

سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



سامية محمد مصطفى



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# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

## قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



## يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



سامية محمد مصطفى



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# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة





سامية محمد مصطفى

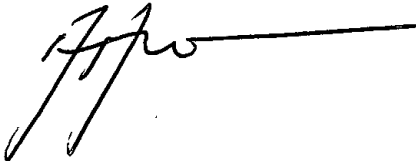


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بالرسالة صفحات  
لم ترد بالأصل





CAIRO UNIVERSITY  
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING  
IRRIGATION AND HYDRAULICS DEPARTMENT

**EFFECT OF THE WASTEWATER DISCHARGES ON  
THE WATER QUALITY OF BAHR EL BAQAR DRAIN**

BY

ASHRAF EL SAYED MOHAMED ISMAIL  
B.Sc. IN CIVIL ENGINEERING  
(1985)

A THESIS SUBMITTED FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT  
OF THE REQUIREMENT OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF  
SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

SUPERVISED BY

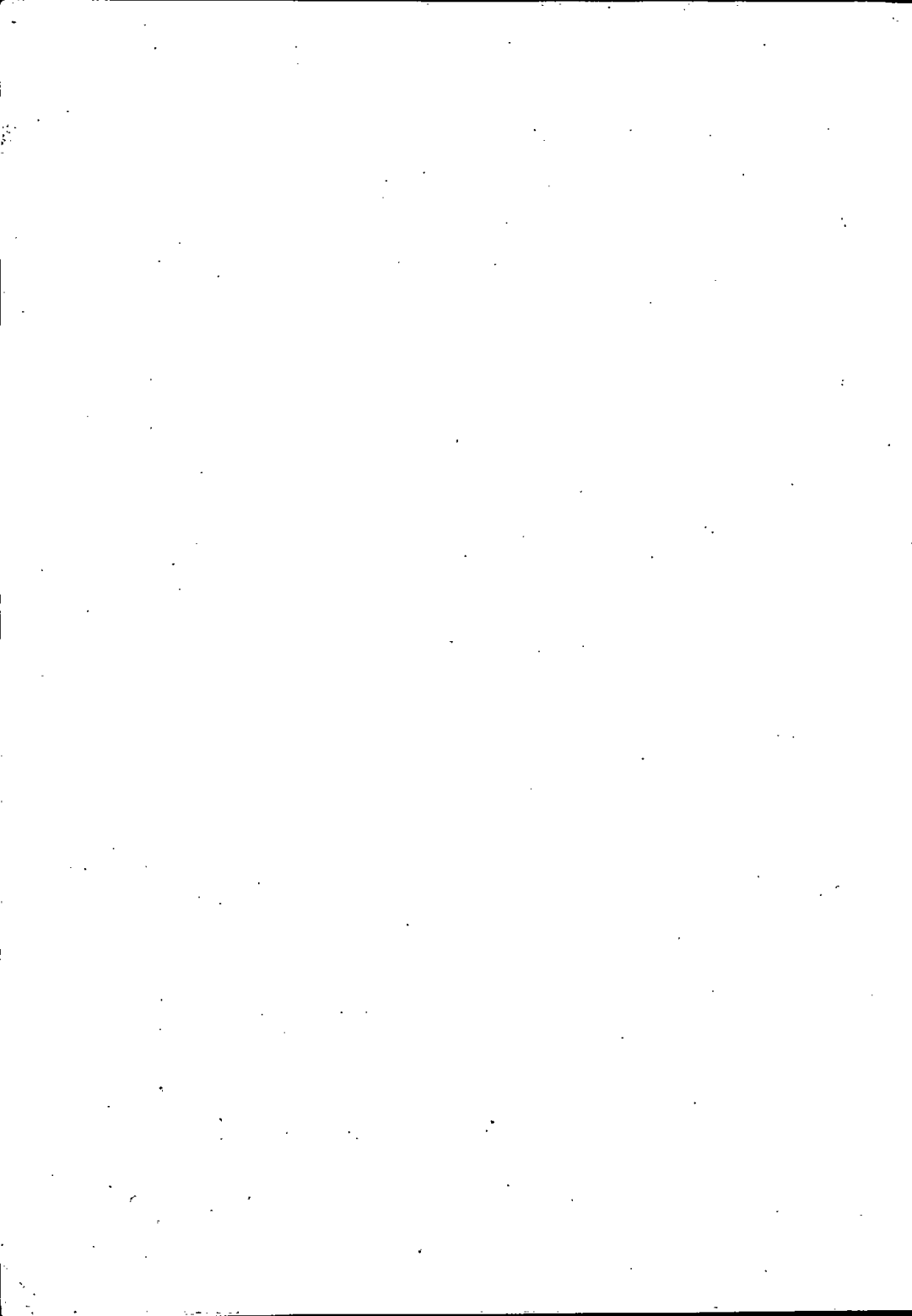
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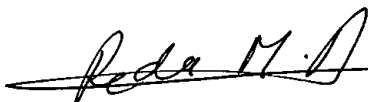
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## ABSTRACT

The Egyptian water requirements in different fields are rapidly increasing while the water resources are limited. Therefore, the water planner started to consider the reuse concept including both agricultural drainage water and sewage water in irrigation. Bahr EL Baqar drain system in Eastern Nile Delta has been chosen to study the suitability of its water for reuse in irrigation. Field measurements and monitoring of the study area have been made to establish better understanding of the conditions of its surroundings and to identify the sources of pollution to the drain system. The monitoring program has been designed and executed to include five hydrological stations and eighteen sampling stations along the drain. The collected water samples have been analyzed to determine the physical, chemical and microbiological characteristics. The sediment samples, which have been collected from five locations along the drain system, have been analyzed to determine the distribution of the heavy metals in the drain system.

The study shows that the microbiological health hazard is the major pollution problem to the drain system. The average value of coliforms bacteria for the drain water was  $2.2 \times 10^6$  cell/100ml. while, the concentrations of the heavy metals in water samples were usually under the limits which could cause problems to soils or plants except the cadmium. The sediment samples had high concentrations of selenium, vanadium, copper, manganese and cadmium. In case of reusing the drain water, heavy metals in sediment can be resuspended and increased in the reused water. The high salinity within the last reach of the system will cause severe problem to crops and soils. In addition, the high concentrations of sodium and chloride may cause severe toxicity problem to crops.





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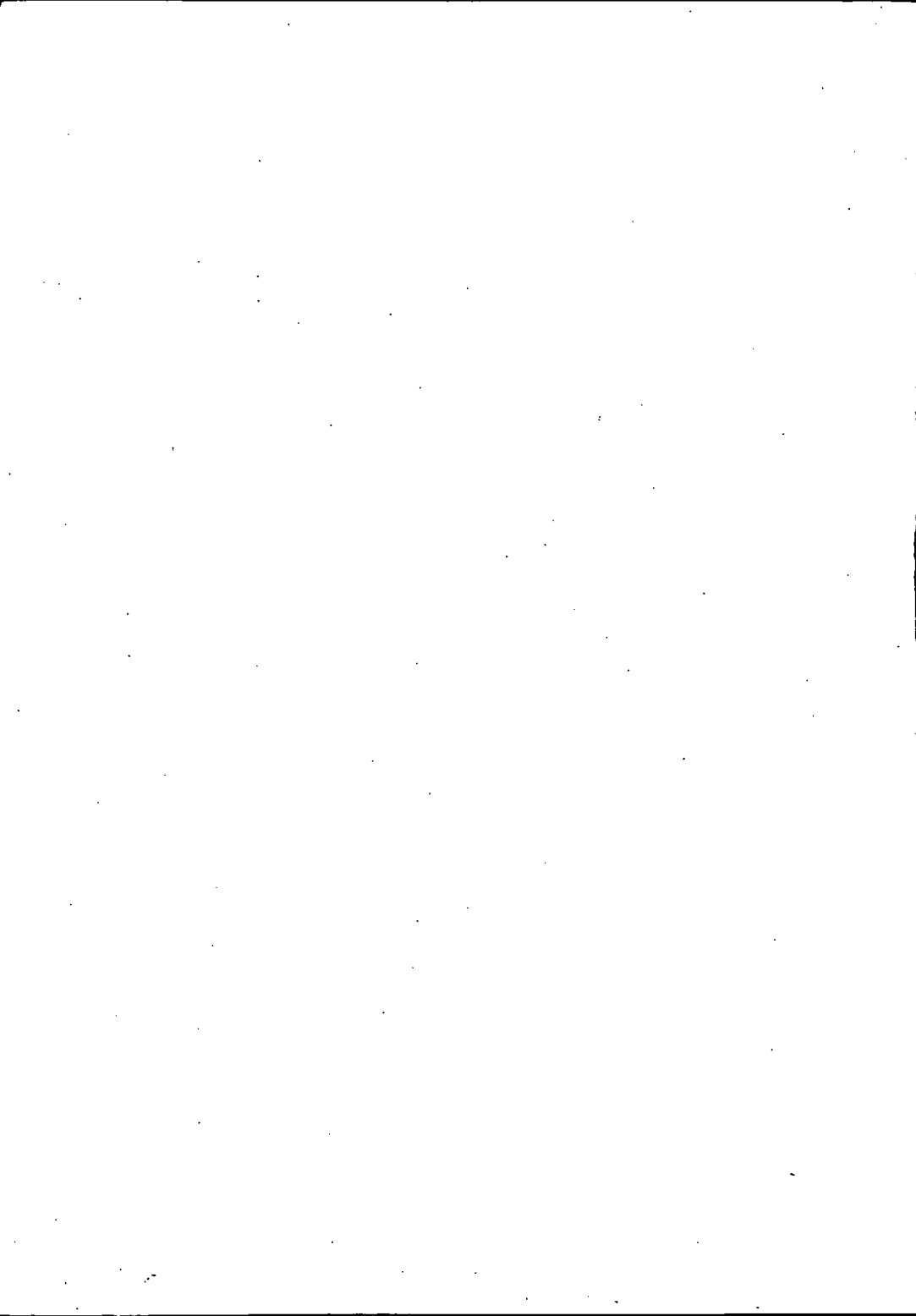
Particular mention must be made for Dr. Shaden Abdel Gawad, Deputy director of Drainage Research Institute whose sincere efforts extended more than supervising this work. Her endless support and continuous encouragement have continued since the author started his professional career.

The author is grateful to Dr. Gamal Abdel Nasser, head of laboratory unit for his efforts in samples analysis and Eng. Adel Abdel Rashed, head of monitoring unit for his kind support through the monitoring stage.

The author is grateful to Dr. M.A. Abu Sinna, Agricultural Research Center, Soil and Water Research Institute for his help in samples analysis.

Gratitude is expressed to the staff of the Drainage Research Institute, especially the Open Drainage Division family, for their encouragement and support.

Finally and most importantly, I would like to express my special thanks to my family and wife for their endless support, patience and love.



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