FAQ's

1. **What the various sources of water supply?**

   The major sources of water supply are, (i) Rain water, (ii) Underground water and (iii) Surface water.

   Rain water includes rain, snow and other forms of precipitation. Underground includes water tables and water hidden in the soil. Surface water includes oceans, rivers, lakes, ponds and any other above-ground collection of water.

2. **What do you mean by quality of water?**

   Water quality refers to the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological characteristics of water. It is a measure of the condition of water relative to the requirements of one or more biotic species and or to any human need or purpose.

3. **What are the impurities in water?**

   The impurities can be categorised as:

   - Chemical content – hardness, metals, nutrients, chloride, sodium, organic compounds, etc.
   - Physical content – Turbidity, colour, odour, etc.
   - Biological content – Fecal coliform, total coliform, viruses, etc.

4. **What is water treatment?**

   Water treatment is any process that makes water more acceptable for a specific end-use.Water treatment removes contaminants or reduces their concentration so that the water becomes fit for its desired end-use.Treatment for drinking water production involves the removal of contaminants from raw water to produce water that is pure enough for human consumption without any short term or long term risk of any adverse health effect.

5. **What are the steps involved in conventional water treatment process?**

   Conventional water treatment follows seven steps. Those steps are:

   1. Coagulation

2. Flocculation.
3. Sedimentation.
4. Filtration.
5. Disinfection.
6. Fluoridation
7. Storage and distribution.