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JEP> Vol.2 No.4, June 2011 OPEN@ACCESS Groundwater Pollution Due to Pesticides and Heavy Metals in North West Bank		Special Issues Guideline	
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PDF (Size: 458KB) PP. 429-434 DOI: 10.4236/jep.2011.24049 Author(s) Marwan Ghanem, Subhi Samhan, Erick Carlier, Wasim Ali ABSTRACT	About JEP News		
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This study aims at determining the quantitative effect of pesticides including 2, 4-D dichlorphenoxy acetic acids, Paraquat, Atrazine (2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-striazine), and MCPP 2-(2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) pro-panioic acid on groundwater quality due to agricultural in Jenin and Tulkarem, northern part of the West Bank. The concentrations of pesticides in Jenin was found to be higher than those in Tulkarem where the majority of the samples taken had concentration 10 µg/L. It is concluded that the contamination of the tested wells was due to pesticides and not wastewater disposal, since most of the samples were free from pathogenic indicators. Results revealed that using these wells for drinking purposes has a potentially high health risk. This is mainly due to the uncontrolled industrial and agricultural activity as well as the lack of monitoring. Concentrations of heavy metals including cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), iron (Fe),		Recommend to Peers	
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zinc (Zn), chromium (Cr) and copper (Cu) were also quantitatively determined for the same period extending from April, 2004 to May, 2005. Concentrations of Pb and Cr in most of the tested wells in Tulkarem complied	Visits:	673,608	
with the WHO guideline; while nitrate (NO3) and potassium (K) concentrations exceeded the permissible concentra-tions. KEYWORDS Pesticides, Groundwater Pollution, Water Quality, West Bank		Sponsors, Associates, a	
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Cite this paper M. Ghanem, S. Samhan, E. Carlier and W. Ali, "Groundwater Pollution Due to Pesticides and Heavy Metals in North West Bank," <i>Journal of Environmental Protection</i> , Vol. 2 No. 4, 2011, pp. 429-434. doi: 10.4236/jep.2011.24049.	Pollution and Treatment Technology (PTT 2013)		

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