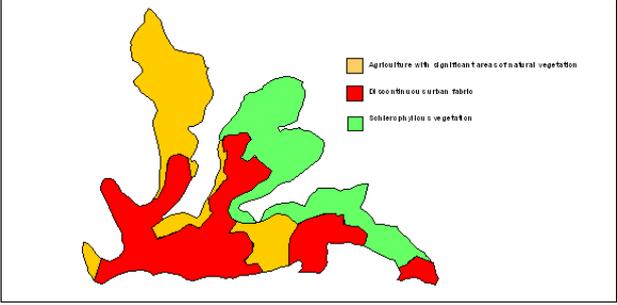


 <b>MALTA RESOURCES AUTHORITY</b>		 <p style="font-size: small;"> <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Agriculture with significant areas of natural vegetation  <span style="color: red;">■</span> Discontinuous carbon matrix  <span style="color: green;">■</span> Sclerophyllous vegetation         </p> <p>Corinne Landcover 2000</p>
<b>Groundwater Body Code</b>		
MT015		
<b>Groundwater Body Name</b>		
Nadur Perched Groundwater Body		
<b>Reference Year</b>		
2004		
<b>Hydrogeological Characteristics</b>		
<b>Aquifer Description</b>		
<p>The outcropping aquifer formation in the Nadur region is the Upper Coralline Limestone. Due to its lithographic nature and its sensitivity to weathering this formation hosts a generalized aquifer. The UCL formation varies considerably in thickness due to erosion and attains a maximum thickness of 60m in the region. The rather small thickness of this formation on the plateaus has made possible the direct exploitation of water resources by shallow wells. The outcrops of the Upper Coralline Limestone acts as a generalized recharge area for the underlying groundwater body.</p>		
<b>Mean Aquifer Thickness</b>	30m	
<b>Soil Type and Indicative Thickness</b>	The Nadur series, a type of Carbonate Raw Soil dominates whilst there are minor occurrences of Terra Soil Complexes. The indicative thickness is between 18-37cm.	
<b>Mean Hydraulic Conductivity</b>	2.93E-6m/s	
<b>Mean Annual Groundwater Level Amplitude</b>	n/a	
<b>Pressures—Quantitative Status</b>		
<b>Mean Annual Recharge (Natural and Artificial)</b>	1.33 hm <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Mean Annual Groundwater Demand</b>	0.58 hm <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Balance</b>	0.57 hm <sup>3</sup>	
<b>WSC Groundwater Sources</b>	None	
<b>Registered Private Groundwater Sources</b>	430 boreholes and 37 Springs	
<b>Pressures—Qualitative Status</b>		
<b>Principal Diffuse sources of Pollution</b>	Agriculture, leaks from the sewerage.	
<b>Principal Point sources of Pollution</b>	Animal husbandry activities	
<b>Nitrate Content in Groundwater</b>	No data available but expected to be high due to urban and agricultural land use which are considered as potential sources of nitrate pollution.	
<b>Chloride Content in Groundwater</b>	No data available but expected to be moderately high due sea spray.	
<b>Pesticide Content in Groundwater</b>	No data available; however karstic nature of the aquifer makes it highly vulnerable to pesticide pollution.	
<b>Other Pollutants</b>	n/a	
<b>Direct discharges to Groundwater</b>	No direct discharges have been permitted	
<b>Associated Aquatic Ecosystems -sites under investigation</b>		
No sites enclosing groundwater dependent eco-systems have been identified.		
<b>Preliminary Risk Assessment</b>		
The Groundwater body is probably at risk of failing to achieve the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive particularly those concerning its qualitative status.		