

202 and fluoride. The fluoride in rain water was analyzed by ion selective electrode meter. Presence of fluoride

203 in rain water is depended on the atmospheric deposition from soil dust and industrial emission. The

204 fluoride contamination was noticed in all the rainwater samples of study area. Maximum fluoride

205 contamination in rain water was observed in the month of July. The fluoride content in rain water of

206 Renukut ranged from 0.02 0.45 meq L^{-1}. High fluoride contamination due to industrial emission from

207 aluminum industry, chemical Industries, hydel power projects, thermal power projects. To name a few

208 there exists HINDALCO India's largest aluminum company, and then in the same belt around some 40 km

209 away is India largest NTPC plant. Higher fluoride concentration (3.23 mg/L) in rain water was observed in

210 Renukut. Rainwater can be treated applying appropriate technology to remove the impurities.

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Table 1: Rainwater Chemistry of Renukut

S. No.	Date of Sampling	pH	EC dSm^{-1}	Na$^+$	K$^+$	Ca^{++}	CO$_3^-$	HCO$_3^-$	CL^{-1}	SO$_4^-$	Fluoride	RSC	SAR
1	02/06/2008	6.4	0.107	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.01	0.18	-0.06	0.0
2	08/06/2008	7.3	0.093	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.00	0.13	-0.01	0.0
3	10/06/2008	5.7	0.112	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.03	0.20	-0.02	0.0
4	13/06/2008	7.1	0.158	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.17	0.23	-0.04	0.0
5	14/06/2008	8.1	0.227	0.00	2.20	0.00	0.0	1.9	1.5	0.12	0.20	-0.01	0.0
6	16/06/2008	7.1	0.099	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.19	0.22	-0.02	0.0
7	19/06/2008	7.9	0.175	1.12	1.40	1.12	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.11	0.07	-1.13	1.5
8	22/06/2008	7.7	0.166	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.0	1.2	2.5	0.09	0.06	-0.01	0.0
9	23/06/2008	7.9	0.194	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.02	0.21	-0.04	0.0
10	24/06/2008	5.8	0.078	0.80	0.75	0.80	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.02	0.34	-0.82	1.2
11	26/06/2008	5.3	0.074	0.32	0.15	0.32	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.06	0.28	-0.32	0.8
12	27/06/2008	5.0	0.055	1.28	0.18	1.28	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.02	0.29	-1.28	1.6
13	29/06/2008	4.9	0.085	0.48	0.41	0.48	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.07	0.26	-0.48	1.0
14	30/06/2008	5.8	0.056	1.44	0.02	1.44	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.06	0.26	-1.43	1.7
15	05/07/2008	6.5	0.044	1.28	0.49	1.28	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.01	0.26	-1.29	1.6
16	07/07/2008	5.8	0.047	0.48	0.11	0.48	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.08	0.26	-0.47	1.0
17	09/07/2008	5.3	0.023	0.96	0.81	0.96	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.01	0.26	-0.98	1.4
18	11/07/2008	5.8	0.017	0.64	0.41	0.64	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.01	0.26	-0.64	1.1
19	12/07/2008	5.8	0.054	0.96	0.59	0.96	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.10	0.13	-0.97	1.4
20	15/07/2008	5.5	0.024	0.32	0.14	0.32	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.01	0.08	-0.31	0.8
21	16/07/2008	6.8	0.129	0.8	0.36	0.80	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.02	0.07	-0.77	1.3
22	18/07/2008	7.3	0.074	0.96	1.10	0.96	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.01	0.10	-0.99	1.4
23	20/07/2008	6.8	0.040	0.80	0.12	0.80	0.0	1.9	1.8	0.01	0.09	-0.73	1.3
24	23/07/2008	6.4	0.037	0.32	0.42	0.32	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.01	0.11	-0.32	0.8
25	25/07/2008	6.6	0.054	1.12	0.97	1.12	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.08	0.45	-1.14	1.5
26	27/07/2008	6.2	0.023	0.48	0.57	0.48	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.03	0.04	-0.48	1.0
27	28/07/2008	6.2	0.040	1.44	0.78	1.44	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.08	0.09	-1.45	1.7
28	30/07/2008	6.3	0.025	0.64	0.12	0.64	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.03	0.07	-0.60	1.1
29	06/08/2008	6.5	0.017	0.32	1.90	0.32	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.00	0.08	-0.38	0.7
30	17/08/2008	6.4	0.019	1.44	1.50	1.44	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.00	0.06	-1.48	1.7
31	23/08/2008	6.8	0.069	1.28	2.30	1.28	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.03	0.02	-1.32	1.6
32	24/08/2008	6.7	0.034	1.60	1.20	1.60	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.03	0.12	-1.61	1.8
33	29/08/2008	6.8	0.038	0.32	0.56	0.32	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.03	0.09	-0.33	0.8
Range		4.9 -8.1	0.017-0.47	0.0-1.44	0.0-00	0.0- 1.44	0-0	0.2-1.9	0.20- 2.5	0.01-0.17	0.02-0.45	-0.01 - -1.61	0.0-1.8
Mean		6.5	0.080	0.65	0.67	0.65	0-0	1.30	0.55	0.01	0.170	0.050	0.95
±SD.		0.83	0.056	0.53	75.73	0.52	0.0	0.71	0.23	0.01	0.102	0.048	0.62
CV.		12.1	0.70	80.62	00	80.30	0.0	54.76	41.81	100.0	60.0	96.00	65.06

Table 2: Correlation Study of Fluoride with Chemical Composition of Rainwaters

Parameters	pH	EC	CO_3^{2-}	HCO_3^-	RSC	Cl^-	SO_4^{2-}	Ca^{2+}	Mg^{2+}	Na^+	K^+	SAR	Fluoride
pH	1.000												
EC	0.637**	1.000											
CO_3^{2-}	0.315	0.382*	1.000										
HCO_3^-	1.000**	0.444*	-0.121	1.000									
RSC	0.236	0.455	0.215	0.087	1.000								
Cl^-	0.340	0.368*	0.215	0.163	0.204	1.000							
SO_4^{2-}	0.267	0.499**	-0.085	0.224	0.216	0.109	1.000						
Ca^{2+}	-0.244	-0.462*	-0.224	-0.065	-0.999**	-0.209	-0.218	1.000					
Mg^{2+}	0.592**	0.524**	0.162	0.266	-0.999**	0.270	0.205	-0.206	1.000				
Na^+	-0.244	-0.462	-0.224	-0.065	0.170	-0.209	-0.218	1.000	-0.206	1.000			
K^+	0.592**	0.524**	0.162	0.266	0.170	0.270	0.205	-0.206	1.000	-0.206	1.000		
SAR	-0.361*	-0.581**	-0.276	-0.103	-0.950**	-0.166	-0.289	0.958*	-0.366	0.958**	-0.366*	1.000	
Fluoride	-0.358	0.051	0.072	-0.352	-0.007	-0.204	0.208	0.782*	-0.821*	0.002	-0.202	-0.016	1.000

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2 tailed)   ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)

Table 3: Correlation Study of Fluoride with Weather Parameters

Parameters	Rainfall	Temperature		R. H.		Sunshine	Evaporation	Fluoride
		Max.	Mini.	Max.	Mini.			
Rainfall	1.000							
Temp. Max.	0.246	1.000						
Temp. Mini.	0.684*	0.782**	1.000					
R H Max.	0.203	-0.654	-0.298	1.000				
R H Mini.	0.641*	-0.211	0.306	-0.751*	1.000			
Sunshine	-0.469	0.616	0.062	-0.751*	-0.778**	1.000		
Evaporation	0.096	0.183	0.626	-0.919	-0.532	0.671*	1.000	
Fluoride	-0.456	0.893*	-0.343	-0.032	-0.324	0.596*	-0.646*	1.000

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2 tailed) ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)

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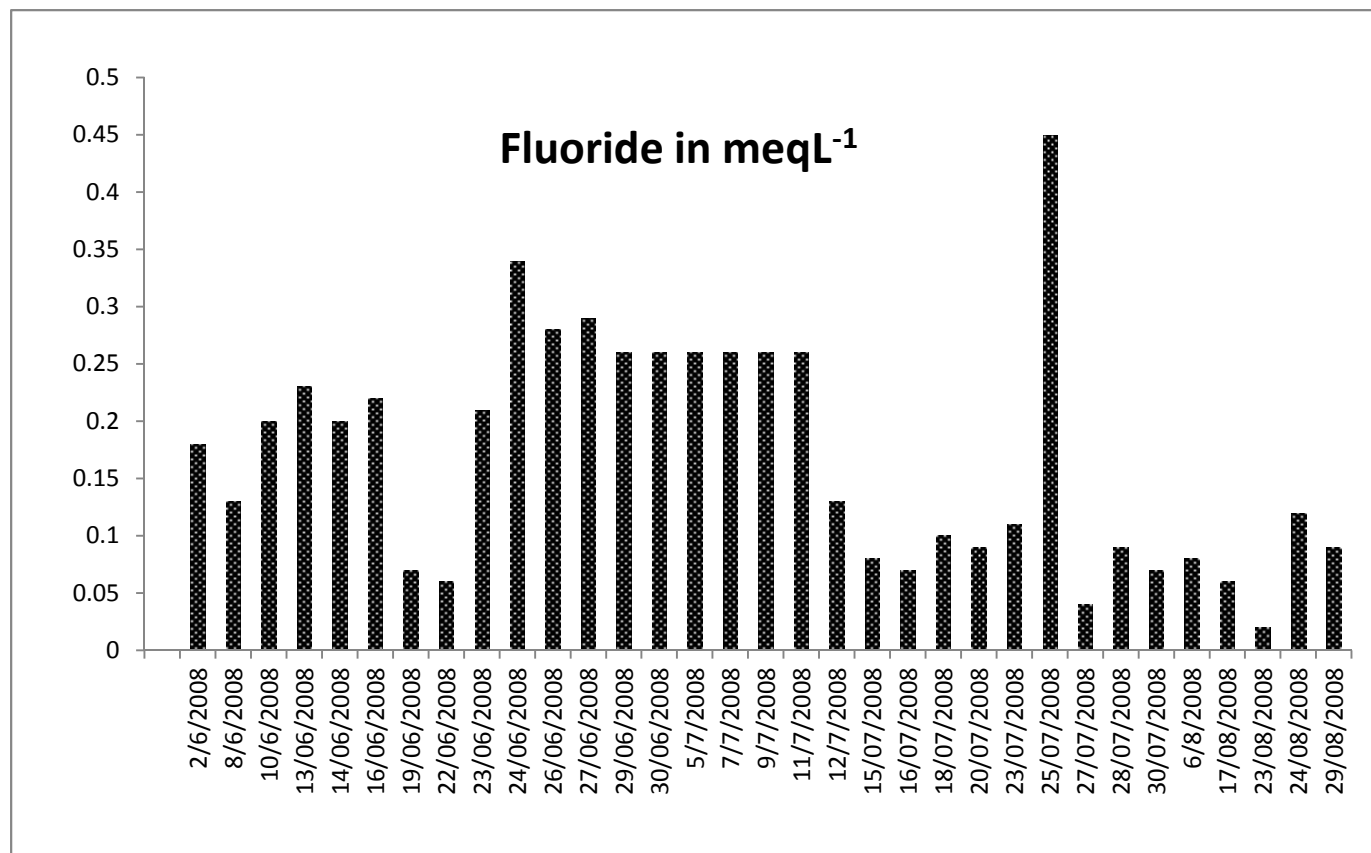
Fig.1 Fluoride Contamination in Rainwater of Renukoot

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