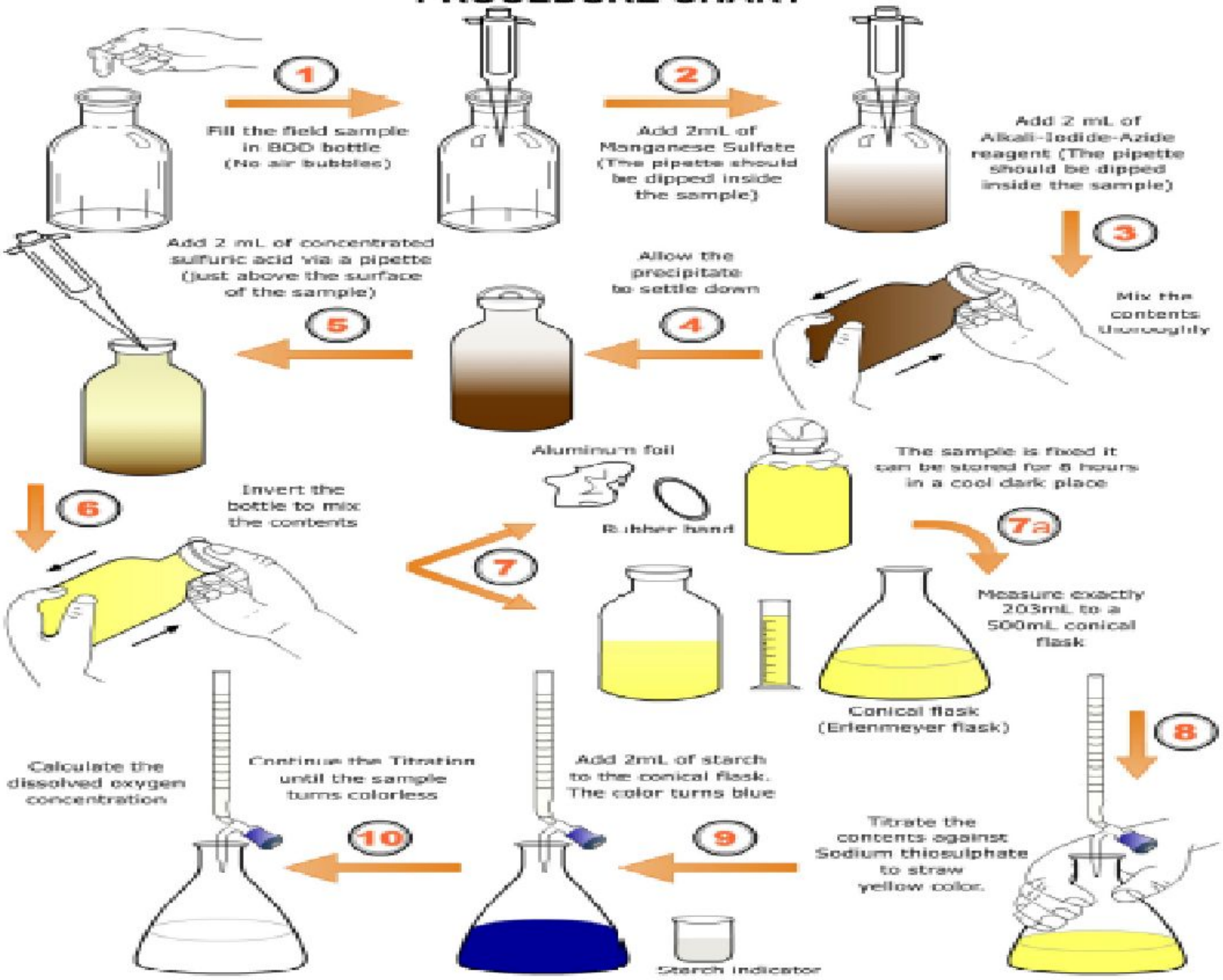
BOD, COD AND TDS

Determination of DO

Dissolved Oxygen

- Amount of **Dissolved Oxygen** (and hence available to sustain marine life) in a body of water such as a lake, river, or stream.
- DO is the most important indicator of the health of a water body and its capacity to support a balanced aquatic ecosystem of plants and animals.

PROCEDURE CHART

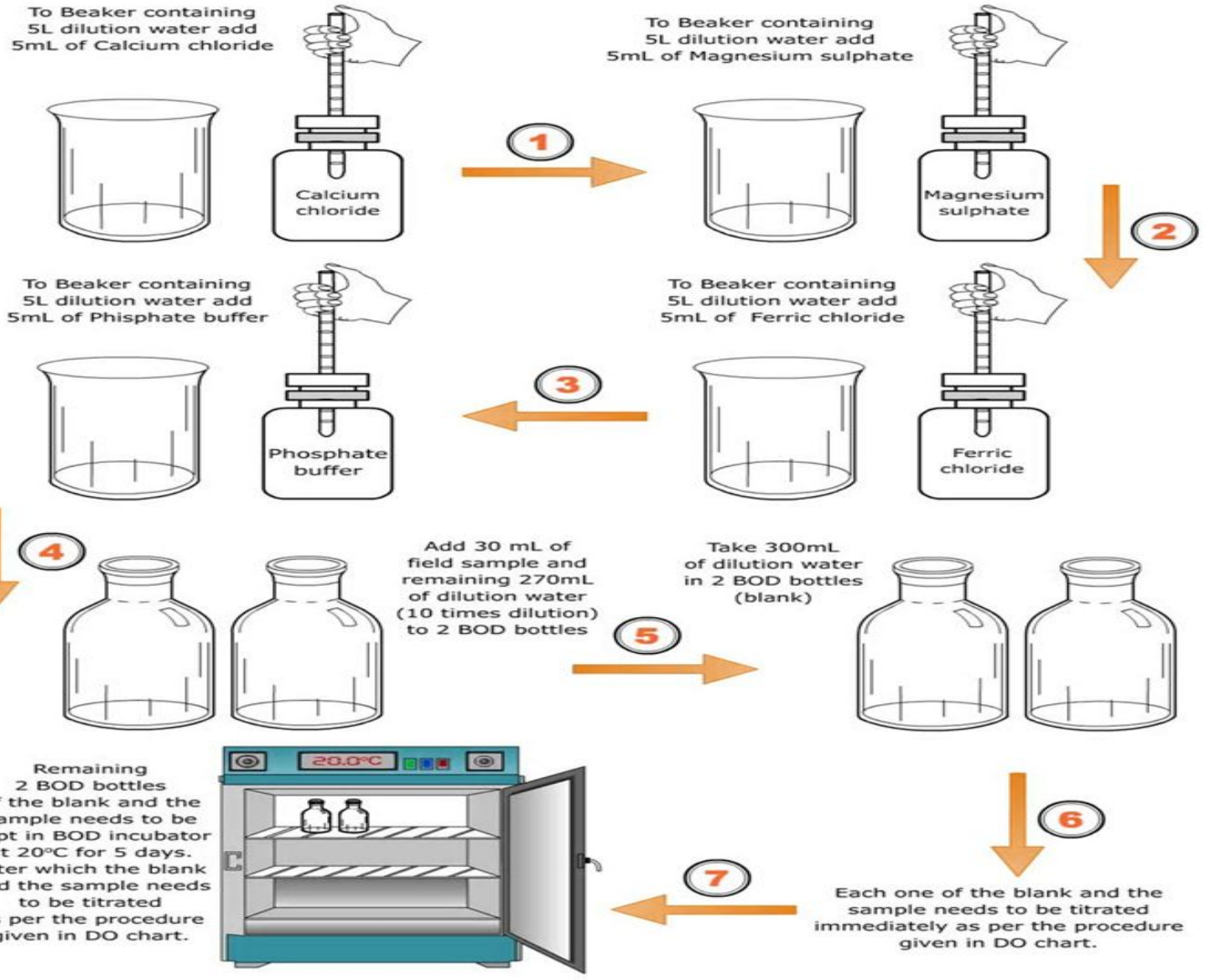


Determination of BOD

Biological Oxygen Demand:

The amount of **oxygen** required by aerobic microorganisms to decompose the organic matter in a sample of water, such as that polluted by sewage. It is used as a measure of the degree of water pollution.

PROCEDURE CHART



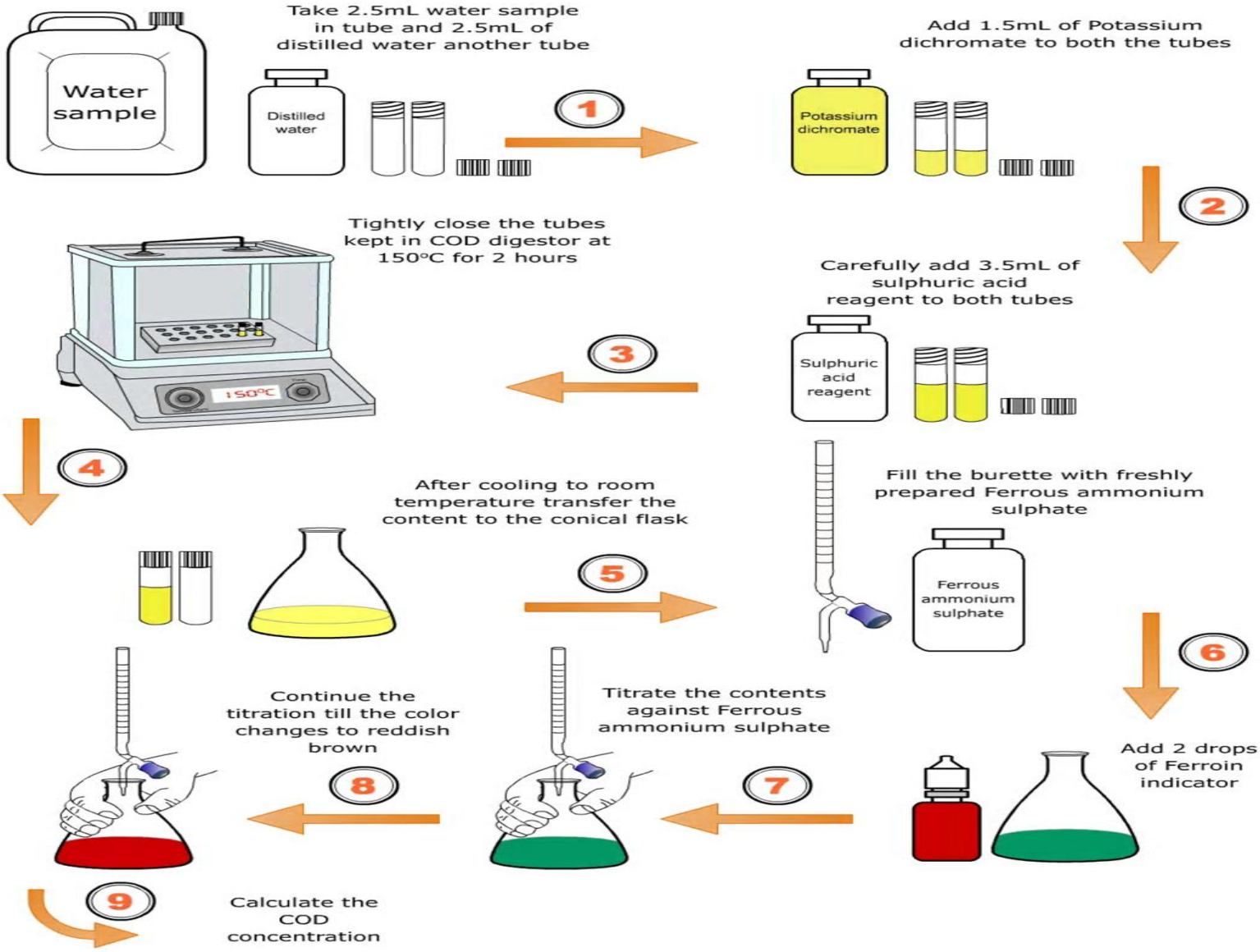
Determination of COD

Chemical Oxygen Demand:

The standard method for indirect measurement of the amount of pollution (that cannot be oxidized biologically) in a sample of water.

It is used as a measure of the degree of water pollution.

PROCEDURE CHART



Determination of TSS and TDS by gravimetric method

- Total Suspended Solids (TSS) is the amount of filterable solids in a water sample. Samples are filtered through a glass fiber filter. The filters are dried and weighed to determine the amount of total suspended solids in mg/l of sample.
- Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) are those solids that pass through a filter with a pore size of 2.0 micron or smaller. They are said to be non-filterable. After filtration the filtrate (liquid) is dried and the remaining residue is weighed and calculated as mg/l of Total Dissolved Solids.

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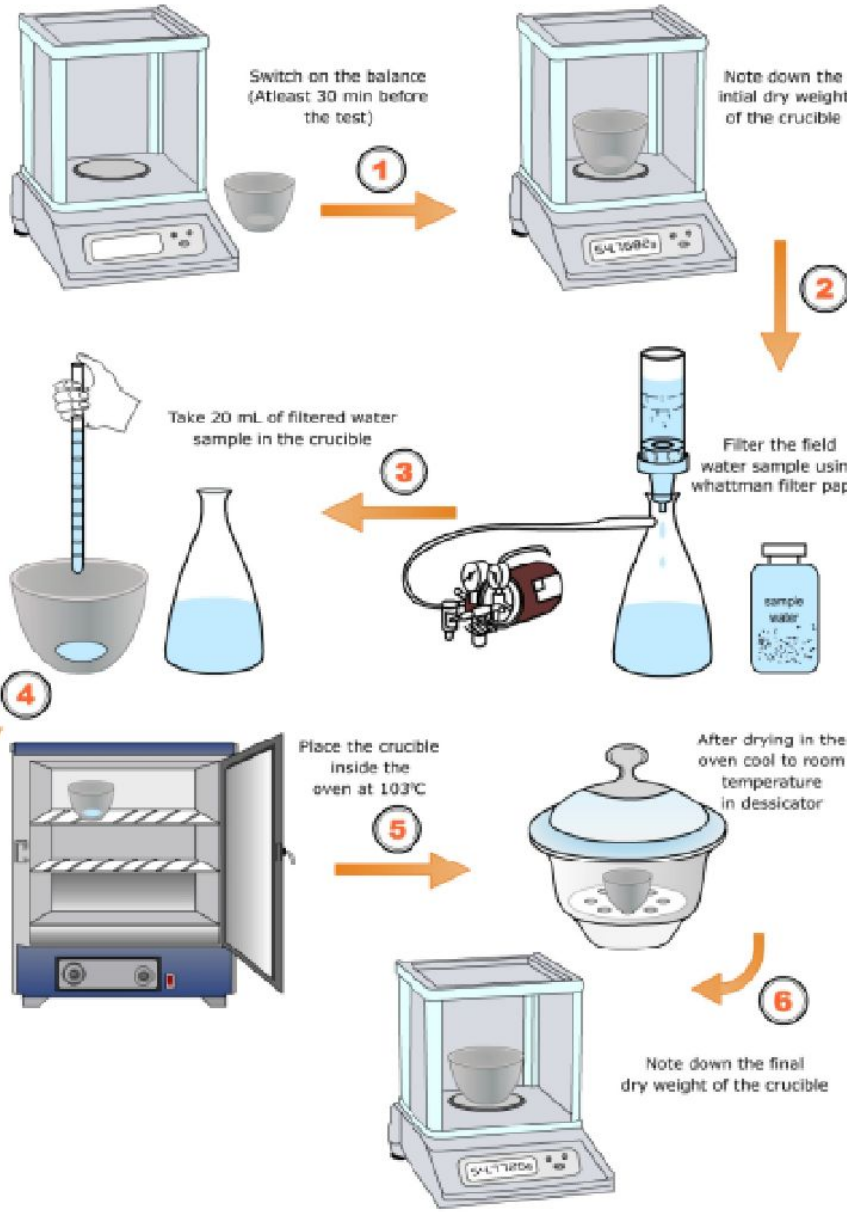

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