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(2006/4/27 2005/10/19)

") ()
.(") (") (") ()
Ca , Mg ,Zn , Mn , Fe) (, Cu , Co , Ni

.(M.U. Eocene) (Pila Spi Formation)

(Jaundice)

(Mn)

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(%)

(0.36 mg/L)

The Effect of Using the Waters of Ain Alsafr Spring on Jaundice Disease / Northen Iraq

Abdul Hadi Y. AlSayegh
*Department of Geology
College of Science
Mosul University*

Khalil H. Yousif
*Department of Geology
College of Science
Mosul University*

ABSTRACT

The studied Area is situated at a distance of (28 km) east of Mosul . It is lying between longitudes (43o 22' 30") and (43o 30' 00") and latitudes (36o 20' 00") and (36o 24' 00") . The major part of the area consist of Pila Spi Formation (M.U. Eocene) .

The present study has involved in the determination of concentration of essential chemical elements for the health of human being with five water springs :(Ain Alsafr,

Squf, Karawan, Semmak and Baadra) These elements are (Ca, Mg, Zn, Mn, Cu, Ni, Co). The highest concentrations for these element were in Ain–Alsaфра waters.

It's worth mentioning that (Mn) is only present in AinAl-saфра waters and having a concentration of (0.36 mg/ L), which makes up about (30 %) of body requirement for these elements.

The present study has concluded that the healing effects from jaundice of Ain Alsaфра waters among other waters within the area are due to it's concentration with the above mentioned elements especially manganese (Mn), with concentrations meeting most of requirements of patient for these elements.

It is worth mentioning that local residents of nearby villages, who used the Ain Al-saфра waters have developed an immunity from jaundice which has never been recorded in this area for decades.

(A) () (28)
 (E) (D) (C) (B)
 ") (' ") (' ") (')
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 (Jaundice)

(Baghdadi, 1973)

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(Parsons, 1957)

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(Ca , Mg , Zn , Mn , Fe , Cu , Co , Ni)

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		:	
	:	()	
(Middle -Upper Eocene) (Pila Spi Formation)			-
(Limestone)			
		(Dolostone)	
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		()	()
		(Middle Miocene) Fat'ha Fm.	-
		(Upper Miocene) Injana Fm.	-
		(L.Pliocene) Mukdadia	-
		(Quaternary Deposits)	-
(Flood Plains)		Loamy Soil	
		. Slope Sediment	

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(Barwary, 1979, Al-Omari and

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Sadek, 1973)

	Formation	Age	Lithology	Thickness (m)
↑	Muqdadia	Lower Pliocene	Coarse – medium pebbly sandstone, silt stone and compacted clay stone.	440
	Injana	Upper Miocene	Fine medium well bedded sandstone, silt stone and compacted clay stone.	235
	Fat'ha	Middle Miocene	Massive and bedded gypsum, marly limestone. Marl and clay stone. Chalky . hard . well bedded , thickly bedded thickly bedded limestone .	121
	Pila Spi	M.Upper Eocene		unconformity

(Buday

(Bolten, 1958)

(Feet hill zone)

and Jassim, 1987)

(Numan, 1979)

.(Nubio – Arabian Platform)

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(o)

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(o)

.(Ibrahim and Omar, 1994)

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.(o)

(3o)

(24o – 12o)

.() (

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(E,D,C,B,A)

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(4o)

(Jenkins et al.,

(Total Hardness)

.1980)

K+, Na+

(Corning 400)

(Flame Photometry)

. (Vogel, 1961)

(Mn, Zn, Fe, Cu, Co, Ni)

(Atomic Absorption Spectroscop)

.(Jenkins, 1980)

HCO3-

(Total Dissolved Solids) (TDS)

(105)

.(APHA, 1975)

(Electro Conductivity) (EC)

Cu,)

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(Zn, Mn, Fe, Mg, Ca

% -	/ .		(Ca+2)
% -	/ . - .		(Mg+2)
% . - .	/ . - .	-	(Fe+2)
%	(/ .)	-	(Mn+2)

% . - .	/ . - .	-	(Zn+2)
% . - .	/ . - .		(Cu+2)

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(Harwant, 2003)

CONCENTRATIONS IN DILUTE; OXYGENATED GROUNDWATER AT pH 7								
TRACE ELEMENTS					MAJOR ELEMENTS			
INCREASING CONCENTRATION								
1 ng/l	1 µg/l			1 mg/l				
<0.00001	0.00001-0.0001	0.0001-0.001	0.001-0.01	0.01-0.1	0.1-1.0	1.0-10	10-100	>100
Nb	Cs	Rb	Li	P	Sr	Mg	Na	HCO ₃
Ru	Zr	La	Ba	B	P	K	Ca	
Rh	Mo	V	Cr	Br		Sr	SO ₄	
Pd	¹ Ag	Sc	Mn	Fe			Cl	
In	² Be	As	U	Zn			NO ₃	
Hf	Th	¹ Cd	I					
Ta	Ce and REE	Co						
Rc	¹ Hg	Ni						
Os	Sc	Cu						
Ir	Sb	¹ Pb						
Pt	¹ Sn	¹ Al						
Po	Te	¹ Y						
Au	Tl							
	Bi							
	W							
	Ga							
	Ge							

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS	
	Elements considered essential for human or animal health
	Elements probably essential for health
	Non-essential elements
TOXIC ELEMENTS	
	Elements considered to be toxic or undesirable in excessive amounts and for which maximum admissible concentrations (MAC) have been set by the CEC
	Other elements considered undesirable in excessive but for which no statutory limit has been set by the CEC

After : Dissanayake and Chandrajith (1999) and Edmunds and Smedley (1996) .

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.(Lindvall et al., 2003)

.(Jones, 2003)

.(Show,)

(3)

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(Trace)

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Element		mg / L *	mg / L
	Zinc	0.4 – 8.0	0.023 – 0.13
	Copper	. – .	. – .
	Iron	. – .	. – .
	Manganese	. – .	. – .
	Cobalt	. – .	. – .
	Nichel	. – .	. – .

*Rennert, 1984

(Sherlock, 1985)

(Rebecca, 2004)

.(Blaurock, 1997)

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Cu, Co, Ca, Mg, Zn, Mn, Fe)

(4) (Ni

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	mg / L									
	Ca	Mg	Zn	Fe	Ni	Co	Cu	Mn	Na	K

	.	.	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.00 1	.	N.D	5	1.5
	N.D	.	N.D
	N.D	.	.
	N.D	N.D	N.D

N.D = Not detected

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.(Metabolism) ()

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(Mn)

-

%

-

(
Cu)

-

(Mn)

(, Co, Zn, Fe, Mg, Ca, Ni

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.(WHO, 1999 ; 1994)

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