

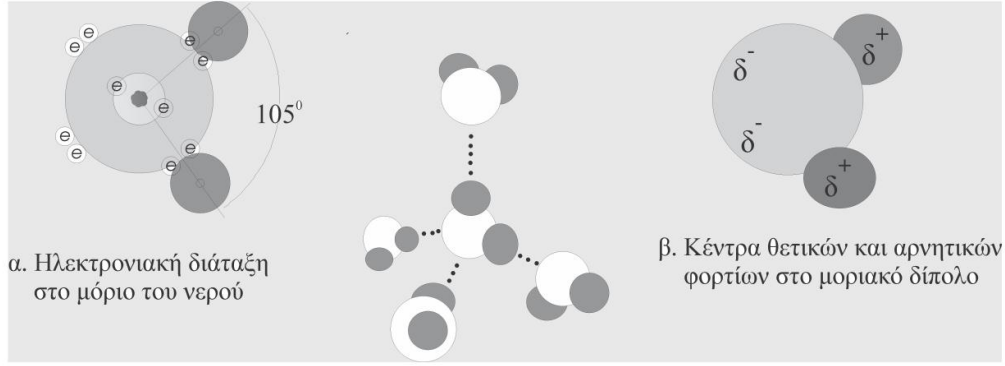
70%

80%

2.1

2.1.

(  
).



2.1:

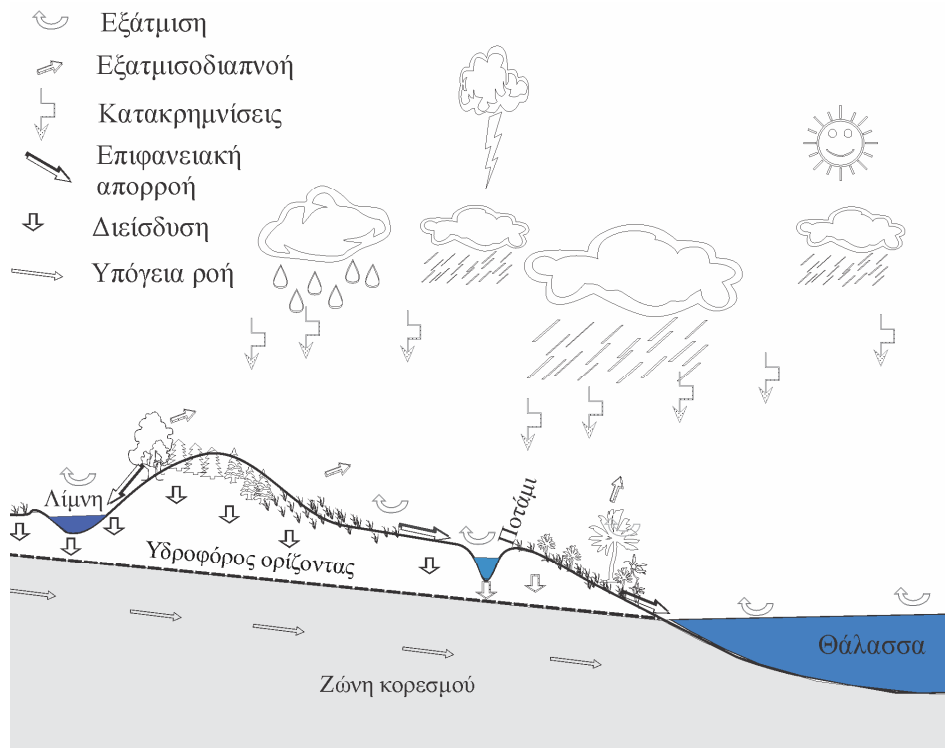
( 2.1 ).

( + )

( - ).

## 2.2

( ),  
( ). , , ,



2.2:

, ( ,  
) ,

2.2

### 2.3

(Mg<sup>2+</sup>), (Na<sup>+</sup>), (K<sup>+</sup>), (Cl<sup>-</sup>), (Ca<sup>2+</sup>),  
 (NO<sup>3-</sup>) (PO<sup>4</sup><sup>3-</sup>) (SO<sup>4</sup><sup>2-</sup>),

#### 2.1.

#### 2.3.1

: ( ) , ( )  
 (0,01-10 mg/L) ( ) ( ) . 2.2

#### 2.3.1.1 T

, , , - , , ,  
 , , ( ) .

## 2.1

	0	1	2000	100	-
PN/100 mL (Most Probable Number), (plaque forming units), pfu/100 mL	0	1	2000	100	-
( ), mg/L	0	0	10	1	0
( ), mg/L	5	-	5	-	2
NH <sub>3</sub> , mg/L	0,2	0,5	3	0,5	1
( ), mg/L	0,05	-	0,2	0,1	-
( ), mg/L	-	-	3	<10	0,5
( ), mg/L	-	-	0,05	0,01	0,01
, mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub>	25	90	90	120	-
, mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub>	20	80	100	150	
pH	7,0	8,0	7,5	7,5	7,9
Ca <sup>2+</sup> , mg/L	6	20	20	50	400
Mg <sup>2+</sup> , mg/L	2	3	3	5	1350
Na <sup>+</sup> , mg/L	5	20	20	5	10500
K <sup>+</sup> , mg/L	-	-	2	2	350
Fe <sup>2+</sup> , mg/L	0,05	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , mg/L	18	80	90	120	150
Cl <sup>-</sup> , mg/L	5	25	25	25	20000
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , mg/L	4	20	20	10	2800
Si, mg/L SiO <sub>2</sub>	1	5	5	10	20
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , mg/L	0,1	1	0,5	<10	-
F <sup>-</sup> , mg/L	-	2	0,2	0,1	1
( ), mg/L	25	200	150	250	35000
, NTU (N )	0	<0,5	10	<0,5	5
, Pt-Co	-	<5	-	-	5

2.2

(>5 mg/L)	(Ca <sup>2+</sup> ) (HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ) (Mg <sup>2+</sup> ) (Na <sup>+</sup> ) (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) (Cl <sup>-</sup> ).
(0,01-10 mg/L)	( <sup>+</sup> ) (Sr <sup>2+</sup> ) (Fe <sup>2+</sup> ) (CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ) (F <sup>-</sup> ) (NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> )
(<0,1 mg/L)	
	( )

, 2

(Ca<sup>2+</sup>)  
 (CaCO<sub>3</sub>·MgCO<sub>3</sub>), (CaSO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O), (CaCO<sub>3</sub>),  
 (CaF<sub>2</sub>),  
 (CaAl<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) ...  
 ( , CO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>)

10-100 mg/L  
 40 mg/L 100 mg/L

(Mg<sup>2+</sup>)  
 (CaCO<sub>3</sub>·MgCO<sub>3</sub>) {(Mg,Fe)<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>}  
 {K(Mg,Fe)<sub>3</sub>(AlSi<sub>3</sub>)O<sub>10</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>}  
 4-40 mg/L. E  
 350 mg.

(Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>).

)

, 2

14 mg.

0,3 mg/L.

4 mg.

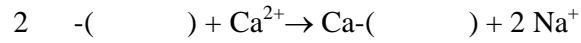
(Na<sup>+</sup>)

(NaCl)

(NaAlSiO<sub>4</sub>, NaAlSi<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>).

(montmorillonite) {(Na,Ca)(Al,Mg)<sub>6</sub>(Si<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>6</sub>-nH<sub>2</sub>O}

:



2.1

5 50

mg/L.

5700 mg.

( 500 mg)

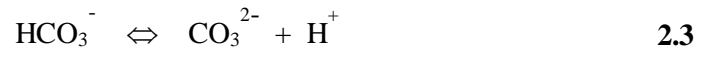
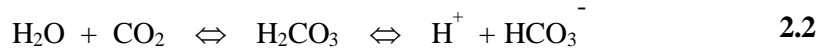
(<sup>+</sup>)

10 mg/L.



2  
 (HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>)  
 (CO<sub>2</sub>), (H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>)  
 (CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>), (HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>)

pH.



pH

( pH

200 mg/L HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>.

(Cl)

250 mg/L

(SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>)

(... , FeS<sub>2</sub>)

(CaSO<sub>4</sub>). To  
 mg/L.

300-400

300-400 mg/L

( 4<sup>3-</sup>)

, 2

0,05 mg/L.

800 mg.

( , , ), , , .

(nitrosomonas)

(nitrobacter)

( . .

).

, 2-10%,

. H

( )

pH.

pH

(haemoglobin, Hb)

(methaemoglobin, metHb)

metHb

+2 ( Hb)

+3.

10%

(methaemoglobinaemia),

metHb

metHb

, 2

2%.

(Blue-baby syndrome).

$$1 \frac{\text{mg NO}_3\text{-N}}{\text{L}} = \frac{(3 \times 16) + 14}{14} \frac{\text{mg NO}_3}{\text{L}} = 4,43 \frac{\text{mg NO}_3}{\text{L}}$$

10 mg

NO<sub>3</sub>-N/L 50 mg NO<sub>3</sub>/L.  
(F<sup>-</sup>)

1 mg/L. 1940

1960

1-1,5 mg/L.

(SiO<sub>2</sub>).

( )

(

mg/L).

(SiO<sub>4</sub><sup>4-</sup>)

(H<sub>4</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>)

[Si(OH)<sub>4</sub>].

**2.3.1.2**

( )

( )

( ..

).

( .. )

: , , , ,  
, , , , , , , ,  
, , .

406

[ (Environmental Protection Agency), ]

:

29%

53%

8%

10%

<1 FL (million fibers per liter)

1 MFL 10 MFL

>10 FL.

O

, 2

. PA

C.

To American Water Works Association Research Foundation

:

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H

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1:

2:

C:

(

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D:

(

)

:

**2.3.1.3**

, 2

:

$$\frac{\text{L}}{\text{L}} = \frac{\text{geq}}{\text{L}} N_L$$

:

geq (g-equivalent) (g )  
 L Loschmidt  $6,022 \times 10^{23}$

n.

n

:

- $\pm 0,2\%$  0-3,0 mg /L
- $\pm 2\%$  3,0 ó 10,0 mg/L
- $\pm (2-5)\%$  10-800 mg /L

2.1

:

:  $\text{CO}_3^-$  137,8 mg/L,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  142,1 mg/l  $\text{Cl}^-$  81,4 mg/L

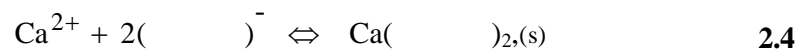
:  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  75,2 mg/L,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  23,2 mg/L,  $\text{Na}^+$  22,2 mg/L  $\text{K}^+$  30,1 mg/L.

Z

	mg/L		n	mg/mgI	mgI /L
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	75,2	40,08	2	20,04	3,75
Mg <sup>2+</sup>	23,2	24,30	2	12,15	1,91
Na <sup>+</sup>	22,2	22,99	1	22,99	0,97
K <sup>+</sup>	30,1	39,10	1	39,10	0,77
					<b>7,40</b>
HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	137,8	1,01+12,01+3×(16,00) =	1	61,02	2,26
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	142,1	32,07+4×(16,00) = 96,07	2	48,03	2,96
Cl <sup>-</sup>	81,4	35,45	1	35,45	2,30
					<b>7,52</b>
7,52-7,40=0,12					
( 7,52 7,40)					
2%.					

### 2.3.2

#### 2.3.2.1



, 2

( )

(

)

:



mg /L

mg/L

CaCO<sub>3</sub>.

(geq)

g

(meq)

mg .

mg /L

<sup>2+</sup>

:

<sup>2+</sup>

mg/L

CaCO<sub>3</sub>=

= [M<sup>2+</sup>]

mg/L x

CaCO<sub>3</sub> = 50

<sup>2+</sup> =  $\frac{AB}{2}$

:

[ <sup>2+</sup> ]

<sup>2+</sup>

<sup>2+</sup>

1 mg /L

50 mg/L

CaCO<sub>3</sub>

50:



, 2

$$(IB) \text{ CaCO}_3 = \frac{(\quad) \text{ CaCO}_3}{n} = \frac{100}{2} = 50$$

:

✓ 1 = 10 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>

✓ 1 = 10 mg/L CaO = 17,86 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>

, mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub>	
0-40	
40-100	
100-300	
300-500	
> 500	

(Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup>,

Mn<sup>2+</sup>, í )

:

$$= \text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{Mg}^{2+} \quad 2.6$$

: ( )

(HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) ( ) ( )

( ) :

$$= + \quad 2.7$$

( )

, 2

( 2.3)

2.2

22 mg/L , 236 mg/L , 92 mg/L, 58 mg/L, 8,2 mg/L , 37 mg/L.

( ) mg/L mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>,

( ) 2.3.

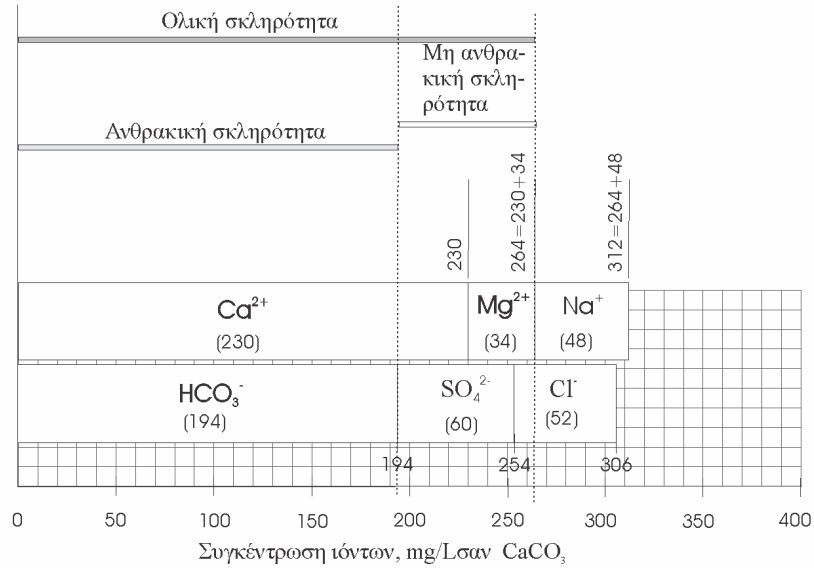
( )

:

=264 CaCO<sub>3</sub>,

A =194 CaCO<sub>3</sub>

Ιόν	mg/L σαν ιόν	Τυπικό Βάρος Ιόντος	n	Ισοδύναμο Βάρος (IB) Ιόντος	$\frac{(IB \text{ CaCO}_3)}{(IB \text{ ιόντος})}$	mg/L σαν CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	92	40,08	2	20,04	2,50	230
Mg <sup>2+</sup>	8,2	24,31	2	12,15	4,12	34
Na <sup>+</sup>	22	22,99	1	22,99	2,17	48
HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	236	61,02	1	61,02	0,82	194
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	58	96,06	1	48,03	1,04	60
Cl <sup>-</sup>	37	35,45	1	35,45	1,41	52



Σχήμα 2.3: Διάγραμμα ανιόντων κατιόντων

2.3.2.2

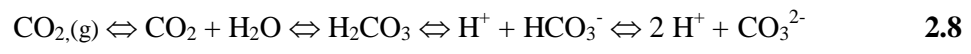
pH=8,2,

pH

pH

, 2

:



( 2.8

$\text{CO}_{2(g)}$

pH,

..

(

).

( )

)

pH

(..

2.2

	<p>- CO<sub>2</sub></p> <p>-CO<sub>2</sub></p> <p>-To pH ( )</p>
	<p>- CO<sub>2</sub></p> <p>-To pH ( )</p>
	<p>- (CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>)</p> <p>-CO<sub>2</sub> ( )</p> <p>- pH</p>
( )	<p>- H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> C<sub>2</sub></p> <p>( )</p> <p>-CO<sub>2</sub></p> <p>- pH</p>

pH

, 2

pH

( pH)

(pH).

pH.

0,02

pH 8,3

(

,

mL)

pH 4,3-4,9 (

mL).

pH

( 4,3-4,9)

2.4.

[<sup>+</sup>]

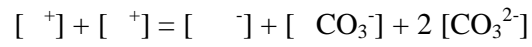
( pH

)

(

)

:

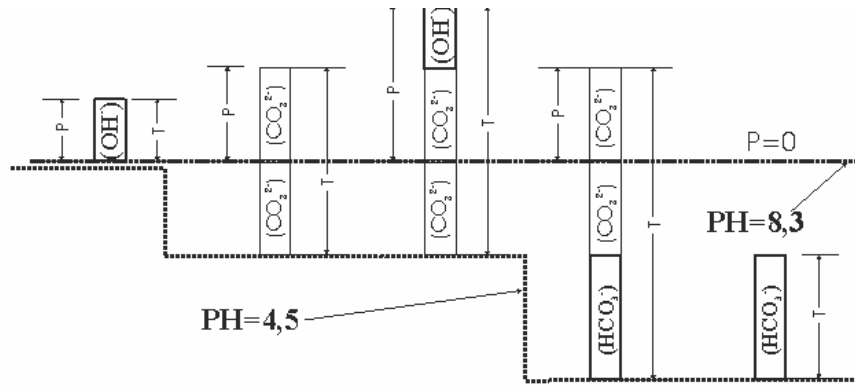


**2.9**

mol/L (

)

2



mL οξέος που χρησιμοποιούνται για τον υπολογισμό των διαφόρων μορφών αλκαλικότητας [με βάση με τα mL του οξέος που καταναλώνονται για τιτλοδότηση μέχρι pH=8,3 (τιμή P) και μέχρι τελικού pH=4,5 (τιμή T)]

Μορφές αλκαλικότητας	P=T	P=T/2	P>T/2	P<T/2	P=0
(OH <sup>-</sup> )	T	0	2P-T	0	0
(CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> )	0	2P	2(T-P)	2P	0
(HCO <sub>3</sub> )	0	0	0	T-2P	T

2.4:

0,02

meq/L ( mg /L)

:

$$[ \text{ } ] + [ \text{ } ] = [ \text{ } ] + [ \text{CO}_3^{2-} ] + [ \text{CO}_3^{2-} ] \quad \mathbf{2.10}$$

$$[ \text{ } ] \quad \mathbf{2.10}$$

[ . ] :

$$[ \text{ } ] = [ \text{ } ] + [ \text{CO}_3^{2-} ] + [ \text{CO}_3^{2-} ] - [ \text{ } ] \quad \mathbf{2.11}$$

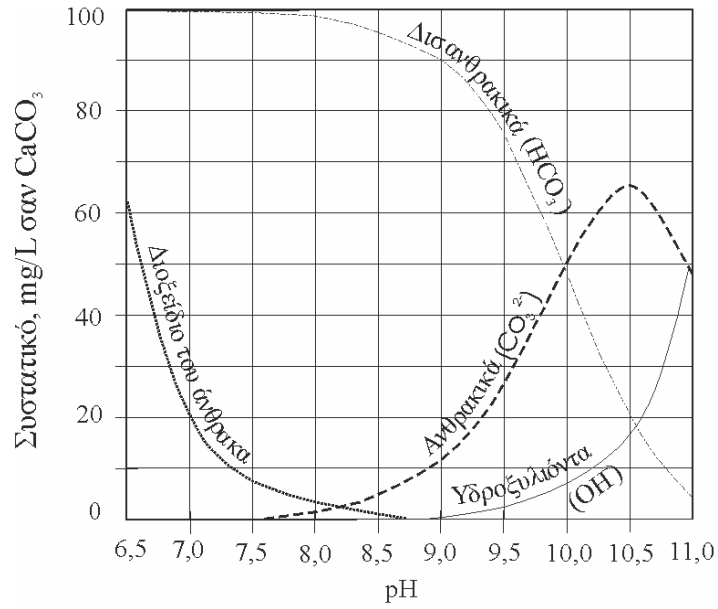
2.5

( , , )

100 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>.

pH

pH



2.5:

) pH ( , 100 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>)

2.3

0,02 .

f=0,998.

50 mL. 2-3

(pH=8,3).

3,20 mL .

2-3 ( )

(pH=4,4).

5,85 mL .

:

1 2 N<sub>1</sub> N<sub>2</sub> g /L.



, 2

$V_1$  (mL) 1 2  
 $V_2$  (mL).  
 :  
 $N_1 V_1 = N_2 V_2$  **2.12**  
 2 0,02  
 1  
 g /L  
 2.12 :  
 ( , g /L) × (mL ) = (0,02 g /L) × (mL 0,02 )  
 ( , mg/L  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) × (mL ) = (0,02 × 50000) × (mL 0,02 )  
 :  
 , mg/L  $\text{CaCO}_3 = \frac{(\text{mL } 0,02 ) \times f \times 1000}{\text{mL}}$  **2.13**  
 , mg/L  $\text{CaCO}_3 = \frac{(3,20 + 5,85) \times 0,998 \times 1000}{50} = 181$   
 :  
 pH  
 (pH=8,3) = 3,20 mL.  
 pH=4,4 ( ) = 3,20 + 5,85 = 9,05 mL.  
 (P = 3,20) < T/2 = 9,05/2 = 4,525. ( )  
 2.5) mL  
 0,  
 2 -2 . :  
 = 0  
 , mg/L  $\text{CaCO}_3 = \frac{2 \times 3,20 \times 0,998 \times 1000}{50} = 128$   
 , mg/L  $\text{CaCO}_3 = \frac{[9,05 - (2 \times 3,20)] \times 0,998 \times 1000}{50} = 53$

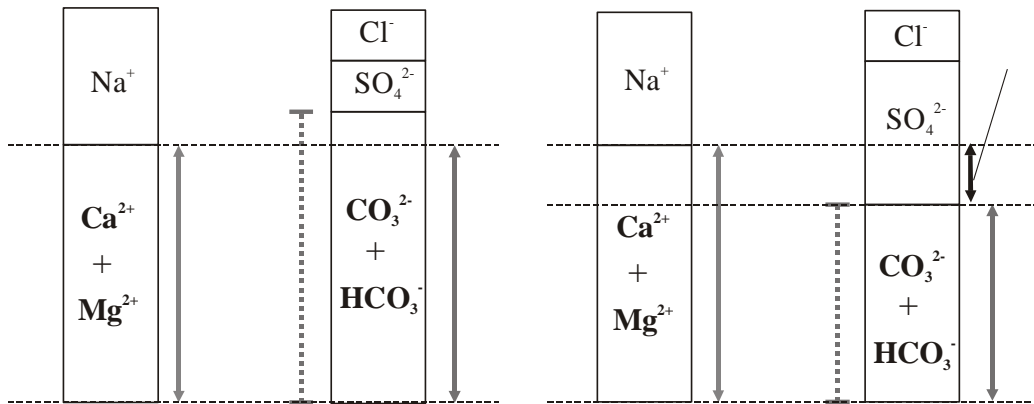
2.3.2.3

( ) ( )

2.6

2.6

2.6



2.6

2.3.2.4

1 cm

( 25 •C).

, 2

ohms mhos

Siemens

$$1 \text{ mhos/cm} = 1 \text{ Siemens/cm} = 1 \text{ S/cm}$$

2.14

$$(\quad) = (\text{HA}) f$$

2.15

:

, S/cm

, mg/L ( <1000 mg/L)

f

0,54 0,76

### 2.3.2.5

T

. T

. T

. T

1

0,01 m

( =

). T

T

. T

0,45 1,2 m

T

103 °C

, 2

0,45

1,2 m

O

550-600 °C

O

:

.O (O )

. ( O )

.A (A )

. ( A )

. ( )

. ( )

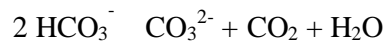
2.15

103 °C

180 °C.

180 °C

CO<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O:



2.16

x mg/L,

CO<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O

180 °C

:

$$= x \frac{(2 \times 1,01) + 12,01 + (3 \times 16,00)}{2[1,01 + 12,01 + (3 \times 16,00)]} = x \frac{62,03}{2 \times 61,02} = 0,508 x$$

2.4

(A )

: (1)

20 mL

(2)		1
		103-104 °C,
	1,1216 g, (3)	4000 mL
	30 mL	(4)
1,1523 g.		
Z		.
Y	s	:
M	+ +	=1,1523 g
M	+	=1,1216 g
M		- =0,0307g
		=30,7 mg
Y	A :	
	$, \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} = \frac{30,7 \text{ mg}}{4000 \text{ mL}} \times 1000 \frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}} = 7,7 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$	
H	A	7.7 mg/L.

2.3.2.6

M

( )

. O

20

. T

Whipple Jackson,

(diaphanometer)

Jackson Candle

Turbidimeter.

To Jackson ( 2.7)

(

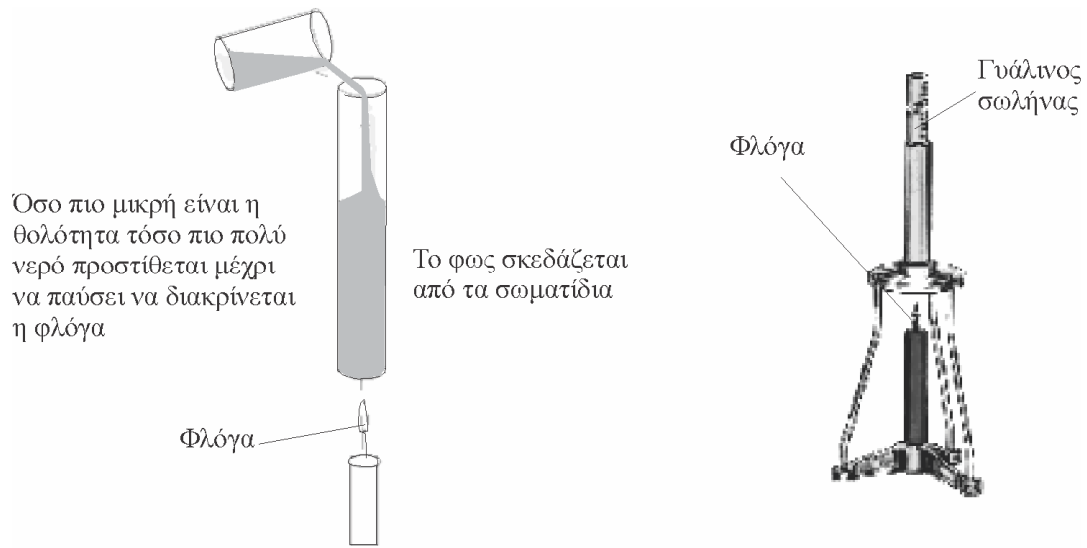
, 2

). Η

. T

H

Jackson (Jackson Turbidity Units, JTU).



2.7:

Jackson

H

. H

Rayleigh

:

, 2

$$I_1 = k \frac{V^2}{2} n$$

2.17

:

$I_1$

$V$

( )

$n$

$k$

$V$

A

2.17

. E

. H

90°

(Nephelometric turbidity units, NTU). E

Jackson

25

Jackson Turbidity Units (JTU). H

1

( )

### 2.3.2.7

8-9 mg/L.

( )

2.3.2.8

pH

2.3.3

M (true color)

(apparent color)

( . H

To

( , , . )

. T

( . . )

T

(K<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>6</sub>)

(CoCl<sub>2</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O)

H

1,246 g K<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>6</sub> ( 500 mg Pt) 1,00 g  
 CoCl<sub>2</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O ( 250 mg Co) ,  
 100 mL HCl  
 1 L, 500



, 2

Pt/Co (Pt/Co units). M

( , , . .)  
(dominant wavelength),  
(luminance)

(purity). O

### 2.3.4

) 10-30 mg/L

( )

( ).

( )

, 2

, , , , 2.3

.

.

( )

,

( ).

## 2.4

( 1 mm).

2.4.

(helminthes)

, , .

( , , ).

2.3

	<p>30% 70% 80%</p> <p>20 (surfactants)</p>	<p>Alkyl benzene sulfonate (ABS)</p> <p>1960 ( ) Linear alkyl benzene sulfonate (LAS)</p>
	<p>( , , , . . ).</p>	<p>- : aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, lindane, methoxychlor, toxaphane</p> <p>- : diazion, malathion, parathion</p> <p>- ( ): 2,4-T, 2,4,5-P, silvex</p> <p>- : captan, ferbam, IPC, sevin</p>
(PCBs)	1930	
(Disinfection by-Products, DBPs)	(THMs, Trihalomethanes)	

2.4

		, , , ,	30-35
*		, , , ,	3-21
	<i>Vibrio comma</i>	, , , ,	3
	, ,	, , , ,	8-12
	<i>Leptospira</i>	, , , ,	9-10
	<i>Salmonella paratyphi A</i>	, ,	1-3
	<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>	, , , ,	12-24
( )	<i>Shigella</i>	, ,	2-4
	<i>Salmonella typhosa</i>	, ,	7-21
( )	<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	, , , ,	5
	<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	, , , ,	1-4
-	<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>	, , , ,	
	<i>Ascaris lubricoides</i>	, , , ,	2
	<i>Paragonimus ringeri</i>	, , , ,	
	<i>Schistosomes</i>	-O , , , ,	4-6

\* Ø

- 
- 
- ( , )
- 
- 
- ( )

(indicator organisms)

Enterobacteriaceae

*Escherichia, Klebsiella, Citrobacter      Entrobacter.*

*Escherichia coli (E.coli)*

:

(Kingdom)

(Pylum)

(Class)

(Order)

(Family)

(Genus)

(Species)

, 2

*Homo sapiens.*

*sapiens*

*Homo.*

Hominidae,

Primate,

Mammalia,

Chordata

Animal.

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A K

100 mL ( /100 mL) Most Probable Number per 100 mL (MPN/100 mL).

,

,

( 0,45 m)

100 mL (No/100mL).

### 2.5

(pCi/L). :

$$1 \text{ Curie (Ci)} = 3,7 \times 10^{10} \text{ ( )/s}$$

-236 (1 g

<sup>236</sup>Ra). :

$$1 \frac{\text{pCi}}{\text{L}} = 3,7 \times 10^{-2} \frac{\text{s}}{\text{L}}$$

2.18:

$$= -\frac{dN}{dt} = \tag{2.18}$$

:

t

0,1 pCi/L.

10 pCi/L.

, 2

## 2.6

2-1. CaCO<sub>3</sub>) 220,2 mg Ca<sup>2+</sup> /L ( mg /L mg/L 38,5 mg Mg<sup>2+</sup>/L

2-2. CaCO<sub>3</sub> 40,7 mg Mg<sup>2+</sup>/L 502,8 mg/L

2-3. 180 C 630,5 mg/L.  
244,1 mg HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>/L

2-4. pH: ( ) 2,0, ( ) 3,5 ( ) 7,0 mg/L

2-5. :

	, mg/L
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	57,6
Mg <sup>2+</sup>	4,3
Na <sup>+</sup>	2,5
HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	182,4
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	3,8
Cl <sup>-</sup>	9,6
SiO <sub>2</sub>	10,0

2-6. :

	mg/L	mg /L
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	60,1	
Mg <sup>2+</sup>		
Na <sup>+</sup>		
K <sup>+</sup>	39,1	
Cl <sup>-</sup>	35,5	
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	96,0	
HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>		
		4,0
		1,0

2-7.

H 500 mL (0,45 m) 103 C.  
0,379 g.



, 2  
**2-8.**

	mg/l /L	mg/L	
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	10		
Mg <sup>2+</sup>		12,1	
Na <sup>+</sup>	10		
K <sup>+</sup>	1		
Cl <sup>-</sup>		71,0	
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>		48,0	
HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	10		
			20 °C
pH			7,0
			2550 S/cm

: ( ) , ( ) , ( )  
 ( )

**2-9.** ( , , , )  
 HCl 0,02N

50 mL.

	→ , P mL	→ , mL
	3,85	3,90
	4,10	12,15
	8,15	14,30
	5,10	10,20
	0	6,10

, , mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>.

**2-10.** mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub> 60 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>. 80

**2-11.** NTU JTU.  
 Jackson ;

**2-12.** ;  
 ;

**2-13.**

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