

EVALUATION OF THE SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEM FLOW DESIGN IN KUANTAN CITY

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SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I have checked this thesis and in my opinion, this thesis is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of Master of Science.

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STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Malaysia Pahang or any other institutions.

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ABSTRAK

Sistem pembetungan adalah infrastruktur yang membawa kumbahan ke loji rawatan kumbahan. Reka bentuk sistem pembetungan perlu dioptimumkan pada untuk meningkatkan perlindungan alam sekitar dan kesihatan manusia. Aliran reka bentuk parameter dan aliran masuk penyusupan adalah penting dalam reka bentuk sistem pembetungan. Sistem pembetungan di Malaysia direka mengikut Malaysian Sewerage Industry Guideline (MSIG). Pertimbangan yang tidak mencukupi aliran reka bentuk parameter dan aliran masuk penyusupan dalam sistem pembetungan boleh membawa kesan negatif dari segi kos pembinaan, kesihatan manusia dan isu-isu alam sekitar. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menganalisis dan membandingkan parameter aliran serta kadar penyusupan dalam sistem pembetungan di kawasan tadahan kediaman Kuantan, Pahang. Data flowrate dikumpulkan daripada empat kawasan perumahan, Taman Lepar Hilir Saujana, Taman Pandan Damai, Bandar Putra, dan Kota Sas dengan dipantau jumlah tempoh satu setengah tahun. Population Equivalent (PE) telah dilakukan di lokasi-lokasi terpilih. PE yang dikaji dalam pelbagai nilai adalah 1253, 2244, 1694, dan 3950 masing-masing. ISCO 4250 dan 2150 Area Velocity Flowmeter serta ISCO 674 Rain Gauge telah digunakan untuk mengukur kadar aliran data dan intensiti hujan dalam jangka masa 5 minit. Data tersebut dianalisis secara berasingan untuk tempoh basah dan kering. Sebelum peralatan dipasang di lokasi tapak, penentuan yang telah dilakukan. Penyusupan air bawah tanah, paras air tanah yang sebenar diukur dari Rugged Baro TROLL dan Rugged TROLL 100 Data Logger selang lima minit. Menurut MSIG Fasal 2.1.14, nilai aliran per kapita dan reka bentuk kriteria adalah $0.225\text{m}^3/\text{hari/orang}$ dan 4.7. Sementara itu, kadar penyusupan yang dibenarkan adalah $0.05\text{m}^3/\text{km}/\text{mm}/\text{hari}$. Berdasarkan keputusan itu menunjukkan aliran per kapita yang diperolehi $0.252\text{m}^3/\text{hari/orang}$ yang 12% lebih tinggi daripada $0.225\text{m}^3/\text{hari/orang}$. Untuk reka bentuk kriteria, hasilnya menunjukkan dalam kajian ini adalah 2.01 yang 57% lebih rendah daripada 4.7. Ini menunjukkan bahawa reka bentuk sistem pembetungan di lokasi tapak dipantau adalah berkesan dan mencukupi untuk PE melayan cukup ditinjau. Pada akhir kajian ini, yang baru puncak persamaan faktor aliran diperolehi. Dari segi kadar penyusupan, keputusan yang diperolehi dalam kajian ini adalah $14.99\text{m}^3/\text{mm}/\text{km}/\text{hari}$ yang 29880% lebih tinggi daripada $0.05\text{m}^3/\text{mm}/\text{km}/\text{hari}$. Mengenai kepada air bawah tanah penyusupan bereksperimen di Bandar Putra, saluran paip pembetung itu tenggelam di dalam paras air bawah tanah. Ini boleh sebab kadar penyusupan yang tinggi di lokasi ini. Parameter aliran dalam sistem pembetungan di kawasan Kuantan, Pahang telah disiasat. Namun, parameter telah dilanjutkan mengikut MSIG. Yang baru diperolehi puncak persamaan faktor aliran dilaksanakan dalam masa membangunkan akan membawa banyak manfaat dalam bidang pembinaan pembetungan. Ini akan mengurangkan kos dari segi bahan paip, penyelenggaraan paip dan pemeriksaan pembetung pada masa akan datang.

ABSTRACT

Sewerage system is the sole infrastructure which conveys sewage to sewerage treatment plants. The usage of a sewerage system should be optimized at the design stage to enhance environmental protection and human health. Flow design parameters and inflow infiltration are significant in the design of sewerage systems. Malaysian sewerage systems are designed according to the Malaysian Sewerage Industry Guidelines (MSIG). Inadequate consideration of flow design parameters and allowable infiltration in sewerage systems can bring negative effects in terms of construction cost, human health and environmental issues. The objectives of this research are to analyze and evaluate the flow parameters as well as infiltration rate in the sewerage system of residential catchments in Kuantan, Pahang. Flowrate data was collected from four residential areas, namely Taman Lepar Hilir Saujana, Taman Pandan Damai, Bandar Putra, and Kota Sas over a period of one and a half years. The Population Equivalent (PE) surveyed amounted to 1253, 2244, 1694, and 3950, respectively. ISCO 4250 and 2150 Area Velocity Flowmeters as well as ISCO 674 Rain Gauge were used to measure flowrate data and rainfall intensity at 5-minute intervals. Those data were analyzed separately for wet and dry period. Before installation on site, equipment calibration was done. For the groundwater infiltration measurement, actual groundwater table was measured using the Rugged Baro TROLL and Rugged TROLL 100 Data Logger at intervals of five minutes. According to MSIG Clause 2.1.14, the current value of per capita flow and design criterion is $0.225 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}/\text{person}$ and 4.7, respectively. Meanwhile, the allowable infiltration rate is $0.05 \text{ m}^3/\text{mm}/\text{km}/\text{d}$. However, based on the results obtained the average per capita flow was found to be $0.252 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}/\text{person}$, 12% higher than $0.225 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}/\text{person}$ and for the average design criterion, the result from this study gave 2.01 which is 57% lower than 4.7. In terms of infiltration rate, the overall result obtained is $14.99 \text{ m}^3/\text{mm}/\text{km}/\text{d}$ which is 29880% higher than $0.05 \text{ m}^3/\text{mm}/\text{km}/\text{d}$. In terms of groundwater infiltration at Bandar Putra, the sewer pipeline is submerged in the groundwater table. This may have caused the infiltration rate to be very high at this location. The results confirmed that the design of the sewerage systems at the monitored site locations are sufficient by using current Peak Flow Factor equation to cater to the PE surveyed.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATIONS	
TITLE PAGE	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABSTRAK	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiv
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	5
1.3 Objectives of Study	6
1.4 Scope of Work	6
1.5 Research Significance	7
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Sewerage Systems	8
2.1.1 History of the Sewerage System	8
2.1.2 Sewerage Systems in Malaysia	9
2.2 Types of Sanitary Sewerage System	9

2.2.1	Separate Sewerage System	10
2.2.2	Combined Sewerage System	11
2.2.3	Partially Combined Sewerage System	11
2.3	Conventional Gravity System	11
2.4	Characteristics of Manhole	13
2.5	Parametric Flow Design	14
2.5.1	Peaking Flow Factor	15
2.5.2	Average Daily Flow	17
2.6	Factors Affecting the Design Flow	19
2.6.1	Sewer Pipe Appurtenances	19
2.6.2	Population Equivalent (PE)	19
2.6.3	Volume of Rainfall	20
2.7	Inflow and Infiltration Measurement	20
2.7.1	Surface Water Inflow	20
2.7.2	Surface Water Infiltration	21
2.7.3	Groundwater Infiltration	23
2.8	Research Gap	24
 CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY		 26
3.1	Introduction	26
3.2	Study Area	26
3.2.1	Taman Lepar Hilir Saujana	26
3.2.2	Taman Pandan Damai	28
3.2.3	Bandar Putra	29
3.2.4	Kota Sas	30
3.2.5	Summary of Site Location	32
3.3	Preliminary Work	33

3.4	Selection Criteria of the Site Location	34
3.5	Selection Criteria of the Sewer Line	34
3.6	Materials and Equipment Used	34
3.7	Calibration of Area Velocity Flowmeters	37
3.8	Flow Parameters Measurement	38
3.9	Inflow and Infiltration Measurement	39
3.9.1	Surface Water Inflow	39
3.9.2	Surface Water Infiltration	40
3.9.3	Groundwater Infiltration	41
3.10	Project Flow	44
CHAPTER 4 RESULT, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION		45
4.1	Introduction	45
4.2	Flow Pattern	45
4.2.1	Taman Lepar Hilir Saujana	45
4.2.2	Taman Pandan Damai	46
4.2.3	Bandar Putra	47
4.2.4	Kota Sas	49
4.2.5	Concluding Remark	49
4.3	Flow Parameters Measurement	50
4.3.1	Design Criterion, K	50
4.3.2	Per Capita Flow, Q_{pcf}	51
4.3.3	Peak Flow Factor, PFF	53
4.3.4	Concluding Remark	57
4.4	Inflow and Infiltration Measurement	57
4.4.1	Surface Water Inflow	58
4.4.2	Surface Water Infiltration	62

4.4.3	Groundwater Infiltration Measurement	65
4.4.4	Concluding Remark	71
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION		72
5.1	Conclusion	72
5.1.1	Flow Design Parameters	72
5.1.2	Inflow and Infiltration	72
5.1.3	Peak Flow Factor	73
5.2	Recommendations	73
REFERENCES		75
APPENDICES		82

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	Sewer length in each state of Malaysia	1
Table 2.1	Peak flow factor equation globally based on country	16
Table 2.2	Study on peak flow factor equation in Malaysia based on MSIG (2009)	17
Table 2.3	Average daily flow and minimum size of pipe	18
Table 2.4	Infiltration rate of several standards	22
Table 2.5	Comparison of measurements between previous research and current research	24
Table 3.1	PE calculation for Taman Lepar Hilir Saujana	27
Table 3.2	Characteristics of sewer pipeline (MH 84 – MH 85)	28
Table 3.3	Amount of current PE surveyed at Taman Pandan Damai	29
Table 3.4	Characteristics of manhole (MH k)	29
Table 3.5	Amount of PE surveyed at Bandar Putra	30
Table 3.6	Characteristics of sewer pipeline (MH 92a – MH 92b)	30
Table 3.7	PE surveyed at Kota Sas	31
Table 3.8	Sewer pipeline details (MH 219 – MH 220)	32
Table 3.9	Summary of duration for different measurements	32
Table 3.10	Summary of sewer pipeline detail	32
Table 4.1	Daily flow design parameters result at Taman Pandan Damai 1	56
Table 4.2	Verification of new PFF equations	57

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	Sewer flow diagram	2
Figure 1.2	Overflowing manhole chart	3
Figure 1.3	Blockage at public sewerage pipelines chart	3
Figure 1.4	Inflow and infiltration into sewerage system	4
Figure 1.5	Infiltration of groundwater into a sewerage system	5
Figure 2.1	Public sewer and private sewer	10
Figure 2.2	Gravity sewer system flow	12
Figure 2.3	Several sizes of VCP	13
Figure 3.1	Location of Taman Lepar Hilir Saujana	26
Figure 3.2	Installation of flowmeter	27
Figure 3.3	Location of Taman Pandan Damai	28
Figure 3.4	Location of Bandar Putra	29
Figure 3.5	Location of Kota Sas	31
Figure 3.6	Site visit at Taman Lepar Hilir Saujana	33
Figure 3.7	ISCO 2150 and 4250 Area-Velocity Flowmeters	34
Figure 3.8	YX-360TR Multitester	35
Figure 3.9	Area velocity sensor	35
Figure 3.10	Principles of Area velocity sensor	36
Figure 3.11	Sensor fixed to mounting ring	36
Figure 3.12	Flowlink 5.1 software	37
Figure 3.13	Calibration result of downstream manhole at Taman Lepar Hilir Saujana	37
Figure 3.14	Flow parameters measurement by using one manhole	38
Figure 3.15	ISCO 674 Rain Gauge	40
Figure 3.16	Inflow and infiltration measurement by using two manhole	40
Figure 3.17	Well installation by using Gasoline Tie Tamper	41
Figure 3.18	Groundwater level measurement by using Water Level Indicator	41
Figure 3.19	Rugged Baro TROLL and Rugged TROLL 100 Data Logger	42
Figure 3.20	Monitoring well model	42
Figure 3.21	Flow chart	44
Figure 4.1	Hourly flowrate at Taman Lepar Hilir Saujana from 22 September 2015 to 2 November 2015	46
Figure 4.2	Hourly flowrate at Taman Pandan Damai from 26 November 2015 to 28 January 2016	46
Figure 4.3	Hourly flowrate at Bandar Putra from 26 February 2016 to 8 April 2016	47

Figure 4.4	Hourly flowrate at Bandar Putra from 28 August 2016 to 17 December 2016	48
Figure 4.5	Hourly flowrate at Kota Sas from 15 April 2016 to 11 May 2016	49
Figure 4.6	Design criterion, <i>K</i> result	51
Figure 4.7	Per capita flow result	52
Figure 4.8	Comparison of actual and design peak flow factor	53
Figure 4.9	Peak flow factor equation	55
Figure 4.10	Comparison of maximum, average, and minimum actual Peak Flow Factor Equation	55
Figure 4.11	Daily flowrate at Taman Lepar Hilir Saujana from 30 September 2015 to 18 October 2015	58
Figure 4.12	Daily flowrate at Bandar Putra from 26 February 2016 to 8 April 2016	59
Figure 4.13	Daily flowrate at Bandar Putra from 2 September 2016 to 15 September 2016	60
Figure 4.14	Daily flowrate at Bandar Putra from 29 October 2016 to 17 December 2016	61
Figure 4.15	Daily flowrate at Kota Sas from 15 April 2016 to 19 April 2016	62
Figure 4.16	Infiltration rate result at different site locations	63
Figure 4.17	Site condition at Kota Sas	64
Figure 4.18	Daily groundwater level depth at Bandar Putra	65
Figure 4.19	Well model at Bandar Putra	67
Figure 4.20	Flows fluctuation at Bandar Putra from 2 nd to 15 th September 2016	69
Figure 4.21	Flows fluctuation at Bandar Putra from 29 th October 2016 to 17 th December 2016	70

LIST OF SYMBOLS

Q_{pcf}	Per capita flow
Q_{ave}	Average daily flow
Q_{peak}	Peak hourly flow
K	Design criterion
Q_u	Upstream flowrate
Q_d	Downstream flowrate
L_{pipe}	Length of sewer pipeline between of the two manholes
ϕ_{pipe}	Diameter of sewer pipeline
Q_{IR}	Infiltration rate
D_G	Depth of ground level to bottom of well
D_{GW}	Actual groundwater level depth in well
M_D	Invert level of manhole
D	Depth from ground surface to groundwater level in well

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers
BP	Bandar Putra
BS	British Standard
HDPE	High-density polyethylene
IWK	Indah Water Konsortium Sdn. Bhd.
KS	Kota Sas
MH	Manhole
MS	Malaysian Standard
MSIG	Malaysian Sewerage Industry Guideline
OSS	On site survey
PE	Population Equivalent
PPF	Peak flow factor
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride pipe
SPAN	Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara
STP	Sewerage Treatment Plant
TLHS	Taman Lepar Hilir Saujana
TPD	Taman Pandan Damai
UMP	Universiti Malaysia Pahang
VCP	Vitrified Clay Pipe

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A	Table of Population Equivalent	82
Appendix B	Calibration Reports	83
Appendix C	Sewer reticulation plan of Taman Lepar Hilir Saujana	97
Appendix D	Sewer reticulation plan of Taman Pandan Damai	98
Appendix E	Sewer reticulation plan of Bandar Putra	99
Appendix F	Sewer reticulation plan of Kota Sas	100
Appendix G	Summarized results for daily flow design parameters	101
Appendix H	Calibration Report of Taman Pandan Damai 1	106
Appendix I	Sewer reticulation plan of Taman Pandan Damai 1	109
Appendix J	Summarised results for inflow and infiltration measurement	110
Appendix K	Summarised result of daily groundwater level in well	113
Appendix L	List of Publications	115

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