

## 2015–2020年呼和浩特市饮用水卫生状况分析

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**摘要:**目的: 了解呼和浩特市2015~2020年枯水期和丰水期水质卫生现状, 为呼和浩特市安全用水提供科学依据。方法: 对2015~2020年枯水期和丰水期监测的饮用水数据进行统计分析, 分别进行枯水期和丰水期之间的水质结果对比分析, 市区和旗县之间的水质结果对比分析。结果: 枯水期与丰水期水质的合格率差别无统计学意义; 呼和浩特市市区的水质合格率高于旗县。结论: 2015~2020年呼和浩特市枯水期水质与丰水期水质的卫生状况相同, 说明呼和浩特市水质卫生状况在不同水期基本保持稳定。b、六年内监测数据显示, 呼和浩特市市区的水质卫生状况优于旗县; 主要原因是旗县水样包括农村水, 水质卫生状况有待提高, 还有部分地区属于高氟地区, 水中氟化物超标。c、近六年数据显示, 呼和浩特市市区的饮用水不合格项目主要为游离余氯, 其次为菌落总数。

**关键词:** 饮用水监测; 水质卫生; 水质分析

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## REPORT OF ANALYSIS AND EVALUATE ON WATER QUALITY SANITARY CONDITION OF HOHHOT OF INNER MONGOLIAIN IN 2015– 2020

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**Abstract: Objective:** To understand the current situation of water quality sanitation in Hohhot during the dry season and the wet season from 2015 to 2020, and to provide scientific basis for safe water use in Hohhot. **Methods:** The monitoring data of drinking water during the dry season and the wet season from 2015 to 2020 were statistically analyzed. The water quality results between the dry season and the wet season, between urban areas and counties, from 2015 to 2020 were compared. **Results:** there was no significant difference in the qualified rate of water quality between dry season and wet season; The qualified rate of water quality in Hohhot city is higher than that in Qixian County. **Conclusion:** the sanitary condition of water quality in dry season and wet season in Hohhot from 2015 to 2020 is the same, which indicates that the sanitary condition of water quality in Hohhot is basically stable in different water periods. b. The monitoring data in six years showed that the water quality of Hohhot city was better than that of county; The main reason is that the water quality of County, including rural water, needs to be improved, and some areas are high fluoride areas, so fluoride in water exceeds the standard. c. The data in recent six years showed that the main unqualified items of drinking water in Hohhot City were free residual chlorine, followed by the total number of colonies.

**Key words:** Drinking water monitoring; Water hygiene; Analysis of water

### 1 内容和方法

#### 1.1 水样采集监测点的设置

1.1.1 呼和浩特市四区监测点的设置 2015–2018年共设置60个监测点(其中市政末梢水40个监测点, 二次供水8个监测点, 市政出厂水10个监测点,

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