

The availability of groundwater depends largely on surface and subsurface geology, geomorphology, natural drainage pattern, depth of weathering and the fractures present. Actual annual rainfall, groundwater extraction from other sources in the surrounding area is also the factor which controls and affects the availability of groundwater.

Observations - At the time of survey 2 Bore wells were observed at applicant's gat number (Gat no. 688). The existing borewells are perennial in nature. Groundwater which is obtained from the existing bore well can be used for drinking and domestic purposes and can meet the water requirement which is 1,05,000 Lt/day for drinking and domestic demand of the Gat no. 688.

Sr. no	Source	Location Sr.no/Gat.no	Dimensions		SWL (summer)	Pump	Water availability
			Depth	Dia			
1	Bore well	Gat no. 688	60 mt	150 mm	20 mt(R)	3 HP	Around 1,05,000 Lt/day
2	Bore well	Gat no. 688	90 mt	150 mm	30 mt(R)		

Recommendations -

1. The category of the area as per the groundwater assessment 2022-23 is Safe, the available water should be strictly used for drinking and domestic purposes.
2. The groundwater quality should be analyzed twice in a year (pre and post monsoon) by the applicant from the water testing laboratory at his own cost. Also, water quality to be maintained hence RO is recommended.
3. To have sustainable groundwater, groundwater recharge from rainwater harvesting to the existing sources should be implanted so that groundwater will be available perennially.
4. The topographical, hydrogeological conditions and rainfall play an important role in fulfilling the requirement of drinking, domestic use. In view of sustainable groundwater for the drinking and domestic purpose the groundwater recharge through surface runoff and rainwater harvesting measures in a quantity equal to the extraction of groundwater from the existing sources is mandatory to the applicant.
5. In view of sufficient water requirements for drinking, domestic and irrigation use, it is strongly recommended that a minimum of 70% of the extracted ground water must be recycled and reused for further usage.
6. The rainwater harvesting structures should be implemented under the technical guidance of this office (GSDA Pune)
7. During the Scarcity period the Scarcity Rule of Maharashtra Groundwater (Development and Management) Act 2009 are mandatory to the applicant.

Surveyed by

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No. SG/GSDA/Pune/Tech/LGW/ 783 / 2024

Date- 20/08/2024

To,

Shri. Bapusaheb Dnyanoba Kalbhor,
Shri. Haji Mira Nadaf, P/o M/s Inaam CHS,
Uruli Kanchan, Taluka Haveli, Dist Pune.

Sub : Regarding Hydrogeological survey at Gat.No.1460 of Village Uruli Kanchan,
Taluka Haveli, Dist Pune.

Reff : 1.Your application dated 08/08/2024.
2.Hydrogeological Survey fee submitted by the applicant through challan
dated 16/08/2024.

With reference to the above subject hydro-geological survey was carried out in the presence of concern personnels at the applicant's site located at Gat.No.1460 of Village Uruli Kanchan, Taluka Haveli, Dist Pune. At the time of Hydrogeological survey applicants representative Shri Balasaheb A More, and Shri.Bapusaheb A Kalbhor was present.

The details of the proposed site are as below.

Name of Village	Uruli Kanchan, Taluka Haveli, Dist Pune.
Co-ordinates	Lat -18° 29' 30" N, Long -74° 08' 05" E
Elevation (msl)	548.94 m
Toposheet & Quadrant No	47J/03 and 1B
Watershed No.	BM-51
Rock Type	Basalt
Aquifer (Water bearing Zone)	Shallow Aquifer (Jointed and Fractured Basalt)

Location:

The village Uruli Kanchan is located towards East direction of Pune City at a distance of about 35 km. The area under study i.e said Gat.No.1460 is located towards south north direction of Uruli Kanchan.

Geomorphology:

The topography of the Uruli Kanchan is plain to gently sloping. The general slope of the area is towards North direction. From the southern part of the village area the stream is flowing towards north east direction and meets to the Mula Mutha River.

Geology:

The area of the village Uruli Kanchan consists of solidified layers of basalt and thickness of each layer varies from 8.00 to 15.00 meters and formed during upper Cretaceous to lower Eocene period of Geological time scale. The basalts are dark grey to black in colour, fine to medium grained, medium jointed and fractured in nature. The geological as well as lithological data considered as per field observations and reported data of the surveyed area from applicant's representative. The observations are as below.

Lithology	Greyish to brownish coarse grained soil	0.00 - 1.50 m
	Highly to moderately weathered Basalt.	1.50 - 6.00 m
	Greyish black coloured, fine to medium grained, jointed and fractured Basalt.	6.00 - 10.00 m
	Greyish black coloured partly jointed and fractured Massive Basalt	10.00 - 15.00 m
	Greyish black coloured compact Massive Basalt	Below 15.00 m.

Hydrogeological Conditions:

At the said Sr.No the Soil thickness ranges from 0.00-1.50 m, the weathered basalt thickness ranges 1.50-6.00m, jointed and fractured basalt ranges 6.00 - 10.00 m, Greyish black coloured partly jointed and fractured Massive Basalt ranges 10.00 - 15.00 m and below 15.00 m the Greyish black coloured compact Massive Basalt. The entire area of the studied Sr.No. is underlain by the basaltic lava flows of upper Cretaceous to lower Eocene age. Geologically the area is covered by jointed and fractured basalt. Ground water in Deccan Trap Basalt occurs mostly in the upper weathered and fractured parts down to 1.00 - 15.00 m bgl under unconfined conditions. The water bearing strata at deeper depth exists under semi confined to confined conditions at a depth of about 25-35m and 40-50m. From the groundwater availability point of view, the village area is high yielding groundwater potential zone.

The availability of groundwater as a source depends largely upon surface and subsurface geology, geomorphology, natural drainage pattern, depth of weathering and fractures present. Actual annual rainfall, groundwater extraction from other sources in the surrounding area is also the factors which control and affect the availability of groundwater.

At the south direction of said Sr. No a natural stream is observed, the stream is flowing toward north east direction. At the said Sr.No one dug well is observed. These

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groundwater sources are functional and perennial in nature, presently the usage of water is for domestic purpose.

The details of existing Groundwater sources are given in below table.

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Sr. No	Source	Location Gat No.	Details of Existing and Proposed GW Sources				Lifting Device	Remark
			Dimensions /Diameter	Depth in m	Water Level in m.			
					Winter	Summer		
1	Dug Well	Uruli Kanchan Gat.No.1460	7.50 m	12.00 m	2.80 m	6.50 m (R)	7.50 and 5HP Submerssible pump	
			Details of Proposed GW Source					
1	Bore Well		150 mm	60.00 m	-	-	-	

Observations:

On the basis of Hydrogeological survey done by this office, at Gat.No.1460 the groundwater source i.e one Dug well is observed. The Dug well is perennial in nature presently usage of groundwater is for domestic purpose. From the groundwater availability point of view, the surveyed area is high yielding groundwater potential area. From the existing and proposed GW sources, approx 30 KLPD water may available for drinking and domestic purpose. Presently availability of groundwater from these existing source is sufficient for the applicant.If in future water demand increased the additional water required for the drinking and domestic purpose, the water supply connection from local authority is necessary and mandatory to the applicant.

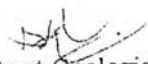
Presently there is limited Groundwater extraction from the existing source of the applicant. Nevertheless, deficit in normal rainfall, increase in population density, excess groundwater extraction from surrounding areas and lack of groundwater recharge may create stress on the availability of groundwater. Following measures are recommended and are mandatory to the applicant.

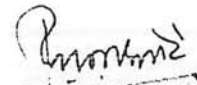
Recommendations:

1. Based on hydrogeological survey and request of applicant for one bore well site for drinking and domestic purpose at Gat No 1460 (bore Well of 150 mm diameter and depth of 60.00 m bgl) is recommended for drinking and domestic purpose only.
2. At the time of any development process the applicant /company /every holder of a said land shall take all possible precautions to avoid the disturbance of the natural drainage system and aquifer system available.
3. The available groundwater should be strictly used for drinking and domestic purposeonly. For future development of infrastructure the requirement of water should be fulfilled by tanker water/untreated raw water so that extraction/utilizationof groundwater is controlled.
4. If in future the additional water required for the drinking and domestic purpose, the water requirement should be fulfilled by the water supply connections of local

- authority and is mandatory to the applicant.
5. For the sustainable availability of groundwater the Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting measures to the existing groundwater sources is must.
 6. The rain water harvesting structures should be implemented under the technical guidance of this office (G.S.D.A. Pune) and checked it from time to time.
 7. The water quality of existing sources should be analyzed regularly by the applicant/firm on its own cost from the water quality laboratory. For drinking purpose treated water should be used.
 8. The topographical, hydro-geological conditions and rainfall play very important role for fulfilling the requirement of drinking and domestic water. In view of sustainable groundwater for the drinking and domestic use, the groundwater recharge through rainwater harvesting measures in a quantity equal to the extraction of groundwater from the existing sources is mandatory to the applicant.
 9. In view of water requirement for the drinking and domestic use, it is strongly recommended that minimum 70 % of the extracted groundwater must be recycled and reused for further usage.
 10. During the Scarcity period the rules of Maharashtra Groundwater (Development and Management) Act 2009 are mandatory to the applicant.

Surveyed By


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