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Editorial

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Groundwater

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Introduction

Groundwater quality refers to the state of water that's located beneath surface. Groundwater can absorb cracks in subsurface rocks and in between soil particles. The contamination of groundwater are often serious, especially if the water could even be a supply of beverage or water for crop irrigation.

The objectives of this study are to research the underground water quality of Greater Noida region by water quality index. Nine physico-chemical parameters like Calcium, Magnesium, Chloride, Sulphate, Total Hardness, Fluoride, Nitrate, Total Dissolved Solids, Alkalinity collected from 10 different locations since a period of 2015. During this study 90% water samples were found good quality and only 10% water samples falls under moderately poor category. The water quality index ranges from 16.49 to 64.65. Therefore there's a requirement of some treatment before usage and also required to guard that area from contamination. Groundwater is used for beverage by quite 50 percent of the people within the us, including almost everyone who lives in rural areas. the foremost important use for groundwater is to irrigate crops.

Aquifers are typically made up of gravel, sand, sandstone, or fractured rock, like limestone. Water can move through these materials because they have large connected spaces that make them permeable.

The speed at which groundwater flows depends on the size of the spaces within the soil or rock and therefore the way well the spaces are connected. Groundwater are often found almost everywhere. The water level could even be deep or shallow and will rise or fall relying on many factors. Heavy rains or melting snow may cause the water level to rise, or heavy pumping of groundwater supplies may cause the water level to fall.Groundwater supplies are replenished, or recharged, by rain and snow melt that seeps down into the cracks and crevices beneath the land's surface. In some areas of the earth , people face serious water shortages because groundwater is used faster than it's naturally replenished. In other areas groundwater is polluted by human activities.

Water in aquifers is delivered to the surface naturally through a spring or are often discharged into lakes and streams. Groundwater can also be extracted through a well drilled into the aquifer. A well could also be a pipe within the bottom that fills with groundwater. This water are often delivered to the surface by a pump. Shallow wells may go dry if the water level falls below the lowest of the well. Some wells, called artesian wells, don't need a pump thanks to natural pressures that force the water up and out of the well.

In areas where material above the aquifer is permeable, pollutants can readily sink into groundwater supplies. Groundwater are often polluted by landfills, septic tanks, leaky underground gas tanks, and from overuse of fertilizers and pesticides. If groundwater becomes polluted, it'll not be safe to drink.

We believe groundwater - it's the water we drink, the water that grows our food, the water that helps recharge our lakes and rivers.

While some groundwater contaminants are present , unfortunately, the majority of groundwater contamination is that the results of act .

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