

Environmental Engineering FE Formatted Review Questions

1. Water Quality Characteristics can be categorized in four different ways. Match the provided characteristics with an appropriate category

Water quality category

Physical - **P**

Chemical - **C**

Microbiological - **M**

Radiological - **R**

Characteristic

Hardness - **C**

Odor - **P**

Radon - **R**

Giardia - **M**

Lead - **C**

Turbidity - **P**

Physical: color, taste, odor, temperature, turbidity, solids, electrical conductivity
Chemical: pH, alkalinity, hardness, DO, BOD

Physical: measurable characteristic of water which can be determined without changing the chemical comp. of H_2O

2. A Jar test is used to evaluate the coagulation process and allows the plant operator to optimize which of the following parameters.

- a.) ☒ Alum dosage
- b.) Temperature
- c.) Lime dosage
- d.) Dissolved Oxygen

- Temp + DO are measured directly.
- Lime dosage is calculated based on water quality data (hardness, alkalinity).
- Alum dosage must be determined experimentally

3. Estimate the alkalinity, in mg/L as CaCO_3 , of water with a carbonate ion concentration of 17.0 mg/L and a bicarbonate ion concentration of 111.0 mg/L.

- a.) 119 mg/L as CaCO_3
b.) 128 mg/L as CaCO_3
c.) 148 mg/L as CaCO_3
d.) 146 mg/L as CaCO_3

Solution

$$\text{Alk} = 2[\text{CO}_3^{2-}] + [\text{HCO}_3^-] + [\text{OH}^-] - [\text{H}^+]$$

OH^- , H^+ are negligible so

$$\text{Alk} = 2[\text{CO}_3^{2-}] + [\text{HCO}_3^-]$$

convert both CO_3^{2-} + HCO_3^- to $\frac{\text{eq}}{\text{L}}$. add (like units)
then convert to mg/L as CaCO_3 . Eq weights, molar masses given in FE Exam book

$$[\text{HCO}_3^-] = \frac{111.0 \text{ mg}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mmol}}{61 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{1 \text{ meq}}{1 \text{ mmol}} = 1.82 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{L}}$$

$$[\text{CO}_3^{2-}] = \frac{17 \text{ mg}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mmol}}{60 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{2 \text{ meq}}{1 \text{ mmol}} = 0.56 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{L}}$$

$$\text{Alk in } \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{L}} = 1.82 + 0.56 = 2.37 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{L}}$$

$$2.37 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{100.0 \text{ mg CaCO}_3}{2 \text{ meq}} = 119.4 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \text{ CaCO}_3 = \underline{a}$$

ENVE FE Review Questions

Fall 2024

4. If the BOD₅ and ultimate BOD of a municipal wastewater are 200 mg/L and 457 mg/L respectively, what is the reaction rate constant?

- a.) 0.265 d⁻¹
- b.) 0.050 d⁻¹
- c.) 0.115 d⁻¹
- d.) 0.165 d⁻¹

BOD Exertion, from FE Exam Equation Book

$$Y_T = L(1 - e^{-kt}) \quad \text{where } Y_T = \text{BOD Exerted at Time } T$$

L = BOD ultimate

T = time

k = rate constant, first order (per time)

given

$$L = 457 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$Y_5 = 200 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$T = 5 \text{ Days}$$

so

$$200 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} = 457 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} (1 - e^{-k \cdot 5 \text{ days}})$$

$$\frac{200 \text{ mg/L}}{457 \text{ mg/L}} = (1 - e^{-k \cdot 5 \text{ days}}) \quad \text{or} \quad 0.437 = 1 - e^{-k \cdot 5 \text{ days}}$$

$$0.562 = e^{-k \cdot 5 \text{ days}}$$

$$\ln(0.562) = \ln(e^{-k \cdot 5 \text{ days}})$$

$$-0.575 = -k \cdot 5 \text{ days}$$

$$k = 0.115 / \text{day} = \text{(c.)}$$