

Study of Water Quality of Mangaon Village

Tahseen Abdul Rehman Dhansay

M. M. Jagtap College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mahad-Raigad, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: *The study is based on analysis of drinking water of "Mangaon village" for this purpose water samples have been collected from three different water resources i.e boring water ,well water,& gram panchayat water then total hardness, acidity, pH, COD ,dissolved oxygen, conductance, turbidity of those water samples have been carried out for this project aim is to find total hardness, acidity, pH, and COD, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, conductance of three water samples.[1]*

Keywords: Acidity, pH, COD, total hardness, turbidity, conductance, dissolved oxygen

I. INTRODUCTION

Mangaon taluka belongs to kokan division it comes under Raigad district it is near tonAlibaug head quarter and capital city of Mumbai the area is enroute towards Panjim side of Goa. people of this village used well water, boring water, canal water, and river water for daily purpose. Water includes pollutants like bacteria, Nitrogen and low levels of dissolved oxygen, which often cause by the decomposition of organic material; leading sources of pollutant include air deposition, agricultural runoff and hydrological modifications. This polluted water cause many disease and to control those disease it is necessary to check the quality of water which we are use in our day today life. Different physical parameters have been compare to check the quality of water in Morba village.

Materials and Methods

Collection of water samples:

Water samples from well, boring ,gram panchayat are collected in clean bottles free from impurities.

Analysis of water sample:

Total hardness ,acidity, pH, COD of water samples can be analyse using following procedure.

Procedure followed is standard procedure taken from Beuro of indian standards(BIS).[16]

Procedure to find acidity of water:

Pipette out 50ml of water sample in a 10ml conical flask+2,3 drops of 1% phenolphthalin indicator to it.

Shake well and titrate it against standardised NaOH solution from the burette end point will be from colourless to pink.

Procedure of total hardness:

Prepare 0.01M EDTA solution.

Then pipette out 25ml water sample in a conical flask.

Add 5ml of buffer solution(pH=10)+3,4 drops of 2% Eriochrome black T indicator to it.

Shake well and titrate it against 0.01M EDTA solution from the burette end point will be from blue to colourless.

Procedure to find Chemical oxygen demand of water sample:

Transfer 50ml of water sample in round bottom flask add 25ml of 0.25N K₂Cr₂O₇ solution to it.

Keep the flask in ice bath.

Then add 75ml 4N H₂SO₄ solution add one porcelain piece.

Reflux the contents of the flask on boiling water bath for one hour..

After heating is over cool the flask and transfer the contents of the flask to 250ml volumetric flask and dilute to 250ml with distill water.

Pipette out 25ml dilluted solution in a conical flask add 2,3 drops of 2% ferroin indicator to it.

Shake the flask well and titrate it against std ferrous alum solution from the burette.

End point will be from green to red colour follow the same procedure to find blank reading instead of water sample take disitill water for blank reading.

Procedure to find pH of water sample:

pH of water sample can be found from standardized pH meter.

Procedure to find dissolved oxygen:

Take 300ml water sample in stoppered bottle.

Add 2ml of MgSO₄ to it.

Add 2ml Conc H₂SO₄.

Place it in cool and dark place for sometime

Titrate it against stdSopdiumthiosulphate using Starch indicator.

Ed point will be from blue to colourless.

Procedure to find Conductance:

First find cell constant. Using KCl.

Take about 25ml water sample in beaker.

Immerse conductivity cell in it.

Measure conductance directly from instrument display.

Procedure to find Turbidity:

Gently agitate the sample until the bubble disappear.

Take water sample in cuvette.

Read turbidity directly from instrument display.

II. RESULT

Results obtained for all three water samples are as fallows:

Water sample	Acidity	COD	Hardness	pH	Turbidity	Dissolved Oxygen	Conductance
Boring water	53.5	0.350ppm	44	7.0	1NTU	37ppm	2.57
Well water	64.7	0.445ppm	57	7.0	4NTU	47ppm	4.27
Grampanchayat water	73.9	0.580ppm	64	6	6NTU	60ppm	6.98

III. CONCLUSION

From above results and on comparing all parameters we conclude that boring water is more potable for drinking and for other purpose also.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Analysis of drinking water of differeent places S.P.Bhalme,Dr. P. B.Nagarnaik. DattatreyBharti(1),Isuh Ali Sayyad (2),G.G.Gaikwad(3),D.R.Taikar(3) and J.Dhoro(4)physico chemical charecteristics of bore well water quality in Nagpur region(south zone)j.chempharma res.2011(2):922-927.
- [2]. P.jain,J.D.Sharma,D.Sohu and P.Sharma”Chemical analysis of drinking water of illagesanganer tehsil, jaipur district int.J.Envirion,Sai.tech winter 2006,vol.2,No.4,pp.373-379.
- [3]. Arunabai Mishra & Vashishta Bhatt”physicochemical microbiological analysis of underground water in v.v Nagar near by places of Anand diatrickGujrat,India ISSN 0973-4945,
- [4]. CODEN ECJHAO C journal of chemistry vol.5,No.3 pp487-492,july 2008. Sharma Shraddha 1,Vishwakarma Rakesh 2,Dixit Savita and Jain Praveen 4 “Evaluation of water quality of Narmada river with reference to

physico chemical parameters at hoshangabadcity,M.P.India.” Research jopurnal of chemical sciences vol.1(3),(june 2011)ISSN2231-606.

- [5]. K.Saravankornari and Rajith kumar 2 “Analysis of water quality parameter of ground water near Ambettur industrial area Tamilnadu,India” Indian journal of science and technology vol.4N.5(May2011)ISSN0974-6846.