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### 1. What is your drinking water source?
- Ground water (dugwell water). Water pumped to a tank and then piped to public taps outside homes.
- Open well, 1.5-2 km away.
- Community tap, 5-min walk away. Every month pay 100 INR to GP for water.
- Open well is 5 Min walk away.
- Every month pay 100 INR to GP for water.

### 2. Are there any alternative drinking water sources to use?
- Participant sometimes mentioned a stream instead.
- Yes, people fall sick. The quality is poor.
- Yes, people fall sick. The quality is poor.
- Yes, people fall sick. The quality is poor.
- Yes, people fall sick. The quality is poor.

### 3. How would you rate the cleanliness of your water?
- Good
- Very satisfied
- Very good
- The water is good
- The water is good
- The water in the open well is better than the borewell. The spring was better and both taste and appearance were better. The water is good. Why? She gets the water every day.

### 4. Why do you think so?
- We can tell if the fishes do not die in water, no major illnesses from drinking water
- Yes, people fall sick. The quality is poor.
- Yes, people fall sick. The quality is poor.
- Yes, people fall sick. The quality is poor.
- Yes, people fall sick. The quality is poor.

### 5. Does your community have problems with water?
- No
- No
- No
- No
- No
- No

### 6. How do you determine if water is not safe to drink?
- No
- No
- No
- No
- No
- No

### 7. Do you treat your drinking water in some way?
- Yes, people fall sick. The quality is poor.
- Yes, people fall sick. The quality is poor.
- Yes, people fall sick. The quality is poor.
- Yes, people fall sick. The quality is poor.
- Yes, people fall sick. The quality is poor.

### 8. Why did you decide to use these treatment methods? (if applicable)
- People from GM told her to use the mesh. She uses a cloth/something similar to jali.
- She uses a cloth/something similar to jali.
- Use bleaching powder to preemptively treat water. No one is using any kind of field test kits. Sometimes find insects in water.
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- Use bleaching powder to preemptively treat water. No one is using any kind of field test kits. Sometimes find insects in water.

### 9. Do you know of any other ways to filter or treat water?
- No filtration or bleach powder (Harshal is doubtful about this claim)
- No filtration or bleach powder (Harshal is doubtful about this claim)
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- No filtration or bleach powder (Harshal is doubtful about this claim)
10. Have you ever tried to learn about water purification methods?

No

Yes

No

11. When faced with a water and sanitation problem in your community, how would (or do) you try to solve it?

Water quality is really good, and he's satisfied with it

No problems

She has never faced water quantity issues.

12. Does contaminated water cause any problems?

Kidney stones, if drinking from borewell

No Cold, Jaundice, Pimples (from bathing), Itching, Diarrhea, Teeth get yellow.

Sometimes use bleaching powder, clean the well, clear area around the well, or switch to a different source. Don't go to government people, but complain to Jal Sahiya, who doesn't do anything. Sometimes the Asha gives bleaching powder, but sometimes they don't, so residents have to buy it themselves. Don't give bleaching powder at the right time.

13. Who is responsible for water and sanitation in your community?

He is the Jal Surakshak, and adds TCL Gram Panchayat

GP

There are 3 people in the community that care for water (who are independent of the gvt).

14. Do you know of any water testing in your community?

Every three months GP [Gram Panchayat], PHC [Public Health Center] collect samples to test

People from GP visit water source, but it's erratic. Not sure what they do

There are people from [Panchayat] city that come to test once/month and take a water sample

Jal Sahiya also has a test kit, ordered by block to test water, sends report to block, but block doesn't do anything and Jal Sahiya has no treatment options. One person from PRADAN came to check water for chickens (presumably as part of PRADAN's agriculture work)

PRODUCT RESPONSE

Test Demonstration: TDS test

TDS result: 190

TDS result: 77

Observation

1. Did the subject potentially introduce contamination?

No No

2. If so, how?

No

3. Did the subject follow the testing protocol?

Eventually yes

Subject wasn't comfortable with doing test

4. Was this test easy or difficult to perform?

Easy Difficult

She is illiterate so it was difficult. "It would be better to have red vs. green colors"

Easy, he could read the numbers and was confident he could do it again. He works in a company and he also helps his wife with farming.

5. Are you confident that you would be able to perform the test again?

Subject was really confident about pressing buttons and reading a number, but not the color-coding that explained what the numbers meant

Not at all

6. Other notes

CONCLUSIONS

1. What was the easiest test to use?

2. What feature was the most difficult to understand?

The color coding
3. How could you use information from a test like this?

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<td>He didn't think that he needs such an instrument. Let GP do their job. Felt very strongly that GP should do it.</td>
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<tr>
<td>It's not really required to test because it's good water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She would inform GP with test info, if the water is not drinkable she will treat it at home. She has been trained by other people. Porn people come to conduct workshops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If he found the impurities, he would put in the drops or powder. He often goes to the farm so he drinks water away from home. He could take an instrument like this to anywhere in order to try a new water source. During the rainy season the water is more contaminated. Even in different seasons the water taste is confident in the borewell.</td>
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4. How often do you think you would want to use a test like this?

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<td>At least once a month, preferably every 15 days.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Every season water has a different taste. She would only test if there is a change in taste.</td>
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5. What do you think your main obstacles to getting cleaner water are?

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6. What is your income category?

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<td>Has never had to migrate, has agricultural land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No ideas how much he'd pay.</td>
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7. What would you be willing to pay for a test that could inform you of the water quality?

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<td>If there's a cost associated, I won't buy it.</td>
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<td>As of now the water quality is good, she doesn't know how much she'd pay because she has never had any problems.</td>
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**NOTES**

| TDS reading 128 ppm |
| TDS reading 82 ppm. Says that we're the first student or NGO people to visit the village |
| TDS doesn't provide any training or workshop. |
| Shedasi has 45 households, 3 households have borewells. 8-10 households ask water from them. 1st borewell was installed 10 years back, and the next 2 were installed last year. |

Notes:

1. All responses are as provided by participants, including contradictory information within a given interview.
2. Government-mandated water quality is initiated at the village (Gram Panchayat, abbreviated as GP) level, with implementation varying by state: In Maharashtra, male village-level officials referred to as Jalsurakshaks collect water samples for testing at local (block-level) laboratories, whereas in Jharkhand the corresponding officials are female, known as Jalsahiyas, and use field test kits for measurement of water pH, iron, fluoride, and nitrate content.