# تقييم صلحية التربة والمياء الاستخدام في المناطق الملوثة بالـ TNT

رسالة مقدمة من الطالب

محمد عبد المجيد عبد المجيد محمد بكالوريوس العلوم الزراعية (مبيدات) – كلية الزراعة . جامعة عين شمس . 2004

> لاستكمال متطلبات الحصول علي درجة الماجستير في العلوم البيئية

> > قسم العلوم الزراعية البيئية معهد الدراسات والبحوث البيئية جامعة عين شمس

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## ASSESSMENT OF SOIL AND WATER USABILITY IN TNT POLLUTED AREAS

#### **Submitted By**

## Mohamed Abd El Mageed Abd El Mageed Mohamed

B.Sc. of Agric. Sci. (Pesticides), Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams
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A thesis submitted in Partial Fulfillment

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National Director for Executive Secretariat for Demining and Development of the North West Coast

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Mohamed Abd Elmageed

#### **ABSTRACT**

Nearly about 22 million mines and shells in Egyptian soils are buried in the area of west north coast Egypt during World War II. Most land mines contain TNT a highly explosive material. Such mines are preventing an area of 660,000 feddans from development in the different activities agriculture, urbanization and tourism. At the same time there are many casualties and accidents results in deaths and handicapped persons. This work is carried out to assess the residual concentration of TNT after detonation. For doing2 different detonations (6 and 10 kg) were carried out. After detonation, soil samples were collected at different depths and different time intervals (five months). The collected samples were analyzed for its TNT concentration using High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) method.

Such decreased may be due to less no or less activity of degrading microorganism. Also, such decrease may occurred due effect of bombing.

Also, after bombing 10kg it can be seen that while degradation reached 78.19% and 75.99% for the depth 0-4 and 4-20 respectively it decreased to 67.39% at the depth 20-45cm.

**Key words:** mines, Egyptian soils, TNT, explosive material, HPLC, degradation.

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#### **ABBREVIATION**

A

ATSDR Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease

Registry

Am-DNT Aminodinitrotoluene

В

BCF Bioconcentration Factor

BIP Blow-in-Place

 $\mathbf{C}$ 

CCW Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on

the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons
Which May be Deemed to be Excessively
Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

D

DNX 1,3-dinitroso-nitro-1,3,5-triazinane

DMM Discarded Military Munitions

DANT Diaminonitrotoluene

DNT Dinitrotoluene

 $\mathbf{E}$ 

ERW explosive remnants of war

Η

HMX High Melting Explosive (or octahydro-

1,3,5,7- tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine)

I

ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross

IMAS International Mine Action Standards

L

LAP load, assemble, and pack

LC-MS liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry
LOEC lowest observed effective concentration

M

MNX 1-nitroso-3,5-dinitro-1,3,5-triazinane

Ν

NB nitrobenzene

NFESC Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center

NOEC no observed effective concentration

0

OB open burning
OD open detonation

P

PETN Pentaerythritoltetranitrate PTFE Polytetrafluoroethylene

R

RDX 1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazinane

 $\mathbf{S}$ 

SSSA Soil Science Society of America

 $\mathbf{T}$ 

TNT 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene

TNX 1,3,5-trinitroso-1,3,5-triazinane

TWA Time-weighted average

TAT Triaminotoluene

U

USAEC U.S. Army Environmental Center

UXO Unexploded ordnance

USAMC U.S. Army Material Command

USEPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

 $\mathbf{V}$ 

VOC volatile organic compound

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