

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
LARBI BEN MHIDI UNIVERSITY. OUM EL BOUAGHI
**FACULTY OF EARTH SCIENCES
AND ARCHITECTURE**
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY



In Collaboration with :

- The laboratory of Natural Resources and Management of Sensitive Environments (RNAMS).
University of Oum El Bouaghi
- The Directorate of Agricultural Services (DAS) of the Wilaya of Oum El Bouaghi
- The Directorate of Energy and Mines (DEM) of the Wilaya of Oum El Bouaghi
- The SOMIBAR Unit of Ain Mimoun.
Wilaya of Khenchela

Under the Patronage of

*The Rector of Larbi Ben M'hidi University.
Oum El Bouaghi*

Professor Zoheir DIBI

Organizes

On Monday November 21, 2022

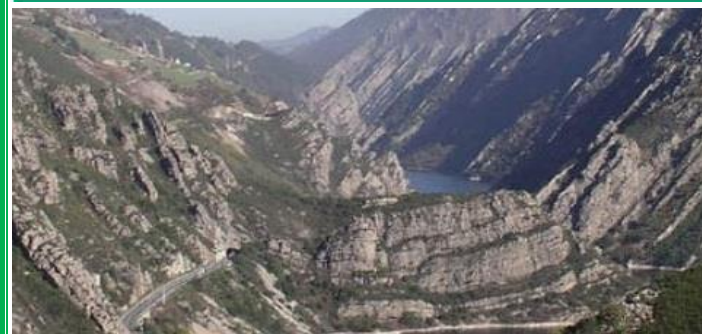
A Study Day in Geosciences

Under The Theme

**" GEORESOURCES :
FROM GENESIS TO
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS "**



GEORESOURCES :
from genesis to environmental impacts



OBJECTIVES

The GEORESOURCES represent a vast, rich and very diversified field, they cover practically all the basic resources serving the needs of the modern society. These include groundwater, mineral raw materials, energy production and space available for construction as well as storage and disposal of materials. Understanding the modes of resource formation and their implementation mechanisms for setting up allows for a better assessment of mining and petroleum potential, an improvement in the targeting of deposits and a reduction in their environmental impacts.

On a planetary scale, the essential challenge consists in the development of an integrated approach, leading to a balanced management of resources and thus offering decision-makers a state of data that allows them to open up to the best possible choices in the exploitation of mineral and energy georesources. Technological and industrial progress, combined with galloping population growth, means that the needs for georesources are constantly increasing and their management has become a major issue. However, it is necessary to reduce the consumption of certain non-renewable or low-renewable natural resources, their rational management is a concern of great importance, it represents a main condition for sustainable development.

The use of natural resources is expected to increase by 110% by the 2050s, the consequences on climate change are significant, greenhouse gas emissions would increase by 43%. Water resources are already insufficient in some parts of the world. Some non-renewable resources are expected to be exhausted or nearly exhausted at the current rate of exploitation. Experts are already discussing the date of occurrence of peaks in various resources and raw materials (oil, natural gas, uranium and many minerals). The scarcity of metals is a serious problem given the high consumption of metals by many industrial sectors.

The world's reserves of many strategic metals are between 30 and 60 years of annual production. It is imperative to save these resources in the short and medium term. The relentless pace of material extraction remains the causative agent of climate change and pressure on biodiversity. The annual global exploitation of raw materials increases from 27 billion tons in 1970 to 92 billion tons in 2017, this figure could easily double by 2060.

After Europe, North America and Asia, mining should develop in Africa during the decade 2020 - 2030. Despite its direct contribution to the development of emerging countries, this activity has negative repercussions on the environment (destruction of slowly or non-renewable resources, habitat and biodiversity loss, land loss, negative effects on the climate, degradation of carbon sinks and biogeochemical flows and cycles). Some materials release CO₂ during their manufacture. However, 50% of these emissions are related to the calcination of limestones (cement production), the rest being due to electricity and/or fuel consumption. Other toxic or ecotoxic emissions released into the air, water and soil degrade our health and that of ecosystems.

The interest allocated to the study of georesources makes it possible to develop and advocate new techniques and perspectives, to participate energetically in working life and to meet the needs of the economy in multiple sectors.

PROPOSED AXES

1. Mineral resources and useful substances.
2. Fossil energy resources.
3. Geothermal resources.
4. Water resources : management and protection.
5. Soil resources and surface formations.
6. Sedimentary basins and associated fluids.
7. Geomaterials and geological risks.
8. Biogeochemistry and environmental impacts.

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