

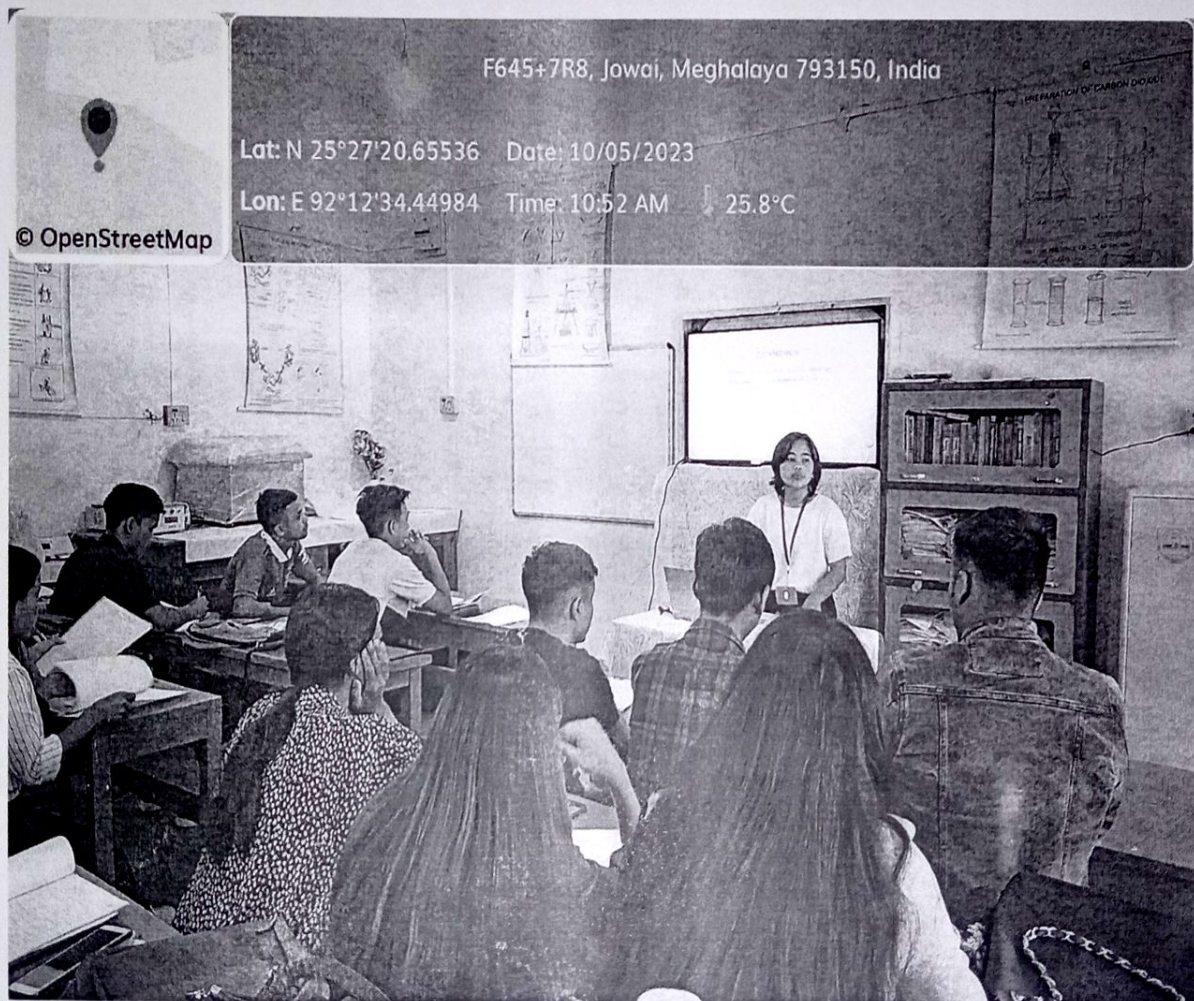


Report of the Seminar conducted on the 10th May 2023

Chemistry Department organized a Seminar for the Students of sixth Semester on the 10th May 2023. The topic of the Seminar is **Purification of drinking water of Greater Shillong Water Supply at Mawphlang**. The Seminar was conducted on the bases of what the students have learned on the spot and also the explanation given to them by the experts on the field.

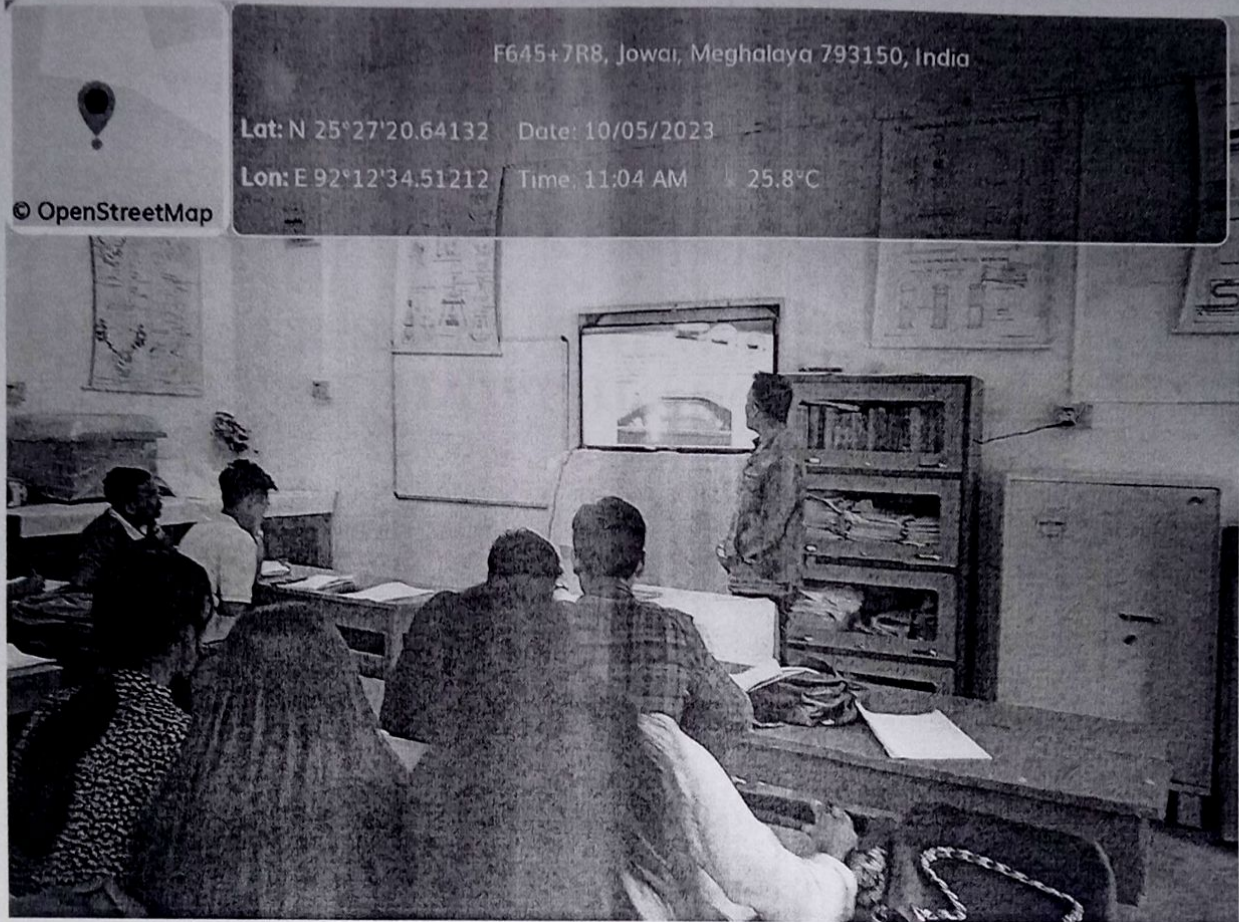
The Seminar was very successful as the students have learned a lot based on the information gathered by them.

Enclosure: Two photographs of the seminar, attendance sheet as well as the content of the write up of the best paper.



CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT
KIANG NANGBAH GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, JOWAI

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KIANG NANGBAH GOVT.
COLLEGE JOWAI

SEMINAR ON:

**PURIFICATION OF DRINKING
WATER OF
GREATER SHILLONG WATER
SUPPLY AT MAWPHLANG**

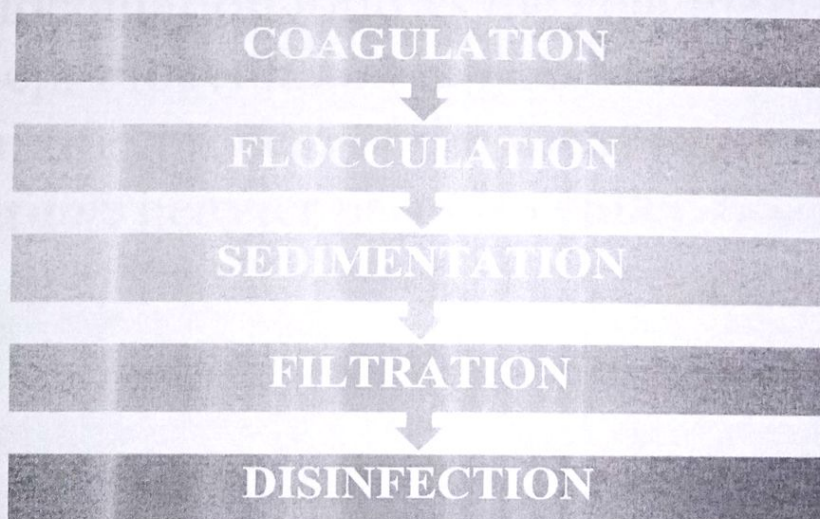
ORGANISED BY:

**DEPARTMENT OF
CHEMISTRY**

**PRESENTED BY:
EMIKA SYAD
S2002332**

WATER TREATMENT STEPS

There are five steps involved in the purification of water .



**PROVISION OF DRINKING
WATER SHILLONG WATER
SUPPLY AT MAWPHLANG**

EDITED BY:
**DEPARTMENT OF
WATER SUPPLY**

WATER TREATMENT

five steps involved in the purification of



COAGULATION

1. Coagulation is often the first step in water treatment.
2. During coagulation, chemicals called coagulants ie' Alum' chemical formula $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 18H_2O$ and lime are added to the water. Alum helps to lower the pH of water .Lime increase the pH of water
3. The positive charge (Alum) neutralizes the negative charge of dirt and other dissolved particles in the water.
4. When this occurs, the particles bind with the chemicals to form slightly larger particles.

FLOCCULATION

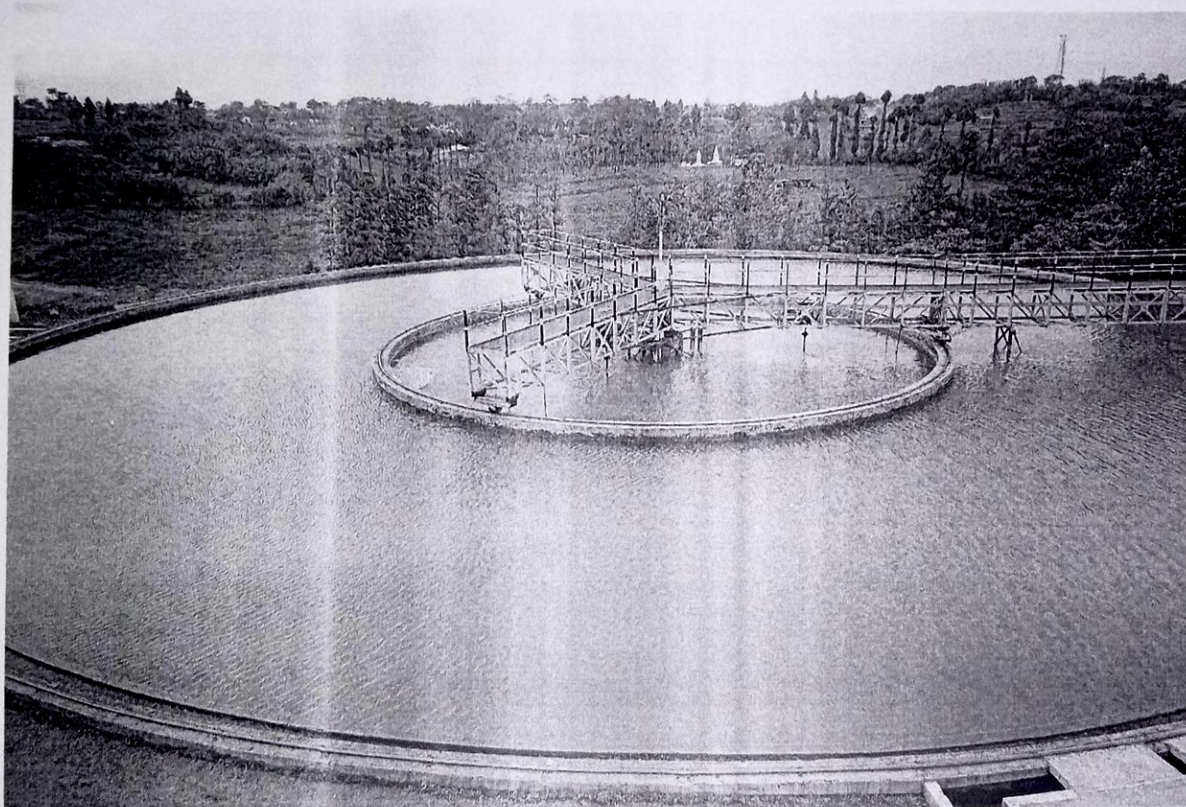
Flocculation follows the coagulation step. Flocculation is slow stirring or mixing process of the water to form larger, heavier particles called flocs.





SEDIMENTATION

Sedimentation is one of the steps water treatment plants use to separate out solids from the water. During sedimentation, flocs settle to the bottom of the water because they are heavier than water.





FILTRATION

Once the flocs have settled to the bottom of the water, the clear water on top is filtered to separate additional solids from the water. During filtration, the clear water passes through filters that have different pore sizes and are made of different materials (such as sand, gravel, and charcoal). These filters remove dissolved particles and germs, such as dust, chemicals, parasites, bacteria, and viruses. Activated carbon filters also remove any bad odors.

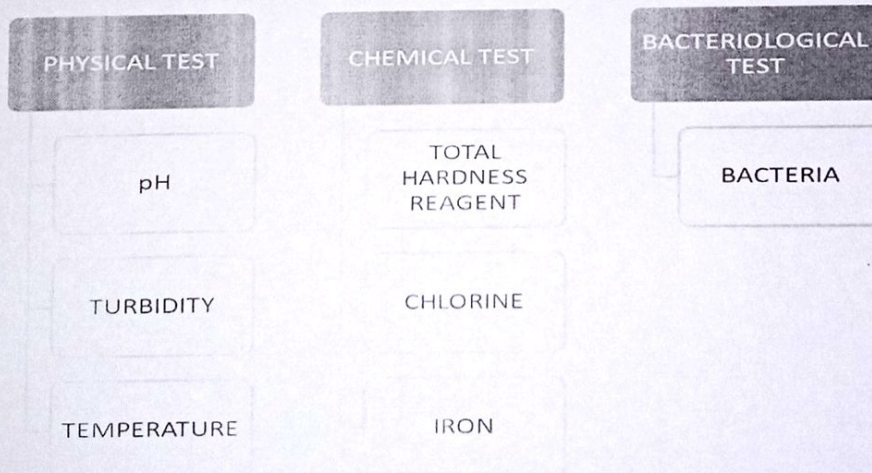




DISINFECTION

After the water has been filtered, water treatment plants add chemical disinfectants like chlorine, to kill any remaining parasites, bacteria, or viruses. To help keep water safe as it travels to the Shillong town Water treatment plants will make sure the water has low levels of the chemical disinfectant when it leaves the treatment plant. This remaining disinfectant kills germs living in the pipes between the water treatment plant and the running taps .

LAB TEST





CONCLUSION

WATER PURIFICATION CAN REMOVE ALL THE UNNECESSARY BACTERIA AND VIRUSES FROM THE WATER THAT IS HAZARDOUS FOR OUR HEALTH. WATER PURIFICATION MAY ALSO IMPROVE THE FLAVOUR AND APPEARANCE OF WATER

THANK YOU



KIANG NANGBAH GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, JOWAI
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
SEMINAR
DATE - 10TH AND 11TH MAY 2023

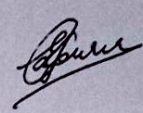
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