

SULIT



BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK DAN KOLEJ KOMUNITI
KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA

JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN AWAM

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR

SESI JUN 2018

DCC5152 : WATER SUPPLY AND WASTE WATER ENGINEERING

TARIKH : 09 NOVEMBER 2018
MASA : 8.30 PAGI - 10.30 PAGI (2 JAM)

Kertas ini mengandungi LAPAN (8) halaman bercetak.

Bahagian A: Struktur (2 soalan)
Bahagian B: Struktur (4 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Tiada

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALANINI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN
(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

SULIT

SECTION A : 50 MARKS**BAHAGIAN A : 50 MARKAH****INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of TWO (2) structured questions. Answer ALL questions.

ARAHAN:

Bahagian ini mengandungi DUA (2) soalan berstruktur. Jawab SEMUA soalan.

QUESTION 1**SOALAN 1**

CLO1
C1

- (a) Water Demand is equivalent to the water used for some beneficial purposes. List FIVE (5) categories of water usage.

Permintaan Air bersamaan dengan penggunaan air yang digunakan untuk tujuan tertentu. Senaraikan LIMA (5) kategori penggunaan air.

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

CLO1
C2

- (b) The following data in Table A1 (a) is obtained from the Census Department which tabulates the population data of Batu Pahat Town. By using the Incremental Increase Method, calculate the probable population in the year 2040.

Data dalam Jadual A1 (a) diperoleh dari Jabatan Banci berkenaan dengan penduduk Bandar Batu Pahat. Dengan menggunakan Kaedah Peningkatan Tambahan, kirakan penduduk berkemungkinan pada tahun 2040.

Table A1 (a) / Jadual A1 (a)

Year <i>Tahun</i>	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Population <i>Penduduk</i>	7,246	14,856	42,324	65,985	90,871

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

- CLO1
C3 (c) Matang District population in 2015 is estimated to be 356,000 people, calculate the Water Demand during the year in which the water coverage is 90%. Take design factor as 1.0 and Non-Revenue Water as 21%. Use capita consumption as = 225 liters/capita/day. Assume there is no industrial water requirement.

Penduduk Daerah Matang pada tahun 2015 dianggarkan seramai 356,000 orang, kirakan Kepeluan Air tahun itu dimana liputan bekalan adalah 90%. Ambil faktor rekabentuk 1.0 dan Air Tanpa Pulangan sebanyak 21%. Gunakan penggunaan kapita = 225 liter/kapita/hari

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

QUESTION 2

SOALAN 2

- CLO2
C1 (a) The entire system of appurtenances for collecting sewage and delivering it to a disposal point is called sewerage system. Identify **FIVE (5)** differences of the following sewerage systems :

*Seluruh sistem peralatan bagi pengumpulan kumbahan dan penghantaran kepada tapak pelupusan dipanggil sistem pembetungan. Kenalpasti **LIMA (5)** perbezaan sistem pembentungan berikut :*

- i. Combined system / *Sistem gabungan*
- ii. Separate system / *Sistem berasingan*

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

CLO2
C2

- (b) Water flows at half proportional depth in nominal bore drain pipe with diameter 350mm (0.35m). By using the velocity of flow 1.45m/s and coefficient of pipe roughness 0.010, calculate the minimum gradient and the flowrate. The chezy coefficient can be calculated using Manning's formula.

Air mengalir pada separuh penuh kadar kedalaman melalui lubang paip nominal yang berdiameter 350mm (0.35m). Dengan menggunakan halaju aliran 1.45 m/s dan pekali kekasaran paip adalah 0.010. Kirakan kecerunan minimum dan kadar alir. Pekali chezy boleh dikira dengan menggunakan rumus Manning.

$$V = C\sqrt{m \times i}$$

$$C = \frac{m^{\frac{1}{6}}}{n}$$

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

CLO2
C4

- (c) A housing scheme consists of 60 houses. Calculate the sewer pipe diameter needed for that residential area with the assumption that the pipe flow is full.
Satu skim perumahan terdiri daripada 60 buah rumah. Kirakan diameter paip pembetung yang diperlukan untuk kawasan kediaman dengan andaian halaju paip penuh.

The data given as follows:

Data diberi seperti berikut:

Water demand per capita, $q = 275$ litres/capita/day

Permintaan air per kapita, $q = 275$ liter/kapita/hari

House hold = 5 persons/unit

Isi rumah = 5 orang unit

Flow rate factor = 5

Faktor kadar alir = 5

Manning coefficient, n for clay pipe sewer = 0.013

Pekali Manning, n untuk paip betung dari tanah liat = 0.013

Sewer pipe gradient = 1: 200

Kecerunan paip betung = 1: 200

Self-cleansing velocity > 0.45 m/s

Halaju swa-bersih > 0.45 m/s

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

SECTION B : 50 MARKS
BAHAGIAN B : 50 MARKAH**INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** structured questions. Answer **TWO (2)** questions only.

ARAHAN:

Bahagian ini mengandungi EMPAT (4) soalan berstruktur. Jawab DUA (2) soalan sahaja.

QUESTION 1**SOALAN 1**CLO1
C1

- (a) Briefly describe **TWO (2)** sources of water supply for domestic use in Malaysia.

Terangkan dengan ringkas DUA (2) sumber bekalan air untuk kegunaan domestik di Malaysia.

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1
C2

- (b) Water quality is determined by physical, chemical and microbiological properties of water. Explain the following characteristics of water :

Kualiti air ditentukan oleh sifat fizikal, kimia dan mikrobiologi air. Terangkan ciri-ciri air di bawah:

- i. Taste and Odour / *Rasa dan bau*
- ii. Hardness / *Kekerasan*
- iii. Protozoa / *Protozoa*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

CLO1
C3

- (c) Water is a basic necessity for all living organisms in this universe. But human activities always resulted to the reduction of fresh water and the degradation of water quality.

Interpret THREE (3) factors on human activities could cause the above problems.

Air adalah keperluan asas bagi semua organisma hidup di alam semesta ini. Tetapi aktiviti manusia selalu menyebabkan pengurangan air tawar dan penurunan kualiti air. Tafsirkan TIGA (3) faktor aktiviti manusia boleh menyebabkan masalah di atas.

[12 marks]

[12 markah]

QUESTION 2

SOALAN 2

CLO1
C1

- (a) State THREE (3) importances of chlorine residual test for water supply.

Nyatakan TIGA (3) kepentingan ujian sisa klorin dalam bekalan air.

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1
C2

- (b) Site selection is important to be considered when designing water treatment plant.

Explain FIVE (5) site criteria to be considered when designing water treatment plant.

Pemilihan tapak merupakan faktor penting yang diambil kira semasa merekabentuk loji rawatan air. Terangkan LIMA (5) kriteria pemilihan tapak tersebut.

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

CLO1
C3

- (c) Draw water treatment process flow diagram from water intake until storage tank and briefly explain:

Lakarkan carta alir proses rawatan air dari muka sauk sehingga ke tangki simpanan dan terangkan secara ringkas:

i. The principles of coagulation / Prinsip pengentalan

ii. Filtration process / Proses penurasan

[12 marks]

[12 markah]

QUESTION 3**SOALAN 3**CLO1
C1

- (a) State THREE (3) criteria of good water distribution system.

Nyatakan TIGA (3) ciri-ciri sistem agihan yang baik.

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1
C2

- (b) The purpose of distribution system is to deliver water to consumer with appropriate quality and pressure. With the aid of a diagram, briefly describe the types of water distribution system as follow:

Tujuan sistem agihan adalah untuk menghantar air kepada pengguna dengan kualiti dan tekanan yang sesuai. Dengan bantuan gambarajah, jelaskan jenis sistem agihan air berikut:

- Gravity system / Sistem graviti
- Pump system / Sistem pam

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

CLO1
C3

- (c) Loss of water due to leakage is a common phenomenon observed practically in all water distribution systems. However, the leakage volume can be reduced significantly if the occurrence of leakage is detected within minimal time after its occurrence. Interpret the leakage control methods below :

Kehilangan air akibat kebocoran adalah fenomena biasa yang diamati secara praktikal dalam semua sistem pengedaran air. Walau bagaimanapun, jumlah kebocoran boleh dikurangkan dengan ketara jika kejadian kebocoran dikesan dalam masa yang minimum selepas kejadiannya. Tafsirkan kaedah kawalan kebocoran di bawah :

- Gas Tracer / Pengesanan menggunakan gas
- Passive Control / Kawalan pasif
- Pressure Control / Kawalan tekanan
- Visual Inspection / Pemeriksaan secara visual

[12 marks]

[12 markah]

QUESTION 4**SOALAN 4**CLO2
C1

- (a) Briefly explain THREE (3) purposes of wastewater treatment.

Terangkan secara ringkas TIGA (3) tujuan utama rawatan air sisa.

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO2
C2

- (b) Biological sewage treatment is an important and integral part of any wastewater treatment plant that treats wastewater from either municipality or industry. Identify FIVE (5) differences of the following processes of biological sewage treatment:

Rawatan biologi enapcemar adalah bahagian penting untuk merawat air kumbahan dari mana-mana perbandaran atau industri. Kenalpasti LIMA (5) perbezaan proses rawatan biologi enapcemar berikut:

- i. Oxidation Ponds / Kolam Pengoksidaan
- ii. Activated Sludge / Rawatan Enap Cemar Teraktif

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

CLO2
C3

- (c) Sewage treatment refers to the process of removing contaminants, microorganisms and other types of pollutants from wastewater. Illustrate and explain the processes involved in wastewater treatment from the hospitals.

Rawatan kumbahan merujuk kepada proses mengeluarkan bahan cemar, mikroorganisma dan lain-lain jenis bahan cemar dari air kumbahan. Lakar dan terangkan proses-proses yang terlibat dalam rawatan air sisa daripada hospital.

[12 marks]

[12 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT