
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination
Academic Session 2004/2005

March 2005

IEK 203E – Equipment Design For Water Treatment
(Rekabentuk Peralatan Pengolahan Air)

Duration: 3 hours
[Masa: 3 jam]

Please check that this examination paper consists of ELEVEN (11) pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEBELAS (11) mukasurat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Answer **FIVE (5)** questions. All questions can be answered either in Bahasa Malaysia or English.

*Jawab **LIMA (5)** soalan sahaja.*

Semua soalan boleh dijawab dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.

1. (a) Raw sewage flowing into a treatment plant has a BOD₅ value of 200 mg/L.
- What is the maximum concentration of BOD₅ allowed in the treatedsewage discharge if the required treatment efficiency is 85% .
 - If the flowrate is 5 m³/d, how many kg of BOD will be discharged per day)
- (b) A laboratory kinetic study was done for the reaction A \longrightarrow Products and the following data were obtained

| Time (hour) | Concentration of A (mg/L) |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| 0 | 135 |
| 1 | 53 |
| 2 | 33 |
| 3 | 24 |
| 4 | 19 |
| 5 | 15 |
| 6 | 13 |
| 7 | 11 |
| 8 | 10 |

Determine;

- The reaction order
- The rate constant, k

(100 marks)

- (a) Air sisa kumbahan yang memasuki sistem olahan mempunyai BOD_5 bernilai 200 mg/L.
 - i. Apakah kepekatan maksimum BOD_5 yang dibenarkan bagi air kumbahan terolah yang dilepaskan oleh sistem olahan tersebut jika 85% kecekapan olahan dikehendaki.
 - ii. Berapa banyak kg BOD yang akan dilepaskan dalam masa satu hari jika kadar alirnya ialah $5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$.
- (b) Satu ujikaji makmal berkenaan kajian kinetik untuk tindakbalas A
→ Hasil dilakukan dan data-data yang diperolehi adalah seperti berikut

| Masa (jam) | Kepekatan bahan A (mg/L) |
|------------|--------------------------|
| 0 | 135 |
| 1 | 53 |
| 2 | 33 |
| 3 | 24 |
| 4 | 19 |
| 5 | 15 |
| 6 | 13 |
| 7 | 11 |
| 8 | 10 |

Tentukan;

- i. Order tindakbalas berkenaan
- ii. Nilar pemalar, k

(100 markah)

2. (a) A sedimentation tank has a volume capacity of $15,000 \text{ m}^3$. If the average flow rate entering the tank is 120 ML/d , what is the detention time in hour unit.
- (b) A 500 ml aqueous salt solution has 125 mg of salt dissolved in it. Express the concentration of this solution in terms of
- i. mg/L
 - ii. ppm
 - iii. percent
 - iv. lb/mil gal
- (c) What is the importance of environmental technology field in environmental pollution aspect.
- (100 marks)
- (a) *Sebuah tangki pemendapan mempunyai isipadu berkapasiti $15,000 \text{ m}^3$. Jika purata kadar alir yang memasuki tangki ialah 120 ML/hari , berapakah masa tahanannya dalam unit jam)*
- (b) *500 ml larutan akuas garam mempunyai 125 mg garam terlarut di dalamnya. Nyatakan kepekatan larutan ini dalam sebutan*
- i. *mg/L*
 - ii. *ppm*
 - iii. *peratusan*
 - iv. *lb/mil gal*
- (c) *Apakah kepentingan bidang teknologi persekitaran dalam aspek pencemaran alam sekitar.*
- (100 markah)

[IEK 203E]

- 5 -

3. (a) A circular sedimentation tank is to have a minimum detention time of 4 h and a maximum overflow rate of $20 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2\cdot\text{d}$.
- Determine the required diameter of the tank if the average flow rate through the tank is 6 ML/d.
- (b) What is the difference between;
- heterotrophic and an autotrophic organism
 - aerobic and anaerobic decay
 - anaerob and facultative bacteria
- (c) A 6.0 ml sample of wastewater is diluted to 300 ml with distilled water in a standard BOD bottle. The initial DO in the bottle is determined to be 8.5 mg/L, and the DO after 5 days at 20°C is found to be 0.5 mg/L.
- Determine the BOD_5 of the wastewater
 - Compute its BOD ultimate (BOD_L)
- Assumption: k value = $0.1/\text{d}$

(100 marks)

- (a) *Sebuah tangki pemendapan mempunyai masa tahanan minima 4 jam dan kadar alir maksimum $20 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2$.hari*
- Tentukan garispusat yang dikehendaki bagi tangki tersebut jika kadar alir purata bagi tangki tersebut ialah 6 ML/hari.*
- (b) *Apakah perbezaan di antara;*
- organisma heterotrofik dan autotrofik*
 - pereputan aerobik dan anaerobik*
 - bakteria anaerob dan bakteria fakultatif*

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- (c) *Sebanyak 6.0 ml sampel air sisa di dalam botol piawai BOD dicairkan menjadi 300 ml menggunakan air suling. Nilai awal oksigen terlarut (DO) didapati sebanyak 8.5 mg/L dan DO selepas 5 hari pada suhu 20°C diperolehi sebanyak 0.5 mg/L.*
- i. *Tentukan BOD_5 bagi sampel air tersebut*
 - ii. *Kirakan BOD penghabisan (BOD_L) bagi sampel air tersebut.*
Andaian: nilai $k = 0.1/d$
- (100 markah)*
4. (a) A total of 15 kg of chlorine is used in 1 day to disinfect a volume of 50 ML of water. What is the chlorine dosage.
- (b) Give a possible effect that may occurred due to the following water quality parameters;
- i. turbidity
 - ii. TDS
 - iii. DO
 - iv. iron
 - v. fluoride
 - vi. phosphorus
 - vii. fecal coliforms
 - viii. lead
 - ix. THM
- (c) Give a brief definition of water pollution
- (d) What is the difference between a point source and a dispersed source of pollutants. Give an example of each.
- (100 marks)



[IEK 203E]

- 7 -

- (a) *Sebanyak 15 kg klorin digunakan untuk penyahjangan bagi 50 ML air dalam masa satu hari. Berapakah dos kepekatan klorin dalam mg/L yang digunakan.*
- (b) *Berikan setiap satu kesan yang berkemungkinan terhasil akibat parameter kualiti air yang berikut;*
- i. kekeruhan*
 - ii. TDS*
 - iii. DO*
 - iv. besi*
 - v. florida*
 - vi. fosforus*
 - vii. fecal coliform*
 - viii. plumbum*
 - ix. THM*
- (c) *Berikan takrifan pencemaran air secara ringkas.*
- (d) *Apakah perbezaan di antara pencemaran punca titik dan pencemaran punca serak. Berikan satu contoh bagi setiap jenis punca pencemaran tersebut.*

(100 markah)

5. (a) An activated sludge tank is 30 m long, 10 m wide, and has an actual depth (SWD) of 4 m. The wastewater flow is 4.0 ML/d and the BOD₅ influent is 200 mg/L. The MLSS concentration is 2000 mg/L. Compute the food-to-microorganism ratio for the system.)
- (b) What is the function of stream classification standard? Briefly discuss four common classifications of streams.
- (c) Which water usually requires more extensive treatment purification-groundwater or surface water and gives your reason.

(100 marks)

- (a) *Sebuah tangki enapcemar teraktif berdimensi 30 m panjang, 10 m lebar dan 4 m kedalaman sebenar (SWD). Kadar alir air sisa ialah 4.0 ML/hari dan influen BOD₅ ialah 200 mg/L manakala kepekatan MLSS ialah 2000 mg/L. Kirakan nisbah makanan terhadap mikroorganisma (F/M) bagi sistem tersebut.*
- (b) *Apakah fungsi pengkelasan piawai alur air. Bincangkan secara ringkas empat pengkelasan am bagi alur air.*
- (c) *Di antara air bawah tanah dan air permukaan yang mana satukah memerlukan keperihatinan yang lebih dalam pengolahan dan berikan alasan anda.*

(100 markah)

6. (a) A conventional aeration tank is to treat a flow of 80,000 L/day of primary effluent with a BOD_5 of 125 ppm. The MLSS concentration is to be maintained at 1800 ppm, and a food-to-microorganism ratio of 0.4 is specified.
- Compute the required volume of the aeration tank
 - If the side water depth (SWD) is to be 5 m and the tank length is to be three times its width, how long should the tank be.
- (b) What are effluent standards, and why are they easier to enforce than stream standard.
- (c) What is the significance of the F/M ratio.

(100 marks)

- (a) *Sebuah tangki pengudaraan konvensional direkabentuk untuk mengolah air sisa yang mempunyai kadar alir 80,000 L/hari dan BOD_5 berkepekatan 125 ppm. Kepekatan MLSS perlu dikekalkan pada kepekatan 1800 ppm dan nisbah F/M ditetapkan pada 0.4.*
- Kirakan isipadu tangki pengudaraan yang diperlukan.*
 - Jika kedalaman sisi (SWD) ditetapkan pada 5 m dan panjang tangki adalah tiga kali ganda lebarnya, berapa panjangkah tangki pengudaraan tersebut.*
- (b) *Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan piawaian effluen dan mengapakah ianya lebih mudah dikuatkuasakan berbanding piawaian alur air.*
- (c) *Apakah kepentingan nisbah F/M.*

(100 markah)

7. (a) A sludge with a 6 percent solids concentration occupies a total volume of 300 m^3 .
- i. What is the water content of the sludge
 - ii. What is the mass of the sludge solids.
- (b) If the sludge is dewatered to a volume 200 m^3 ;
- i. What will the solids concentration be
 - ii. What will the water content be
- (c) What is meant by;
- i. hydraulic load and organic load
 - ii. fixed growth system and suspended growth system
- (d) Sketch a flow diagram of an activated sludge treatment process.

(100 marks)



[IEK 203E]

- 11 -

- (a) *Diberi dalam 300 m³ isipadu enapcemar, sebanyak enam peratus dipenuhi pepejal.*
- i. Berapakah kandungan air dalam enapcemar tersebut*
 - ii. Berapakah jisim enapcemar tersebut*
- (b) *Jika proses nyahidrat dilakukan ke atas enapcemar tersebut sehingga isipadu akhirnya menjadi 200 m³;*
- i. Berapa peratuskah kepekatan pepejalnya*
 - ii. Berapa peratuskah kandungan airnya*
- (c) *Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan;*
- i. bebanan hidraulik dan bebanan organik.*
 - ii. sistem olahan tetap dan sistem olahan terampai*
- (d) *Lakarkan gambarajah alir sistem olahan enapcemar teraktif.*

(100 markah)

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