



Borehole Water Quality Assessment in Bekwarra, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study briefly discussed water hygiene condition in Rural Bekwarra Community. Based on the 5 selected parameters for the experiments, results showed that average permeate Fluoride was 1.6 mg/L, pH of 7.8, average Iron (Fe⁺³) of 0.7 mg/L, Lead (Pb) of 0.02 mg/L, and Total Dissolved Solids of 578 mg/L. From the results, it showed that only pH had average value within the standard requirement for drinkable water in Nigeria. Thus, there is a considerable need for the treatment and recycling of borehole water in the community before use.

Keywords: Water treatment; pH; Bekwarra; Borehole water

Introduction

Water is one of the essential elements of human life as the body cannot survive longer than few days without adequate water [1-4]. As such, the need to ensure that individuals get access to clean water cannot be ignored. However, improved access to safe water in Nigeria remains slow due to several issues related to corruption that pervades every sector of the economy. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa with an estimated population of over 170 million, growing annually at a rate of 2 percent [5]. The fast-growing population has not been accompanied by increase access to good water supply [6]. The gap between the areas that have access to safe water supply and those without has grown wider. Rural areas like Bekwarra are experiencing a decline in water supply during the dry season.

Lack of accurate data makes it difficult to determine whether Nigeria is making progress to meet its millennium development goals (MDGs) targets by 2015 [6]. Water infrastructure in Nigeria has suffered from many years of poor operation. Inefficient institutions and unsustainable public sector spending have contributed to poor access to good water. State water agencies (SWAs) are responsible for the supply of urban water while the local government authorities are responsible for the establishment and maintenance of rural water supply. Most rural areas depend on boreholes or hand-dug wells for the water system [7]. However, there is no guarantee about the hygiene condition of this kind of water supply. Many people in the rural areas suffer from several kinds of diseases due to poor hygiene conditions of their water supply.

At rural level, water supply and monitoring systems are still inadequate. Some villages have access to stream water only. One of the reasons is that civil society does not have access to relevant information needed to present to the state government for proper establishment of water system. However, four out of the 36 States in Nigeria including Cross River State water agencies are undergoing reforms by introducing service public private participation [6]. This reform was established under the aim of developing and managing water supply facilities within the state. However, some communities like Bekwarra in the northern part of Cross River State still suffer from the availability of good water system. This short study presents water conditions in Bekwarra Local Government Area of Cross River State Nigeria with appropriate test on the hygiene condition of borehole water in the area.

Materials and Methods

Water quality assessment was done using 5 water quality parameters which include Fluoride (F⁻), pH, Iron (Fe⁺³), Lead (Pb),

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). These 5 parameters were selected because of the availability of equipments for the test in the study area. The pH was measured using electrometric pH measurement equipment which consists of meter and electrodes. Water samples were collected from frequently used bore well daily for 5 days and stored in the laboratory prior to use. The samples were analyzed by standard method [8]. All precautions were taken to prevent contamination of the samples and to ensure that the concentration of the samples did not change during sampling and analysis. The laboratory used for the experiment complies with NIS ISO 17025: 2005 standard for drinking water surveillance.

Results and Discussion

Fluoride test was used to access the quality of water recovered from the frequently used bore well for the period of 4 days experiments. The average fluoride value obtained from the process was 1.6 mg/L which is slightly above 1.5 mg/L the recommended value for drinkable water in Nigeria. The value can be acceptable considering the little differences from the result. Table 1 shows the result for the overall 4 days experiment for the 5 selected parameters.

Test for the presence of Iron in the water indicated high content of Iron with the average value 0.7 mg/L which is more than the acceptable value of 0.3 mg/L. The high content of Iron and other tested heavy metals was suggested to be as a result of underground weathering activity in the study region. The area is a basement area with underlying igneous rocks.

Total Dissolved Solids was used to determine the water quality based on biological and physical processes. TDS is an indicator of status and quality of water body. Average value from the 4 days experiment was 553 mg/L which is high when compared with the standard requirement for borehole water in Nigeria (500 mg/L).

The pH generally determines the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution. It is one of the most important factors that determine

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Parameters (mg/L) except pH	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
pH	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.1
Fluoride (F ⁻)	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.8
Iron (Fe ⁺³)	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6
Lead (Pb)	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01
Total Dissolved Solids	560	501	581	672

Table 1: Various results for the tested parameters during the 4-day experiment.

the quality of groundwater. From the results obtained, pH was the only parameter that had values within the standard required values in Nigeria (6.5-8.5).

Conclusion

In the study, 5 parameters (Fluoride, Lead, Iron, Total Dissolved Solids and pH) were used to determine the quality of borehole well in Bekwarra Nigeria, results indicated that the quality of water is in “fair” category and are not fit as such for drinking. Based on the overall results and analysis, there is a considerable need for proper treatment of borehole water in this area to provide adequate water that will meet the standard guideline for drinkable water in Nigeria.

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