Hydro-geochemical and isotopic (δ ^{18}O and δ ^{2}H) evidences on the origin of groundwater Arsenic and Fluoride contamination along floodplain areas of Ravi River, Pakistan.

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Present study was conducted with the aim to demonstrate the impact of recharge on groundwater arsenic (As) and fluoride (F^-) concentrations. The concentration of As in groundwater ranged from 2 µg/L- 547.76 µg/L with 59% samples exceeding WHO permissible limit (10 µg/L) Whereas more than 70% of the samples had F^- concentrations above the WHO drinking water guidelines having range between 0.54 mg/l to 17.5 mg/l. The results of hydro-geochemical data and δ ^{18}O and δ ^{2}H isotopic analysis suggested that water-rock interactions and evapotranspiration are the two major prevailing processes controlling As and F^- mobilization into groundwater.