

---

# UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua  
Sidang Akademik 2007/2008

April 2008

## **EBS 432/3 - Kimia Alam Sekitar Untuk Amalan Kejuruteraan** ***[Environmental Chemistry For Engineering Practice]***

[Masa : 3 jam]  
Duration : 3 hours

---

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi TIGA BELAS muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.  
*[Please ensure that this examination paper contains THIRTEEN printed pages before you begin the examination.]*

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi TUJUH soalan.  
*[This paper contains SEVEN questions.]*

**Arahan:** Jawab **LIMA** soalan. Jika calon menjawab lebih daripada lima soalan hanya lima soalan pertama mengikut susunan dalam skrip jawapan akan diberi markah.

**Instructions:** Answer **FIVE** questions. If a candidate answers more than five questions only the first five questions in the answer sheet will be graded.]

Mulakan jawapan anda untuk setiap soalan pada muka surat yang baru.  
*[Answer to any question must start on a new page.]*

Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.  
*[You may answer a question either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.]*

1. [a] Satu tindakbalas penting yang bergantung kepada masa adalah pemindahan jisim gas dari air. Dengan bantuan satu gambarajah, terangkan secara ringkas teori dua-lapisan yang telah dipostulasikan oleh Lewis and Whitman untuk menghuraikan pemindahan jisim gas.

*An important time-dependent reaction is the mass transfer (dissolution or volatilization) of gas from water. Briefly explain with the aid of diagrams the two-film theory postulated by Lewis and Whitman to describe the mass transfer of gases.*

(35 markah/marks)

- [b] Satu loji perawatan koagulasi dengan kadar alir  $0.5\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  menerima dos alum sebanyak  $23.0\text{ mg/L}$ . Tidak ada bahan kimia lain yang ditambah. Kepekatan pepejal ampai air mentah adalah  $37.0\text{ mg/L}$ . Kandungan pepejal yang terapung dalam efluen adalah sebanyak  $12.0\text{ mg/L}$ . Pepejal dalam enapcemar adalah  $1.00$  peratus dan graviti sepesifiknya adalah  $3.01$ . Apakah isipadu enapcemar yang mesti dibuang setiap hari?

*A coagulation treatment plant with a flow of  $0.5\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  is dosing alum at  $23.0\text{ mg/L}$ . No other chemicals are being added. The raw-water suspended solids concentration is  $37.0\text{ mg/L}$ . The effluent suspended- solids concentration is measured at  $12.0\text{ mg/L}$ . The sludge solids content is  $1.00$  percent and the specific gravity of the sludge solids is  $3.01$ . What volume of sludge must be disposed of everyday?*

(35 markah/marks)

- [c] Satu sampel arangbatu dari Sarawak dibakar pada kadar  $1.00\text{ kg}$  per saat dan analisis arangbatu menunjukkan kehadiran sulfur sebanyak  $3$  peratus, apakah kadar pengeluaran  $\text{SO}_2$ ?

Diberikan:  $\text{BM S} = 32$ ,  $\text{O} = 16\text{ g/mol}$

*A coal sample from Sarawak is burned at a rate of  $1.00\text{ kg}$  per second and the analysis of the coal reveals a sulfur content of  $3.00$  percent, what is the annual rate of emission of  $\text{SO}_2$ ?*

*Given:  $\text{MW S} = 32$ ,  $\text{O} = 16\text{ g/mol}$*

(30 markah/marks)

...3/-

2. [a] Satu analit akan dipisahkan dan di konsentrasi dari matriks sampel sebelum penentuan. Pengestrakan pelarut dari matriks akuas masuk ke dalam fasa organik adalah kaedah yang dipilih.  
Jika nisbah taburan,  $D = 70$  dan  $100 \text{ cm}^3$  larutan sampel diekstrakkan dengan  $10 \text{ cm}^3$  pelarut organik, kirakan  $E$ , kecekapan pengekstrakan.

*An analyte was to be separated and concentrated from its sample matrix prior to determination. Solvent extraction from the aqueous matrix into an organic phase was the preferred method for this.*

*If the distribution ratio,  $D = 70$  and  $100 \text{ cm}^3$  of the same sample solution is extracted with  $10 \text{ cm}^3$  of the organic solvent, calculate  $E$ , the efficiency of extraction.*

(30 markah/marks)

- [b] Atmosfera memainkan beberapa peranan penting dalam mengekalkan ekosistem global. Bincangkan secara ringkas, 5 peranan utama atmosfera.

*The atmosphere plays several key roles in maintaining the global ecosystem. Briefly describe the 5 principal roles of the atmosphere.*

(30 markah/marks)

- [c] Terangkan secara ringkas tiga kesan pencemaran alam sekitar akibat dari operasi perlombongan

*Briefly describe the three environmental effects of mining operations*

(40 markah/marks)

3. [a] Tukarkan 0.13 ppm NO<sub>2</sub> kepada mikrogram per kubik meter. Suhu adalah 18°C dan tekanan pada 100.925 kPa.  
Diberikan: Pada 273 K dan 101.325 kPa, satu mol gas ideal mengisi isipadu sebanyak 22.414 L  
BM NO<sub>2</sub> = 46 g/mol

*Convert 0.13 ppm of NO<sub>2</sub> to micrograms per cubic meter. The temperature is 18°C and the pressure is 100.925 kPa.*

*Given: At 273 K and 101.325 kPa, one mole of ideal gas occupies 22.414 L*

*MW NO<sub>2</sub> = 46 g/mol*

(40 markah/marks)

- [b] Suatu bahan kimia terurai dalam satu CMFR dalam aliran seimbang, pada keadaan mantap mengikut kinetik tindakbalas tertib pertama. Kepekatan "upstream" bahan kimia tersebut adalah 10 mg/L dan kepekatan "downstream" adalah 2 mg/L. Air dirawat pada kadar alir 29 m<sup>3</sup>/min dengan isipadu tangki sebanyak 580 m<sup>3</sup>. Apakah kadar penguraiannya?

*A chemical degrades in a flow--balanced, steady state CMFR according to first-order reaction kinetics. The upstream concentration of the chemical is 10 mg/L and the downstream concentration is 2mg/L. Water is being treated at a rate of 29m<sup>3</sup>/min. the volume of the tank is 580 m<sup>3</sup>. What is the rate of decay?*

(40 markah/marks)

- [c] Kepekatan racun serangga DDT di dalam satu kolam air didapati sebanyak 5 µg/l. Faktor kepekatan bio bagi DDT adalah 54,000 L/kg. Apakah kepekatan DDT yang dijangkakan dalam ikan yang hidup dalam kolam tersebut?.

*The concentration of the pesticide DDT was found to be 5 µg/l in the water of a pond. The bio-concentration factor for DDT is 54,000 L/kg. What is the expected concentration of DDT in the fish living in the pond?*

(20 markah/marks)

4. [a] Tanah memainkan peranan yang penting dalam pencemaran air dan udara. Terangkan secara ringkas peranan tanah sebagai media pengangkutan polutan yang masuk ke dalam geosfera.

*Soil plays an important role in air and water pollution. Describe briefly its role as a media of transportation for pollutants that enter the geospheres.*

(30 markah/marks)

- [b] Akibat daripada satu letupan loji nuklear pada tahun 1974 (di Soviet Union), cesium-137 dijumpai pada tahun 1993 dalam tanah pada kepekatan  $2 \times 10^4$  Bq.kg<sup>-1</sup> soil. Jika penguraian radionuklid berlaku mengikut tertib pertama, diberikan pemalar kadar adalah  $0.0231 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  dan kepekatan latar <sup>137</sup>Cs adalah 0.5 Bq.kg<sup>-1</sup> tanah, berapakah jangkamasa (tahun) yang diambil untuk kepekatan <sup>137</sup>Cs mencapai bacaan paras latar?

*As a result of a nuclear detonation in 1974 (in the Soviet Union), cesium-137 was measured (in 1993) in the soil at a concentration of  $2 \times 10^4$  Bq.kg<sup>-1</sup> soil. If the decay of the radionuclides occurs by a first order reaction, given that the rate constant is  $0.0231 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  and the background concentration of <sup>137</sup>Cs is 0.5 Bq.kg<sup>-1</sup> soil, how many years will it take before the concentration of <sup>137</sup>Cs reaches background levels?*

(20 markah/marks)

- [c] Seorang pelajar Kejuruteraan Persekitaran sangat berminat untuk mengetahui tindakbalas suatu bahan pencemar kimia. Ujiannya di makmal menunjukkan bahawa bahan kimia ini terurai dalam air seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 4.1. Menggunakan maklumat dalam Jadual ini, plotkan data untuk menentukan jika tindakbalas ini adalah tertib kosong, satu atau dua merujuk kepada kepekatan bahan kimia tersebut.

*An environmental Engineering student was very interested in the reaction of a chemical contaminant. She went into the lab and found that the chemical degrades in water. During her experiments, she collected the data as shown in Table 4.1. Using the information in Table 4.1, plot the data to determine if the reaction is zero-, first- or second-order with respect to the concentration of the chemical.*

...6/-

**Jadual 4.1 - Penguraian bahan kimia dalam air**  
*Table 4.1 - Chemical degradation in water*

<b>Time (min)</b>	<b>Conc. (mg/L)</b>
0	10.0
1	8.56
2	8.14
4	6.96
8	6.77
10	5.46
20	4.23
40	1.26
80	0.218

(50 markah/marks)

5. [a] (i) Terangkan secara ringkas proses eutrofikasi.

*Briefly explain the process of eutrophication.*

(25 markah/marks)

- (ii) Bezakan di antara bahan terlarut, pepejal ampai dan bahan koloid berdasarkan kepada saiz dan mekanisme di mana ianya boleh disingkirkan dari air.

*Distinguish among dissolved substance, suspended solids and colloidal substances based on their size and the mechanism by which they can be removed from water.*

(25 markah/marks)

- [b] Satu lagun kumbahan menerima sebanyak  $430\text{m}^3/\text{hari}$  bahan kumbahan. Lagun ini mempunyai luas permukaan sebesar 10 hektar (ha) dengan kedalaman 1.0 m. Kepekatan pollutan dalam kumbahan mentah adalah  $180\text{mg/L}$ . Jirim organik dalam kumbahan terurai secara biologi dalam lagun mengikut kinetik tertib pertama. Pemalar kadar tindakbalas (pekali penguraian) adalah  $0.70\text{ hari}^{-1}$ .

*A well-mixed sewage lagoon is receiving  $430\text{m}^3/\text{d}$  of sewage. The lagoon has a surface area of 10 hectares (ha) and a depth of 1.0 m. The pollutant concentration in the raw sewage is  $180\text{mg/L}$ . The organic matter in the sewage degrades biologically (decays) in the lagoon according to first order kinetics. The reaction rate constant (decay coefficient) is  $0.70\text{ d}^{-1}$ .*

- (i) Lukiskan dan labelkan gambarajah imbangan jisim.  
Tuliskan persamaan imbangan jisim pada keadaan tetap.

*Draw and label the mass-balance diagram.*

*Write the mass balance equation at steady state condition.*

(10 markah/marks)

- (ii) Dengan menganggapkan tiada kehilangan atau kemasukan air (penyejatan, kebocoran atau air hujan) dan lagun adalah bercampur sepenuhnya, cari kepekatan pollutan dalam efluen pada keadaan tetap.

*Assuming no other water losses or gains (evaporation, seepage or rainfall) and that the lagoon is completely mixed, find the steady state concentration of the pollutant in the effluent.*

(40 markah/marks)

6. [a] Hubungan yang unik di antara suhu dan ketumpatan air menyebabkan stratifikasi suatu jasad air oleh sinaran matahari. Fenomena ini dipanggil Stratifikasi Haba. Lukiskan gambarajah stratifikasi haba. Apakah perbezaan di antara lapisan epilimnion dan hipolimnion?

*The unique relationship between the temperature and density of water results in the stratification of a water body by solar radiation. This phenomena is called "Thermal Stratification". Draw the thermal stratification diagram. What is the difference between the epilimnion layer and the hypolimnion?*

(35 markah/marks)

- [b] Setiap bulan, satu syarikat cucian kering membeli satu barel ( $0.016 \text{ m}^3$ ) cecair pencuci kering. Sembilan puluh peratus cecair hilang ke atmosfera, sepuluh peratus tinggal sebagai sisa untuk dibuangkan. Ketumpatan karbon tetraklorida adalah  $1.5940 \text{ g/mL}$ . Lukiskan satu gambarajah imbangan jisim dan anggarkan kadar pemancaran jisim ke atmosfera (kg/bulan).

*Each month a dry cleaning company buys one barrel ( $0.016 \text{ m}^3$ ) of carbon tetrachloride dry cleaning fluid. Ninety percent of the fluid is lost to the atmosphere, 10 percent remains as residue to be disposed of. The density of carbon tetrachloride is  $1.5940 \text{ g/mL}$ . Draw a mass balance diagram and estimate the monthly mass emission rate to the atmosphere (kg/month).*

(40 markah/marks)



- [c] Satu bahan sisa didisias masuk ke dalam sungai yang mempunyai suhu  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Menggunakan persamaan di bawah, apakah pecahan maksimum oksigen yang digunakan selama 4 hari jika pemalar kadar BOD,  $k$ , yang ditentukan dalam makmal di bawah keadaan piawai adalah  $0.115 \text{ hari}^{-1}$ .

Diberikan: Persamaan  $k_T = k_{20} (\theta)^{T-20}$

$$\text{BOD}_t = L_0 - L_t$$

*A waste is being discharged into a river has a temperature of  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Using the equation below, what fraction of the maximum oxygen consumption that has occurred in 4 days if the BOD rate constant,  $k$ , determined in the laboratory under standard condition is  $0.115 \text{ day}^{-1}$ .*

*Given: Equation  $k_T = k_{20} (\theta)^{T-20}$*

$$\text{BOD}_t = L_0 - L_t$$

(25 markah/marks)

7. Pilih sebarang **dua** di antara berikut:

*Choose any **two** of the following:*

- (a) Migrasi bahan pencemar dalam tanah dan dalam takungan air bawah tanah sangat bergantung kepada sifat-sifat bahan kimia dan geologi bahan tersebut. Dengan bantuan satu gambarajah huraikan secara ringkas migrasi bahan kimia melalui tanah dan masuk ke dalam takungan air bawah tanah.

*The migration of contaminants in soils and aquifers is very much dependent on the properties of the chemical and the geologic material. With the aid of a diagram, briefly describe the migration of the chemicals through the soil to the aquifer.*

(50 markah/marks)

- (b) Setiap langkah perlombongan bijih dan pemprosesan boleh menjanakan sisa. Takrifkan sisa perlombongan. Adakah "tanah beban" dan "tanah atas" dikelaskan sebagai sisa?

Terangkan secara ringkas bagaimana sisa yang dijanakan dari operasi perlombongan boleh memberi kesan kepada alam sekitar. Berikan gambaran ringkas kaedah pengurusan sisa perlombongan yang digunakan dalam pembuangan sisa perlombongan dan hampas.

*Each of the ore-mining and processing steps can generate mining waste. Define mining wastes. Are "overburden" and "topsoil" classified as waste?*

*Briefly explains how this waste generated by mining operations can affect the environment. Give a brief description of mining-waste management methods used in the disposal of mining waste and tailings.*

(50 markah/marks)

- (c) Air bilasan penyaduran elektro mengandungi 49 mg/L of zink dirawat menggunakan kolum penukar ion yang mesti mencapai kepekatan efluen yang dibenarkan iaitu sebanyak 2.6 mg/L. Satu kolum berskala makmal memberikan data bulus (breakthrough) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 7.1.

*An electroplating rinse water containing 49 mg/L of zinc is to be treated by an ion exchange column to meet an allowable effluent concentration of 2.6 mg/L. A laboratory scale column has provided the breakthrough data shown in Table 7.1.*

**Jadual 7.1**  
*Table 7.1*

Isipadu, V Volume, V (L)	Kepekatan zat terlarut dalam efluen, C (mg/L) <i>Effluent solute concentration, C (mg/L)</i>
0.32	2.25
0.48	2.74
0.64	4.56
0.80	8.32
0.96	12.74
1.12	17.70
1.28	23.54
1.44	27.48
1.60	30.58
1.76	35.34
1.92	37.02
2.08	39.38
2.24	42.50
2.40	45.10
2.56	44.10

**Diberikan:** Data kolum di makmal:

Ukuran garis pusat dalaman = 1.0 cm

Panjang = 10.0 cm

Jisim resin (moist basis) = 5.2 g

Kandungan air = 17 %

Ketumpatan resin kering = 0.65 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Kepakatan awal Zink = 49 mg/L

Berat Molekul Zn = 65.38g/mol

Inside diameter = 1.0 cm

Rekabentuk skala penuh mesti mengikut keperluan berikut:

Kadar alir = 36,000 L/hari

Jam operasi = 8 j/hari

Penjanaan semula mesti dijalankan sekali setiap 5 hari

**Given:** The laboratory column data:

Inside diameter = 1.0 cm

Length = 10.0 cm

Mass of resin (moist basis) = 5.2 g

Water content = 17 %

Density of dry resin = 0.65 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Initial concentration of zinc = 49 mg/L

Molecular weight of Zn = 65.38g/mole

The full scale design must meet the following requirements:

Flow rate = 36,000 L/d

Hours of operation = 8 h/d

Regeneration is to be once every 5 days

- (i) Dapatkan kepekatan awal ( $C_0$ ) zink dalam meq/L.

Find the initial concentration ( $C_0$ ) of zinc in meq/L.

(10 markah/marks)

- (ii) Diberikan cerun dari plot data bulus  $\ln(C/C_0 - 1)$  melawan  $V$  adalah  $2.6 \text{ L}^{-1}$  dan intersept,  $b$  adalah 3.69, kirakan nilai-nilai  $k$ , pemalar kadar dalam L/d.meq dan  $q_0$  dalam meq/g.

Given that the slope from the plot of breakthrough data of  $\ln(C/C_0 - 1)$  versus  $V$  is  $2.6 \text{ L}^{-1}$  and that the intercept,  $b$  is 3.69, calculate the values of  $k$ , the rate constant, in L/d. meq and  $q_0$  in meq/g.

(20 markah/marks)

- (iii) Menggunakan persamaan kinetik di bawah:

*Using the kinetic equation below:*

$$\ln\left(\frac{C_0}{C} - 1\right) = \frac{(k)(q_0)(M)}{Q} - \frac{(k)(C_0)(V)}{Q}$$

Tentukan jisim resin (M ) yang diperlukan.

*Determine the mass of the resin (M) required.*

(20 markah/marks)