



Continuous Monitoring of Drinking Water Provides Assurance of Safety

Small multiprobe instruments in sidestream applications provide an easy method of better characterizing the overall quality of drinking water.

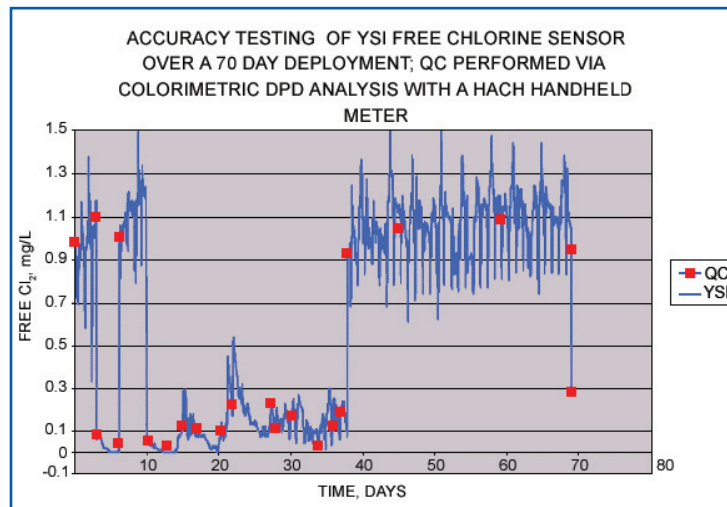
A water utility in Ohio wanted to learn more about the variability of water quality parameters such as pH, ORP, turbidity, and chlorine. Previously, most of these parameters had been measured by spot sampling protocols with only a few measurements during a daily period. In order to more accurately assess the water variability, the utility used a YSI 6920DW Drinking Water Multiprobe.

The City of Columbus Division of Water utility has three water treatment plants located in Franklin County and serves the central Ohio area. The utility serves a growing population of over one million residents with a projected population of 2 million by 2030. The utility has over 3500 miles of pipe in its distribution system.

The Water Quality Assurance Laboratory at the Division of Water was particularly interested in tracking the variability of water quality parameters in its system. The Lab is one of the most modern water quality research laboratories in the water supply industry. Its certified personnel perform thousands of tests each year and provide data regarding water quality, treatment, and microbiological testing. For this case study the Lab used the new 6920DW Drinking Water Multiprobe from YSI.

The YSI 6920DW is based on YSI's 6-Series multiparameter sonde which has been extremely popular for the long-term continuous monitoring of surface water in rivers, lakes, estuaries, and the marine environment; thousands of the instruments have been sold over the past nine years. The modification to produce the 6920DW for drinking water applications substitutes a free chlorine sensor for the 6920 dissolved oxygen sensor since there is great interest in the measurement of chlorine in drinking water, but little interest in oxygen.

The YSI free chlorine probe has been extensively tested and shown to agree with DPD colorimetric measurements over a range of 0 to 2 mg/L as shown right.



For deployment at the Water Quality Assurance Lab, the YSI 6920DW was placed in a flow cell and water passed over the sensors at a rate of approximately 750 mL/minute with the flow cell effluent delivered to a sanitary sewer drain. The parameters measured were temperature, pH, specific conductance, ORP, turbidity, and free chlorine. Data was automatically logged for approximately 80 days to the internal memory of the sonde at an interval of 15 minutes and periodically uploaded and analyzed using YSI's EcoWatch for Windows PC software.



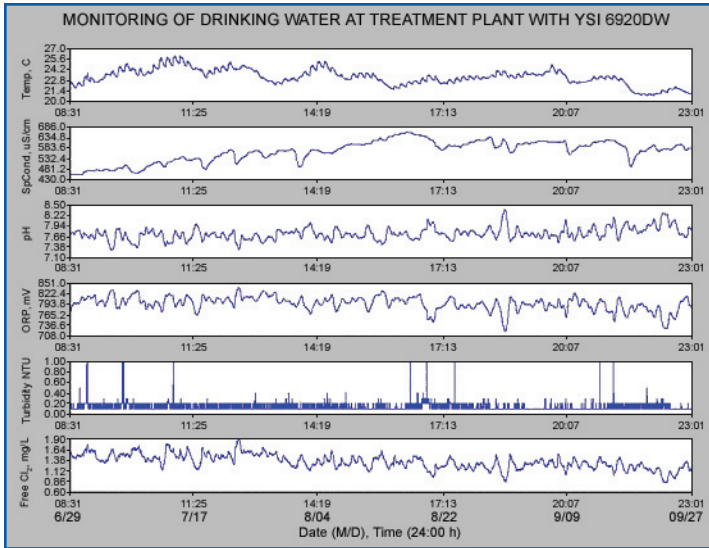
YSI 6920DW deployed at a water tower in Columbus, Ohio. The instrument, used in conjunction with a flow cell and a YSI 6500 Process Monitor, continuously monitors drinking water quality.

Data for the 80-day study (next page) shows significant variation in all parameters except turbidity -- these changes might not have been detected through the use of infrequent spot sampling. Particularly significant are the changes in conductivity, both long- and short-term, which reflect the fact that the source water for this Ohio water treatment plant comes from the Scioto River, where conductivity can exhibit large variations due to rainfall events.

Following this study at the plant, the utility was interested in obtaining similar data in its distribution system, with particular interest in determining the water variability at a water tower. The YSI 6920DW sonde was thus moved to a tower approximately

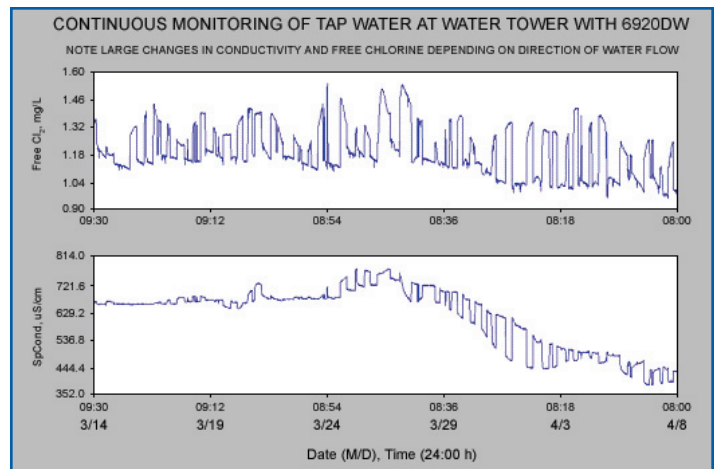
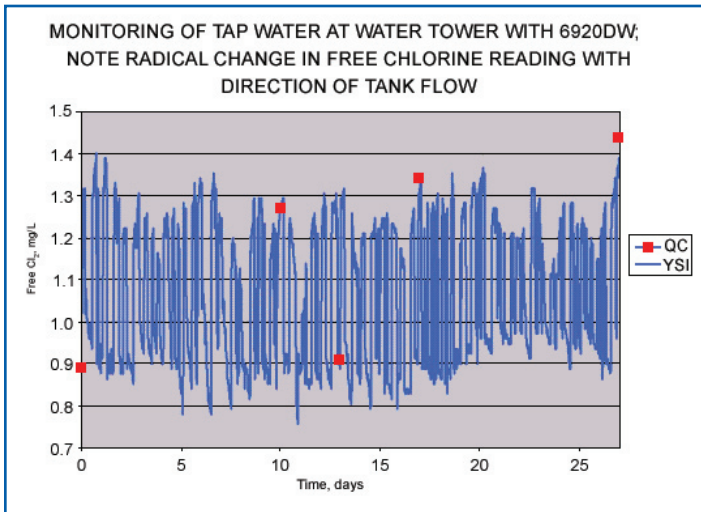
three miles from the plant and installed with the flow cell tapped off the main water line which went into the tower.

(continued)



Data from 80-day study. Notice the variation in each parameter which may not have been detected with infrequent spot sampling.

In this location, the sampled water comes from two sources – the main distribution line from the plant when pumps are filling the tank or the tank itself when the pumps are off and the tank is discharging water into the distribution system. Again, data was collected at a 15-minute sample interval. As shown in the two data plots below and right, the free chlorine changes radically in discrete steps, a pattern which was not observed at the distribution plant.



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