

Centre for Science and Environment
International Conference on Health and Environment

Surveillance of Drinking Water Quality - Safe Water Initiative

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External assessment of the water supply system

- Quite a few managers of urban water supply tend to hold the contentions
 - Their water supply system is unique
 - Problems are also unique
 - No scope to change
 - Affairs must be continued as they are
- Attempt is essential to change this mind set
- Mind set may be changed by external assessment of the water supply system

Urban Water Supply – Problems of Common Nature

Resources Constraints & Demand Pressure

- Rapid pace of urbanization
- Deteriorating environmental conditions
- Dwindling availability of water sources
- Sizeable investment needs
- Community culture of considering water supply as a social virtuous deed

Design and O & M

- Source selection, design and protection
- Treatment plant commensurate with site specific need
- Quality of service
- Adequacy of service coverage
- Reliability of service provision
- Post planning extension of service connections

Management and Revenues

- Consorted decision and long term policy
- Institutional and fiscal reforms
- Appropriate pricing policies
- Private sector participation
- Community involvement
- Motivation of human resources
- Reliable information system and data base

Adverse impact of the problems

- Large urban poor population lacking access to water and sanitation services
- Rest of the population remains dissatisfied with the facilities
- Health risk potential through water supply continues

Surveillance of Drinking Water Quality

SDWQ

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

- **Assessment of the present status of surveillance of drinking water quality programme**
- **Identification of deficiencies, if any, in the existing system and suggest remedial measures**
- **Action plan for improving the surveillance of drinking water quality programme**
- **Preparation of guidelines for initiating suitable measures for surveillance programme, where it is non-existent**
- **Improvement of water supply system**

SDWQ – Basis

- **Assessment of**
 - water quality from source to consumer end
 - Sanitary conditions
 - Leak detection
 - Infrastructure
 - Performance of manpower
 - Role of the water supply agencies
 - Financial aspects
- Action against health problems
- Remedial actions
- Institutional and organizational reforms
- Community participation
- Support for surveillance
- Legal framework
- Drinking water quality standards

Identified Cities - CPHEEO

Northern Region	:	Allahabad, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Faridabad, Indore, Patiala, Shimla, Srinagar, Udaipur & Varanasi
Eastern Region	:	Bhubaneshwar, Durgapur, Gangtok, Guwahati, Patna, Puri, Ranchi, Raipur & Shillong
Southern Region	:	Bangalore, Coimbatore, Kochi & Vishakhapatnam
Western Region	:	Surat

Identified Cities – WHO & CPHEEO

Northern Region	:	Agra, Delhi & Jammu
Eastern Region	:	Kolkata
Southern Region	:	Chennai, Hyderabad & Thiruvananthapuram
Western Region	:	Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Mumbai & Nagpur

- CPHEEO
WHO & CPHEEO
- WHO

Project Cities



METHODOLOGY

Reconnaissance Visit (s) & Interaction with Water Supply Agencies

Secondary Information

Primary Data Collection

Source(s)
• Quality & Quantity

Water Treatment Plant(s)
• Design aspects
• Treatment
• O & M facilities

Distribution System
• No. of distribution zones
• Population served

Municipal Solid & liquid wastes
• Collection & transport facilities
• Treatment & disposal

Health Status
• Prevalence of water borne diseases

Status of SDWQ Programme
• Infrastructural facilities
• Institutional setup with work norms
• Financial resources
• Lab facilities
• Human resources

Planning

• Sampling Locations
• Number of Samples
• Team formation
• Time schedule

Field Visits

• Sample Collection
• Sample Analysis
• Sanitary and KAP Survey

Interpretation of Results and Report Preparation

Physico-chemical and Bacteriological Parameters

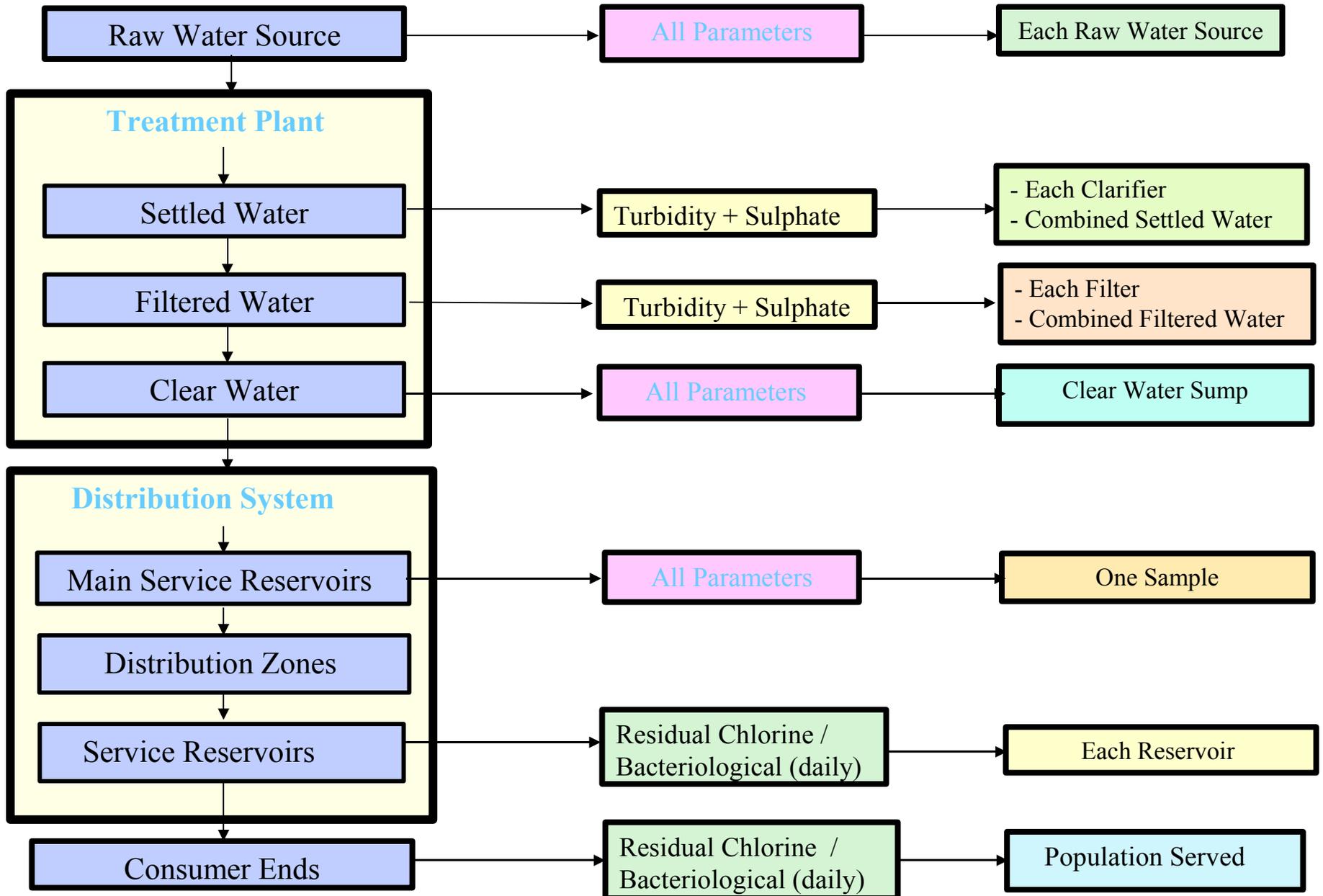
Physico-Chemical Parameters

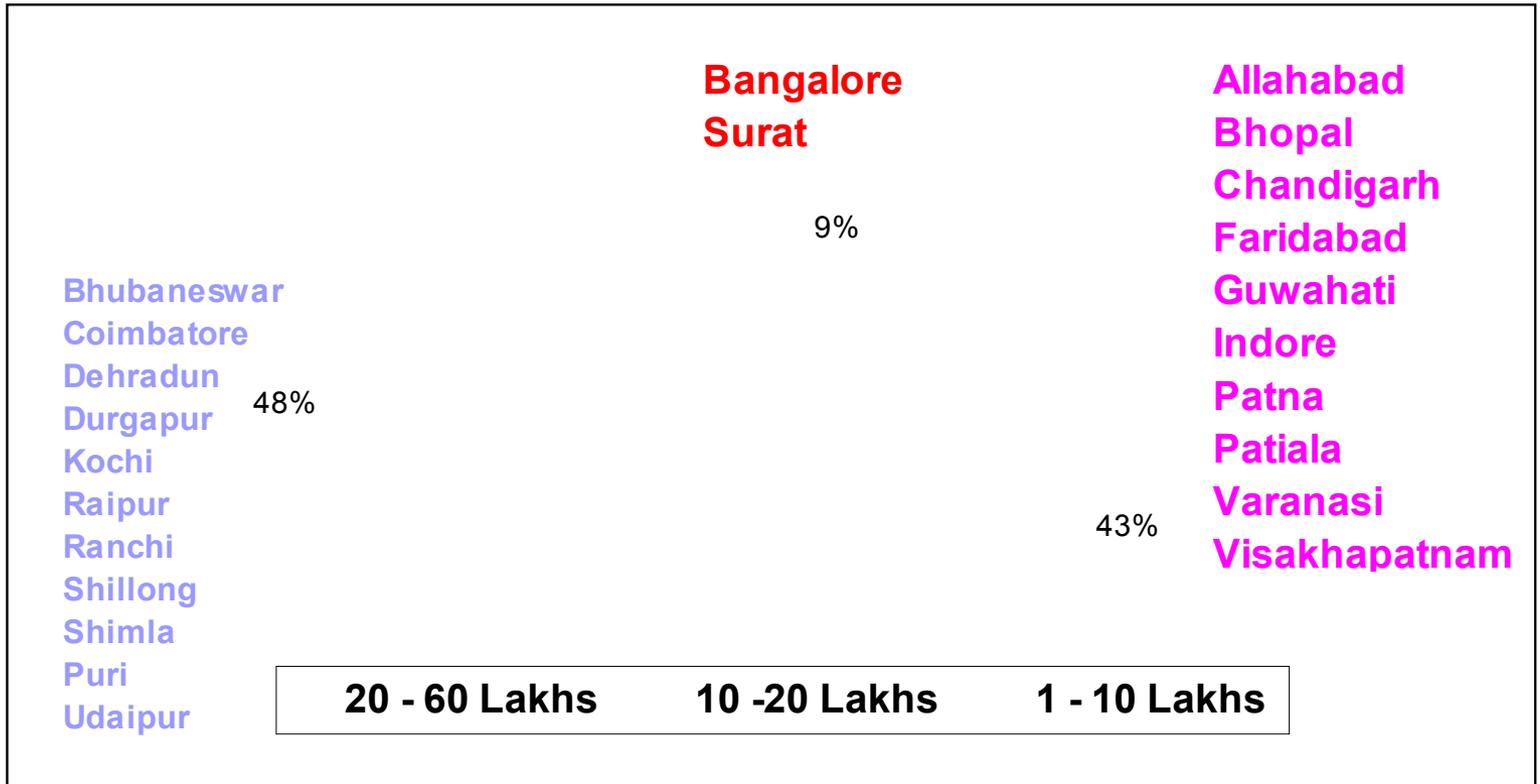
Temperature (°C)	Turbidity (NTU)
pH	Conductivity (micro mhos/cm)
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	Total Alkalinity (mg/L , CaCO ₃)
Total Hardness (mg/L , CaCO ₃)	Calcium (mg/L, Ca)
Magnesium (mg/L, Mg)	Chloride (mg/L, Cl)
Sulphate (mg/L, So ₄)	Fluoride (mg/L, F)
Phenolic Compounds (mg/L)	Sodium (mg/L, Na)
Potassium (mg/L, K)	Iron (mg/L, Fe)
Manganese (mg/L, Mn)	Copper (mg/L, Cu)
Zinc (mg/L, Zn)	Cadmium (mg/L, Cd)
Chromium (mg/L, Cr)	Lead (mg/L, Pb)
Arsenic (mg/L, As)	

Bacteriological Parameters

Total Coliforms (CFU/100 ml)	Faecal Coliforms (CFU/100 ml)
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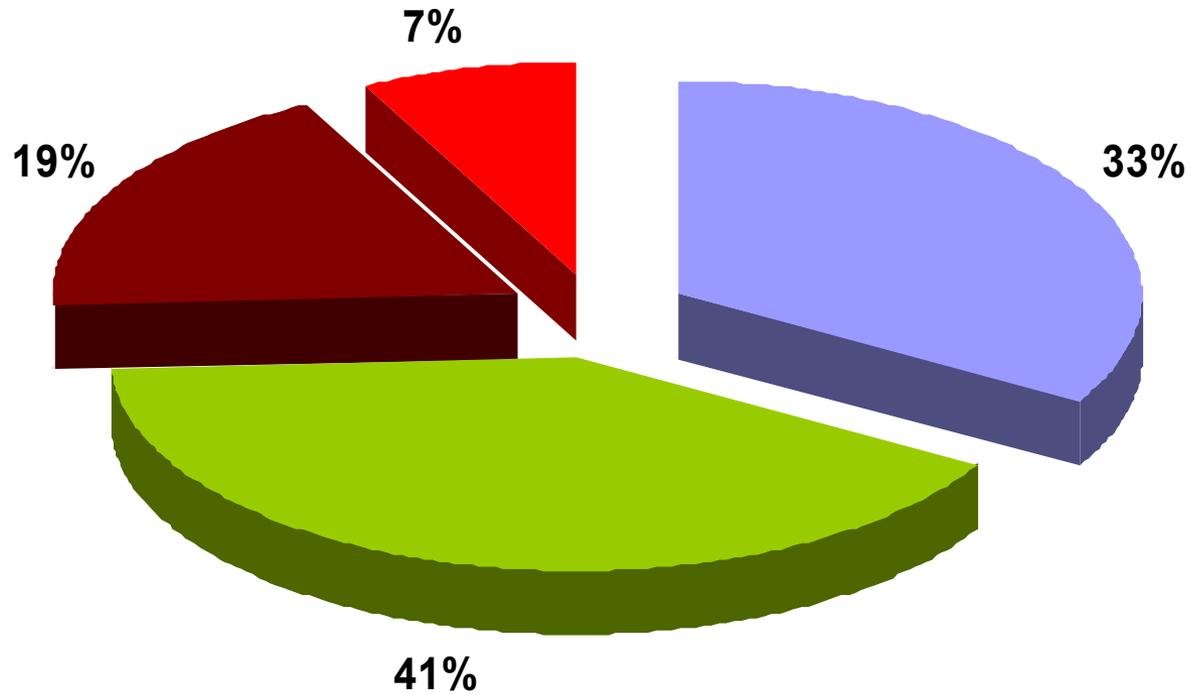
Sampling Locations and Number of Samples



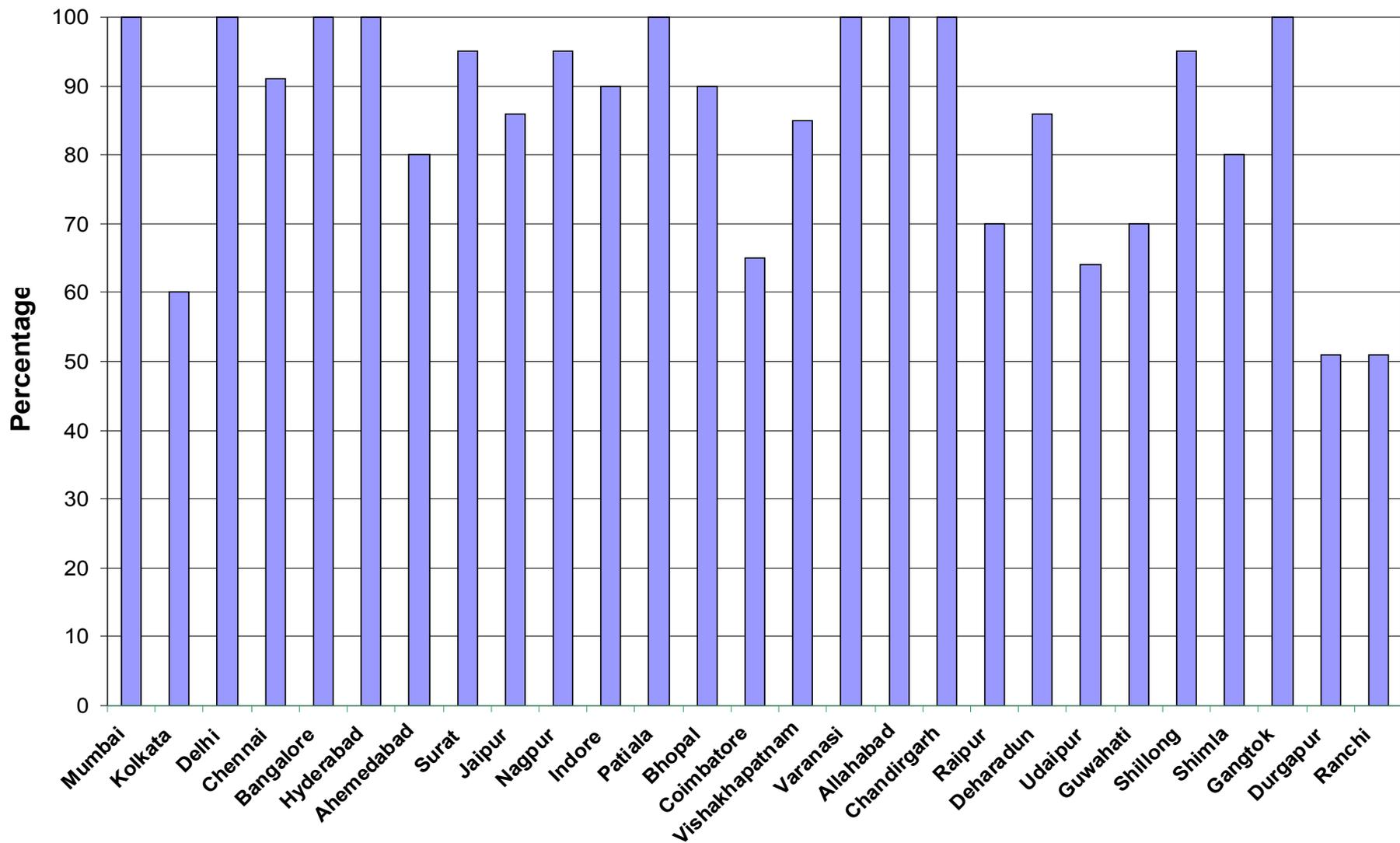


Categorisation of the Cities/Towns Based on Population

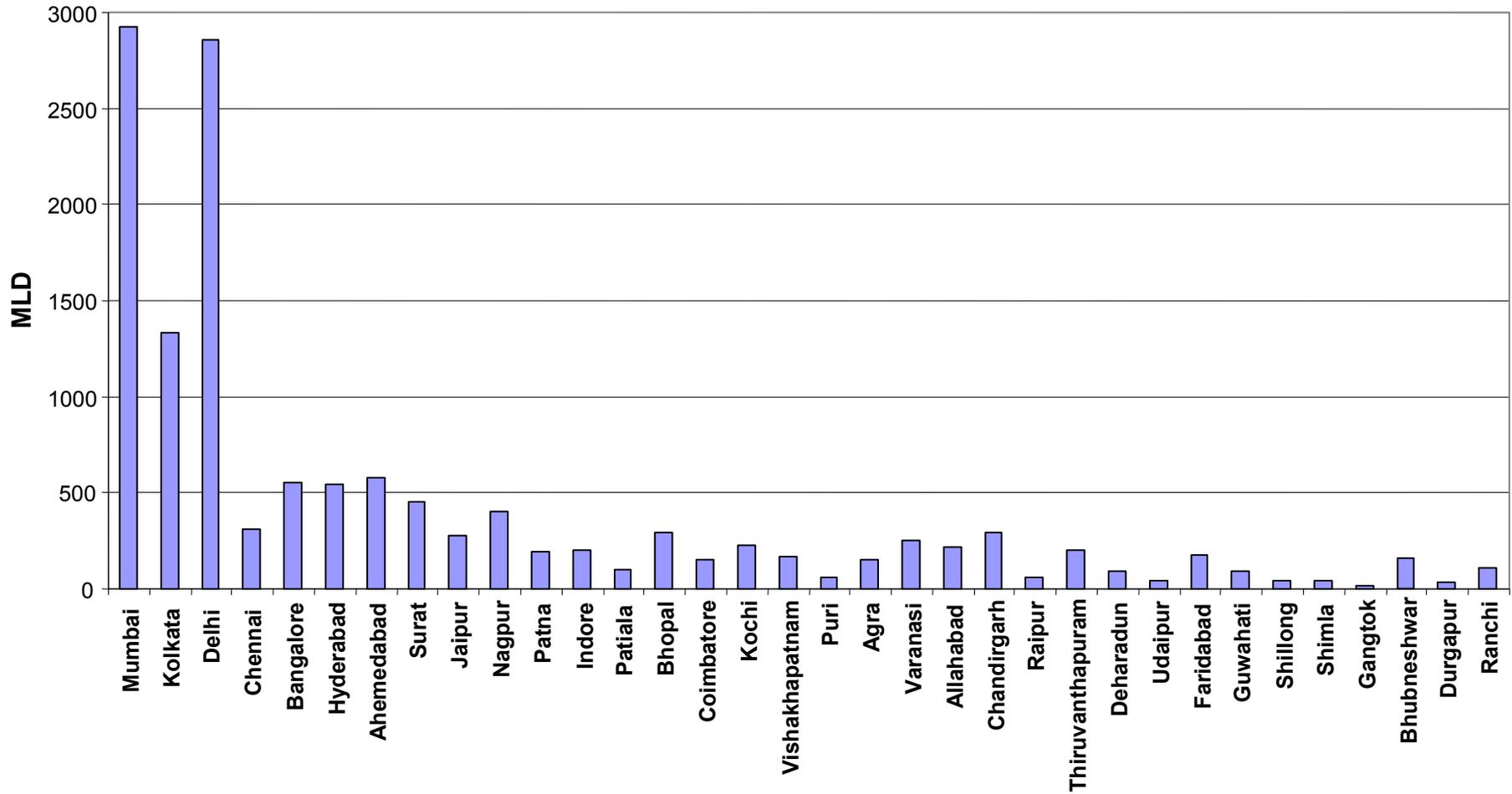
Percentage of Cities with Level of Population Served

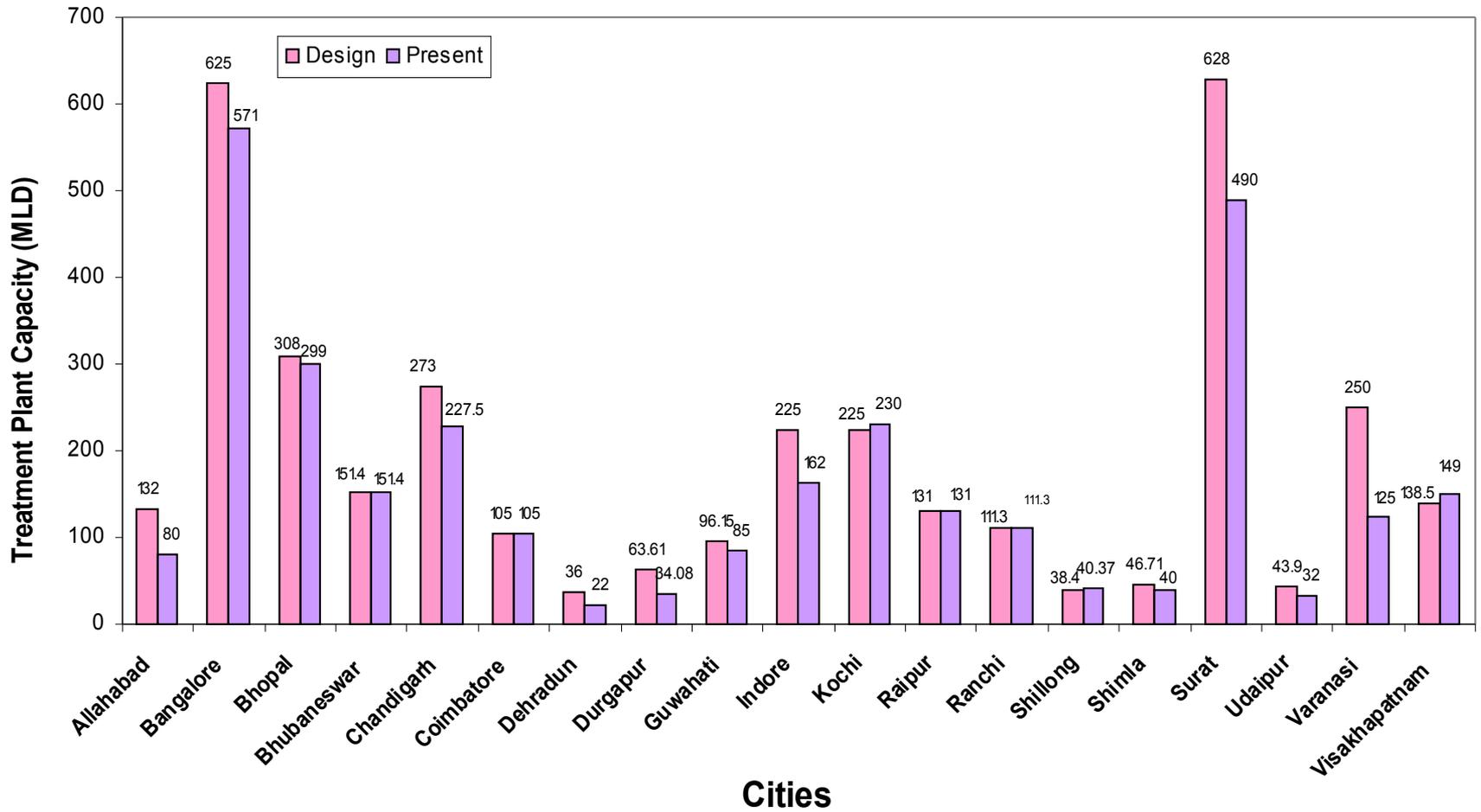


Population Served by Organised Water Supply

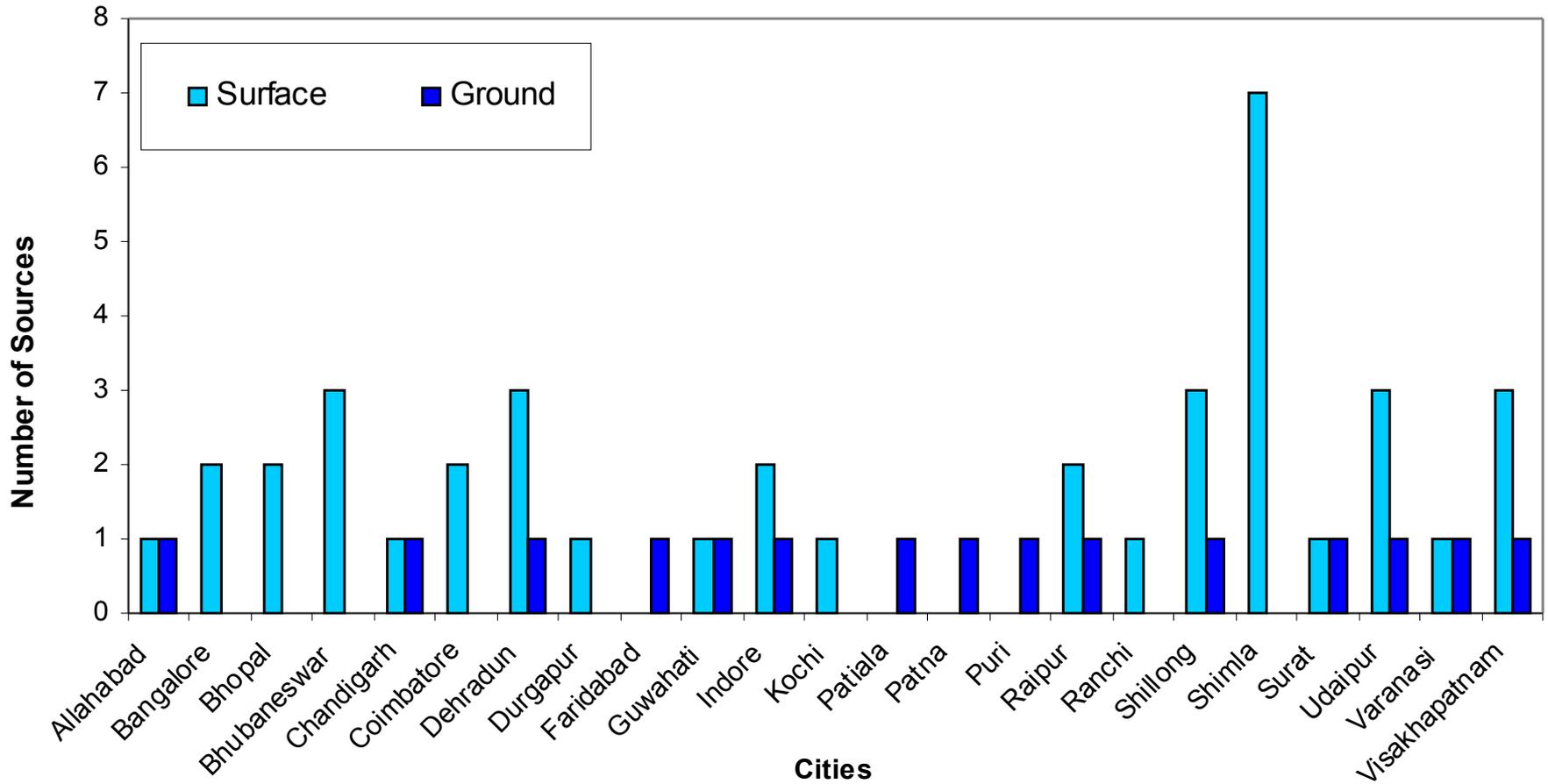


Total Daily Water Supply

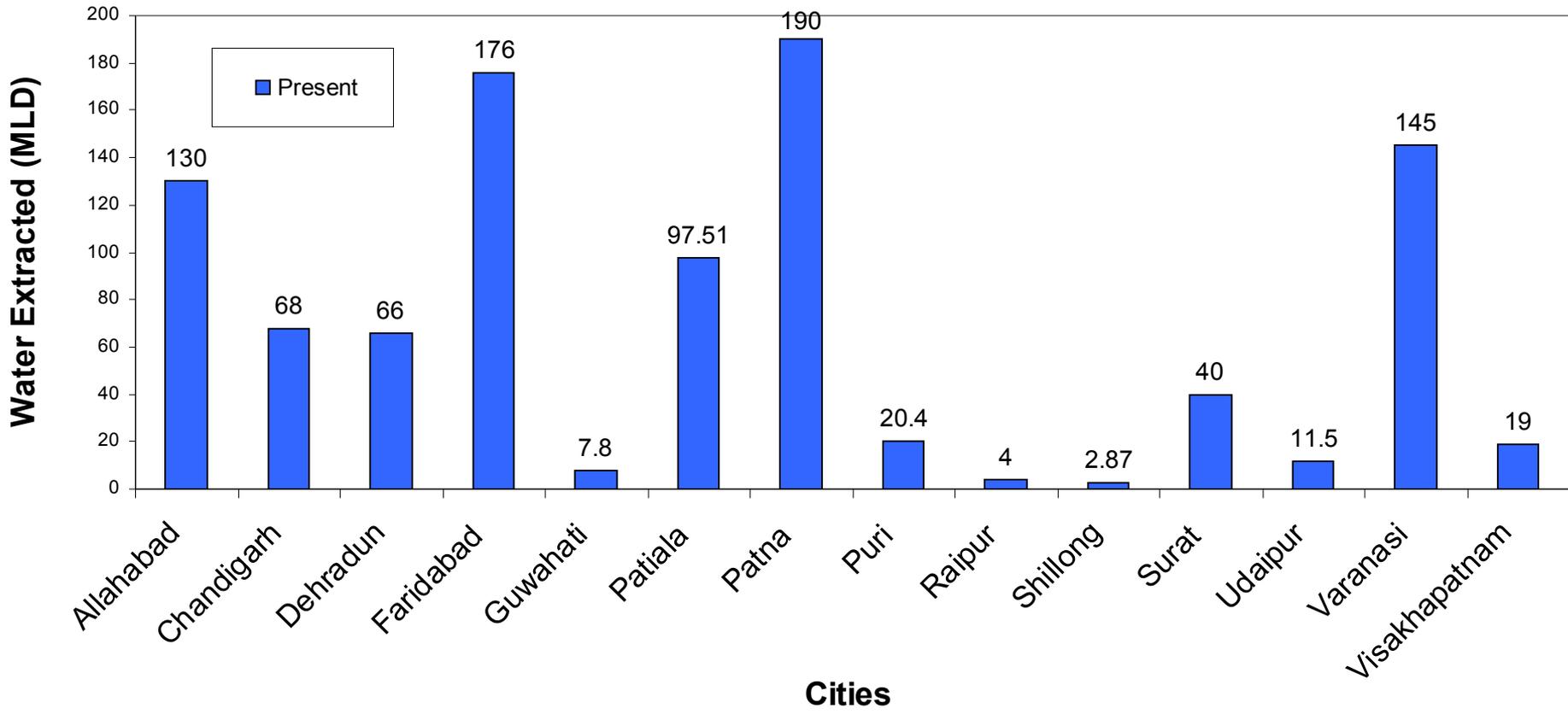




Total Design and Present Capacity of Water Treatment Plants in the Cities



Number and Type of Ground and Surface Water Sources for Organised Supply in the Cities



Daily Extraction of Ground Water

CPHEEO Norms for Water Supply

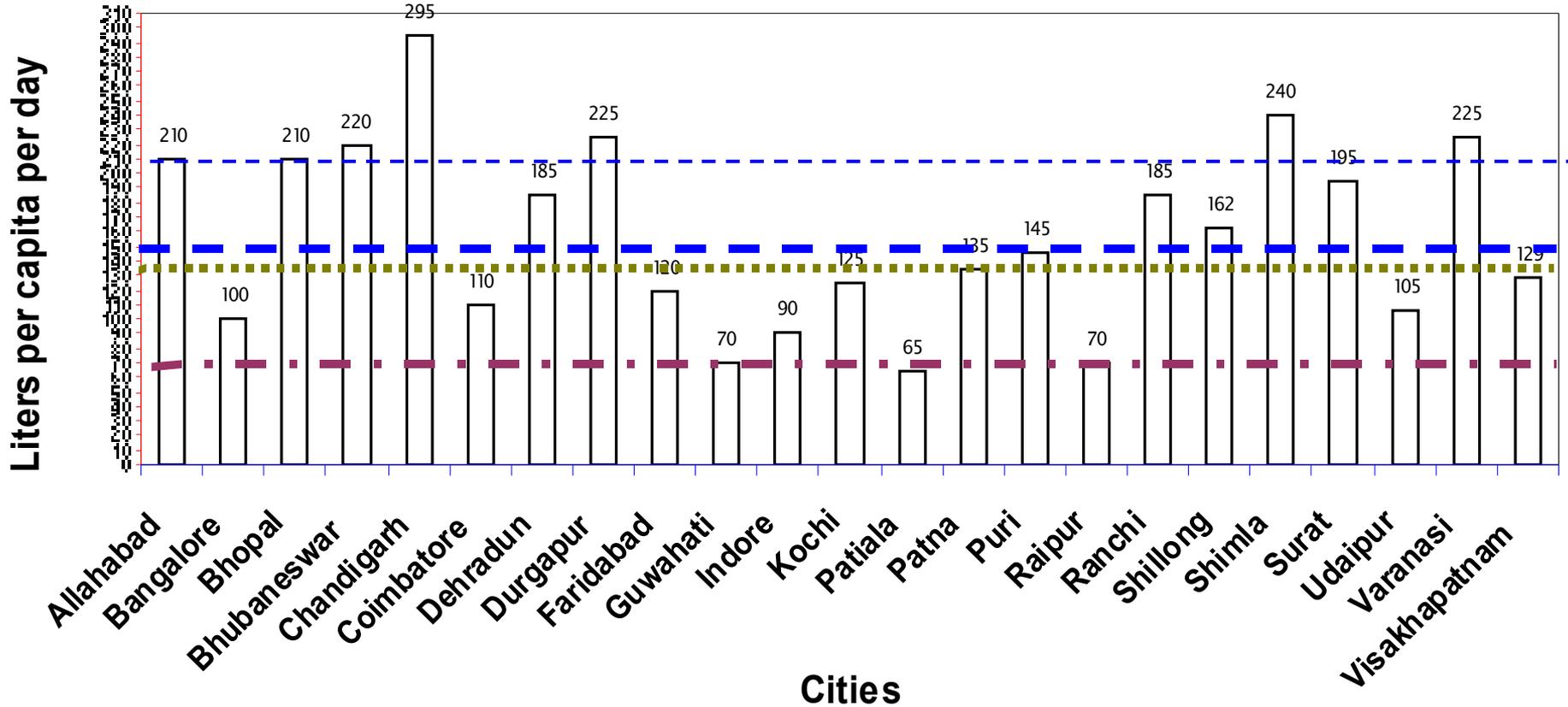
Metro Cities

Other Sewered Cities

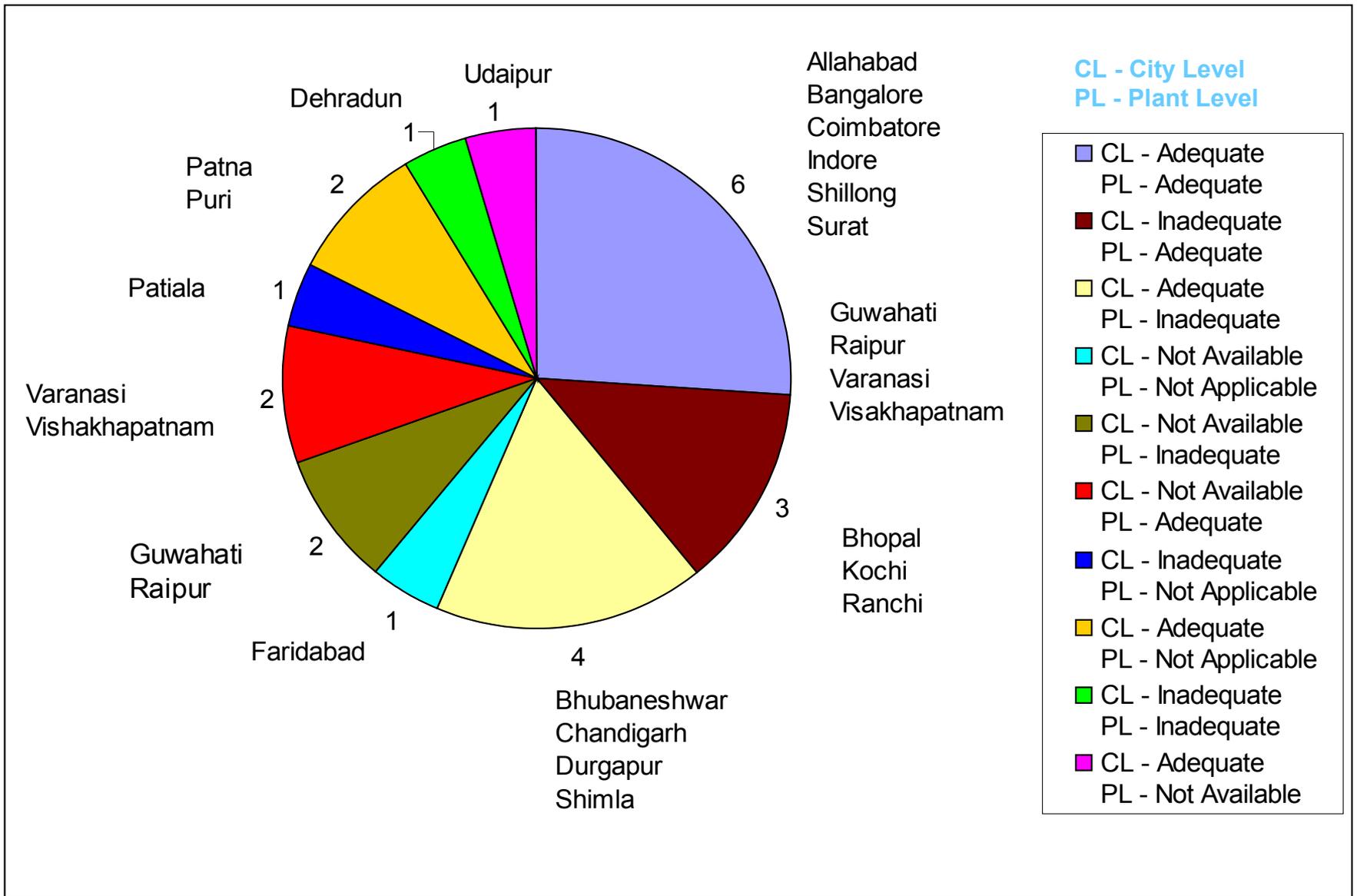
Unsewered Cities

Sewered/Partially Sewered

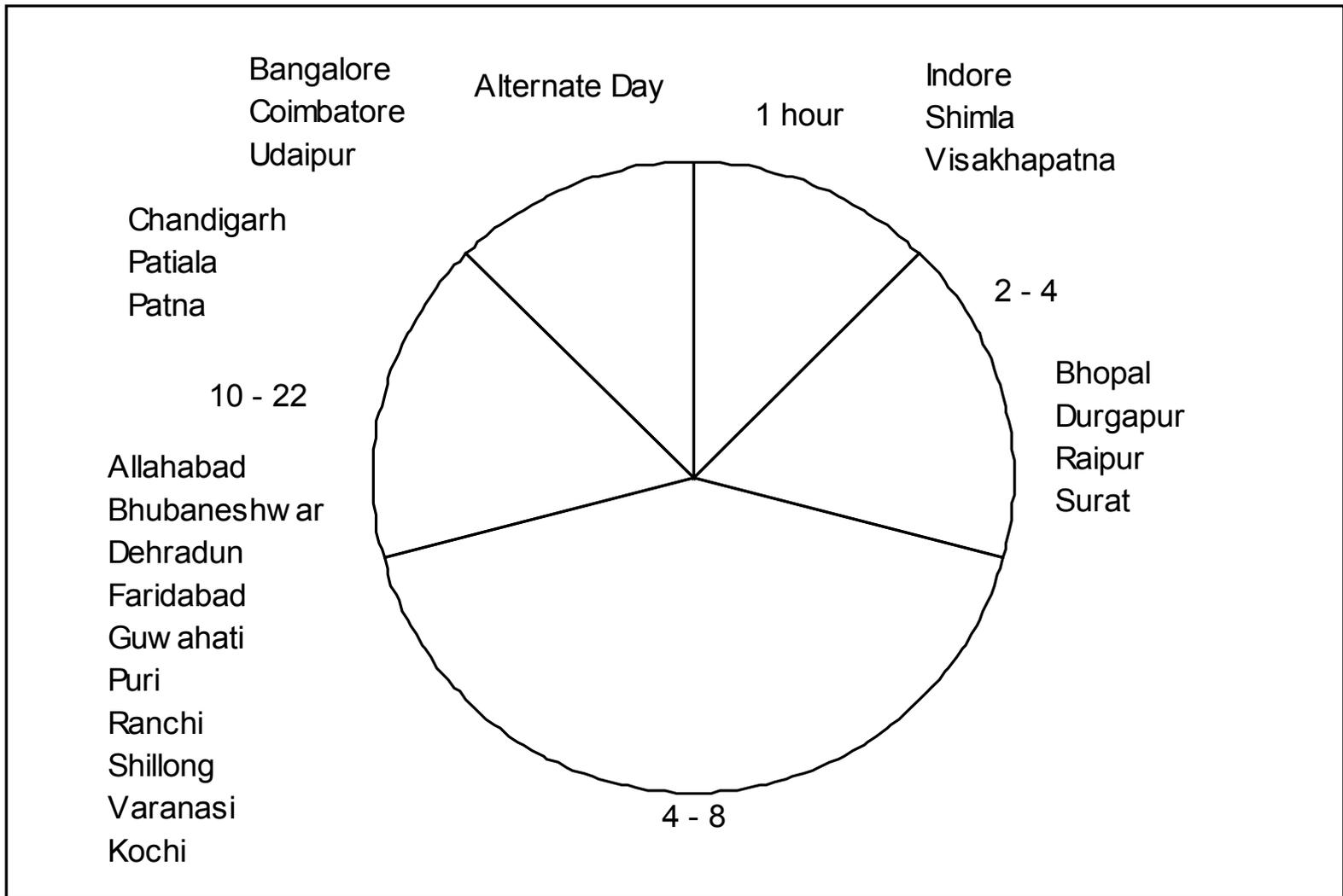
Unsewered



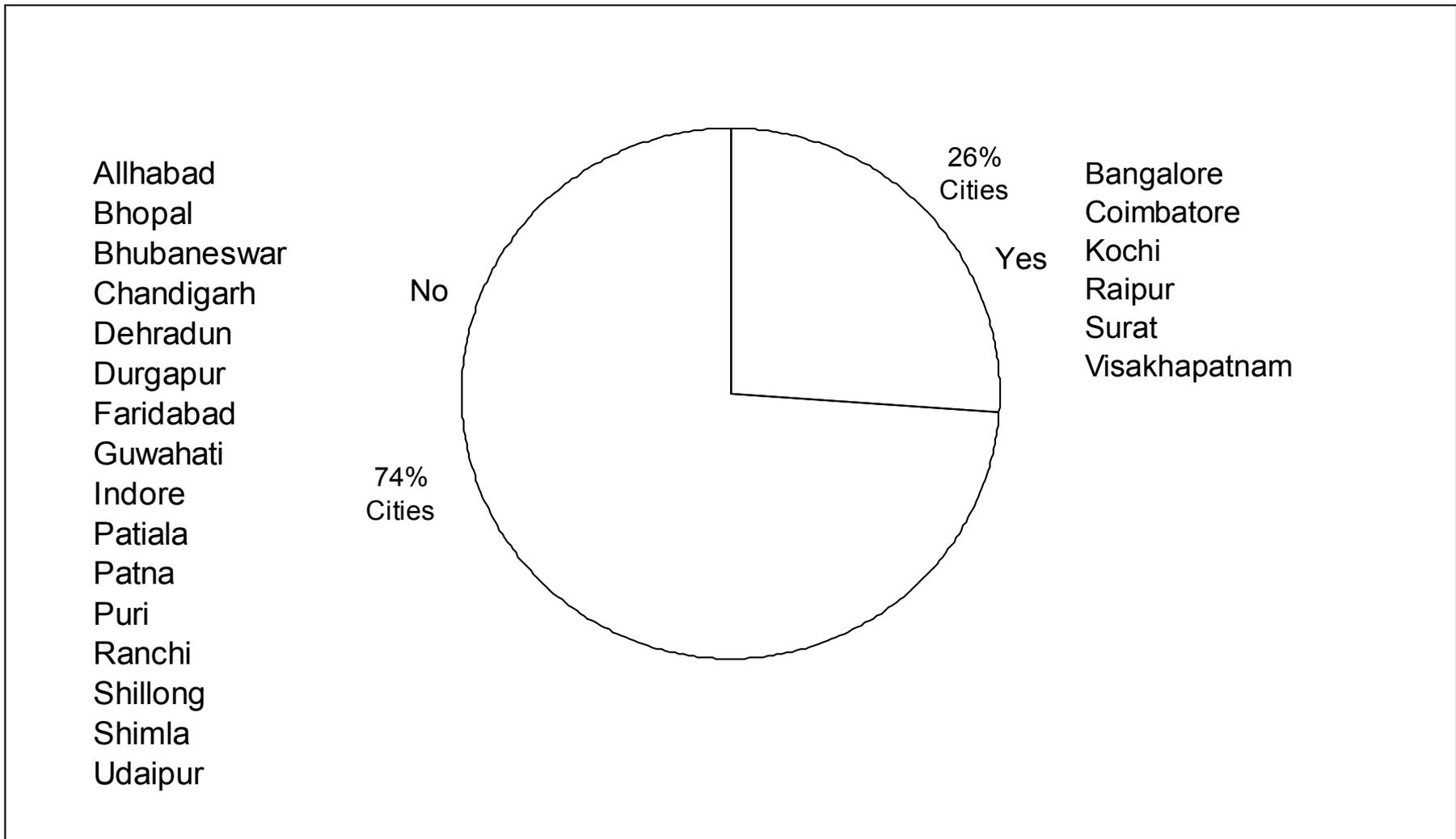
Quantity of Water Supply Based on 100% Population Coverage



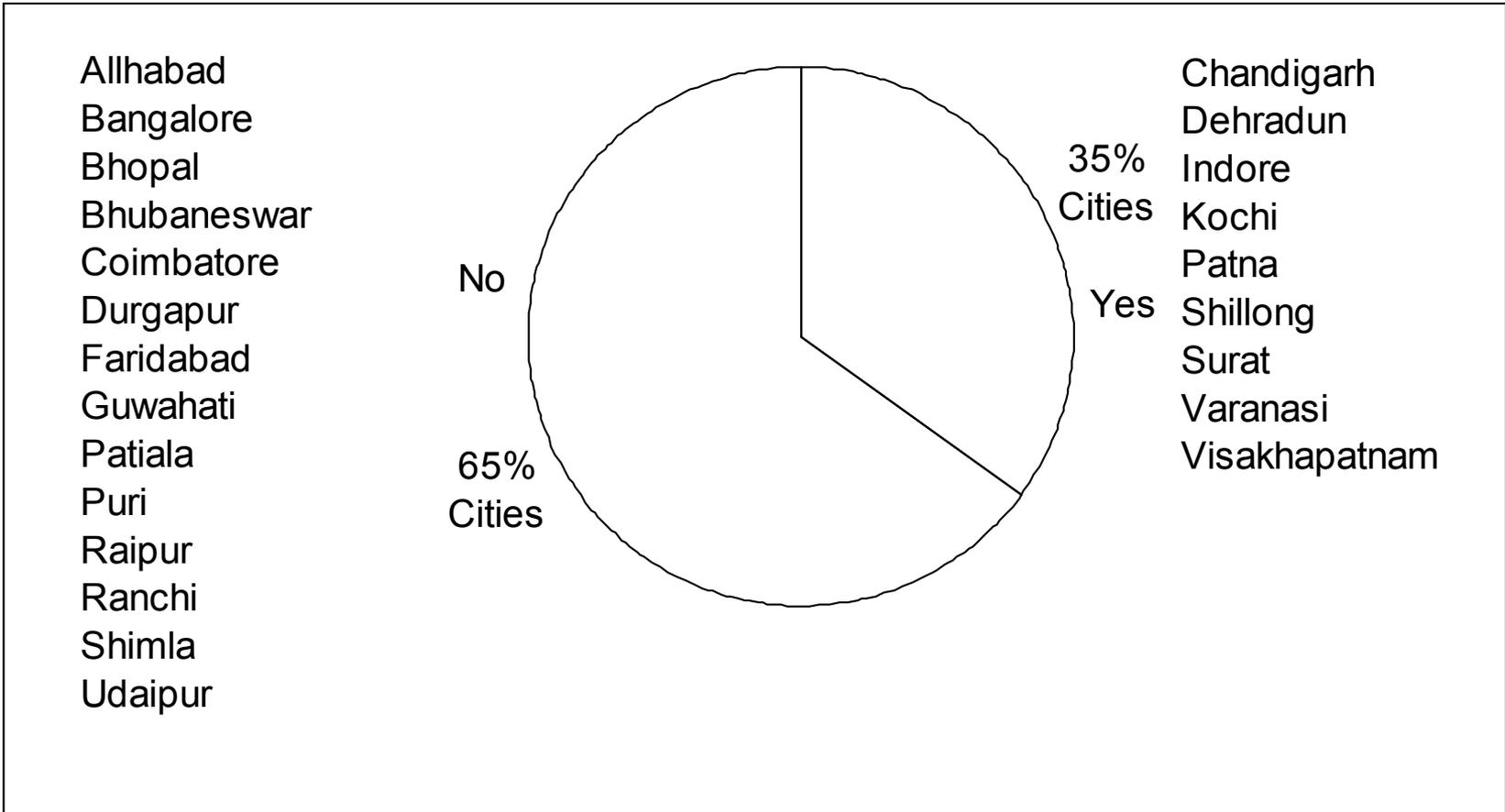
Laboratory Facilities Available at Treatment Plant and Central Level in the Cities



Average Hours of Organised Water Supply Per Day in the Cities

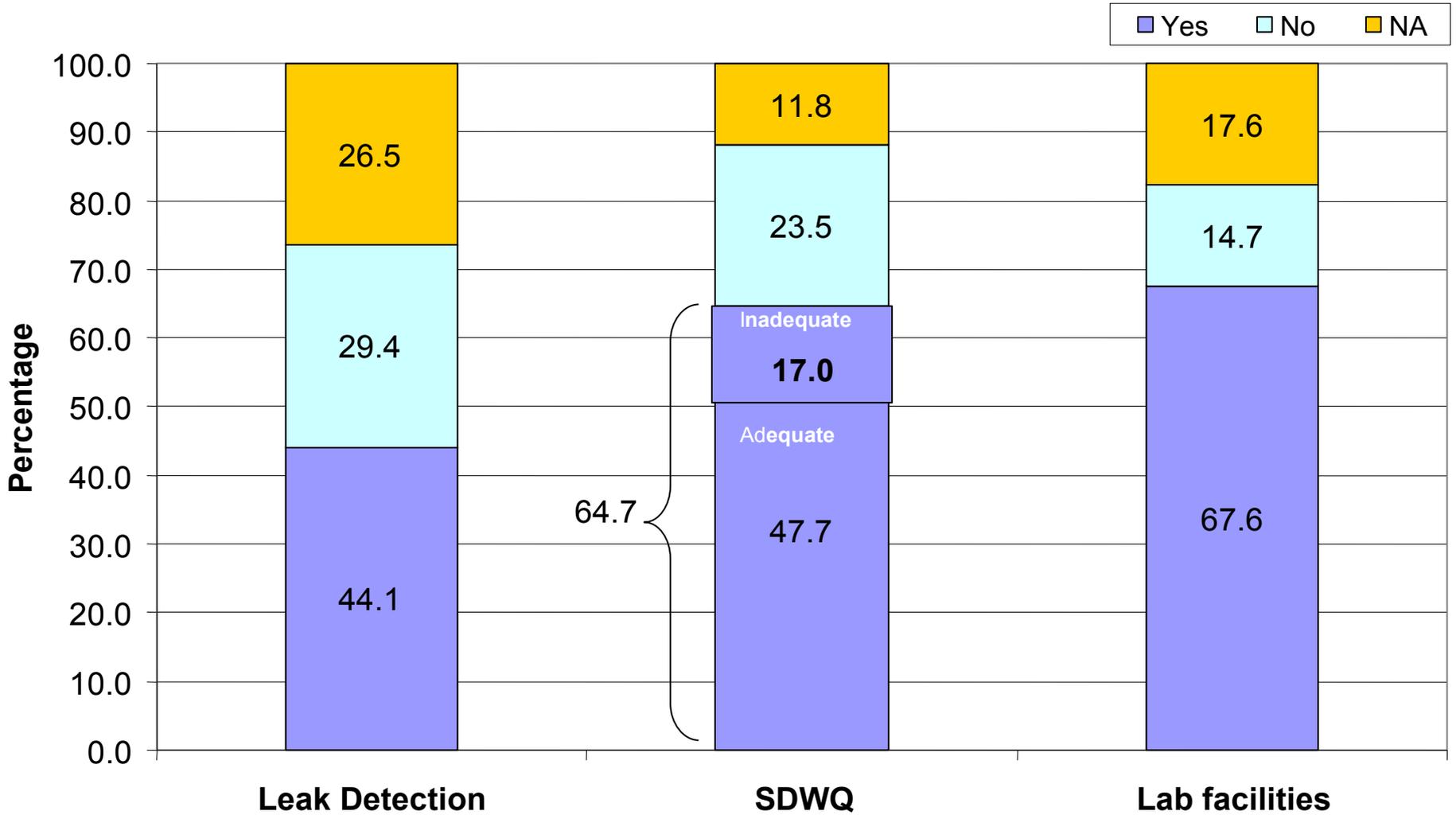


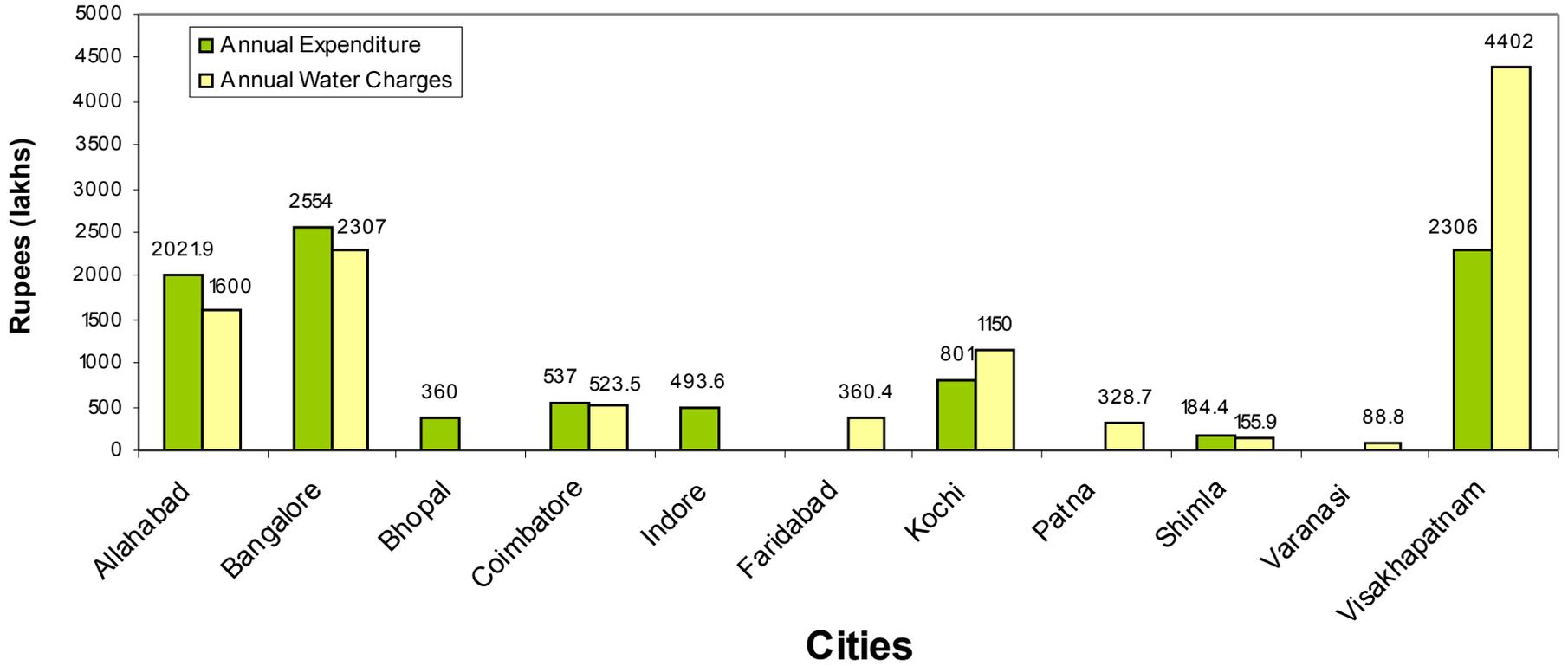
Surveillance of Drinking Water Quality Programme in the Cities



Leak Detection Programme in the Cities

Present Status of Surveillance





Annual Financial Aspects in the Cities

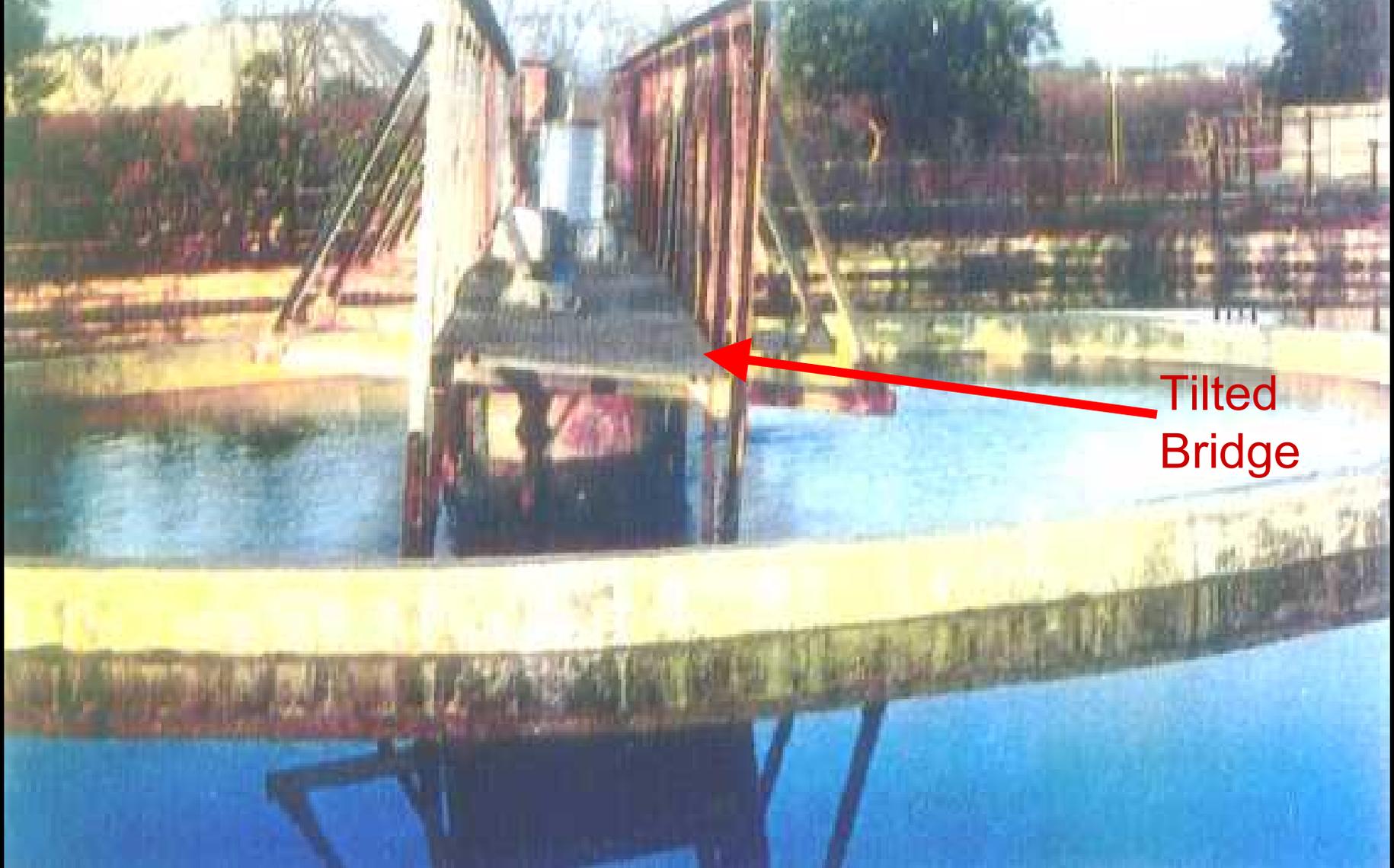


Single point addition of coagulants
- Not conducive to effective mixing



Chemical dosing through perforated pipe – Simple and effective

Maintenance of Flash Mixers and Clariflocculators





Clarifier - Flooded due to overloading



A Sand filter without filter sand

Filter bed full of mud balls.





Cracks in filter bed



Silted sedimentation tank & aquatic weed growth



**Treated water sump not covered
Hazard of storm water entry**

Leakage from Distribution System



Public Stand Posts

The Public Stand Posts (PSPs) in urban and rural water supplies are the potential sources of **recontamination** of drinking water supply. A large number of PSPs are in horrible state.





Hand Pumps

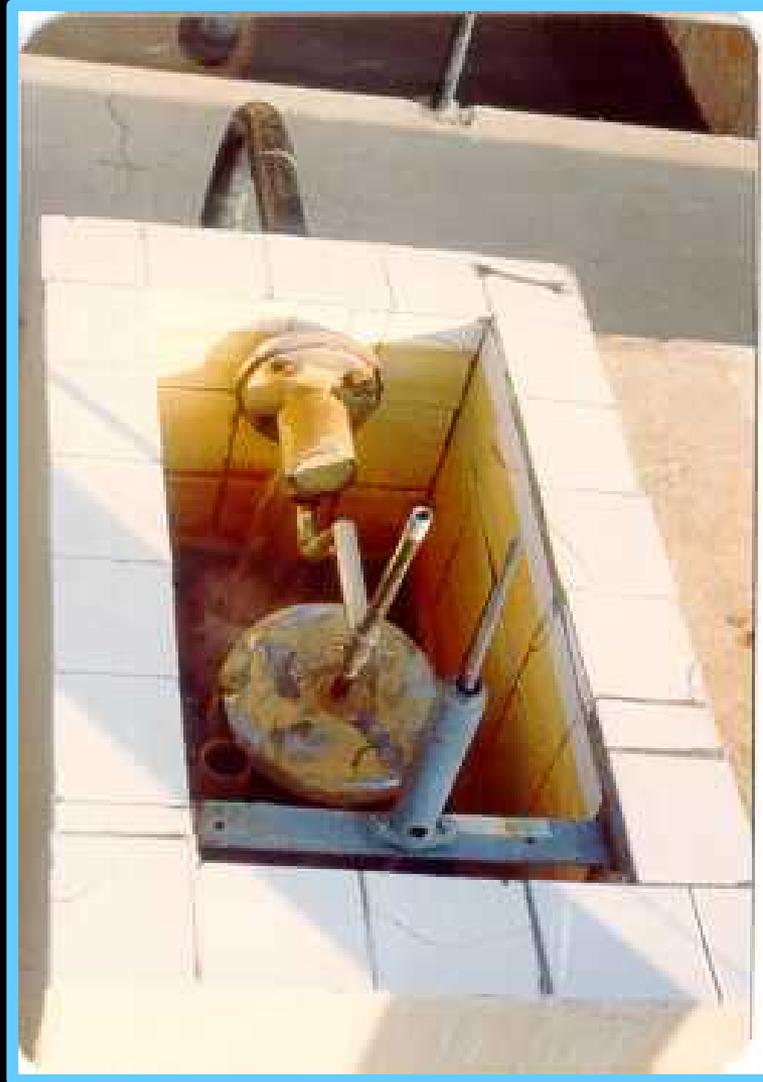
Hand-pumps installation should be carefully supervised to avoid possible contamination of groundwater.



The different installation stations of the Greater Shillong Water supply Scheme at Mawphlang

The different installation stations of the Greater Shillong Water supply Scheme at Mawphlang





Well maintained chemical dosing system



Uniform distribution of backwash water

- Good design and operation



Reliable flow measuring system
- Prerequisite for plant control



Good housekeeping



Well equipped laboratory

– Vital for effective plant control

Recommendations

Source

Treatment

Storage and Reservoir

Distribution

Leak Detection

Quality Control

Administration and Financial Structure

Staff

Public Awareness

Committee for Surveillance of Drinking Water Quality

1	Chairman of city Water Supply and Sewerage Board or Municipal Commissioner or Revenue / Divisional Commissioner (In case of cities / towns not having Water Supply Boards or City Corporation)	Chairman
2	A Nominee of the Mayor, preferably from the corporators	Member
3	Officers of the relevant water supply agency	Members (2)
4	Senior Officer of the Health Department of the city	Member
5	Senior Officer of the Health Department of the State	Member
6	Representative of Chamber of Commerce	Member
7	Representative of the University or Education Department or Education Institute	Member
8	Representative of the Local Chapter of the Indian Medical Association	Member
9	Representative of the Geology Department or Water Resources Department or Pollution Control Board or CGWB	Member
10	Representative of registered NGO in the jurisdiction of the local water supply agency	Member
11	Superintending Analyst of Laboratory for Surveillance of Drinking Water Quality	Member
12	One of the Executive Engineers of the relevant water supply agency	Member

Urgent needs

- Consorted decision and long term policy
- Institutional and fiscal reforms
- Appropriate pricing policies
- Private sector participation
- Community involvement
- Motivation of human resources
- Reliable information system and data base

Surveillance of Drinking Water Quality

- Expected Results

- Technical Solutions / options
- Monitoring & surveillance of drinking water quality
- Mechanism to implement the SDWQ considering Institutional Capacity Building

Legal frame work & participation

- Enactment implies enforcement
- Participation implies trust and empowerment
- Empowerment does not mean anarchy

**DRINK
TAP WATER
ECONOMICAL
CLEAN
AND SAFE**



METROPOLITAN WATERWORKS AUTHORITY

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E-mail : mwa125@water.mwa.or.th <http://www.mwa.or.th>

**LET'S DRINK
TAP WATER**



**TAP WATER
IS DRINKABLE**



การประปานครหลวง
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