



Water Quality Management Upstream Cairo Drinking Water Plants along the Nile River

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Requirements
of the Ph.D. Degree of Science in Civil Engineering
(Irrigation and Hydraulics)

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Statement

This thesis is submitted to the Irrigation and Hydraulics Department, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Civil Engineering.

The work included in this thesis was carried out by the author in the Irrigation and Hydraulics Department, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University from 2013 to 2016.

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Table of Contents

	Page
Acknowledgement	i
Abstract	ii
Table of contents.....	iii
List of Figures	viii
List of Tables.....	ix
List of Abbreviations	x
Chapter (1) : Introduction	
1-1 General	1
1-2 Problem Statement	1
1-3 Study Objectives	1
1-4 Methodology	2
1-5 Thesis Outline	2
Chapter (2) : Literature Review	
2-1 Introduction	4
2-2 Challenges in the Water Sector	4
2-3 Water Resources Management	4
2-4 Water Quality Management	5
2-4-1 Water Quality Index (WQI).....	5
2-5 Water Quality Monitoring	6
2-6 Water Quality Modeling	7
2-6-1 Mathematical Models Grouping	7
2-7 Water Quality Management Using Multi Criteria Analysis	8
2-8 Water Quality Management Information System.....	9
Chapter (3): Study Area	
3-1 The Study Area Characteristics	12
3-1-1 Hydrological Characteristics	12

3-1-2 Hydraulic Gauging Stations	13
3-2 Cairo Drinking Water Plants	13
3-3 Cairo Surface Water Quality	14
3-3-1 Hydraulic Gauging Stations	14
3-4 Laboratory Analysis	16
Chapter (4): Methodology	
4-1 Water Quality Index Determination	17
4-2 Study Area Data in GIS	18
4-3 Considerations behind Modeling Study Area	19
4-4 MIKE11 Model Water Quality Model	20
4-4-1 Selection of MIKE11 model in this study.....	20
4-4-2 The Conceptual Model.....	20
4-4-3 Model Processes	21
4-4-4 MIKE11 Model Coefficients.....	22
4-4-4-1 Reaeration Rate Coefficient.....	22
4-4-4-2 Deoxygenation Rate Coefficient.....	23
4-4-4-3 Fecal Coliform Decay Coefficient.....	23
4-5-4 MIKE11 Model Formation.....	24
4-5-4-1 The Simulation Editor	25
4-5-4-2 The Simulation Network Editor.....	26
4-5-4-3 The Cross-Section Editor.....	26
4-5-4-4 The Boundary Editor.....	27
4-5-4-5 The Hydrodynamic Parameter Editor.....	27
4-5-4-6 The Advection-Dispersion Editor.....	27
4-5-4-7 WQ ECO LAB Editor	28
4-5-4-8 MIKE VIEW	28
4-5-5 Model Calibration	28
4-5-6 Model Run.....	28
4-5-7 Model Validation.....	28
4-5-8 Model Evaluation Statistics.....	28
4-5-8-1 Relative Mean Absolute Error.....	29
4-5-8-2 Percent Bias (PBIAS).....	29
4-5-8-3 Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency (NSE).....	29

4-5-8-4 Coefficient of Determination	30
4-6 Applying MCA Technique.....	30
4-6-1 MCA Formation.....	31
4-7 Water Quality Management Information System	32
4-7-1 Database Structure Design.....	32
4-7-2 Information System	33
4-7-3 Developing Graphical User Interface (GUI).....	33

Chapter (5): Results and Discussion

5-1 Water Quality Assessment	35
5-2 Study Area Water Quality Modeling.....	39
5-2-1 Model Calibration.....	39
5-2-2 Model Run	41
5-2-2-1 Modeling of Dissolved Oxygen.....	41
5-2-2-2 Modeling of Biochemical Oxygen Demand.....	43
5-2-2-3 Modeling of Chemical Oxygen Demand.....	45
5-2-2-4 Modeling of Fecal Coliform.....	47
5-2-3 Model Evaluation Statistics	49
5-2-4 Model Validation and Testing.....	50
5-3 Water Quality Management Scenarios.....	52
5-3-1 Scenario (1) Treatment of Four Polluted Drains Using Wetland Technique.....	53
5-3-2 Scenario (2) Treatment of drinking water plant sludge disposal	54
5-3-3 Scenario (3) Increasing the Study reach flow up to 20 percent over the maximum discharge in low demand period.....	55
5-3-4 Scenario (4) Increasing study reach flow, treatment of polluted drains using wetland technique and treatment of drinking water plant sludge disposal.....	56
5-3-5 Scenario (5) Treatment of Four Polluted Drains by constructing wastewater treatment plants	56
5-3-6 Scenario (6) Increasing study reach flow, treatment of polluted drains by constructing wastewater treatment plants and treatment of drinking water plant sludge disposal	58
5-4 Scenarios Evaluation.....	59
5-5 Cairo Reach Water Quality Management Information System.....	62

5-5-1 Cairo Reach Module.....	62
5-5-2 Pollution Sources Module.....	63
5-5-3 Water Quality Data Module.....	63
5-5-4 Modeling Results Module.....	64
5-5-5 Reports Module.....	64
Chapter (6) : Conclusion and Recommendations	
6-1 Conclusions.....	66
6-2 Recommendations	68
References	70

List of Figures

	Page
Figure (1-1) Study methodology Schematic Diagram	2
Figure (2-1) Nile Research Institute Water Quality Monitoring Network	6
Figure (2-2) Subdivisions of Water-Quality Models in Common Use	7
Figure (3-1) Study Area Layout	11
Figure (3-2) Discharge River Nile at Cairo	12
Figure (4-1) MIKE 11 Different Complexity Levels	20
Figure (4-2) The Simulation Editor Linkage	25
Figure (4-3) Input Tab of Simulation Editor	26
Figure (4-4) Cross-Section Editor of MIKE11 Model	27
Figure (4-5) MCA Main Criteria and Indicators	31
Figure (4-6) Management Model	44
Figure (5-1a) Mean Annual Simulated Salinity, 2012	40
Figure (5-1b) GIS Map for EC ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$), 2012	40
Figure (5-1c) Relation between Observed and Simulated Mean Annual EC($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$), 2012	41
Figure (5-2a) Mean Annual Simulated DO Profile, 2013	42
Figure (5-2b) GIS Map for DO, 2013	42
Figure (5-2c) Relation between Observed and Simulated DO, 2013	43
Figure (5-3a) Mean Annual Simulated BOD Profile, 2013	44
Figure (5-3b) GIS Map for BOD, 2013	44
Figure (5-3c) Simulated and Observed BOD Relation, 2013	45
Figure (5-4a) Mean Annual Simulated COD Profile, 2013	46
Figure (5-4b) GIS Map for COD, 2013	46
Figure (5-4c) Mean Annual Simulated Salinity, 2012	47
Figure (5-5a) GIS Map for Simulated and Observed Salinity, 2012	47
Figure (5-5b) GIS Map for Mean Annual Simulated Fecal Coliform, 2013	48
Figure (5-5c) Simulated and Observed FC Relation, 2013	48
Figure (5-6) GIS Map for Mean Annual DO, 2014	50
Figure (5-7) GIS Map for Mean Annual COD, 2014	50
Figure (5-8) GIS Map for Mean Annual FC, 2014	51
Figure (5-9) Summary of Water Quality Improvement under Different Scenarios	51
Figure (5-10) MCA Total Weight Scores	59
Figure (5-11) WQMIS Main Interface	61

Figure (5-12)	Cairo Reach Module	62
Figure (5-13)	Pollution Sources Module	62
Figure (5-14)	Water Quality Module	63
Figure (5-15)	Modeling Results Module	63
Figure (5-16)	Reports Module	64

List of Tables

	Page
Table (2-1) Some of Water Quality Indices Summary	5
Table (3-1) Gauging stations along the study area	13
Table (3-2) Annual total average raw water, treated water and Sludge & washing water for Cairo drinking water plants.	14
Table (3-3) Pollution Source Locations	15
Table (3-4) Measured Water Quality Parameters	16
Table (4-1) Water Quality Index Classification	18
Table (4-2) Study Area Graphical Data	19
Table (4-3) Study Area Attribute Data	19
Table (4-4) Summary of Model Constants	24
Table (5-1) Spatial variation of surface water quality parameters and WQI	36
Table (5-2) Model Evaluation Statistics	49
Table (5-3) Model Validation Statistics	52
Table (5-4) Management Scenarios Description	52
Table (5-5) The Expected Performance of Wetland System	53
Table (5-6) Water Quality Improvement under Scenario(1)	53
Table (5-7) Water Quality Improvement under Scenario(2)	54
Table (5-8) Water Quality Improvement under Scenario(3)	55
Table (5-9) Water Quality Improvement under Scenario(4)	56
Table (5-10) The Expected waste water treatment plants typical removal rates	57
Table (5-11) Water Quality Improvement under Scenario(5)	57
Table (5-12) Water Quality Improvement under Scenario(6)	58
Table (5-13) Water quality improvement under various scenarios	59
Table (5-14) MCA for Management Scenarios Evaluation	60

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Referent
AD	Advection-dispersion
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CDWP	Cairo Drinking Water Plant
CT	Disinfection Contact Time
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DHI	Danish Hydraulic Institute
DRI	Drainage Research Institute
DSS	Decision Support System
DWP	Drinking Water Plant
EC	Electrical Conductivity
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FC	Fecal Coliform
GIS	Geographic Information System
GDWP	Giza Drinking Water Plant
HAD	High Aswan Dam
HD	Hydrodynamic
HSPF	Hydrological Simulation Program {FORTRAN}
NEQS	National Environmental Quality
MCA	Multi Criteria Analysis
MHUNC	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and New Communities
MWRI	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources
NBOD	Nitrogenous Biochemical Oxygen Demand
NWRC	National Water Research Center
SOD	Sediment Oxygen Demand
TC	Total Coliform
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TMDLs	Total Maximum Daily Loads
USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
VBA	Visual Basic for Application
WASP	Water Quality Analysis Simulation Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WQ	Water Quality
WQI	Water Quality Index
WQD	Water Quality Data
WQMIS	Water Quality Management Information System
WQP	Water Quality Parameters

List of Symbols

pH	A measure of the activity of the hydrogen ion
CO ₃ -2	Carbonates
HCO ₃ -	Bicarbonates
CaCO ₃	Calcium Carbonate
NH ₃	Ammonia
Ca ²⁺	Calcium
Mg ²⁺	Magnesium
Na ⁺	Sodium
0C	Degrees Centigrade
Cl ⁻	Chloride
NO ₂ -	Nitrite
NO ₃ -	Nitrate
PO ₄ -3	Phosphate
NH ₄ -N	Ammonium Nitrogen
SO ₄ -2	Sulfate
Mn	Manganese
Zn	Zinc
Cu	Copper
Al	Aluminum
Cd	Cadmium
Cr	Chromium
Fe	Iron
Hg	Mercury
Ni	Nickel
μS/cm	Micro Siemens per centimeter

ABSTRACT

Cairo, sits on the River Nile south of the Mediterranean Sea, has an average reach length along the river about 50 km (from Km 900 to km 950 referenced to Aswan High Dam). This area is a particular importance in the study of surface water quality because of industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes were mixing with river flow and surrounding water body thereby deteriorating the water quality. However, Cairo Drinking Water Plants (CDWPs) that takes their raw water source from Nile river need a particular attention and continuous control for their water source quality to prevent health hazards.

This study mainly aims to develop Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) capable of proposing the required management scenarios to improve water quality upstream CDWPs and control the pollution sources. The work tasks can be divided into three phases. In the first phase water quality index (WQI) was calculated using Canadian Water Quality Index (CWQI) in order to evaluate the water quality upstream Cairo drinking water plants. In the second phase, the mathematical model (MIKE11) was formulated to simulate various water quality parameters. In the second phase, different scenarios were proposed to predict water quality improvement. An integrated evaluation framework is developed using analytical hierarchy process of Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA) that takes four indicators into account; technical, environmental, economical and socio-community for evaluation and ranking various water quality management scenarios. MCA for different scenarios showed that the water quality management scenario focusing on treatment of CDWPs sludge instead of discharging it to Nile River is the most convenient scenario. In the third phase, WQMIS was constructed by using Microsoft Visual C programming applications to store required data for assessing and predicting the situation of the water quality status under current and future conditions.

Based on the results of this study, the developed WQMIS can be used as an effective tool to facilitate assessing, predicting water pollution and can provide easier decision making process for achieving designated water quality objectives.

Keywords

Surface Water, Drinking Water Plants, CWQI, MIKE11, MCA, WQMIS.