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Groundwater physico-chemical characteristics of Bredeah area Plain (Oran area – Northwest Algeria)

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Abstract

A varied methodology on the field and laboratory was used for determining the physical and chemical characteristics of groundwater in Bredeah plain. The salinity values are high in the Quaternary aquifer, more than 7g/l whereas conductivity's reach 14440 μ S/cm. Chloride ions contribute significantly to anionic composition and increase up to 2392 mg/l. Conductivity and hardness values and some ions concentrations including chlorides, sulfates and nitrates exceed the WHO standards of drinking water. In Bredeah area, water is generally is of poor quality. For drinking water supply of Oran city, this water is demineralized by the reverse osmosis (RO) process.

Keywords: Miocene limestone, Quaternary alluvia, salinity, demineralization.

Introduction

Oran city (Algeria) has always known problems of drinking water. To satisfy its water needs, several searches were carried out in a perimeter of several radius km. They have been finally oriented to Bredeah area located about 26 km from Oran.

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The water pumped from Bredeah station were led to Aïn El Beïda basins (located to the East of the station), before being routed via the distribution networks of drinking water to Oran city.

However, these brackish waters with their salty taste (high salinity) do not appealed to users.

This problem of salinity of water sources Bredeah had attracted the attention of the departments responsible of water management, which have opted for a demineralization plant for these waters by the reverse osmosis. Water demineralized constitutes the 2/5 of the human consumption of Oran town. The neighbouring inhabitants continue to use this groundwater without prior treatment.

This work focuses on physical and chemical characteristics of groundwater of Bredeah aquifers and their quality.

Material and Method

The study area is located southwest of Oran city. It is limited to North by the Murdjadjo Mount, to East by Es-Senia, to West by Bou-Tlelis and to South by the Mleta plain bordering the great Sebkha (Fig. 1). This region comprises two distinct areas:

A Northern zone, characterized by whitish carbonate formations, with a surface flow is being done only during heavy rains (Benlekhal 1985); and a Southern zone, which corresponds to the plain of Bou-Yakor, is extended to Misserghin in East, and to Bou-Tlelis, in West. South of this plain lies the Great Sebkha of Oran (Benziane 1984), in which accumulate rainwater and runoff during wet periods and evaporate in summer.

The aquifers of the Bredeah are mainly constituted by two formations:

* Miocene Carbonate grounds resting on the Mesozoic substratum in North and dipping, downstream (in South) under the quaternary formation.

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* Quaternary formation represented by gray silt often salted and gypsum (plain of the M'leta and along the Sebkha) (Benziane 1984, Dahmani and Bithorel 2001).

A system of faults presenting an identical orientation to that of the Sebkha basin would be located under the uncemented formations edging this latter (Strojexport 1983 in Djebbari and Madani 1994).

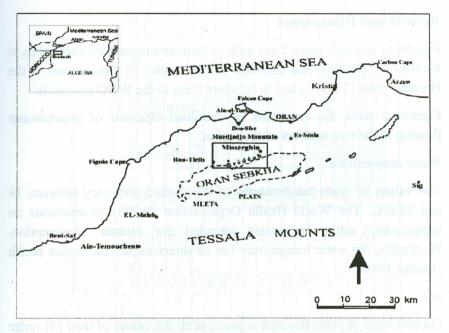


Figure 1. Situation of study area

19 water samples were taken: they relate to the 4 wells operated by the demineralization plant, 15 wells and boreholes across the plain (Figure 2a and 2b). The analyses in situ focused on temperature, pH, conductivity and salinity measures.

The measurements of these two last were made using a conductivity meter (Type Hanna HI 8033) and the pH with a pH meter type Sension 7 (HACH).

Other analyses were conducted in the demineralization plant laboratory of Bredeah. They concerned:

* The total hardness (TH), Bicarbonates and chlorides. These parameters have been analyzed by volumetric methods.

* Potassium, sodium, iron, nitrate, sulphate, fluoride and silica which have been analyzed by spectrometry.

The analysis of some elements (sulfate, potassium fluoride and silica) has concerned only wells P1, F1, P3, P5 and P14.

Results and Discussions

Results of analyses carried out both on field and laboratory enabled us to identify the physical and chemical characteristics of groundwater in the Bredeah plain (Table 1) and to compare them to the WHO standards.

Figures 2 show the variations of dissolved elements of groundwater flowing in the two aquifers of the region.

Water temperature

The values of water temperatures of the studied area vary between 18 and 26.6°C. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends no temperature value for water intended for human consumption. Practically, the water temperature has no direct impact on human health (Rodier 1984).

pН

Groundwater of plain Bredeah is prone acid: the values of their pH range between 5.5 and 7. They are not conform to the standards advocated by the WHO standard for water intended for human consumption and which pH values should be between 6.5 and 8.5.

Conductivity and salinity

Values of water conductivity are very high in Quaternary formation: they vary between 3730 and 14400 μ S/cm (Maximum value recorded in wells P5) and salinity values are between 2820 and 7370 mg/l. In wells tapping the limestone formation, these salinity values are much lower and are respectively of 1910 and 730 mg/l in P14 and P12.

Samples	T (°C)	pH	Conductivity (µS /cm)	Salinity (mg/l)	TH (mg/l)	Ca ²⁺ (mg/l)	Mg ²⁺ (mg/l)	K ⁺ (mg/l)	HCO ₃ (mg/l)	NO ₃ (mg/l)	SO_4^{2} (mg/l)	Cl ⁻ (mg/l)	Fluorine (mg/l)	SiO ₂ (mg/l)
P1	21	5,8	9550	5720	920	480	440	13,2	184	68,6	760	1496	0,3	25,4
F1	20	5,7	7770	3900	664	400	264	11,7	192	28,6	650	1200	0,05	24,3
P3	20	6,9	12650	6520	920	488	432	15,3	80	14	1390	1920	0,97	18,9
P4	18	7	13400	6760	952	552	400	26	64	18,1	-	2208		- ~
P5	20	6,9	14440	7370	1120	552	568	12,6	128	15,3	1695	2392	0,05	14,8
P6	22	5,8	7350	3950	856	448	408	10 0	152	29,4	-	1144	122	1 3
P7	26	6,1	9400	5250	872	440	432	18 2	144	19,9	-	1264	-	- 8
P8	18	5,6	8500	4570	752	464	288	- 2	216	39,9	-	1192	-	
P9	20	5,5	8580	5440	624	520	104	12 5	192	42,3		1216	-	-
P10	21,6	5,9	6400	3400	752	448	304	- E - E	128	62,5	-	968	-	1- 8
P11	22	5,7	9300	4800	944	712	232	1-0 113	440	79,2	-	1456	-	
P12	24	6,3	3730	1910	600	360	240		440	19,2	-	504		1 - 5
P13	24	6,2	5600	2820	680	392	288	-21 8	112	25,2	-	760	-	- 8
P14	26	7	987	530	168	64	104	3,9	136	13	140	120	0,32	11,6
P15	24	5,16	11390	6530	896	704	192	13,2	216	32	-	1464	1-2-21	EL C
Pw ₁	25,5	6,7	9460	6673	757,6	640	117,6	20,9	610	32,9	1055	2662,5	0,67	33,6
Pw ₂	25,5	6,68	9600	6788	747,2	572	175,2	19,2	634	28,8	1025	2769	0,72	32,7
Pw ₃	25,5	6,84	6060	4348	528,8	416	112,8	13,1	573,4	20,2	620	1668,5	0,47	23,4
Pw ₄	25	7,01	4950	3195	477,6	360	117,6	10,3	549	19,1	420	1117,5	0,36	17,8
WHO	-9	6,5 - 8,5	333 - 833	12 8	500	12	2	10 -00		50	400	250	1,5	20

Table 2. Physical and chemical results

Sampling points	Iron (mg/l)	Mn (mg/l)		
Pw ₁	0,09	0,14		
Pw ₂	0,02	0,35		
Pw ₃	0,18	0,03		
Pw ₃	0,04	0,16		
WHO	0,3	0,1		

Table 3. Mn and Fe Concentrations in the wells feeding the Bredeah plain

Hardness

All groundwater of the region are hard water: their total hardness exceeds 75 mg/l CaCO₃. Furthermore, those taken from the Miocene limestone exceed, in general, the limit recommended by the W.H.O. standard (500mg/l expressed in CaCO₃) for human consumption. Calcium content varies between 360 mg/l and 64 mg/l in water of Miocene formation and between 392 and 712 mg/l in water of the quaternary aquifer.

Regarding magnesium, ion concentrations vary between 240 and 104 mg/l in water of Miocene limestone and 104 to 568 mg/l in samples taken from the Quaternary aquifer. These concentrations are between 112.8 and 175.2 mg/l in water tapping the wells feeding the demineralization plant.

Potassium

The potassium rate varies between 11.7 and 15.3 mg/l in groundwater of Quaternary aquifer and reach 20,9 mg/l in the well Pw1 feeding the plant. This concentration is much lower in the water collected from the wells P14 capturing the formation of Miocene limestone where a record value of 3.9 mg/l.

Bicarbonates

Bicarbonate content in groundwater vary between 64 and 440 mg/l. They are more important in the waters of the wells supplying the Bredeah plant.

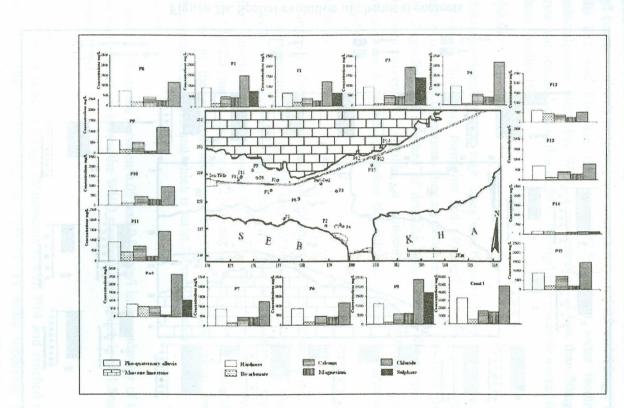


Figure 2a. Spatial evolution of chemical contents

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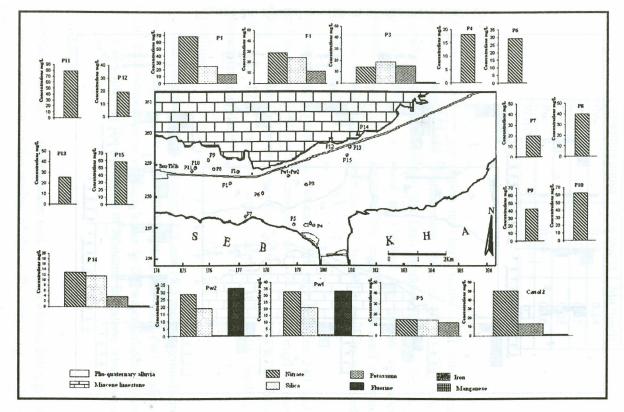


Figure 2b. Spatial evolution of chemical contents

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Nitrates

Nitrate contents are high in water samples: they are between 14 and 79.2 mg/l (content of well P11) and are respectively of 19.2 and 13mg/l in wells P12 and P14 and they reach 32.9 mg/l in water feeding demineralization plant. For WHO a concentration of less than 50mg/l nitrate was acceptable and that of 50 to 100mg/l was tolerable except for infants (Rodier 1984).

Sulphates

Sulphate contents are quite high. They vary between 650 and 1695 mg/l in water of Quaternary formation and 140 mg/l in wells P14 tapping water of limestone formation. They are between 420 (P4) and 1055 mg/l (P1). Regarding the standard of drinking water, the WHO adopts as maximum acceptable eligible, a concentration of 400mg/l. This concentration is, generally, below the sulphate content of quaternary groundwater.

Chlorides

The analysis of results showed that chlorides content in groundwater of the alluvial aquifer are very high: they are between 968 and 2392 mg/l. In wells P12 and P14, capturing the Miocene limestone, these concentrations vary 504 and 120 mg/l. They are much higher in wells Pw1 (2662.5 mg/l) and Pw2 (2769 mg/l). Generally, all chlorides contents in the studied area are beyond the concentration limit recommended by WHO and which is set at 250mg/l (Rodier 1984).

Fluorine

Fluoride contents are between 0.05 and 0.97 mg/l in groundwater of the two aquifers and are below the WHO standard limit which is of 1.5mg/l (Rodier 1984).

Silica

Silica content is of 11.6 mg/l (Minimum) at well P14 and reached the maximum value of 25.4 mg/l at well P1. In wells supplying the demineralization plant, silica concentrations are more important: they are between 17.8 and 33.6 mg/l (maximum value recorded at P1).

Iron and Manganese

The both cations have been measured only for waters feeding the demineralization Plant. In these wells, iron contents are between 0.02 and 0.18 mg/l and are less than the standard adopted by the World Health Organization (0.3 mg/l). Those of manganese are between 0.03 and 0.35 mg/l and do not meet the standard limit required by WHO (0.1 mg/l).

Conclusion

Following the results given above, we can conclude that groundwater salinity (which reaches 7370 mg/l) and conductivity of the Quaternary aquifer are very high unlike to those of waters flowing through the Miocene limestone. Groundwater is harsh, of poor quality and unacceptable taste. Contents of some ions, including chlorides, sulphates and nitrates and those of silica are generally higher and exceed the standards prescribed by the World Health for human consumption.

The existence of manganese in waters of wells feeding the demineralisation plant, where these rates are between 0.03 and 0.35 mg/l, suggests that his presence is probably due to the infiltration of water discharges dumped into the canal which evacuated rejection to the Sebkha.

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