

केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय

भारत सरकार

Central Ground Water Board

Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation Government of India

AQUIFER MAPPING REPORT

Kopargaon, Rahta, Sangamner and Shrirampur Talukas, Ahmadnagar District, Maharashtra (Part-II)

> मध्य क्षेत्र, नागपुर Central Region, Nagpur

भारत सरकार

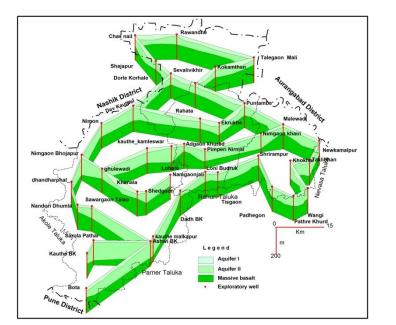
Government of India जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation

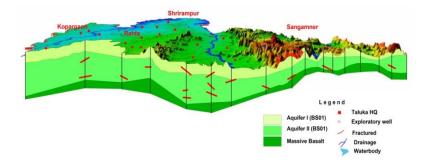
केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड

CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD



जलभृत नक्शे तथा भूजल प्रबंधन योजना Aquifer Maps and Ground Water Management Plan





कोपरगांव, राहटा, संगमनेर व श्रीरामपुर तालुका, अहमदनगर जिला, महाराष्ट्र Kopargaon, Rahta, Sangamner and Shrirampur Talukas, Ahmadnagar District, Maharashtra

मध्य क्षेत्र, नागपुर / Central Region, Nagpur जून 2016 / June 2016

AQUIFER MAPS AND GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS OF KOPARGAON, RAHTA, SANGAMNER AND SHRIRAMPUR TALUKAS, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA STATE

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1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION

In XII five-year plan (2012-17), National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) has been introduced to carry out detailed hydrogeological investigation on toposheet scale (1:50,000). Keeping in view the current demand vis-à-vis supply and futuristic requirement of water, Central Ground Water Board has taken up NAQUIM in Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-Critical talukas and prioritised stress areas. Hence, water stress area i.e., Kopargaon, Rahta, Sangamner and Shrirampur talukas of Ahmadnagar district has been taken up to carry out detailed hydrogeological investigation covering an area of 3723.50 sq.km. in the year 2014-15. The index map of the study area is presented below- **Fig 1.1**.

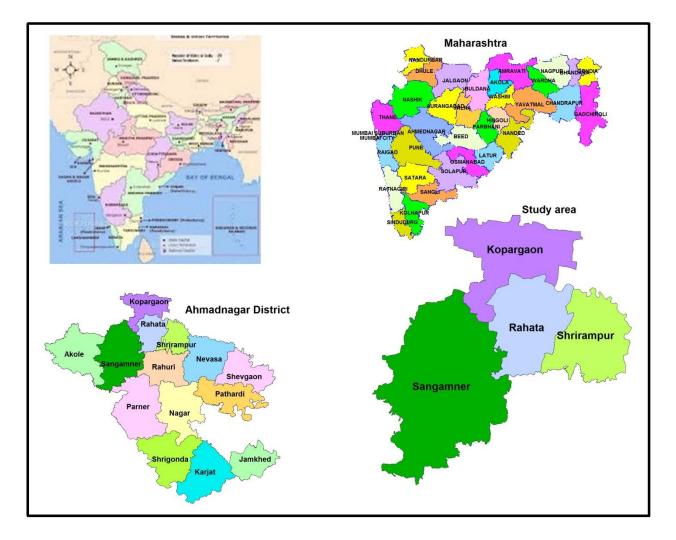
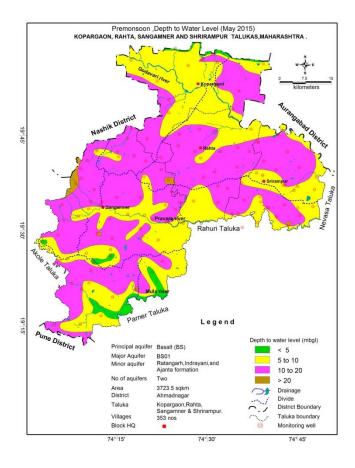
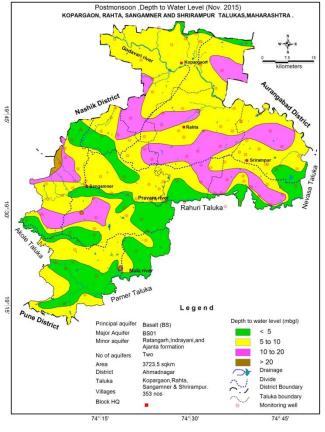


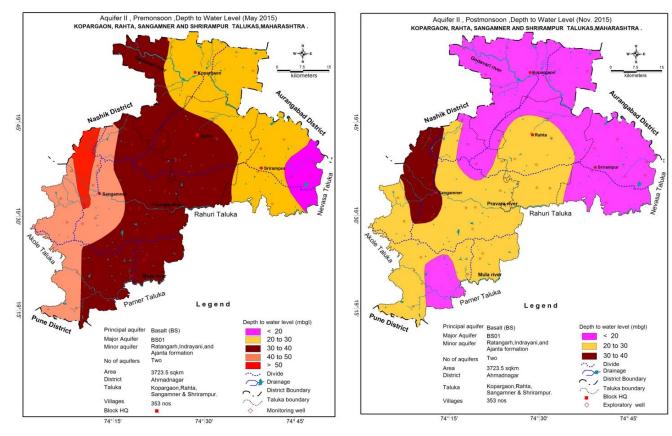
Fig 1.1 Index map of the Study area

SALIENT FEATURES

PARTICULARS	KOPARGAON	RAHTA	SANGAMNER	SHRIRAMPUR
District	Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar
State	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Maharashtra
Area (sq.km.)	666.43	654.48	1819.43	583.16
Population (no.'s)(2011)				
Rural/Urban	237179/65273	262146/58339	400275/87664	198218/89282
Total	302452	320485	487939	287500
Rainfall (mm)	405.0	404	477 5	500.2
I. Normal Annual Rainfall II. Current Rainfall (2014)	485.9 mm 274 (-23 %	481 mm 367.8 (-24 %	477.5 mm 385.5 (-19 %	590.2 mm 383.5 (-35 %
	deficient)	deficient)	deficient)	deficient)
III. Rainfall Trend (mm/yr)	ucherency	achierty	ucherency	ucherency
2006 to 15	-28.79	-28.79	-16.75	-36.48
1901 to 2015	-0.55 (1901 to	0.21 (1998 to	2.67(1901 to	0.69(1958 to
	2015)	2015)	2015)	2015)
Agriculture (sq.km.)				
i. Principal Crops	Sugarcane (32.52),	Sugarcane (33.14),	Sugarcane (92.82),	Sugarcane (23.02),
1 - 17 -	Onion (55.27),	Onion (13.93),	Onion (59.47),	Onion (13.15),
	Cotton (51.62) ,	Cotton (10.73) ,	Cotton (11.41) ,	Cotton (30.6) ,
	Wheat (84.45),	Wheat (67.94),	Wheat (47.54),	Wheat (54.49),
	Jawar (234.04)	Jawar (254.67)	Jawar (86.97)	Jawar (156.51)
	Bajari (88.45)	Bajari (102.21)	Bajari (533.78)	Bajari (84.61)
ii. Cultivable Area	999.96	716.24	1244.07	692.86
iii. Net Sown Area	866.41	696.79	1041.04	662.16
iv. Forest	0.00	0.00	11.4	0.00
Irrigation Sources (sq.km.)				
i. Ground water	5	52.92	72.26	56.23
ii. Surface Water	124.92	51.19	117.7	44.37
Data Utilised				
i. Key Observation Wells	20	19	58	32
ii. GW explorationiii. VES	9 EW+ 4 OW + 4 Pz 0	10 EW+ 3 OW + 3 Pz 2	23 EW+ 1 OW +3 Pz 0	9 EW+ 1 OW + 5Pz 4
iv. GWQ sampling locations	9 for Aquifer-I	2 11 for Aquifer-I	60 for Aguifer-I	4 31 for Aquifer-I
	7 for Aquifer-II	9 for Aquifer-II	7 for Aquifer-II	17 for Aquifer-II
Existing / Future Water				
Demands (MCM)	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ / /
Domestic & Industrial	3.61/ 6.88(2025)	1.74/ 3.03(2025)	6.29/ 8.54(2025)	2.68/ 5.51(2025)
Irrigation Water Level Behaviour	83.5 / 9.00	93.43 / Nil	156.57 / Nil	73.99 / 11.51
Aquifer I				
Pre-monsoon WL (m bgl)	$2.2 \pm 0.17.00$	5.15 to 18.27	2.0. to 20.55	2.6 to 20.02
Post-monsoon WL (m bgl)	3.2 to 17.00 2.15 to 14.7	4.7 to 16.4	3.0 to 30.55 1.6 to 26.7	2.6 to 20.02 2.2 to 19.2
Pre-monsoon WL Trend -Rise				
Pre-monsoon WL Trend-Fall	0.17 to 0.19 m/year	0.115 m/year	0.125 to 0.15 m/year	0.05 to 0.29 m/year
Post-monsoon WL Trend -Rise	-0.1 to 0.67 m/year	-0.023 to-0.3 m/year	-0.01 to -0.51 m/year	-0.1 to 0.65 m/year
Post-monsoon WL Trend -Fall	0.162 m/year	.07 to 0.68 m/year	0.01 to 0.32 m/year	0.2 to 0.5 m/year
	-0.1 to -0.625 m/year	-02 to -0.41 m/year	-0.01 to -0.63m/year	-0.11 to -0.5m/year
Aquifer II				
Pre-monsoon WL (Aq-II) m bgl	10.0 to 62.5	12 to 52	11 to 78	7 to 30.52
Post-monsoon WL (Aq-II) m bgl	3.5 to 39.0	5.00 to 41.00	4.25 to 41.0	2.5 to 18.0

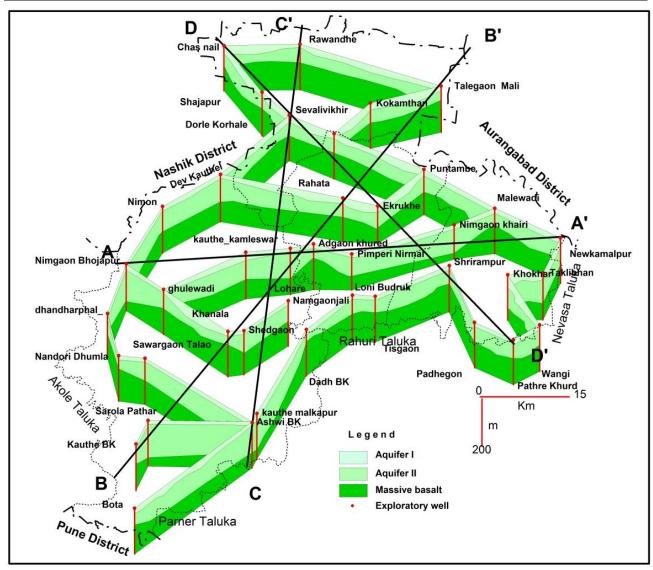


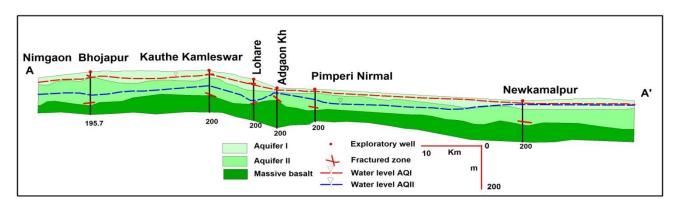


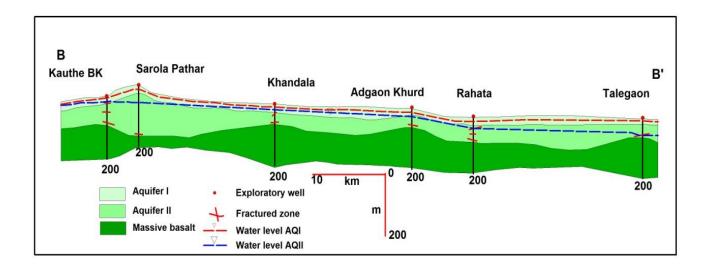


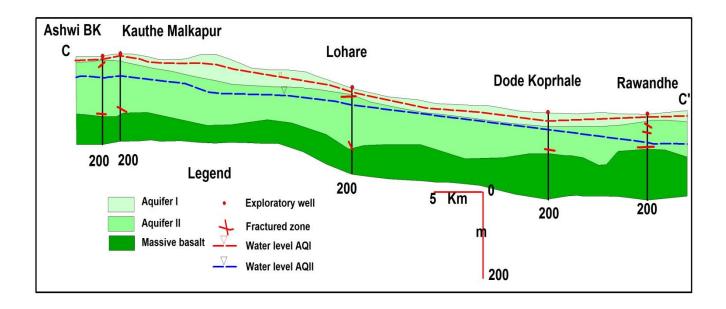
3 AQUIFER DISPOSITION

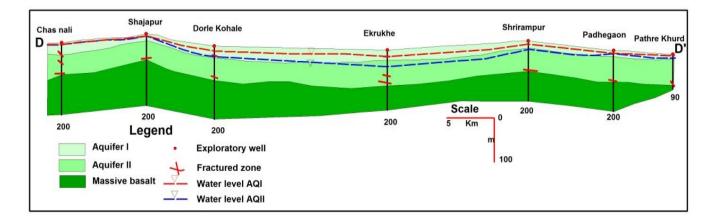
2-D and 3-D Aquifer	Aquifer: Basalt; Aquifer I - Weathered/Fractured Basalt: Depth range- 10
Disposition	to 32 m and thickness of 3 to 10 m.
	Aquifer II - Jointed/Fractured Basalt: Depth range - 32 to 165 m, Thickness
	0.5 to 6 m

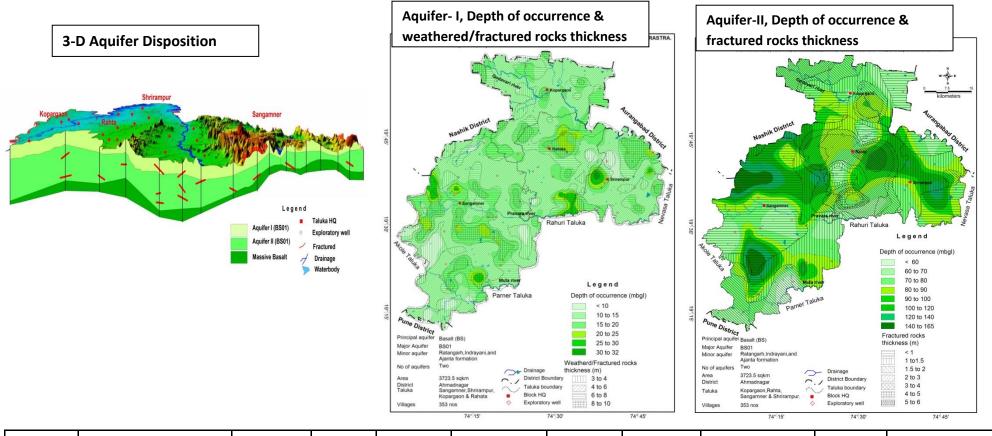








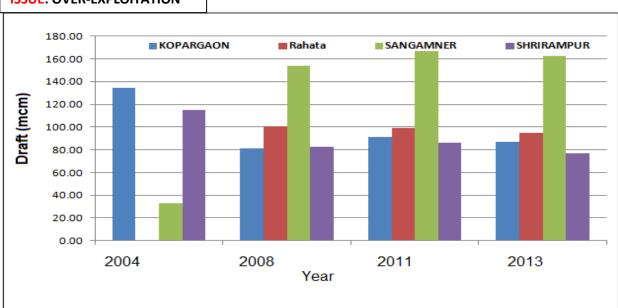




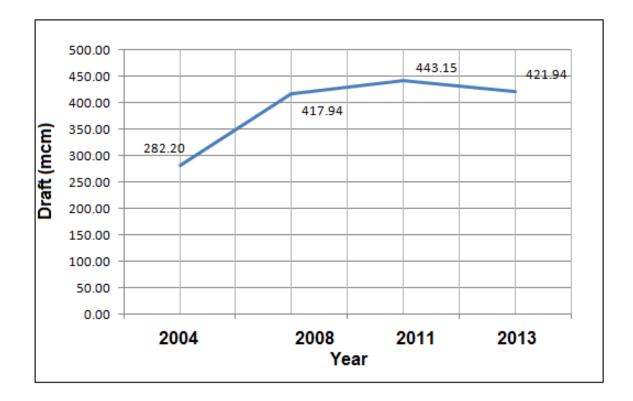
Type of Aquifer	Formation	Depth range (mbgl)	SWL (mbgl)	Thickness (m)	Fractures Zones encountered (m bgl)	Yield	Sustaina- bility	Aquifer parameter	Sy/S	Suitability for drinking/ irrigation
Aquifer-I	Deccan Trap- Weathered/Fractured Basalt	10-32	2.6 to 30.55	3 to 10	5 to 32	10- 100 m³/day	Upto 4 Hours	K:2 to 98 m/day Sp Capacity 1 to 731 lpm/m	0.02	Yes for both (except Nitrate affected villages for drinking)
Aquifer-II	Jointed/Fractured Basalt	32-165	7 to 78	0.5 to 6	32 to 165	30 - 200 Ipm	2 to 5 hours	10-300 m²/day	3.57x10 ⁻³ to 1.25 x10 ⁻⁴	Yes for both

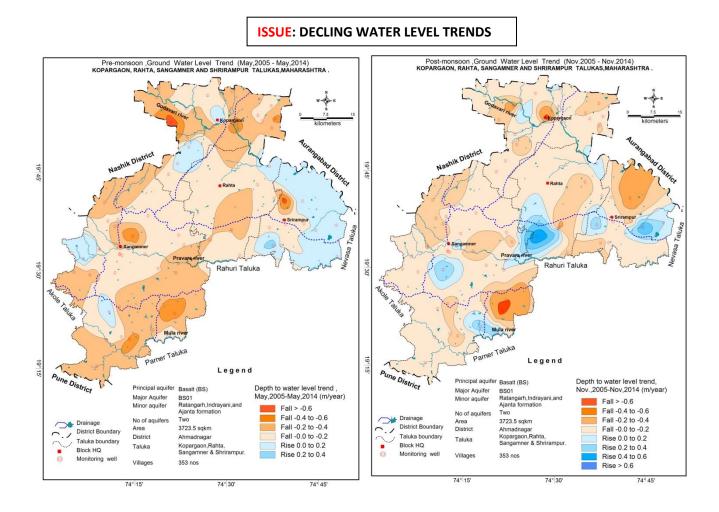
4 GROUND WATER RESOURCE, EXTRACTION, CONTAMINATION AND **OTHER ISSUES**

	Kopargaon	Rahta	Sangamner	Shrirampur	
Aquifer wise Ground Water Re	source availabilit	y and Extraction			
Ground Water Resource (MCM)					
Aquifer –I: upto 32 m					
Availability	91.00	91.95	162.61	90.57	
Withdrawal	87.1	95.17	162.86	76.81	
Ground Water Resource (MCM) Aquifer –II: 32 to 200 m					
Availability	5.63	3.29	10.23	0.14	
Withdrawal	00	00	00	00	
Stage of GW Development	95.72%	103.51%	100.15%	84.81%	
Present Category	Semi-Critical	Over Exploited	Over Exploited	Safe	
Ground Water Related Issues					
Over Exploitation	U U	evelopment has incr rigation purpose.	eased over the pe	riod of time.	
Deeper Water Levels	In AQII Deeper	Water Levels (DTW	'> 30 m) – Area 170	09sq km	
Declining Water Levels	Declining Water Levels area – Pre-monsoon 1523 sq.km & Post- monsoon 964 sq.km (Falling Trend > 0.20 m/yr)				
GW based irrigation of cash crops like sugarcane	Major area (181 intensive crop).	1.5sq.km) under cas	h crop – sugarcane	e (water	



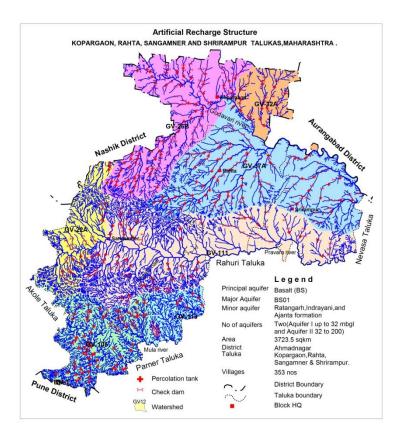
ISSUE: OVER-EXPLOITATION





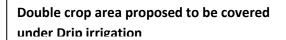
5	GROUND	WATER	RESOURCE	ENHANCEMENT	AND	PROPOSED
	MANAGE	MENT INT	ERVENTIONS	5		

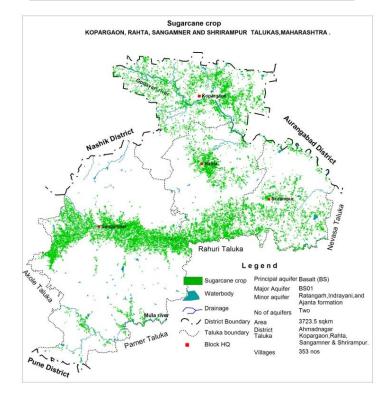
	Kopargaon	Rahta	Sangamner	Shrirampur
5.1 Resource Enhancement by Supply Si	de Interventions			
Recharge Potential	25.52	17.55	66.49	3.47
Surface water requirement @ 75% efficiency	34.02	23.41	88.65	4.63
Availability of Surplus surface runoff	14.74	10.14	38.4	2.01
Surplus runoff considered for planning	14.74	10.14	38.4	2.01
Proposed A	rtificial Recharge	Structures		
PT	52	35	134	7
CD	147	101	387	20
Volume of Water expected to be	11.11	7.52	28.81	1.5
recharged @ 75% efficiency (MCM)				
Proposed RTRWH				
Households to be covered	15170	16180	23900	14730
Total RWH potential	0.43	0.42	0.62	0.38
Rainwater harvested / recharged @ 80% runoff co-efficient	0.34	0.33	0.49	0.3
Estimated Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.)	22.76	24.27	35.85	22.1
RTRWH Economically not viable & Not R	ecommended. T	otal estimate	ed Cost of RTR	NH would be-
58.30 Cr. For Harvesting 1.14 MCM of Rain \	Nater.			
Total volume of water expected to be recharged/conserved by AR	11.11	7.52	28.81	1.5
Total Estimated Expenditure for AR	122.1	82.8	317.1	16.5

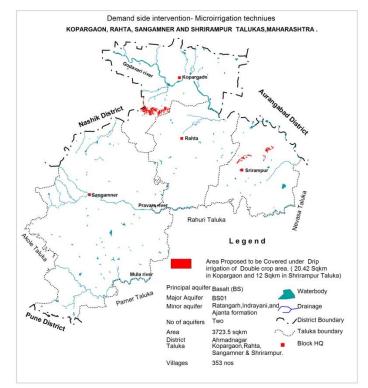


	Kopargaon	Rahta	Sangamner	Shrirampu
5.2 Resource Enhancement by Dema	nd Side Inter	ventions		
Change in Cropping Pattern	None	None	None	None
Micro irrigation techniques				
Sugarcane crop area proposed to be covered under Drip (sq.km.)	32.52	33.14	92.82	23.04
Volume of Water expected to be saved (MCM). Surface Flooding req2.45 m. Drip Req. – 1.62, WUE- 1.2 m	18.54	18.89	52.91	13.13
Estimated Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.) @ Rs. 25,000/- per acre	48.21	49.13	137.61	34.16
Double crop proposed to be covered under Drip (sq.km.)	20.42			12.0
Volume of Water expected to be saved (MCM). Surface Flooding req 0.9 m. Drip Req. – 0.5	8.17			4.8
Estimated Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.) @ Rs. 25,000/- per acre	12.62			7.41
5.3 Resource Enhancement by Alterr	nate Sources	•	·	
Alternate source of water	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sugarcane crop area proposed to be covered under Drip irrigation





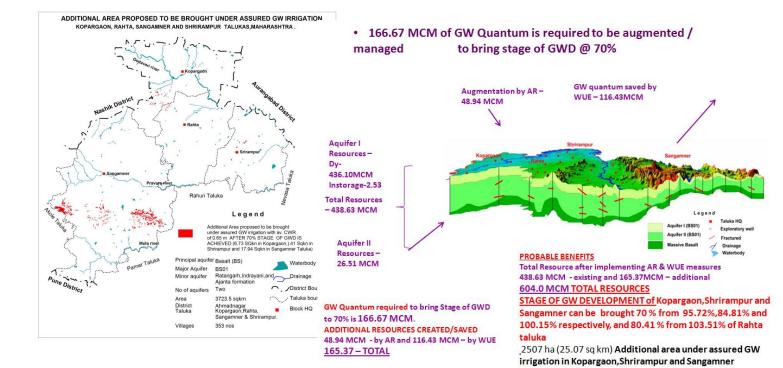


5.4 Probable Benefits

	Kopargaon	Rahta	Sangamner	Shrirampur
GW resources available after	37.81	26.41	81.71	19.43
implementing above measures (Artificial				
recharge and micro irrigation)				
Additional GW resources available after	4.37	-	11.66	0.26
implementing above measures (MCM) and				
mitigating the GAP TO BRING STAGE OF				
GWD UPTO 70% OR				
Stage of GW Development after	70 %	80.41 %	70 %	70 %
intervention				
Additional Area (sq.km.) proposed to be	6.73	-	17.94	0.41
brought under assured GW irrigation with				
av. CWR of 0.65 m				

5.5 Regulatory Measures

	Kopargaon	Rahta	Sangamner	Shrirampur
Regulatory Measures	Regulation of	Regulation	Regulation of	Regulation of
	wells below 60 m	of wells	wells below	wells below
		below 60 m	60 m	60 m



6 SUM UP

A thorough study was carried out based on data gap analysis, data generated in-house; data acquired from State Govt. departments and GIS maps prepared for various themes. All the available data was brought on GIS platform and an integrated approach was adopted for preparation of aquifer maps and aquifer management plans of Kopargaon, Rahta, Sangamner and Shrirampur taluka of Ahmadnagar district.

The study area is spanning over 3723.50 sq km. Geologically the area is occupied by Basalt and the stage of ground water development is 95.72 % in Kopargaon , 103.51 % in Rahta , 100.15 % in Sangamner and 84.81 % in Shrirampur taluka. The area has witnessed ground water depletion and over exploitation over a period of time. In Aquifer-I, the deeper water levels of >15 m bgl has been observed in southern and western parts of Sangamner taluka, central parts of Rahta and Shrirampur taluka, while in Aquifer –II, deeper water levels of > 40 mbgl has been observed in western part of Sangamner taluka and north-western parts of Kopargaon taluka. The declining water level trend > 0.20 m/yr. has been observed in major part of the Sangamner, Rahta, and Kopargaon taluka. This has been due to cultivation of water intensive cash crop like Sugarcane (181.0 sq.km), which are completely dependent on ground water irrigation.

Ground water management plan has been prepared with the objective of bringing the current stage of ground water development down to 70% and decline of water level may be arrested, so that the taluka comes under Safe category by adopting both, supply side and demand side interventions.

- i. As a part of supply side interventions, a total of 228 Percolation Tanks and 655 Check Dam is proposed in Kopargaon, Shrirampur, Sangamner and Rahta Taluka, which will augment ground water resources to the tune of 48.94 MCM (34.2 MCM by Percolation Tanks and 14.74 MCM by Check Dam). The total cost of implementing these interventions will be Rs. 538.5 crore.
- ii. As a part of demand side interventions, change in irrigation techniques from surface flooding to drip irrigation is also proposed to be covered in total Sugarcane crop area that will save 103.47 MCM of water resources and the total cost of implementing these interventions will be Rs 269.12 crore. Double crop of 32.42 sqkm in Kopargaon and Shrirampur taluka is proposed to be covered under drip irrigation techniques instead of flood irrigation that will save 12.97 MCM of water resources. The total cost of implementing these interventions will be Rs 20.03 crore

A total of 48.94 MCM resources will be augmented after adopting artificial recharge, whereas and 116.44 MCM will be saved after implementing drip irrigation. This will bring the stage of ground water development to 70%, in Kopargaon, Sangamner , Shrirampur and 80.41% in Rahta talukas . Additional area of 25.07 sq.km. Proposed to be brought under assured GW irrigation with av.CWR of 0.65 m.

This will probably result in arresting the decline of water levels. These interventions also need to be supported by regulation of deeper aquifer and hence it is recommended to regulate/ban deeper tubewells/borewells of more than 60 m depth in these talukas, so that the deeper ground water resources are protected for future generation and also serve as ground water sanctuary in times of distress/drought.Similarly IEC activities and capacity building activities needs to be aggressively propagated to establish the institutional framework for participatory groundwater management.