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WATER QUALITY MATHEMATICAL MODELLING FOR DRAINAGE WATER IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

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The research's main objective is to study water quality management techniques using different scenarios by applying three mathematical models. The study focuses on the Rosetta Branch-River Nile, which is considered the supreme contaminated Branch of river Nile. The study is composed of three main parts. First: Water quality modeling using WASP 6 was adopted to simulate the water quality status. This model was calibrated and used to simulate different scenarios presenting an alternative solution for the water quality problem in Rosetta Branch. They also optimized water quality indicators using the genetic algorithm to determine the optimum techniques essential to eliminating the Rosetta branch's water quality problem. Second: Mathematical Modeling Using the SOBEK model, measure the environmental effect of wastewater discharges on the water quality of the Rosetta branch, taking into account seasonal variations. Third: statistical analyses to research the association between discharge and concentration of ammonia using simple regression equations. The study is focused on theoretical and applied scientific Methodology. It concluded that increased discharge in the Branch does not significantly affect water quality in the Branch. However, the treatment processes appear to have a large and significant impact on the water quality instead of increasing discharge solution. There is an inverse relationship between the discharge in Rosetta Branch and ammonia concentrations. All relationships have a correlation coefficient of, on average of about 0.7. The paramount water quality challenging in the Branch is cumulative of ammonia and Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) overhead guidelines. Moreover, improving water quality for point source effluents, particularly at El Rahawy drain, improves the Rosetta branch's water quality.

Key words: mathematical modelling, water quality, water management, drainage water, WASP6, optimization value, SOBEK, mathematical regression

INTRODUCTION

Water quality in the Nile deteriorates along its trip from south to north. Lake Nasser has good water quality with only small organic substances, making its water a reference point for water quality along the river and its branches [1]. Rosetta Branch receives relatively high concentrations of organic compounds, nutrients, oil, and grease. The primary source of pollution is the El Rahawy drain (which receives part of Greater Cairo wastewater), Sabal drain, El-Tahrrer drain, Zawiet El-Bahr drain, and Tala drain. The river flow volume is a critical factor in understanding the river system since the water drop's most dissolved constituents drop during periods of high flow and increase during low discharge. The classification of seasonal concentration patterns of water quality variables during the annual cycle is essential [2]. In the Southern Nile Delta, the salinity of the water is (750 - 1000 mg/l), and the salinity in the Center Delta is (2000 mg/l-3500 mg/l) to 6000 mg/l in the northern territories. According to the National Water Resources Plan for Egypt, the River Nile from Aswan to Delta Barrage receives drainage from 124 point sources, 67 are domestic, and the others are industrial sources. The documents show that only ten of the 43 drains meet the requirements set out in Law 48/1982 (Article 65) on the runoff water's consistency that can mix with fresh water. Researchers researched water quality management at

the Rosetta Branch and suggested solutions to its serious quality problems, especially in rural communities. [3] used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to measure water quality and used WASP to simulate water quality. Also, various simulation scenarios provided an alternative approach to the water quality issue in the Rosetta Branch. [4] analyzed the impact of increasing discharge on water quality and proposed an appropriate method for treating wastewater discharge from five drains to suggest various scenarios and monitor contamination along the Rosetta branch. [5] showed that the Nile water quality deteriorated and extended from poor to marginal while the drinking water index varied from marginal to good. [6] studied the effect of predicted global warming in terms of expected temperature rise on DO status for the Rosetta branch in Egypt's Nile Delta. Also used is a simplified conceptual model calibrated to a detailed physic-chemical water quality model (MIKE11) for the Rosetta Branch in the Nile Delta. [7] Showed the Negative impact of fish cages on the environment and hydraulic efficiency were the main reason for monitoring fish farms in the River Nile. [8] managed water quality at the Rosetta branch by improving effluent water quality at the Abu-Rawash WWTP. [9] studied different scenarios and simulated using QUAL2K water quality model. Two different scenarios are proposed and assessed to

avoid water quality deterioration in the Rosetta branch during the low demand period. [10] applied Water Quality Index (WQI) along Rosetta Branch and concluded that the worst case found along with El-Rahawy drain at the area between Abu Rawash City and Nekla Village. [11] used a Modelling Approach to manage water quality at Gharbia Drain. Also, A tailored water quality modeling created using MATLAB to simulate pollutant transport in the Gharbia drain. [12] showed that the Rosetta branch receives different pollutants from different sources; sewage and domestic effluents from El-Rahaway drains. [13] Using QUAL2K Model and river pollution index for water quality management in Mahmoudia Canal. [14] researched a comprehensive assessment of water quality at the Rosetta Branch. [15] applied with WASP Water Quality Model through Rosetta Branch. El-Rahway, Tala, and Sabal drains are the primary water quality degradation sources along the Rosetta branch. The El-Tahrir and the Zawyet El-Baher drain on the water quality is not significant. [16] presented integrating GIS and Mathematical Modelling in Irrigated Watersheds to develop an integrated water quality management system that applies to irrigated watersheds in Egypt. [17] identified the primary pollution source's environmental and health consequences. It concluded that the available data revealed that the river receives a large quantity of industrial, agriculture, and domestic wastewater. It is worth mentioning that the river can still recover in virtually all the locations, with tiny exceptions. [18] studied the El Rahawy Drain's impact on the water quality of Rosetta Branch and solved the equations of conservation of mass, momentum, and constituent concentration by using the Duflow model.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Problem definition

The importance of the Rosetta Branch as it is the primary source of drinking water and fishing. Its usage for agricultural and industrial purposes in a way that requires at-

tention to the quality of water. Increase the risks to which Rosetta Branch exposed due to the pollution it is chasing. There is evidence indicating that the Rosetta Branch has become a warehouse that receives a lot of domestic, industrial, and agricultural waste. The quality of its water has deteriorated, requiring eliminating the sources of this pollution or limiting it. Water quality management is one of the sustainable development elements, aiming to achieve sustainable water resource use by protecting and enhancing their quality while maintaining economic and social development. Water quality management involves identifying and assessing point and non-point source pollutants and their sources and determining the best management practices to control those pollutants to meet water quality standards.

The Methodology consists of three parts as follows:

Mathematical modeling using WASP 6, EUTRO7, and optimization model

Water Quality Analysis Simulation Program (WASP 6), a development of the original WASP. This model aids handlers in reducing and forecast water quality responses to natural phenomena and artificial affluence for numerous effluence management decisions [19]. WASP6 is provided with two kinetic sub-models to simulate two of the main water quality problems: conventional pollution and toxic pollution. The linkage of either sub-model with the WASP6 program gives the models EUTRO and TOXI, respectively [20].

Table 1. summarizes the physical properties of the primary fragmentation of the Rosetta Branch. Figure 1. shows the segmentation scheme used in the Rosetta branch model, point sources of pollution (drains, industrial factories), and the water treatment plant beside the Branch.

Model calibration

Earlier running WASP in amended Streeter-Phelps in EUTRO sub-models, the system must be calibrated.

Table 1: Physical appearance for Rosetta Branch Key Segmentation

Segment	Segment Designation	Km	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Velocity	Slope (m/m)	Roughness
1	Earlier Rahawy drain	0 to 9	9000	190	5.31	0.16	0.000060	0.04
2	Afterward Rahawy drain	9 to 70	61000	220	5.33	0.14	0.000060	0.04
3	Afterward, the Sabal drain	70 to 85	15000	207	5.76	0.14	0.000060	0.04
4	Afterward, South Thrir drain	85 to 99	14000	238	6.06	0.11	0.000060	0.04
5	Afterward Zaweit El Bahr drain	99 to 119	20000	234	5.83	0.12	0.000060	0.04
6	Afterward Tala drain	119 to 123	4000	240	5.66	0.12	0.000060	0.04
7	Afterward industrial companies	123 to 183	60000	345	5.44	0.09	0.000060	0.04
8	Mahlit Abou Ali	183 to 189	6000	500	5.01	0.07	0.000060	0.04
9	Desouk	189 to 202	13000	445	5.03	0.07	0.000060	0.04
10	Fowa	202 to 236	34000	410	4.94	0.08	0.000060	0.04

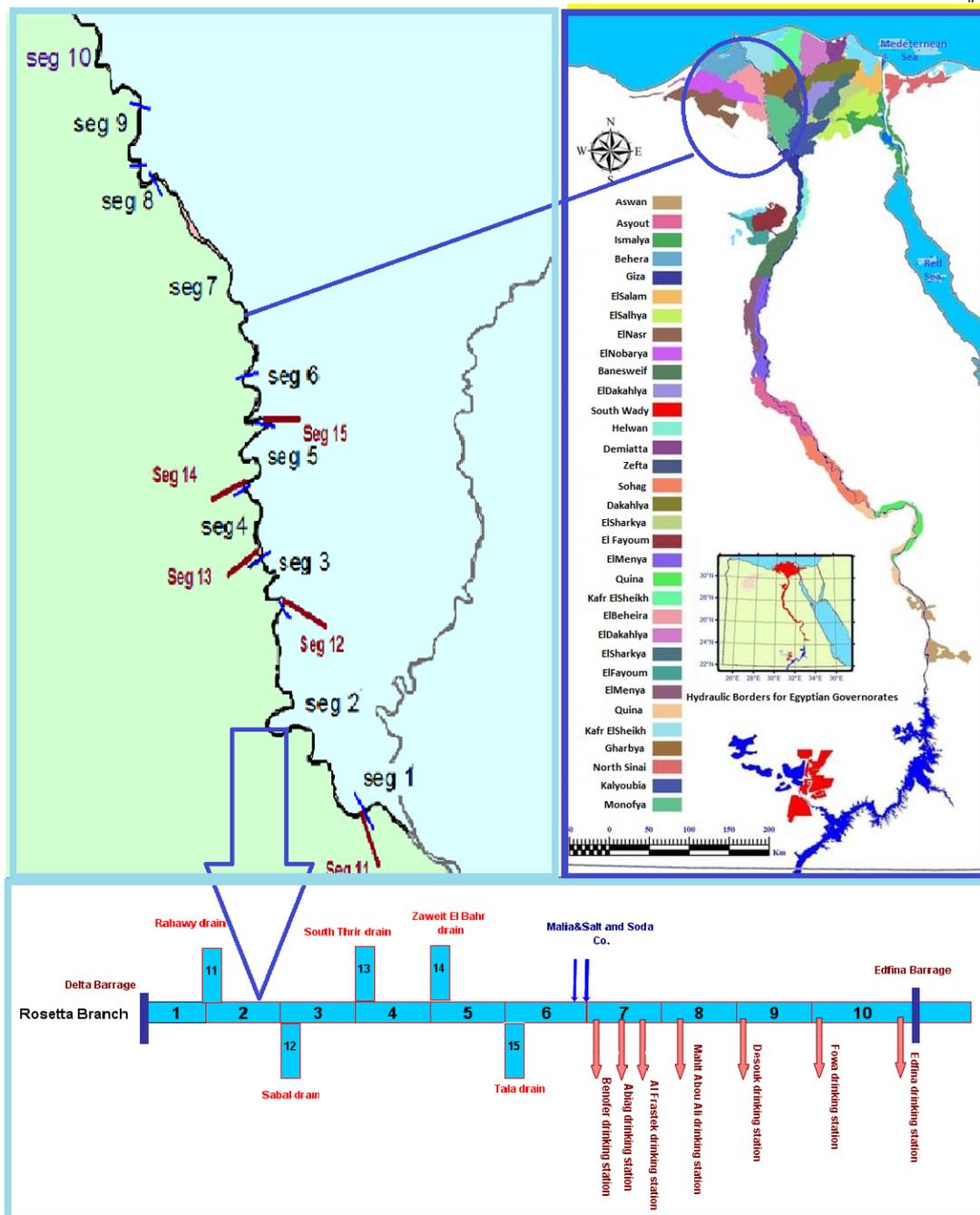


Figure 1: Diagram of segmentation used in Rosetta Branch model

(TOX17.4) is used for calibration to model a conservative substance in the system. Salinity was selected to calibrate WASP since it is reflected as a conventional material and is a brilliant water mass tracer. Initial concentrations in boundary segments 1 and 10 were set to their average values of 375 and 520.3 mg/l, respectively [21], while all other critical segments were set to 0 mg/l and boundary segments to 200 mg/l. Figure 2. represents the simulated salinity measured at Segment 4 (A) and Segment 8 (B).

Model run

After calibrating WASP 6 model, the model effectively applied through the segmentations, currents, and parameters. The simulation is completed in an improved

Streeter-Phelps in the EUTRO7 sub-models [22]. Water Quality data year 2008 was used to run the model. Figure 3. demonstrates the measurement of BOD (A) and NH3 (B) compared to the simulated and Egyptian law. The results of the simulation of BOD were relatively consistent with the measured values. It observed that the concentrations of biological oxygen demand (BOD) surpass the permissible limits, particularly in segment two afterward El Rahawy drain, which reach more than 30 mg /l. The NH3 simulation results were relatively consistent with the measured values and records that the ammonia concentrations surpass the permissible limits, particularly in segment two afterward El Rahawy drain, which is more than 5 mg/l.

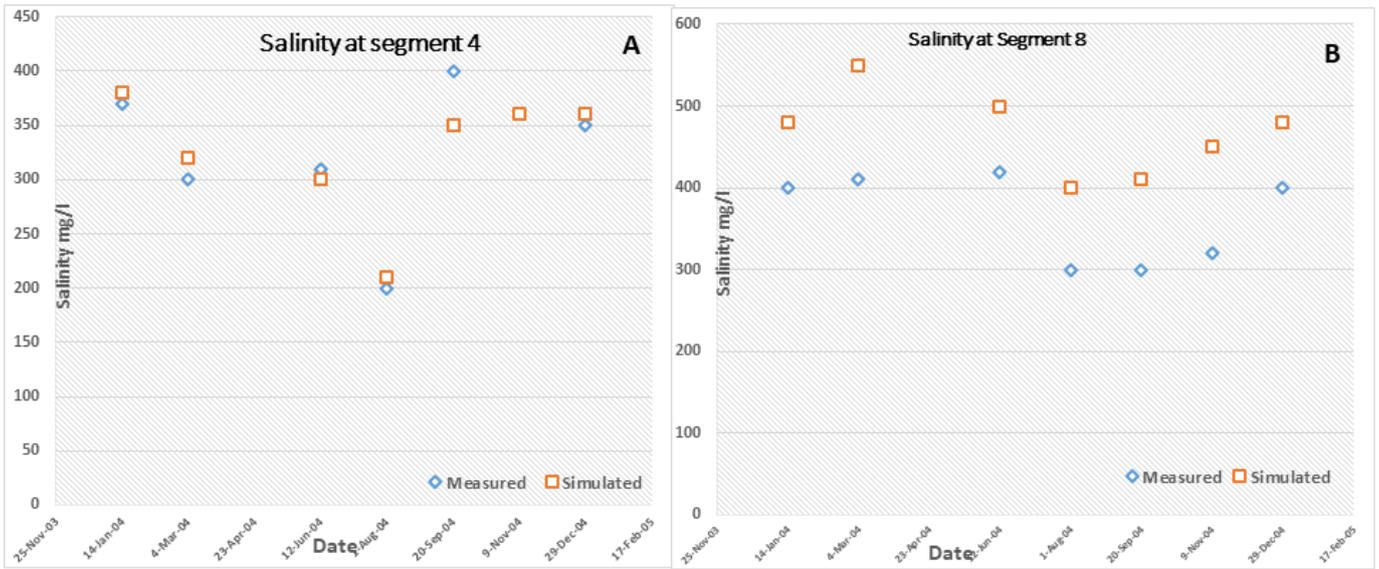


Figure 2: Measured and simulated salinity at Seg.4 (A) and Seg 8 (B)

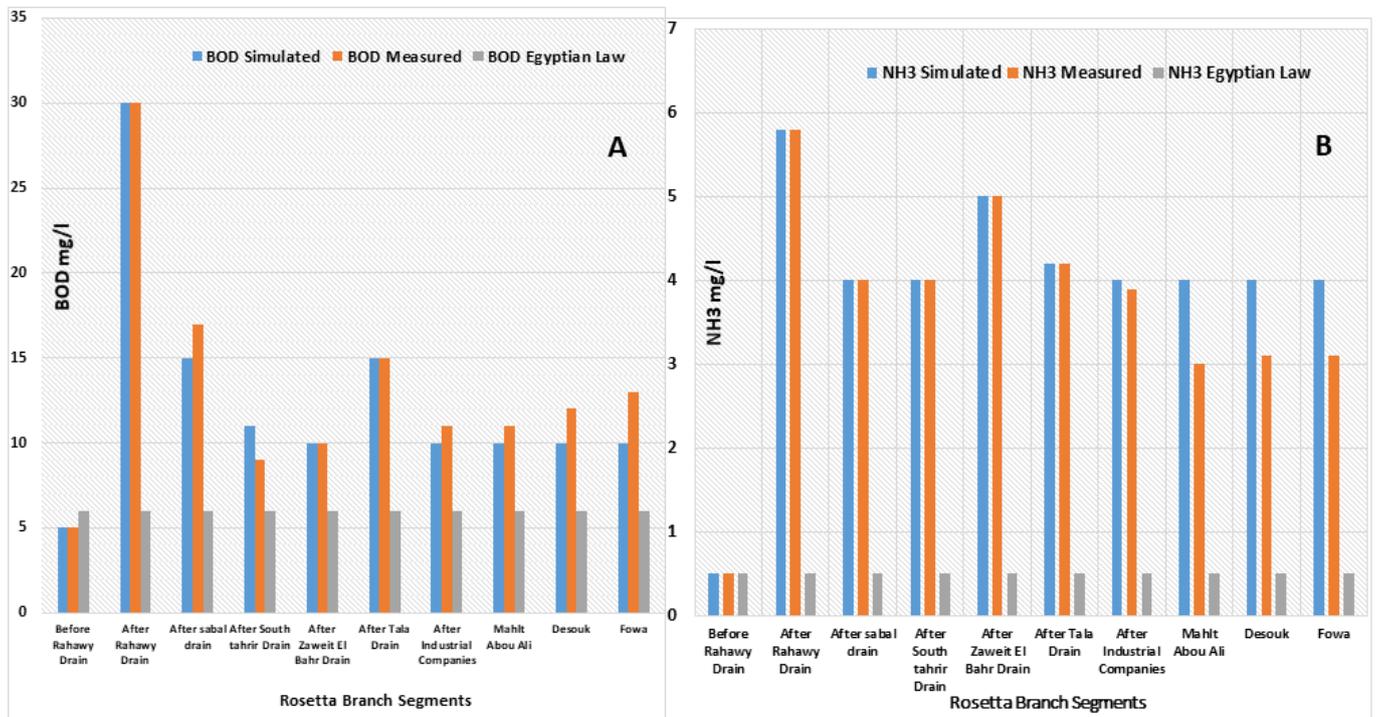


Figure 3: Measured BOD (A) and NH3 (B) versus simulated and Egyptian law in Rosetta Branch

Mathematical modelling using SOBEK model

Aim of the mathematical modelling

The purpose of this analysis is to achieve the following objectives:

- Measure the physiochemical parameters of the various sources of contamination via the Rosetta Branch.
- Estimate the environmental impact of drainage discharges on the Rosetta branch's water quality, taking into account seasonal variations.
- Simulate the SOBEK water quality model to provide an effective way for wastewater treatment, add var-

ious scenarios for pollution control through the Rosetta branch. Figure 4 shows the locations studied.

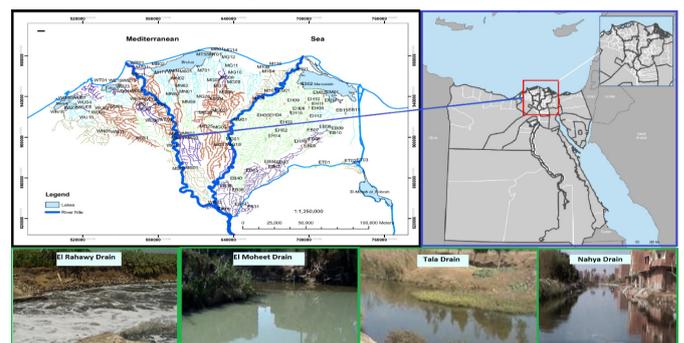


Figure 4: Map and photos of the Studied locations

SOBEK mathematical model

The Rosetta branch's mathematical model simulated using the field parameters application (SOBEK-1D) mathematical model developed by Delft Hydraulics [23]. The Model input data is: [cross section areas through the Rosetta branch beginning from Km 0.00 to Km 207.00].

Calibration of mode

Discharges and water levels were added for hydrodynamic calibration [24]. The Rosetta Branch's roughness coefficient guarantees that the water levels obtained from the model are the same as those observed. Figure 5 indicates the water levels through the Rosetta branch at a discharge of 70 m³/day. Preliminary water quality calibration can use concentrations of all measured water quality parameters along the Rosetta branch and its drains. The concentrations of the parameters along each drain were similar to those predicted by SOBEK, Figure

6. Assessment of the demonstrations between the measured Dissolved Oxygen & Temperature and the estimated concentration of the model. After initialization, the model can correctly use various simulations to simulate any scenario. The calibrated model can be used to predict the system's response to possible circumstances. Sensitivity analysis also measures the model's ability to duplicate the non-linearity of the physical network [25].

Statistical analyzes studying the relationship between Discharge and Ammonia

Concentration by simple regression method

A theoretical and applied methodology was applied as follows:

- Collect field data,
- Carry out physiochemical analyzes to determine the extent of chemical contamination of samples represented over four years along Rosetta Branch,

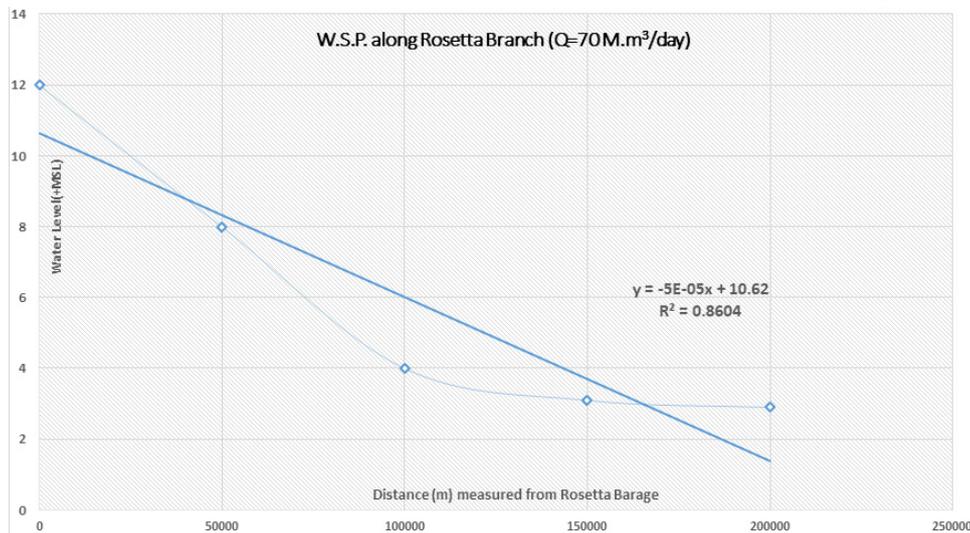


Figure 5: Levels of water alongside the Rosetta branch at discharge 70 Mm³/day

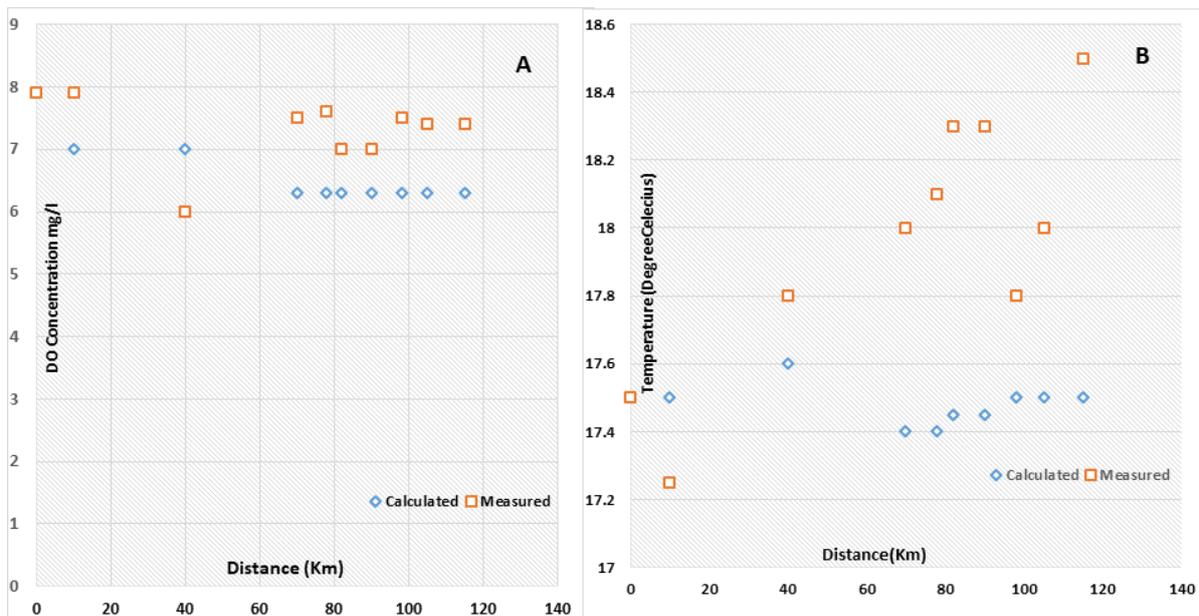


Figure 6: Comparison among [Dissolved Oxygen (Do) & Temperature] built from the model and field-measured

- Statistical analyzes are studying the relationship between discharge and the concentration of ammonia through Simple Regression calculations.

El Rahawy Drain (Km 74.00)

The study included the El Rahawy drain, located between Al-Ayat in the south and Rosetta Branch in the north with 74km. It discharged an amount of 2.5 M m³/day at the kilo 9.60. It receives primary treatment from Zenain - Abu Rawash stations, with total disposal of 1.9 M m³/day, in addition to the output of five water treatment plants: Qanater - Tohormos - Hawamdiya - Al Badrashin - Shabramant. Figure 7 shows the study area.

El Moheet Drain

The beginning of the ammonia concentration in the drain is (0.3 mg/l) before the Saqqara drain's mouth. It rises to reach (7.3 mg/l) after the Saqqara drain's mouth, in which the Hawamdiyah drainage station dumped. High concentrations of ammonia in El Moheet drain after the following banks: Janabiya drain, Teresa tribal. In Nahia drain, ammonia concentrations reach (40 mg/l). The concentration reaches 12 mg/l at Al-Rimali drain at Barakat Al-Mostakbal drain for the Sewage Abu Rawash sewage station. Figure 8 Shows the El Moheet drain schematic Diagram and Photos.

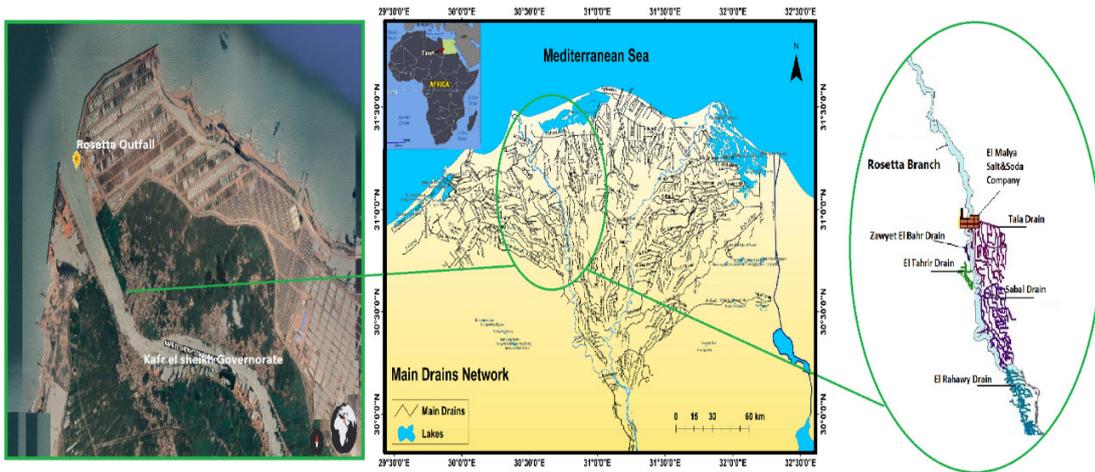


Figure 7: The layout of regression analysis study area

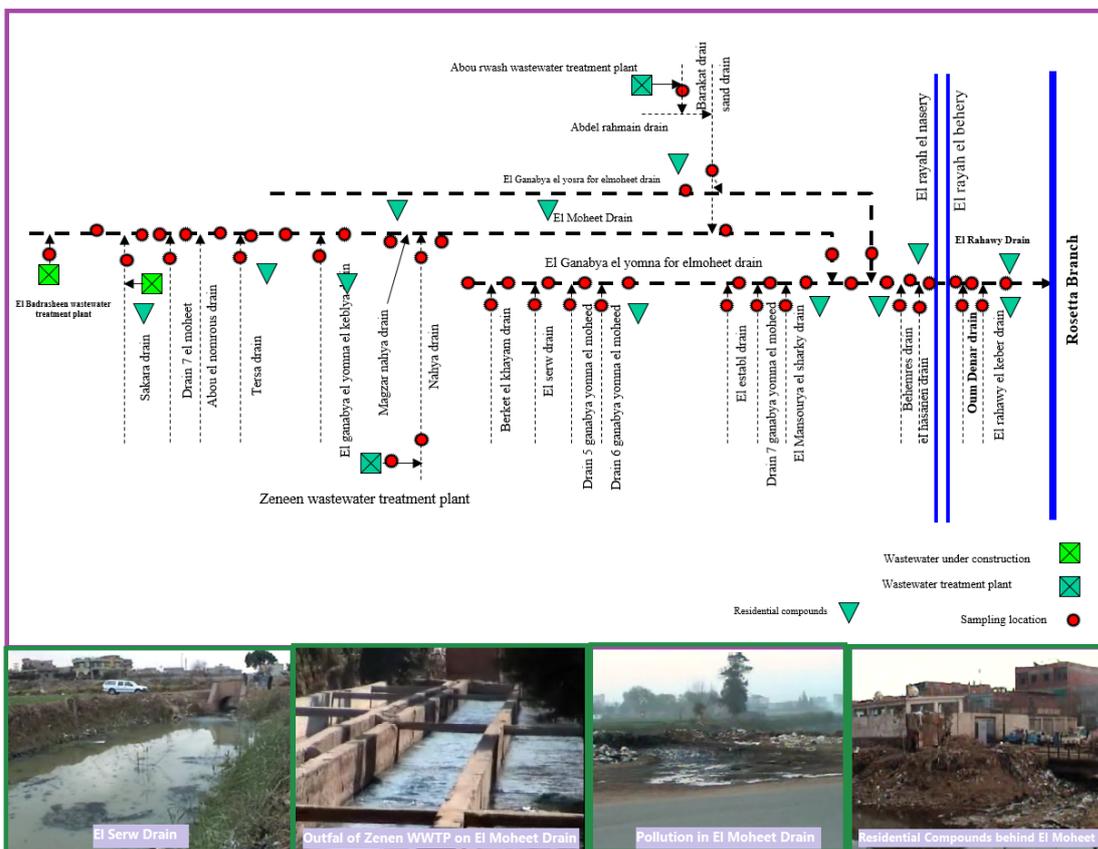


Figure 8: El Moheet drain schematic diagram and El Moheet drain photos

Tala Drain (Km 119.30)

Tala drain total length is 39.50 km, serves 137000 acres, and its discharge is 2.950 Mm³/day and its Outfall in the Rosetta branch at km 119.30. It receives the waters of the main Rosetta Danshway - Nasr El-Din Palace - Shouni - Abu El-Ez, drains used to dispose of the sewage wastes station. In addition to the output of the sewage stations, which includes four stations, which are the stations of Tala - Al Batnan - Shouni - Al Shuhada. The concentration of ammonia at the beginning of the drain after a sewage station reaches 2.1 mg/l (4 times the permissible). Then the ammonia values fluctuated along the drain between high and low. The concentration of ammonia at the mouth of the drain in the Rosetta branch is 1.5 mg/l less than its start, 2.1 mg/l. This decrease is attributed to the Danshway drain. Figure 9 represents the Tala drain schematic diagram and its photos.

Sabal Drain

It reaches a length of about 47.5 k and serves the areas of 140000 acres, and flows at the kilo 72.00 of Rosetta Branch. The drain disposal runs 2.4 Mm³/day bearing the waste of sewage stations for Menouf and Shebin El-Koum. In addition to the output of 6 water treatment stations. The ammonia concentration reaches 13 mg/l about six times what is allowed after the Ashmoun sanitary drainage station. They discharged on the El Rahawy drain, the Menouf and Shebin Al-Koum stations, which discharged on the Sabil drain. Figure 10 shows Sabal Drain Schematic Diagram and Photos [26].

Methodology

Simple Regression method analysis the relationship between discharge and ammonia concentration. Simulation

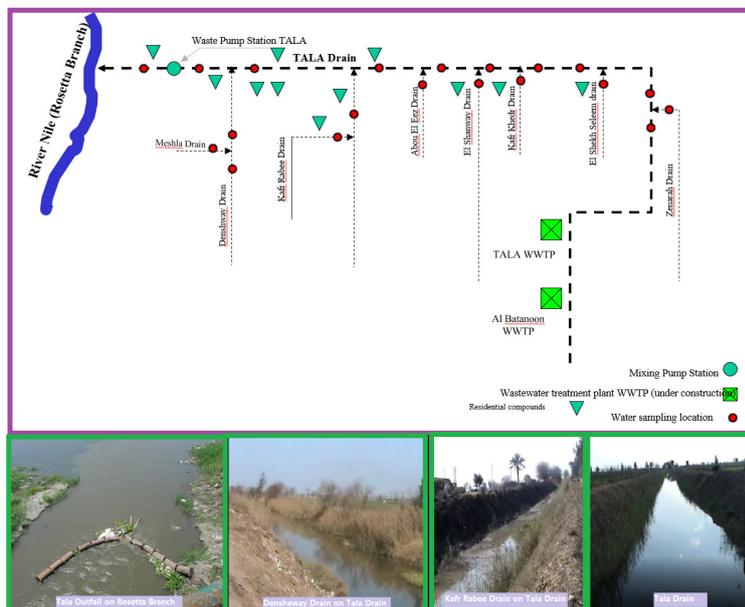


Figure 9: Tala Drain schematic diagram and photos

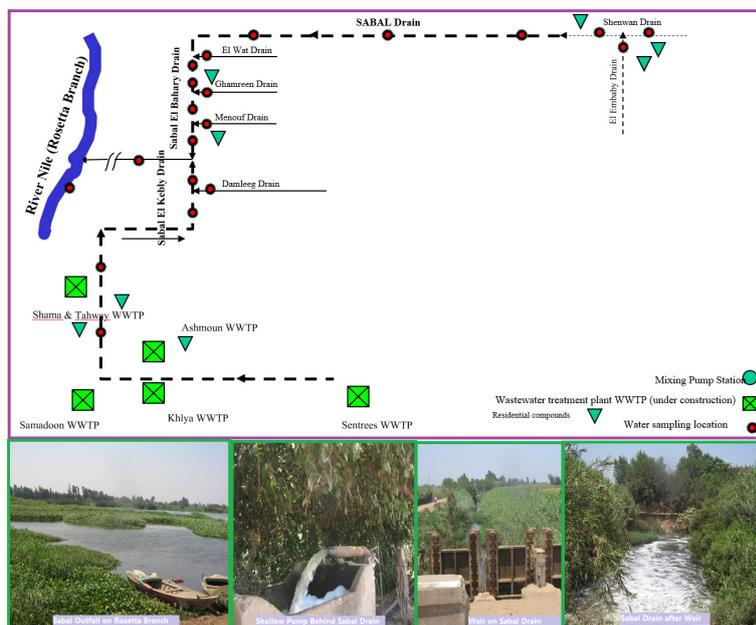


Figure 10. Sabal Drain schematic diagram and photos

of ammonia, after all, pollution sources, on the Rosetta Branch [27]. The correlation coefficient was calculated between each site from which ammonia samples were taken along the Rosetta branch and the daily discharge in the Branch to study whether there is any relationship between ammonia concentration and the Branch's daily behavior, as shown in Table 2. The results showed that there is an inverse relationship between the discharge of Rossetta Branch. Relationship between discharge and ammonia concentration at each of the sites mentioned by the regression coefficient method. It found that the average correlation coefficient is about 0.6, and we could predict the ammonia concentration values in the future using the relationships shown in Figures 11 & 12.

Table 2: The equation between discharge and ammonia concentration at the studies locations

Location	Equation	(R ²)
After El Rahawy drain Outfall	$y = -0.2661x + 6.8212$	0.7275
After South El Tahrir drain Outfall	$y = -0.1241x + 3.1725$	0.7275
Abeeg water treatment plant intake	$y = -0.0989x + 4.8865$	0.3894
Benover water treatment plant intake	$y = -0.1726x + 4.9255$	0.6566

where:

X=discharge (million m³/day)

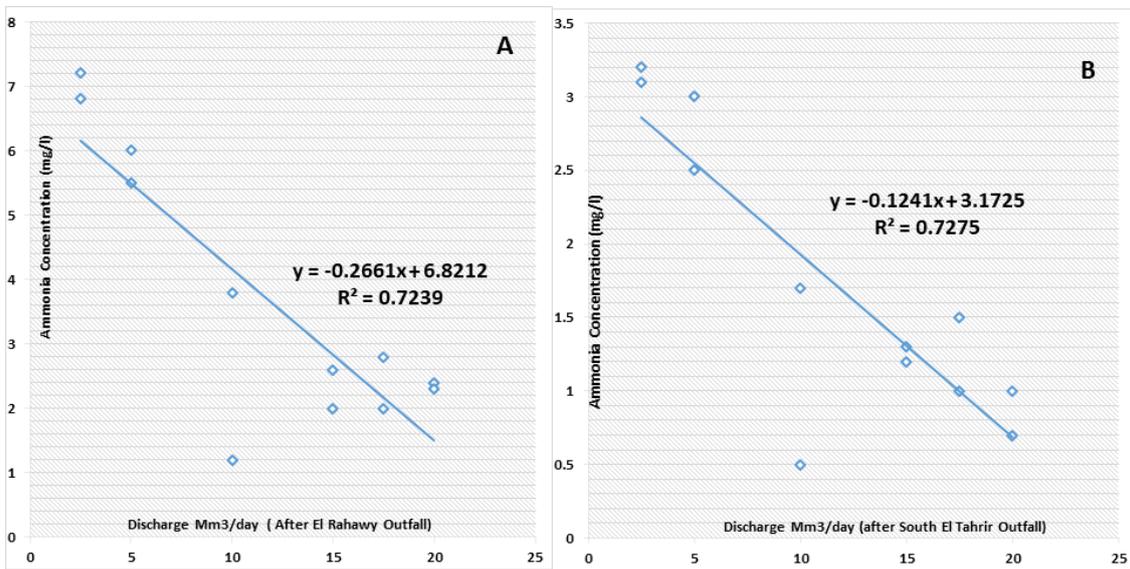


Figure 11: (A) The relation between the daily discharge and ammonia concentration after El Rahawy drain Outfall (B) The Relation between the daily discharge and ammonia concentration after South El Tahrir drain Outfall

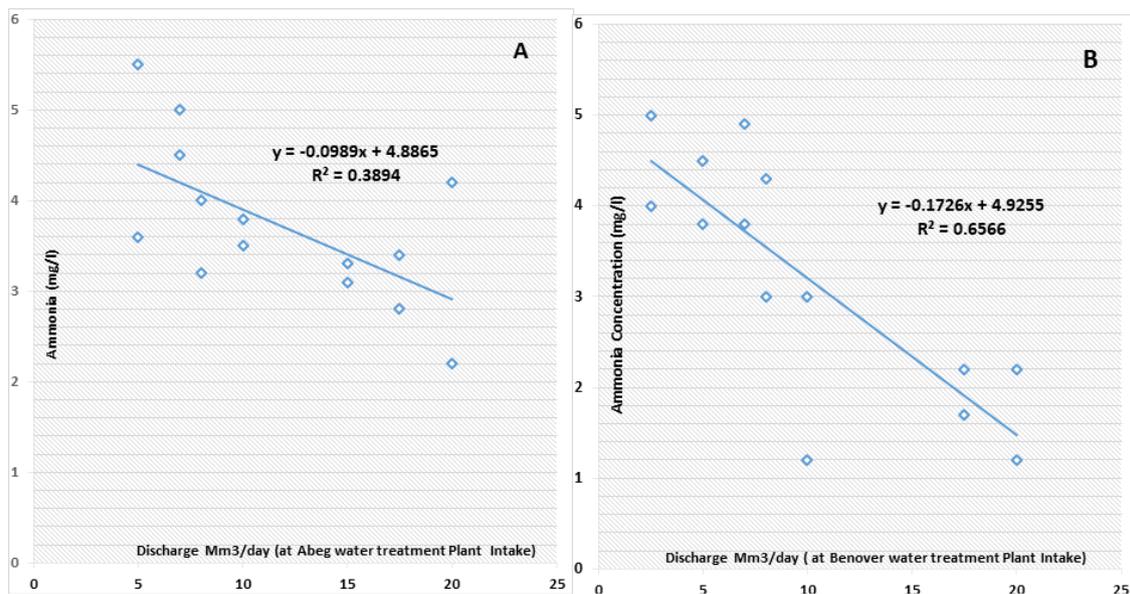


Figure 12: (A) The relation between the daily discharge and ammonia concentration at Abeeg water treatment plant intake / (B) The Relation between the daily discharge and ammonia concentration at Benover water treatment plant intake

Y =ammonia concentration (mg / L)

(R^2) =The coefficient of multiple correlations= is the square of the correlation between the dependent variable's actual and predicted values.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mathematical modeling using WASP 6, EUTRO7, and optimization model

Results

Water quality management scenarios

Water quality management scenarios simulated using a pre-calibrated model. This simulation's main objective is to run an alternative resolution improving water quality in the Rosetta branch. Four scenarios were implemented to accomplish the permissible concentration of ammonia and BOD in the Branch, rendering the Egyptian guidelines.

First: Increasing the branch flow in low demand period

Scenario (1): Increasing the flow up to 2Q through (December, January, February, and March). Scenario (2): Increasing the flow up to 4Q through (December, January, February, and March).

Second: Treatment of contaminated drains using wetland technology

Scenario (3) Reduction of BOD & ammonia in the El Rahawy drain: In-stream Wetland System suggested; this technique allows the decline of BOD by 60%, and ammonia by 50%. Scenario (4): Reduction of BOD and ammonia in El Rahawy, Sable, and Tala drains. Also, In-stream

Wetland technology is recommended in the three drains.

Third: Increasing the branch flow and treatment of contaminated drains using wetland technology

Scenario (5): In this Scenario, merging Scenario (2) and Scenario (4): Increasing the flow reaches 4Q, reducing BOD by 60% and ammonia by 50% in El Rahawy, Sable, and Tala drains.

Fourth: Treatment of contaminated drains to reach permissible limits in Egyptian Law 48

Scenario (6): Reduction of BOD and ammonia concentrations in all contaminated drains to reach permissible limits according to Egyptian Law 48 year 84: The output of Scenario (1) specified a decrease of 6.5% in BOD concentrations, as shown in Figure 13, and showed a 16% reduction in NH3 concentrations. These consequences are due to an increase in discharge by 2Q in four months. The output of Scenario (2) specified a decrease of 13% in BOD concentrations as display in Figure 13. and show a reduction of 21% in NH3 concentrations. These outcomes are due to an increase in discharge by 4Q in four months.

The output of Scenario (3) specified a decrease of 22% in BOD concentrations. Figure 14 showed a 33% reduction in NH3 concentrations. These outcomes are due to the treatment procedure for El Rahawy drain by Wetland practice. Scenario (4) output showed decreased of 34% in BOD concentrations and indicated a decrease of 46% in NH3 concentrations. These outcomes are due to treatment procedures for El Rahawy, Saba, Tala drains by the Wetland method.

Figure 15. shows the outcomes for studied five scenarios matched to Egyptian guidance (Law 48). Scenario 5

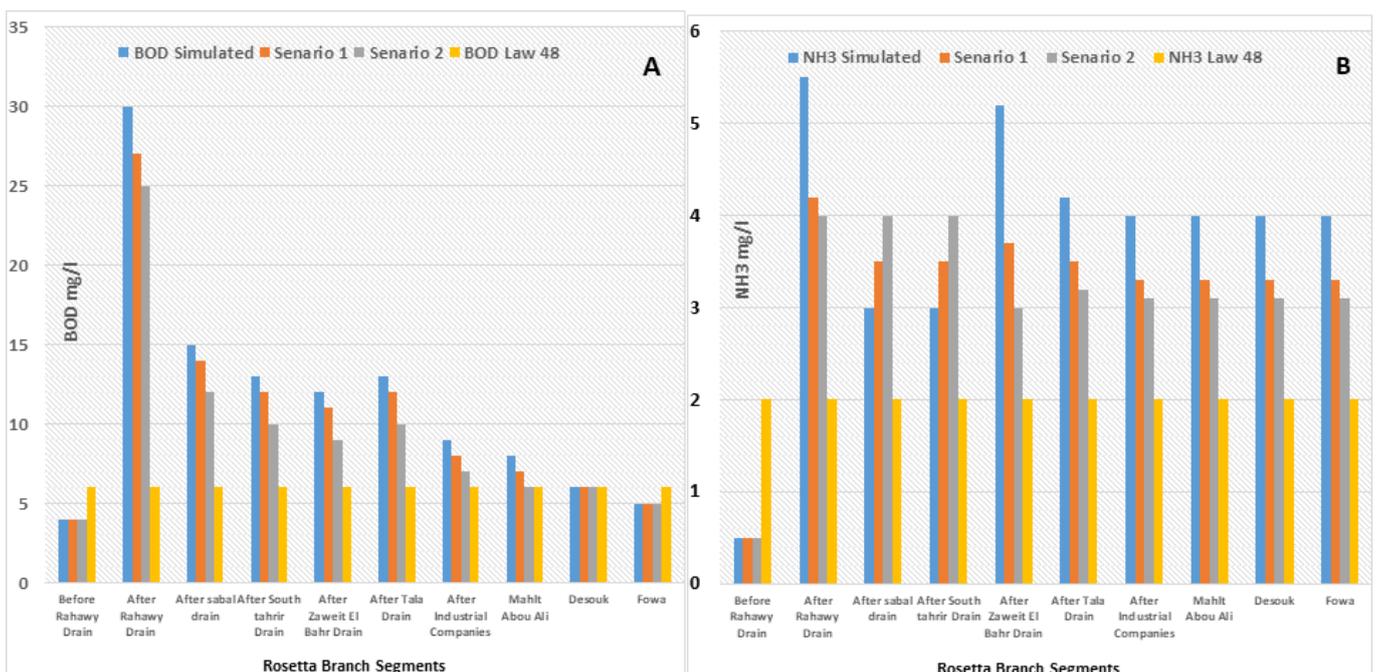


Figure 13: Scenario (1) and Scenario (2) versus simulated BOD and NH3 in Rosetta Branch

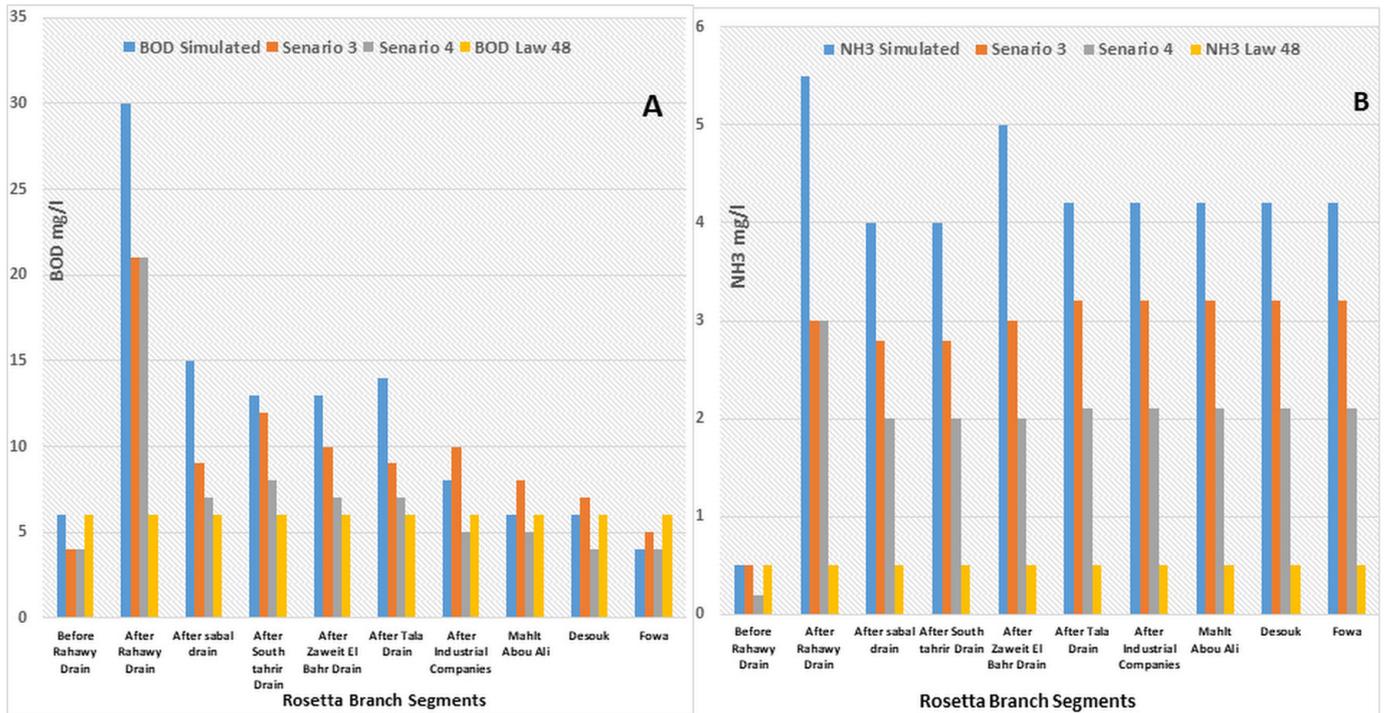


Figure 14: Scenario (3) and Scenario (4) versus simulated BOD and NH3 in Rosetta Branch

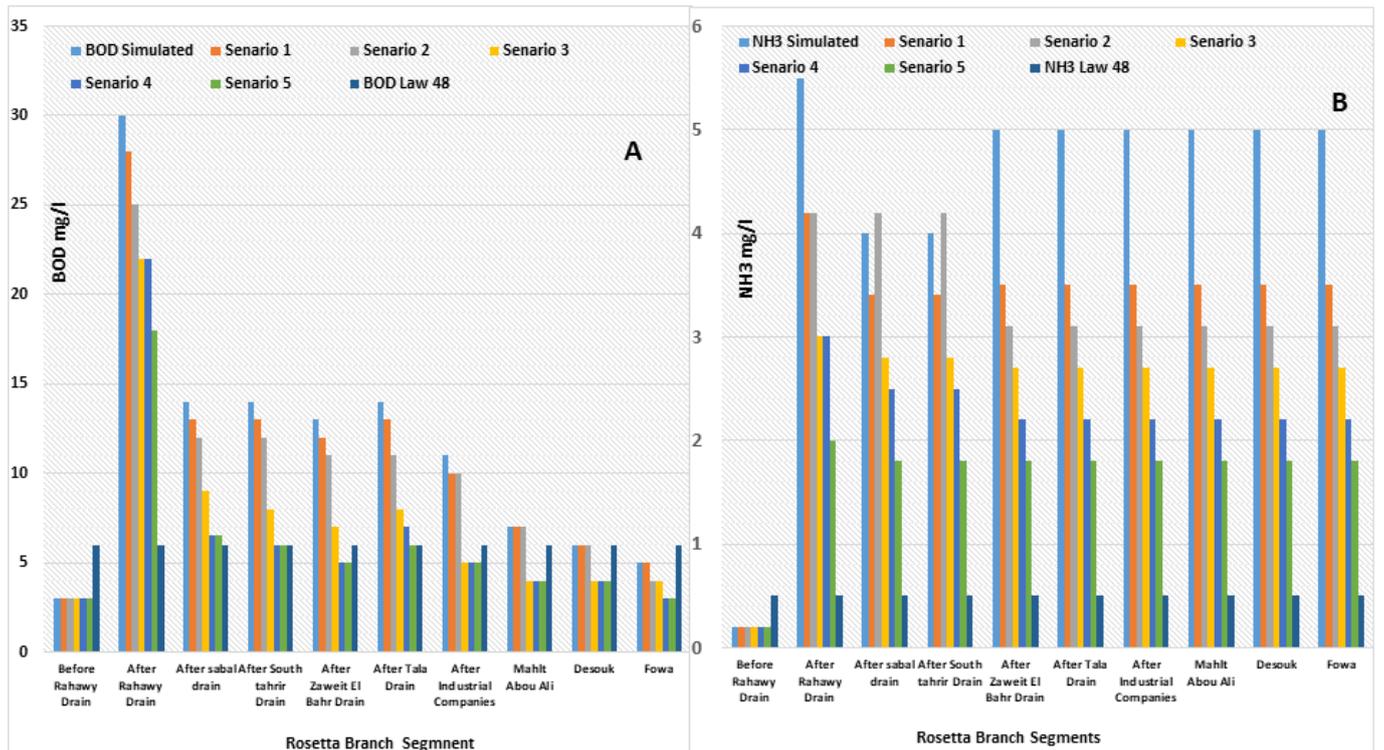


Figure 15: BOD and NH3 concentration in Rosetta Branch for five scenarios

shows a 43% reduction in BOD concentrations. These results meet the allowable value of 6 mg/l in every segment, excluding segment 2. Scenario 5 indicated a 59% reduction in NH3 concentrations, but the ammonia values were four times overhead the standards. The allowable limits for ammonia are 0.5 mg/l concentration in freshwater bodies. The primary outcomes that increased discharge in the Branch do not significantly affect water quality in the Branch. We find that the treatment proce-

dures seem to have a great and significant impact on the Branch's water quality. The last Scenario demonstrates the beneficial effect of the treatment methods. All BOD and NH3 in drains were set to allowable values Law 48 displays this on the water quality in the Branch.

Preparation of the optimization model

The optimization model is a development feature that is hugely dependent on the application's problem descrip-

tion and domain information. Conversely, the decision genes (variables) and fitness function (goal function) formulation are the two professionally impact issues on the effectiveness (validation) of the optimization model. In this water quality problem, the fitness function formulation is the most severe issue [28]. The primary Step in the model formulation is formulating the data of decision variables; four critical atomic scenarios are measured;

Scenario (1) Increasing discharge by 2Q in (December, January, February, and March).

Scenario (2) Increasing the flow by 4Q in (December, January, February, and March).

Scenario (3) Wetland method permits the reduction of BOD and NH₃ by 60% in contaminated drains.

Scenario (4) Water Treatment method allows removing both BOD and NH₃ in polluted drains under laws' limits.

Costs of the four atomic parameters are assessed in the form of scalar values (C_k) to consider on developing the fitness function as shown in table 3:

Table 3: Cost values for the four scenarios

Scenario	Cost value (C _k)
Scenario (1)	5
Scenario (2)	8
Scenario (3)	20
Scenario (4)	100

The data generated from WASP screened to extract the water quality parameters BOD, DO, and NH₃. The significance of these three water quality parameters weighed as shown in table 4:

Table 4: Weight values for the parameters

Parameters	Weight (W _j)
BOD	5
NH ₃	3.5
DO	1.5

The suggested weights were established to refine building the fitness function. At separately selected five sites (2, 5, 6, 9, 10), the four parameters' values are recorded for each atomic Scenario. The significance of locations is considered the same to reduce the complexity of the analysis. Consequently, at each site, a water quality indication of 3 ordered pairs is accessible with the set X_i as shown:

$$X_i = \{(k, P_j)\} \tag{1}$$

P_j is the value of water quality parameter j on relating Scenario K.

where:

I is the number of location; I ∈ {1,2,3,4,5}

k is the number of atomic scenario; k ∈ {1,2,3,4}

P_j is the value of water quality parameter j; j ∈ {BOD, DO, NH₃} and P_j ∈ R and P_j > 0

The input space of all decision variables is represented by a set S as follows:

$$S = U_{i=1}^5 X_i \tag{2}$$

The Second Step in the model formulation is mapping the decision variables (S) in numeric values (binary numbers with 32 bits). This mapping provides (2³²) possibilities that exceed the number of permutations as the cardinality (the number of elements) of S=15.

The Third Step in the model formulation is building the fitness function. This optimization problem's main idea is to minimize the selected solution's cost to eliminate the water contamination in selected regions. The chosen solution can consist of a single Scenario or composed scenarios if the fitness function is built as a linear function. The result will straightforward; the selected answer is the least-cost Scenario. Consequently, the developed fitness function is non-linear, as shown:

$$\text{Minimize } f = ag^2 + bg + c$$

and

$$g = \sum_{k=1}^5 \sum_{j=1}^3 c_k \times w_j (P_j - \text{limit}_j) \tag{3}$$

Where:

Limits are the law limit of water quality parameter j

The last part is developing Genetic Algorithm GA processes. The suggested G.A. processes existing here are based on the Little Genetic Algorithm. It is a suitable algorithm for many applications needing the near optimization of natural or compound valued function.

The suggested G.A. procedures areas in the subsequent steps:

Create an initial population of 8 random binary strings of length 32 → initial generation,

Decode each individual in the population into S,

Compute fitness of each individual than the average fitness,

Selection & Crossover process,

Mutation process,

Elitism phase (if required) → new generation,

Replace the aged population with the new generation,

Go to Step... 2,

finally, Replication till generations has elapsed.

The suggested G.A. algorithm is applied to the input space to improve the developed fitness function. After 50 generations, the AVERAGE fitness value reaches a steady stage, as presented in Figure 16 [29].

As possession the best individuals in each processed generation as individuals in the next generation (elitism), the best result member is presented in Table 5.

The presented result emphasizes that the maximum appropriate solution with min-cost for the water quality problem in the intended region is to increase twice the discharge of flow in the Rosetta Branch. Varying parameters, a, b, and c, do not significantly affect the achieved results. The analysis of input data is accepted by con-

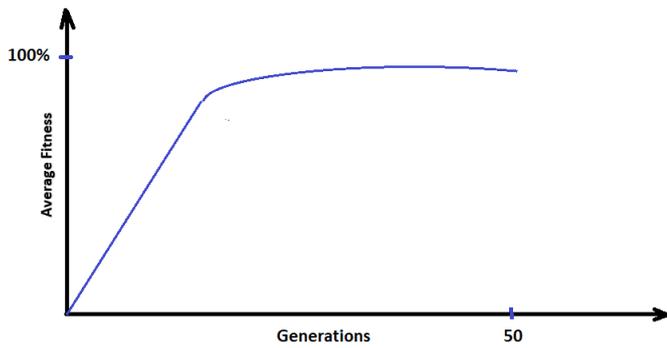


Figure 16: The output of the optimization model [29]

sidering the average value of water quality parameters over the year. The intensive research strongly suggested considering the outcome of the daily matter from the WASP model.

Mathematical modelling using SOBEK model results

SOBEK model scenario

Three situations were recommended for the modeling phase to reflect the actual state of play. Scenario (1): rise in discharges through the Rosetta branch from (20 Mm³/day to 50 Mm³/day) to 25% of treatment. Scenario (2): raise the discharges through the Rosetta branch from (20 Mm³/day to 50 Mm³/day) and the treatment of drains by various percentages between (25%-50%). Scenario (3): raise discharge through the Rosetta branch from (20 Mm³/day to 50 Mm³/day) and the treatment of drains by various percentages between (50%-75%).

Table 5: The best result member of the last population

Location	NH ₃	
2	Scenario 1	1.63
5	Scenario 1	2.09
6	Scenario 1	2.28
9	Scenario 1	2.28
10	Scenario 1	2.29

SOBEK mathematical model results

Figures [17-21] represented the estimated BOD mg/l and Do mg/l post-treatment enhancement scenarios for SOBEK Model compared to Egyptian Law 48/1982 limits for El Rahawy Drain, Sabal Drain, El Tahrir Drain, Zawya El Bahr Drain, and Tala Drain, respectively. In Scenario No.1, the increase in discharges influencing water quality parameters by various rations varies from 10% to 50%, and the statistics indicate each parameter for each drain. In Scenario No.2, the increase in discharges and the water's treatment at the drains improves the water's efficiency by varying percentages between 35% and 50%. Figures indicate each parameter of each drain. In Scenario No.3, the increase in discharges and water treatment at drains improves the water's consistency by varying percentages from 50 to 85 %. Figures indicate each parameter of each drain. Treatment of the Rosetta Branch is essential for improving all its drains' efficiency instead of treating each drain individually, taking into account the cost of treatment. We propose that either of the above examples is used, considering the cost of treatment and the ratio of water quality to local regulation.

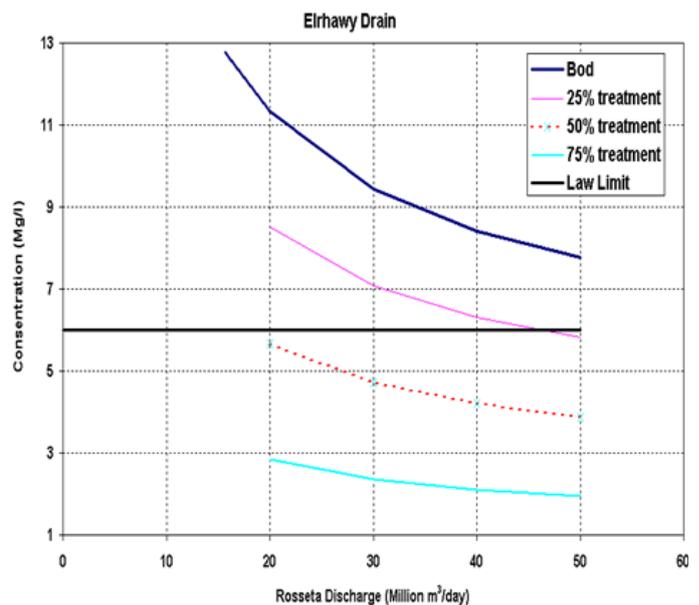
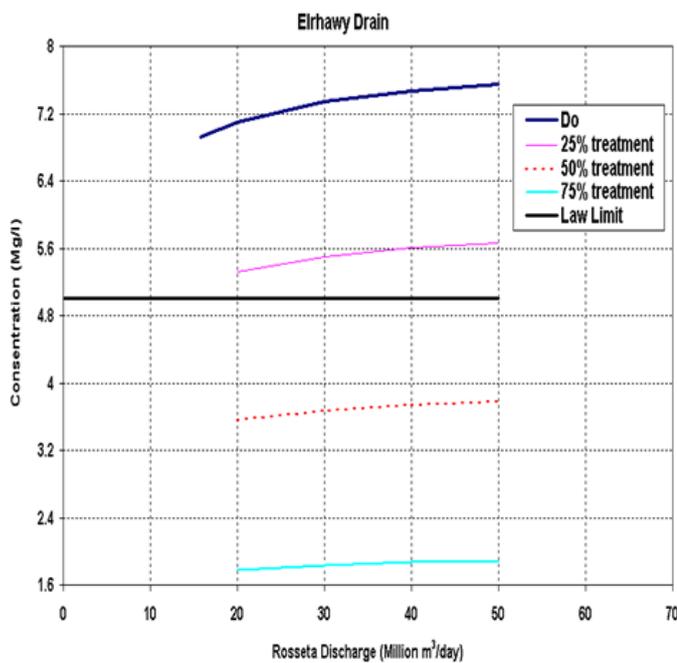


Figure 17: El Rahawy Drain estimated BOD mg/l and Do mg/l improvement following the SOBEK Model treatment scenario according to Egyptian law 48/1982 limits

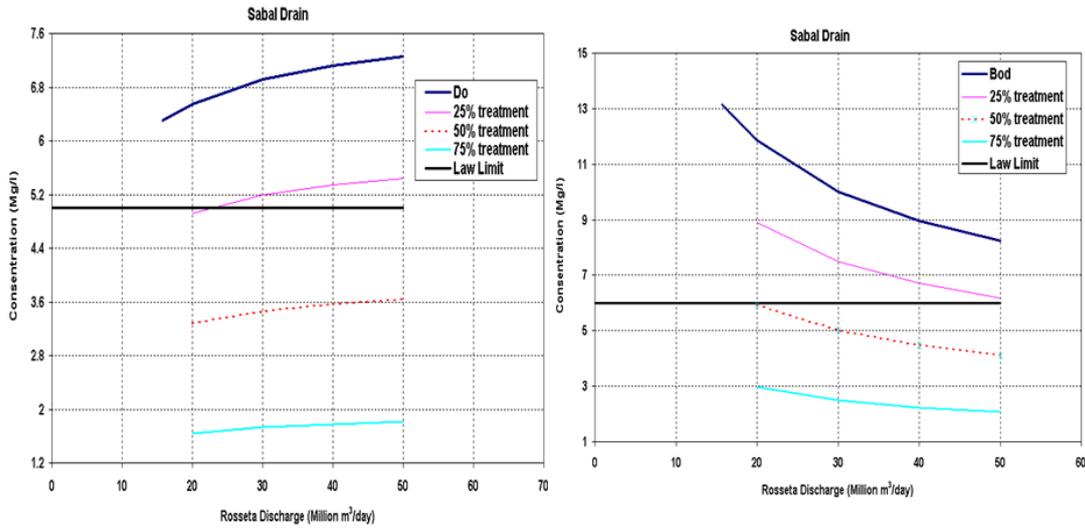


Figure 18: Sabal Drain estimated BOD mg/l and Do mg/l improvement following treatment scenarios by SOBEK Model according to Egyptian Law 48/1982 Limitations

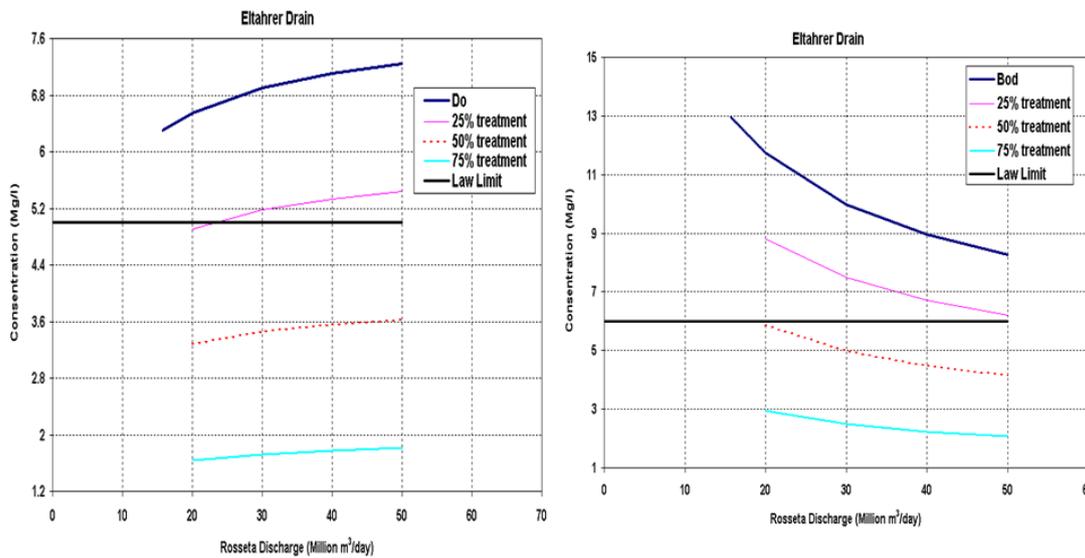


Figure 19: El Tahrir Drain estimated BOD mg/l and Do mg/l improvement following care scenarios by SOBEK Model according to Egyptian law 48/1982 limitations

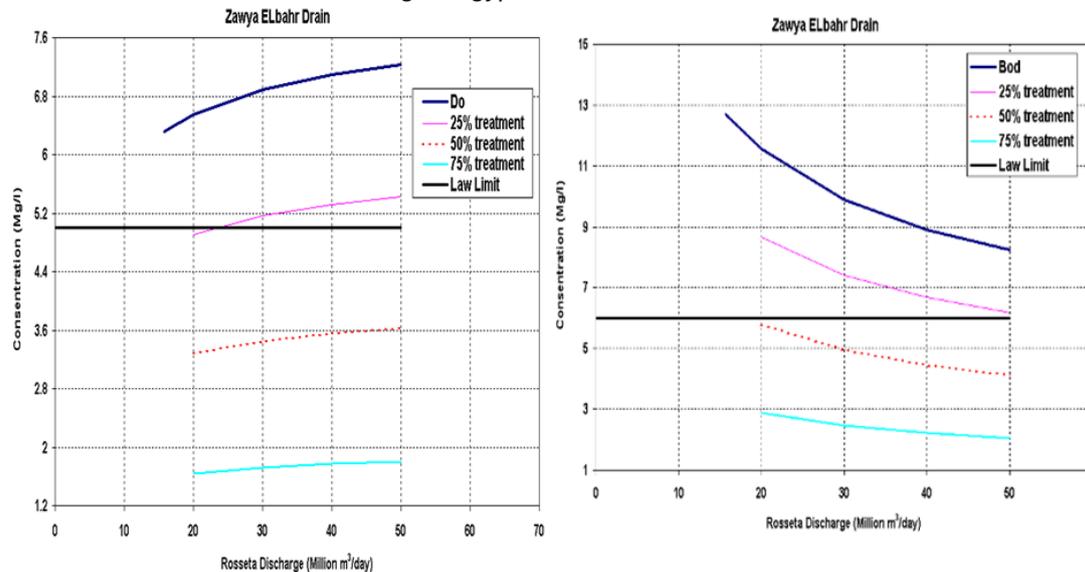


Figure 20: Zawwyet El Bahr Drain estimated BOD mg/l and Do mg/l post-treatment progress scenarios by SOBEK Model according to Egyptian law 48/1982 limits

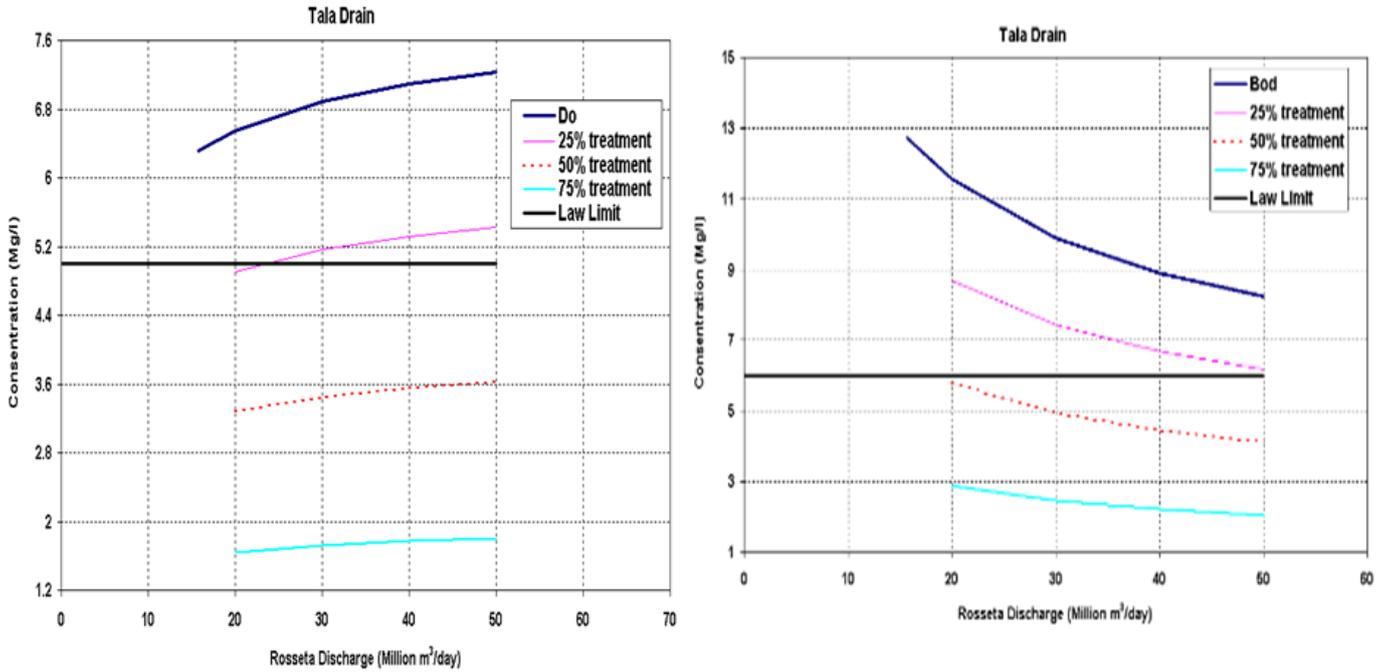


Figure 21: Tala Drain estimated BOD mg/l and Do mg/l improvement following treatment scenarios by SOBEK Model according to Egyptian Law 48/1982 limits

Statistical analyzes to study the relationship between discharges and ammonia concentration by simple regression calculations results

It found that the ammonia concentration values exceeded the limits allowed in Law No. 48 the year 1982. Figure 22 shows Ammonia Concentration (mg/l) along Rosetta Branch at 16-02-2008, Figure 23 shows Ammonia Concentration (mg/l) along Rosetta Branch at 25-12-2003(A) and 22-02-2005(B). It is clear from the figures that ammonia concentrations exceed the limits allowed in Law No. 48 and WHO Law, as illustrated in all locations through Rosetta Branch.

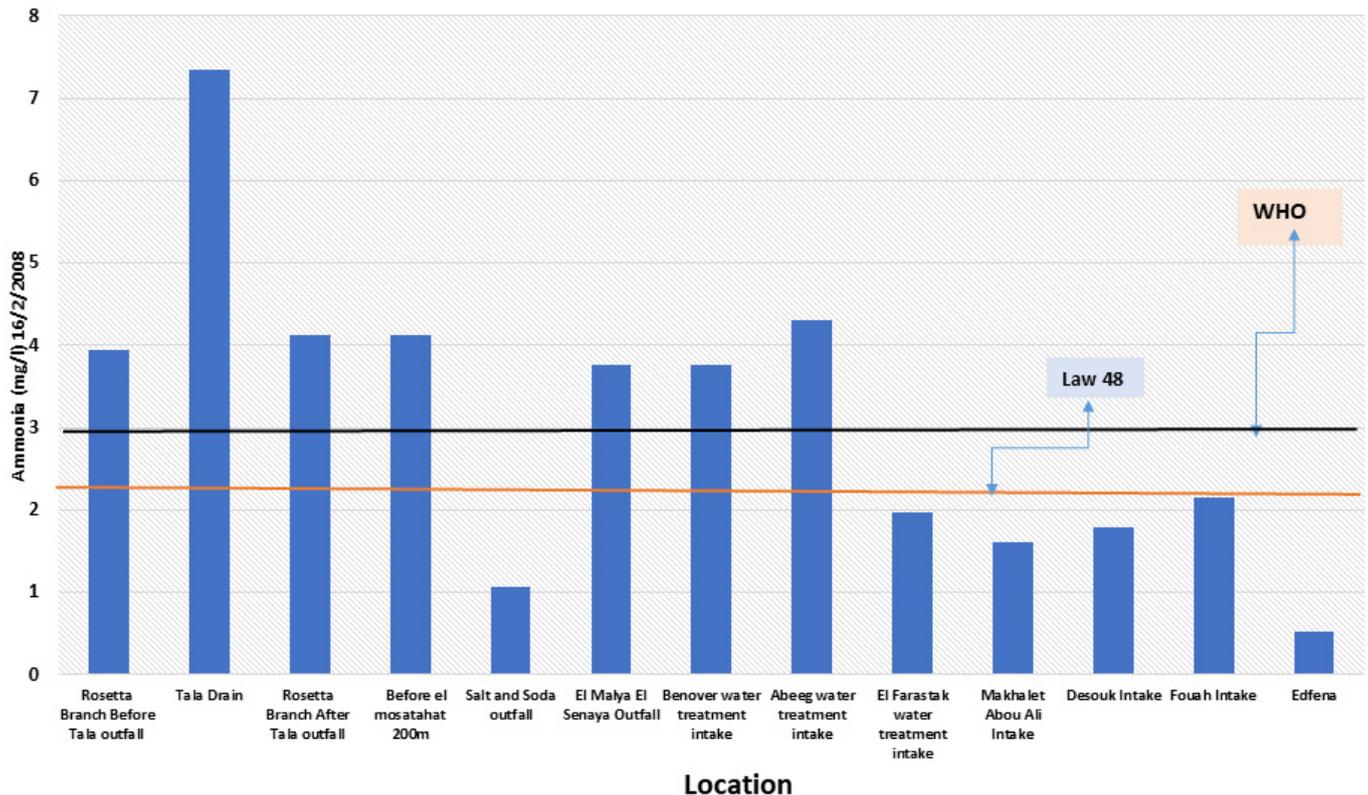


Figure 22: Ammonia Concentration (mg/l) along Rosetta Branch at 16-02-2008

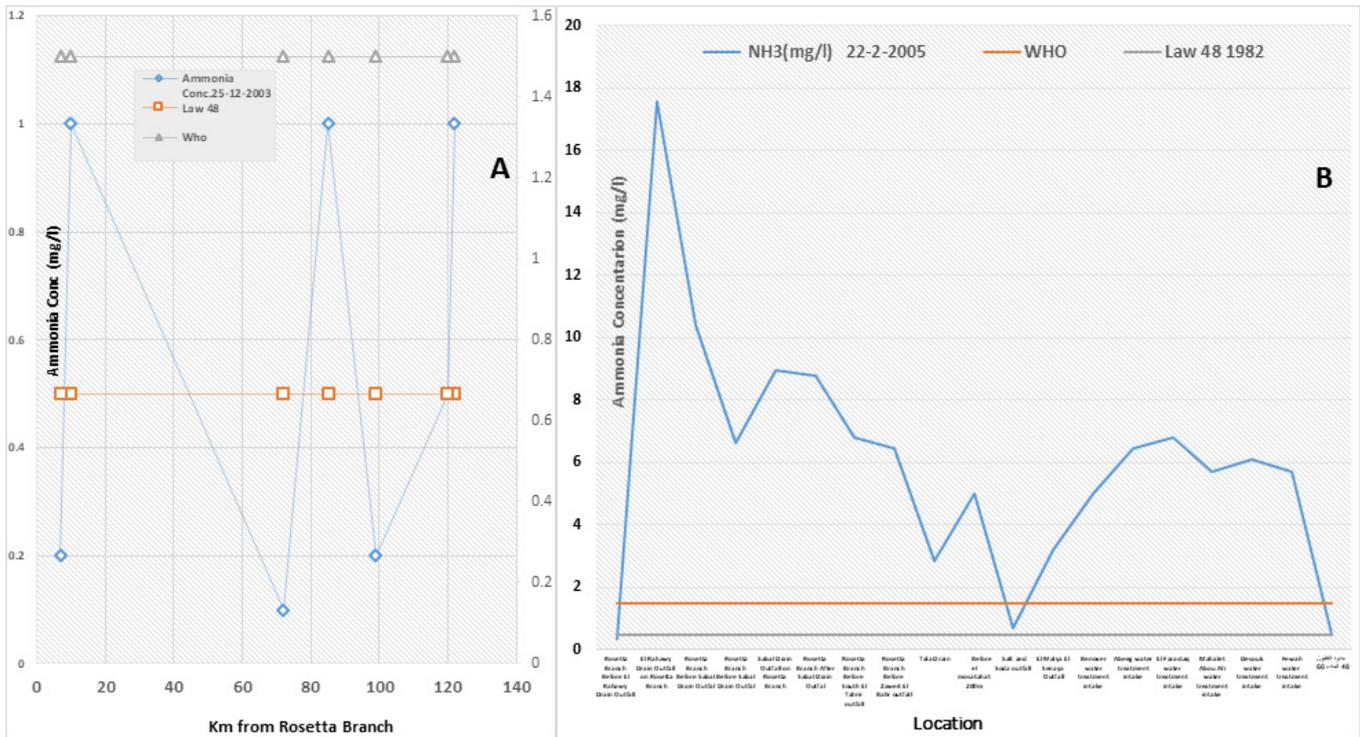


Figure 23: Ammonia concentration (mg/l) along Rosetta Branch 25-12-2003(A) and 22-02-2005(B)

Ammonia concentrations reach 4.8 mg/l after the Sabail drain entrance with the discharge of 2.6 Mm³/day, and it reduced to about 1.7 mg/l When the discharge goes 17.5 Mm³/day. South El Tahrir drain Ammonia concentration was measured 4.3 mg/l at 3 Mm³/day discharge and 2.2 mg/l at 17 Mm³/day discharge. Similarly, before the Tala drain entrance, the highest concentration of ammonia is

about 3.7 mg/l at discharge 5 Mm³/day and decreases to about 1.5 mg/l at 17 Mm³/day discharge. Figures 24 & 25 show the ammonia concentration along the Rosetta branch before and after the specific locations at the winter closure period. The highest concentrations after El Rahawy drain during the winter closure period from January 2, 2004, to January 9, 2004. The winter closure

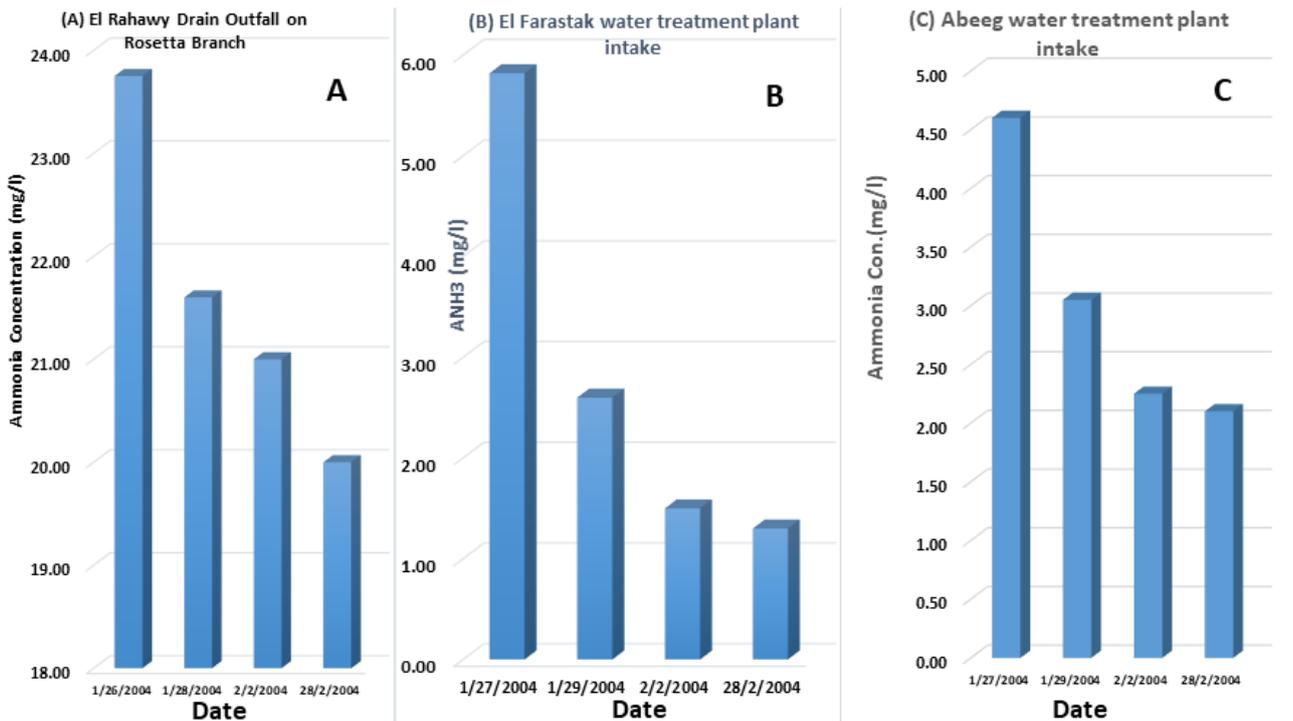


Figure 24: Ammonia Concentrations (mg/l) Between the period 26/1/2003 and 20203003 at locations: (A) El Rahawy Drain Outfall on Rosetta Branch, (B) El Farastak water treatment plant intake, and (C) Abeeg water treatment plant intake

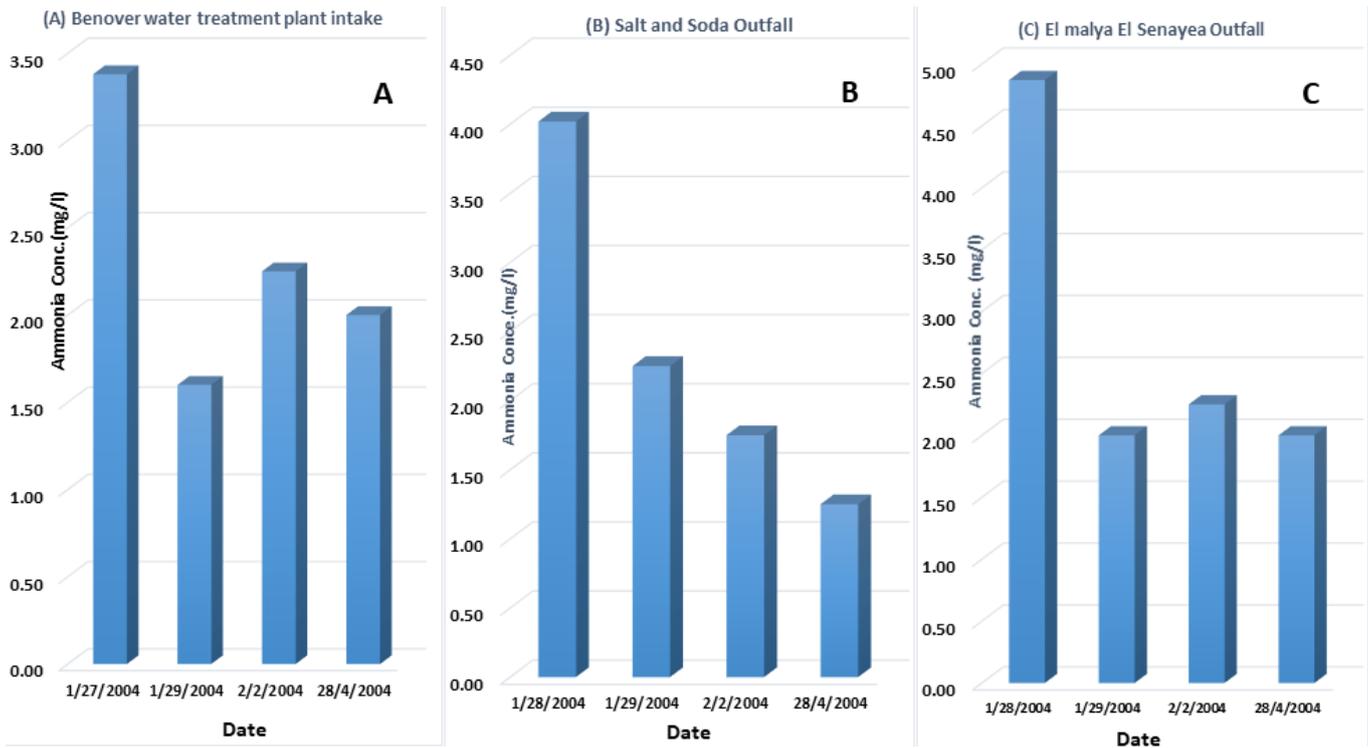


Figure 25: Ammonia Concentrations (mg/l) Between the period 26/1/2003 and 20203003 at locations: (A) Benover water treatment plant intake, (B) Salt and Soda Outfall, and (C) El Malaya El Senayeya Outfall

period of the Rosetta Branch has a significant impact on increasing the concentration of ammonia. It is clear that the ammonia concentrations differ from one location to another, and they gradually decrease with the increased discarding of water on Rosetta Branch. The quantities of water start to increase during the period from February 13, 2004, to February 20, 2004, then the amounts of water returned along with the Branch fix during the period from February 20, 2004, to February 28, 2004, which is the period of measurements but Ammonia concentrations exceed the permissible limits as well.

Simulate ammonia after all sources of pollution on Rosetta Branch

Nitrogen compounds are considered one of the most challenging organic compounds in the simulation due to the easy conversion of nitrogen images from one image to another according to the prevailing chemical, natural conditions. The simulation method helps collect the total loads of ammonia from the various sources along the Branch and the loads added by river water from the Rosetta Branch.

Ammonia concentration*Discharge = Ammonia Load

The ammonia concentration simulated after all pollution sources through two core scenarios.

The worst scenario

In this Scenario, ammonia is simulated according to the highest concentrations of ammonia from various pollution sources along the Rosetta Branch, and the minor discharge reaches Rosetta Branch (Table 6).

The best Scenario

In this Scenario, ammonia is simulated after all sources of pollution on the Rosetta Branch with the lowest concentrations of ammonia from various pollution sources with the highest behavior of those sources with the most significant discharge reaches Rosetta Branch (Table 6).

The simulation results showed the following values.

Figure 26 demonstrate Ammonia Concentrations (mg/l)/ Discharge (m3/day) on Rosetta Branch from Barrage until Kafr El Zayat at 22-02-2005, 1-1-2006, and 16-1-2006. Table (6) represents Ammonia Concentration along Rosetta Branch in case of low and High Discharge. The concentration of ammonia with a rational disturbance after all sources of pollution its maximum value reaches 10 mg/l, in the worst case. In comparison, the maximum concentration reaches 9 mg/l in the best case. This simulation was conducted considering that there are other sources of branch contamination than the ones that simulated.

It concluded that there is an inverse relationship between discharge on Rosetta Branch and ammonia concentrations. All relationships have a correlation coefficient of, on average of about 0.7. The high ammonia concentrations in Rosetta Branch are due to an agriculture drainage system loaded with fertilizer waste added to the crops.

CONCLUSIONS

- From evaluating water quality in the Branch, it concluded that the main water quality problem in the Branch is cumulative of ammonia and Biological Ox-

Table 6: Ammonia concentration along Rosetta Branch in case of low and high discharge

Location	Km from Rosetta Branch Intake	Low discharge of Rosetta Branch			High discharge of Rosetta Branch		
		M ³ /sec	Ammonia concentration mg/l	Ammonia Load (Concentration*Q)	M ³ /sec	Ammonia concentration mg/l	Ammonia Load (Concentration*Q)
Rosetta Branch Intake	0	2.3	0.01	0.023	23.18	0.01	0.2318
El Rahawy Drain	9.00(Left)	2	10	20	22	9	198
Sabal Drain	70.40(Right)	1.7	6	10.2	8.5	4	34
South Eltahrir Drain	85.00(Left)	0.8	3	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.25
Zawet El Bahr Drain	99.70(Left)	0.1	0.9	0.09	0.15	2.7	0.0135
Tala Drain	119.300(Right)	2.8	9	25.2	8.00	6	48
Salt and Soda Company outfall		0.1	0.15	0.015	0.05	0.50	0.025

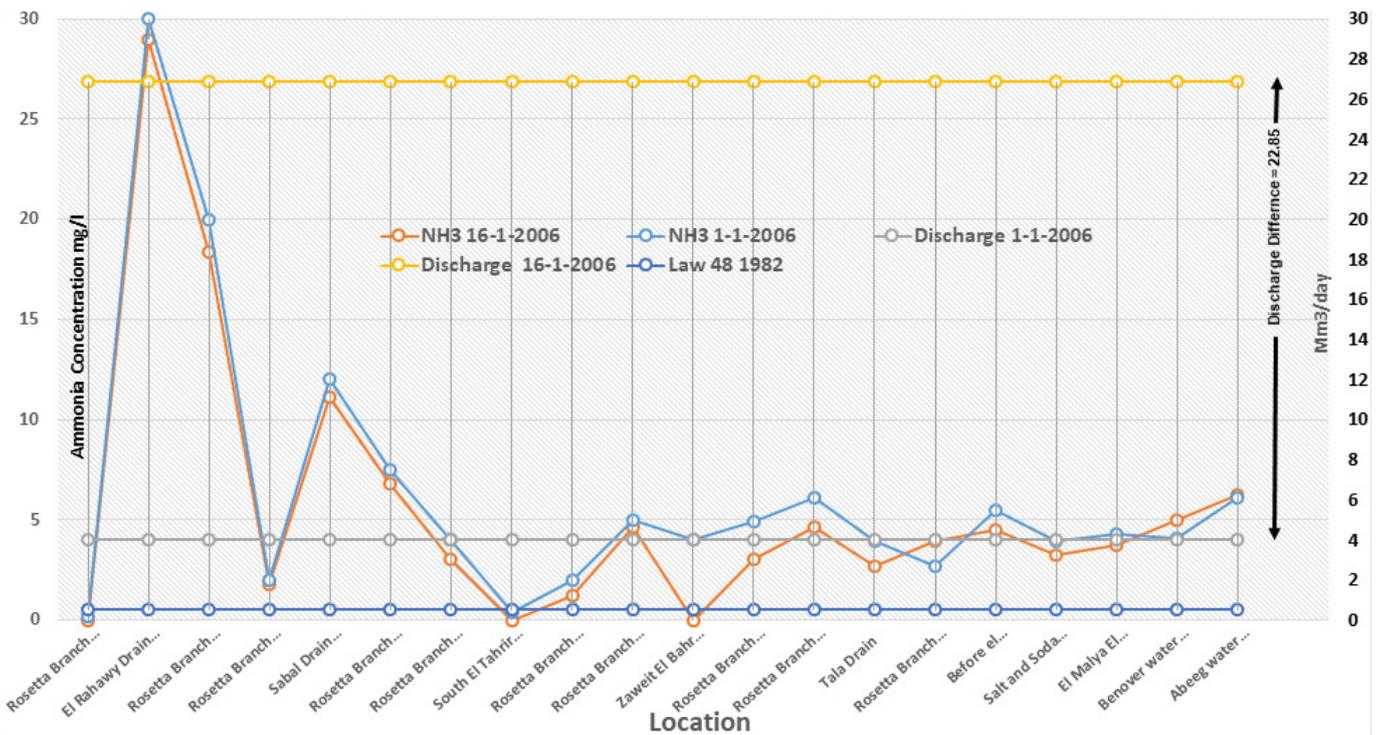


Figure 26: Ammonia concentrations (mg/l)/discharge (m³/day) on Rosetta Branch from barrage until Kafr El Zayat at 22-02-2005/1-2006 and 16-1-2006

xygen Demand (BOD) that increase than permissible limits. It also concluded that improving water quality for point source effluents, particularly at El Rahawy drain, improves the Rosetta branch's water quality.

- The Rosetta branch's water flow and quality could be effectively simulated using the WASP6 water quality model. Different scenarios were applied to present an alternative solution to improve the water quality in the Branch. The results showed that scenarios 3 and 4 showed a decrease in BOD concentrations near the allowable value in all segments except segment2 (after El Rahawy drain). And in scenario 4, ammonia

concentrations were decreased by 50% in ammonia in all branch segments. The optimization model's result emphasizes that the most appropriate solution WITH MIN COST for the water quality problem is scenario 1, which increases twice the discharge of flow in the Rosetta Branch..

- Finding low-cost and straightforward treatment as wetland procedures is part of scientific investigation or expertise transfer progression.
- In Scenario No. 1 of the SOBEK model, an increase of discharges through the Rosetta branch from (20-

50 Mm³/day], the rise in discharges improves the water quality Rosetta Branch from (10-50%). Scenario No. 2 of the SOBEK model increases the discharges through the Rosetta branch (20-50 Mm³/day). The drains treatment by different ratios between (25 -50 %), the increase in discharges, and the water recovery at the drains improve Rosetta Branch's water quality from (35–50) %. In Scenario No. 3 increase the discharges through the Rosetta branch from (20-50 Mm³/day) and the treatment of the drains by various ratios from (50-75 %) of treatment, the increase in the discharges and the recovery of the water at the drains improves water quality of Rosetta Branch from (50-85 %).

- Treatment of the Rosetta Branch is essential to improve all its drains' condition instead of treating each drain individually and considering the cost of treatment and considering when applying each of the above scenarios.
- There is an inverse relationship between discharge on Rosetta Branch and ammonia concentrations. All relationships have a correlation coefficient of, on average, of about 0.7.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- In this study, the cost values are considered similar for all sites. It is suggested to re-estimate these values amongst locations that contain the space dimension in the optimization problem. Also, time should be considered as we used the average value for each year.
- Periodical inspection must carry out to discover any discharge of wastes above the law's limits.
- Health education programs should be implemented with the farmers. Rigid rules and guidelines should be followed if there is a breach of the legislation.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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