

2008 年浙江省温州市鹿城区 二次供水水质分析

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摘要: 目的 掌握浙江省温州市鹿城区二次供水水质状况。方法 全区 12 个街道每街道按“梅花点”确定 5 户家庭为采样点采取二次供水管网末梢水, 进行 18 项卫生监测指标分析。检测方法: 按 GB/T 5750—2006《生活饮用水卫生标准检验方法》, 评价按 CJ/T 206—2005《城市供水水质标准》, 游离性余氯按《国家生活饮用水卫生标准》(GB 5749—2006)。结果 2008 年水质检测结果的合格率为 80.4%。结论 鹿城区二次供水水质主要不合格项为余氯、浊度、铁, 总体合格率处于全国中等水平, 提示水箱及水管出现老化现象及存在二次供水引发传染病的隐患, 政府部门应引起高度重视。

关键词: 二次供水; 水质; 卫生现况; 对策

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Abstract: **Objective** To understand the water quality of secondary water supply in Lucheng district of Wenzhou city in Zhejiang province. **Methods** A total of 5 families were selected as sampling points from 12 areas of the whole district based on Quincunx sampling method. Tap water from the secondary water supply network was collected for the analysis of 18 hygienic indices. Examine method was based on GB/T 5750—2006 *Test process and sanitary standard for drinking water*. Evaluation was according to CJ/T 206—2005 *Test process and sanitary standard for drinking water*. And standard for drift chloride followed *National Standards for Drinking Water Quality* (GB 5749—2006). **Results** The qualification rate of water examined in 2008 was 80.4%. **Conclusion** The major unqualified items of the secondary water in Lucheng district are drift chloride, turbidity, and ferrum. The qualification rate is around the medium level of the whole nation. The aging of water tanks and pipes as well as the hidden danger for secondary water supply to spread infectious diseases call for intensive attention from the government.

Key words: secondary water supply; water quality; hygienic status; strategy

二次供水因管理不善而引起的污染事故时有发生, 其特点是涉及人数众多, 发病情况严重。2008 年笔者对浙江省温州市鹿城区二次供水水质进行了监测, 检测结果情况分析如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 调查对象 在鹿城区中心城区采用二次供水的 12 个街道, 每街道按“梅花点”确定 5 户家庭为采样点; 每季度采样检测 1 次, 1 年采样 4 批次。

1.2 检验项目 按照《二次供水设施卫生规范国家卫生标准》水质卫生指标中的必须项目^[1]: 色度、浊

度、臭和味、肉眼可见物、pH 值、大肠菌群、细菌总数、余氯。选测项目: 总硬度、氯化物、硫酸盐、硝酸盐氮、铁、锰。增测项目: 氨氮、亚硝酸盐氮、耗氧量、粪大肠菌群等。

1.3 检验方法 样品采集、保存、检验方法按国家《生活饮用水卫生标准检验方法》(GB 5750—2006)要求进行标准化操作^[2], 每批次实验室检验时同时分析空白样、平行样及加标样, 要求平行样结果精密度无显著差异, 不同浓度加标回收试验均在可接受范围之内。

1.4 结果判断 水质检验结果按《城市供水水质标准》CJ/T 206—2005^[3]、游离性余氯按《国家生活饮用水卫生标准》(GB 5749—2006)进行评价^[4]; 凡检出微生物或理化检验项目中的 1 项超标即判为不合格样品。

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2 检测结果

2008 年共监测二次供水样品 240 份(每季度 60 份),合格 193 份;合格率为 80.4%,见表 1。不合格项主要有余氯、浊度、铁,其次为色度、pH 值、细菌总数、大肠菌群;在不合格水样中,≥2 项不合格者 20 份,占总数的 8.3%;其余为一项不合格,其中:余氯不符合有 24 份,占总数的 10.0%,其范围在 0.005~0.04 mg/L;浊度不合格 23 份,占总数的 9.6%,其范围在 1.1~9.4 度;铁超标 17 份,占总数的 7.1%,其范围在 0.35~1.32 mg/L;色度不合格 6 份,占总数的 2.5%,其范围在 20~50 度;pH 不合格 2 份,占总数的 0.8%,其范围在 9.0~9.2 左右;细菌总数超标 8 份,占总数的 3.3%,其范围在 81~1900 (cfu/ml);大肠菌群超标 3 份,占总数的 1.2%,其范围在 2.0~5.1 (MPN/100 ml)。

表 1 2008 年温州市鹿城区二次供水水质检测结果
Table 1 Result of water examination of secondary water supply in Lucheng district of Wenzhou city, 2008

检测季度	监测份数	合格份数	合格率 (%)
1	60	50	83.3
2	60	34	56.7
3	60	51	85.0
4	60	48	80.0

3 讨论

从上述检测结果表明,温州市鹿城区 2008 年二次供水水质卫生检测合格率为 80.4%,高于广州市花都区二次供水合格率 64.7%^[5]、山东省某市二次供水合格率仅为 12.2%^[6]、信阳市二次供水合格率 70.9%^[7]。与遵义市二次供水合格率 80.1% 基本持平^[8],但低于天津经济技术开发区 2004 年二次供水合格率 89.2%^[9]、嘉兴市二次供水管网水的合格率 89.6%^[10]。以上数据说明温州市鹿城区二次供水水质合格率处于全国的中等水平。据现场调查发现,二次供水过程存在 3 方面不卫生因素:日常管理不善,设施无专人管理,设施清洗消毒不及时;在建设时未向卫生监督部门申报,导致二次供水情况底数不清,监管失控;供水单位水池管理工作不落实,将清洗消毒水池视为一种负担,为节约开支自行组织人员清洗,致使水池清洗消毒效果达不到卫生要求。建议采取相应措施,以确保二次供水水质安全、卫生。

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