



Determination of Amount of Dosages of Bleaching Powder required for the Disinfection of different Samples of Water taken from Different Water tables of Patna

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The quality of water is of vital concern for mankind as it is directly linked with human welfare. Pollution of drinking water is found to cause many water borne diseases and epidemics. The major source of water pollution are domestic and industrial wastes which are discharged into natural water bodies. Treatment of drinking water is done mainly by chlorination.

The amount of chlorine added to water should be optimum one. It should neither be too large to make the water corrosive nor very small so as to leave some bacteria.

Chlorination of drinking water is done with bleaching powder. Its aqueous solution contains dissolved chlorine which is liberated by the action of water on bleaching powder.

The water containing the proper dosages of bleaching powder should have chlorine slightly in excess. The excessive chlorine can be detected by adding a little of potassium iodide, acetic acid and starch solution to the samples and a blue colour is produced.

Blue colouration is produced due to the formation of starch iodide complex.

Most of all the portable water which are taken for analysis in this project are found to be contaminated. 1% bleaching powder solution is required to disinfect the contamination and was used in the range of 0.5 to 2.5.

Keywords: Water pollution, Disinfection, Chlorination.
