





Concept of Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQMS)





- Monitoring: Laboratory and Field Testing of water samples collected from drinking water supply sources and FHTCs.
- Surveillance: Regular observation of the safety and acceptability of drinking water supply.































Objectives of WQMS:

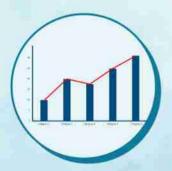




Monitoring and Verifying safety of drinking water from the sources to the final delivery



Validating process and preventive measures of water quality



To evaluate water quality trend over a period of time



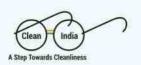
To assess the type of water purification technology required.













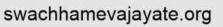
















How is WQMS Done?





- Presumptive Water Quality testing at Gram Panchayat level using Field Test Kits (FTKs) and Bacteriological Vials
- Surveillance of the drinking water sources by the rural community.



- Well-equipped laboratories with Quality Managers, Analyst, Sample Cell In-charge, and Water Sample Collectors
- Monitoring is done by Quality managers & Executive Engineers at district level headed by CEOs of respective districts & WQMS team at State Office headed by the Commissioner & CE through regular reviews, VCs, field visits, audits.

























Presumptive Testing at Gram Panchayat



- It is a screening and qualitative test to check water for the chemical and microbiological contamination
- Field Test Kit (FTK) is used for testing basic chemical parameters like pH, Chloride, Total Hardness, Iron, Nitrate, Fluoride & Total Dissolved Solids
- H₂S vials are used for presumptive testing of microbiological parameters
- Gram Panchayat identifies and trains 5 women from local community (ASHA & Anganwadi workers, NGO workers & Teachers) to conduct sanitary survey and presumptive water quality tests using FTKs / Bacteriological Vials.







H,S vials

































Sources of Drinking Water Tested:





Dug Well



Bore Well



Lake, Stream, River, Kalyani



Water Purification Plant



Functional Household Tap Connection



























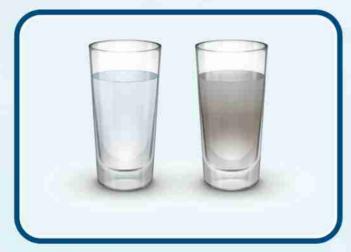
Drinking Water should be free from:



Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Department Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department



Disease Causing Organisms



Turbidity & Color



Unpleasant Taste & Smell



Corrosion Causing Chemicals



Pollutants





























Health Impacts of Non-Potable Water Consumption - 1



Health effects due to consumption of water in which concentration of certain parameters exceeds permissible limits:

Fluoride

Dental Fluorosis

Chronic Skeletal Fluorosis, Impairment of Muscles & Pain



Nitrate

Methemoglobinemia (Blue Baby Syndrome)

Cancer in Adults



Arsenic

Vomiting, Abdominal Pain, Diarrhoea

Hyperkeratosis, Skin Cancer



Sulphate

Diarrhoea (Laxative Effect)

Dehydration















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Health Impacts of Non-Potable Water Consumption - 2



Health effects due to consumption of water in which concentration of certain parameters exceeds permissible limits:

Coliform Organism

Fever, Abdominal Cramps

Gastro-intestinal Upset, Diarrhoea



Alkalinity (pH)

Eyes, Skin, & **Mucous Membranes Irritation**

Gastro-intestinal Irritation



Iron



Hemochromatosis















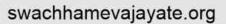
















Water Quality Parameters and Hazards





Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has laid down the Acceptable and Permissible limits of various water quality parameters for potable drinking water (IS-10500: 2012, Ra: 2018) which are given below:

Parameters	Acceptable Limit	Permissible Limit
Turbidity NTU	1	5
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	500	2000
pH Value	6.5 - 8.5	No relaxation
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃ , mg/l)	200	600
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃ , mg/l)	200	600
Chloride (mg/l)	250	1000
Calcium (mg/l)	75	200
Magnesium (mg/l)	30	100
Fluoride (mg/l)		1.5
Sulphate (mg/l)	200	400
Nitrate (mg/l)	45	No relaxation
Iron (mg/l)	1	No relaxation
Arsenic (mg/l)	0.01	No relaxation
Total Coliform	Shall not be detected in any 100 ml of sample	
E.coli	Shall not be detected in any 100 ml of sample	





























Recommended Water Testing - 1



Conditions Identified

Recommended Test

Recurrent Gastro-Intestinal Illness



Coliform Bacteria

Hard Water, Scaly Residues, Soaps Don't Lather, Water Treatment **Equipment Wear & Tear**



pH, Total Hardness, Calcium, Magnesium

Stained Plumbing Fixtures, Laundry



Iron, Copper, Manganese

Water Appears Cloudy, Frothy or Colored



Color, Turbidity





























Recommended Water Testing - 2



Conditions Identified

Recommended Test

- Pungent/Rotten Egg Smell
 - Metallic Taste
 - Salty Taste



- Nitrate, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Sulfide
- Iron, Magnesium
- Chloride, Sodium

Areas of Intensive Agriculture near Water Sources



Nitrate, Pesticides, Coliform Bacteria

Gas Drilling Operation nearby



Chloride, Sodium, Barium Strontium

Dental Problem



Fluoride





























WQMS Laboratories in Karnataka - 1



State Level

* Government/Private **Referral Labs**

District/Divisional Level

* 31 Labs

Sub-divisional Level

* 46 Labs

Gram Panchayat Level

*Field Test Kits *Bacteriological Vials



- Well-equipped laboratory network are the backbone of WQMS activities
- Pre & Post Monsoon water quality tests are conducted
- Water Quality results are updated in WQMIS.















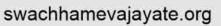




















- State has set-up 31 District/Divisional Labs and 46 Sub-divisional Labs across Karnataka
- About 1,20,000 water samples are tested every year.

■ District/Divisional Lab △ Sub-divisional Lab



























Journey towards NABL Accreditation - 1



- National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) provides accreditation to Conformity Assessment Bodies (Laboratories)
- Upgradation of Laboratory infrastructure is being taken up
- Competent lab personnel are being recruited
- Availability of basic requirements such as instruments, chemicals, glasswares and certified reference materials are being ensured
- Level-4 documentation is being maintained
- Capacity Building:
 - Orientation on WQMS to Executive Engineers and Lab in-charges
 - Quality Managers are trained on ISO 17025:2017
 - Induction and On-job training to Lab personnel







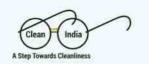






























Status of NABL Accreditation (as on 16th July, 2021):

- Dakshina Kannada Lab is successfully NABL accredited
- Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural and Chikkaballapur laboratories have successfully completed NABL audit and have been recommended for NABL accreditation



❖ NABL accreditation application for 8 laboratories has been filed.

































Water Quality Testing for Public



A fee of Rs. 1150/- is charged to test the water quality for parameters:

pH, Taste, Colour, Odour, Turbidity, TDS, Nitrate, Fluoride, Chloride, Alkalinity, Calcium, Total Hardness, Iron, Sulphate, Arsenic, Total Coliform and E.coli.































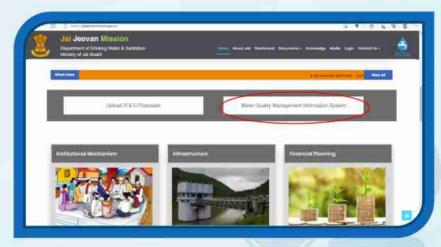


Procedure to Get Your Water Sample Tested - 1

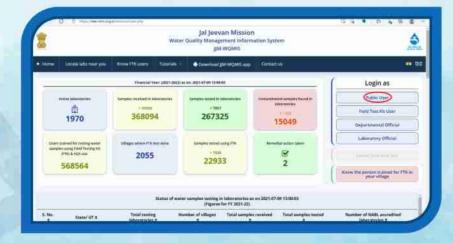
Account Registration



Visit Jal Jeevan Mission Portal https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/



Click on 'Water Quality Management Information System'



Create a Public User Account and Login





























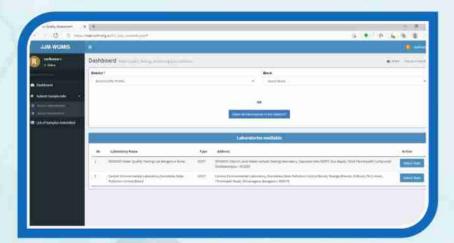
Procedure to Get Your Water Sample Tested - 2



Sample Submission

Navigation method shows two methods to submit:

a. As per Laboratories:



- Here, preferred lab can be selected using district and block filters
- Select the suitable lab & required tests, and proceed for sample submission.

b. As per Parameters



- Here, tests are selected first and then the labs which performs the selected tests are displayed
- Select your preferred tests & lab, and proceed for sample submission.

On successful submission along with payment, you will receive a message with sample ID and QR code. This has to be provided to lab technician along with the sample.



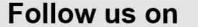




















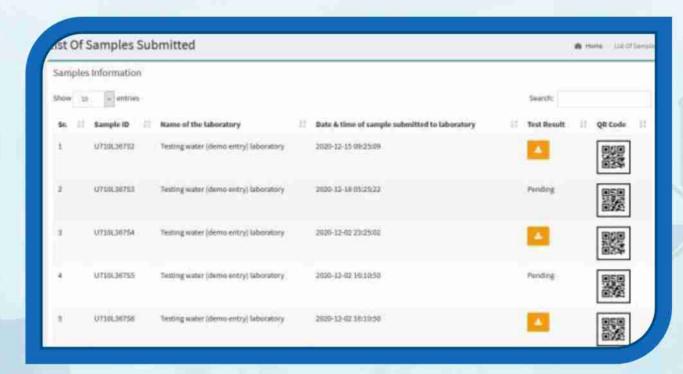






Procedure to Get Your Water Sample Tested - 3

Status & Reports



- List of the samples submitted are displayed in the dashboard along with the status
- Once tests are done, reports can be downloaded.































IEC Activities and Community Surveillance

- 33 ISAs are empanelled across the State for conducting IEC & HRD training activities
- ISAs along with the community conduct water quality awareness and training programs on importance of drinking water quality, its impact on health and presumptive testing at Gram Panchayat level
- Community Radio Services, Wall Art, Posters, Hoardings, Audio-Visual, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Social Media & other tools are used to create awareness.































