Hydrogeochemical investigations and groundwater quality assessment of Mashhad plain, the Northeast of Iran

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Hydrogeochemical investigations of groundwater in Mashhad plain are allotted to assess the water quality for drinking and irrigation functions. During this study, 98 groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for physicochemical parameters and major ion concentrations. The abundance of major cations and anions was in the following order: $Na^+ > Mg^{2+} > Ca^{2+} > K^+$, and $Cl^- > SO4^{2-}$ HCO₃⁻ > CO₃²-. As a result, alkalescent component (Na⁺) exceeds alkaline-earth metal elements (Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), and strong acids (Cl⁻) dominate weak acids (HCO₃⁻ and CO₃²⁻) in the majority of the groundwater samples. Statistical analyses, as well as Spearman correlation coefficients and factor analysis, display a good correlation between physicochemical parameters (EC, TDS, and TH) and Na⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺, Cl⁻ and SO₄²-. The results display that rock-weathering interactions and ion-exchange processes play a vital role in controlling groundwater chemistry. SI values (Saturation Index) also signify that water chemistry is significantly affected by carbonate minerals like calcite, aragonite, and dolomite. According to Piper diagram, mixed CaMgCl, CaHCO3 and NaCl are the pre-dominant hydrogeochemical facies in the plain, respectively. USSL (US Salinity Laboratory) and Wilcox diagrams beside porosity index values reveal that the majority of the groundwater samples are appropriate for irrigation purposes.

Keywords

Hydrogeochemistry, Major ions, Saturation Index, Drinking water quality, Mashhad plain