
ANALYSIS OF FLUORIDE CONCENTRATION IN THE WATER OF BORE-WELLS OF SATNA CITY, M.P., INDIA

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ABSTRACT

In drinking water concentration of fluoride should be in requisite amount, excess amount of fluoride in drinking water causes dental fluorosis, mottling of teeth. while less concentration of fluoride in ground water results in a high incidence of dental caries, in children's teeth.

Satna district is famous for dolomite mines and limestone, fluoride ions dissolved in ground water from geological formations, so it becomes very important to analysis the fluoride in water of bore-wells for used drinking purpose in Satna city, in this analysis evaluation of fluoride concentration done by standard analytical procedures and found 0.79 to 0.689 ppm at different sampling station of Satna city during November 2017 to April 2018.

Key words: - Ground water, Fluorosis, Mottling of teeth

Introduction:-

In our environment water is important for existence of life. All the living creatures depend on water in one way or the others but there are instances that civilization have disappeared due to shortage of water or due to water born diseases. Today water has become essential commodity for the development of industries and agriculture. in general surveys reveals that total surface area of earth is about 51.00 crore sq. kilometer out of which 36.01 crore sq. kilometers covered by sea, addition to this we get water from rivers, lakes, tanks and snow in hills about 15.00 crore cubic kilometer of water is also found on the average layers of the earth. Although it is surprising but true that in spite of such abundance there is very little soft water in the world which become very precious and scare mainly due to the increase in human population and fast development. The inadequate and irregular water supply through piped water system has forced the population to use whatever quality of water available in nearby water source; this often leads to water borne diseases and other serious health hazard. it is therefore essential to monitor the water supply as well as quality of water. Specially, the fluoride content in water above permissible limit causes dental Fluorosis, skeletal fluorosis and other serious teeth disorders. The optimum fluoride concentration in water protects teeth

from decay without causing remarkable Fluorosis, fluoride ingested with water is almost completely absorbed and distributed rapidly throughout the body with main retention in the bones and a small portion in the teeth. The aquifers which are deeper contains high fluoride up to 1.33 PPM [1,2] while the value of 0.5 to 1.0 PPM has recommended by WHO [3].

Material and Methods:-

In this study attempts were made to assess the fluoride content in drinking water samples collected from various sampling stations of Satna city of M.P. during November 2017 to April 2018 the detail of which are given in the table.

Details of sampling stations

Sr. No.	Locality	Sampling Station	Owner of the Bore well
1	Dhawari	SS1	Bore well, Brajesh Parjapati
2	Dhawari	SS2	Ram Chandra
3	AKS University	SS3	AKS University
4	Bus Stand	SS4	A. Agrawal
5	Mukhtiyarganj	SS5	Nitesh Vishwakarma
6	IP Nagar, Pateri	SS6	D.K. Mishra
7	Civil Line	SS7	Jay Bansal
8	Nazirabad	SS8	Mo. Gulshan
9	Sherganj	SS9	Mukesh Singh
10	Krishna Nagar	SS10	Rajendra Gupta

Water samples of bore wells were collected from above mentioned sampling station of Satna city by using standard sampling procedure. The samples were collected during November 2017, January 2018 and April 2018 and simultaneously analyzed for their fluoride concentration.

In acidic medium Zirconium react with Alizarin red-s to form violet complex, which is bleached on the addition of fluoride ion and color change from red violet to yellow green [4] 100 ml of filtered sample is taken and sodium arsenate solution is added to the filtered samples then 5 ml of Zirconyl acid solution was added to it for the removal of SO_4^{2-} interference followed by the addition of Alizarin red-S, now wait for at least one hour measured the absorbance at 570 nm filter and calculated the concentration with the help of standard curve the above mentioned analytical procedure is followed as prescribed by APHA[5,6]

Result and Discussion :-

The result of analysis of fluoride content in water sample of bore well of Satna city are summarized in table-2.

Table-2

Fluoride Concentration of different borewell

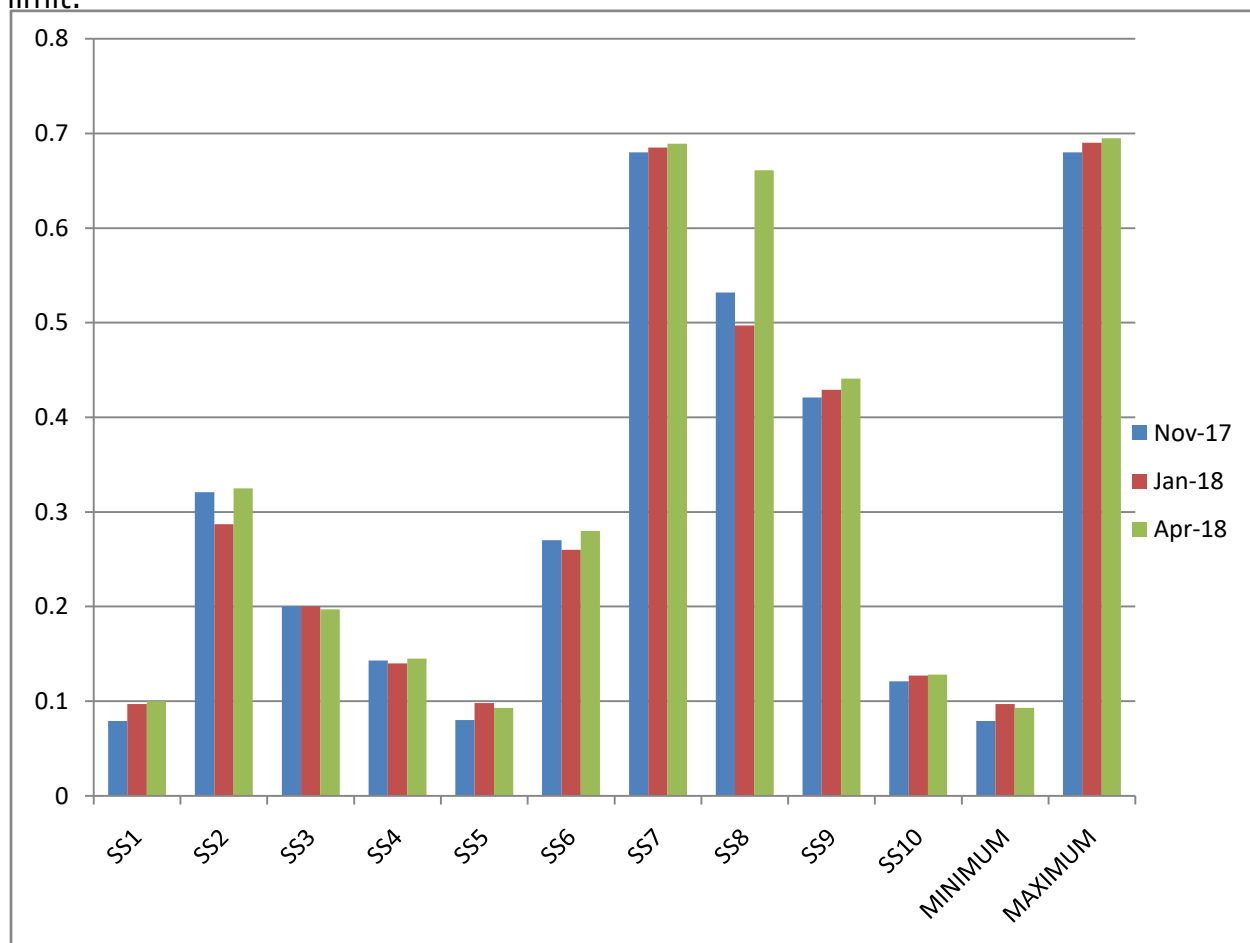
Sr. No.	Sampling Station	November 17	January 18	April 18
1	SS1	0.079	0.097	0.100
2	SS2	0.321	0.287	0.325
3	SS3	0.200	0.200	0.197
4	SS4	0.143	0.140	0.145
5	SS5	0.080	0.098	0.093
6	SS6	0.270	0.260	0.280
7	SS7	0.680	0.685	0.689
8	SS8	0.532	0.497	0.561
9	SS9	0.421	0.429	0.441
10	SS10	0.121	0.127	0.128
Minimum		0.079	0.097	0.093
Maximum		0.680	0.685	0.689

The analysis report revealed that the fluoride content in water sample taken from the bore wells ranges from .079 to .689 PPM all different sampling station.

Fluoride in water results in a substantial reduction in dental carries in children and adults. it is always been desirable in water if the limit is below 0.6 PPM. In the case if the limit is more than the threshold limits the water source cannot be discarded as such but some health measures should be taken to correct the water of that source.

In this analysis fluoride concentration is found under the permissible limit so in these particular areas of satna city no cases of fluorosis and dental carries were found. In SS8, SS7 Fluoride concentration was highest but in SS1, SS2, SS3, SS4, SS5, SS6, SS9, SS10, sampling sites fluoride concentration was under the

limit.



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