



UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination  
2016/2017 Academic Session

June 2017

**EAP215 – Water Supply and Treatment Engineering**  
*[Kejuruteraan Bekalan dan Olahan Air Sisa]*

Duration : 3 hours  
*[Masa : 3 jam]*

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Please check that this examination paper consists of **ELEVEN (11)** pages of printed material including **ONE (1)** appendix before you begin the examination.

*[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **SEBELAS (11)** muka surat yang bercetak termasuk **SATU (1)** lampiran sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]*

**Instructions** : This paper consists of **SIX (6)** questions. Answer **FIVE (5)** questions.

**Arahan** : Kertas ini mengandungi **ENAM (6)** soalan. Jawab **LIMA (5)** soalan.]

All questions **MUST BE** answered on a new page.

*[Semua soalan **MESTILAH** dijawab pada muka surat baru.]*

You may answer the question either in Bahasa Malaysia or English.

*[Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.]*

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

*[Sekiranya terdapat percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai.]*

1. [a] Water resource in Malaysia is on a depleting scale due to contamination of rivers and large scale development. This will affect the future source for water demand. If you are a waterworks engineer, what would you do in order to optimize the existing and future water sources for clean water supply?

*Sumber air di Malaysia berkurangan akibat daripada kesan pencemaran sungai dan pertumbuhan pembangunan yang pesat. Keadaan ini akan menjejaskan sumber permintaan air di masa hadapan. Jika anda seorang jurutera kerja air, apakah yang akan anda lakukan untuk mengoptimumkan sumber air sedia ada dan akan datang untuk bekalan air bersih?*

[4 marks/markah]

- [b] Describe briefly **THREE (3)** types of intakes and identify **THREE (3)** criteria for selecting a site for intake structure.

*Jelaskan secara ringkas **TIGA (3)** jenis pengambilan air dan kenalpasti **TIGA (3)** kriteria pemilihan tapak untuk struktur pengambilan air.*

[6 marks/markah]

- [c] The water quality of the water supply to residential homes for domestic use (including drinking) must fulfil certain standards by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH). Describe **TWO (2)** physical and **TWO (2)** chemical water parameters that are enacted in the regulation.

*Kualiti air yang dibekalkan ke rumah-rumah kediaman untuk kegunaan domestik (termasuk minuman) hendaklah mematuhi piawaian Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (WHO) dan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (MOH). Jelaskan **DUA (2)** parameter fizikal dan **DUA (2)** parameter kimia yang telah disenaraikan dalam peraturan berkenaan.*

[4 marks/markah]

- [d] Explain **THREE (3)** differences between chemical oxygen demand (COD) and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). How are these two parameters connected? If the BOD value is high, what could be the possible reason?

*Terangkan **TIGA (3)** perbezaan antara keperluan oksigen kimia (COD) dan keperluan oksigen biokimia (BOD). Bagaimana kedua-dua parameter ini berhubungkait? Sekiranya nilai BOD lebih tinggi, apakah sebab yang paling mungkin?*

[6 marks/markah]

2. [a] A housing scheme consists of 2000 units of double story house. Each unit has a floor area of 1200 square feet. The building is made up of ordinary construction,  $C=1$ . Domestic water demand is estimated at 300 litres per capita per day with population equivalent of 6 per unit. With the aid of the following information estimate the total flow required. You may use **Tables 1** and **2** to help your estimation.

*Satu skim perumahan terdiri daripada 2000 unit rumah dua tingkat. Setiap unit mempunyai keluasan lantai 1200 kaki persegi. Bangunan ini terdiri daripada pembinaan biasa,  $C=1$ . Permintaan air domestik dianggarkan pada 300 liter per kapita sehari dengan penduduk setara seramai 6 setiap unit. Dengan bantuan maklumat berikut, anggarkan jumlah aliran yang diperlukan. Anda boleh menggunakan **Jadual 1** dan **Jadual 2** untuk membantu anggaran anda.*

**Table 1: Residential Fire Flows/ *Jadual 1: Aliran kebakaran untuk kediaman***

Distance between adjacent units (m)/ <i>Jarak antara unit-unit bersebelahan (m)</i>	Required fire flow (litre/minute)/ <i>Aliran kebakaran diperlukan (liter/minit)</i>
> 30.5	1890
9.5 – 30.5	2835 - 3780
3.4 – 9.2	3780 - 5670
<3.0	5670 - 7560

**Table 2: Residential flow duration/ *Jadual 2: Tempoh aliran kediamanan***

Required fire flow (litre/minute)/ <i>Aliran kebakaran diperlukan (liter/ minit)</i>	Duration (hour)/ <i>Tempoh (jam)</i>
<3780 (<1000gpm)	4
3780 – 4725 (1000 – 1250 gpm)	5
4725 – 5670 (1250 – 1500 gpm)	6
5670 – 6615 (1500 – 1750 gpm)	7
6615 – 7560 (1750 – 2000 gpm)	8
7560 – 8505 (2000 -2250 gpm)	9
>8505 (>2250 gpm)	10

[10 marks/*markah*]

- [b] Describe the types of demand and factors affecting the consumption in term of water supply.

*Jelaskan jenis permintaan dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan dari segi bekalan air.*

[10 marks/*markah*]

3. [a] Horizontal roughing filters (HRF) using limestone media have been promoted and constructed by Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) for the benefit of bottom billion communities at Kg Orang Asli, Kg Langkor, Sg Siput (U) and at a remote Malay village Kg Sg Air Jernih, Ijok, Selama, Perak. The filter was developed based on laboratory findings by the researchers from the School of Civil Engineering and put into practice for the benefit of the society.

*Penuras Kasar Mendatar (HRF) menggunakan media batu kapur telah diperkenalkan dan dibina oleh Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) untuk faedah komuniti masyarakat kurang mampu di Kg Orang Asli, Kg Langkor, Sg Siput (U) dan kampung Melayu di pedalaman Kg Sg Air Jernih, Ijok, Selama, Perak. Penuras dibangunkan berdasarkan dapatan makmal dari Pusat Pengajian Kejuruteraan Awam dan dibina di lapangan untuk faedah masyarakat.*

- [i] Sketch the diagram of a typical HRF, then describe the advantages and disadvantages of HRF for community water supply in terms of removal of turbidity and coliform organisms.

*Lakarkan rajah tipikal HRF, kemudian terangkan kebaikan-kebaikan dan kelemahan-kelemahan HRF untuk bekalan air komuniti dari segi penyingkiran kekeruhan dan organisma kolifom.*

[10 marks/markah]

- [ii] Discuss the sustainability of the water supply system in terms of maintenance, community empowerment and ownership.

*Bincangkan kelestarian sistem bekalan air dari segi penyelenggaraan, pemeraksanaan komuniti dan hakmilik.*

[6 marks/markah]

- [iii] As a student of USM, describe in your own perspective how do you value this work and what form of contribution (if any) should be undertaken by the students.

*Sebagai pelajar USM, terangkan dari perspektif anda bagaimana anda menilai kerja ini dan sumbangan yang bagaimana (jika ada) patut diambil oleh pelajar.*

[4 marks/markah]

4. [a] Explain the following terms with respect to potable water treatment:  
*Terangkan dengan ringkas mengenai terma-terma berikut berkenaan dengan rawatan air minuman:*

[i] Suspension  
*Ampaian*

[2 marks/markah]

[ii] Colloid  
*Koloid*

[2 marks/markah]

- [b] A sinuous channel has 15 round-the-end cross-walls. Water is passed along with a velocity of 0.25 m/s between cross-wall and 0.5 m/s round the ends. The flow is 0.4 m<sup>3</sup>/s and the nominal retention time is 25 minutes. If the density and dynamic viscosity of the water are 999.1 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and 1.138x10<sup>-3</sup> Ns/m<sup>2</sup> at 15°C respectively, estimate the additional head loss, power dissipated, velocity gradient and Camp Number.

*Sebuah alur berliku-liku mempunyai 15 dinding rentas yang berpusing pada penghujungnya. Air mengalir dengan halaju 0.25 m/s diantara dinding rentas dan 0.5 m/s diujung pusingan. Kadar alir adalah 0.4 m<sup>3</sup>/s dan masa tahanan nominal adalah 25 minit. Jika ketumpatan dan kelikatan dinamik air masing-masing 999.1 kg/m<sup>3</sup> dan  $1.13 \times 10^{-3}$  Ns/m<sup>2</sup> pada 15°C, anggarkan kehilangan turus tambahan, kuasa digunakan, kecerunan halaju dan Nombor Camp.*

[8 marks/markah]

- [c] A flocculator is designed to treat 70,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day is 30 m long, 10 m wide and 4.2 m deep. It is equipped with 0.30 m paddles supported parallel to and moved by 4 horizontal shafts which rotate at a speed of 2.5 revolutions per minute (rpm). The centre of the paddle is 1.7 m from the shaft, which is at mid-depth of the tank. Two paddles are mounted on each shaft, one opposite the other. Assuming that the mean velocity of the water is approximately one-quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) the velocity of the paddles, that the drag coefficient of the paddle is 1.8 and that the water temperature is 10°C with density and dynamic viscosity of 1,000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and  $1.31 \times 10^{-3}$  Ns/m<sup>2</sup> respectively, calculate:

*Alat pemberbukuan direkabentuk untuk olahan 75,000 m<sup>3</sup>/hari adalah 30 m panjang, 10 m lebar dan 4.2 m dalam. Alat ini dipasang dengan penganyuh 0.30 m lebar disokong selari diantaranya dan digerakkan oleh 4 aci mendatar yang berpusing pada kelajuan 2.5 pusingan seminit. Pusat penganyuh adalah 1.7 m daripada aci yang terletak di tengah kedalaman tangki. Dua penganyuh disangkut pada setiap aci, setiap satu dengan kedudukan yang berlawanan. Dengan menganggap halaju min air lebih kurang satu per empat ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) daripada halaju penganyuh, pekali seretan penganyuh 1.8 dan suhu air 10°C dengan ketumpatan dan kelikatan dinamik masing-masing adalah 1,000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> dan  $1.31 \times 10^{-3}$  Ns/m<sup>2</sup>, hitung:*

- [i] The velocity differential between the water and the paddles  
Perbezaan halaju diantara air dan penganyuh

[ii] The useful power input  
*Kuasa masukan berguna*

[iii] The detention time  
*Masa tahanan*

[iv] The velocity gradient  
*Kecerunan halaju*

[8 marks/markah]

5. [a] Chlorine is widely used as disinfectant agent for potable water. Describe the advantages of chlorine.

*Klorin digunakan dengan meluas sebagai agen pembunuh kuman untuk air minuman. Jelaskan kebaikan-kebaikan klorin.*

[5 marks/markah]

- [b] Compare the criteria between slow sand filter and rapid sand filter in terms of filtration rate, size of sand used and method of cleaning.

*Bandingkan kriteria diantara penuras pasir perlahan dan penuras pasir deras dari segi kadar penurasan, saiz pasir yang digunakan dan kaedah pencucian.*

[5 marks/markah]

- [c] A horizontal flow sedimentation tank is designed with a capacity of 6 million litres per day (MLD) with length to width ratio of 3:1, surface loading of 30 m/day and retention time of 3 hours. Calculate the length, width and depth of the sedimentation tank. If the outlet weir is made up of concrete in the form of a box or rectangular shape that does not touch the downstream wall of the tank, calculate the total length of this weir and sketch your design.

...9/-



*Tangki enapan aliran mendatar direkabentuk dengan kapasiti 6 juta liter sehari (JLH) dengan nisbah panjang kepada lebar 3:1, beban permukaan 30 m sehari dan masa tahanan 3 jam. Hitung panjang, lebar dan kedalaman tangki enapan. Jika alur limpah keluar diperbuat daripada konkrit dalam bentuk kekotak atau segi empat tepat yang tidak bersentuh dengan dinding tangki di hilir aliran, hitung jumlah panjang alur limpah dan lakarkan rajah yang anda rekabentuk.*

[10 marks/markah]

6. [a] Describe the following terminologies with respect to water treatment and public water supply:

*Jelaskan terminologi berikut dengan berpandukan kepada rawatan air dan bekalan air awam.*

[i] Distribution system  
*Sistem pengagihan*

[ii] Service Reservoir  
*Kolam perkhidmatan*

[4 marks/markah]

- [b] With the aid of sketch diagram, discuss the disadvantages of grid iron pipe line system with respect to water supply engineering.

*Dengan bantuan rajah yang dilakar, bincangkan kebaikan sistem paip secara grid besi dalam kejuruteraan bekalan air.*

[6 marks/markah]

- [c] A dead-end water distribution system is proposed to supply water from Town A to Town B and to Town C as shown in **Figure 1**. Using the given data, estimate pipe size for AB and BC so that residual head at the consumer premises is more than 15 m. Given that;

*Sistem agihan air hujung mati telah dicadangkan untuk bekalan air bersih dari Bandar A ke Bandar B dan ke Bandar C seperti dalam **Rajah 1**. Dengan menggunakan data yang diberi, anggarkan saiz paip untuk AB dan BC supaya turus di kediaman pengguna lebih daripada 15 m.*

$$q = 230 \text{ Liter/Person/Day / liter/orang/hari}$$

$$\text{Distance, AB} = 700 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarak, AB} = 700 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Distance, BC} = 500 \text{ m}$$

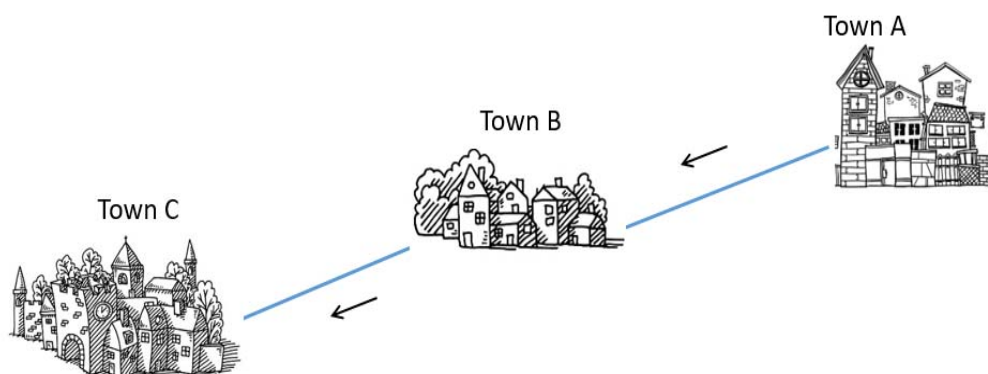
$$\text{Jarak, BC} = 500 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total Population from Town A to Town B} = 8,500 \text{ people}$$

$$\text{Jumlah populasi dari Bandar A ke Bandar B} = 8,500 \text{ orang}$$

$$\text{Total Population from Town B to Town C} = 3,500 \text{ people}$$

$$\text{Jumlah populasi dari Bandar B ke Bandar C} = 3,500 \text{ orang}$$



**Figure 1: Distribution area**  
**Rajah 1: Agihan Luas**

[10 marks/markah]

...11/-

**APPENDIX/LAMPIRAN**

Equations related to water supply: /*Persamaan berkaitan bekalan air:*

$$F = 18C(A)^{0.5}$$

$$P_n = P_i + nI$$

$$P_n = P_i \left( 1 + \frac{i}{100} \right)^n$$

$$P_n = P_i + n(I + m)$$

$$P_n = P_i \left( 1 + \frac{(1-k)}{100} \right)^n$$

$$G = \left( \frac{P}{\mu \nabla} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} C_d \rho A v^3$$

$$P = \rho Qgh$$

$$h_L = KQ^2$$

$$\frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (1 - 8F^2)^{1/2} - 1 \right]$$

$$F = \frac{V_1}{(gd_1)^{1/2}}$$

$$Re = \frac{\rho v d}{\mu}$$

$$\Delta H = [(v_1^2 + 5v_2^2 + 4v_3^2) / 2g] + \text{normal channel friction}$$

$$h = \frac{nv_1^2 + (n-1)v_2^2}{2g}$$

$$v_s = \frac{gd^2(\rho_s - \rho_w)}{18\mu}$$

$$t = \frac{2\pi H}{Q} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} r dr = \frac{\pi(R_2^2 - R_1^2)H}{Q}$$

$$V_s = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$D = V_s t$$

$$L = \frac{0.2Q}{HV_s}$$

$$H = \frac{1128 \times 10^9}{d^{4.87}} \left[ \frac{Q}{100} \right]^{1.85}$$

$$\Delta = - \frac{\Sigma H}{N \Sigma \frac{H}{Q_a}}$$