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**WATER SHORTAGE AGAINST THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER IN
AGRICULTURE**

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Abstract:

Sewerage systems located in different municipalities, collect and evacuate all waters to decontamination stations “wastewater treatment plant”. There are natural treatments “lagoon” and artificial treatments to eliminate or significantly reduce pollution in wastewater.

We consider the principle of the lagoon, its advantages and disadvantages as well as its performance; i.e. the water quality at the outlet of the last treatment tank.

And to establish a balance between the different users of water, urban wastewaters are recycled to cover a portion of the volume of irrigation water. In fact, the reuse of wastewater for agricultural ends has known variable applications from a country to another. It is expected to develop within the framework of an integrated approach to the management of water resources, assuming the socio-economic, regulatory and environmental consideration of technical factors.

The shortage of water resources in Algeria inevitably requires the reuse of wastewater in agriculture. However, this water may contain various pollutants, mainly heavy metals. Some of these items generate quite formidable impact on the environment and even the health of living beings.

Their movement and mobility are closely related to the physical and physico-chemical characteristics of the environment.

Key words: lagoon, pollution, performance, reuse, shortage.