

Surface Water Quality Monitoring for River Nile, Egypt Using GIS-Techniques

Majed Ibrahim¹, Sana Al-Zyoud², Engy Elhaddad³

¹Department of Geographic Information System and Remote Sensing, Institute of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Al al-Bayt University, Mafraq, Jordan

²Applied of Earth and Environmental Sciences Department, Institute of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Al al-Bayt University, Mafraq, Jordan

³National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Alexandria, Egypt
Email: majm_2faris@yahoo.com

How to cite this paper: Ibrahim, M., Al-Zyoud, S. and Elhaddad, E. (2018) Surface Water Quality Monitoring for River Nile, Egypt Using GIS-Techniques. *Open Journal of Geology*, 8, 161-173.
<https://doi.org/10.4236/ojg.2018.82010>

Received: January 9, 2018

Accepted: February 23, 2018

Published: February 26, 2018

Copyright © 2018 by authors and Scientific Research Publishing Inc. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

Abstract

Egypt faces a severe water scarcity in the last years. Increasing population cause rising in water demands and fast economic growth leads to ecosystem degradation. In addition, ineffective irrigation methods with water misuse result in water quality degradation. River Nile is the main fresh water source in Egypt. This study evaluates, one of River Nile branches; Rosetta water quality through Geographical Information System (GIS) techniques. Fifteen water samples were analyzed for their chemical and biological properties. A mathematical model of Water Quality Index (WQI) has been built to integrate biochemical data as input parameters. This model describes the spatial distribution. On the other hand, the temporal of water quality status has been defined. A spatial variation of water quality index was generalized for the study area. The average water quality index values range between 58.8 and 67.2. Generally, the water quality index values within the study area were about the critical pollution level. The concentrations of most elements in the studied water samples were above the permissible levels for drinking water standards. This study concludes that Rosetta water is not suitable for drinking. Furthermore, it can be used for irrigation and domestic uses with specified treatments.

Keywords

Water Index, Biochemical Parameters, River Nile, GIS, Spatial Analysis

1. Introduction

1.1. General Statement

The River Nile has been considered as the heart of Egypt because of its role in

agricultural, drinking, goods transportation and the desert soil recharging. Egypt is an arid country, so River Nile is the major source for fresh water. Egypt faces a water scarcity severely in last years. There are many reasons causing havoc with water security in Egypt. Ineffective irrigation methods and misuse of water are the most recognized reasons [1]. Increasing populations and fast economic growth with ecosystem degradation are raising water demand in Egypt. In addition, Egypt suffers from annual shortage of water about 8 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). River Nile has two ending branches; Rosetta and Damietta. The Rosetta Branch has length of about 210 km and width about 190 m [2]. Many sources of polluted water discharge in Rosetta branch: agricultural, industrial and domestic effluents. It was assessed that the ecosystem of Rosetta branch gets about 90 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) monthly of unpurified sewages [3]. Many drains are discharged directly in Rosetta branch [3]. Elrahawy, Sabal, El Thareer and Tala drains are the main sources of degradation of Rosetta branch. This research purposes to monitor the surface water quality for the River Nile in Egypt using GIS-Techniques.

The water quality index (WQI) is one of the best good standards which can be used to assess the status of waters quality. In Rosetta branch, a mathematical model, which integrates data as input parameters, will be built. This model will create a score that describes the spatial distribution. Additionally, the temporal of water quality status will be defined. This model will be presented to the public as well as decision and policy makers [4] [5]. There are many previous studies that have used water quality indices models and methods to assess the condition of waters quality [6]-[19].

There are many techniques used for water quality monitoring through analyzing its physical, chemical and biological properties. Geographic information system (GIS) is one of modern techniques that has useful environment of diverse spatial data, which is widely used to assess resources of water. On the other hand, it has good techniques to analyze the temporal and spatial data for spatially variable phenomena presentation [20] [21] [22]. Therefore this study seeks out to monitor the surface water quality for the River Nile, Egypt using GIS-Techniques.

1.2. Study Area

Rosetta Branch located in the western part of the Nile Delta **Figure 1**, it's an important part of the Nile area. The branch length is about 220 km and the average width about 180 m with an average depth varies between 1.5 - 16.0 m [23]. The study area divided into five drains; Elrahawy, Sabal, Tala, El Tahreer and Zawiet El-Bahr. They represent samples sites. Dry climate prevails in the study area according to the map of the world distribution of the arid regions, where the climatic conditions of the Nile Delta are similar to those of the northern part of Egypt [23] [24] [25]. However the along the Nile River the soil is rich and good to use for agriculture and growing crops. Currently it is used in the cultivation of many crops, the most important were wheat, flax, and papyrus. The

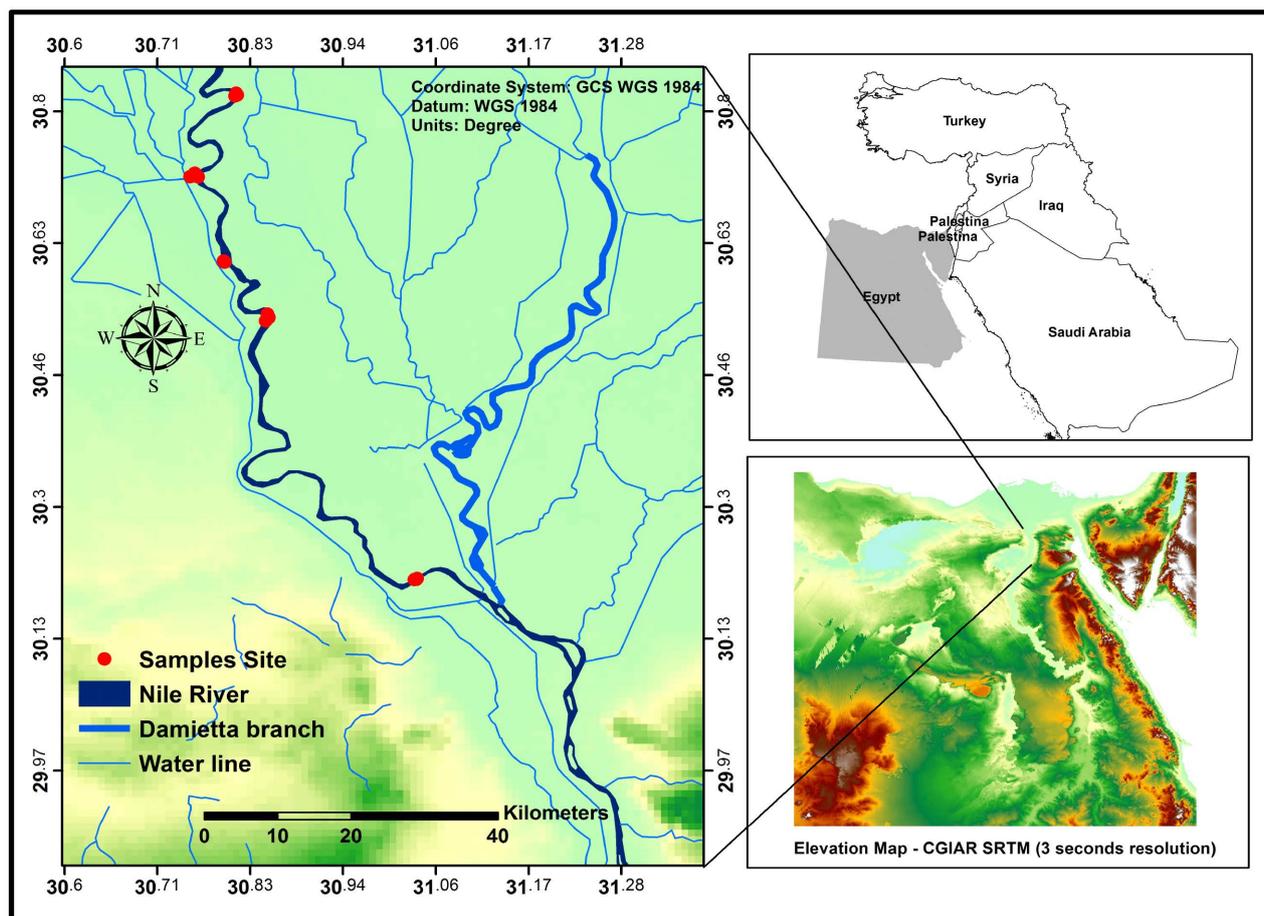


Figure 1. Study area location of (Rosetta branch, River Nile).

mean minimum air temperature varies from 6.2°C in February to 23.6°C in August. The mean maximum air temperature ranges between 17.4°C in January to 34.2°C in July. In addition, the total annual rainfall ranged between 38.1 - 190.8 mm along the Branch from south at Shebin El-Kome city to the north at Rosetta city [23] [25].

2. Methodology and Materials

The data were obtained by field sampling analysis. The samples were selected and collected for investigation from five different sites. Each site has three samples in the same line; right, center and left river sides. The water samples were extracted from a depth less than 35 cm. Water samples were collected during the research period in dry period in 2014 (December, January, and February). These samples were tested for their physio-chemical and biological characteristics and compared with the prescribed drinking water standards of Water Health Organization (WHO) [26], as control analysis. Samples for chemical and biological analysis were taken from the surface water using water sampler scientific method. Then, they were kept in polyethylene bottles for further analysis in pollution lab in National Oceanography and Fisheries (NOF) in Egypt.

Fifteen samples were collected in winter from Rosetta branch. Five drains were chosen were El-Rahawy (R1), Sabal (S1), El-Tahreer (E1), Zawiet El-Bahr (Z1) and Tala (T1), and three samples from each drain were collected. Electric conductivity (EC), biological oxygen demand in 5 days period (BOD5), pH and Total Dissolved Solid (TDS), Sulfate, bicarbonate and ammonia were estimated by multi-probe system in the field or analyzed in the National Oceanography and Fisheries (NOF) lab. The major parameters, pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Total Dissolved Solids, Ammonia, Sulfate and Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD5) of the samples were analyzed. This study's parameters were modified with other additional parameters appropriate with the area conditions.

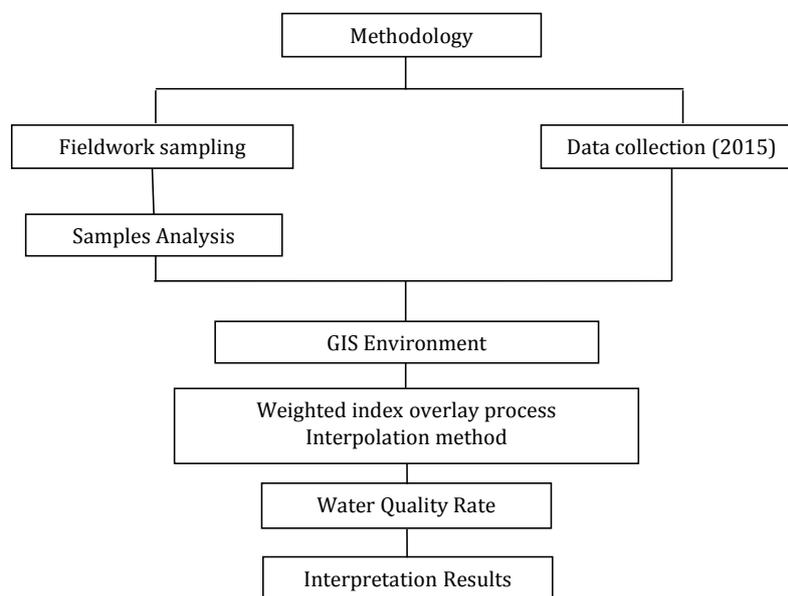
The seven (anions and cations), ions Ammonia and Sulfate ions as well as several physical and microbiological parameters should be taken into consideration parameters to achieve the aims of this study. The seven ions are as follows: Major cations (Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Na^+ , K^+), Major anions (HCO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , Cl^-) and one un-ionized species represent 95% - 99% of the total dissolved inorganic solutes of natural waters.

The concentrations of Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , K^+ , Na^+ , Cl^- and SO_4^{2-} were determined by Ion Chromatography, HCO_3^- was determined by Titration and NH_4^+ , pH, TDS, EC were determined by Electrode while BOD and DO. In addition to physio-chemical parameters, some calculated parameters have been taken into consideration for each water sample over the study period to identify the irrigational suitability e.g., Soluble Sodium Percentage (SSP), Residual Sodium Bi-carbonate (RSBC) and Permeability Index (PI).

Based on special conditions in arid and semi-arid areas such as aridity, rainfall amount and physical characteristic of area, the water quality index needs to be developed. It will be evaluated using new techniques for both groundwater and surface water. This study evaluated surface water quality using GIS and some parameters. These parameters include water physical and chemical properties, surface geology and land use/land cover of area. A schematic methodology of this study illustrated in **Flowchart 1**.

Nile River is the main source of fresh water in Egypt; more than 95% Egyptians demands is covered by River Nile. It uses for drinking, fishing and irrigation purposes. The physico-chemical nature of the surface water depends on TDS concentration. High levels of TDS accelerate the corrosion and affect the osmotic pressure of the ecosystem; where the particles (for example, molecules or atoms) move from a region high concentration to a region of low concentration of high chemical potential for the ecosystem. EC measured because of its effect on the soil health and crop yields. On the other hand BOD5, NH_3 are significance parameters for fish aquatic life. Also, BOD5 is considered an indirect measurement of organic contamination status in the aquatic life.

In addition to physio-chemical parameters, some calculated parameters have been taken into consideration for each water sample over the study period to identify the irrigational suitability e.g., Soluble Sodium Percentage (SSP) [27], Residual Sodium Bi-carbonate (RSBC) [28], Permeability Index (PI) [29] **Table 1**.



Flowchart 1. Schematic methodology of the study.

Table 1. Criterion table shows weight ages and ranking assigned for different water quality parameters (modified according WHO standards [26] [30]).

No	Criteria	Parameter Range	Ranking	Weight Ages
1	pH	7 - 7.5	1	20%
		7.5 - 8.5	2	
		>8.5	3	
2	BOD ₅ mg/l	0	1	20%
		>0	2	
3	Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	500 - 750	1	15%
		750 - 1000	2	
		>1000	3	
4	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	<500	1	15%
		500 - 1000	2	
		>1000	3	
5	Sulfate (mg/l)	≤100	1	10%
		>100	3	
6	Bicarbonate (mg/l)	100 - 500	1	10%
		>500	3	
7	Ammonia (mg/l)	<1.2	1	10%
		>1.2	3	

2.1. GIS and Water Index Modeling

All the data were integrated using GIS through a weighted index overlay process

and score results (sum multiplying of weight and ranking). The rating of those variables depends on their importance concerning water pollution with WHO drinking and irrigation water standards **Table 1**. The general equation for water quality Index is illustrated below “Equation (1)” [30]:

$$\text{Water Quality Index (WQI)} = \sum_{i=1}^7 (w_i \times r_i) \quad (1)$$

where w_i represents how important each parameter is with respect to other parameters, and r_i shows how extreme each parameter is within its own subset. Note that a higher WQI means a higher pollution. The spatial distribution maps of WQI were prepared using one special tool of GIS environment which called Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW) technique. IDW referred to as “deterministic interpolation methods because they assign values to locations based on the surrounding measured values and on specified mathematical formulas that determine the smoothness of the resulting surface” [31] [32]. This method uses a defined or selected set of sample points for estimating the output grid cell.

2.2. Water Quality for Irrigation

In order to identify the irrigational suitability some calculated parameters have been taken into consideration for each site, where the Soluble Sodium Percentage (SSP) was calculated by the applied “Equation (2)” based on [27] **Table 2** as:

$$SSP = \frac{(Na + K) * 100}{Ca + Mg + Na + k} \quad (2)$$

Residual Sodium Bi-carbonate (RSBC) was calculated by applied “Equation (3)” given by [28] **Table 2**:

$$RSBC = (HCO_3 - Ca) \quad (3)$$

The Permeability Index (PI) was calculated by the “Equation (4)” according to [29] **Table 2**.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Water Quality Index

Water quality index was concluded through integrate the attributes database and temporal data of water quality parameters such as pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Total Dissolved Solids, Ammonia, Sulfate and Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD5) that were used to generate spatial variation for surface water index **Figure 2**.

Based on the variation values of quality parameters, an integrated water quality factor of Rosetta branch Northern Nile River was prepared using GIS environment. The heavy metals also have under taken to assessment the quality of water in this study area **Table 3**. The mean values of different selected physico-chemical parameters of surface water samples from Rosetta branch in five different sites was presented in **Table 4**.

Table 2. Type of water based on standards specified for water quality indices.

Index	Range	Water Type Category
RSBC	<5.0	Good
	5.0 - 10.0	Moderate
	>10.0	Poor
SSP	<25	Good
	25 - 75	Moderate
	>75	Poor
PI	<80	Good
	80 - 100	Moderate
	>100	Poor
WQI	<33	Good
	33 - 66	Moderate
	>66	Poor

Table 3. Heavy metal analysis of surface water in the study area.

	R1	S1	E1	Z1	T1
Cu mg/l	0.245	0.147	0.018	0.321	0.235
Cd mg/l	0.005	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.008

Table 4. The mean values for different selected physico-chemical parameters used in this study.

	pH	EC (Ms/cm)	TDS	Na	Mg	K	Ca	Cl	HCO ₃	SO ₄	BOD	DO	NH ₃
	mg/l												
R1	7	1102	707	131	20.67	20.75	52.99	189.7	321.4	110.3	123.2	0.5	22.6
S1	7.6	1370	878	109	28.9	30.5	74.5	176.4	425.6	217.3	18.3	3.5	8.1
E1	7.7	807	516	62	18.41	20.3	69.3	55.9	284.7	108.5	5.8	5.5	1.2
Z1	7.7	866	555	91	21.9	17.4	51.6	90.6	291.1	145.5	8.4	4.45	1.15
T1	7.8	1625	1040	187.4	27.7	31.3	72.3	214.6	426.6	322.6	7.4	4.7	5.35

Thus the WQI is useful and helpful to evaluate the water status of the sites study area (El-Rahawy (R1), Sabal (S1), El-Tahreer (E1), Zawiet El-Bahr (Z1) and Tala (T1)). The Spatial variation of the water quality index is listed in **Table 5**.

The results in **Table 5** and **Table 6** show that water quality index decreases during winter 2014. Based on the water type category which has three classes for each index and after the integrated parameters, the WQI range was classified into three categories good, moderate and poor. Which mean convert the rang WQI values from (160 - 225) to be include values between (0 - 100) to be more

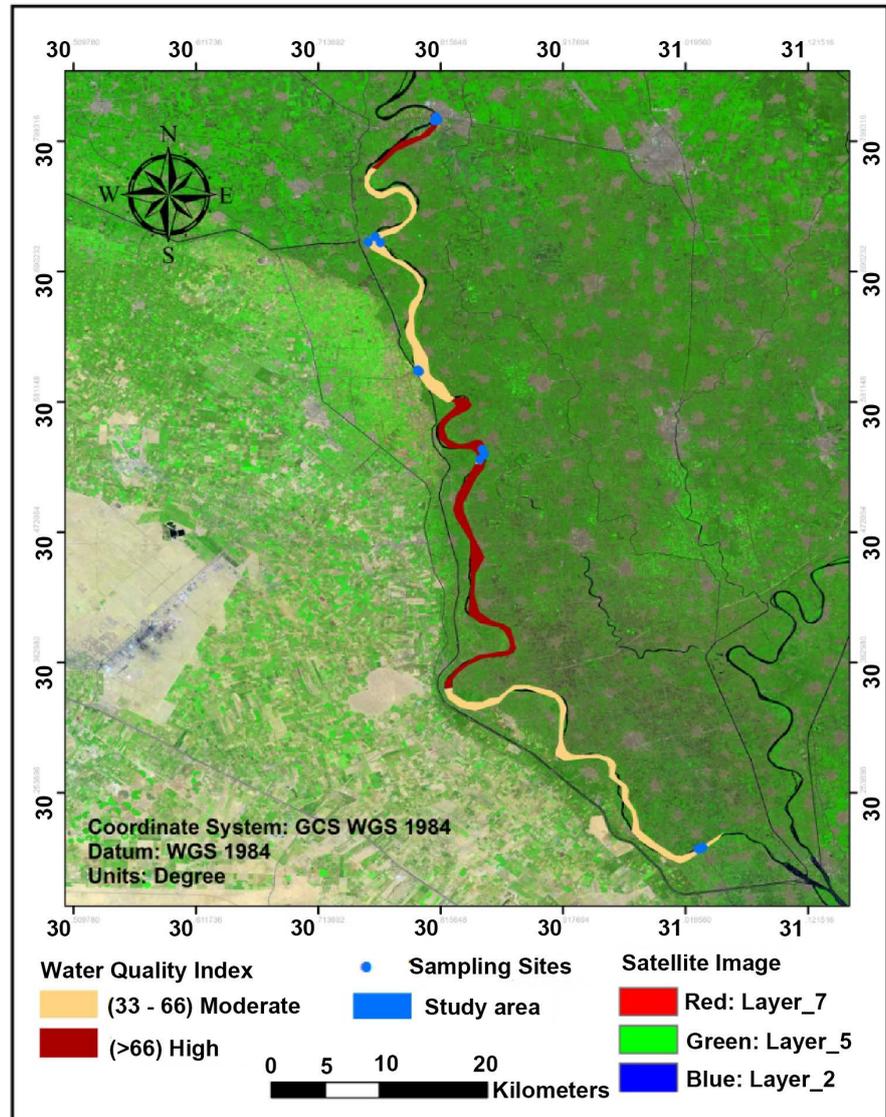


Figure 2. Spatial variation for surface water index in the study area.

Table 5. Spatial variation of the water quality index.

Site	Right	Internal	Left
R1	180	205	160
S1	180	225	190
E1	180	190	180
Z1	160	190	180
T1	200	225	180

understandable and easy comparison with other indices. Therefore the water quality in the study divided into three classes as following: $\leq 33\%$ Low (Good), $33\% - 66\%$ Moderate and $\geq 66\%$ High (Poor). These ranges were obtained after normalizing of modified water quality index values **Table 2**.

Table 6. Normalization of water quality index values.

No site	Right	Internal	Left	Average Values	Risk
R1	60	68	53	60.5	Moderate
S1	60	75	63	66.1	Poor
E1	60	63	60	61.1	Moderate
Z1	53	63	60	58.8	Moderate
T1	66	75	60	67.2	Poor

Based on integrated and normalization processes most of water quality values are moderate to poor. Most of samples which taken from central river has a moderate to poor water quality. While samples those taken from the right and left river sides have moderate water quality. These results can be attributed to a number of factors or variables as pH, Total Dissolve Solid (TDS), Electrical Conductivity (EC) and BOD. This may refer to the circulation and fast movements in the central area of the river. This turbulent will decrease the contaminants concentrations in the middle areas, causing the effect of dilution. The currents and river speed decreases at the river sides were friction with river walls increases. This leads to increase the effects of contamination to be obviously detectable at the river sides. In addition, the contaminants discharge with the drains down streams at the river sides. The final results lead to conclude that the quality of water, according the WHO standards, is unsuitable for drinking. In addition, it is suitable for the uses at least to agriculture. Otherwise if it will be used for drinking purposes, it must be subjected to further treatment process to get good water quality.

3.2. Water Suitability for Irrigation Purpose

Based on the variation values of quality parameters the residual sodium bi-carbonate (RSBC) values of the surface water samples were ranging from 215 to 354 **Table 7**. In the present study, all the surface water samples were found to be poor **Table 2**. The soluble Sodium Percentage (SSP) values were ranging from 48.4 to 68.6 in the study area **Table 7**. In the present study, three sites of the surface water samples were in the moderate category **Table 2** for irrigation use, while two sites were in the poor category. The permeability index (PI) values of the surface water samples were ranging from 52.7 to 72.8 **Table 7**. In the present study, all the PI of the surface water samples was found to be good **Table 2**.

3.3. Heavy Metals in Water

The Cu content in water for the T1, Z1, S1 and R1 sites was more than 0.02 ppm which is considered above permissible limit, while the Cu content in E1 site reached to 0.018 which it was close to permissible limit, therefore monitor water are required to reduce Cu inflow into the water, where the most of the Cu resources are production industries such as metal production, storage batteries

Table 7. Water categories for some water quality indices for each site in study area.

Index Sites	SSP	PI	RSBC	WQI
R1	Poor	Good	Poor	Moderate
S1	Moderate	Good	Poor	Poor
E1	Moderate	Good	Poor	Moderate
Z1	Moderate	Good	Poor	Moderate
T1	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor

and fertilizer. The Cd content in water for all sites of study area was more than 0.005 ppm which is considered above permissible limit, the Cd concentration can bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms if doesn't reduce Cd inflow into the water. This accumulation can be later effect on food chain in the River Nile.

4. Conclusions

The water quality index of Rosetta branch and its drains was evaluated by GIS technique through collecting 15 water samples. This work aims to understand the water quality as well as to develop suitable management practices for the ecosystem protection. According to water quality index, the final weight values are responsible for classifying water into four categories; excellent, good, moderate and poor. Finally, the spatial variations of major water quality parameters were estimated and all values were integrated.

Based on the physico-chemical parameters, all calculated values for Water Quality Index sites (R1, S1, E1, Z1, T1) had the average values of 60.5, 66.1, 61.1, 58.8 and 67.2, respectively. Consequently the study area has two classes moderate and high as a result of incorporated parameters in WQI calculations. In this study the contaminations of water in the high regions are being dissolved with time and water movement thus becomes to be moderate in quality.

Generally, the WQI values within the study area were about the critical pollution level (60% or more of the study area is above of the pollution level). The concentrations of most elements in the surface water in the study area were above the limits for the permissible levels recommended for drinking water by WHO [26]. Water which contains higher concentrations of BOD5 would require a severe treatment before agriculture, domestic or any other uses. As most of the study samples contain a high percentage of BOD5, the water quality according to BOD5 values was between fair and poor quality.

Calculated values of the SSP, WQI and RSBC show that most of canal water is convenient for irrigation. The water river can't be used for irrigation purposes, where the water quality is out of the desirable limit in respect of Water Quality Index (WQI), Soluble Sodium Percentage (SSP), Residual Sodium Bi-Carbonate (RSBC), while the water quality is suitable to irrigational and will not create any permeability problem according permeability index (PI). The study shows that the water of study area exhibits high concentration of heavy metals like Cd, Cu.

Therefore this study recommended that the River Nile water regularly and constantly should be followed up in future works in order to monitor any change in quality of water and to determine contaminations impacts on the surface water and determining its suitability for irrigation purposes and human uses.

Acknowledgements

The authors are highly grateful Al al-Bayt University and National Oceanography and Fisheries (NOF) in Egypt. Thanks also to our colleague Dr. Reema Salah.

References

- [1] Ahmed, S.F. (2007) Environmental Impacts of Drainage Water Reuse on Various Agricultural Components, a case Study on El-Rahawy Drain Rosetta Branch. Master's Thesis, Faculty of Science, Tanta University, Egypt.
- [2] Badr, M.H., Elewa, A., Shehata, M.B., Mohamed L.F. and Abdelaziz, G.S. (2006) Studies on the Effect of El-Rahawy Drain on the River Nilewater Pollution by Trace Metals and Majorcations at El-Kanater El-Khyria Area under the Effect of Seasonal Variation. *Bulletins of the Environmental Research*, **9**, 35-54.
- [3] El Bouraie, M.M., Motawea, E.A., Mohamed, G.G. and Suoseura, M.Y. (2011) Water Quality of Rosetta Branch in Nile Delta, Egypt. *Finnish Peatland Society*, **62**, 31-37.
- [4] Simoes, F., Moreira, A., Bisinoti, M., Gimenez, S. and Yabe, M. (2008) Water Quality Index as a Simple Indicator of Aquaculture Effects on Aquatic Bodies. *Ecological Indicators*, **8**, 476-484. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2007.05.002>
- [5] Fulazzaky, M.A., Seong, T. and Masirin, M. (2010) Assessment of Water Quality Status for the Selangor River in Malaysia. *Water, Air and Soil Pollution*, **205**, 63-77. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11270-009-0056-2>
- [6] Zhang X.Y., Tang, L.S., Zhang, G. and Wu, H.D. (2009) Heavy Metal Contamination in a Typical Mining Town of a Minority and Mountain Area, South China. *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, **82**, 31-38. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00128-008-9569-4>
- [7] Kikuchi, T., Furuichi, T., Hai, H.T. and Tanaka, S. (2009) Assessment of Heavy Metal Pollution in River Water of Hanoi, Vietnam Using Multi-Variate Analyses. *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, **83**, 575-582. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00128-009-9815-4>
- [8] Pandey, J., Shubhashish, K. and Pandey, R. (2009) Metal Contamination of Ganga River (India) as Influenced by Atmospheric Deposition. *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, **83**, 204-209. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00128-009-9744-2>
- [9] Virha, R., Biswas, A.K., Kakaria, V.K., Qureshi, T.A., Borana, K. and Malik, N. (2011) Seasonal Variation in Physicochemical Parameters and Heavy Metals in Water of Upper Lake of Bhopal. *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, **86**, 168-174. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00128-010-0172-0>
- [10] Srivastava, P.K., Mukherjee, S., Gupta, M. and Singh, S.K. (2011) Characterizing Monsoonal Variation on Water Quality Index of River Mahiin India Using Geographical Information System. *Water Quality, Exposure and Health*, **2**, 193-203. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12403-011-0038-7>

- [11] Kumar, P.S., Delson, P.D. and Babu, P.T. (2012) Appraisal of Heavy Metals in Groundwater in Chennai City Using a HPI Model. *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, **89**, 793-798. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00128-012-0794-5>
- [12] Prasanna, M.V., Nagarajan, R., Chidambaram, S. and Elayaraja, A. (2012) Assessment of Metals Distribution and Microbial Contamination at Selected Lake Waters in and around Miri City, East Malaysia. *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, **89**, 507-511. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00128-012-0698-4>
- [13] Díaz, R.O., Fonticiella, M.D., Arado, L.J., Borrell, M.J., D'Alessandro, R.K. and López, P.N. (2013) Spatial Distribution and Contamination Assessment of Heavy Metals in Urban Topsoils from Las Tunas City, Cuba. *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, **91**, 29-35. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00128-013-1020-9>
- [14] Giri, S. and Singh, A.K. (2014) Assessment of Surface Water Quality Using Heavy Metal Pollution Index in Subarnarekha River, India. *Water Quality, Exposure and Health*, **5**, 173-182. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12403-013-0106-2>
- [15] Mahato, M.K., Singh, P.K. and Tiwari, A.K. (2014) Evaluation of Metals in Mine Water and Assessment of Heavy Metal Pollution Index of East Bokaro Coalfield Area, Jharkhand, India. *International Journal of Earth Sciences and Engineering*, **7**, 1611-1618.
- [16] Protano, C., Zinnà, L., Giampaoli, S., Spica, V.R., Chiavarini, S. and Vitali, M. (2014) Heavy Metal Pollution and Potential Ecological Risks in Rivers: A Case Study from Southern Italy. *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, **92**, 75-80.
- [17] Tiwari, A.K. and Singh, A.K. (2014) Hydrogeochemical Investigation and Groundwater Quality Assessment of Pratapgarh District, Uttar Pradesh. *Journal of the Geological Society of India*, **83**, 329-343. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12594-014-0045-y>
- [18] Varghese, J. and Jaya, D.S. (2014) Metal Pollution of Groundwater in the Vicinity of Valiathura Sewage Farm in Kerala, South India. *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, **93**, 694-698. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00128-014-1410-7>
- [19] Panigrahy, B.P., Singh, P.K., Tiwari, A.K., Kumar, B. and Kumar, A. (2015) Assessment of Heavy Metal Pollution Index for Groundwater around Jharia Coalfield Region, India. *Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences*, **6**, 33-39.
- [20] Horton, R.K. (1965) An Index Number System for Rating Water Quality. *Journal of Water Pollution Control Federation*, **37**, 300-306]
- [21] Terrado, M., Borrell, E., de Campos, S., Barceló, D. and Tauler, R. (2010) Surface-Water-Quality Indices for the Analysis of Data Generated by Automated Sampling Networks. *Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, **29**, 40-52. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trac.2009.10.001>
- [22] Mosher, J.J., Klein, G.C., Marshall, A.G. and Findlay, R.H. (2010) Influence of Bedrock Geology on Dissolved Organic Matter Quality in Stream Water. *Organic Geochemistry*, **41**, 1177-1188. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.orggeochem.2010.08.004>
- [23] El-Amier, Y.A., El-Kawy Zahran, M.A. and Al-Mamory, S.H. (2015) Assessment the Physico-Chemical Characteristics of Water and Sediment in Rosetta Branch, Egypt. *Journal of Water Resource and Protection*, **7**, 1075-1086. <https://doi.org/10.4236/jwarp.2015.713088>
- [24] UNESCO (1977) Map of the World Distribution of Arid Regions. MAB Technical Notes, 7.
- [25] El-Amier, Y.A., Zahran, M.A.E.K. and Al-Mamory, S.H. (2015) Assessment the Physico-Chemical Characteristics of Water and Sediment in Rosetta Branch, Egypt.

Journal of Water Resource and Protection, **7**, 1075-1086.

<https://doi.org/10.4236/jwarp.2015.713088>

- [26] WHO (2006) Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality. 3rd Edition, World Health Organization, Geneva.
- [27] Todd, D.K. (1980) Groundwater Hydrology. 2nd Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken.
- [28] Gupta, S.K. and Gupta, I.C. (1987) Management of Saline Soils and Waters. Oxford and IBH Publ. Co., New Delhi, India, 399 p.
- [29] Doneen, L.D. (1962) The Influence of Crop and Soil on Percolating Water. *Proceedings of the 1961 Biennial Conference on Groundwater Recharge*, 156-163.
- [30] Kumar, S.K., et al. (2013) Surface Water Quality Monitoring for Thamirabarani River Basin, Tamil Nadu Using. *International Journal of Remote Sensing & Geoscience*, **2**, 22-29.
- [31] Selvam, S., Manimaran, G. and Sivasubramanian, P. (2013) Hydrochemical characteristics and GIS-based assessment of groundwater quality in the coastal aquifers of Tuticorin corporation, Tamilnadu, India. *Applied Water Science*, **3**, 145-159.
- [32] Issa, M. (2016) Surface Water Quality Monitoring Using GIS Case Study: King Talal Dam. Maser Thesis, Al al-Bayt University, Mafraq, Jordan.