



Research Article

POTABILITY ANALYSIS OF DRINKING WATER IN VARIOUS REGIONS OF LUDHIANA DISTRICT, PUNJAB, INDIA

Monica Mahajan * and Khushboo Bhardwaj

Department of Biotechnology, Khalsa College for Women, Civil lines, Ludhiana, India

*Corresponding Author Email: dr_mcajan@yahoo.com

Article Received on: 22/05/17 Approved for publication: 25/06/17

DOI: 10.7897/2230-8407.086102

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed at evaluating the water potability of the different regions of the Ludhiana, the Industrial hub of Punjab and the Manchester of India. The physicochemical and the bacteriological potability analysis was conducted by affable means to test the water samples collected from six areas of Ludhiana city: Civil lines, Chandigarh Road, Ferozepur Road, Haibowal, Pakhowal Road, Model Town. All the areas of study showed only 20-40 percentage potability although the hardness and pH values were found to be within the permissible limits. The present findings provide an insight into the quality of drinking water in the areas of study and can be used by local water authority to ensure the supply of safe drinking water among population.

Keywords: pH, Hardness, Potability, Bacteriological analysis, Water quality.

INTRODUCTION

Water is an abundant source to the living organisms on Earth and is one of the basic necessities. However, in India 70% of available water has been polluted by industrial/domestic wastes¹. The basic necessity of a civilized population is pure and clean water and it is an undeniable fact that germ free safe water brings high standards to the public health². Efficient monitoring of the quality of drinking water is the need of hour and is not impossible. The parameters that reflect the water quality can be categorized as Physical, Chemical and Biological. It is not the number of microbes that affect water quality but the kind of specific organism that is determinative^{3, 4, 5}. As the microbes have high potential of water borne diseases viz. *Yersinia*, *Enterococcus*, *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*, *Campylobacter*, *Staphylococcus*, *Listeria*, *Aeromonas* therefore it becomes very important to find out the bacteriological condition of drinking water to ensure its safety. Potable water is subjected to various treatment processes including sedimentation, coagulation, filtration and chlorination. Perfect safety of consumption of water requires a methodology to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of treatment procedure. Safety is established on the presence of coliforms. The presence of non-pathogenic intestinal types such as *Escherichia coli* or *Streptococcus faecalis* in the water indicates that the faecal material has contaminated the water supply as these organisms are always found in the intestine and are not normally present in soil or water⁶. Therefore, microbial examination is used worldwide to monitor and control the quality and safety of drinking water. Keeping in view, water samples from different regions of Ludhiana district were subjected to potability analysis to have an insight into the bacteriological condition of drinking water.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Total number of 30 drinking water samples (Tap and filtered) were collected from six areas (Area 1- Area 6) of Ludhiana city viz. Haibowal, Pakhowal road, Chandigarh Road, Ferozepur Road, Model Town and Civil Lines (Table 1). These samples were subjected to potability analysis for various physicochemical along with bacteriological parameters. Samples for water analysis were collected in sterilized narrow mouthed bottles (Autoclavable) with stopper of 500ml capacity. The bottles were autoclaved before sampling for 20 minutes. Five samples from each region were collected with utmost care to ensure that no contamination occurs at the time of collection and were labelled as S1 to S30 (Table 2) along with boiled water sample as Control. The water analysis was carried out within one hour of collection.

Bacteriological Examination: Bacteriological water testing kits procured from Department of Microbiology, PAU, Ludhiana were used for bacteriological examination for detection of total coliforms, E. coli and emerging pathogens from drinking water. The kit is based on a defined substrate to detect presence or absence of total coliforms and emerging pathogens without need of confirmatory or complete tests⁷. The aluminium seal of bacteriological water testing kit was cut open and the testing water was filled into the kit aseptically under laminar air flow cabinet. This was followed by rubber stopper replacement and kit was incubated upto 48 hours. Each sample bottle was examined at the end of 24 hours for color change and popping of lid (gas production) and if no change in color was observed, these were re-incubated for 24hours and examined again. Samples were observed for color change and gas production. No color change and absence of gas production constitutes negative test whereas color change from purple to yellow along with gas formation (if any) indicates positive test.

Physico-Chemical Examination of Water: Ten samples were selected at random from the collected water samples and further analyzed for physicochemical parameters.

pH: The pH value determines whether the water is hard or soft. pH meter was used to determine the alkalinity of water samples.

Total Hardness: Hardness in water was determined by EDTA complexometric titration using N/50 EDTA solution, buffer solution (Amino chloride and Amino Sulfate), Erichrome T indicator, Distilled water and titration apparatus etc⁸.

Calcium Hardness: EDTA complexometric titration method was used for the determination of Calcium hardness as per standard

APHA methods. Murexide was used as an indicator and NaOH (buffer) was added to the contents.

Magnesium Hardness: Calculated by obtaining the difference between the values of total hardness and calcium hardness of the water sample⁹

Statistical Analysis: To calculate correlation analysis, correlation matrix was constructed by calculating the coefficients of different pairs of parameters viz. Mg^{2+} - Ca^{2+} , TH, Mg^{2+} , pH; Ca^{2+} - TH, pH and TH-pH¹⁰.

Table 1: Areas of Water Sample Collection

S.No	Sample ID	Locality
1	Area 1	Haibowal
2	Area 2	Pakhowal Road
3	Area 3	Chandigarh Road
4	Area 4	Ferozepur Road
5	Area 5	Model Town
6	Area 6	Civil Lines

Table 2: Results obtained from potability analysis through kit method⁷

AREA/LOCALITY	SAMPLE NO	RESULT	INFERENCE
Area 1	S1	Positive	Non-Potable
	S2	Positive	Non-Potable
	S3	Positive	Non-Potable
	S4	Negative	Potable
	S5	Positive	Non-Potable
Area 2	S6	Positive	Non-Potable
	S7	Negative	Potable
	S8	Positive	Non-Potable
	S9	Negative	Potable
	S10	Positive	Non-Potable
Area 3	S11	Positive	Non-Potable
	S12	Positive	Non-Potable
	S13	Positive	Non-Potable
	S14	Positive	Non-Potable
	S15	Negative	Potable
Area 4	S16	Negative	Potable
	S17	Positive	Non-Potable
	S18	Positive	Non-Potable
	S19	Positive	Non-Potable
	S20	Positive	Non-Potable
Area 5	S21	Positive	Non-Potable
	S22	Positive	Non-Potable
	S23	Negative	Potable
	S24	Negative	Potable
	S25	Positive	Non-Potable
Area 6	S26	Negative	Potable
	S27	Positive	Non-Potable
	S28	Positive	Non-Potable
	S29	Positive	Non-Potable
	S30	Negative	Potable

Table 3: results of physico-chemical analysis in study areas

	Magnesium (mg/l)	Calcium (mg/l)	Hardness (mg/l)	pH
Control	2.05	1.7	3.75	8.0
S1	7.65	4.6	12.25	8.1
S2	8.25	4.0	12.25	8.29
S3	7.95	4.25	12.2	8.1
S4	8.45	3.85	12.3	6.64
S5	7.5	4.55	12.05	8.05
S6	5.3	5.85	11.15	6.84
S7	6.8	5.0	11.8	7.6
S8	1.85	3.3	5.15	7.95
S9	0.55	3.2	3.75	8.18
S10	0.5	1.0	1.5	7.86
Mean Value	5.48	3.96	9.44	7.76
WHO Limits	30	75	300 (as CaCO₃)	6.5-8.5

Table 4: correlation analysis of water samples

	Magnesium	Calcium	Hardness	pH
Magnesium	1			
Calcium	0.696773975	1		
Hardness	0.972667206	0.84428668	1	
pH	-0.20992508	-0.3241625	-0.261775038	1

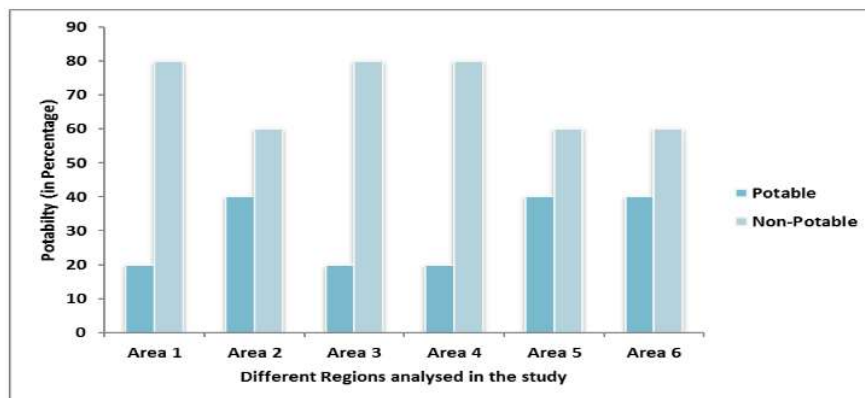


Figure 1: results of bacteriological kit analysis in different study areas

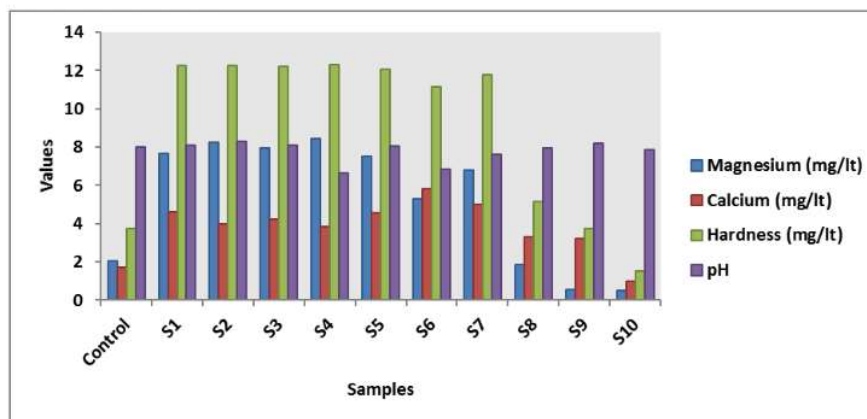


Figure 2: analysis of physico-chemical parameters

RESULTS

Microbiological Kit Analysis: Nine out of the 30 samples studied from six different regions were found to be potable as per the result shown in Table 2; Figure 1. The non potability of water samples suggests the possibility for presence of coliform group and that the water may have been contaminated with faecal matter.

Physico-Chemical Analysis: (Table 3, Figure 2): The pH value of water samples varied from 6.64 to 8.29 with the average value of 7.76 thus following within the value range as per WHO standards. The pH is dependent on carbon dioxide- bicarbonate^{11, 12}. In the present study, the pH values were found to be within the permissible limits¹³. The degree of hardness of water may be classified in terms of calcium carbonate concentrations^{14, 15}. Calcium and Magnesium cause the principle hardness in water.

In the present work done the total hardness of the study area varied from 1.5 mg/ litre to 12.25 mg/litre with mean value of 9.44mg/ litre and found to be within range. The least value obtained from the studied area 1.5 mg/litre was of tap water sample whereas the highest value 12.25mg/litre was obtained from the filtered sample (Table 3). Magnesium is an essential element of our body and its daily requirement for the adult is 200-300 mg. Excess of magnesium in our body leads to laxative effect and its deficiency leads to many structural and functional changes, chronic mal absorption problems, chronic renal failure, severe diarrhoea and protein calorie malnutrition¹⁶. The values obtained for the studied water samples varied from 0.5 mg/ litre to 8.45mg/ litre with mean value of 5.48 mg/ litre. All the values were found to be within WHO limits of 30mg/ litre¹³. The amount of Calcium in studied water samples with the average values of 3.96 mg/ litre with minimum value 1.0 mg/ litre and maximum value 5.85 mg/ litre and was found to be within WHO permissible limits (Table 3). The average of Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺ and Total Hardness in the present study fall within the standard values of Mg²⁺ (30mg/litre), Ca²⁺ (75 mg/ litre) and Total hardness (300mg/ litre)¹³.

Statistical Analysis: The statistical relationship between Mg²⁺-Ca²⁺ (0.69677), Mg²⁺-TH (0.97266), and Ca²⁺- TH (0.84428) showed the positive correlation (Table 4) indicating the same source of origin of ions. Calcium and Magnesium ions are contributing to the total hardness of water samples analyzed. A correlation coefficient of +1 indicates that two variables are related in a positive linear sense, whereas a correlation coefficient of -1 indicates that two variables are related in a negative linear sense and a correlation coefficient of 0 indicates that there is no relationship between the two variables¹⁷.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

From the above results, it was inferred that nearly 73% of samples studied had bacteriologically non-potable water. The high prevalence of non-potable water was even reported by Sahota *et al.*, 2010, which pointed out that water sources in these regions were contaminated. However, regarding the standard pH, Calcium, Magnesium and Total Hardness, all values of samples were found to be within the safe limits. As human population suffers from various water borne diseases by the contaminated drinking water, it is therefore necessary that the quality of drinking water should be checked at regular intervals and local water authorities need to take essential measures to ensure safe drinking water among population. Further work is needed to find out any association between various morbidities amongst the people and non-potable water to draw attention of concerned authorities.

REFERENCES

1. Kaur J, Kaur H. Water Potability Test of Drinking Water collected from sub Regions of district Jalandhar, Punjab, India: A Review. *International Research Journal of Biological Sciences* 2015; 4(10): 62-65.
2. Mujahid T Y, Siddiqui K, Ahmed R J, Subhan S A, Ali S T, Wahab A. Bacteriological Quality Analysis of Tap Water of Karachi, Pakistan. *International Journal of Advanced Research*. 2015; 3(2): 573-578.

3. Benson H J. Microbiological application- Laboratory manual in general microbiology. 7th ed. Dubuque, U.S.A.: W.M.C. Brown Publishers; 1998.
4. Farnleitner A H, Kirschner A K T, Zechmeister G, Kavka T C, Mach R L. Investigation techniques in the microbiological analysis of water and waters: congestion and perspectives. Austrian Association of Water and Waste Management: ÖWAV fonts series booklet 150;2001. p. 125-154.
5. Said A, Steven D K, Sehlke G. An innovative index for evaluating water quality in streams. *Environmental Management* 2004; 34:406-414.
6. Levine M. Differentiation of E. coli and E. aerogenes on a simplified eosin-methylene blue agar. *The Journal of Infectious Diseases* 1918; 23: 43-47
7. Sahota P, Pandove G, Achal V, Vikal Y. Evaluation of a BWTk for detection of total coliforms, E. coli and emerging pathogens from drinking water: comparison with standard MPN method, *Water Science & Technology* 2010; 62(3):676-683.
8. APHA. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th ed. Washington D.C.: American Public Health Association; 2005
9. Balogun B, Monitoring and Assessing Drinking water quality in: Lagos State Water Corporation In- House Training for Chemist 19th-21st Dec. 2000; 1-32.
10. SPSS Advanced Models. SPSS Inc. Released 2007. SPSS for Windows, Version 16.0. Chicago, SPSS Inc. Available from : <http://www.spss.com>
11. Abowei J F N. Salinity, Dissolved Oxygen, pH and surface water Temperature conditions in Nkoro River, Niger delta, Nigeria, *Advance Journal of Food Science and Technology* 2010; 2: 36-40.
12. Hem J D. Study and Interpretation of the Chemical Characteristics of Natural Water. 3rd ed, U.S. Geological Survey, Water Supply Paper 2254. Alexandria VA: Library of Congress Catalog; 1985.
13. WHO, Guidelines for drinking water quality Recommendations International Standards of Drinking Water. 3rd ed. Geneva. World Health Organization: 2004
14. EPA. Water Quality criteria. National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Engineering. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; 1973. p.594.
15. McNeely R N, Neimantis V P, Dwyer L. A. Guide to Water Quality Parameters, Inland Waters Directorate, Canada, US; 1979.p.1-65.
16. Montgomery J M. Water Treatment Principles and Designs for Pollution Control, John Wiley and Sons, New York, USA;1985. p.237-261.
17. Sharda S, Madhuri S R, Kaur G, Karanjot B K. Baseline study of drinking water quality: a case study of Ludhiana district, Punjab, India, *International Journal of Geology, Earth & Environmental Sciences*, 2016; 6 (1):30-42

Cite this article as:

Monica Mahajan and Khushboo Bhardwaj. Potability analysis of drinking water in various regions of Ludhiana district, Punjab, India. *Int. Res. J. Pharm.* 2017;8(6):87-90 <http://dx.doi.org/10.7897/2230-8407.086102>

Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared

Disclaimer: IRJP is solely owned by Moksha Publishing House - A non-profit publishing house, dedicated to publish quality research, while every effort has been taken to verify the accuracy of the content published in our Journal. IRJP cannot accept any responsibility or liability for the site content and articles published. The views expressed in articles by our contributing authors are not necessarily those of IRJP editor or editorial board members.