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FLUORIDES CONCENTRATION IN GROUNDWATER SAMPLES OF SAILU CITY DISTRICT PARBHANI

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ABSTRACT

Determination of fluorides concentration of Fifteen ground water samples from different sites in Sailu city of Parbhani district was carried out using ion selective electrode. The out come of the results Were discussed in the light of pollution status of the study area.

Key words: Fluoride ion concentration, ground water sample Sailu city

Introduction:

Sailu is considered to be the oldest and religious city in Parbhani district of Marathwada region In Maharashtra, Sailu city situated near Dudhana river. A famous Temple of "Keshavraj Babasaheb Maharaj" is situated in the middle of Sailu city, who was Guru of Shirdi's Sai baba. The residents of Sailu city usually use water from bore-well for drinking and domestic purposes. There is a huge variation in the concentration of different species due to factors like depth, different land, under groundwater conditions, rain conditions etc. The present work attempts to evaluate the quality of ground water in Sailu city of Parbhani district for potability.

Material- material used:

In the present study Fifteen groundwater [bore-well] samples were collected from different. Sites of Sailu city in brown glass bottles with necessary precautions and preserved as per the recommended procedures. All the chemicals used were of AR grade, glass ware used were of 'A' grade. Double distilled Water was used through out the work to prepare standard solution².

Method:

Fluoride concentration in aqueous samples was determined with Fluoride-Ion Electrode [IRON] and ORION 407 A Ion meter.

25 ml of Aliquot was taken in polythene beaker and 25 ml of [TISAB-III] Total Ionic Strength Adjuster Buffer, ORION Application Solution was added. Ion meter was standardized against solution

Of known Fluoride concentration in the standard sample and read directly on the meter scale. The scale was calibrated in ppm of fluoride concentration in water.

Result & Discussion:

Fluoride has little significance in industrial waters, but in amount of 1 to 1.5 ppm it is an effective preventive of Dental caries. Above this amount, fluoride may causes dental fluorosis and skeletal fluorosis concentration to the acceptable levels.

In the present work fluoride concentration varied from 0.14 to 0.38 ppm. The values obtained are well below permissible limit, 1ppm, prescribed by ICMR³