No.	Difficulty	Description
1	**Encountering Water Table**	When rescuers reach depths where water starts to flow, the risk of drowning increases significantly.
2	**Submerged Victim Positioning**	Victims are submerged in water, which can limit visibility and access.
3	**Rapid Water Inflow**	Water rising suddenly into the borewell can trap victims instantly and unexpectedly.
4	**Water Pressure Impact**	High groundwater pressure compresses bodies, making extraction difficult.
5	**Unstable Soil Collapse**	Water flow destabilizes soil, which can collapse into the borewell unexpectedly.
6	**Accumulated Sludge and Debris**	Sludge and dirt near the water table can form blockages, trapping the victim tightly.
7	**Weak Borewell Walls**	Water erosion compromises borewell walls, which can collapse during extraction efforts.
8	**Difficulty in Pumping Water Out**	Submersible pumps may fail if they get damaged by debris or water pressure.
9	**Suction Device Ineffectiveness**	Devices meant to pull victims upward fail due to water-filled borewalls.
10	**Oxygen Supply Depletion**	Water-filled borewells reduce oxygen availability, posing asphyxiation risks.
11	**Risk of Drowning During Extraction**	Victims risk drowning during any movement caused by extraction machinery.
12	**Water Evacuation Logistics**	Removing water takes time and requires specialized tools that may fail or malfunction.
13	**Counter Bore Instability**	Nearby counter bores contribute to instability, flooding the main borewell unexpectedly.
14	**Debris Blocking Vertical Access**	Rocks, soil, and debris accumulate, making a straight-line extraction difficult.
15	**Difficulty in Stabilizing Equipment**	Submersible and extraction tools become less reliable under fluctuating water pressure.

16	**Groundwater Interaction Hazards**	Changes in groundwater flow patterns during extraction efforts can worsen trapping risks.
17	**Survival Time Constraints**	Victims have limited survival time due to oxygen depletion and hypothermia risks.
18	**Pumps Overheating in Continuous Operation**	Continuous use of pumps increases the risk of equipment failure.
19	**Complex Layered Water Table Zones**	Uneven groundwater layers complicating extraction logistics and stability.
20	**Hydraulic Pressure Variations**	Pressure differentials cause sudden shifts in soil stability and borewell collapse.
21	**Debris-Loaded Water Layers**	Layers filled with stones and mud create blockages that extraction tools cannot bypass.
22	**Soil Saturation Impact**	Water-saturated soil leads to significant instability during any rescue maneuver.
23	**Nearby Bore Stability Risk**	Borewells in proximity collapse due to water interactions and ground pressure.
24	**Lack of Visibility Under Water**	Difficulty in camera and sensor deployment to monitor victim positioning underwater.
25	**Manual Extraction Ineffectiveness**	Reliance on manual methods becomes slow and inefficient under water layers.
26	**Sudden Ground Movement**	Ground shifts unexpectedly due to changing water pressure and soil interactions.
27	**Rescue Tool Submersion Failure**	Submersible tools often fail due to prolonged exposure to water and debris.
28	**Clogging of Suction Pipes**	Suction pipes get clogged with mud and debris, compromising extraction tools.
29	**Inadequate Pumping Speed**	Slow pumping efforts result in prolonged exposure to hazardous water levels.
30	**Fluctuating Groundwater Levels**	Groundwater levels rise and fall dynamically, destabilizing rescue operations.
31	**Child Size and Narrow Access**	Small body size complicates the maneuverability and extraction through narrow borewalls.

32	**Breathing Challenges Under Water**	Oxygen limitations make survival difficult as drowning risks increase.
33	**Multiple Bore Collapse Risk**	Nearby borewells collapsing simultaneously due to unstable ground interactions.
34	**Obstruction from Vertical Rocks**	Large rocks prevent vertical extraction, requiring more complex rescue operations.
35	**Mechanical Wear of Equipment**	Continuous operation and interaction with debris wear out pumps and machines.
36	**Risk of Sudden Cave-In**	Borewell walls collapsing unexpectedly due to shifting soil pressures.
37	**Limited Insertion of Protective Shields**	Shields and safety barriers often fail in water-heavy environments.
38	**Asphyxiation Risk due to Oxygen Shortage**	Water layers limit fresh air supply, increasing asphyxiation risks.
39	**Vertical Entry Angle Issues**	Difficult angles of entry reduce the effectiveness of extraction tools.
40	**Constant Monitoring Challenges**	Continuous changes in water levels require real-time monitoring and adjustments.