THE GEOCHEMISTRY OF GROUN-WATERS FROM MOLDAVIAN PLA-TEAU(ROMANIA)

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The aim of this study is to find a rela-tionship between the chemical composi-tion of the groundwaters and the weathe-ring reactions of rocks (reconstruction of the source minerals). The Moldavian Pla-teau was a lacustrine and a coastal plain hydrogeological importance presenting only the cretaceous-eocene sedimenta-tion cycles. The saline efflorescences, which appear in this area, were interpre-ted as proceeding from the remanent salts, which were kept by the deposits, formed (by evaporation and colmatage) during the retirement of the Sarmatian Sea. For the hydrogeochemical balance was used the paternal test of the ions from the water. In this way 980 samples of rocks, water and snow were analysed in accordance with the Romanian stan-dards. The atmospheric input was deter-mined by chemical analyses of snow. The hydrogeochemical balance was made starting from two elements: a)-the geological and hydrogeological ch-aracteristics of the region; b)-the chemistry of the groundwaters.

The association between some consti-tuents of the water was demonstrated statistically by correlation analysis. The reconstruction of source minerals show-ed that the final product of the alteration is a clay mineral (usually kaolinite) and it is supposed the reactions of reverse tran-sformation for the reconstitution of feld-spars, micas and carbonates.