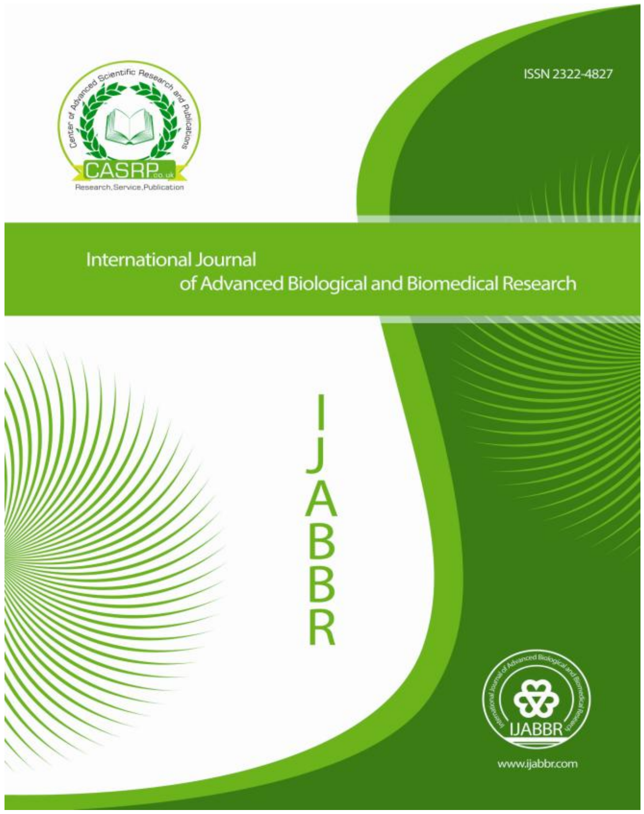
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Chemical and microbiological analysis of surface and ground drinking water quality

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Abstract

Drinking water has received considerable attention recently. However, misuse and mismanagement have resulted in a rapid and widespread decline in source-water quality and supply. Water quality guidelines can be used to identify constituents of concern in water, to determine the levels to which the constituents of water must be treated for drinking purposes. Membrane technology for the water cycle is playing an important role in the provision of safe water supply and treatment. The aim of this paper is to conduct chemical and microbiological analysis of water samples. The need for standards and guidelines in water quality stems from the need to protect human health. The results revealed that there were several areas polluted chemically by some heavy metals (Ni, Cd, Pb, Mn and Fe) and microbiologically by (Entamoeba Histolytica, Amoeba, Egg of Nematodes and Total count of Bacteria). We conclude and recommended that water treatment could see better membranes with both higher permeability and tighter cutoff. Removal of some chemical constituents must be done and sewage system projects are implemented in all towns and villages.

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1. Introduction

Water supply is a worldwide issue that is becoming increasingly evident in many countries. From a socio-economic standpoint, increasing water resources by reuse can strengthen the infrastructure of a country and improve the lives of its people. We have been facing increasing problems due to the pollution of the surface and ground waters. Major water bodies receive increasing loads due to the inadequate and insufficient treatment facilities. Due to the geography and climate variations around the world, approximately 70% of the renewable water resources are unavailable for human use (Postel, 2000; Shiklomanov, 2000). Lack of a sufficient quantity of water suitable for irrigation and drinking can lead to food shortages and health concerns for millions. In addition, water scarcity can stifle a nation's economy, fuel conflicts, and negatively impact the environment (Asano et al., 2007). The global water supply is being stressed further as human population continues to grow exponentially (Qadir et al., 2007). Consequently, there is an urgent need to increase water. The standard reverse osmosis (RO) membrane is a thin film composite (TFC) and its introduction in the late 1970s was a major advance in membrane preparation resulting in greatly improved permeability and retention. Recently, there have been new developments involving thin film nano-composite (TFN) RO membranes (Jeong et al., 2007).

Powdered limestone is effective in removing Pb^{2+} ions from aqueous solutions, tap water and natural water samples. It is an inorganic sorbent which abundant in nature, low in cost and have minimal environmental impact for restoration or remediation of natural resources. The experimental results revealed that this simple sportive-flotation procedure, using limestone as a sorbent and oleic acid as a surfactant, succeeded in removing nearly 99% of Pb^{2+} ions from aqueous solutions at pH 7 after shaking for 5 min and at room temperature (~25C). The sorption of lead ions onto limestone may proceed via cation exchange, precipitation of lead hydroxide and/or lead carbonate (Ghazy and Ragab, 2007). Moreover, the recommended procedure was successfully applied to some natural water samples and was nearly free from interferences of some selected foreign ions (Ghazy et al., 2006). Removal of Iron and Manganese was done by passing air through drawing raw water from product wells via centrifugal pumps due to oxidation of iron and manganese ions by aeration compressor. Adjust pH by adding potassium permanganate and sodium hydroxide before reaching the cemented aeration tank. Thirty minutes is the time of collected water in cemented aeration tank. Pressure sand filters were used for retention of the resulted sediments in sedimentation tank and then chlorinate the pure water before reaching to the network, Fig. (1). Treatment units must be prevailed as we suggested before, through the polluted areas by iron and manganese, not only in one place like samples numbered 17 and 18 in Table (1). It is noted that the water treatment of both well No 17, Mit-Ghamr district has improved the contents of Fe and Mn in drinking water, by decreasing its values distinctly from 0.49 and 0.45 ppm to 0.001 and 0.003 ppm respectively.

The aim of this work is to conduct chemical and microbiological analysis of water samples. The need for standards and guidelines in water quality stems from the need to protect human health.

2. Materials and methods

All samples were manually collected in two liter polyethylene bottles for chemical analysis and in one sterile liter glass bottle for microbiological analysis using the procedure described in the standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater (APHA, 1992). Forty three samples representing different types of drinking water (surface and wells) from different districts of Dakahlia governorate, Fig (2).

The water samples were selected according to the specific objectives of the study. Heavy metals were measured by atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS) Buck Scientific Company, USA in the lab of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Unit Mansoura University. The study on domestic pollution concerning mainly on assessing microbiological contamination.

2.1. Microbiological analysis

From the public health point of view, the coli form bacilli with some of pathogenic bacteria are the most important microbes to be investigated. This is done as follows:

2.1.1. Total count of bacteria

Bacteria are single-called micro-organisms, that cause disease termed pathogens. The total count of bacteria for each water sample is done by poured plate method. This must not exceed 50 cell / ml at 37 C^0 for 24 hours or 22 C^0 for 48 hours.

2.1.2. Total Coli form

The term total coli form, refers to rod shaped, non-spore-forming bacteria. The coli form group bacteria are capable of producing acid and gas from lactose in a suitable culture medium using Macon key Broth at 35 to 37 C^0. It is customary to report results as Most Probable No (MPN). The MPN is not an exact enumeration, but a high probability estimate of a coli form count per 100 ml of water. These counts are reported as MPN/ 100 ml. The water sample must not exceed than 3 cell / 100 ml according to EMH (Egyptian Ministry of Health, 2007).

2.1.3. Biological analysis

Microscopic examination for living microorganisms (protozoa, bluish green algae) is made without any treatment. Few drops of water samples are put on a glass slide and examined by light Microscope using high power.

3. Results

Table (1) represents the chemical results of polluted drinking water samples by some heavy metals which exceed than the permissible limits of WHO (WHO, 2001) and EMH (Egyptian Ministry of Health, 2007). Table (2) shows the microbiological contamination in most of the studied drinking water samples.

4. Discussion

A large body of research is directed towards source-water contaminants and their treatment. An additional significant focus centers on socio-economic issues such as health risk assessment. The objective of this work is to conduct chemical and microbiological analysis of water samples. Table (1) shows the values of detected heavy metals such as Cd, Ni, Pb, Mn and Fe in some of the studied samples, higher than the permissible limits of WHO and EMH. This might be due to discharge domestic wastewater of many villages which lies on the two sides of the two branches of Nile. Also, these two branches receive through distributaries canals, the agricultural wastes such as pesticides, fertilizers and other residues. Table (2) shows the polluted drinking water samples by micro-organisms (bacteria, coli form, bluish green algae and protozoa) exceed than the permissible limits of EMH. The risks from chemical pollution of water are on a small scale compared with the hazards from microbial contamination of drinking water. Among 20 to 30 different infective diseases may be affected by change in water supply. Many of this water related diseases depend on facial access to domestic water sources. The chain transmission may be broken by safe disposal of fasces as well as by protection of the water supplies. It is important to mention that bacteria may survive for more than six months in proper subsurface environment (Feachem et al., 1997). Most of the area of study has no sewage system. Many people use septic tanks without any cautions for preventing the water from contamination. Also, disposal sites and open drains in which the wastes usually disposed are present extensively in the area. According to WHO and EMH standard limits for drinking, the drinking water must not contain any bacteria. The differentiation of the microbial load might be attributed to the volume, the type and the source of pollution of the water sources. Thus, the drinking water must be treated a giants microbiological pollution before it is distribution to consumers. Also, it is very important to prevent different sources of microorganism from reaching the drinking water. Sewage system projects are implemented in all towns and villages. Potential pretreatment strategies include inactivation by advanced oxidation, such as UV? The addition of bio-film signaling agents that either disperse or interfere with quorum sensing (Barraud et al., 2009). In water treatment, the contaminants are typically pathogens, colloids non organic materials and in some cases trace organic compounds (natural and synthetic).

Low pressure membranes are playing a major role in water treatment. For some membranes, there is a need to improve retention at the same or higher water permeability, and this has been achieved by 'stretched pore' membranes (Morehouse et al., 2006), where the elongated pores achieve higher permeability along with lower molecular weight cutoff. Water reclamation by RO could be assisted by improved bio-fouling control strategies under development. Guidelines are values set for specific parameters based on studies and field observations that typically represent the upper limit of safe for the use. No single set of water quality guidelines is universally applicable. Many factors, including the level of technology, economic status, relative associated risk, and field conditions, influence the variability of guidelines among nations (Asano et al., 2007; Bixio et al., 2008; Jensen et al., 2001). Commonly, standards apply to potable water due to directly consumed by people. RO is now the predominant method of desalting. Membrane distillation (MD) is a thermally driven membrane process which has the benefit of ambient pressure and the ability to operate at very high salinity (Jeong et al., 2007) so that overall recoveries > 80% may be feasible, possibly involving MD crystallization (Macedonio et al., 2011).

Table 1
Chemical results of polluted drinking water samples by some heavy metals (mg / l).

NO	District / sample name	Cd	Ni	Pb	Mn	Fe
	Permissible limit of WHO	0.003	0.07	0.01	0.4	0.3
	Permissible limit of EMH	0.003	0.02	0.01	0.4	0.3
I	**El-Mansoura district**					
	1- Network of Shoha station	0.0	0.022	0.006	0.010	0.023
II	**Talkha district**					
	2- Network of Mit-antar	0.001	0.013	0.022	0.011	0.001
	3- Demera	0.002	0.007	0.019	0.004	0.002
III	**Nabaru district**					
	4- Nabaru	0.001	0.006	0.021	0.012	0.001
IIII	**Sherbin district**					
	5- Network of Sherbin station	0.004	0.006	0.0	0.001	0.002
V	**Bilqas district**					
	6-Network of Bilqas station	0.002	0.029	0.0	0.001	0.003
	7-El-satamony	0.004	0.010	0.003	0.0	0.001
VI	**Minyet el-nasr district**					
	8- Mit-asim	0.003	0.018	0.003	0.001	0.011
VII	**El-Gamalia district**					
	9-Network of El-Gamalia station	0.004	0.021	0.002	0.001	0.001
VIII	**Aga district**					
	10- Ikhtab well	0.003	0.013	0.003	0.0	0.002
	11- Mit EL-Amil well	0.004	0.005	0.001	0.0	0.001
	12- Network of Aga el-gadida	0.002	0.024	0.001	0.004	0.005
IX	**Mit-ghamr district**					
	13- Atmeda well	0.004	0.007	0.0	0.014	0.038
	14-Damas well	0.001	0.015	0.027	0.009	0.001
	15- Mit-el ezz well	0.0	0.023	0.001	0.0	0.008
	16- Dandit well	0.005	0.013	0.0	0.0	0.001
	17-Mit-Mohsen well before treatment	0.0	0.0	0.004	0.45	0.49
	18-Mit-Mohsen well after treatment	0.001	0.006	0.002	0.003	0.001
	19-Mitelfaramawy well	0.025	0.460	0.140	0.43	0.36
	20- Sahragt el-kobra	0.027	0.007	0.031	0.005	0.002

Table 2

Microbiological results of polluted drinking water samples by microorganisms.

NO	District / sample name	Total count of Bacteria	Total count Coli form	Biological exam	
	Permissible limit of EMH	≤ 50 cells / 1 cm^3 at 37 C^o for	≤ 2 cells / 100 cm^3	Total count of algae ≤ 1X 10^4/ L	protozoa
I	**El-Mansoura district**				
	1- Network of new main station	-	-	0.01 x 10^{4}	Amoeba 20/ L Egg of Nematodes 5 / L
	2- Old main station	20	-	0.04 x 10^{4}	Egg of Nematodes 5 / l
	3- Network	-	-	0.01 x 10^{4}	Egg of Nematodes 5 / L
	4 Shoha Station	60	-	2.28x 10^4	Amoeba 150/ L
	5- Network of Shoha Station	-	-		Amoeba 20/ L
II	**Talkha district**				
	6- Main station	7	-	0.09 x 10^{4}	Egg of Nematodes 80 / L
	7- Network	-	-	0.07 x 10^{4}	Egg of Nematodes 40 / L
	8-Network of Mit-antar	-	-	0.21 x 10^{4}	Entamoeba coli cyst 40 / L
III	**Dekernis district**				
	9- Main station	3	-	0.14 x 10^4	Amoeba 80/ L
	10- Network	-	-	0.13 x 10^4	Amoeba 80/ L
IIII	**Sherbin district**				
	11- Sherbin Main station	0	-	0.13 x 10^{4}	Entamoeba Histolytica cyst 40 / L
	12- Network of Sherbin station	-	-	0.11 x 10^{4}	Entamoeba Histolytica cyst 40 / L
	13- Main station of Bosat	3	-	0.04 x 10^{4}	Amoeba 80/ L
	14- El-hag Sherbini	3	-	0.05 x 10^{4}	Amoeba 80/ L
	15- Ras el-khalig	-	-		Entamoeba Histolytica cyst 40 / L
V	**Bilqas district**				
	16- Network of Bilqas station	1		0.11 x 10^{4}	Amoeba 1600/ L
	17-Basindela	0		0.09 x 10^{4}	Amoeba 40/ L
VI	**El-Gamalia district**				
	18- Network of El-Gamalia station	1		0.02 x 10^{4}	Amoeba 20/ L
	19-Network			0.01 x 10^{4}	Amoeba 20/ L
VII	**El-Sinbillawin district**				
	20- Mit-ghorab	98		0.02 x 10^{4}	-
VIII	**El-Manzala district**				
	21- Main station	1	-	0.81 x 10^4	Entamoeba Histolytica cyst 20 / L
	22- Network	-	-	0.8 x 10^4	Entamoeba Histolytica cyst 20 / L
IX	**Temy el-amdid district**				
	23- Temy el-amdid	-	-	0.2 x 10^4	Entamoeba Histolytica cyst 40 / L
X	**Aga district**				
	24- Miyet Sammanoud well before Cl2	200	-	-	Egg of Nematodes 40 / L
	25- Network of Miyet Sammanoud	-	-	-	Egg of Nematodes 5 / L
	26 -Aga el-gadida well after Cl2	-	-	-	Amoeba 80/ L
	27- Network of Aga el-gadida	-	-	-	Amoeba 80/ L

	28- Mit-meaned	400	0	-	-
XI	**Mit-ghamr district**				
	29- El-Rahmania well	150	0	-	-
	30- Mit-el ezz well	500	0	-	-

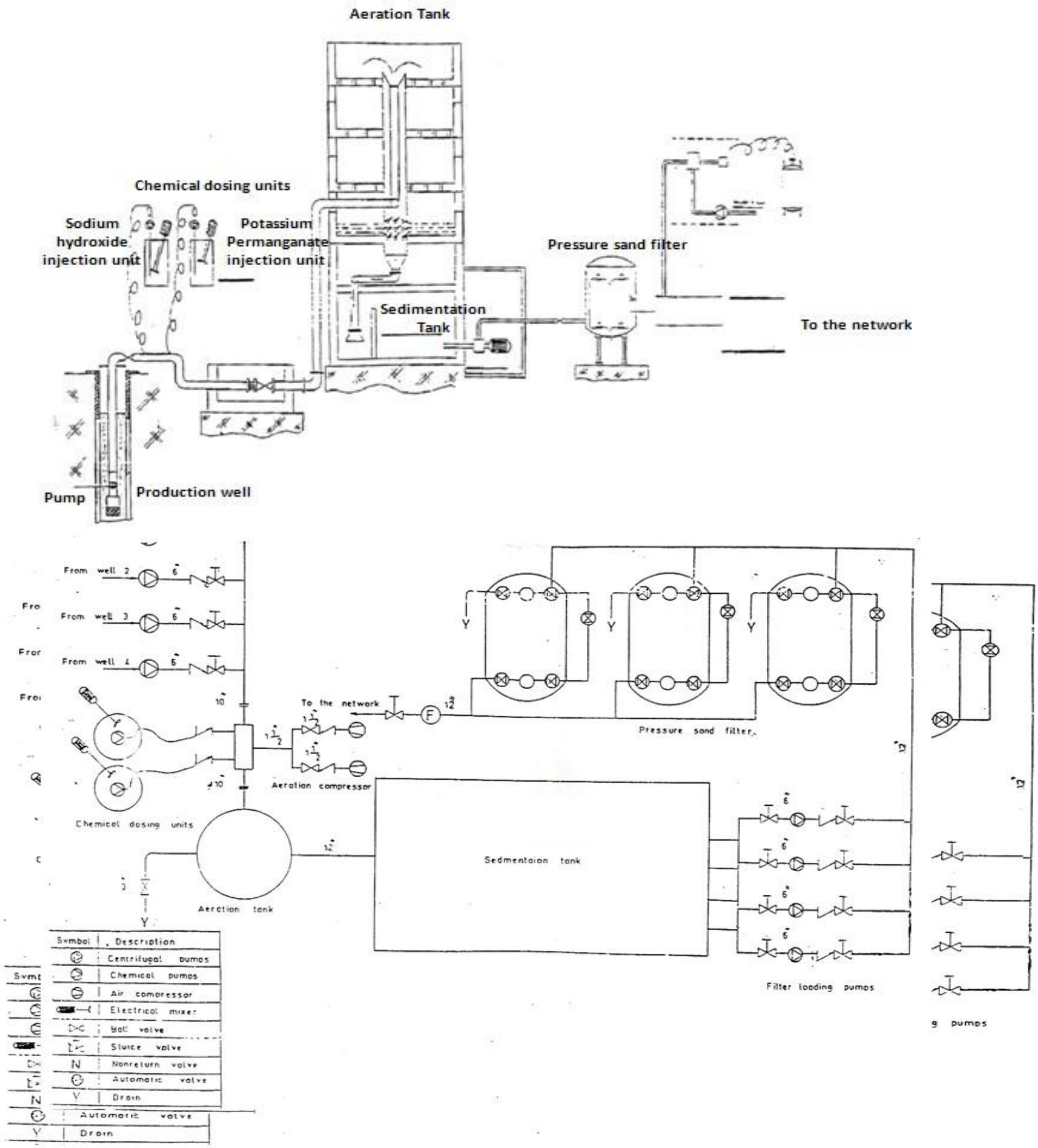

Fig. 1. Iron, manganese removal plant.

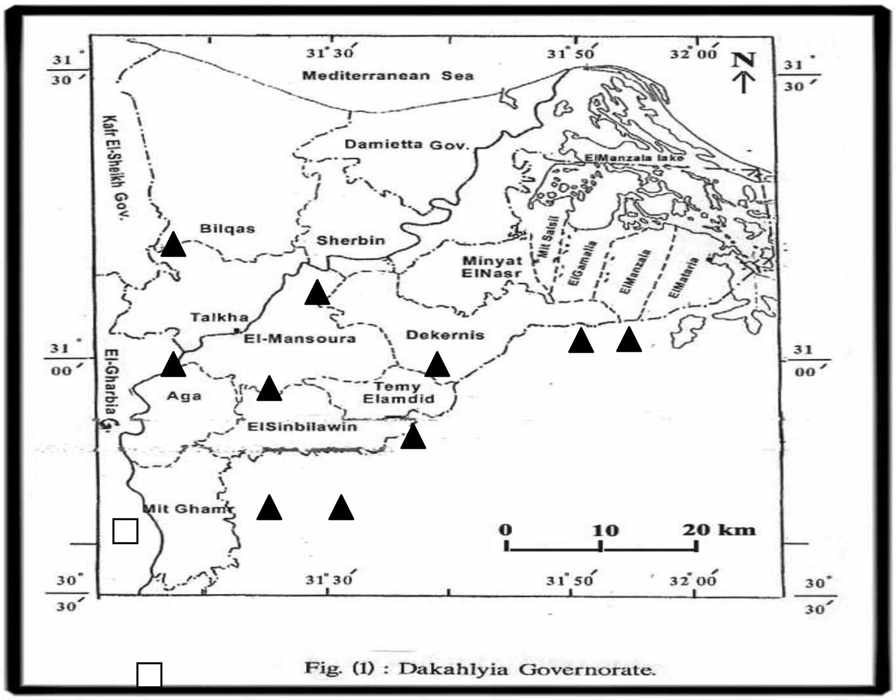

Fig. 2. Location map for the different drinking water samples.

□ Groundwater ▲ surface water

5. Conclusion

One of the main reasons attributed the deviation of the previous recorded parameters from the standard WHO and EMH values is due to percolation of the drainage liquid wastes to the groundwater. Water treatment could see better membranes with both higher permeability and tighter cutoff.

On the light of the results obtained through the study made on the different types of water through Dakahlia Governorate, it is recommended that:

- Full flushed water for one to two minutes before drinking and cooking.
- Using household filter (with replaceable cartridges) which contain granular activated carbon as an adsorbent, where the adsorption is a major step in making drinking water more pleasant by reducing objectionable tastes, odors, colors and sediments.
- Chemical and microbiological analyses must be carried-out periodically for the surface and groundwater to ensure the water suitability for drinking purposes.
- Excess of Mn & Fe could be treated through, oxidation process through addition of air, chlorine, potassium permanganate, or ozone, followed by filtration.
- 5-Chlorination is intended to protect the distribution pipe work and to prevent the growth of bacteria respectively.
- The well should be located at safe distance from all possible sources of contamination.

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