

13.03.86

Plan to utilise drainage water

THE Ministry of Irrigation has formulated a plan for recycling drainage water, in order to utilise 10,000 million cubic metres of water, yearly, for irrigation purposes until the year 2000, said an official source at the Ministry of Irrigation.

The source pointed out that the current volume of recycled drainage water is about 2,300 million cubic

metres, yearly, and that drainage water is mixed with fresh water to be suitable for irrigation.

Meanwhile, a plan will be applied to utilise the sewage of the Cairo, Caliubia and Sharkia governorates, said the source, adding that the purified sewage will be used to reclaim 100,000-feddans of desert land south of Ramadan 10 City, on the Cairo Ismailia desert road. GSS

14.03.86

IMPROVEMENTS

Renovation work is currently underway to improve Imbaba water station and to increase its production to 150,000 cubic metres per day. Moreover, improvements are also taking place to increase the production capacity of other water stations in Cairo and Giza Governorates to reach 700,000 cubic metres per day in next June.

28.03.86

Hungarian aid for irrigation projects

THE Minister of Irrigation, Mr. Essam Radi, and the Hungarian Minister of Irrigation, who is currently visiting Cairo, signed a protocol of cooperation between the two countries, covering the fields of irrigation and water resources promotion. Following the signing ceremony, Mr. Radi stated that the protocol also includes cooperation in combating water weeds and dredging irrigation canals, in addition to establishing joint industrial projects between the Egyptian Ministry of Irrigation and the Hungarian National Authority for Water, in the manufacturing of water pumps and equipment for combating weeds. The Minister further said that the Hungarian side will present the equipment and the technical assistance needed for the implementation of the irrigation project which will be carried out on an area of 200 feddans in el-Salahia district. This project will primarily depend on subterranean water.

Moreover, Egypt has signed to cooperation agreements between the Egyptian Water Research Centre, the Research and Water Resources Centre and the Hungarian Institute for Developing Irrigation. According to these agreements research papers and periodicals will be exchanged between the two sides, besides presenting the technical expertise in the field of studying water level, and the use of computers in signing and implementing water courses. — GSS

16.03.86

H. Dam tremor detecting stations tested

THE High Dam Authority is currently testing the tremor stations which are erected on the banks of the lake to define the speed of vibration spread. The number of stations which are under test is 13. Moreover, the Authority is currently implementing a number of mobile stations for the same purpose, in collaboration with Helwan Meteorological Institute, and to study crust components, according to Mr. Salah Shehab, Chairman of the High Dam Authority. Furthermore, Mr. Shehab pointed out that the High Dam is constantly under observation through a number of monitoring stations erected inside and outside the main body of the High Dam, to ensure its safety. As for daily water intake, Mr. Shehab stated that it has reached 125 million cubic metres a day, sufficient to meet the requirements of agriculture and industry.

01.04.86

Int'l studies confirm High Dam safety

THE Minister of Irrigation, Mr. Esam Radi, confirmed that the High Dam and the installations attached to it are formidable enough to resist the worst earthquakes likely to occur in the near or distant future, and that no measures or precautions will be needed to support such constructions.

At a press conference he held yesterday, the minister referred to the technical studies conducted over a period of 24 months and by a panel of experts of the High Dam Authority, the Geological Survey Authority and the Academy for scientific Research in collaboration with international experts from the Soviet Union, the US, Japan and Argentina.

The Studies, he said, were conducted following the tremor which occurred in November 1981 in the Gabal el-Marawa area, south of the High Dam. According to the nature and formation of the ground in the area, earthquake possibilities can not in any way be compared with those in other areas frequently shaken by violent tremors.

He added that there are hardly any fissures in areas

adjacent to the High Dam, except in the Gabal Marawa area which is 60 kilometres from the Dam. He explained that the studies confirmed that water reservation in neither a direct or indirect cause of earthquakes.

The Minister reviewed the technical report prepared by the Remote Sensing Centre, affiliated to the Academy for Scientific Research, in reply to a member of the People's Assembly, Mr. Olwi Hafez who last December spoke about cracks existing in the body of the High Dam.

The Chairman of the High Dam Authority, Dr. Salah Shehab, expounded the system of research which involved field and laboratory studies in which aerial photography was used to examine the geological nature of the area, having the High Dam as the centre of a 300 square kilometre area. A survey of the Nile bed in areas adjacent to the Dam was also conducted.

The USAID contributed a grant of six million dollars for financing the technical studies on earthquakes in Egypt, and Egypt contributed LE two million. — GSS