

# COVID-19 Pandemic Consequences on Water Bodies and Water Cycle Fate and Sustainable Goals <sup>†</sup>

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**Abstract:** Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is a newly found coronavirus that causes an infectious disease. It has been found that the initial COVID-19 strain was caused by a new variant of virus known as SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2). The world witnessed and, in fact is still witnessing the COVID-19 pandemic's persistence has a profound impact on practically everything, from socialisation to economic activity, and from education to environmental conditions. The advent of COVID-19, an unprecedented and unforeseen infection, has given life a new meaning. The 'triple bottom line refers to the three primary aspects of sustainable development (environment, economy, and society). As a result of the epidemic, tight borders, minimal international mobility, and isolated economies have emerged. As a result, the pandemic could potentially slow down the process of achieving the objectives. In this review, the main focus and the crucial focus was to determine the persistence of SARS-CoV-2 in both sewage and environmental waters in tropical, subtropical, and temperate climatic zones, as the virus's persistence varies with temperature. Due to most industries' partial or non-operational conditions during the lockout, considerable reductions in effluent loads were achieved, resulting in enhanced river water quality. Hydrologists working in this field of water resources have faced the tedious task of determining the trajectory of the human-natural hydro-meteorological system, which is under pandemic scenarios, and devising novel methods to reconcile the opposing goals of climate disaster and pandemic risks.

**Keywords:** COVID-19; SDG; SARS-CoV-2; water quality index; biological oxygen demand; chemical oxygen demand.

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## Conflicts of Interest

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