

zoom

02.30pm - 04.00pm

MALAYSIA SESSIONS

THURSDAY | 5 AUGUST 2021

This session is sponsored by Endress+Hauser

Organised By



Moderator



Associate Professor Dr. Norhayati Abdullah Associate Director UTM International Kuala Lumpur, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Speakers



Ir. Muhamad Sobri bin Zakaria Executive Director of Water & Sewerage Regulatory Department, National Water Services Commission (SPAN)



Mr. Narendran Maniam CEO of Indah Water Konsortium Sdn Bhd (IWK)



bin Abdul Ghani

Director of operations

Ranhill SAJ Sdn Bhd

Anne Lim Division Marketing Manager Endress+Hauser Malaysia





Housekeeping Rules

All microphone & video of attendees have been muted



If you have any question to ask our speakers, do list them down at the Q&A box

If there's any internet disruption during the webinar, please be patient and try to sign in again

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Poll Questions



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Ir. Muhamad Sobri bin Zakaria

Executive Director of Water & Sewerage Regulatory Department, National Water Services Commission (SPAN)

Topic –

Proposed Changes in WSIA for Water Reclamation and Resource Recovery



Waste is wealth and we need to do something to manage it. We should utilise it to create something better out of it.



PRESENTATION OUTLINE









SDG 6

SPAN'S JOURNEY THUS FAR

- From 1970's high investment in sewerage infrastructure
- 80% Connection
- 96% Access to Sanitation
- 76% Population in Urban Area

• Safe

- Equitable
- Sustainable
- Protecting Public Health
- Protecting Water Resource and Environment







RESOURCE RECOVERY FRAMEWORK



HOW IS RESOURCES RECOVERED FROM SEWAGE (1)



Information Classification: General







OBJECTIVE (ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION)



1. Reduce impact on State Government with regards to source availability for the purpose of treated water distribution



2. Reduce impact on consumers especially during water disruption





3. Cultivate a recycle and reuse economy

4. Addditonal income support for operator





LICENSING REQUIREMENT FOR RESOURCE RECOVERY





























PROPOSED TARIFF MECHANISM







ENABLING TOOLS





Environmental Conservation Resource recovery shall be considered from point source up to by product of sewage treatment to minimize pollution, reduction of carbon footprint and maximize economic benefits

- Stipulation of minimum mandatory requirement of quality that is to be adhered
- Include resource recovery as one of the main criteria in the aspect of planning and design of sewerage infrastructures of > 10,000 PE



DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL STANDARD







ISSUES AND CHALLENGES



ISSUES AND CHALLENGES



Green Technology Master Plan (GTMP) Target Must Be SET to Achieve Goals

• Legal provision

- Awareness and acceptance of people on use
- More focus on industrial premises
- Introduce incentive for use of resource recovery





PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO WSIA



We never know the worth of water

till the well is dry. - Thomas Fuller





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Speaker

Mr. Narendran Maniam CEO of Indah Water Konsortium Sdn Bhd (IWK)

Topic Water reclamation for Non Potable useopportunities and challenges



WATER RECLAMATION FOR NON-POTABLE USE

BY NARENDRAN MANIAM INDAH WATER KONSORTIUM SDN BHD (IWK)

ASIAWATER Virtual Conference - Regional Water Talk Country Session - Malaysia 5 August 2021

OVERVIEW OF INDAH WATER KONSORTIUM SDN BHD (IWK)



IWK's Coverage as of Q2 2021

OUR COVERAGE OF SERVICES





Capacity

7,111	Sewage Treatment Plants
1,297	Network Pump Stations
20,397 km	Pipelines Length
1	Water Reclamation Plant

Resources





1 Research Center

1 Training Center



Note:

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{cPE}}$ excludes individual and Communal Septic Tanks

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IWK's Business Activities








Ensuring Business Sustainability for IWK

We are still guided with our 5 year business roadmap (2019-2023) and key strategies



Under our Strategic Thrust #3, we have been actively working on enhancing effluent reuse via Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) projects.



Expansion of Reclaimed Water Business

GOVERNMENT'S STRATEGIC DIRECTION FOR 'REUSE WATER' AS NEW SOURCE



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Spurring the WRP Projects as 2nd Tap for Industrial Use



Information Cluber Consortium Sdn Bhd

Spurring the WRP Projects as 2nd Tap for Industrial Use

Konsortium Sdn Bhd



Financial Valuation For IWK And CWR

Commercial Modelling & Proposed Pricing

Info



Spurring the WRP Projects as 2nd Tap for Industrial Use



Water Reclamation Technology



RO (Reverse Osmosis)

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Reclaimed Water RO quality for

industrial customer

Ultra Filtration (UF)

Water Reclamation Technology



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WRP – Conceptual Design

- Treated effluent from wastewater treatment plant will undergo further purification in the reclamation facilities.
- With the assumption of treated wastewater capacity of 10 MLD (10,000 m3/day), the recovery of 70% of wastewater can be produced with blending. Without blending the maximum recovery foreseen to be 60% only, subject to incoming water quality.
- > The reclamation water quality produced is as shown:-

Parameters	Raw Effluent *	DOE Standard A
рН	6.0 -9.0	6.5 - 8.5
Turbidity, NTU	-	≤ 5
BOD ₅ , mg/L	≤ 20	-
COD, mg/L	≤ 80	-
SS, mg/L	≤ 50	-
Total Dissolved Solid, mg/L	Nil	500
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, mg/L	≤ 10	-

Note: To be determined based on actual supply water characteristics produced.

➢ Rejected water shall comply to DOE discharge standard A.





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WRP – Investment Costs

Assumptions:

BOT Years years	=	20
Interest Rate	=	8%
Minimum Take-Off-Pay (MTOP) m ³ /day	=	7,000
Operation Days days	=	360

Capital Costs			
Costs (Excl. Land)	=	RM 20,000,000	
Capital Cost	=	RM 0.41/m ³	
Tariff Calculated			
Capital Cost	=	RM 0.41/m ³	
Operation Cost	=	RM 0.98/m ³	
Interest Cost	=	RM 0.63/m ³	
Total	=	<u>RM 2.02/m³</u>	
Operation Costs			
Chemical	=	RM 0.24/m ³	
Power	=	RM 0.42/m ³	
Maintenance	=	RM 0.02/m ³	
Labour	=	RM 0.11/m ³	
UF Replacement	=	RM 0.09/m ³	
RO Replacement	=	RM 0.08/m ³	
Admin and Lab	=	RM 0.02/m ³	
Operation Cost	=	RM 0.98/m ³	

Towards Sustainable Future

Through WRP and other green plus sustainability initiatives at IWK, it is our hope that we can steer towards a holistic approach of sustainability in the wastewater segment in this country.





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12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

15 **I**IE 01 1200 13 ACTION

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG 14 LIFE BELOW MATER

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS IWK will be able to indirectly support at least 15 United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)



THANK YOU

Indah Water Konsortium Sdn Bhd

No. 44, Jalan Dungun, Damansara Heights 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia t 03 2780 1100 f 03 2780 1101 iwk.com.my





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Tuan Haji Anuar bin Abdul Ghani Director of operations Ranhill SAJ Sdn Bhd

Topic Challenges of Creating a Climate Resillient Water Infrastructure



Challenges of Creating a Climate Resilient Water Infrastructure

By Anuar Abdul Ghani Director of Operation Ranhill SAJ Sdn Bhd

AGENDA

Introduction

2

3

4

1

Potential Climate Change Impacts On Water Supply Infrastructure

Challenges: Climate Resilient Water Infrastructure

Climate Change Impact In Johor

5

Infrastructure Adaptation to Climate Change in Johor

Conclusion

Introduction

- The impact of climate change is increasingly important for the design, construction, and maintenance of water sector infrastructure. Average global temperatures are on the rise, causing cycles of extreme weather: droughts and flooding are becoming common; seawater levels are rising; and many locations are considerably drier, impacting water sources such as lakes and rivers.
- Water supply systems must meet the demands of expanding industry needs and rapid population growth. Pollution adds to the growing threats to water resources, increasing treatment requirements for providing safe water to consumers.
- Even without climate change, water utility companies face operational stresses to cope with basic issues of water management and service delivery and face the challenge of repairing or replacing aging infrastructure. Dealing with a host of pressing short-term issues often interferes with a utility's ability to plan for future impacts associated with climate change.



Reduced precipitation

Direct changes in precipitation patterns and indirect changes in land use within the catchment can negatively impact surface water and groundwater availability.

Changes in the Precipitation Patterns Changes in the seasonality of precipitation patterns may affect the reliable yields from surface water such as rivers and reservoirs.

Extreme Precipitation Increased intensity of storms and extreme precipitation. Beyond the physical damage to structures, and the potential flooding, the possible occurrence of such events requires increased attention to the design of structures.

Droughts

Prolonged drought can cause surface water level to drop significantly, either temporarily or permanently, thereby affecting the performance of water intake designed to abstract raw water at specific depths.

Decrease in Water Quality

Increased Salinity

- Multiple climate-influenced factors can negatively impact water quality, including increased siltation, algal blooms, and decreased capacity for the dilution of water contaminants.
- Reduce surface water dilution of salinity, impacting potable water supplies, or infrastructure longevity. Increased saline intrusion is also associated with climate change, especially in areas affected by sea level rise.

Increased Mean Temperature

 Evaporation losses from surface water reservoirs/dam may be expected to increase as temperatures increases, thereby reducing yields and increasing storage losses.



Why Do We Need Climate Resilient Infrastructure?

Ensuring that infrastructure is climate resilient will help to reduce direct losses and reduce the indirect costs of disruption. New infrastructure assets should be prioritized, planned, designed, built and operated to account for the climate changes that may occur over their lifetimes.



Challenges: Climate Resilient Water Infrastructure

Operational Stress	 Even without climate change, Water Operators face operational stresses to cope with basic issues of water management in service delivery and face the challenges of repairing or replacing aging infrastructure. Dealing with a host of pressing short-term issues often interferes with a utility's ability to plan for future
	impacts associated with climate change.
Water Infrastructure Obsolete Design	 Climate change is forecasted to render current operational designs of water infrastructure obsolete, given that maximum and minimum flow requirements will be exceeded or not met as a result of extreme weather events or droughts.
	 Water supply planning has been based on historic levels of water availability and consumption, even though climate change is causing important shifts in these patterns.
Water Supply Disruption	 In the short-run, disruptions to service caused by climate are most frequently addressed through unpopular demand management strategies like rationing and service interruptions, which decrease revenues and increase costs of operation.
Ad-Hoc Planning	 Most plannings dealing with climate-related issues have been ad hoc in nature and not systematically coordinated, nor have them been based on sound principles of integrated water resource or water supply management.
	• Although improvements have been implemented on the existing systems, more comprehensive planning is needed to address the long-term economic, social, and environmental impacts of climate change.



Challenges: Climate Resilient Water Infrastructure

Short Term Strategy	 Majority of Water Operators have relied on short-term strategies to reduce water consumption, improve watershed management, and reduce non-revenue water losses rather than focus on comprehensive planning for the long term consequences of climate change.
Delays and Deferred Delivery of Proposed Source Works	 Delays in the completion of water resource projects such as construction of dams, ORS and raw water transfer have resulted in limited availability of raw water to meet the increasing water demand. The uncertainty in raw water availability has adversely affected the planning for the construction of water treatment plants
High CAPEX	 Long-term planning for the development of water infrastructure to address climate change requires a high CAPEX allocation. High operating costs in current water supply operation have restricted the efforts of water operators to provide budgets to upgrade the existing infrastructure.
Delay Implementation In Water Tariff Adjustment	 All water operators in Malaysia face limited financial strength due to the delay in the implementation of water tariff adjustments. Based on the Tariff Setting Mechanism (TSM), water tariff adjustment should be implemented in stages to cover the increase in operating costs and CAPEX.



Climate Change Impact In Johor







Challenges of Creating a Climate Resilient Water Infrastructure 5 August 2021 I Regional Water Talks

Climate Change Impact In Johor

Dr<u>oug</u>ht



Climate Change Impact on water supply infrastructure

- River water level drop significantly, either temporarily or permanently.
- Affecting the performance of water intake designed to abstract raw water at specific depths.
- The low flow of raw water upstream results in insufficient raw water to be abstracted by water treatment plants.
- Raw water quality deteriorates and existing plant infrastructure is unable to treat raw water



9

Raw Water Transfer Scheme

Water Transfer From Sungai Lenggor to Congok Dam

Water Transfer From Sungai Lukah to Lok Heng

Water Transfer from Tasik Biru to Layang Dam

Water Transfer from Cabang Tiram to Layang Dam

- To augment existing water resources for Mersing district
- The implementation of Mersing Dam was deferred and decided to utilize Sg Lenggor raw water transfer due to low demand of the district
- Raw water pumping capacity of 16 Mld, 600mm dia x 35km of pipe, break pressure tank and outlet to Congok Dam was commisioned on 18 May 2017
- To augment existing water resources for Kota Tinggi district
- The implementation of Mersing Dam was deferred and decided to utilize Sg Lenggor raw water transfer due to low demand of the district
- Raw water pumping capacity of 10 Mld, 300mm dia x 3.6km of pipe, direct to Lok Heng WTP intake, was commisioned on 12August 2020
- To increase raw water capacity for Sungai Layang WTP
- Raw water pumping capacity of 20MLD with 2km of pipeline
- Total cost : RM380k
- To increase raw water capacity for Sungai Layang WTP
- Raw water pumping capacity of 30MLD with 3.5km of pipeline
- Total cost : RM 2.1mil

2



Proposed New Source Works

Feasibility Study of Sungai Sedili Besar Barrage

1

2

 To consolidate and study the feasibility of Barrage and ORS to increase the yield at Sedili Besar Basin to meet demand of Johor Bahru, Pasir Gudang, PIPC and Kota Tinggi up to year 2060.

Feasibility Study of Sungai Pontian Besar Barrage

 To conclude effective strategy for potential raw water source development works for sustainable clean water supply up to year 2050 for Johor Bahru & Pontian

3

ORS Sungai Johor

- To ascertain and develop a sustainable water resource utilizing the flow of Sg Johor that would provide additional raw water for Iskandar Malaysia.
- Specific aim is to develop an ORS capable of providing an additional 400 MLD to the overall raw water supply.

Sungai Muar Barrage

 To meet the water supply and demand requirement as well as to provide better control on saline and water quality issues faced along Sungai Muar.



Ground Water Study & Exploration

- Ranhill SAJ has been conducting groundwater research and exploration since 2017.
- Collaboration with several consultants, academic specialists and the Department of Minerals and Geosciences Malaysia to conduct groundwater exploration studies at several locations throughout the State of Johor

No	Project	Year	Scope	Status	
	Deep Groundwater Study				
1	Johor Groundwater Study – Phase 1	2017-2018	Desktop Study		
2	Johor Groundwater Study – Phase 2 2018-2019		Airborne Electro-Magnetic (AEM) Survey Study On Potential Region (1km spacing line)		
3	Johor Groundwater Study – Phase 3A	2019-2020	Detailed AEM survey (200m spacing line) + Ground Geophysics on Potential Areas	Completed & awaiting final report	
4	Johor Groundwater Study – Phase 3B	2020-2021	Soil Investigation and Groundwater Assessment		
5	Johor Groundwater Study – Phase 4	2020	High Level Conceptual Design For Groundwater Treatment Plant		



Riverbed Ground Water Study & Exploration

No	Project	Year	Scope	Status
	Shallow Groundwater Study			
1	Hydrogeological Study at Felda Lok Heng & Waha, Kota Tinggi, Johor	2020	Ground Geophysics & Soil Investigations	Completed (Potential 4 mld at Felda Waha)
2	Hydrogeological Study at Endau WTP (Area 1), Mersing Johor	2020	Ground Geophysics & Soil Investigations	
3	Hydrogeological Study at Endau WTP (Area 2), Mersing Johor	2020	Ground Geophysics & Soil Investigations	Completed & low potential
4	Hydrogeological Study at Sg Gembut, Kota Tinggi, Johor	2020	Ground Geophysics & Soil Investigations	
5	Groundwater Study At Sungai Simpang Arang, Gelang Patah, Johor	2020	Ground Geophysics, Soil Investigations and Test Well	Completed (Brackish)
6	Hydrogeological Study at Sg Air Hitam,Kampung Paya Embun, Pekan Nenas, Pontian, Johor	2021	Ground Geophysics, Soil Investigations and Test Well	Completed & awaiting final report
7	Design, Construction, Testing And Commissioning For 4 Mld Horizontal Collector Well (HCW) For Lok Heng Wtp, Kota Tinggi, Johor.	2021	Design & Build a 4MLD capacity Horizontal Collector Well (HCW)	Award process

Riverbed Ground Water Study & Exploration

Ground Resistivity Survey (Felda Lok Heng)



Ground Re<mark>sistivity Survey</mark> (Kg Paya Embun)





Tube Well Drilling (Kg Paya Embun)







NRW Control

There is an increased awareness for the need to address the problem of NRW and there are important drivers pushing for their development, mainly related to:

- i. Secure water availability
- ii. Manage water stress
- iii. Fight climate change
- iv. Promote utilities sustainability



Main drivers are:

- 1. Fast growth of towns and cities
- 2. Negative impact of climate change and increasing water scarcity
- 3. Increasing demand for treated water and growing gap between demand and supply
- 4. Growing awareness that water systems must be efficiently operated, and maintained
- 5. Demand for a high-quality service
- 6. Increased availability of funding to improve water operations efficiency
- 7. Need to improve infrastructure resilience to climate change
- 8. Development of contractual models where the service provider assumes part of the risk
- 9. The need to contribute to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals



NRW Control



2020 Water Produced = 1,895 mld NRW Volume = 506 mld NRW % = 26.7%

Current pipe length excluding raw water:

<u>23,338 km</u>

- AC pipe length excluding raw water: <u>6,511</u> <u>km (28%)</u> – main contributor to physical loss due to pipe aging
- Physical losses: 148,032,405 m3 (21.3% of total NRW Volume)
 - Background losses: 144,112,279 m3 (97%)
 - Pipe burst: 3,876,815 m3 (3%)



NRW Control

Pipe Repair and The Preservation of Water Supply

• One of the ways in which the loss of vital water can be prevented is by repairing damaged pipes.

NRW Control Program Performance 2011 – 2021 (ALC)

Contract	J2	13	J4	J5	J6
Contract		2012 2015	2015 2017	2017 2010	2010 2021
Period	2011 - 2013	2013 - 2015	2015 - 2017	2017 - 2019	2019 - 2021

District	Reduction (mld)	Reduction (mld)	Reduction (mld)	Reduction (mld)	Reduction (mld)
Johor Bahru	15.7	13.1	11.3	24.0	11.4
Batu Pahat	8.9	7.8	11.3	5.7	4.1
Muar	2.6	9.6	7.0	7.1	2.9
Kluang	5.3	4.9	2.4	4.6	1.5
Kota Tinggi	1.7	2.3	1.3	4.0	1.2
Segamat	1.6	2.6	3.4	3.0	1.5
Pontian	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.9	0.3
Mersing	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5
JOHOR	39.0	39.1	39.1	50.4	23.4





Monitoring of DMZs Night Line Trending & Reservoir Level

Web Based AquaSMART System

- Strategic Management and Analytical Resource Terminal (SMART)
- AquaSMART is a web-based Non Revenue Water (NRW) operation system.
- AquaSMART is about capitalizing field data for immediate operational application.

Basic Information

- Type of Meter DMZ
- DMZ Properties (Established Date, Connection, Pipe Length, T-factor etc)
- Type of Data (Flow & Pressure)
- Daily flow, Volume, MNF, NNF, CARL, UARL, ILI



Frint All

-

BE09 - TMN CENTURY

NRW Control



Advantage:-

- Integrate all DMZ with SMS loggers in one system.
- Easy to monitor all DMZ in one day.
- Easy to analyzed for generating the result/making decision.
- Taking a short time to know the problematic DMZ.
- Action and response immediately.
- Can locate and specify the cases in each problematic DMZ quickly.
- Management reporting.
- Less logger battery consumption.



Monitoring of DMZs Night Line Trending & Reservoir Level

Web Based AquaSMART System

NRW Control





Pipe Replacement Program

Rehab Program (Year)	Total DMA (nos)	Total Connection (nos)	Rehab Length (km)	Total Cost Estimated (mil RM)	Target Total Saving (mld)
2018/ 2019	04	NO 111	102 ว	315 N	۸٦
2020	105	50,553	281.4	280.0	44
2021	91	53,685	223.0	275.0	29
2022	48	31,126	154.4	165.3	15
TOTAL	338	178,508	842.0	935.3	130

Pipe Replacement and Reducing The Effects of Climate Change On Water Supply

- Water supplies are becoming scarce in certain parts of the Johor, it has never been more important to prevent water waste.
- Pipe replacement has a role to play in the battle to save water and stop vital reserves from being unnecessarily diminished.

Zero Disruption Program

5 August 2021 | Regional Water Talks

- In the OP5 Business Plan approved by SPAN, we will implement a zero disruption program.
- This program is a 6-year planning that involves the construction of water storage tanks at strategic locations that can last for at least 24 hours and upgrade existing distribution pipes.



District	No. of Project	Estimate Cost (RM-Mil)	Completion Target
Johor Bahru	9	152.0	2025
Batu Pahat	6	51.0	2026
Muar	10	96.0	2026
Kota Tinggi	4	3.5	2024
Pontian	10	69.5	2024
Mersing	4	5.8	2024
Kluang	6	9.0	2024
Segamat	1	11	2023
Total	50	397.8	

Interconnectivity Within Water Supply System (WSS)

- 1. Connectivity between two or more water supply systems will help to reduce the stress in the water distribution system in times of crisis.
- Since 2010 Ranhill SAJ has implemented a water supply system connectivity project involving almost 90% of water treatment plants in Johor and resulting in minimizing water supply disruption to consumers.
- 3. The process of rezoning the water distribution system will be executed when the supply boundary valve is opened to supply the problematic supply areas.
- Only a few water treatment plants in remote areas are not connected between two or more water supply systems due to poor viability. However, we are still studying several options to ensure that disruption to these isolated plants will be minimized.



Command Center

- We have embarked on digital transformation with the setting up of a command center at Ranhill SAJ headquarters.
- The command center will enable us to gather data on the state's water supply system and update us with real-time information.
- Any detected anomalies in the water supply system can be quickly addressed to avoid further issues.









TRIGGER ALARM (MONITORING)







Raw Water Intake

- Current level of intake at rivers and dams.
- The water level projection before it reaches alert, critical or minimum levels.



- To monitor the raw water quality at intake.
- Ensuring that the quality of treated water meets the company's standards and Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM).



Power Quality Monitoring

• TNB incoming power monitoring in case of tripping, low voltage or over voltage.

Raw and Treated Water Flowrate

 Monitoring of water flow rate for raw water and treated water.
Challenges of Creating a Climate



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WTP Dashboard



Raw and Treated Water Pump

- Remote pump control operation if necessary.
 - To ensure that the plant is running at the required demand.



Command Center







Reservoir & BPH Dashboard



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Booster Pump House

- Monitoring of BPH operation for power quality, level, pump operation and flow rate.
- Remote control pump operations in case of an emergency.
- Early warning detection in case of BPH is not operating (TNB failure, trip etc) or overflow occurs.

Reservoir

- Monitoring of tank level to avoid overflow (HH) and low level (LL).
- Alert will be triggered if level is too high or too low.

Distribution Valve

Monitoring and remotely control distribution valve and reservoir level (on-line).

Command Center



Hydraulic Dashboard



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District Meter Area (DMA)

- Monitoring of demand or water consumption of certain areas.
- Assessment of consumption during peak/off peak time.

Pressure Management System

- Current pressure monitoring in critical areas.
- Early warning detection in case of pipe burst.
- Monitor water distribution during peak/off-peak hours, during crisis and after shutdown activities.



Hydraulic Modelling

• Simulation of water supply system to conduct study for current water supply system.



Water Supply System

• Monitoring the water pipeline from water treatment plant to consumers.

Other Climate Resilient Infrastructure

Elevate Platform Level



Based on the flood event experience in 2006, we have redesigned the position of electrical equipment such as instrument panel and transformer to avoid flood by raising the level of the building platform.



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Other Climate Resilient Infrastructure



Installation of Inflatable Rubber Dam

- In the face of the prolonged dry season, we have built an inflatable rubber dam to raise the water level at the intake.
- We have built rubber dams at the Sg Mersing and Air Panas water treatment plant where they have shown excellent performance in preventing disruption of raw water flow.
- In the OP5 Business Plan approved by SPAN, we will build 2 more at Kg Tengah and Pemanis water treatment plant which are expected to be completed in 2023



Conclusion

- 1. Water operators need to perform risk assessment on the existing water supply infrastructure taking into account all the possibilities and effects of climate change in order to prevent the failure of treated water supply to consumers.
- 2. Without adequate treated water reserved margin and sufficient raw water resources to meet the future demand, the water operators will face difficulties to face the effects of climate change.
- 3. Real time data analysis needs to be done by Water Operators to assess the deterioration of climatic conditions and its impact on the supply of treated water. This helps the Water Operators to be prepared for all possibilities and helps them in choosing the necessary actions to prevent the situation from worsening.
- 4. The Government's commitment is required to ensure that the provision of raw water resources infrastructure is completed as planned and in line with the water supply demand projections made by Water Operators.
- 5. In order to ensure that Water Operators could afford to pay the lease rental on loans made to develop climate resilient water infrastructure, the Government should allow water tariff adjustment to be implemented.







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Anne Lim Division Marketing Manager Endress+Hauser Malaysia

Topic Digitalization towards Water Sustainability and Resilience

Digitalization towards Water Sustainability and Resilience

Optimize and automate your water networks anywhere, anytime





Water Industry Hot Spots and Challenges





Slide 86 08/03/2021 Anne Lim

Digital Maturity Model





Slide 87 08/03/2021

Anne Lim

Producing Data



Information Classification: General

Endress+Hauser

Digitalized Water Management Outlook





The Future of Water is Digital, Secure and Efficient





Endress+Hauser

Distributed Water Applications



3: Water Distribution



Remote Monitoring & Maintenance to:

- Detect water losses
- Report water consumption
- Enable consumption-based billing
- Remote verification to ensure accuracy





08/03/2021

Battery Powered and IIoT Ready Instrumentations







Digital Service - Management, Visualization and Analysis



Web-based Monitoring SCADA visualization, dashboards, data trending,

reporting, alarms, notifications, ...



Data Integration and Data Fusion E+H and all third-party field devices and services

(7)

Flexible, Scalable and Intuitive

Optimized for diverse end devices, touch interface supported



Cloud-based flowmeter verification Trigger, view and export reports

Anne Lim





Slide 93 08/03/2021

Digital Service – Dashboard and Map View

Anne Lim





Slide 94 08/03/2021

Digital Service – PID Design View





Slide 95

08/03/2021

Anne Lim

Digital Service – Chart and Reports



08/03/2021

Slide 96

Anne Lim



Outlook "Demand Forecasting in Water Networks"

- Water treatment and pumping are energy intensive
- Energy costs are significantly lower at night
- Predict water demand by supervised Machine Learning approach
- Recurrent Neural Network combines online weather data, water demand history and calendar information



Anne Lim

Enable Operational Reliability Remotely with Cloud Services



Information Classification: General

Anne Lim

Endress+Hauser

Reference - Water Distribution Networks in Remote Regions



Customer Challenges

- Geographically distributed infrastructure
- Operation very time consuming as only 4 operators an area greater than 165 km² (~165km pipes)
- Poor (or lacking) mobile network coverage

Scope of Customer Solution

- Instrumentation: Flow, Level, Pressure
- Digital Services: Visualization, reports, graphs, warning, alarm
- Connectivity via LoRaWAN

Information Classification: General

Anne Lim



Reference – Consumption-Based Effluent Monitoring and Billing



Customer Challenges

- Changes in regulations (European Water Framework, 'polluter pays' principle)
- Billing pro rata by pollution required
- Insufficient transparency and varying degrees of pollution

Scope of Customer Solution

- Instrumentation: Flow, pressure, pH, conductivity, temperature
- Digital Services : Visualization, reports, graphs, warning, alarm

08/03/2021



Digitalization towards Water Sustainability and Resilience

Endress + Hauser

Let the journey begins!



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ZOOM MALAYSIA SESSIONS

THURSDAY | 5 AUGUST 2021

02.30pm - 04.00pm

Individual Q&A Session





Endress + Hauser





ZOOM MALAYSIA SESSIONS

THURSDAY | 5 AUGUST 2021

02.30pm - 04.00pm

Group Q&A Session





ZOOM MALAYSIA SESSIONS

THURSDAY | 5 AUGUST 2021

02.30pm - 04.00pm

Moderator



Associate Professor Dr. Norhayati Abdullah

Associate Director UTM International Kuala Lumpur, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia



zoom

02.30pm - 04.00pm

MALAYSIA SESSIONS

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Moderator



Associate Professor Dr. Norhayati Abdullah **Associate Director** UTM International Kuala Lumpur, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Speakers



Ir. Muhamad Sobri bin Zakaria **Executive Director of** Water & Sewerage **Regulatory Department, National Water Services Commission (SPAN)**



Mr. Narendran Maniam **CEO of Indah Water** Konsortium Sdn Bhd (IWK)



Tuan Haji Anuar bin Abdul Ghani **Director of operations Ranhill SAJ Sdn Bhd**



Anne Lim Division Marketing Manager Endress+Hauser Malaysia







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ZOOM MALAYSIA SESSIONS

FRIDAY | 6 AUGUST 2021

10.00am – 11.00am

Water Management within Planetary Health



Speakers



Dato' Seri Ir Dr Zaini Ujang

Secretary General, Ministry of Environment and Water (KASA)

Moderator



Datuk Ir. Abdul Kadir Mohd Din Immediate Past President Malaysian Water Association



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ZOOM MALAYSIA SESSIONS

FRIDAY | 6 AUGUST 2021

11.30am - 12.30pm

Post Pandemic: Public Private Partnerships for Water Infrastructures



Speakers



Dato' Tan Yew Chong Chief Economic Advisor, Malaysia – China Business Council Senior Advisor, Salcon Engineering Bhd

Moderator



Ir. Dr. Hj. Mohmad Asari Daud President of Malaysian Water Association


Organised By



See you tomorrow virtually & Please stay safe

