



Research Article

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Water quality of some drinking waters of Kathalal territory, Gujarat

D. G. Shah¹ and P. S. Patel²

¹Department of Chemistry, P.B. Science College, Kapadwanj, India

²Department of Chemistry, Sheth L.H. Science College, Mansa, India

ABSTRACT

This study consisted of the determination of the Physico-chemical properties of different types of drinking water of kathalal territory. The aim was to ascertain the quality of drinking water. On an average, the water in this area was suitable for drinking purpose. All the being rapid, economical and quantitative can be in corporate in existing field kits. A very simple pre-treatment is enough to make the water potable.

Key words: Physico-chemical parameters, drinking water,, kathalal territory, Gujarat.

INTRODUCTION

In continuation of our earlier analysis on bore wells water¹⁻³, here we report the Physico-chemical analysis of bore wells drinking water of kathalal territory. kathalal is located in kheda district of Gujarat. bore wells water is generally used for Drinking and other domestic purposes in this area .The use of fertilizers and pesticides manure, lime, septic tank, refuse dump, etc, are the main sources of bore wells water pollution⁴ in the absence of fresh water supply, people residing in this area forced to use bore wells water for their domestic and drinking consumption. In order to assess water quality index, we have carried out the Physico-chemical analysis of bore wells drinking water.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

In the present study bore wells water sample from twenty difference areas located in and around kathalal territory were collected in brown glass bottles with necessary precautions

Physico-Chemical analysis

All the chemicals used water of AR grade. Double distilled water was used for the preparation of reagents and solutions. The major water quality parameters considered for the examination in this study are temperature PH ,dissolved oxygen (DO)total dissolved solid(T.D.S),total alkalinity, calcium and magnesium hardness, sulphate, phosphate and nitrate contents⁶.

Temperature pH, dissolved oxygen (DO) total dissolved solid (T.D.S), phosphate, Nitrate values were measured by water analysis kit and manual methods. Calcium and magnesium hardness of water was estimated by complexometric titration method^{4,5}. Chloride contents were determined volumetrically by silver nitrate titration method using potassium chromate as an indicator. It was calculated in terms of mg/L. sulphate contents were determined by volumetric method⁵.

Analysis result of the sample collected in NOV.-DEC.-2011.

No.	Sample Station	TempC	pH	TDS	D.O. m/l	Chloride mg/L	Total Alkalinity mg/L	Ca Hardness mg/L	Mg Hardness mg/L	SO ₄ ⁻² mg/L	PO ₄ ⁻³ mg/L	NO ⁻³ mg/L
1.	Jamni	29.5	7.2	322	7.6	27.67	328	35.13	68.45	345.84	8.5	50
2.	Sarali	30.7	7.62	800	8.5	78.65	486	26.15	73.26	236.45	2.5	150
3.	Pithai	31.3	8.00	350	6.7	43.35	528	27.50	45.36	119.65	5.5	260
4.	Abhripur	31.2	7.13	410	6.3	78.25	373	52.39	88.14	84.59	6.5	278
5.	Bagdol	29.8	7.4	560	7.5	110.36	416	40.12	19.26	159.36	3.5	210
6.	Chhipadi	29.4	7.05	380	6.7	92.35	629	17.23	76.94	324.74	4.5	105
7.	Bhaner	30.5	6.85	366	8.1	115.68	548	8.02	12.84	72.36	7.0	120
8.	Bhatera	30.9	7.62	877	7.8	98.37	361	28.75	29.62	38.64	15.0	70
9.	Chelavat	31.8	7.25	713	7.4	83.47	338	33.46	27.39	276.41	10.0	115
10.	Kakarkhad	30.3	6.5	189	6.8	145.10	624	72.68	64.22	165.95	12.0	235
11.	Manor Ni Muvadi	31.5	7.82	670	8.3	65.01	580	44.60	31.15	122.35	6.0	80
12.	Khadal	30.4	7.55	730	7.8	61.56	470	11.29	81.25	168.95	7.0	169
13.	Gugalia	30.8	7.3	460	7.2	102.5	643	13.56	95.29	249.69	9.5	305
14.	Badarpur	29.7	7.98	1250	6.7	52.54	590	14.60	20.47	345.35	4.0	240
15.	Ravdavlat	30.3	6.8	570	7.3	119.5	338	33.4	42.3	115.6	5.5	102
16.	Mundel	31.2	7.3	360	6.2	75.6	452	23.5	34.1	320.3	6.5	133
17.	Ladvel	33.0	7.6	410	8.3	53.4	512	11.09	16.8	246.5	7.3	126
18.	Bhagat Na Muvada	31.5	8.1	390	6.9	36.9	632	15.96	27.9	168.7	10.5	85
19.	Anara	32.6	7.4	680	7.1	95.3	355	36.9	30.2	210.8	8.5	98
20.	Porada	29.8	7.1	870	8.4	85.3	256	10.50	17.3	54.5	6.5	165

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Physico-chemical data of the bore wells water samples collected in February -2011 are present in table respectively. The results of the samples vary with different collecting places because of the different nature of soil contamination⁶. All metabolic and physiological activities and life processes of aquatic organisms are generally influenced by water temperature.

Temperature.

In the present study temperature ranged was kept from 29.4^octo 34.3^oc.

PH

In the present study PH ranged from 6.9to 8.3 which lies in the range prescribed byAPHA¹. The pH value of drinking water is an important index of acidity, alkalinity and resulting value of the acidic basic interaction of a number of its mineral and organic components. pH below 6.5 starts corrosion in pipes. Toxic metals which are present in water increase the pH value of water. The tolerance pH limit is 6.5 to 8.5.

TDS:

In the present study TDS ranged from 185 mg/l to 1380 mg/l. according to WHO and Indian standards. TDS value should be less than 500 mg/l for drinking water. All the sample station except sample station no 14 higher ranged as prescribed by WHO and Indian standards^{7,8}.

D.O.

In the present study dissolved oxygen (D.O) ranged from 6.4 mg/l to 10mg/l. The minimum tolerance range is 4.0 mg/l for drinking water.

Chlorides:

The chlorides contents in the samples between 28.48mg/l to 285.40 mg/l natural water contain low chloride ions. In the present study sample No.7 shows 315.75 mg/l chloride which is highest value in twenty different sampling stations. The tolerance range for chloride is 200 to 1000mg/l.

Total Alkalinity:

In the present study total alkalinity range was from 148 mg/l to 856 mg/l.

Calcium Hardness:

The calcium hardness range is from 8.02 mg/l to 144.3mg/l. The tolerance range for calcium hardness is 75 to 200 mg/l. Calcium contents in all samples collected fall within the limit prescribed. Calcium is needed for the body in small quantities, though water provides only a part of total requirements.

Magnesium Hardness:

Magnesium hardness ranged from 19.44 to 182.74 mg/l. The tolerance range for magnesium is 50 to 100 mg/l.

Sulphate:

Sulphate ranged from 19.41 mg/l to 384.30 mg/l. The tolerance range for sulphate is 200 to 400 mg/l. The high concentration of sulphate may induce diarrhea.

Phosphate:

In the present study phosphate ranged from 4.0 mg/l to 42 mg/l. The evaluated value of phosphate in the present study is much higher than the prescribed values.

The higher values of phosphate are mainly due to use of fertilizers and pesticides by the people residing in this area. If phosphate is consumed in excess, phosphine gas is produced in gastro-intestinal tract on reaction with gastric juice. This could even lead to the death of consumer.

Nitrate:

In the present study nitrate ranged from 60 mg/l to 450 mg/l. The tolerance range for nitrate 20mg/l to 45 mg/l. Nitrate nitrogen is one of the major constituents of organisms along with carbon and hydrogen as amino acid, protein and organic compounds present in the bore wells water. In the present study nitrate nitrogen levels show higher values than the prescribed values. This may be due to the excess use of fertilizers and pesticides in this area.

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