

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination
Academic Session 2005/2006

April/May 2006

**IEK 102 – Treatment, Disposal & Management of Solid &
Scheduled Waste**
*[Pengolahan, Pelupusan & Pengurusan
Sisa Pepejal & Sisa Terjadual]*

Duration: 3 hours
[Masa: 3 jam]

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

Answer FIVE questions. Questions can be answered in Bahasa Malaysia OR English.

[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEBELAS mukasurat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]

[Jawab LIMA soalan. Soalan boleh dijawab dalam Bahasa Malaysia ATAU Bahasa Inggeris.]

1. The initial volume of a mass of solid waste is 25 m^3 . After compaction, the volume is reduced to 5 m^3 .
 - (a) Compute the
 - (i) percent volume reduction
 - (ii) compaction ratio
 - (b) If it is desired to obtain a volume reduction of 95 percent, what will the compaction ratio have to be?
(5 marks)
 - (c) Differentiate between garbage, rubbish and trash based on their composition and source
(9 marks)
2. (a) List the two common collection system of municipal solid waste (MSW)
(2 marks)
- (b) For each collection system that you have listed describe their operation using a sketch diagram
(10 marks)
- (c) Explain what a transfer station is and what purpose it serves
(8 marks)
3. (a) List all factors pertinent to the selection of a landfill site and from the list discuss four factors pertinent to those issue.
(10 marks)
- (b) List all the logical priority in managing hazardous waste and from the list explain four hazardous waste management techniques
(10 marks)

4. Let say you have made measurements of your household solid waste, as shown in Table 1 below and the container volume is 0.0757 m^3 .

Table 1 Measurements data of household solid waste

| Date | Container number | Gross mass ^a (kg) |
|----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| March 18 | 1 | 7.26 |
| | 2 | 7.72 |
| March 25 | 1 | 10.89 |
| | 2 | 7.26 |
| | 3 | 8.17 |
| April 8 | 1 | 6.35 |
| | 2 | 8.17 |
| | 3 | 8.62 |

^aContainer plus solid waste

- (a) What is the average density of the solid waste produced in your household?. Assume that the mass of each empty container is 3.63 kg.

(20 marks)

5.

Table 2 Computation of energy content of municipal solid waste

| Component | Solid wastes, lb | Energy, Btu/lb | Total energy, Btu |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Food wastes | 15 | 2000 | |
| Paper | 40 | 7200 | |
| Cardboard | 4 | 7000 | |
| Plastics | 3 | 14000 | |
| Textiles | 2 | 7500 | |
| Rubber | 0.5 | 10000 | |
| Leather | 0.5 | 7500 | |
| Garden trimmings | 12 | 2800 | |
| Wood | 2 | 8000 | |
| Glass | 8 | 60 | |
| Tin cans | 6 | 300 | |
| Nonferrous metals | 1 | - | - |
| Ferrous metals | 2 | 300 | |
| Dirt, ashes, brick, etc. | 4 | 3000 | |
| TOTAL | 100 | | |

Note: British thermal unit per pound (Btu/lb); $\text{Btu/lb} \times 2.326 = \text{kJ/kg}$

- (a) Compute the total energy in British thermal unit (Btu) for each solid wastes component in Table 2. (2 marks)
- (b) Referring to Table 2 determine the energy content in Btu of the;
- (i) cardboard in the original solid waste sample if 90 percent of the cardboard was recovered by the homeowner. (2 marks)
 - (ii) paper in the original solid waste sample if 60 percent of the paper was recovered by the homeowner. (2 marks)
- (c) Referring to Table 2 determine the weight in pound (lb) of the;
- (i) cardboard in the original solid waste sample if 90 percent of the cardboard was recovered by the homeowner. (2 marks)
 - (ii) paper in the original solid waste sample if 60 percent of the paper was recovered by the homeowner. (2 marks)
- (d) Determine the total energy content (Btu) and weight (lb) of the original sample after cardboard and paper have been recovered (5 marks)
- (e) Determine the energy content (kJ/kg) of the original sample after cardboard and paper has been recovered. (5 marks)

6. Derive an approximate chemical formula ($C_vH_wN_xO_yS_z$) for a municipal solid waste comprised of the following components, using the data given in Table (a) and Table (b) below.

Table (a) Municipal solid waste data on weight and moisture content of each component

| Component | Percent by weight | Moisture content, Percent by weight |
|------------------|-------------------|--|
| Food waste | 15 | 40 |
| Paper | 35 | 6 |
| Cardboard | 7 | 10 |
| Plastic | 5 | 2 |
| Textiles | 3 | 5 |
| Rubber | 3 | 2 |
| Leather | 2 | 5 |
| Garden trimmings | 20 | 15 |
| Wood | 10 | 15 |

Notes: Based on an as delivered sample weight of 100 kg

Table (b) Data on ultimate analysis of the combustible components in municipal solid wastes

| Component | Percent by weight (dry basis) | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Carbon (v) | Hydrogen (w) | Oxygen (x) | Nitrogen (y) | Sulphur (z) |
| Food wastes | 51.8 | 6.4 | 37.6 | 3.6 | 0.6 |
| Paper | 43.5 | 6 | 50 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Cardboard | 49 | 5.9 | 44.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Plastic | 70 | 7.2 | 22.8 | - | - |
| Textiles | 57 | 6.6 | 31.2 | 4.6 | 0.6 |
| Rubber | 78 | 15 | - | 7.0 | - |
| Leather | 60 | 11 | 14.05 | 14.0 | 0.95 |
| Garden trimmings | 47.8 | 6.5 | 40 | 5.4 | 0.3 |
| Wood | 49.5 | 7.5 | 42.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

Notes: Atomic weight (g/mole) of each element as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| C | = | 12 |
| H | = | 1 |
| O | = | 16 |
| N | = | 14 |
| S | = | 32 |

- (a) Compute a value for v, w, x, y and z (15 marks)
- (b) Derive an approximate chemical formula for $C_vH_wN_xO_yS_z$ with each value that you have computed in (a) (5 marks)
7. (a) Estimate the required landfill area for a community with a population of 31,000.
Assume that the following conditions apply:
- (a) Solid waste generation = 3.0 kg/capita/day
(b) Compacted density of solid wastes in landfill = 474.6 kg/m³
(c) Average depth of compacted solid wastes = 3.0 m (10 marks)
- (b) Explain the purpose of daily cover in a sanitary landfill and state the minimum desirable depth of daily cover. (10 marks)

1. Isipadu awal jisim sisa pepejal ialah 25 m^3 . Selepas sisa pepejal dimampatkan isipadunya berkurangan sehingga menjadi 5 m^3 .
 - (a) Kira berapakah
 - (i) peratus pengurangan isipadu
 - (ii) nisbah mampatan(6 markah)
 - (b) Sekiranya isipadu hendak dikurangkan sehingga mencapai 95 peratus, berapakah nisbah mampatan yang patut digunakan?
 (5 markah)
 - (c) Bezakan antara "garbage", "rubbish" dan "trash" berdasarkan komposisi dan sumber masing-masing.
 (9 markah)
2. (a) Senaraikan dua sistem pengutipan umum bagi sisa pepejal perbandaran.
 (2 markah)
- (b) Bagi setiap sistem pengutipan yang anda senaraikan huraikan operasi sistem tersebut dengan menggunakan gambarajah lakaran
 (10 markah)
- (c) Terangkan apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan stesen pemindahan dan apakah tujuan diadakan stesen tersebut.
 (8 markah)
3. (a) Senaraikan semua faktor berhubung dengan pemilihan sesuatu tapak pelupusan dan bincangkan empat faktor berhubung perkara tersebut.
 (10 markah)
- (b) Senaraikan kesemua keutamaan yang logik dalam menguruskan sisa berbahaya dan daripada senarai tersebut terangkan empat kaedah pengurusan sisa berbahaya.
 (10 markah)

4. Katakan anda telah membuat pengukuran terhadap penjanaan sisa pepejal daripada kediaman anda seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 1 di bawah dan isipadu bekas sisa ialah 0.0757 m^3 .

Jadual 1 Data pengukuran sisa pepejal kediaman

| Tarikh | Nombor bekas sisa | Jisim kasar ^a (kg) |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mac 18 | 1 | 7.26 |
| | 2 | 7.72 |
| Mac 25 | 1 | 10.89 |
| | 2 | 7.26 |
| | 3 | 8.17 |
| April 8 | 1 | 6.35 |
| | 2 | 8.17 |
| | 3 | 8.62 |

^aBekas sisa termasuk sisa pepejal

- (a) Apakah ketumpatan purata sisa pepejal yang dihasilkan daripada rumah anda?
Andaikan bahawa jisim bagi setiap bekas sisa kosong ialah 3.63 kg.

(20 markah)

5.

Jadual 2 Hitungan kandungan tenaga sisa pepejal perbandaran

| Komponen | Sisa pepejal, Ib | Tenaga, Btu/Ib | Jumlah tenaga, Btu |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Sisa makanan | 15 | 2000 | |
| Kertas | 40 | 7200 | |
| Kadbod | 4 | 7000 | |
| Plastik | 3 | 14000 | |
| Tekstil | 2 | 7500 | |
| Getah | 0.5 | 10000 | |
| Kulit | 0.5 | 7500 | |
| Sisa halaman | 12 | 2800 | |
| Kayu | 2 | 8000 | |
| Kaca | 8 | 60 | |
| Bekas minuman | 6 | 300 | |
| Logam bukan besi | 1 | - | - |
| Logam besi | 2 | 300 | |
| Habuk, abu, batu-bata, etc. | 4 | 3000 | |
| JUMLAH | 100 | | |

Nota: "British thermal unit per pound (Btu/Ib)"; $\text{Btu/Ib} \times 2.326 = \text{kJ/kg}$

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- (a) Hitungkan jumlah tenaga dalam ‘British thermal unit (Btu)’ bagi setiap komponen sisa pepejal dalam Jadual 2.
(2 markah)
- (b) Merujuk kepada Jadual 2 tentukan kandungan tenaga dalam Btu bagi;
- kadbod dalam sampel sisa pepejal asal jika 90 peratus kadbod telah diperoleh kembali oleh pemilik rumah.
(2 markah)
 - kertas dalam sampel sisa pepejal asal jika 60 peratus kertas telah diperoleh kembali oleh pemilik rumah.
(2 markah)
- (c) Merujuk kepada Jadual 2 tentukan berapakah berat dalam pound (Ib) bagi;
- kadbod dalam sampel asal sisa pepejal jika 90 peratus kadbod telah diperoleh kembali oleh pemilik rumah.
(2 markah)
 - kertas dalam sampel asal sisa pepejal jika 60 peratus kertas telah diperoleh kembali oleh pemilik rumah.
(2 markah)
- (d) Tentukan berapakah jumlah kandungan tenaga dalam Btu dan berat (Ib) bagi sisa pepejal asal selepas kadbod dan kertas telah diperoleh kembali oleh pemilik rumah.
(5 markah)
- (e) Tentukan kandungan tenaga (kJ/kg) bagi sampel sisa pepejal asal selepas kadbod dan kertas telah diperoleh kembali oleh pemilik rumah.
(5 markah)

6. Terbitkan formula kimia ($C_xH_yN_zO_wS_z$) anggaran untuk sisa pepejal perbandaran yang terdiri daripada komponen-komponen berikut dengan menggunakan data yang diberikan dalam Jadual (a) dan Jadual (b) dibawah.

Jadual (a) Data sisa pepejal perbandaran untuk berat dan kandungan lembapan bagi setiap komponen sisa

| Komponen | Peratus mengikut berat | Kandungan lembapan, Peratus mengikut berat |
|--------------|------------------------|--|
| Sisa makanan | 15 | 40 |
| Kertas | 35 | 6 |
| Kadbod | 7 | 10 |
| Plastik | 5 | 2 |
| Tekstil | 3 | 5 |
| Getah | 3 | 2 |
| Kulit | 2 | 5 |
| Sisa halaman | 20 | 15 |
| Kayu | 10 | 15 |

Note: Berdasarkan berat sampel sisa yang dihantar 100 kg

Jadual (b) Data analisis muktamad bagi bahan mudah terbakar dalam sisa pepejal perbandaran

| Komponen | Peratus mengikut berat (berat kering) | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Karbon (v) | Hidrogen (w) | Oksigen (x) | Nitrogen (y) | Sulfur (z) |
| Sisa makanan | 51.8 | 6.4 | 37.6 | 3.6 | 0.6 |
| Kertas | 43.5 | 6 | 50 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Kadbod | 49 | 5.9 | 44.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Plastik | 70 | 7.2 | 22.8 | - | - |
| Tekstil | 57 | 6.6 | 31.2 | 4.6 | 0.6 |
| Getah | 78 | 15 | - | 7.0 | - |
| Kulit | 60 | 11 | 14.05 | 14.0 | 0.95 |
| Sisa halaman | 47.8 | 6.5 | 40 | 5.4 | 0.3 |
| Kayu | 49.5 | 7.5 | 42.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

Nota: Berat atom (g/mol) setiap unsur adalah seperti berikut:

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 C & = & 12 \\
 H & = & 1 \\
 O & = & 16 \\
 N & = & 14 \\
 S & = & 32
 \end{array}$$

- (a) Kirakan nilai untuk v , w , x , y dan z (15 markah)
- (b) Terbitkan formula kimia anggaran untuk $C_vH_wN_xO_yS_z$ dengan menyatakan setiap nilai v , w , x , y dan z yang telah anda kira dalam (a) (5 markah)
7. (a) Anggarkan luas tapak pelupusan yang diperlukan bagi satu komuniti yang berpopulasi 31,000.
Andaikan syarat-syarat berikut diaplikasikan:
- (i) Penghasilan sisa pepejal = 3.0 kg/kapita/hari
 - (ii) Ketumpatan sisa pepejal termampat di tapak pelupusan = 474.6 kg/m^3
 - (iii) Kedalaman purata sisa pepejal termampat = 3.0 m
- (10 markah)
- (b) Terangkan tujuan penutupan setiap hari di tapak pelupusan sanitari dan nyatakan kedalaman minima yang diperlukan bagi penutupan setiap hari tersebut. (10 markah)