

E-mail: aburizaiza@hotmail.com

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692	3209	3440	730.000	656.000			328.000	
758	6314	2432	1.000.000	657.500	400.000	257.000	165.500	

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(%30-4)

(2 350)

(%12-10)

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(%20)

(%20)
(%40)

(%13)
(%6)

(3)

1425		1415				
29.160	24.900	11.280	10.000	8.500	8.500	
11.060	7.900	1.300	1.820	4.000	4.000	
22.880	16.320	22.880	16.320	16.320	14.200	
36.100	49.120	35.460	28.140	28.820	26.700	

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(36)

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62794	16906	627943	1449099	4830330	966066	6440440	590	10916	
57560	15497	575596	1328299	4427662	885532	5903550	270	21865	
120354	32403	1203539	2777398	9257992	1851598	12343990	860	32781	

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	6000	3000	
	6000	3000	
	1600000	80000	
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	18000	9000	
	146291	47589	
	1770291	859589	

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العدد الكلي لبكتريا القولون في 100 مل	بكتريا القولون البرازي في 100 مل	العسر الكلي CaCO_3	النترات NO_3	العناصر الرئيسية (mg/L)							$^{\circ}\text{C}$	DO	E.C. Ms/cm	pH	TDS (mg/L)	رقم العينة
				So_4	HCO_3	Cl	Mg	K	Na	Ca						
Nil	Nil	64	0.81	6.5	62	18	1	0.6	6.5	24	24.5	5.5	160	7.5	125	1
42000	22	62	0.82	6.0	63	18.4	1.1	0.61	7.9	24.5	24.5	5.5	156	7.51	126	2
Nil	Nil	88	10	14.5	62	30	5	0.85	9.2	27	24.6	5.6	230	7.5	160	3
43000	52	92	10.9	16	64	31	5	0.92	10.2	29	24.5	5.51	242	7.52	165	4
Nil	Nil	72	6	13	52	25	4	0.62	5.8	22	24.2	5.9	140	7.5	105	5

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41000	24□	73	6.5	13□	53	27. 5□	4.2	0.6 1	6.0	23	24.2	5.7 1	145	7.5	110	6
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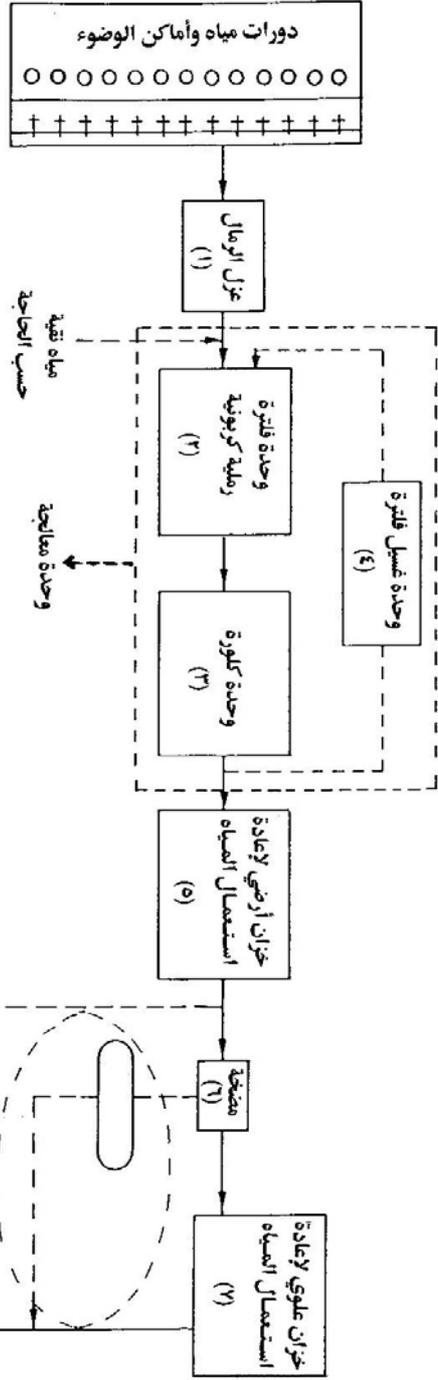
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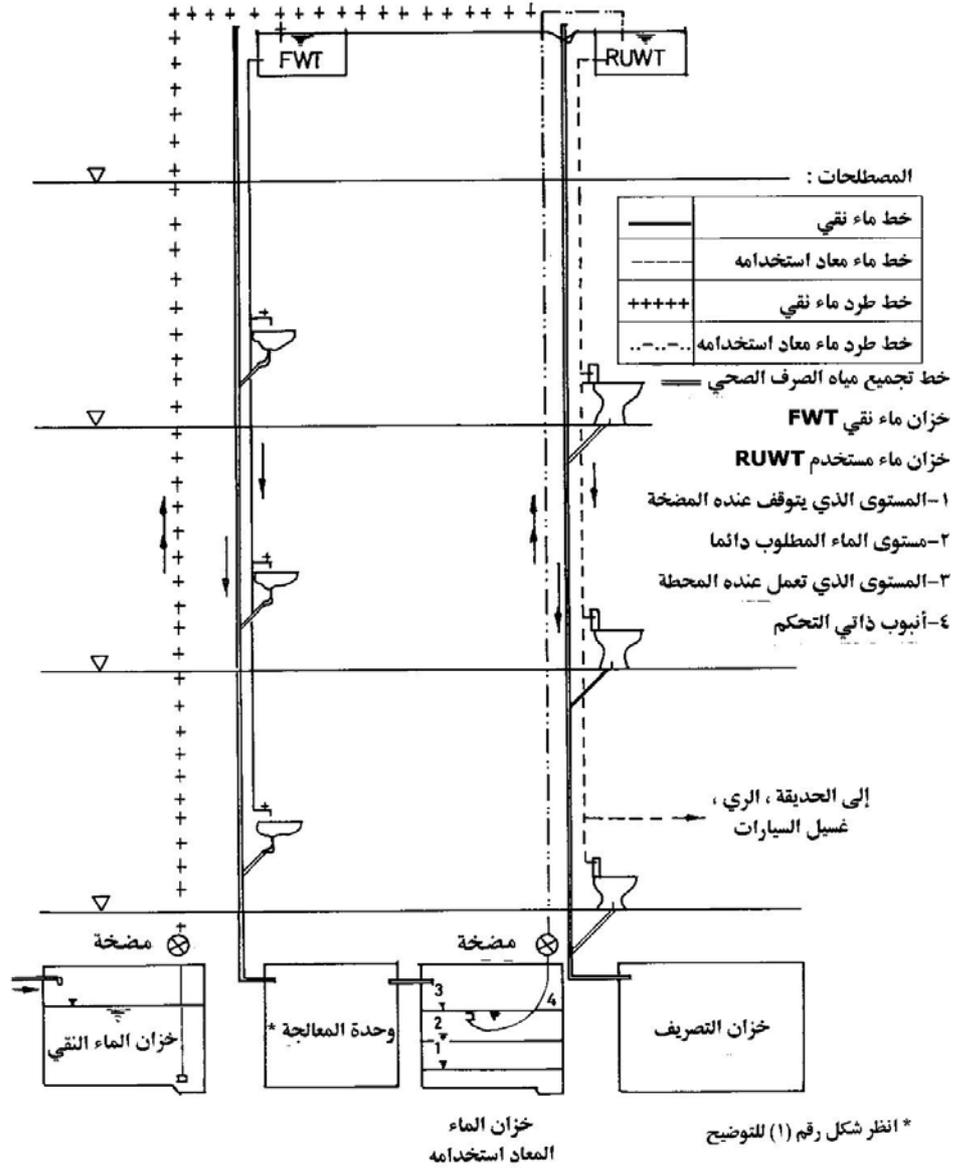
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شكل رقم (1) : مخطط عام يبين التوصيلات المطلوبة لنظام الصرف الصحي المقترح في المساجد



شكل رقم (٢) : مخطط يبين مسار الخطوط لنظام التصريف المقترح في المدارس والدوائر الحكومية

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(Pilot Plant)

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Eaton, A.D., et al., *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water & Wastewater*, 19th. Edition, 1995. [1]

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Ablution Water: Prospects for Reuse in Flushing of Toilets at Mosques, Schools, and Offices in Saudi Arabia

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ABSTRACT. According to the historical injunctions of Islam prescribing the specifications of water to be used for ablution, such water should be colorless and odorless. The general notion was that these specifications would be similar to those of drinking water because ablution included the cleansing of mouth and nose. Expert interpretation provides no reference regarding salinity. This implies that seawater can be used for ablution. The public, however, avoids seawater, unless there is no other option. Since ablution does not cause the quality of water to deteriorate beyond judicious reuse, it may be suited for the flushing of toilets or the irrigation of public gardens. This research suggests the development of a plumbing system designed to collect, filter and disinfect ablution water to be used subsequently for the above purposes. The amounts of water used for ablution and for the flushing of toilets respectively were estimated in certain specific areas. It is recommended that one mosque, one school, and one office building be selected for the purpose of determining the efficiency of the new plumbing system. Also recommended is a study of the water and sanitary system of the two Holy Mosques and of other important buildings at the Holy Places. In order to quantify the economics of return, enabling officials to judge the viability of the new system, the application of the pilot program needs to proceed gradually, and in distinct phases.

KEYWORDS: Ablution, judicious use, reuse.