

Influence of aquifer recharge structures and surface water bodies on geogenic fluoride contamination

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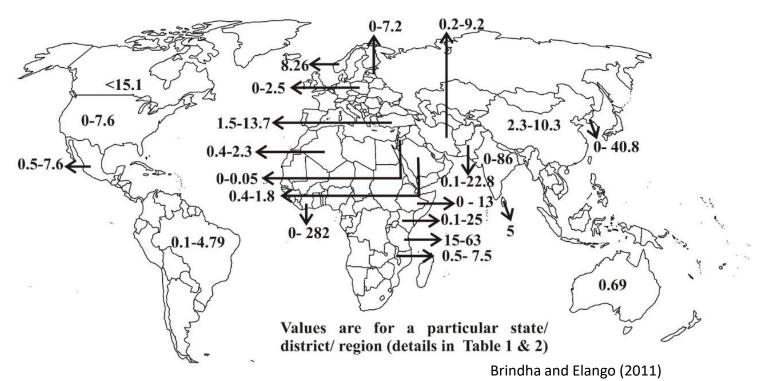
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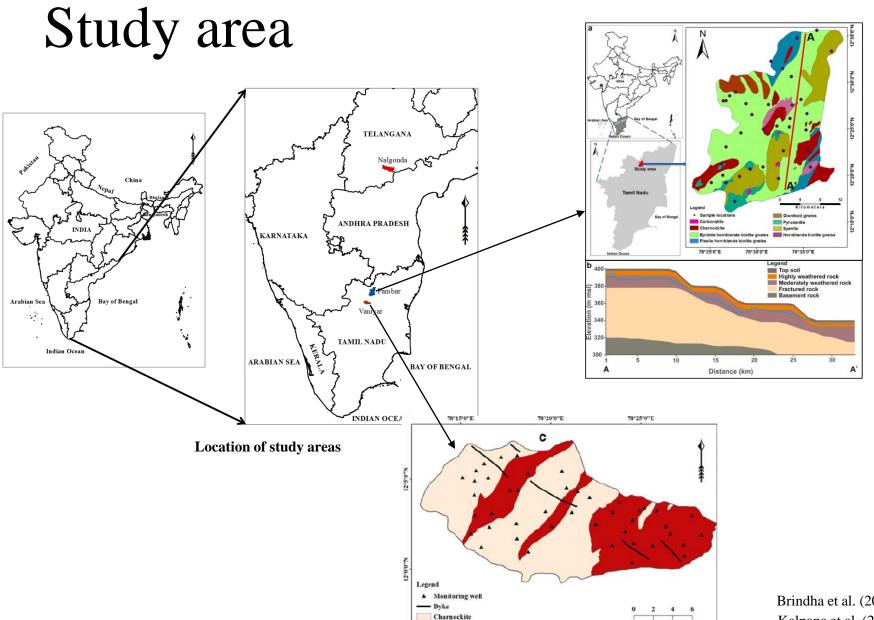


Introduction

- Fluoride rich water affects about 200 million people from 25 nations (Ayoob and Gupta 2006)
- In India 60–65 million people drink fluoride contaminated groundwater
- Treatment methods are seldom adopted by the people
- Rainfall recharge as a mitigation measure has not been well understood



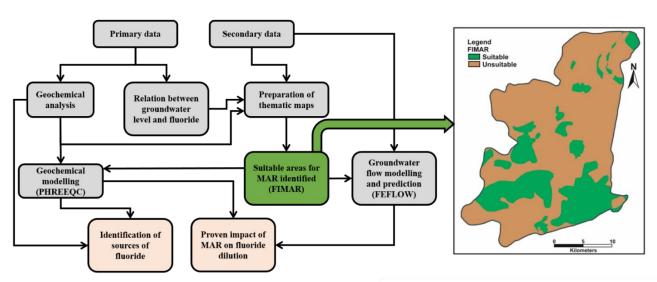




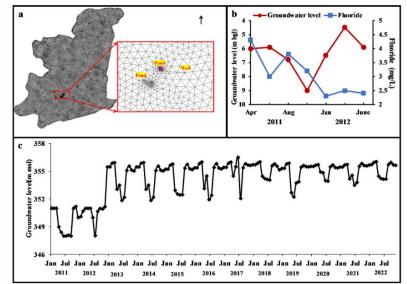
Epidote hornblende gneiss

Brindha et al. (2016), Kalpana et al. (2019)

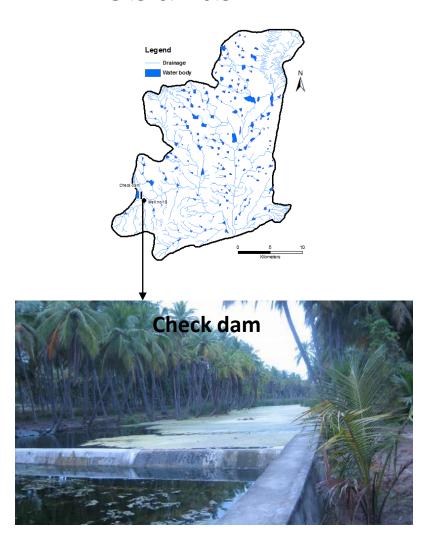


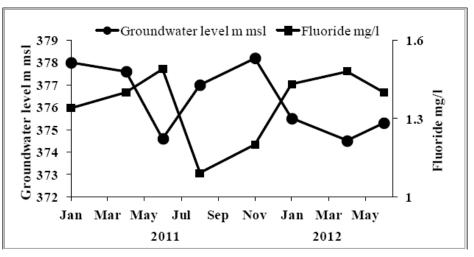


• Developed a index to identify suitable sites for MAR to mitigate geogenic fluoride contamination: FIMAR

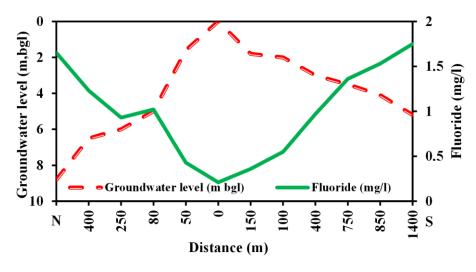






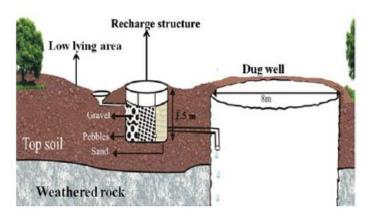


Temporal variation in groundwater level and fluoride concentration in the monitoring well located near the check dam



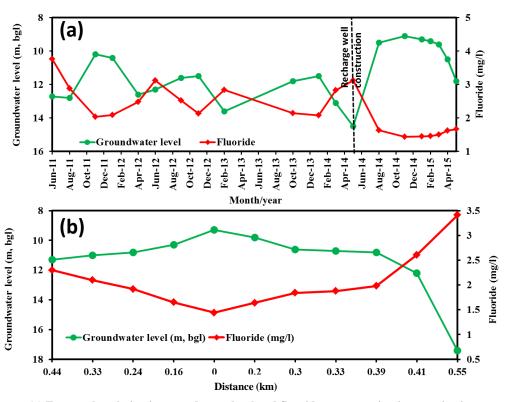
Groundwater level and fluoride concentration in wells on both banks of the river at different distances from the check dam





Conceptual diagram of induced recharge structure

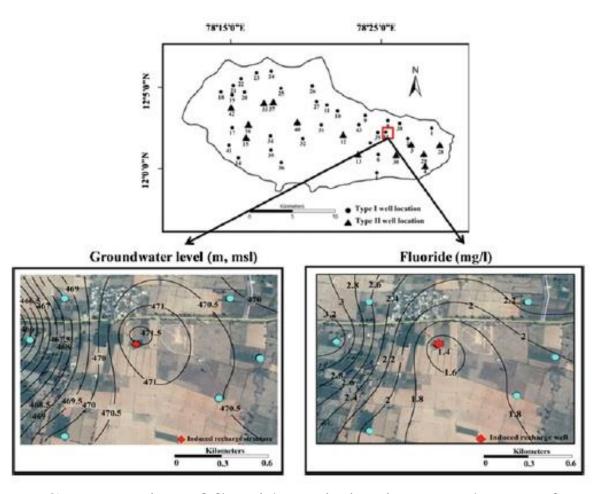




(a) Temporal variation in groundwater level and fluoride concentration in a monitoring well before and after the construction of the recharge well (b) Groundwater level and fluoride concentration in wells on both sides of the recharge structure at different distances

Brindha et al. (2016) Elango and Jagadeshan (2018)





The induced recharge from the structure constructed benefited an area of about 1 km²

Concentration of fluoride variation in groundwater of neighboring induced recharge structure well

Thank you

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