

## ANALYSIS OF GROUND WATER SAMPLES IN VILLAGES NEAR STONE CRUSHER AREAS

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### ABSTRACT

Water is essential to life. Without water there is no life. Generally the ground water is contaminated due to human and industrial activities. This is the serious problem in now a day. Thus the analysis of the water quality is very important to preserve and perfect the natural eco system. The assessment of the ground water quality was carried out in the different sampling areas of Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam. The ground water samples of all the selected stations from the wards were collected for the analysis. In the analysis the measured quality parameters are pH, temperature, total dissolved solids (TDS), total hardness, electrical conductivity, calcium, magnesium, chloride and alkalinity. The obtained results are compared with Indian Standard Drinking Water specification IS: 10500-2012. The study of physico-chemical characteristics of this ground water samples suggests that the evaluation of water quality parameters as well as water quality management practices should be carried out periodically to protect the water resources.

**Keywords:** Water samples, analysis and IS: 10500-2012.

### INTRODUCTION

Water is the most important in shaping the land and regulating the climate. It is one of the most important compounds that profoundly influence life<sup>1</sup>. Groundwater is used for domestic and industrial water supply and also for irrigation purposes in all over the world. In the last few decades, there has been a tremendous increase in the demand for fresh water due to rapid growth of population and the accelerated pace of industrialization. According to WHO organization, about 80% of all the diseases in human beings are caused by water<sup>2</sup>. Once the groundwater is contaminated, its quality cannot be restored back easily and to device ways and means to protect it. The greater part of the soluble constituents in ground water comes from soluble minerals in soils and sedimentary rocks. The quality of water is of vital concern for the mankind since it is directly linked with human welfare .It is a matter of history that facial pollution of drinking water caused water-borne diseases which wiped out entire population of the studied area<sup>3</sup>.The present work is an attempt to measure the water quality of some villages near stone crusher areas of Anakapalli , Visakha district, Andhrapradesh, India.

## EXPERIMENTAL

### Materials

During water quality investigation, the selection of sampling points is more important than actual analysis of water. A successful sampling program entails the selection of sampling points in line with objective of the study. Since various natural and man-made factors are responsible for water pollution. Therefore, there is no general rule that governs the selection of sampling sites. For the purpose of water quality estimation, the selection of sampling sites require, on a prior basis, extensive investigation and field survey of such factors/sources, such as waste discharges, natural and man-made pollutants, chemical treatments, underground water resources, agro wastes, seasonal variations, surface runoff, geographic weathering, etc. In addition, full information on population density around a given water source and behavioural aspects of people is also required. For this purpose, all different locations/sampling sites were outlined and samples were collected. The samples were collected in polythene bottle of 1.5 L capacity. Before sampling, the bottles were washed thoroughly with the detergent, acid (1: 1 HNO<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O by v/v) tap water, and then distilled water. Chemical parameters were determined by using standard methods immediately after taking them into the laboratory. Usual preservative methods<sup>5</sup> were used to preserve the samples. The samples were analyzed as soon as it was possible. A total of four water samples were collected. The sources and locations of samples are given in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Sampling some villages near stone crusher areas of Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam District.

Sample No.	Name of the Sampling Station
Sample No. 1	Ronganavanipalem
Sample No. 2	Kuchangi
Sample No. 3	Veta Jangavanipalem
Sample No. 4	Sampathipuram
Sample No. 5	Kundram
Sample No. 6	Atchiyapeta

### Methods

**pH and Temperature:** Measurement of pH and temperature of all the water samples was measured at the time of collection by using portable battery operated pH meter. The calibration was carried out with two standard buffer solution of pH 4.0 and 7.0. The pH of the sample should lie between these values. The sample temperature is determined at the same time. The reading is taken after the indicated value remains constant for about 1 min. After

each measurement, the electrode of the pH meter was washed with distilled water and was cleaned with tissue paper.

**Total dissolved solids:** Solids refer to matter suspended or dissolved in water or wastewater. Solids may affect water or effluent quality adversely in a number of ways. Waters with high dissolved solids generally are of inferior palatability and may lack an unfavourable physiological reaction in the transient consumer. For this reason, there is a limit of 500 mg for some organic substances and dissolved gases. The total dissolved solids (TDS) of the samples was measured using pre-calibrated conductivity meter model **Zeal tech**. Before measurement, the beaker and electrode must be washed several times with the solution under test. The measurement was taken at room temperature. The samples were transferred into beaker in specific volume to dip the electrode, after which the button was pressed and the scale was set before the TDS of each sample was noted.

**Electrical conductivity:** The conductivity of the samples was measured using pre-calibrated conductivity meter **Zeal tech**. Before measurement, the beaker and electrode must be washed several times with the solution under test. The measurement was taken at room temperature. The samples were transferred into beaker in enough volume to dip the electrode, after which the button was pressed and the scale was set before the conductivity of each sample was then noted.

**Total hardness:** 1 ml of hardness buffer solution was added to 50 ml of water sample followed by the addition of 1 to 2 drops of indicator. Then, this solution is titrated against versenate solution (EDTA solution) from burette, end point reddish to blue colour. Total hardness is calculated by the following formula: Total hardness = [Versenate solution (ml) × MI of sample (mg/L)] 1000

**Alkalinity:** Alkalinity is the measure of hydroxide and carbonate ion content of water sample. Water sample is titrated with standard H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> using indicator. Pink colour of solution changes to colourless. This is the indication of end point.

**Chlorides:** This test is for the determination of chloride ions. A solution of potassium chromate is used as indicator. Chlorides are precipitated as brick red in the solution because silver ion reacts with chloride ion forming brick red precipitate of AgCl, end point is the brick red coloration.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Temperature

The temperature of the water samples was taken at the spot in December 2016. Among the samples taken from the different places ranges from 25 to 27°C, while the average temperature of water of the sampling area are found to be 26°C.

### pH

The pH value of water samples taken from the different sampling areas are ranges from 8.28 to 9.25. The standard of water quality on pH base lies in the range of 6.5 to 8.5. These studies show that water samples exceed the limits set by IS: 10500-2012<sup>6</sup> (Table 2).

**Total dissolved solids (TDS):** Maximum TDS of ground water found in the sampling areas having the value of 664 mg/l while the minimum TDS value was found to be 198 mg/l in sampling areas. The result showed that the drinking water of some villages are fit for drinking in terms of TDS.

**Conductivity:** The results reflect that the mean conductivity of drinking water samples of the ground water is found to be 0.0275 S. The maximum value of the conductivity is 2.72 mS. The minimum conductivity value is 1.15 mS. The obtained values after the analysis are in between IS: 10500-2012.

### **Total hardness**

The minimum value of Total hardness is 320 mg/L found in sampling area are and maximum value of Total hardness is 660 mg/L. The results obtained after analysis some samples have greater than the permissible limits set by IS: 10500-2012.

### **Calcium**

The minimum value of calcium hardness is 150 mg/L found in sampling areas and maximum value of calcium hardness is 280 mg/L. The results obtained after analysis some samples have greater than the permissible limits set by IS: 10500-2012.

### **Magnesium**

The minimum value of magnesium is 210 mg/L found in in sampling areas and maximum value of magnesium is 390 mg/L. The results obtained after analysis some samples have greater than the permissible limits set by IS: 10500-2012.

### **Chlorides**

The minimum value of chloride is 220 mg/L found in sampling areas and maximum value of chloride is 570 mg/L. The results obtained after analysis when compared with the standard values of chlorides are found to be less than the permissible limits set by IS: 10500-2012.

### **Alkalinity**

The alkalinity range set by IS: 10500-2012 is 200 - 600 mg/L. The minimum alkalinity found in sampling areas was 520 mg/L. The maximum range of alkalinity is 750mg/L. The results obtained after analysis when compared with the standard values of chlorides are found to be less than the permissible limits set by IS: 10500-2012.

**Table 2: Primary Physico-Chemical parameters of drinking water samples**

Parameter	Indian Standards 10500:2012		Sample-1	Sample-2	Sample-3	Sample-4	Sample-5	Sample-6
	Desirable limits mg/l	Permissible limits mg/l						
<b>pH</b>	6.5-8.5	No relaxation	9.25	8.45	9.15	8.15	8.95	8.28
<b>Temperature</b>	---	---	27	27	26	26	26	25
<b>Conductivity</b>	0.005S	0.05S	2.72 mS	1.85 mS	1.82 mS	1.56 mS	1.56 mS	1.15 mS
<b>Total Dissolved Solids(TDS)</b>	500	2000	250	150	280	214	324	228
<b>Calcium(mg/L)</b>	75	200	260	250	270	170	210	150
<b>Magnesium(mg/L)</b>	30	300	370	325	390	260	370	210
<b>Total Hardness(mg/L)</b>	200	600	630	575	660	480	580	360
<b>Chloride(mg/L)</b>	250	1000	450	220	520	530	570	490
<b>Alkalinity(mg/L)</b>	200	600	750	425	720	525	545	710

## CONCLUSION

The results of the present research work show that drinking water collected from some villages near stone crusher areas of Anapakalli, Visakha district was found to be suitable to human health after done the some treatment.

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