



ORGANIC SUBSTANCES IN THE MIDDLE DNIESTER WATERS

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The hydrochemical research results of the Dniester River waters on the portion Naslavcea village - the dam of the Dubasari accumulation during the years 2003-2015 denote that organic substances have been constituted the permanent water components. Their contents vary depending on season and the river segment. Among the basic factors that influence the regime of organic substances is highlighted allochthonous penetration of waters from the Ukrainian territory, climatic and hydraulic conditions of the region, the pollution of the hydrographical basin of the river, forming of autochthonous organic substances as the result of production and destruction processes in the dam of the Dubasari accumulation. On Moldovan territory (village Naslavcea) the organic substances have been entering in dissolved and suspended form. The content of dissolved forms constituted to about 60% of thereof total amount. The flow of water contained fresh formed organic substances by aliphatic nature, humic substances as well as those that are subject to biochemical degradation. After the content of organic substances, the waters in this research point varied from ones pure to the moderately polluted and polluted [5]. The chemical oxygen demand in this capturing point varied within the limits 8-25 mgO/l organic carbon content - between 3.0 - 9.4 mg/l, permanganate oxidability and biochemical oxygen demand, corresponding, between 2.5 -8.2 mgO/l and 1.4 - 6.0 mgO₂/l. The BOD₅ parameter exceeded the ALC (allowable limit concentration) in 41% of cases.

During the water flowing to downstream, the level pollution of the waters with organic substances was increasing, especially regarding the contents of biodegradable organic substances. The BOD₅ values in the waters of Dubasari reservoir in 70-74% of cases exceeded allowable limits and have been constituted 3.6-3.8 mgO₂/l. The share of biodegradable substances in the accumulation reservoir have been increasing to 60%.

The investigated portion of the river after peculiarities of regime formation of organic substances conventionally can be divided into two sectors, which are different by their qualitative and quantitative content and the degree of water pollution.

On Moldovan territory have been entering polluted Dniester waters after parameters C_{org.}, CCO_{Mn}, CBO₅. Throughout flowing to the accumulation reservoir from Dubasari was observed additional water pollution by organic substances, which contributed to diminishing of water quality.