

# Estimation Of Fluoride Ion Concentration Levels In Drinking Water Samples Of Chickballapur Taluke By Using Ion Selective Electrode By Potentiometry (Activity Coefficient- Approach)

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**Abstract:** A systematic approach and method for potentiometric estimation of dissociation constant ( $K_a$ ) of hydrofluoric acid are described. This method is based on using commercial fluoride ISE (FISE) as very inexpensive, simple and reasonably fast method for determination of fluoride species. We are suggesting a usage of direct potentiometric method for determination of fluoride species and  $K_a$  of hydrofluoric acid in water solutions for  $1.05 \leq \text{pH} \leq 7.05$  and  $1.0 \times 10^{-1} \leq cT(\text{F}^-) \leq 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ . Found acid dissociation constant of hydrofluoric acid ( $\text{p}K_a = 3.00 \pm 0.02$ ,  $K_a = 3.95 \times 10^{-4} \text{ L mol}^{-1}$ ) and formation constant of  $\text{HF}_2^-$  ( $\log \beta = 0.400$ ,  $\beta = 4.98 \text{ L mol}^{-1}$ ) are agreeing values.

**Keywords:** Fluoride, potentiometry, determination, Ion-selective electrode

## I. INTRODUCTION

In this paper potentiometric method is being used for estimation of fluoride species and how potentiometric method is more convenient for teaching in early stage of Water Chemistry for understanding problem of dissociation of weak acid in function of pH and analytical (total) concentration of a weak acid and species what dissociation yields too. In the most cases we give an example for dissociation of weak acid Ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA). EDTA is very complex organic compound with hexaprotic dissociation system. In other meaning, hydrofluoric acid is inorganic compound well known to analysts through course of Inorganic Chemistry. Fluoride solutions are very interested for analysts because many fluoride species can occur depending upon of analytical fluoride concentration and pH values in drinking water at various regions.

Dissociation constant of hydrofluoric acid was determined by potentiometrically with reported values for  $\text{p}K_a$  from 2.82

to 3.33 at 26.5°C, but IUPAC suggests  $\text{p}K_a = 3.004$  while books of Water Chemistry was established values of  $\text{p}K_a = 3.00 \pm 0.02$  [6-8]. Wide range of  $\text{p}K_a$  values can be explained by creating different fluoride species like  $\text{H}_m\text{F}_m$ ,  $m = 1$  to 2 and  $\text{H}_n\text{F}_{n+1}$ , where  $n = 1$  to 4 and  $\text{F}^-$ . Searching the literature we were not able to find a recently made potentiometrically determination values for  $\text{p}K_a$  using fluoride ion-selective electrode (FISE), but there are numerous papers potentiometrically made determination values for  $\text{p}K_a$  of different weak organic acids. This fact is interesting because FISE was described in paper of Frant et al. back in 1966. FISE is one of the earliest designed ion-selective electrode beside glass or pH electrode.

For our needing we calculated  $\text{p}K_a = 3.00 \pm 0.02$  at 26.5 °C. Calculated value is in very good agreement literature with error of 1.49 %. Values of stability constant ( $\beta$ ) of  $\text{HF}_2^-$  are in wide range, but one value,  $\log \beta = 0.400$  is in very good agreement with the mentioned values.

## II. EXPERIMENTAL

### REAGENTS AND CHEMICALS

Required solutions were prepared by dissolving certain amount of chemicals in florditated water samples

Following chemicals were used: Sodium nitrate,  $\text{NaNO}_3$ , AR., Sodium fluoride,  $\text{NaF}$ , AR., Sodium acetate,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$ , AR, Sodium hydroxide,  $\text{NaOH}$ , AR., Acetic acid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ , AR., Nitric acid,  $\text{HNO}_3$ , .  $\text{NaF}$  was dried at  $110^\circ\text{C}$  for two hours and after cooling was used for solutions preparation.

### APPARATUS

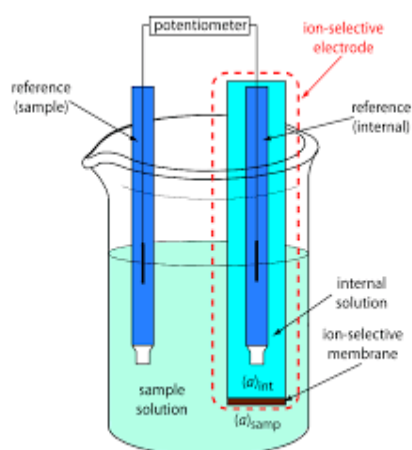


Figure 1: Potentiometric system in thermostated vessel

The indicator electrode was a combined fluoride ion-selective electrode. Potentiometric data were recorded at  $26.5 \pm 0.01^\circ\text{C}$  in thermostated polyethylene vessel with a millivoltmeter

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Potentiometric measurements have been done by using previously described FISE. FISE has been tested for response to fluoride concentration for pH values between 1.01 and 7.01.

Change of concentration of  $\text{F}^-$  was performed by standard dilution method. During measurement, solution was stirred and kept at constant temperature of  $25 \pm 0.01^\circ\text{C}$ . Results are shown at Figure 2.

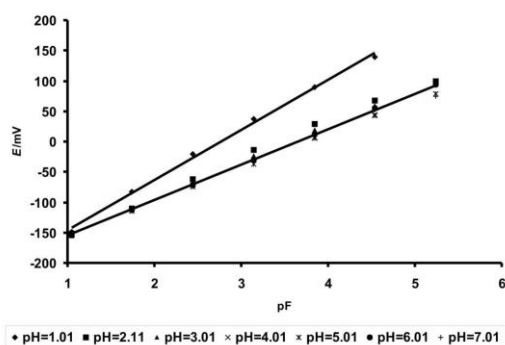


Figure 2: Variation of emf with pH (from 1.05 to 7.05)

Points on the graph represent experimental data and straight line was calculated by using method of linear regression. As it can be seen, FISE linearly follows changing of  $\text{F}^-$  concentration in wide concentration range. Stable potential was reached in 1 minute. Potential change of 58.10 mV per decade of fluoride concentration change was recorded in solutions pH ranged between 2.11 and 7.01, with correlation coefficient of 0.9986, which is in good agreement with theoretical Nerstian slope for monovalent cations. For solutions with  $\text{pH} = 1.05$ , we obtained supernerstian slope of 82.49 mV per decade with correlation coefficient of 0.9971 what was expected [10]. In solutions with  $\text{pH} = 1.1$ , FISE gives shorter linear response range ( $2.9 \times 10^{-5} - 9.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ ) than for other pH values ( $1.2 \times 10^{-6} - 9.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ ). This effect was expected because in solutions with high  $\text{H}^+$  concentration, dominated specie would be  $\text{HF}$  and by dilution it would be less and less  $\text{F}^-$  for reaction with active places at FISE membrane. In the other hand, it is very interesting that there is no significant difference in slope of calibration curves for  $\text{pH} > 2.11$  in wide concentration range and we can suggest using a same calibration curve for  $2.11 \leq \text{pH} \leq 7.01$  (Fig. 2).

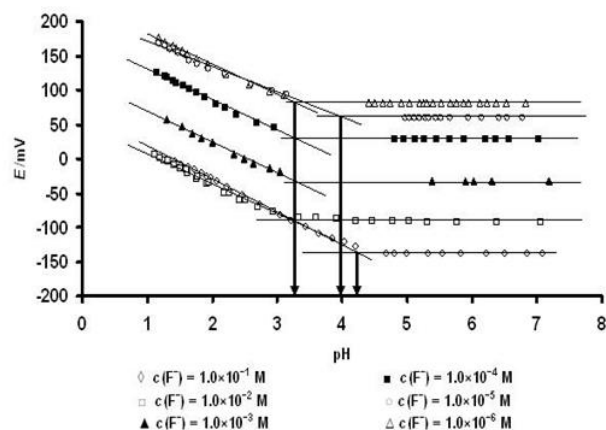


Figure 3: Response of FISE in function of pH changing

Collected experimental data were drawn and by using method of linear regression we added trend lines with calculated equations for each fluoride concentration. When we extrapolate every trend line to intersect with the line on the right side of Fig. 3 for suitable concentration,  $\text{pK}_a$  values can be calculated as point what suits equations of both lines, a decreasing (on the left side Fig. 3) one and constant (on the right side Fig. 3) one. We gave an example of calculating  $\text{pK}_a$  value for  $C_T(\text{F}^-) = 1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ .

$$E_1 = -43,6647\text{pH} + 51,4851$$

$$E_2 = -90$$

Hence  $\text{pK}_a$  is intersection of 2 lines, that point suits both lines' equations:

$$E_1 = E_2$$

$$-43,6647\text{pH} + 51,4851 = -90$$

$$\text{pH} = -90 - 51,4851$$

$$-43,6647$$

$$\text{pH} = 3,24$$

$$pH \equiv pK_a$$

Calculated  $pK_a$  values are given in Table 1.

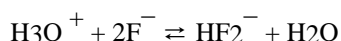
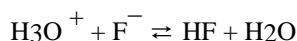
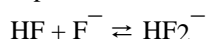
$C_T(F^-)$ mol/L	$pK_a$ value Calculated values	Graphically found values
$1.0 \times 10^{-1}$	4.39	4.26
$1.0 \times 10^{-2}$	3.14	3.12
$1.0 \times 10^{-3}$	3.11	3.09
$1.0 \times 10^{-4}$	3.22	3.25
$1.0 \times 10^{-5}$	3.24	3.25
$1.0 \times 10^{-6}$	3.94	3.94
	3.24	3.25
Standard deviation	0.02	0.02

Table 1: Found  $pK_a$  values

$pK_a$  values are obtained graphically by drawing a perpendicular line from intersection of two lines added to experimental data by method of linear regression to the abscissa axis.

From results given in Table 1 can be seen very good agreement between calculated and graphically found results and they are practically same. There are only significant difference for  $C_T(F^-) = 1.0 \times 10^{-1}$  mol /L and  $C_T(F^-) = 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$  mol /L what can be easily explained. For all weak acids dissociation is turned to reactant's side by increasing analytical concentration what happened in our case. In the other hand, for  $C_T(F^-) = 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$  mol /L that concentration is on the very end or even below of linear response range and can not be taken without suspicion. We decided to ignore  $pK_a$  for  $C_T(F^-) = 1.0 \times 10^{-1}$  mol /L and  $C_T(F^-) = 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$  mol /L on fact that trend lines on left sides at Fig. 3 are overlapped with ones for  $C_T(F^-) = 1.0 \times 10^{-2}$  mol /L and  $C_T(F^-) = 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$  mol /L, respectively. All other found  $pK_a$  values are also in very good agreement with values,  $pK_a = 3.19$ , the literature ones.

Determined  $pK_a$  of hydrofluoric acid, calculated a stability constant of hydrogen difluoride ion,  $HF_2^-$ .  $HF_2^-$  is a ion created on strong hydrogen bond between H and F.  $HF_2^-$  is dominated specie in solutions with  $C_T(F^-)$ .



With belonging stability constant,  $\beta$ :

$$\beta = \frac{a_{HF_2^-}}{a_{HF} \cdot a_{F^-}}$$

While we know accurate  $C_T(F^-)$ , we can write equation :

$$c_T(F^-) = [H_2F_2] + [HF] + [HF_2^-] + [HF_3^-] + [HF_4^-] + [HF_5^-] + [F^-]$$

In dilute solutions, what is in our case, we can expect reasonable concentrations of only three species, HF,  $F^-$  and  $HF_2^-$  hence we are able rewrite in next form using mass balance:

$$c_T(F^-) = [HF] + 2[HF_2^-] + [F^-]$$

Results calculated by using above are given in Table 2.

Analyzed data are shown in Table 2., we can observe that results are very divergated and pretty much different of results found in literature,  $\log\beta = 0.598$ . Only result what is close to literature value is  $\log\beta = 0.600$ , with very good agreement. This awkward situation can be explained that our solutions not contain enough  $F^-$  concentration; in fact they are dilute and to acidic. By decreasing pH value and especially decreasing  $C_T(F^-)$ , it is obviously that dominate specie becomes HF and statistically is very hard expect that would be enough available  $F^-$  to form  $HF_2^-$ . On the other hand for  $4 \leq pH \leq 6$  and  $c_T(F^-) \leq 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>, we have got high  $\log\beta$ , so it can be assumed that chemical equilibrium is moved to the products and  $HF_2^-$  would be dominated specie, but that can not be possible.

$p\{c_T(F^-)\}$	pH						$\log\beta$
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	0.	3.72	3.19	2.71	3.10	3.77	
2	*	*	1.42	2.35	3.59	5.13	
3	*	*	2.37	3.49	4.93	5.39	
4	*	*	2.82	5.23	6.33	6.83	
5	*	*	*	4.85	7.13	8.12	

Table 2: Calculated  $\log\beta$  values

We should explain this phenomena very easy if we look up to Eq.(6). High  $\log\beta$  values are resulted by decreasing values of  $a_{H_3O^+}$  and  $a_{F^-}$ , and especially that  $a_{F^-}$  is put on second power. Most results shown in Table 2 are within range found under similar conditions. We are stressing deviation of  $\log\beta$  values is common in cited literature and authors often selected one value.

Final part of our investigation was calculating specie's fraction values. This part is very important because from these results can be clearly seen what specie dominated as function of pH and concentration. Calculation was done using Eq.(1) for HF and Eq.(2) for  $F^-$ . Fraction of  $HF_2^-$  was calculated using Eq.(3). In Table 3. are given calculated fraction values of HF,  $HF_2^-$  and  $F^-$ .

$$\alpha = \frac{[H^+]}{[H^+] + K_a} \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{K_a}{[H^+] + K_a} \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{a_{HF_2^-}}{C_T F^- \cdot \gamma} \quad (3)$$

Results are shown in Table 3& 4. confirm our assumptions earlier said about  $HF_2^-$  concentration in dilute fluoride solution are very low and for most cases it can be taken as zero. Same situation is for other  $H_nF_{n+1}$  complex, where  $n = 1$  to 4 for dilute solutions because they are formed in very acidic and very concentrate fluoride solution.

pH1			
pH	$\alpha(\text{HF})$	$\alpha(\text{HF}_2^-)$	$\alpha(\text{F}^-)$
1	0.986	$5 \times 10^{-4}$	0.014
2	0.911	$1 \times 10^{-5}$	0.089
3	0.524	$6 \times 10^{-6}$	0.476
4	0.101	$1 \times 10^{-7}$	0.899
5	0.012	$6 \times 10^{-9}$	0.988

Table 3: Calculated species' fraction values

pH	pH 2			pH 3			pH 4			pH 5		
	$\alpha(\text{HF})$	$\alpha(\text{HF}_2^-)$	$\alpha(\text{F}^-)$	$\alpha(\text{HF})$	$\alpha(\text{HF}_2^-)$	$\alpha(\text{F}^-)$	$\alpha(\text{HF})$	$\alpha(\text{HF}_2^-)$	$\alpha(\text{F}^-)$	$\alpha(\text{HF})$	$\alpha(\text{HF}_2^-)$	$\alpha(\text{F}^-)$
2	0.990		0.010	0.990		0.010	0.991		0.009	0.929		0.071
3	0.936		0.064	0.929		0.071	0.921		0.079	0.573		0.427
4	0.576	$8 \times 10^{-3}$	0.424	0.538	$9 \times 10^{-4}$	0.462	0.533	$4 \times 10^{-3}$	0.467	0.105		0.895
5	0.140	$2 \times 10^{-3}$	0.860	0.102	$1 \times 10^{-3}$	0.898	0.096	$9 \times 10^{-3}$	0.904	0.012	$9 \times 10^{-14}$	0.988

Table 4: Calculated species' fraction values

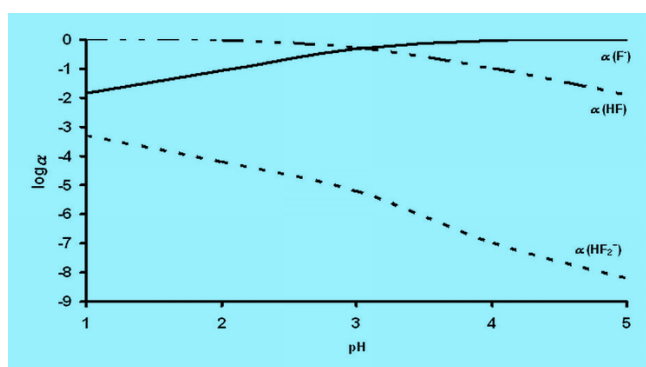


Figure 4: Fraction of fluoride specie in function of pH changing for  $C_T(\text{F}^-) = 1.0 \times 10^{-1} \text{ mol/L}$

#### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All the experiments were helpful for researcher and students, to understand the problem of dissociation of weak acid and forming different species in solutions. During this work we took a few assumptions, choosing a temperature of 26.5 °C for experiments, using dilute and very dilute solutions ( $C_T(\text{F}^-) \leq 1. \times 10^{-1} \text{ mol/L}$ ) and approximation of concentration of  $\text{HnFn}+1$  complex, where  $n = 1$  to 4 are zero for dilute solutions (this was direct consequence of using dilute solutions). Choosing to do all experiments at 26.5 °C made doing experiments simpler but we cannot be sure what situation about species' fraction would be at lower or higher temperature of 26.5 °C. On the other hand, choosing 25 °C was logically because of most analytical methods are done at 25 °C. Dilute solutions are also interest for students attend elementary grade of Analytical Chemistry because of all experimental teaching is done with dilute concentration. The last, but not less important thing was use of glass electrode for pH measurements. We cannot neglect this fact had some influence to final results. If we remember experiment had a qualitative purpose for teaching students in their very beginning, we neglected this fact, but deeply aware of.

On the other hand, using potentiometric methods as an example of simple analytical technique was an excellent choice. Results were collected by using potetiometric methods gave very accurate values of constant dissociation of

hydrofluoric acid ( $\text{pK}_a = 3.24 \pm 0.03$ ) compared with results were found ( $\text{pK}_a = 3.19 \pm 0.02$ ) or suggested in literature ( $2.82 \leq \text{pK}_a \leq 3.33$ ). Situation with stability constant of  $\text{HF}_2^-$  complex was complicated, but one value ( $\log \beta = 0.400$ ) is in very good agreement with literature ones.

From the above experimental methods we analyzed Fluoride ion concentration levels of the various regions of Rural areas of chickballpur taluk the results are correlates with the earlier results and they are below the WHO standard, these water sources are useful for drinking except few other aspects.

SL No	Village	Type of Source	Location	Potentiometry values $\text{F}^-$ (mg/lit)	
				Monsoon	pH
1.	JADALATIM MANAHALLI	PWS S1	Narayanappa land side	1.60	7.2
2.	JADALATIM MANAHALLI	PWS S2	Chikkanarasim happa land side	1.00	7.2
3.	CHEDACHIK KANAHALLI	MWS S2	Road side	0.00	7.3
4.	CHOKKAHALLI	PWS S1	Beside oniyamma temple	0.00	7.3
	SRIRAMPUR	PWS S2	Beside temple	0.00	7.3
5.	SRIRAMPUR	HP S4	Main road side	0.00	7.5
6.	AGALAGUR KI	PWS S2	Beside forest	0.00	7.4
7.	AGALAGUR KI	PWS S3	Main road side	0.00	7.1
	AGALAGUR KI	HP S7	Beside aganavadi school	0.00	7.4
8.	CHIKKAKAD IGANAHALLI	PWS	Beside kalamma temple	0.50	7.2
9.	KATTARIGU PPE	PWS S1	Inside tank bund	0.00	7.4
10.	KATTARIGU PPE	PWS S2	Kesha achari land side	0.50	7.3
11.	MARALUKU NTE	MWS	Near ashwatha katte	0.00	7.4
12.	HIRINNAHALLI	PWS1	Beside maramma temple	0.00	7.2
13.	HIRINNAHALLI	PWS2	Inside tank bund	0.00	7.4
14.	PATURU	MWS	Main road side	0.00	7.2
15.	KANDAKAN AHALLI	MWS	Inside tank bund	0.00	7.3
16.	AVALAHALLI	MWS	main road side	0.00	7.1
17.	BADINIGAN AHALLI	MWS	Beside dayvappa house	0.00	7.4
18.	ANGAREKA NAHALLI	PWS 2	Inside tank bund	0.00	7.1
19.	AJJAVARA	PWS S1	beside tank bund	0.00	7.2
20.	AJJAVARA	PWS S2	beside seethappa house	0.00	7.3
21.	SONNAPUR	MWS S1	beside eshwarappa temple	0.00	7.2
22.	SONNAPUR	MWS S2	inside tank bund	0.00	7.4
23.	NUGETHAHALLI	MWS S1	beside cannal	0.00	7.3
24.	NUGETHAHALLI	MWS S2	main road side	0.00	7.2



25.	VARADAHA LLI	MWS	main road side	0.00	7.3
26.	NUGETHAH ALLI	MWS	beside chikkavenkatap pa house	0.00	7.1
27.	DODDAKIRU GAMBI	MWS	beside chenakeshwa temple	0.00	7.2
28.	MANNARAP URA	MWS	beside cannal	0.50	7.3
29.	MANNARAP URA	MWS	inside tank bund	1.00	7.2
30.	NAYANAHA LLI	PWS S1	beside manjunatha house	0.00	7.2
31.	NAYANAHA LLI	PWS S2	beside maheshwari temple	0.00	7.3
32.	NAYANAHA LLI	PWS S3	beside gudiyappa house side	0.00	7.5
33.	NAYANAHA LLI	PWS S4	beside m.p.c.s.	0.00	7.1
34.	BANNIKUPP E	PWS S4	main road side	0.00	7.3
35.	ARURU	MWS	check dam side	1.56	7.4
36.	SETTYGERE	PWS	beside forest	1.00	7.2
37.	BHOGAPART HI	MWS	inside tank bund	1.60	7.4
38.	KAKALACHI NTA	MWS	inside tank bund	1.00	7.2
39.	PERESENDR A CROSS	MWS	inside tank bund	1.00	7.4
40.	ARURU	PWS S1	inside tank bund	1.00	7.1
41.	ARURU	PWS S2	main road side	1.60	7.4
42.	KAKALACHI NTA	PWS	inside tank bund	1.80	7.2
43.	KAKALACHI NTA	PWS	beside vasantareddy land	1.00	7.1
44.	ARURU	MWS	beside school	0.50	7.4
45.	BOOSHETTY HALLI	MWS S1	inside tank bund	1.00	7.2
46.	BOOSHETTY HALLI	MWS S2	near berial ground	0.50	7.4
47.	KAKALACHI NTHA	PWS	inside tank bund	0.50	7.2
48.	ARURU	MWS	road side	1.60	7.3
49.	HANUMATH APURA	MWS	road side	0.50	7.4
50.	BANDAHAL LI	HP	beside shivanna land	1.00	7.2
51.	KAKALACHI NTHA	MWS	inside tank bund	0.50	7.1
52.	AAVALAGU RKI	PWS S1	beside forest	0.50	7.3
53.	AAVALAGU RKI	PWS S2	beside bachappa land	0.00	7.4
54.	AAVALAGU RKI	PWS S3	main road side	0.00	7.1
55.	SULAKUNTE	MWS	main road side	1.60	7.1
56.	NADUVANA HALLI	MWS	beside appaji land	1.00	7.4
57.	GERAHALLI	MWS	road side	1.51	7.2
58.	KOWRANAH ALLI	MWS	beside rajanna land	1.60	7.1
59.	GONDAHAL LI	MWS	beside thimmaiya land	1.00	7.4
60.	SUSEPALYA	MWS	inside tank bund	1.00	7.2
61.	AAVALAGU RKI	MWS	inside tank bund	0.00	7.3

62.	HONNENAH ALLI	PWS S3	beside tank bund	0.00	7.5
63.	LINGASHET TYPURA	MWS S1	near berial ground	0.50	7.2
64.	AAVALAGU RKI	MWS S1	beside muniyappa land	0.50	7.1
65.	AAVALAGU RKI	MWS	beside forest	0.00	7.2
66.	ARIKERE	MWS	inside tank bund	1.00	7.1
67.	ARIKERE	MWS	main road side	1.60	7.2
68.	NALLIMARA DAHALLI	PWS S1	beside srinivasareddy land	0.00	7.3
69.	NALLIMARA DAHALLI	PWS S2	beside gangamma temple	1.00	7.3
70.	RENUMAKA LAHALLI	PWS	beside forest	1.30	7.2
71.	RENUMAKA LAHALLI	PWS	beside forest	1.00	7.4
72.	GOLLU	MWS S1	beside ravi land	0.00	7.3
73.	LAKKINAKA NAHALLI	MWS	near berial ground	1.60	7.3
74.	DIBBURU	PWS S1	near factory	0.00	7.2
	GANGAREK ALUVE	H,P	beside venkatarayappa land	0.00	7.5
75.	RAYAPANA HALLI	MWS	near berial ground	0.00	7.2
76.	DODATAMM ANAHALLI	PWS	road side	0.00	7.4
77.	GOLLUCHIN APANAHALL I	MWS	main road side	0.00	7.1
78.	DODDAMAR ALI	HP S2	village center	1.00	7.2
79.	DODDAMAR ALI	PWS S3	road side	1.60	7.3
80.	GAVIGANAH ALLI	MWS S2	near berial ground	0.00	7.3
81.	VARAMALL ENAHALLI	MWS	beside venkateshappa land	0.00	7.2
82.	BEEDAGAN AHALLI	PWS S3	beside railway track	0.50	7.1
83.	CHADALAP URA	PWS	near berial ground	1.60	7.1
84.	DODDAMAR ALI	PWS	near gate	1.80	7.4
	KOLAVANA HALLI	PWS S4	road side	0.00	7.4
85.	DEVISHETT YHALLI	MWS	main road side	1.00	7.1
86.	YALAVAHA LLI	PWS S1	beside suggalamma temple	2.00	7.3
87.	YALAVAHA LLI	PWS S2	near k.e.b.	1.80	7.1
88.	SAMASENA HALLI	MWS	main road side	1.60	7.2
89.	DODDAPAL YAGURKI	MWS	road side	1.53	7.3
90.	MARAGANA HALLI	MWS	beside tank bund	1.00	7.1
91.	ENAMINCHA NAHALLI	MWS	road side	0.00	7.2
92.	REDDYHALI	MWS-1	inside tank bund	1.60	7.3
93.	REDDYHALI	MWS2	road side	1.00	7.2
94.	REDDYGOLL AVARAHAL	PWS	inside tank bund	1.60	7.3

	LI				
	HARISTHAL A	PWS	inside tank bund	0.50	7.2
95.	HARISTHAL A	PWS	inside tank bund	1.00	7.4
96.	RAMAGANA PARTHI	MWS	near berial ground	0.00	7.3
97.	ENAMINCHA NAHALLI	PWS S2	beside tank bund	0.50	7.4
98.	KADURU	MWS	inside tank bund	1.00	7.2
99.	PAPINAYAK ANAHALLI	MWS	near govt primary school	1.51	7.4
100.	CHIKKAPAY ALAGURKI	PWS	near h. kurubarahalli	1.00	7.1
101.	KADURU	MWS	main road side	1.60	7.2
102.	BHOMMAHALI	MWS	road side	1.52	7.4
103.	BHOMMAHALI	MWS	beside thimmanna house	1.60	7.5
104.	KAMATHAHALLI	MWS	inside tank bund	1.00	7.1
105.	A.KOTHUR	MWS	inside tank bund	1.00	7.1
106.	NASTHIMANAHALLI	MWS	road side	0.00	7.4
107.	GOLLAHALI	MWS	road side	1.00	7.2
108.	NALLAGUTTAPALYA	MWS	road side	1.60	7.3
109.	KETHENAHALLI	PWS S1	beside sc colony	0.60	7.1
110.	KETHENAHALLI	MWS S2	main road side	0.50	7.4
111.	GOLLADODI	MWS	main road side	0.00	7.2
	NASTIMANAHALLI	MWS	near shanimahathma temple	1.00	7.3
112.	SADENAHALLI	MWS	near gate	0.00	7.4
113.	ETTAPPANAHALLI	MWS	beside krishanareddy land	0.00	7.1
114.	YALAGERE	MWS S1	road side	0.50	7.1
115.	KOTHURU	MWS	inside tank bund	0.00	7.4
116.	NASTIMANAHALLI	MWS	road side	0.50	7.3
117.	YARANAGANAHALLI	MWS	road side	0.50	7.3
118.	KARIGANAPALYA	MWS S2	road side	0.00	7.1
119.	BEERAGANAHALLI	MWS	near berial ground	0.50	7.4
120.	GAMGADIPURA	MWS	main road side	0.00	7.2
121.	GOLLADODI	MWS	road side	0.50	7.1
122.	NELAMAKANAHALLI	MWS	neside hanumapa house	0.00	7.2
123.	THAMMANAYAKANAHALLI	MWS	main road side	0.00	7.2
	JATHAVARA	PWS	near dinne dasappa tank	0.00	7.5
124.	ELEHALLI	MWS	beside cannal	0.00	7.3
125.	HOSAHUDYA	MWS S1	beside high school	1.56	7.3
126.	HOSAHUDYA	MWS S2	beside tank bund	0.50	7.4
127.	HENURUKADIRENHALLI	MWS	inside tank bund	0.50	7.4
128.	HOSAHUDYA	PWS S3	beside patalamma temple	1.60	7.2
129.	JATHAVARAHOSAHALLI	MWS S1	h.v.venkateshai h land side	1.60	7.4
130.	JATHAVARAHOSAHALLI	MWS S2	beside cannal	0.50	7.2
131.	KESHAWARA	PWS S3	inside tank bund	0.00	7.4
132.	ELEHALLI	MWS S3	beside tank bund	0.00	7.3
133.	SOPPAHALI	MWS1	inside tank bund	0.50	7.2
134.	SOPPAHALI	MWS S2	beside tank bund	1.00	7.4
135.	GUVALAKAYANAHALLI	MWS	beside tank bund	0.50	7.2
136.	GUVALAKAYANAHALLI	MWS	road side	0.00	7.4
137.	AKALATHIMMANAHALLI	MWS	beside tank bund	0.00	7.2
138.	DEVASTANAHOSAHALLI	PWS	beside venkateshappa house	0.00	7.1
139.	MARASANAHALLI	PWS	inside tank bund	0.00	7.4
140.	HARABANDE	MWS S1	road side	0.00	7.1
141.	HARABANDE	MWS S2	beside venkatanarasim haiya land	0.00	7.4
142.	HARABANDE	HP S3	road side	0.00	7.2
143.	HUNEGAL	PWS	beside manjunatha house	0.00	7.4
144.	HUNEGAL	PWS	main road side	0.50	7.1
145.	HARABANDE	PWS S1	beside tank bund	0.00	7.1
146.	DEVASTANAHOSAHALLI	MWS	main road side	0.00	7.5
147.	GUVALAKAYANAHALLI	MWS	inside tank bund	0.00	7.4
148.	KADESEGENAHALLI	PWS	main road side	0.00	7.4
149.	KANITHAHALI	PWS S1	inside tank bund	0.00	7.2
150.	NAKKALABACHAHALLI	MWS	main road side	0.00	7.1
151.	NAKKALABACHAHALLI	PWS 1	road side	0.00	7.4
152.	KONDENAHALLI	PWS 1	near anjaneyaswamy temple	0.00	7.1
153.	NAKKALABACHAHALLI	MWS	main road side	0.00	7.1
154.	BHOMMANAHALLI	PWS	beside chikkanarasimhappa	0.00	7.4
155.	CHIKKASAGARAHALLI	MWS S1	road side	1.00	7.3
156.	THIRNAHALI	PWS	main road side	2.00	7.4
157.	KADUVATHI	MWS	main road side	0.50	7.2
158.	KUPPAHALI	PWS S3	road side	0.00	7.3
159.	ANGATTA	PWS S1	beside doctor	1.60	7.2
160.	ARASANAHALLI	PWS 1	main road side	0.00	7.1
161.	ARASANAHALLI	PWS 3	beside cannal	0.00	7.4

162.	KOTHANUR	PWS S3	beside college	0.00	7.4
163.	TUMAKALA HALLI	MWS	near s.j.c.	0.00	7.3
164.	RAMAPATN A	PWS S2	besde sheep house	1.51	7.2
165.	UDAYA GIRINALLA ANAHALLI	MWS	road side	1.60	7.2
166.	NAGASANA HALLI	MWS	beside ashwathappa house	1.60	7.3
167.	KAMMAGUT TAHALLI	MWS	near forest	0.00	7.3
168.	NAGASANA HALLI	MWS	near ashwatha katte	0.00	7.5
169.	BHOMMANA HALLI	MWS	main road side	1.00	7.3
170.	MUDDALAH ALLI	MWS	road side	0.50	7.3
171.	BHODINARE NAHALLI	MWS	beside tank bund	0.50	7.2
172.	HIRENAGAV ALLI	PWS	road side	0.50	7.4
173.	R.CHOKKAN AHALLI	MWS	main road side	1.00	7.5
174.	RENUMAKA LAHALLI	MWS	beside afrs school	1.00	7.2
175.	CHIKKASAG ARAHALLI	MWS	road side	0.50	7.3
176.	MANCHANA BALLE	MWS	near forest	1.60	7.1
177.	KAMASHET TIHALLI	MWS	near ganesha temple	0.00	7.4
178.	SABBENAHALLI	MWS	road side	0.00	7.1

Figure 5

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