

## REGIONAL GROUND WATER BALANCE

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### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Groundwater remains in dynamic condition and the block boundaries do not form the hydrologic boundaries. To carry out groundwater balance, considering block boundaries as boundaries would need intense monitoring of water level along the periphery of each block or district. As the continuous monitoring of water level along the boundary of the block do not exist, a methodology has been developed to assess the monthly groundwater availability in a block considering the inflows due to abstractions and outflows due to recharge at different points.

The groundwater potential of an area depends not only on the recharge in the area, but also on the inflow and outflow in that zone. In the present method, these quantities have also been considered keeping the dynamic nature of the groundwater in mind.

### 2.0 ESTIMATION OF RECHARGE AND DRAFT

The details of the water balance components which are considered in the groundwater assessment are described below:

#### 2.1 Monsoon Recharge

- a) Monsoon Recharge due to rainfall

Let  $n$  be the total number of blocks in the study area.

Considering the  $i^{\text{th}}$  block, let

(i) Geographical area of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  block =  $A(i)$

(ii) Total number of wells in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  block =  $P$

(iii) Maximum depth to water table in  $j^{\text{th}}$  year at  $p^{\text{th}}$  well

$$= a_{\text{max},p}(i,j)$$

(iv) Minimum depth to water table in  $j^{\text{th}}$  year at  $p^{\text{th}}$  well

$$= b_{\text{min},p}(i,j)$$

(v) Period for which the groundwater hydrographs are available =  $N$  years

The temporal average maximum depth to water table below ground level at  $p^{\text{th}}$  well has been computed as:

$$\bar{a}_{\text{max},p}(i) = \frac{a_{\text{max},p}(i,1) + a_{\text{max},p}(i,2) + \dots + a_{\text{max},p}(i,N)}{N}$$

The temporal average minimum depth to water table below ground level at  $p^{\text{th}}$  well has been computed as:

$$\bar{b}_{\text{min},p}(i) = \frac{b_{\text{min},p}(i,1) + b_{\text{min},p}(i,2) + \dots + b_{\text{min},p}(i,N)}{N}$$

The average temporal water table fluctuation at  $p^{\text{th}}$  well in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  block has been computed as:

$$c_p(i) = \bar{a}_{\text{max},p}(i) - \bar{b}_{\text{min},p}(i)$$

The average spatial and temporal water table fluctuation in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  block which has  $P$  number of wells has been computed as:

$$C(i) = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^P c_p(i)}{P}$$

- (vi) Non-monsoon rainfall in  $i^{\text{th}}$  block =  $NNM(i)$
- (vii) Yearly rainfall in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  block =  $YR(i)$
- (viii) Monsoon rainfall in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  block =  $I(i)$
- (ix) Total draft =  $D_T$
- (x) Gross kharif draft (ham), which has been assumed to be  $0.20D_T$ , in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  block =  $D(i)$

The monsoon recharge due to rainfall only has been found as:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Monsoon Recharge due to rainfall} \\ & = [A(i).Y(i).C(i)+D(i)-E(i)-F(i)-G(i)] \end{aligned}$$

in which

- $Y(i)$  = specific yield of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  block
- $E(i)$  = recharge due to canal seepage during monsoon in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  block
- $F(i)$  = Recharge due to surface water irrigation during monsoon
- $G(i)$  = Recharge due to groundwater irrigation during monsoon  
=  $0.3D(i)$

This recharge can be considered at a point at the centre of the block.

b) Monsoon Canal Seepage

This quantity is given by

- $E(i)$  = length of the canal (m). wetted perimeter of the canal (m).  $F_s/10^6$ . running days of canal during monsoon

$$F_s = \text{Seepage factor for canals} = 15 \text{ to } 25 \text{ ham/day}/10^6 \text{ sq.m. of wetted perimeter}$$

It can be taken at the centre of the canal command area for mathematical simplicity.

c) Monsoon Recharge due to irrigation

This recharge can be calculated as

$F(i) = \text{Area irrigated (ha)} \cdot \text{Average water depth(m)} \cdot f(i) / 100$   
where  $f(i)$  is the percentage infiltration factor. The recharge can be considered at the centre of the block.

Monsoon recharge is divided into four monsoon months according to the rainfall in each month.

2.2 Non-monsoon Recharge

a) Non-monsoon rainfall recharge from the  $i^{\text{th}}$  block has been estimated using the following relation:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Non-monsoon rainfall recharge from the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ block} \\ &= A(i) \cdot \text{NNM}(i) \cdot f(i) / 100 \end{aligned}$$

It can be taken at the centre of the block.

b) Recharge from Surface Sources

(i) Non-monsoon Recharge From Canals

The recharge from canals during non-monsoon period has been computed in the following manner:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Non-monsoon recharge from canals} &= \text{Length of the canal(m)} \cdot \\ &\quad \text{wetted perimeter(m)} \cdot \\ &\quad F / 10^6 \cdot \text{running days} \\ &\quad \text{during non-monsoon} \end{aligned}$$

which can be considered at the centre of canal command area.

(ii) Recharge From Surface Water Irrigation During Non-monsoon

The recharge from surface water irrigation depends upon crop type. It has been computed as:

Seepage from surface water irrigation during non-monsoon  
= Area irrigated(ha).Average water depth(m). $f_t/100$

It can be taken at centre of canal command area because irrigation during non-monsoon is done only in canal command area.

Non-monsoon recharge may be sub divided into 8 non-monsoon months, if monthly data is not available.

### 2.3 Recharge from tanks

Let the water spread area of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  tank(ha) =  $A_t(i)$

Seepage factor for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  tank in the block =  $f_t(i)$   
(cm/year)

Duration of storage in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  tank in days =  $d_s(i)$

Total number of tanks =  $n_t$

Recharge from all the tanks in the  $p^{\text{th}}$  block  
=  $\sum_{i=1}^{n_t} A_t(i).f_t/100.d_s(i)/365$

which is taken at the centre of block.

### 2.4 Potential Recharge

#### a) Recharge from Flood Prone Areas

Let the flooded area during the  $i^{\text{th}}$  flood =  $A_f(i)$   
in a year in  $p^{\text{th}}$  block (ha)

Seepage factor for the flooded area(cm/year) =  $f$

Duration of flood days for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  flood =  $d(i)$

Total number of flood =  $n_f$

Recharge from the flood area =  $\sum_{i=1}^{n_f} A_f(i).f/100.d(i)/365$

#### b) Recharge from Shallow Water Table Areas

Potential recharge from shallow water table areas (ham)

has been computed as (permissible depth to water table-premonsoon depth to water table).  $A'(i).y(i)$ , where,  $A'(i)$  is the area in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  block in which water table is ~~is~~ <sup>within</sup> 5m depth below ground level. The permissible depth to water table has been taken as 5m. The total potential recharge is summation of item (a) and (b), and is considered at the centre of the block. Potential recharge may be added to those months when the flood occurs.

The total annual recharge = Monsoon Recharge + Non-monsoon Recharge + Recharge from Tanks + Potential Recharge.

Check on Water Table Fluctuation Assessment:

Monsoon rainfall recharge = Monsoon recharge computed by water table fluctuation approach (ham) + seepage from canals and surface water irrigation during monsoon(ham).

Monsoon rainfall recharge calculated by ad-hoc norms (ham)  
= Geographical area(ha).IMD normal monsoon rainfall(m).recharge factor/100

Let

$a = (\text{monsoon rainfall recharge computed by water table fluctuation approach} - \text{monsoon rainfall recharge computed by ad-hoc method} - \text{gross kharif draft})$

Percentage variation =  $a / \text{monsoon rainfall recharge on ad-hoc norms} \cdot 100$

If percentage variation  $< 20$ , water table fluctuation approach

has been recommended for assessment of monsoon rainfall recharge. If percentage variation >20, ad-hoc norms approach has been recommended for assessment of monsoon rainfall recharge.

### 3.0 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It is intended to find the temporal groundwater availability in a particular area considering the dynamic nature of groundwater, i.e. all the inflows from the adjacent aquifers and outflows to the adjacent aquifers due to withdrawal and recharge of groundwater are taken into account.

The monthly availability of groundwater is to be assessed using the given recharge and withdrawal data.

### 3.1 METHODOLOGY

The area of the district is approximated by circular zones. The centre of the each circle defines a local origin of a polar co-ordinate system (Fig.1). Let the radius of the circular zone be R. Let  $A_i$  be an abstraction point whose polar co-ordinates are  $(r_i, \theta_i)$ . The inflow to the aquifer from the adjacent area across the circle at time t due to a continuous withdrawal at unit rate at point  $A_i$  is given by

$$K(r_i, \theta_i, R, t) = \int_0^t \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{[R^2+r_i^2-2Rr_i \cos(\theta_i-\theta)]}{4\beta\tau}} \frac{[R-r_i \cos(\theta_i-\theta)]}{(R^2+r_i^2-2Rr_i \cos(\theta_i-\theta))} d\tau d\theta$$

where

$$\beta = \frac{T}{\phi}$$

T = transmissivity of the aquifer

$\phi$  = storage coefficient

Integrating with respect to

$$K(r_i, \theta_i, R, t) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R d\theta}{2\pi} \frac{[R - r_i \cos(\theta_i - \theta)]}{[R^2 + r_i^2 - 2Rr_i \cos(\theta_i - \theta)]} \\ \left[ t e^{-\frac{C}{t}} - C E_1\left(\frac{C}{t}\right) \right]$$

where

$$C = \frac{R^2 + r_i^2 - 2Rr_i \cos(\theta_i - \theta)}{4\beta}$$

and  $E_1\left(\frac{C}{t}\right) = \int_{\frac{C}{t}}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-u}}{u} du$

If unit withdrawal takes place at the first unit time, and no withdrawal after that, the flow at the end of  $n^{\text{th}}$  time step, across the circle, is given by

$$\delta_{Ii}(n) = K_i(r_i, \theta_i, R, n) - K_i(r_i, \theta_i, R, n-1)$$

and

$$\delta_{Ii}(1) = K_i(r_i, \theta_i, R, 1)$$

The inflow at the end of  $n^{\text{th}}$  time-step across the circle due to varying abstraction is given by

$$Q_{PI}(n) = \sum_{\gamma=1}^n Q_{Pi}(\gamma) \delta_{Ii}(n-\gamma+1)$$

$Q_{Pi}(\gamma)$  : quantity of withdrawal during  $\gamma^{\text{th}}$  time-step at  $i^{\text{th}}$  point.



If there are M no. of abstraction points, then total inflow due to withdrawal is expressed by

$$Q_{PI}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{\gamma=1}^n Q_{Pi}(\gamma) \delta_{Ii}(n-\gamma+1)$$

Similarly, total outflow from the circular zone due to recharge  $Q_{Rj}(\gamma)$  during  $\gamma^{th}$  time-step at N points of recharge at the end of  $n^{th}$  time-step is

$$Q_{RO}(n) = \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{\gamma=1}^n Q_{Rj}(\gamma) \delta_{Oj}(n-\gamma+1)$$

If the number of abstraction points and recharge points inside the circular zone are  $M_c$  and  $N_c$ , respectively, then the amount of draft and recharge at the end of  $n^{th}$  time-step will be

$$Q_P(n) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_c} \sum_{\gamma=1}^n Q_{Rj}(\gamma), \text{ respectively.}$$

The groundwater availability in that particular circular zone at the end of  $n^{th}$  time-step can be expressed by

$$GW(n) = Q_R(n) - Q_P(n) - Q_{RO}(n) + Q_{PI}(n)$$

or

$$GW(n) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_c} \sum_{\gamma=1}^n Q_{Rj}(\gamma) - \sum_{i=1}^{M_c} \sum_{\gamma=1}^n Q_{Pi}(\gamma) - \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{\gamma=1}^n Q_{Rj}(\gamma) \delta_{Oj}(n-\gamma+1) + \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{\gamma=1}^n Q_{Pi}(\gamma) \delta_{Ii}(n-\gamma+1)$$

Which is the required solution to the problem.

Similar solutions for all the circular zones, by which the area is approximated, is obtained and the algebraic addition of all these will give the required groundwater availability of the district, or block.

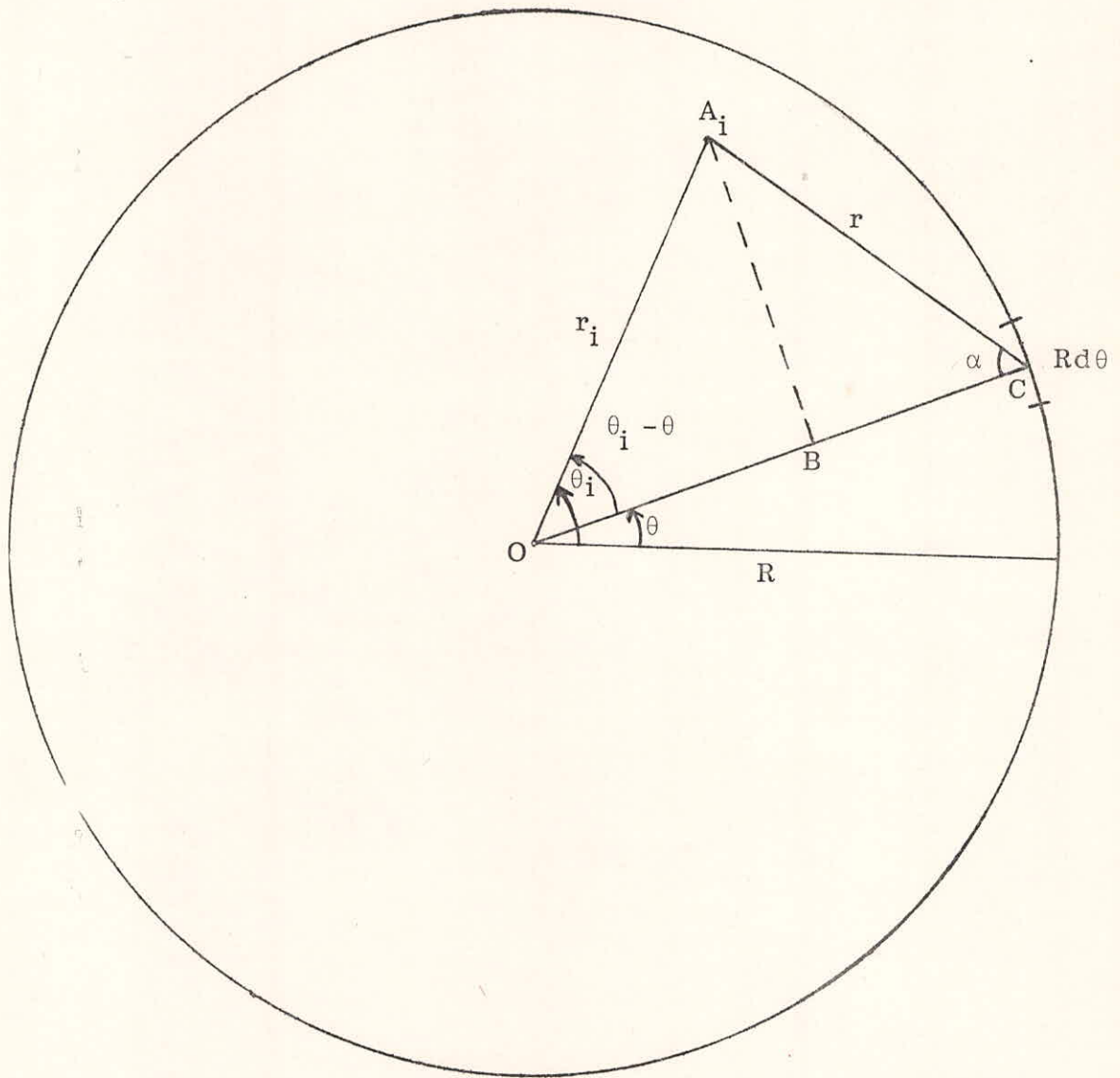


Fig.1. Geometry of Circular Zone for the Model

Ground Water Availability Study

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CHARACTER *15 BLNAME
CHARACTER *7 MONTH
CHARACTER *10 INPUT,OUTPUT
DIMENSION RABST(50),THABST(50),RRECH(50),THRECH(50),
1QP(50,20),QR(50,20),SUMQP(20),SUMQR(20),SUMQPI(20)
1,SUMQRO(20),GAVAIL(20),DELP(50,20),DELPF(50,20)
2,DELR(50,20),DELRP(50,20),MONTH(20),BLNAME(20),BLAREA(20)
3,BLWATER(20)
WRITE (5,30)
30 FORMAT(4X,' INPUT FILE NAME: '$)
READ(5,29)INPUT
WRITE(5,31)
31 FORMAT(4X,'OUTPUT FILE NAME: '$)
READ(5,29)OUTPUT
29 FORMAT(A)
OPEN(UNIT=1,FILE=INPUT,STATUS='OLD')
OPEN(UNIT=2,FILE=OUTPUT,STATUS='NEW')
READ(1,*)NABSTP,NRECHP,NTIME,NFPC,NLPC
READ(1,*)R,T,PHI,AVFL,NBL
R:radius of the zone
C
C
C
T:transmissivity of the aquifer
PHI:storage ccefficient
PPHI=PHI*100.
PAI=4.*ATAN(1.)
AREA=PAI*R*R/1000000.
READ(1,46)(MONTH(N),N=1,NTIME)
DO K=1,NBL
READ(1,42)BLNAME(K),BLAREA(K)
ENDDO
READ(1,*)(RABST(I),I=1,NABSTP)
READ(1,*)(THABST(I),I=1,NABSTP)
DO 1 I=NABSTP
THABST(I)=THABST(I)*PAI/180.
1 CONTINUE
READ(1,*)(RRECH(I),I=1,NRECHP)
READ(1,*)(THRECH(I),I=1,NRECHP)
DO 2 I=1,NRECHP
THRECH(I)=THRECH(I)*PAI/180.
2 CONTINUE
DO I=1,NABSTP
READ(1,*)(QP(I,J),J=1,NTIME)
ENDDO
SUM1=0.
SUM2=0.
DO 50 I=NFPC,NLPC
DO 51 J=1,4
SUM1=SUM1+QP(I,J)
51 CONTINUE
DO 52 J=5,12
SUM2=SUM2+QP(I,J)
52 CONTINUE
50 CONTINUE

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QMP=SUM1
QNMP=SUM2
DO 4 I=1,NABSTP
DO J=1,NTIME
QP(I,J)=QP(I,J)*1000000.
ENDDO
4 CONTINUE
DO I=1,NRECHP
READ(1,*)(QR(I,J),J=1,NTIME)
ENDDO
SUM1=0.
SUM2=0.
DO 53 I=NFPC,NLPC
DO 54 J=1,4
SUM1=SUM1+QR(I,J)
54 CONTINUE
DO 55 J=5,12
SUM2=SUM2+QR(I,J)
55 CONTINUE
53 CONTINUE
QMR=SUM1
QNMR=SUM2
DO 5 I=1,NRECHP
DO J=1,NTIME
QR(I,J)=QR(I,J)*1000000.
ENDDO
5 CONTINUE
WRITE(2,32)AVFL
WRITE(2,33)AREA
WRITE(2,34)PPHI
WRITE(2,35)T
WRITE(2,36)QMR
WRITE(2,37)QNMR
WRITE(2,38)QMP
WRITE(2,39)QNMP
WRITE(2,40)
WRITE(2,41)
WRITE(2,28)
WRITE(2,26)
DO 6 I=1,NABSTP
THETA=THABST(I)
AAR=RABST(I)
DO 7 J=1,NTIME
AJ=J
CALL DEL(THETA,AAR,AJ,R,T,PHI,RES)
7 DELP(I,J)=RES
CONTINUE
6 CONTINUE
DO 8 I=1,NABSTP
DELPF(I,1)=DELP(I,1)
DO 9 J=2,NTIME
DELPF(I,J)=DELP(I,J)-DELP(I,J-1)
9 CONTINUE
8 CONTINUE
DO 10 I=1,NRECHP

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THETA=THRECH(I)
AAR=RRECH(I)
DO 11 J=1,NTIME
AJ=J
CALL DEL(THETA,AAR,AJ,R,T,PHI,RES)
DELRF(I,J)=RES
11 CONTINUE
10 CONTINUE
DO 12 I=1,NRECHP
DELRF(I,1)=DELRF(I,1)
DO 13 J=2,NTIME
DELRF(I,J)=DELRF(I,J)-DELRF(I,J-1)
13 CONTINUE
12 CONTINUE
DO 14 N=1,NTIME
SUM=0.
DO 15 I=1,NABSTP
DO 16 NGAMA=1,N
SUM=SUM+QP(I,NGAMA)*DELPF(I,N-NGAMA+1)
16 CONTINUE
15 SUMQPI(N)=SUM
14 CONTINUE
DO 17 N=1,NTIME
SUM=0.
DO 17 I=1,NRECHP
DO 18 NGAMA=1,N
SUM=SUM+QR(I,NGAMA)*DELRF(I,N-NGAMA+1)
18 CONTINUE
17 SUMQRO(N)=SUM
27 CONTINUE
DO 19 N=1,NTIME
GAVAIL(N)=0.
DO 20 N=1,NTIME
SUMQP(N)=0.
SUMQR(N)=0.
DO 21 I=NFPC,NLPC
SUMQP(N)=SUMQP(N)+QP(I,N)
DO 22 I=NFPC,NLPC
SUMQR(N)=SUMQR(N)+QR(I,N)
22 CONTINUE
20 DO 23 N=1,NTIME
SUM=0.
DO 24 NGAMA=1,N
SUM=SUM+SUMQPI(NGAMA)-SUMQRO(NGAMA)-SUMQP(NGAMA)+SUMQR(NGAMA)
24 CONTINUE
GAVAIL(N)=SUM/1000000.
WRITE(2,25)N,MONTH(N),GAVAIL(N),SUMQR(N),SUMQP(N),SUMQRO(N),
1SUMQPI(N)
23 CONTINUE
WRITE(2,47)
DO 99 K=1,NBL
WRITE(2,43)BLNAME(K)
WRITE(2,48)
WRITE(2,45)

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DO 98 N=1,NTIME
BLWATER(N)=GAVAIL(N)
BLWATER(N)=BLWATER(N)*BLAREA(K)/AREA
WRITE(2,44)MONTH(N),BLWATER(N)
CONTINUE
WRITE(2,47)
CONTINUE
99
25 FORMAT(X,I2,X,A5,2X,F8.3,4(2X,E10.3))
26 FORMAT(17X,'(mcm)',8X,'(cum)',9X,'(cum)',9X,'(cum)'//)
28 FORMAT(X,'N',2X,'MONTH',2X,'WATER BALANCE',3X,'RECHARGE',5X,
1'WITHDRAWAL',7X,'OUTFLOW',7X,'INFLOW')
32 FORMAT(2X,'Average water level fluctuation=',X,F5.2,X,'m'//)
33 FORMAT(29X,'Area=',X,F7.2,X,'sq.km.'//)
34 FORMAT(14X,'Storage coefficient=',X,F5.3,X,'percent'//)
35 FORMAT(19X,'Transmissivity=',X,F7.2,X,'sqm/month'//)
36 FORMAT(17X,'Monsoon recharge=',X,F7.3,X,'mcm'//)
37 FORMAT(14X,'Nonmonsoon recharge=',X,F7.3,X,'mcm'//)
38 FORMAT(20X,'Monsoon draft=',X,F7.3,X,'mcm'//)
39 FORMAT(17X,'Nonmonsoon draft=',X,F7.3,X,'mcm'//)
40 FORMAT(2X,'TEMPORAL GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY:')
41 FORMAT(2X,34('*'))//)
42 FORMAT(A10,F8.2)
43 FORMAT(26X,'BLOCK:',X,A10)
44 FORMAT(24X,A7,4X,F10.5)
45 FORMAT(24X,'Month',5X,'WATER BALANCE(in mcm)'//)
46 FORMAT(12A5)
47 FORMAT(/)
48 FORMAT(25X,18('*'))
STOP
END

```

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C
C *****
C Numerical Integration
C *****
C

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```

SUBROUTINE DEL(THETA,AAR,AJ,R,T,PHI,RES)
PAI=4.*ATAN(1.)
N=100
A=0.
B=2.*PAI
H=B/FLOAT(N)
CALL EVAL(A,THETA,AAR,AJ,R,T,PHI,FINAL)
FA=FINAL
CALL EVAL(B,THETA,AAR,AJ,R,T,PHI,FINAL)
FB=FINAL
SUM=FA+FB
NN=N-1
DO 10 K=1,NN
X=A+FLOAT(K)*H
CALL EVAL(X,THETA,AAR,AJ,R,T,PHI,FINAL)
SUM=SUM+2.*FINAL
CONTINUE
RES=H*SUM/2.
RETURN
END

```

10

```
C
C
C *****
C           Computation of the Integrand
C *****
```

```
C
C
C SUBROUTINE EVAL(TH,THETA,AAR,AJ,R,T,PHI,FINAL)
C PAI=4.*ATAN(1.)
C F1=AAR*COS(THETA-TH)
C F2=R*R+AAR*AAR
C F3=R-F1
C F4=F2-2.*R*F1
C BETA=4.*T/PHI
C F5=F4/(BETA*AJ)
C CALL EXI(F5,EXFN)
C F6=AJ*EXP(-F5)-EXFN*F5*AJ
C F7=R*F3/(2.*PAI*F4)
C FINAL=F7*F6
C RETURN
C END
```

```
C
C *****
C           Computation of Exponential Integral
C *****
```

```
C
C
C SUBROUTINE EXI(X,EXFN)
C IF(X-1.0)1,1,22
1 EXFN=-ALOG(X)-0.57721566+0.99999193*X-0.24991055*X**2
  1+0.05519968*X**3-0.00976004*X**4+0.00107857*X**5
  GO TO 3
22 CONTINUE
  IF(X-80.)5,4,4
5 CONTINUE
  EXFN=((X**4+8.5733287*X**3+18.059017*X**2+8.6347608*X
  1+0.26777373)/(X**4+9.5733223*X**3+25.632956*X**2
  2+21.099653*X+3.9584969))/(X*EXP(X))
  GO TO 3
4 EXFN=0.
  CONTINUE
  RETURN
  END
```





Average water level fluctuation= 3.77 m

Area= 5345.62 sq.km.

Storage coefficient= 2.770 percent

Transmissivity= 9000.00 sqm/month

Monsoon recharge= 90.746 mcm

Nonmonsoon recharge= 59.232 mcm

Monsoon draft= 59.241 mcm

Nonmonsoon draft= 236.984 mcm

TEMPORAL GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY:

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N	MONTH	WATER BALANCE (mcm)	RECHARGE (cum)	WITHDRAWAL (cum)	OUTFLOW (cum)	INFLOW (cum)
1	JUN	-4.17600	0.1346E+08	0.1764E+08	-0.4382E-03	-0.5398E-10
2	JUL	2.99601	0.2161E+08	0.1444E+08	-0.7384E+01	-0.3189E-02
3	AUG	23.75027	0.3354E+08	0.1279E+08	-0.2608E+03	-0.1850E+01
4	SEP	31.50703	0.2214E+08	0.1438E+08	-0.1811E+04	-0.5373E+02
5	OCT	9.29396	0.7404E+07	0.2962E+08	-0.6380E+04	-0.4487E+03
6	NOV	-12.91113	0.7404E+07	0.2962E+08	-0.1587E+05	-0.1960E+04
7	DEC	-35.10373	0.7404E+07	0.2962E+08	-0.3225E+05	-0.5847E+04
8	JAN	-57.27896	0.7404E+07	0.2962E+08	-0.5747E+05	-0.1371E+05
9	FEB	-79.43216	0.7404E+07	0.2962E+08	-0.9328E+05	-0.2747E+05
10	MAR	-101.55968	0.7404E+07	0.2962E+08	-0.1410E+06	-0.4952E+05
11	APR	-123.66007	0.7404E+07	0.2962E+08	-0.2012E+06	-0.8260E+05
12	MAY	-145.73483	0.7404E+07	0.2962E+08	-0.2740E+06	-0.1297E+06

BLOCK: LALPUR

\*\*\*\*\*

Month WATER BALANCE(in mcm)

JUN	-0.84026
JUL	0.60283
AUG	4.77883
SEP	6.33958
OCT	1.87005
NOV	-2.59787
DEC	-7.06328
JAN	-11.52519
FEB	-15.98267
MAR	-20.43499
APR	-24.88184
MAY	-29.32354

BLOCK: JAMJODHPUR

\*\*\*\*\*

Month WATER BALANCE(in mcm)

JUN	-0.84698
JUL	0.60765
AUG	4.81704
SEP	6.39027
OCT	1.88500
NOV	-2.61864
DEC	-7.11975
JAN	-11.61734
FEB	-16.11046
MAR	-20.59838
APR	-25.08079
MAY	-29.55800

BLOCK: KALAVAD

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Month WATER BALANCE(in mcm)

JUN	-0.97220
JUL	0.69749
AUG	5.52924
SEP	7.33507
OCT	2.16370
NOV	-3.00581
DEC	-8.17241
JAN	-13.33498
FEB	-18.49241
MAR	-23.64387
APR	-28.78900
MAY	-33.92817

BLOCK: JAMNAGAR

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Month WATER BALANCE(in mcm)

JUN	-0.95791
JUL	0.68724
AUG	5.44794
SEP	7.22721
OCT	2.13189
NOV	-2.96161
DEC	-8.05224
JAN	-13.13889
FEB	-18.22048
MAR	-23.29619
APR	-28.36567
MAY	-33.42927