

Impact of climate change on ground water resources problems & perspectives in Bhusawal city

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During the process of urbanization and industrization from last 20 years has caused changes in the water table as a result of decreased recharge and increased withdrawal. Lots of deep boring in the Bhusawal city has forced the water table to move down . Water quaity deterioration due to overexplotation can take place in anumber of ways. Depression in ground water level may result in reversal in the flow directions and restrict ground water circulation Resticted ground water circulation favours minerlization and thus increases the total dissolved solids (TDS) in the ground water . The results of ground water analysis indicate that fluoride is distributed heterogeneously in ground water of the city. The water is found to be slightly acidic in nature and high in iron concentration in most of the zones.

Municipal wastes produce toxic and carcinogenic chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents (CHSs) which have been found to contaminate ground in many urban areas of the world. The CHSs are the componants of the leachate produced at the disposal sites. Along side with CHSs, leachate also contains higher amount of other dissolved solids which can also be potential sources of ground water pollution. The concentration of CHSs in potable water is very hazardous , even at very low concentrations.important pollutants frequently found in leachate include BOD,COD,iron, mangesene,chloridew,nitrate, hardness andtrace elements. Hardness ,alkalinity and total increased, while generation of gases such as methane,carbondioxide, ammonia, and hydrogensulfide,are futher by-products of landfills.