

## Subsoil waters of Baku moulds and their quality

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Surrounding 318 km<sup>2</sup> area of Great Baku it is situated in the south-western part of the Absheron peninsula. Subsoil waters extend widely in the Great Baku zone and they are connected with the Absheron deposits, but with the IV period deposits in the central part. An absolute quantity of the water level changes by 90-(-28) m. A flow of the subsoil water directed towards the sea, a slope depth of the subsoil waters inside mould changes from some metres to 60-70 m and abates till center. The subsoil waters possess different mineralization and chemical composition in connection with a change of lithological structure, filtering characters, salinization of the aqueous rocks, feeding sources, drainage features and so on. It was known that mineralization degree of the subsoil waters are 1-2g/l in the central part of the Baku city. The subsoil waters have 3g/l mineralization degree in the Baku zone. Having low mineralization the subsoil waters occupies an enough great area of the Baku syncline plateau. The mould is bordered by the subsoil waters possessing 10-20g/l and more mineralization over all the foreign borders, exception the west border. The water chemical composition is Cl-Na, Cl-SO<sub>4</sub>-Na-Mg, SO<sub>4</sub>-HCO<sub>3</sub>-Cl-Na-Ca-Mg. Besides this composition, all the possible combinations of ions are found. The waters with pressure in the Baku city possess mineralization till 5g/l in larger area. A chemical composition of the waters with pressure is mainly SO<sub>4</sub>-Na. The waters with Cl-Na pressure having different mineralization are found in the city. A mineralization degree of the waters with pressure is observed 50g/l and more. It is necessary to note that sweetness tendency of the subsoil waters is observed in the zone of the Baku syncline plateau. Changes were observed in the subsoil water mineralization of the zone. The area where the waters with 1g/l of mineralization degree increased 50km<sup>2</sup> in 2014 since 1985, but the area where a mineralization degree of the waters is more than 50g/l decreased from 7,35km<sup>2</sup> to 1,72 km<sup>2</sup>. An important term in a problem of subsoil waters utilization is an evaluation of these soils according to the bacteriological contamination in the mould limits. Not depending on fixing, an utilization of the subsoil waters must be fulfilled under a control of the sanitar-epidemiological service. It was known from the observations that the subsoil waters in the syncline plateau of Baku could be used for the technical purposes, irrigation of the gardens, verdures.

### Источники и литература

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