

Assessment of physicochemical quality of water from springs in the Bittit area (El Hajeb, Morocco)

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Abstract: Groundwater is a major source of water for drinking, agricultural, and industrial desires. The availability of water determines the location and activities of humans in an area and our growing population is placing great demands upon natural fresh water resources. However, they are sometimes exposed to various forms of pollution such as agricultural, industrial and residential. This work has an objective evaluation of physicochemical quality of water from springs in the region of Bittit, which is used in the supply of drinking water for a large population. The results obtained in this study show that the water studied has a conductivity that varies between 463 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$ and 734 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$. Nitrate concentrations varied between 16.17 mg/l and 17.72 mg/l. Concentrations of major ions (Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , K^+ , Na^+ , SO_4^{2-} , ...) as well as the values of the parameters (pH, temperature, hardness, ...) do not exceed the Moroccan standards (NM 03.7.001, 2006) relating to drinking water.

Keywords: springs, physicochemical, quality, Bittit area

I. INTRODUCTION

Water and environmental protection are currently two major concerns for every country in the world, because water is an important factor for sustainable development. Currently, a large number of regions in Morocco have had a problem of water shortage. In Morocco, the groundwater is an important part of the hydraulic heritage of the country. Shortage of drinking water worldwide is becoming very acute nowadays [1].

Groundwater represents an important source of drinking water and its quality is currently threatened by a combination of over-abstraction and microbiological and chemical contamination [2]. Water intended for human consumption must not contain pathogens germs or harmful chemicals; because water contaminated with microorganisms is the cause of epidemics [3]. In addition, nitrate pollution of drinking water can cause methemoglobinemia or "blue baby" in infants and carcinogenic diseases in adults [4].

Meteorological events and pollution are few of the external factors which affect physicochemical parameters such as pH, TDS and conductivity of the water. They have a major influence on biochemical reactions that occur within the water. Internal factors, on the other hand, include events which occur between and within bacterial and plankton populations in the body of water [5].

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Presentation of the study area

Bittit area is part of the province of El Hajeb. The province of El Hajeb is located in the plains of Saïa between 33° 20' and 34° 0' North altitude and between 5° 10' and 5° 50' West longitude and covers an area of 2210 km². It is bounded on the north by the prefecture of Meknes, to the south by the province of Ifrane and Khenifra, to the east by the prefecture of Fez and Sefrou and to the west by the province of Khemisset (fig. 1).

2. Climatology

The province of El Hajeb has a continental climate, cold in winter and hot in summer, the temperature minimum (month of January) and maximum temperature (month of July) are respectively -2 °C and +40 °C. The wet season lasts from October to May, while the dry season is from June to September. Annual precipitation shows a very erratic climate from one year to another. They generally range between 300 mm and 900 mm (fig.2).

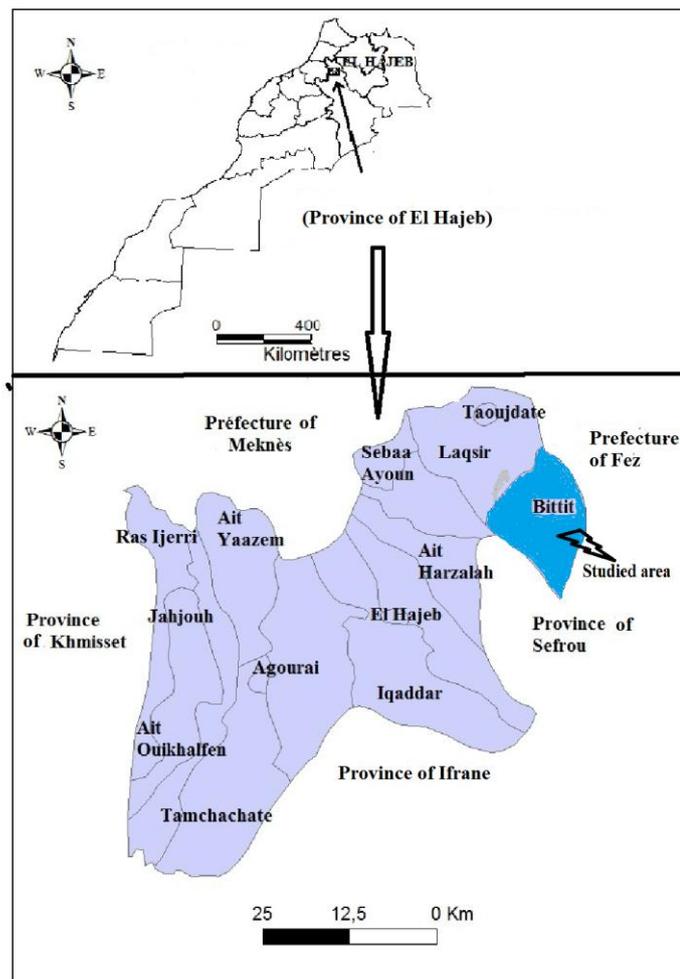


Fig.1: Location of studied area

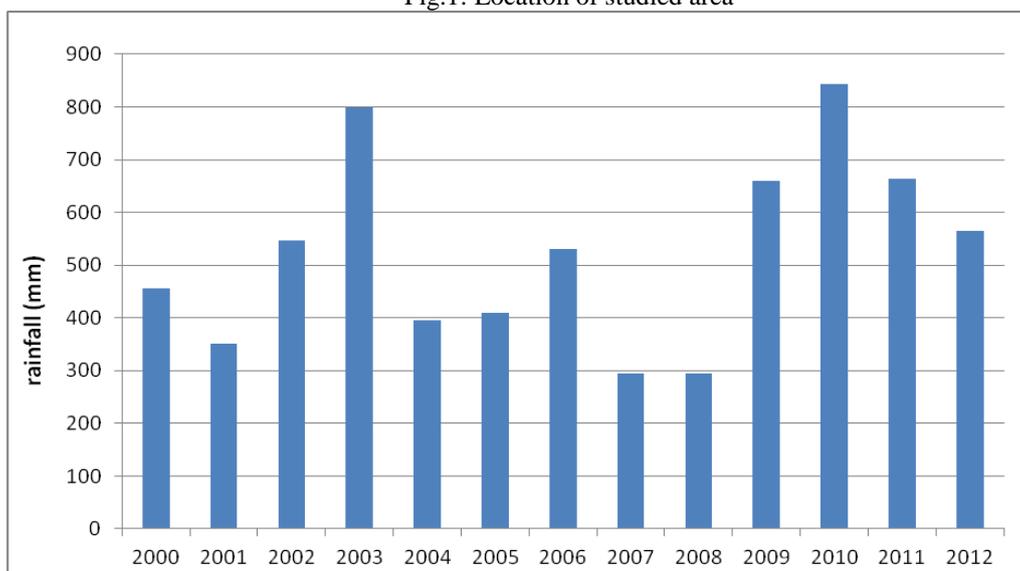


Fig.2: Annual evolution of rainfall between 2000 and 2012 in Bittit area

The springs surveyed are chosen according to the following criteria: accessibility and frequency of use by residents and passengers. They are located by the geographical coordinates and elevation using a GPS type (GARMIN GPSmap 62). Table 1 shows the names, geographical coordinate and elevation of the springs studied.

Table 1: Name and geographical coordinates of springs explored

Code	Source Name	Geographical coordinate	Elevation (m)
S1	Aghbalou Agamgam	N 33°45' 0.2" W 5°11'45.7"	924
S2	Ain Ribâa	N 33°45' 30.5" W 5°13'50.1"	878
S3	Ain Sebaa 1	N 33°47' 36.5" W 5°09'43.3"	742
S4	Ain Sebaa 2	N 33°47' 32.1" W 5°09'46.7"	755
S5	Ain Lahnach	N 33°47' 9.8" W 5°12'45.2"	849
S6	Ain Bittit	N 33°47' 38.7" W 5°11'7.3"	764

3. Sampling and physicochemical analyzes

The samples were collected from all the stations at 11.00 am to 12.00 in the month of October 2012 for physicochemical examinations. The samples were collected in plastic bottles of two liters capacity without any air bubbles. Transportations of samples were kept in refrigerator maintained at +4°C to hydrology laboratory at the National Institute of Hygiene (INH) in Rabat. Utmost care was taken during sampling to avoid any kind of contamination.

The analyses of various physicochemical parameters were carried out as per the method described by Jean Rodier (2009) [6]. The temperature, potential of hydrogen (pH) and electrical conductivity were measured at the time of sample collection. pH was measured with Portable Field pH Meter, type (WTW pH 330i/SET), conductivity with Handheld Conductivity Meter, type (WTW cond 330i/SET). The temperature was measured by a thermometer built into the Conductivity Meter and the pH Meter. Nitrate (NO₃⁻), nitrite (NO₂⁻), ammonia nitrogen (NH₄⁺) and sulphate (SO₄²⁻) are determined by a colorimetric method using a UV/visible spectrophotometer type (JASCO V-530). Total Hardness (TH), calcium (Ca²⁺) and magnesium (Mg²⁺) were determined by the volumetric method with EDTA (Ethylenediaminetetraacetic-acid). The oxidizability (organic materials: OM) is determined by high temperature oxidation in acidic medium. Alkalinity total (AT) and bicarbonate (HCO₃⁻) are analyzed by volumetric dosing with 0.1 N HCl. Sodium (Na⁺) and potassium (K⁺) are determined by excitation of the atoms by flame photometer type (AFP-100).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The values of physicochemical parameters of water analyzes for the six springs studied are shown in Table 2. Based on the results, temperature, pH, conductivity, nitrates, nitrites, ammonia, sulfates, chlorides, magnesium and organic matter (OM) recorded values below the standards recommended by the Ministry of health of Morocco [7] respectively (25 °C, 6.5 and 8.5; 2700µs/cm, 50 mg/l, 0.5 mg/l, 0.5 mg/l, 400 mg /l, 750 mg/l and 5 mg/l). The mean levels of sodium and potassium are respectively about 14.58 mg/l and 0.83 mg/l. Bicarbonates (HCO₃⁻) register values between 323.3 mg/l and 439.1 mg/ l, respectively observed at the source S5 and S3. For nitrite and ammoniacal nitrogen, we recorded the absence of both pollutants in groundwater of studied area. OM values were in range of 0.76 mg/l to 1.28 mg/l. Other parameters, they as follows:

1. Temperature (T):

Temperature is an important biologically significant factor, which plays an important role in the metabolic activities of the organism. The temperature was ranging from 15.00°C to 18.20°C during the study period. Lowest water temperature (15 °C) was observed in spring S5 and highest temperature (18.2 °C) value was observed in spring S4.

2. pH:

pH is a term used universally to express the intensity of the acid or alkaline condition of a solution. Most of the water samples are slightly alkaline due to presence of carbonates and bicarbonates. pH of groundwater influenced by geology of catchment area and the buffering capacity of water [8]. The pH values of water samples varied between 7.01 to 7.48 and were found within the limit prescribed by WHO [9].

3. Electrical Conductivity (EC) in µs/cm:

Electrical conductivity reflects the ability of an aqueous to conduct electrical current. It signifies the amount of total dissolved salts [10]. EC is an important parameter in assessing water quality for drinking and irrigation purposes. EC is used as an indicator and classification of salinity. High values of EC in ground water are due to high dissolved solids. Therefore high EC means high degree of salinity and an index of the amount of dissolved substances in water [11]. EC values vary from 734µs/cm to 463µs/cm. Normal groundwater has a range of 100 to 2000µs/cm [12]. The values of electrical conductivity in all springs are within the study area fall within the WHO standard for electrical conductivity.

4. Chloride (Cl⁻) in mg/l:

The chloride concentration serves as an indicator of pollution by sewage. People accustomed to higher chloride in water are subjected to laxative effects [13]. In the present analysis, chloride concentration was found in the range of 14.2 mg/l to 31.95 mg/l. Spring S4 registered the highest observed chloride level at 31.95. Yet, this was far below the recommended WHO chloride level in drinking water. This again implies that all the waters studied were all of satisfactory quality in terms of their chloride contents and that chloride does not contribute to problems of taste in some of the waters.

5. Sulphate (SO₄²⁻) in mg/l:

The sulphate naturally present in water, very variable concentration (major in contact with gypsum or and other common minerals) [14]. Discharge of industrial wastes and domestic sewage tends to increase its concentration. For all the samples analyzed, the sulphate level was in the range of 0.16 to 8.9 to mg/l. S6 had the least sulphate level while S3 had the highest sulphate level. The mean sulphate level value for all analyzed samples was 3.42 mg/L. This result also confirms the acceptability of this groundwater in terms of their sulphate contents.

6. Total Hardness (TH) in (°F):

Hardness is the property of water which prevents the lather formation with soap and increases the boiling points of water. Hardness of water mainly depends upon the amount of calcium or magnesium salts or both. TH values for the six springs studied show no major difference from one spring to the other. They vary between 26.4 °F and 35.8 °F, respectively recorded at the springs S5 and S3. Based on these results, the groundwater in Bittit area are generally hard. This hardness is the result of limestone terrain crossed by water.

7. Total Alkalinity (TA) in (°F):

Alkalinity of water is its capacity to neutralize a strong acid and it is normally due to the presence of bicarbonate, carbonate and hydroxide compound of calcium, sodium and potassium. Total Alkalinity (TA), this parameter is of no large difference from one spring to another in the studied area, it oscillates between 26 °F and 35.5 °F; observed values are 27 °F, 28.5 °F, 35.5 °F, 33 °F, 26 °F and 26.5 °F, respectively observed in S1, S2, S3, S4, S5 and S6.

8. Calcium (Ca²⁺) in mg/l:

Calcium is a soft gray alkaline earth metal which is directly related to hardness. Calcium concentration ranged between 44.88 to 80.97 mg/l, respectively observed in springs S2 and S3. Mean value is 63.6mg/l.

Table 2: The various physicochemical parameters of water of springs in the Bittit area

Springs	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
T (°C)	15.4	16.7	17,3	18.2	15.0	15.9
pH	7.10	7.14	7,01	7.19	7.48	7.17
EC (µs/cm)	537	459	734	679	463	536
TA (°F)	27	28.5	35.5	33	26	26.5
TH (°F)	30.0	31.6	35.8	34.8	26.4	32.0
HCO ₃ ⁻ (mg/l)	335.5	353.8	439.1	408.7	323.3	329.4
Ca ²⁺ (mg/l)	62.52	44.88	80.97	75.37	56.11	61.72
Mg ²⁺ (mg/l)	35.02	49.61	37.94	38.92	30.15	40.37
SO ₄ ²⁻ (mg/l)	0.95	2.80	8.90	7.19	0.5	0.16
Cl ⁻ (mg/l)	14.20	21.30	24.85	31.95	14.20	14.20
NO ₃ ⁻ (mg/l)	16.70	17.72	16.17	16.93	16.87	17.18
NO ₂ ⁻ (mg/l)	< LD *					
NH ₄ ⁺ (mg/l)	< LD *					
Na ⁺ (mg/l)	15	11	19	14	13	15
K ⁺ (mg/l)	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0
OM (mg/l)	0.76	1.02	1.28	0,58	0.96	0.89

* Less than the limit of detection.

9. Magnesium (Mg²⁺) in mg/l:

This is one of the most abundant elements in nature and it is a significant member in water hardness, it gives an unpleasant taste to water [15]. Magnesium content in the investigated water samples was ranging from 30.15 mg/l to 49.61 mg/l to, with mean value 38.67mg/l.

10. Nitrates (NO₃⁻) in mg/l:

Nitrogen is a naturally occurring element that is essential for the life of plants and animals. Low levels of nitrogen (in the form of nitrate) are normal in groundwater and surface water. However, elevated nitrate caused by human activity is a pollutant in the water. Nitrate enters groundwater from many sources, including nitrogen-rich geologic deposits, wild-animal wastes, precipitation, septic system drainage, feedlot drainage, dairy and poultry production, municipal and industrial waste, and fertilizer [16]. Nitrate levels in the study area do not show large variations between different springs. Concentrations values of this parameter varied from 16.17 mg/l to 17.72 mg/l and found within the prescribed limit.

IV. CONCLUSION

The assessment of water quality is an important factor to assess of pollution levels. This study revealed that the water in the studied area is suitable for drinking and other domestic purposes at the physicochemical level. The results were compared favourably with Moroccan standards. Periodical assessment of microbial analysis of the area studied should be carried out, as this would be helpful in early detection of any future degradation in order to fight against water-borne diseases.

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