

**S2.6 SOP (English and Arabic)**

**GHAPWASCO (English)**



Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.L.F.	Title <b>Introduction</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP-INTRO
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### 1- Definition of SOP

The definition of SOP is some integrated procedure and specified remarks applied on each process in the facility.

- Specified and documented institutions done by operators.
- Contain the general system and branch unit including the tasks within the units.
- Contains regular operation conditions, planned emergency, and sudden emergency
- The SOP activities will comprise field activities, data collection, data analysis and establishment of PIs (performance indicators).
- SOP is not only document showing O&M procedure. By utilizing SOP, current problems should be extracted and analyzed, then the improvement effect should be led to making a new proposal. Accordingly, SOP should be reviewed and revised so that it can be suitable and useful anytime in any situation for water supplier according to evaluation of utilized results. We should find improved results of O&M and WQC activities whenever we review and revise SOPs.

The purpose of SOP is as follows:

- 1) Efficient and safe operation for all components of the system.
- 2) Increasing the efficiency of the facility.
- 3) Adjusting the water quality in the facility.
- 4) Improvement of current problems. (Water sources, facilities, human resources, water quality, etc.)

### 2- Importance of SOP

The SOP will lead to the development of structure and activities and capacity development of personnel in GHAPWASCO. It should then be necessary to transmit and share the accumulated technology and experience to the entire Gharbia Governorate.

### 3- Requirement to apply SOP

In order to apply SOP to facilities and achieve the improvement effect, followings should be prepared.

- 1) Staffs motivation
- 2) Calibration of instrumentation devices
- 3) Drawing & General Information of the facility
- 4) Equipment Manuals

## 01 Tanta El Melahia

### 4- Operation steps

Operation steps is the sum of activities through the different operation process, this activities are divided into details.

#### 4-1- Operation in normal condition

Operation under normal conditions shall be explained in details for each activity in the SOP.

#### 4-2- Operation in emergency cases

Operation under emergency cases includes up normal conditions such in case of sudden pollution of raw water or power cut or work stop in major treatment facility .....etc

#### 4-2-1- Analysis of past problems, causes, and remedy actions

Study and analysis of some problems happened in past will help to solve existing problems and this will help to reach to the following occlusions ;

- ✓ Detect the weak points due to design
- ✓ Detect the weak points in operation and maintenance
- ✓ Detect the weak points due to technical conditions for equipment
- ✓ Reference to problem analysis procedure
- ✓ Reference to what we need to reach to the cause of the problem
- ✓ Reference to what is not allowed to avoid the problem
- ✓ Etc.

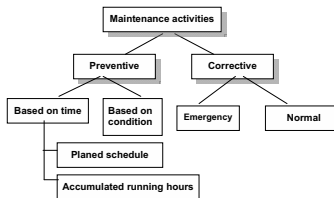
All data and actions related to the problem must be collected and recorded in one file as a reference to avoid repeating the problem

### 5- Maintenance activities

#### 5-1 Maintenance activities references

##### 5-1-1 General idea

Maintenance references are used to show the impotence of the activity including maintenance, replacement, check, for all or part of equipment. It is divided to preventive maintenance and corrective maintenance as shown in the following figure



The preventive maintenance is divided into two types, one of them based on time and the other is based on technical condition of equipment. There is a difficulty to evaluate the depreciation rate of the equipment

Time based maintenance either to be according the planned schedule or based on actual accumulated working hours for the equipment

The corrective maintenance is divided into two types; one of them is emergency corrective maintenance and normal corrective maintenance. In normal corrective maintenance good monitoring and periodic check for equipment should be applied to detect any up normal condition for the equipment

The classification of the maintenance and which type shall be applied should be based on activity and related equipment

Maintenance activities include monitoring, check and recommended action either by change, repair or improvement. The maintenance activities include four actions as following:

1. Mentoring of the equipment condition and performance
2. periodical check
3. analysis and evaluation
4. repair after check

#### ➢ mentoring of the equipment condition and performance

Mentoring and check shall be based on time schedule for operation and maintenance

#### ➢ periodical check

Periodical check shall be for all equipment in the external exposed parts as well as

internal parts to be sure that the equipment is suitable and capable to perform well and the number of check and period shall be based on each equipment function and should be scheduled and documented

#### ➢ analysis and evaluation

The importance of repair is related to the importance of equipment and operation condition and the condition of parts and fit is subject to wear or rust.

The analysis of repair should include cost and risk and time required for maintenance and spare parts availability before the starting of maintenance activity

Discover the problems in early time and repair shall make long lifetime for equipment

#### ➢ repair after check

Replacement, repair or change the equipment depends on the spare parts availability. Sometimes only greasing and cleaning are only required

#### 5-2 Expected problems and trouble shooting

The expected problems can be easily known from the past operating records and operators experiences analysis

### 6- Quality control

Water quality control should be effectively applied and data analysis are required to forecast any future problem and review treatment process

It is important to monitor and check all water process steps for economic operation and prevent any of the process function from being overloaded due to improper operation for previous step

### 7- Records and Reports

Records and reports is one of the important activity which help in analysis and considered as one of the very important documents for personnel communications inside or outside the plant

These records will help in improvement of operation and maintenance and avoid repeating of problems

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Overview for Tanta El Melahia Water Treatment Plant</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP00-0V
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### 1. Location of the facility

Center of Gharbia Governorate

(Location map is attached at the close of this chapter.)

### 2. General information of the facility

#### 2-1. General information

- (1) Facility name : Tanta El Teraa El Melahia WTP
- (2) Type of the facility : Surface water treatment plant
- (3) Establishment : Year 2011
- (4) Water source : El Melahia Canal
- (5) Capacity : 1,400 L/sec- Design Capacity  
600 L/sec- Actual Capacity
- (6) Covered Area : Tanta City Tanta and some village in Tanta Markaz
- (7) Access level : 15 min from GHAPWASCO

#### 2-2. Components of process and facility in water treatment plant

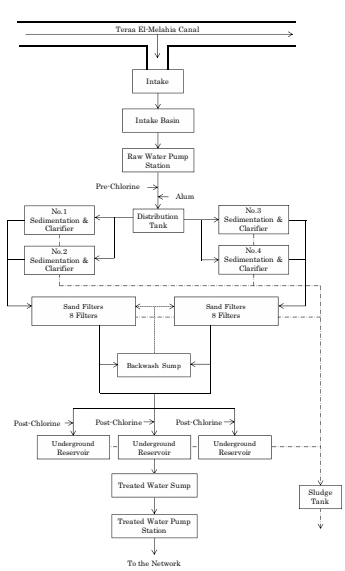
Water treatment process consists of plural processes. And each process is related with each other in the overall water treatment process and works reciprocally each process.

#### 2-3-1. Components of unit process

There are seven (7) unit processes in Tanta El Melahia water treatment plant as follows:

- (1) Raw water intake, collection and transfer process
- (2) Raw water distribution process
- (3) Coagulation and sedimentation process
- (4) Filtration process
- (5) Clear water storage and distribution process
- (6) Sludge drainage process
- (7) Disinfection process

#### 2-2-2. General flow diagram



### 2-2-3. Components of facility in each process

Components of facility in unit process are the following:

#### (1) Raw water intake, collection and transfer process

This process includes the following:

- ◆ Raw water intake gate, channel and screen
- ◆ Intake Basin
- ◆ Raw water pump

#### (2) Raw water distribution process

This process includes the following:

- ◆ Distribution Basin

#### (3) Coagulation and sedimentation process

This process includes the following:

- ◆ Flash mixer (Rapid mixing)
- ◆ Slow mixer (Reaction promotion for coagulation)
- ◆ Clarifier (Sludge collection)
- ◆ Aluminum sulfate dosing facility
- Aluminum receiving tank
- Aluminum sulfate transfer pump
- Aluminum sulfate Storage Tank
- Aluminum sulfate dosing pump

#### (4) Filtration process

This process includes the following:

- ◆ Filter basin with filter media and under drain system
- ◆ Backwash sump
- ◆ Backwash pump
- ◆ Air scouring blower

#### (5) Clear water storage and distribution process

This process includes the following:

- ◆ Underground reservoir
- ◆ Treated water pump

#### (6) Sludge drainage process

This process includes the following:

- ◆ Sludge Basin

#### (7) Disinfection process

This process includes pre-chlorine and post-chlorine facility as follows;

- ◆ Chlorine storage system
- ◆ Pre-chlorine and post-chlorine dosing equipment
- ◆ Chlorine leakage detector

### 2-3. Basic system on facility operating and process control

#### 2-3-1. System description

##### (1) Water source

Generally, water sources are classified as two sources; surface water source and underground water source. The surface water source includes rivers, water passes, lakes or water behind dams. The ground water source includes wells and springs.

El Melahia Canal is the water source for Tanta El Melahia WTP.

Raw water must be in good quality and sufficient quantity to guarantee production of safe and acceptable water after treatment, and the water source should be capable to provide sufficient quantity at continuous rate. Generally it is preferred to secure good raw water quality in order to treat the water with a minimum cost.

##### (2) Raw water intake

Water intake is used to draw water from the river or canals and deliver it to the water treatment plant. The ideal intake is the one capable to draw water from suitable locations and can prevent algae, wastes, suspended material, trees or fish from going to the plant

##### (3) System of each process

- ◆ Raw water intake, collection and transfer process
  - There are three intake channels and raw water is drawn into intake basin individually by gravity. It will be transferred to distribution basin through raw water pump.
- ◆ Raw water distribution process
  - The raw water is distributed to mixing, flocculation and sedimentation basin by distribution tank. Raw water line distributes the raw water to four (4) sedimentation & clarifier.
  - Aluminum sulfate is dosed into the raw water pipe line before the distribution basin.
- ◆ Coagulation and sedimentation process
  - Aluminum sulfate dosed at distribution tank is mixed at rapid speed by flash mixer in sedimentation & clarifier. Then the water is mixed by slow speed in order to accelerate a coagulation reaction.
  - Floc accumulated at the bottom of the tank is collected by clarifier and it will be transferred to sludge basin by automatic operation.
- ◆ Filtration process
  - Treated water by coagulation and sedimentation process is transferred to the sand filter. And micro floc contained a water is separated by sand filtering process.
  - Sand filters are cleaned periodically by air scouring and back wash.

- ◆ Clear water storage and distribution process
  - Purified water through the water treatment process is distributed to the city network by treated water pump system.
  - ◆ Sludge drainage process
    - Sludge basin receives drained sludge from sedimentation basin, backwash drain and underground reservoir.
    - Surface water in the tank is discharged into the Tala Canal. And Sludge in a bottom of the tank is disposed during periodical interval.
  - ◆ Disinfection process
    - Pre-chlorine is dosed into distribution tank by pre-chlorine dosing equipment, and post-chlorine is dosed into underground reservoir individually by post-chlorine dosing equipment.
- (4) Water quality control  
Water quality analyses are carried out periodically in the plant laboratory by chemists.

### 3. Component of SOPs

SOP for WTP consists of three (3) packages as follows:

- ◆ SOPs for operation
- ◆ SOPs for maintenance
- ◆ SOPs for water quality control

#### 3-1. SOP for Operation

Documents which require criteria and procedures for operation and control activities of facility are provided in this SOP and include the following:

- ◆ Explanation of process and relation between other process
- ◆ Criteria for operation activity and design
- ◆ Operation and control procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition
- ◆ Monitoring and visual check items for facility
- ◆ Reporting and recording system

#### 3-2. SOPs for Maintenance

Documents which require criteria and procedures for maintenance activities of facility are provided in this SOP and include the following:

- ◆ Criteria for maintenance activity
- ◆ Maintenance procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition
- ◆ Monitoring and visual check items for facility
- ◆ Reporting and record system

### 3-3. SOPs for Water Quality Control

Documents which require criteria and procedures for water quality control and process control are provided in this SOP and include the following:

- ◆ Criteria for water quality control activity
- ◆ Water quality control and process control procedures in normal condition and unusual condition
- ◆ Monitoring and visual check items for water quality and process
- ◆ Reporting and record system



Figure 1 Location of Tanta Water Treatment Plant

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title: Raw Water Intake	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP01-OP
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### 1. Introduction

In general, water sources for water treatment plant consist of surface water, groundwater or bulk water purchased from another water supply utilities. Surface water source will be from rivers, streams, lakes, or impoundments and groundwater will be from wells or springs.

For Tanta El Melahia water treatment plant (WTP), the water source is surface water from the El Melahia canal.

Water quality of raw water must be acceptable as a safe drinking water when treated, and the quantity must be constantly sufficient for the water demand of the target areas to be supplied by the plant. In many cases, after raw water has been contaminated, it is a better solution to protect the quality of the raw water than to treat it.

There are some possibilities that water from the contaminated water sources contains chemical, microbiological or radiological substances which may be harmful for human health.

Intake facility has a function of withdrawing water from canal or river and conveying it to water treatment plant. The ideal intake facility will be capable of taking raw water from various distances and screening it to prevent algae scum, trash, logs, or fish from entering the plant.

### 2. Features of process

#### 2-1. Function of process

- (1) Taking water from the El Melahia canal and conveying it to water treatment plant
- (2) Prevention of algae scum, trash, logs, or fish from entering the plant
- (3) Prevention of harmful substances such as oil from entering the treatment process of the plant

#### 2-2 Impacts of process

- (1) The first stage of water treatment plant
- (2) Initial cleaning by removing trashes, logs, or suspended materials
- (3) Critical situation in water treatment plant should be avoided by shutdown of water intake.

### 2-3. Relations between other processes

Raw water quality may be affected by this process, so that it will influence on many other supply elements, especially treatment processes.

### 3. Criteria for operation

#### 3-1. Frequency of monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted by routine work twice a day or more. And information of the canal condition in upstream should be collected when the Ministry of Irrigation will disinfect the canal and monitoring any emergency change.

#### 3-2. Frequency of cleaning of screen in the intake channel

Cleaning of the screen in the intake channel will be conducted as a routine work twice or three times a day.

### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Start-up and shutdown procedures

##### 4-1-1. Start-up

The canal water should be withdrawn from intake and led into the intake basin by the gravity. Main gate is installed at the inlet of intake channel and secondary gate is installed at the end of the intake channel. The raw water from the canal should be able to lead into the intake basin by the following steps:

- 1st: Main gate will be opened.
  - 2nd: Secondary gate will be opened.
- The raw water will be flown into the intake basin.

##### Start-up precautions

- 1) Substances on the water surface should be prevented from entering into the raw water channel by the screen.
- 2) Sliding gates, which are main gate and secondary gate, in the channels should be opened fully. When they are opened not fully, mud or algae in the raw water will be precipitated in the raw water pipes.

##### 4-1-2. Shutdown

There are two (2) kinds of activities for shutdown. The first one is the planned shutdown and the other is the emergency shutdown.

### (1) Planned shutdown

For periodical cleaning or inspection of the raw water channel, shutdown of the intake will be planned. In this shutdown, the main gate will be closed. And the raw water in the raw water channel will be drained out as needed.

### (2) Emergency shutdown

In this case, situation is critical. Therefore, the raw water must be avoided to enter into the water treatment plant. Shutdown of the intake means shutdown of water treatment plant. Hence, this decision must be done by the person-in-charge at the water treatment plant.

- 1<sup>st</sup>: The raw water pump must be stopped.
- 2<sup>nd</sup>: Sliding gates in the raw water channels must be closed.

#### Note

- 1) Person-in-charge should be appointed beforehand who can make a decision for shutdown of the intake under the emergency situation.
- 2) Plan of activity in emergency case should be prepared.
  - Communication action
  - Organization of the team for aid
  - Steps of the activity to avoid expansion of damage
  - Steps of the activity for recovery

### 4-2. Monitoring and visual check of facility

Monitoring and visual check of the intake area is very important activity. It should be conducted more than twice every day by prepared check list TEM-WTP01-OPSC. If unusual condition will be found, corrective action should be conducted immediately. Especially accidents related to water source contamination must be listed beforehand to avoid.

### 4-3. Operation procedures for control of facility

Quantity of raw water from the intake will be controlled to avoid precipitation of muddy substances in the raw water. This will be conducted by fully opening of the raw water valve.

### 5. Operation under unusual condition

#### 5-1. Expected troubles and trouble shootings

Refer to trouble shooting sheets for common use.

#### 5-2. Troubles in the past, causes, backgrounds and events for recovery

##### Trouble shooting

Examples of troubles in the past will be useful for solution of the troubles to be happened.

Trouble history, the data of troubles in the past, should be applied to the following jobs:

- ◆ Recognition of weak point of facility
- ◆ Recognition of weak point of activity of operation and maintenance
- ◆ Reference for approaching ways and procedures to the trouble

Trouble history is attached as Appendix.

### 6. Report and record

In order to perform a reasonable activity in O&M of WTP, it should be carried out based upon not only our experiences and instincts but also utilization of statistical and mathematical approaches by prediction, analysis and trial action aiming at optimum results.

Hence, the record or report is one of essential and fundamental documents in O & M of WTP. Reporting is the activity of preparing documents and making communication with staff inside and outside of WTP by utilization of records, reports, data and other facts. Reports include periodical reports such as monthly report or annual report and report on recovery activities against troubles or unusual conditions.

#### 6-1. Record

Record for operation of raw water intake facilities should require as follows:

##### 6-1-1. Record of monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check list should be required. When unusual conditions are found, they should be corrected, and noted in check list sheet. Monitoring and check items are the following:

- ◆ Gate and lifting device
- ◆ Raw water channel
- ◆ Screen
- ◆ Raw water valve (for raw water pump)
- ◆ Condition of the canal in the upper stream
- ◆ Condition of the canal around inlet of the intake
- ◆ Environment around the intake channel

Activity of monitoring and visual check should be recorded according to O&M schedule, TEM-WTP01-OPSC-01.

#### 6-2. Report

Reports for operation of raw water intake should include as follows:

- ◆ Recommendation
- ◆ Review of O&M plan

- ◆ Review of contents for monitoring and visual check
  - Frequency
  - Check item

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title: Raw Water Intake	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP01-MT
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### 1. Introduction

Facilities for raw water intake consist of the following.

- (1) Intake gate and lifting device
- (2) Intake channel
- (3) Screen

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

Maintenance activity should be conducted according to O&M schedule, TEM-WTP01-OPSC.

#### 2.1 Maintenance activities

Examples of recovery for the raw water intake are shown below:

- ◆ Supplying oil or grease
- ◆ Repairing
- ◆ Removing mud, water grass and floating substances in the raw water channel and canal
- ◆ Removing harmful substances or waste around the intake area
- ◆ Replacing the whole facility or a part of it

#### 2.2 Recovery to unusual condition

Expected unusual conditions are shown as follows:

- ◆ Foreign substances flow into the raw water pipe.
- ◆ Raw water flow rate is reduced.
- ◆ Mud in the raw water precipitates in the raw water pipe.
- ◆ Sliding gate cannot be opened fully.
- ◆ Raw water intake can not be stopped.

### 3. Report and record

In order to perform a reasonable activity in O&M of WTP, it should be carried out based upon not only our experiences and instincts but also utilization of statistical and mathematical approaches by prediction, analysis and trial action aiming at optimum results.



Hence, the record or report is one of essential and fundamental documents in O & M of WTP. Reporting is the activity of preparing documents and making communication with staff inside and outside of WTP by utilization of records, reports, data and other facts. Reports include periodical reports such as monthly report or annual report and report on recovery activities against troubles or unusual conditions.

### 3-1. Record

Record for maintenance of raw water intake facilities should require as follows:

#### 6-1-1. Record of monitoring and visual check

Inspection and visual check list should be required. When unusual conditions are found, they should be corrected, and noted in check list sheet. Inspection and check items are the following:

- ◆ Gate and lifting device
  1. Damage and deterioration
  2. Corrosion
  3. Greasing
  4. Smooth opening and close
- ◆ Raw water channel
  1. Amount of settled mud and removal of mud and floating substances
- ◆ Screen
  1. Damage and deterioration
  2. Corrosion
  3. Clogging
- ◆ Raw water valve (for Raw Water Pump)
  1. Damage and deterioration
  2. Corrosion
  3. Clogging
  4. Greasing
  5. Smooth opening and close
- ◆ Condition of the canal in the upper stream
- ◆ Condition of the canal around inlet of the intake
- ◆ Environment around the intake channel

Activity of monitoring and visual check should be recorded according to O&M schedule, SDT-WTP01-OPSC.

### 6-2. Report

Reports for operation of raw water intake should include as follows:

- ◆ Recommendation
- ◆ Review of O&M plan

- ◆ Review of contents for monitoring and visual check
  - Frequency
  - Check item

Plant Name: Tams El Melahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Raw Water Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP02-OP
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## 1. Introduction

Raw water pump facility consists of the following equipment:

- (1) Intake basin
- (2) Raw water pumps: Centrifugal pump
  - Specification
    - (a) Installation Number : 5 pumps
    - (b) Capacity : 550L/sec x 17mH
- (3) Pipes and valves
  - Butterfly valve (Manual/ Motorized), non-return valve
- (4) Drain pumps
  - Specification
    - (a) Installation Number : 2 pumps
    - (b) Capacity : 1.18L/min
- (5) Crane

Raw water from the intake is led into the intake basin through raw water pipe. Raw water in the intake basin is discharged by the raw water pumps and transferred to distribution basin through a raw water pipe.

## 2. Features of process

### 2-1. Function of process

Function of the raw water facility is to transfer the raw water into the distribution basin with the required quantity.

### 2-2. Impacts of process

For the correct starting of water treatment process, the raw water flow rate shall be used for the calculation of chemical requirement. Chemical devices shall be adjusted so that they can supply the proper dosing amount determined by the chemist in laboratory.

## 2-3. Relations between other processes

### 2-3-1. Raw water intake

Raw water intake is a preceding step of the raw water supply. Raw water is flown into the intake basin by gravity. Water level and water quality in the intake basin will be almost the same as the water level and water quality of canal.

### 2-3-2. Distribution basin

The distribution basin is located after the raw water pump facility. The required quantity of the raw water should be fed from the raw water pump to the distribution basin under controlled condition and required quantities.

## 3. Criteria for operation

### 3-1. Schedule for pump operation

Raw water pumps should be operated according to the operation schedule. Usually, some pumps will operate 24 hours. And then stand-by pumps operate according to the water demand. Summary for the operation schedule is as shown in following table. According to the following contents, daily operation record should be managed.

Period	Operation Schedule
General (Operation Frequency)	Main pump should be change every week.
Daily	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check for operation current</li> <li>2. Check for operation pressure</li> <li>3. Check for Abnormal noise, temperature, vibration &amp; etc.</li> <li>4. Check for operation Time (From start to stop)</li> <li>5. Check for daily total operation hour</li> <li>6. Check for daily total production water amount</li> </ol>

### 3-2. Preparation to start operating the pump (In case that the vacuum pump is used)

Prior to start a pump, air in the casing of the pump should be evacuated by vacuum pump. After water is filled in the pump casing, a pump will be able to start. Vacuum pressure indicator requires minus 0.3 bar or more to start a pump.

### 3-3. Proper working number of raw water pump

Required number of raw water pumps should be operated according to the water demand.

## 3-4. Indication of discharge pressure gauge of pump

Proper indication for pressure gauge: Lower limit ----- bar  
Upper limit ----- bar

\* Pressure value should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

## 3-5. Indication of operation current of pump

Proper indication of operation current: Lower limit ----- A  
Upper limit ----- A

\* Rated current for pumps should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

## 3-6. Indication of production amount of the well

Proper production water amount: Lower limit ----- m3/day  
Upper limit ----- m3/day

\* Production water amount from the well should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

## 4. Operation under normal condition

### 4-1. Startup and shutdown procedures

#### 4-1-1. Pre-start check

Pumps should be checked according to following procedure before start.

- (1) Water level in the intake basin
  - Water level should be sufficient for operating pump.
- (2) Valves on suction pipeline
  - Valves in suction pipeline should be opened fully.
- (3) Valves on discharge pipeline
  - Valves in discharge pipeline should be closed.
- (4) Valve for air evacuation by vacuum pump (in case that the vacuum pump is used.)
  - Valve for air evacuation by vacuum pump should be opened fully.
- (5) Electrical switch board
  - Power should be supplied.

#### 4-1-2. Startup

- (1) Operate the vacuum pump (in case that the vacuum pump is used.)
  - Vacuum pressure indicator should require minus 0.3 bar or more.

- (2) Close the valve for air evacuation and stop the vacuum pump
  - Water is discharged at the end of air evacuation pipe, valve should be closed.
- (3) Operate the raw water pump by the switch-on control at the control panel
- (4) Open the discharge valve
- (5) Check the discharge pressure
- (6) Check the operation current
- (7) Check the abnormal noise, vibration, temperature arise and water leakage
- (8) Adjust the tightening of gland packing, if any

### 4-1-3. Shutdown

- (1) Close the discharge valve
- (2) Stop the raw water pump by the switch-off control at the control panel

## 4.2. Monitoring and visual check during operation

Monitoring and visual check of the intake area is very important activity. It should be conducted at least 3 times a day. If unusual condition is found, corrective action should be immediately conducted especially in case of vibration, unusual noise and decrease discharge amount.

## 5. Operation under unusual condition

### 5-1. Expected troubles and trouble shooting

- ◆ Clogging in the suction pipe or the discharge pipe
- ◆ Discharge pressure is not enough (high or low)
- ◆ Discharge quantity is not enough
- ◆ The water level in the intake basin is not enough
- ◆ Mechanical trouble of the pump

## 6. Report and record

### 6-1. Record

Record for the raw water pump operation should include the following:

#### 6-1-1. Record of pump operation

- Operation hours of each pump
- Operation condition
- Discharge pressure, quantity, electrical current, etc.
- Water level in the raw water basin
- Unusual condition of pump

## 6-1-2. Record of vacuum pump operation

- Operation hours of each pump
- Operation condition
- Vacuum pressure, electrical current, etc.

## 6-2 Report

Reports for operation of raw water intake should include the following:

### 6-2-1. Unusual condition in operation

Unusual condition, corrective action conducted and recovery time should be reported.

### 6-2-2. Monthly report

- Operation hours of each pump
- Recommendation on operation

### 6-2-3. Annual report

- Operation hours of each pump
- Recommendation on operation

Plant Name: Tams El Melahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Raw Water Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP02-MT
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## 1. Introduction

Raw water pump which is the vertical shaft centrifugal pump is used for the water conveyance to the distribution basin. Raw water pump consists of two (2) main components of pump and motor. And auxiliary piping system includes valves and gages, such as non-return valve, butterfly valve (Manual and Motorized type), and pressure gauges. Maintenance activity for the pump should be conducted to main components and auxiliary components.

## 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for the maintenance activities are mentioned in Cause 3, "Maintenance activity".

## 3. Maintenance activity

Daily monitoring and check, and periodical inspection should be required to keep the pump in proper working. Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of working components as follows:

- (1) Monitoring and checking during working of facility
- (2) Periodical inspection during operation or after stoppage
- (3) Evaluate and analysis of monitoring and inspection result
- (4) Repair, replace, change of oil and etc. (in case that the malfunction is detected.)

### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

#### 3-1-1. Pump

Period	Maintenance Activities
Daily	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Leakage check from the piping connection</li> <li>2. Deterioration of the pump casing</li> <li>3. Discharge pressure</li> <li>4. Discharge amount</li> <li>5. Abnormal noise, temperature rising &amp; vibration</li> <li>6. Operation current</li> </ol>
Every week	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Leakage check from the piping connection</li> <li>2. Deterioration of the pump casing</li> <li>3. Discharge pressure</li> </ol>

Plant Name: Tams El Melahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Raw Water Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP02-MT
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## 3.2. Periodical inspection during operation or after shutdown

Periodical inspection includes monitoring of flow rate, pressure change and operation current for the confirmation of pump operation efficiency. When pump stops, oil/grease of bearings have to be checked.

## 3.3. Evaluation and analysis on the results of monitoring, check, and inspection

In case that a malfunction is detected during operation, it should be repaired immediately in order to secure proper water treatment function.

## 4. Report and record

### 4-1. Record

Operation records in the facility include the followings:

- ◆ Result of monitoring and check
- ◆ Result of periodical inspection
- ◆ Record during working of facility
  - Indication of discharge pressure
  - Indication of current meter

## 4.2. Report

Reports should include the following:

### 4-2-1. Report for recommendation

- (1) Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Repair or replacement
  - ◆ List of spare parts that should be stored in the plant

- (2) Upgrading of facility or system
- Change of capacity, material, and other specifications
  - Proposal of preventive maintenance activity to be needed

#### 4-2-2. Report of maintenance activity

- (1) Annual report
- Repair and replacement for each facility
  - Trouble and accident
    - Result of corrective maintenance
    - List of consumed spare parts in a year
- (2) Corrective action to prevent trouble or accident

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Treated Water Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP03-OP
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### 1. Introduction

Treated water pump facility consists of the following equipment:

- Underground reservoir
  - Specification
    - Capacity : 8,000m<sup>3</sup> x 3 tanks
- Treated water sump
- Treated water pumps: Centrifugal pump
  - Specification
    - Installation Number : 10 pumps
    - Capacity : 290L/sec x 60mH
- Vacuum pump
  - Specification
    - Installation Number : 2 pumps
- Pipes and valves
  - Sluice valve (Manual/ Motorized), non-return valve
- Drain pumps
  - Specification
    - Installation Number : 4 pumps
    - Capacity : 1.18m<sup>3</sup>/min x 17.9mH
- Crane

Treated water is led into treated water sump through underground reservoir. Treated water in the treated water sump is transferred to the network by the treated water pumps.

### 2. Features of process

#### 2-1. Function of process

Function of the treated water pump is to transfer the purified water to the network with adequate quantity, pressure and quality.

#### 2-2. Impacts of process

The transmission process of treated water is the final stage in the water treatment process, and the quantity, pressure and quality of the water will be controlled in this process. The

transmission pump has to operate 24 hour in order to supply water for the resident in covered area.

### 2-3. Relations between other processes

#### 2-3-1. Treated Water Sump

The treated water is led into the treated water sump from the underground reservoir. Treated water sump is the suction tank of transmission pumps. The water in the underground reservoir and the treated water sump have to be kept clean and safety. These water tanks isolated from the external air to avoid a contamination by dust.

#### 2-3-2. Network

Treated water pump supply treated water to Sadat city through the network.

### 3. Criteria for operation

#### 3-1. Schedule for pump operation

Treated water pumps should be operated according to the operation schedule. Usually, some pumps will operate 24 hours. And then stand-by pumps operate according to the water demand. Summary for the operation schedule is as shown in following table. According to the following contents, daily operation record should be managed.

Period	Operation Schedule
General (Operation Frequency)	Main pump should be change every week.
Daily	1. Check for operation current
	2. Check for operation pressure
	3. Check for Abnormal noise, temperature, vibration & etc.
	4. Check for operation Time (From start to stop)
	5. Check for daily total operation hour
	6. Check for daily total transmission water amount

#### 3-2. Preparation to start operating the pump (In case that the vacuum pump is used)

Prior to start a pump, air in the casing of the pump should be evacuated by vacuum pump. After water is filled in the pump casing, a pump will be able to start. Vacuum pressure indicator requires minus 0.3 bar or more to start a pump.

#### 3-3. Proper working number of treated water pump

Required number of treated water pumps should be operated according to the water demand.

#### 3-4. Indication of discharge pressure gauge of pump

Proper indication for pressure gauge: Lower limit ----- bar  
Upper limit ----- bar

\* Pressure value should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

#### 3-5. Indication of operation current of pump

Proper indication of operation current: Lower limit ----- A  
Upper limit ----- A

\* Rated current for pumps should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

#### 3-6. Indication of transmission amount

Proper transmission water amount: Lower limit ----- m<sup>3</sup>/day  
Upper limit ----- m<sup>3</sup>/day

\* Transmission water amount should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Startup and shutdown procedures

##### 4-1-1. Pre-start check

Pumps should be checked according to following procedure before start.

- Water level in the treated water sump  
Water level should be sufficient for operating pump.
- Valves on suction pipeline  
Valves in suction pipeline should be opened fully.
- Valves on discharge pipeline  
Valves in discharge pipeline should be closed.
- Valve for air evacuation by vacuum pump (in case that the vacuum pump is used.)  
Valve for air evacuation by vacuum pump should be opened fully.
- Electrical switch board  
Power should be supplied.

##### 4-1-2. Startup

- Operate the vacuum pump (in case that the vacuum pump is used.)  
Vacuum pressure indicator should require minus 0.3 bar or more.

- Close the valve for air evacuation and stop the vacuum pump  
Water is discharged at the end of air evacuation pipe, valve should be closed.
- Operate the treated water pump by the switch-on control at the control panel
- Open the discharge valve
- Check the discharge pressure
- Check the operation current
- Check the abnormal noise, vibration, temperature arise and water leakage
- Adjust the tightening of gland packing, if any

#### 4-1-3. Shutdown

- Close the discharge valve
- Stop the treated water pump by the switch-off control at the control panel

#### 4-2. Monitoring and visual check during operation

Monitoring and visual check of the treated water pump system is very important activity. It should be conducted at least 3 times a day. If unusual condition is found, corrective action should be immediately conducted especially in case of vibration, unusual noise and decrease discharge amount.

### 5. Operation under unusual condition

#### 5-1. Expected troubles and trouble shooting

- Clogging in the suction pipe or the discharge pipe
- Discharge pressure is not enough (high or low)
- Discharge quantity is not enough
- The water level in the treated water sump is not enough
- Mechanical trouble of the pump

### 6. Report and record

#### 6-1. Record

Record for the treated water pump operation should include the following:

##### 6-1-1. Record of pump operation

- Operation hours of each pump
- Operation condition
- Discharge pressure, quantity, electrical current, etc.
- Water level in the treated water sump
- Unusual condition of pump

#### 6-1-2. Record of vacuum pump operation

- Operation hours of each pump
- Operation condition
- Vacuum pressure, electrical current, etc.

#### 6-2. Report

Reports for the operation of treated water pump should include the following:

##### 6-2-1. Unusual condition in operation

Unusual condition, corrective action conducted and recovery time should be reported.

##### 6-2-2. Monthly report

- Operation hours of each pump
- Recommendation on operation

##### 6-2-3. Annual report

- Operation hours of each pump
- Recommendation on operation

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Treated Water Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP03-MT
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### 1. Introduction

Treated water pump which is the horizontal shaft centrifugal pump is used for the water transmission to the network. Treated water pump consists of two (2) main components of pump and motor. And auxiliary piping system includes valves and gages, such as non-return valve, sluice valve (Manual and Motorized type), and pressure gauges. Maintenance activity for the pump should be conducted to main components and auxiliary components.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for the maintenance activities are mentioned in Cause 3, "Maintenance activity".

### 3. Maintenance activity

Daily monitoring and check, and periodical inspection should be required to keep the pump in proper working. Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of working components as follows;

- Monitoring and checking during working of facility
- Periodical inspection during operation or after stoppage
- Evaluate and analysis of monitoring and inspection result
- Repair, replace, change of oil and etc, (in case that the malfunction is detected.)

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

##### 3-1-1. Pump

Period	Maintenance Activities
Daily	1. Leakage check from the piping connection
	2. Deterioration of the pump casing
	3. Discharge pressure
	4. Discharge amount
	5. Abnormal noise, temperature rising & vibration
	6. Operation current
Every week	1. Leakage check from the piping connection
	2. Deterioration of the pump casing
	3. Discharge pressure

Period	Maintenance Activities
Every month	4. Discharge amount
	5. Abnormal noise, temperature rising & vibration
	6. Operation current
	1. Tightness of bolts at connected points
Every year	2. Oil amount
	3. Grease amount
	4. Leakage amount from the grand packing
	1. Abbreviation of impeller
	2. Insulation resistance
	3. Alignment adjustment
	4. Chang of gasket

#### 3-2. Periodical inspection during operation or after shutdown

Periodical inspection includes monitoring of flow rate, pressure change and operation current for the confirmation of pump operation efficiency. When pump stops, oil/grease of bearings have to be checked.

#### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis on the results of monitoring, check, and inspection

In case that a malfunction is detected during operation, it should be repaired immediately in order to secure proper water treatment function.

### 4. Report and record

#### 4-1. Record

Operation records in the facility include the followings;

- Result of monitoring and check
- Result of periodical inspection
- Record during working of facility
  - Indication of discharge pressure
  - Indication of current meter

#### 4-2. Report

Reports should include the following:

##### 4-2-1. Report for recommendation

- Rehabilitation
  - Repair or replacement
  - List of spare parts that should be stored in the plant

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Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.L.P.	Title of SOP: <b>Treated water pumps</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP03-OP
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Kind of Doc. Trouble Shooting	Title of Document <b>Trouble Shooting for the Pump</b>	Document No. TEM-WTP03-OPTS-01
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PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	RECOMMENDED REMEDY
No water delivered	Suction or discharge valve closed	Open the closed valve
	The pump is not primed	Prime the pump by vacuum unit
	Water level in the raw water sump is low	Increase water level
	Air leak into suction line	Tight all flanges and packing
No flow	Air buckets in suction line	Open air vent valves in suction pipe
No pressure	Leaks in the shaft seal	Replace the seal or tighten gland
	Impeller damaged	Replace the impeller
	Rotation direction is incorrect	Reverse the phases
	Gasket for casing is leaking	Replace the gaskets
Low flow and low pressure	Excessive amount of air in liquid	Open air vent to release air
	Wearing ring ahead	Replace new wearing ring
	Foreign matters in the impeller	Open pump and clean impeller
	Foreign matters in the impeller	Open pump and clean impeller
Short lifespan of shaft seal and packing	Shaft or shaft sleeve ahead	Replace with new shaft and sleeves
	Voltage drop	Check the voltage / Ask power company
	Dirt or grit in sealing liquid	Use clean water for sealing
Short lifespan for bearing, noisy operation	Lack of lubrication	Add more grease or oil
	Shaft is bent	Replace the shaft with new one
Pump trip	Electrical overload settings are incorrect	Check and correct setting
	Damage of bearing	Change the bearing
Stopped by itself	Impeller obstructed	Clear obstruction from the impeller
	Poor electrical connection at the panel	Check the circuit

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Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.L.P.	Title <b>Distribution Basin</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP04-OP
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## 1. Description of the facility

### 1-1. Outline of facility

In Tanta El Melahia WTP, raw water from the raw water pump is transmitted to the distribution basin through the raw water pipes. Alum and chlorine are dosed into each raw water pipe or inside the distribution basin. Chlorine is dosed prior to dosing of alum.

Raw water is distributed to four (4) sedimentation & clarifiers from the distribution basin.

### 1-2. Function of the distribution basin

Function of the distribution basin is to receive raw water from the raw water pump and distribute the raw water evenly to sedimentation & clarifiers.

### 1-3. Impact of facility

Raw water quantity is one of essential data in water treatment operation. If the raw water quantity is distributed unevenly at the distribution basin, operation load in sedimentation & clarifiers will be different in each basin and effluent water quality will be unbalanced also by the difference of water distribution amount.

### 1-4. Relation with other facilities

#### 1-4-1. Raw water pump

Raw water transmitted by raw water pumps is distributed to four (4) sedimentation & clarifiers from the distribution basin.

Raw water amount transmitted to the distribution basin should be controlled by the number of operating pumps and valve opening. Raw water amount is detected by flow meter installed in a pipeline to the distribution basin.

#### 1-4-2. Coagulation and sedimentation facilities

Raw water is required to proper treatment by coagulation process based on design criteria.

#### 1-4-3. Alum and pre-chlorine dosing

Alum and chlorine are dosed into each raw water pipe or inside the distribution basin. Chlorine is dosed prior to dosing of alum. Pre-chlorine oxidizes organic matter and foreign substances in the raw water and will slightly decrease pH value.

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Reaction time affects a decrease of pH value. Proper coagulation by alum is performed between 7.0 and 7.5 of pH value.

## 2. Operation under normal operation

Distribution basin is the relay tank to distribute the water to sedimentation & clarifiers. Distribution basin has outlet valve in each distribution pipeline. This valve is usually opened and in case of a cleaning inside the sedimentation & clarifier or planned intermission, this valve will be closed to interrupt the water distribution.

## 3. Operation under the unusual condition

### 3-1. Typical unusual condition

In case that the installation level of distribution wire is unequal, operation load in sedimentation & clarifiers will be different in each basin and effluent water quality will be unbalanced also due to the difference of distribution water amount. The installation level of the wire should be adjusted, in case of above condition.

## 4. Report and record

### 4-1. Record

Record for the operation of the distribution basin should include the following:

- Record of monitoring and visual check
- Record of flow rate of the raw water for each distribution basin

### 4-2. Report

Report for operation of the distribution shaft should include the following:

- Annual report
  - Report of raw water quantity
  - Report of corrective action (if any)
- Recommendation
  - Rehabilitation and upgrading
  - Review of operation procedures
  - Review of unified record sheet

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Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.L.P.	Title <b>Distribution Basin</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP04-MT
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## 1. Introduction

Distribution basin will be operated continuously and it is impossible to stop the operation usually. And it is difficult to conduct an inspection and cleaning work inside the tank in normal operation. The above works should be done in the term of the rehabilitation work.

However, maintenance for the exterior of the distribution basin such as piping and valves can be conducted by the routine works.

## 2. Criteria for maintenance

- Frequency of inspection: Every three (3) years or as required

## 3. Maintenance activity

- The water condition in the distribution basin
  - Turbidity or color
  - Existing of foreign substances
- External condition of distribution basin, such as pipe, valve and etc,

Maintenance work consists of following four (4) kinds of activities

- Monitoring and checking work during the operation
- Inspection
- Evaluate the inspection result
- Remedy after the inspection

### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to "O&M schedule" and unified check list. O&M schedule should refer to the activities in the flocculation and sedimentation basin. Accordingly, monitoring and checking of the distribution basin had better conduct at the same time as the activities in the sedimentation & clarifier.

### 3-2. Inspection

Inspection items are as follows:

- Water distribution balance at the distribution wire
- Valves and piping condition
  - Deterioration
  - Corrosion
  - Leakage

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### 3-3. Evaluation regarding the inspection results

After the inspection, evaluate following items;

- Necessity of repair or replacement of equipment, such as valves and distribution wire
- Necessity of opening adjustment of the valves
- Necessity of the cleaning

### 3-4. Remedy after the inspection

After the inspection, following remedy should be conducted;

- Cleaning
- Painting
- Repair or replacement of equipment
- Fixing a leakage

## 4. Report and record

### 4-1. Record

Record for maintenance of the distribution shaft should include the following:

- Record of monitoring and visual check
- Record of inspection
- Record of remedy

### 4-2. Report

Report for maintenance of the distribution basin should include the following:

- Recommendation
  - Rehabilitation
  - Review of maintenance activities

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Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.L.P.	Title <b>Coagulation Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP05-OP
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## 1. Process Description

### 1-1. Function of coagulation processes in treatment process

Function of coagulation process is to make optimum floc for settling particulate impurities in sedimentation basin, which is contained in water.

### 1-2. Coagulation Process

Coagulation is the process to neutralize and agglomerate the negative charges of suspended substance which is stable distributed in the water by electrical repulsion by coagulant.

A floc is the accumulation of the chemicals and the particulate matter to form small jelly-like particles which look like snowflakes in the water. As these pieces of floc agglomerate together and combine with more particulate matter, they grow into larger and heavier floc which will settle out.

The coagulation process is a very complex chemical and physical reaction which depends on many factors of water quality, such as pH, turbidity, temperature, and hardness. It also depends on the chemicals and dosages of chemicals used for coagulation and physical treatment of water, such as rapid mixing, flocculation.

### 1-3. Impacts of process

Coagulation/sedimentation process is major process which affects treatment result in conventional filtration treatment plant. Coagulation process is completed by three (3) steps as follows:

- 1<sup>st</sup> step: Chemicals dosing step
  - Dosage of coagulant or other aid chemicals into raw water
- 2<sup>nd</sup> step: Flocks formation step
  - Rapid mixing of coagulant or other chemicals with raw water by mechanical flush mixer
- 3<sup>rd</sup> step: Flocks growth step
  - Slow mixing by mechanical slow mixer

Coagulation process will be successfully achieved by optimum results in all above-mentioned steps. Even if any one of the steps is not optimum, coagulation process will not be achieved properly.

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## 1-4. Relation to other process

### 1-4-1. Preceding process

Intake and raw water distribution process

- Raw water quantity
  - Number of raw water pump in operation, distributed water quantity
- Raw water quality
  - Turbidity, pH, temperature, alkalinity, algae accounts, etc
- Water quality after dosing of pre-chlorine
  - Residual chlorine, pH, alkalinity, etc

### 1-4-2. Following process: Sedimentation process

- Related factors
  - Characteristics of floc in outlet water from flocculation basin to sedimentation basin, such as weight, density and etc.
  - Amount of settled sludge in sedimentation basin
- Factors to be affected
  - Water quality of raw water
    - Analysis shall be conducted to the raw water by achieving the jar test for the determinable of proper alum dosage and by the break point test to determine proper dosage for pre-chlorine. These analyses shall be achieved in the laboratory by taking raw water sample. And then, conduct the tests to determine proper dosage for making good floc.
  - Water quality after sedimentation
    - Turbidity
    - Residual chlorine concentration
    - pH
    - Alkalinity
    - Algae accounts
  - Sludge drainage
    - Frequency of sludge drainage from sedimentation basin
    - Period of sludge drainage from sedimentation basin (every 2 hours)
    - Frequency of sludge drainage from sludge storage tank

## 2. Criteria for operation

### 2-1. Design criteria

Design criteria shall be necessary to determine the basic specification such as capacity, capability, installation numbers and etc, which is used for the preliminary design of water treatment plant.

- Rapid mixing

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- Rotation number of flush mixer
- Retention time of raw water in mixing basin (from 30-60 sec)
- Retention time of raw water in distribution tank
- Slow mixing
  - Retention time of raw water in flocculation basin
- Rotation number of slow mixer
- Alum and pre-chlorine dosing
  - Retention time of raw water in raw water pipe after pre-chlorine dosing
  - Dosing range of pre-chlorine for pre-chlorinator
  - Dosing range of alum for alum dosing pump
  - Concentration of alum solution for dosing

## 2-2. Operation criteria

- Slow mixing
  - Growth state of floc
- Alum and chlorine facility
  - Refer to the SOP for the alum and chlorine dosing system

## 3. Operation procedures under normal condition

### 3-1. Rapid mixing

Flush mixer is the electric driven motor having a long vertical shaft with propeller.

Rapid mixing is the initial high speed mixing of the water to ensure a quick dispersion of the chemicals in processed water. This action is for distributing the chemical uniformly in the water. Rapid mixer shall be mounted in a small chamber having proper retention time as range in 30 to 60sec. It is desirable for the water to rapidly come into complete contact with chemicals so the chemical reaction begins.

#### 3-1-1. Start-up

- Pre-start check
  - Before operation, the following should be checked.
    - Lubrication
    - Deterioration
    - Power supply

After above condition is checked, operate the flush mixer, then check the capability for the mixing of the water and chemicals.

#### 3-1-2. Daily check during operation

Daily check has to be achieved once a day to confirm operation condition. Items to be

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checked are as follows:

- Abnormal noise and vibration
- Abnormal temperature rising of the motor
- leakage of oil or grease
- Deterioration of the shaft and paddle
- Obstacles or foreign substances in mixing basin

### 3-1-3. Control procedures

The severe control to operate the flush mixer is not required. However operation condition should be confirmed in order to evaluate the efficiency of the mixing by checking the floc formation.

Coagulation reactions are completed in short time, especially under high water temperature in summer season. Coagulation reaction may be proceeded by the mixing with not flush mixer but water flow energy in upstream and/or downstream of the mixer. In the above case, because the floc will be broken by the mixer, flush mixer should stop operation.

Generally, comparatively huge amount of algae are contained in canal water in Egypt and they will increase in summer season. Coagulant floc of algae origin is light and easily breaks. Once flocks are torn apart, it is difficult to coagulate to optimum size and strength again.

### 3-2. Slow mixing

Slow mixer is the electric driven motor having a long vertical shaft with propeller.

Slow mixing to grow the floc is second step of coagulation. There are four mixing units which are installed in a flocculation chamber having proper retention time as range in 20min to 30min each.

#### 3-2-1. Start-up

- Pre-start check
  - Slow mixer should start at the same time as the start-up of chemical dosing and rapid mixing. Prior to start-up, the drive unit should be visually checked.
    - Lubrication
    - Deterioration
    - Power supply

After above condition is checked, operate the slow mixer, then check the capability for the making of heavy floc.

#### 3-2-2. Daily check during operation

Daily check has to be achieved once a day to confirm operation condition. Items to be

checked are as follows;

- ◆ Abnormal noise and vibration
- ◆ Abnormal temperature rising of the motor
- ◆ leakage of oil or grease
- ◆ Deterioration of the shaft and paddle
- ◆ Obstacles or foreign substances in mixing basin
- ◆ Formation of flocks at outlet wire  
(Visual check of configuration and density)

### 3-2-3. Control procedures of Flocculator

Control for the slow mixer is to check that the slow mixer operates all the time and to monitor the coagulation process for the evaluation of mixing efficiency.

Items to evaluate the control process are as follows;

- ◆ Water quality analysis
- ◆ Jar test
- ◆ Visual check of coagulation process
- ◆ Water quantity

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Coagulation Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP05-MT
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## 1. Criteria for maintenance activities

### 1-1. Criteria for frequency of preventive maintenance

Maintenance work should be conducted periodically as preventive maintenance. This is one of the criteria for preventive maintenance activity and these criteria are shown in Table-1.

**Table-1 Category and Frequency for Maintenance Activity**

Part name	Maintenance Work	Group	Frequency
1. Motor	Inspection	PM	Every 6 months
	Replace	CM	As required
2. Drive unit	Supply of lubricant	PM	Once a month
	Periodical overhaul	PM	Every 3 year
	Replace	CM	As required
3. Shaft, propeller	Inspection	PM	Once a year
	Polishing/painting	PM	Once a year
	Replace	CM	As required
4. Mixing basin	Cleaning in an tank	PM	Every 6 months
	Inspection in a tank	PM	Every 6 months
	Inspection of pipe	PM	Every 6 months

PM: Preventive Maintenance activities  
CM: Corrective Maintenance activities

## 2. Report and record

### 2-1. Record

Recording in the uniformed sheet should be required for all activities of O&M. Records should include working condition of facilities, maintenance results, troubles, causes and background of troubles, especially origin of causes, etc.

Items to be recorded should be as follows:

- (1) Working condition of facility before and after maintenance
  - ◆ Result of Monitoring and check
  - ◆ Result of inspection
- (2) Run time of facility in working
  - ◆ Record of operation
- (3) Information for maintenance activity
  - ◆ Name of facility, parts in facility
  - ◆ Items or kind of activity, e.g. repair, replace, adjustment, oil change etc.

- ◆ Picture of part before and after maintenance
  - ◆ Others
- (4) Unusual condition and recovery
- ◆ Description about unusual condition
  - ◆ Damage part
  - ◆ Date of occurring of unusual condition and completion of recovery
  - ◆ Information for maintenance activity in the past
  - ◆ Cause of unusual condition or trouble and damage
  - ◆ Corrective action or preventive action

Maintenance history is technical record of a facility and we will be able to know characteristics, weak point and defect, age of used, etc by them.

Maintenance records are useful and they are important information to act the following matters:

- ◆ Realize and ensure a current condition
- ◆ Identify cause for unusual condition or damaged part
- ◆ Indicate procedures for recovery of unusual condition or damaged part
- ◆ Spare parts should be prepared in storing

Records should be utilized to prepare maintenance report such as annual report of O&M activity.

### 2-2. Report

Generally almost of technical records should be reported to staff in technical sections of WTP. Any records are of no value unless they are utilized. Reports should be useful tool for next improvement activities by utilizing of records.

<Required Reports>

- ◆ Periodical maintenance report
- ◆ Corrective maintenance report
- ◆ Result of recovery of trouble or unusual condition

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Coagulation Facility</b>	SOP TAG No.: TEM-WTP05
Kind of document: O & M Schedule	Title of Document: O & M Schedule for mixer and flocculator	Document No. TEM-WTP05-MTOS-01

## Operation and Maintenance Schedule

D: daily, W: weekly, M: monthly, 3M: every 3 month, 6M: every 6 month, Y: yearly, AN: as required

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3 M	6 M	Y	AN
<b>1. Flush Mixer</b>							
1-1. Abnormal sound from motor or drive unit	○						
1-2. Abnormal temperature rising of motor	○						
1-3. Leakage of oil or grease	○						
1-4. Deterioration of shaft and paddle	○						
1-5. Existing of foreign substances in mixing basin	○						
1-6. Corrosion and rust condition		○					
1-7. Refilling of lubricant or grease			○				○
1-8. Cleaning and inspection in a tank							○
1-9. Repainting							○
<b>2. Show Mixer</b>							
2-1. Abnormal sound from motor or drive unit	○						
2-2. Abnormal temperature rising of motor	○						
2-3. Leakage of oil or grease	○						
2-4. Deterioration of shaft and paddle	○						
2-5. Existing of foreign substances in mixing basin	○						
2-6. Corrosion and rust condition		○					
2-7. Refilling of lubricant or grease			○				○
2-8. Cleaning and inspection in a tank							○
2-9. Repainting							○

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Sedimentation Basin</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP06-OP
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## 1. Introduction

Condition of the water in the sedimentation basin and the effluent water quality from a sedimentation basin, should be checked and monitored continuously every day. If the water quality became poor in comparison with normal condition, check the operation conditions before sedimentation process and remedy the operation condition as needed. Propriety of coagulation process should be evaluated by the effluent water quality and the amount of carried-over floc from the outlet wire at the end of sedimentation process.

## 2. Features of process

### 2-1. Function of facility

Function of the sedimentation basin is to settle and remove the floc which is produced by the coagulation and flocculation process.

### 2-2. Impacts of facility

- (1) The result of coagulation process is identified by the water quality in the sedimentation basin.
- (2) High turbidity of settled water causes a clogging of surface of the sand filter.

### 2-3. Relations with other processes or other facilities

- (1) Water quality of settled water affects the efficiency of filter operation. Carried-over floc from the sedimentation basin causes the clogging of sand filters. It may also cause the shortening operation of filter run time and the degradation of filtered water quality.
- (2) The result of sedimentation process depends on the effectiveness of preliminary treatment processes which are divided into chemical dosing and coagulation reaction.
- (3) Water quality in the sedimentation basin will degrade in case that the sludge amount which is accumulated at the bottom of the tank increases due to the lack of drainage operation.

## 3. Operation under normal condition

### 3-1. Start-up and shut-down procedures

#### 3-1-1. Startup procedure

Just after the raw water is filled in the flocculation and sedimentation basin for starting the facility operation, water quality is not stable for a while and it shows high turbidity, due to the

damage of floc by the influence of turbulent flow and short circuit flow. Accordingly, when the flocculation and sedimentation basin start or restart the operation after the cleaning inside the tank, slowly open the inlet valve installed in the distribution shaft in order to fill the water. Then close the valve and settle the water condition after the water level reaches at the top of effluent wire.

Water quality should monitor every 30 minutes during the stabilization of water condition. It is confirmed that turbidity becomes equal or less than 2 NTU, open the inlet valve again and operate the flocculation and sedimentation system.

### 3-1-2. Shutdown of operation of a sedimentation basin

Sedimentation system will be stopped for the cleaning inside the tank or maintenance of clarifier. When the sedimentation system is stopped, open the drain valve and drain the water to the sludge storage tank.

Furthermore, in case that the raw water flow rate decreases for the stop of system operation, chemical dosing amount should be adjusted suitable for the raw water flow rate.

### 3-2. Monitoring and visual check of facility

The monitoring and visual check should be daily routine work as a part of O&M activity. If the mal-condition or early trouble should be detected by this activity, it is possible to minimize the damage to the facility.

## 4. Operation under mal-condition

### 4-1. Prospective troubles and trouble shootings

#### 4-1-1. During operation

- ◆ Mal-condition of the water in sedimentation basin
  - Floccage of floc by the shortage of drainage or excess water inflow
  - Floccage of sludge by the shortage of drainage or excess water inflow
  - Short circuit flow by the accumulation of sludge
  - Change of water color by the shortage of coagulation, shortage or excess of alum dosing rate, or change of raw water quality
- ◆ Countermeasure against mal-condition
  - Checking for the sludge drainage frequency
  - Checking for the sludge drainage time
  - Checking for the alum dosing rate
  - Adjustment of raw water flow rate
  - Analysis of raw water quality

### 4-1-2. Restoration after long term stoppage

In case that operation of the sedimentation system is restarted from the long term stoppage of more than 2 weeks, following condition should be checked.

- (1) Accumulation of sludge
  - ◆ Prospective trouble of the facility
    - Overload of clarifier
      - Clogging of drainage pipe
- (2) Countermeasure before the stoppage
  - ◆ Operate a clarifier more than 2 hours.
  - ◆ Sludge drainage after sludge collection
- (3) Reducing of free residual chlorine in settled water
- (4) Countermeasure before restoration
  - ◆ Checking for free residual chlorine in settled water
    - Free residual chlorine should be of more than 0.5 mg/L.

## 5. Record and Report

### 5.1 Record

The record for the sedimentation basin should be required to grasp the operation condition and settled water quality.

- ◆ Result of monitoring and checking
  - Settled water quality
    - Turbidity
    - Free residual chlorine
    - Content rate of aluminum
    - Water color
  - Mal-condition
    - High turbidity
    - Low free residual chlorine
    - High content rate of aluminum
    - Bad color
    - Floccage of floc
  - ◆ Operation condition
    - Flow rate flowing into sedimentation basins
    - Raw water quality
    - Chemical dosing rate (Alum and pre-chlorine)
    - Frequency of sludge drainage
    - Operation condition of sludge collector

### 5-2. Report

Report for the operation of the sedimentation basin should include the following:

- (1) Annual report
  - ◆ Report of raw water quantity
  - ◆ Report of corrective action (if any)
- (2) Recommendation
  - ◆ Rehabilitation and upgrading
  - ◆ Review of operation procedures

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Sedimentation Basin</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP06-MT
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## 1. Criteria for maintenance

Principal maintenance is the cleaning inside a tank. During the cleaning period, it is possible to check that an existence of the deterioration of components and the amount of accumulated sludge

- (1) Frequency of cleaning and inspection
  - ◆ Cleaning work: Once 3 to 6 months
  - ◆ Inspection and repairing: Once 3 to 6 months

## 2. Maintenance activity

### 2-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to the O&M schedule.

### 2-2. Maintenance item

- (1) External structure
  - ◆ Existence of crack on a surface of concrete
  - ◆ Water leak
  - ◆ Foreign substances such as wooden blocks, waste of vinyl materials and etc.
- (2) Inside the tank
  - ◆ Removal of accumulated sludge
  - ◆ Removal of algae adhering to the wall

### 2-3. Procedures for maintenance activity

- (1) Cleaning inside the tank
  - ◆ Planning the cleaning time
  - ◆ Draining the water in the sedimentation basin
  - ◆ Cleaning inside the tank
- (2) Inspection of the sedimentation basin
  - ◆ Inspection items are as follows;
    - ◆ Concrete condition (Crack, leakage, deterioration and etc.)
    - ◆ Clarifier (Deterioration, corrosion)
    - ◆ Slow mixer (Deterioration, corrosion)
    - ◆ Pipe and valves (drainage condition)

### 3. Procedures under mal-condition

#### 3-1. Prospective troubles and trouble shootings

- ◆ Adhesion of huge amount of algae inside the wall
  - Checking free residual chlorine contained in settled water
  - Reconsideration of pre-chlorine and alum dosing rate
  - Cleaning of sedimentation basin
- ◆ Water leakage from the wall
  - Repair

#### 4. Report and record

##### 4-1. Records

Records for the maintenance of sedimentation basin should include the following:

- ◆ Activity of cleaning
- ◆ Results of external check
- ◆ Result of internal check

##### 4-2. Reports

Reports should be required for the improvement of O&M activities.

- (1) Frequency of sludge drainage
- (2) Operation cycle of clarifier
- (3) Upgrading or rehabilitation
  - ◆ Replacement of facility
  - ◆ Repairing of facility
- (4) Review of the criteria

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Clarifier</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP07-OP
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#### 1. Description of facility

Clarifier is used for scraping the sludge accumulated on the bottom of sedimentation basin and collects it into the drainage pit by constant rotating speed. Clarifier consists of three (3) principal parts dividing into the drive unit, moving bridge and the scraper.

The scraper is installed in the water and it operates by the driving of the moving bridge. The scraper is connected with the moving bridge through the steel arm. The drive unit transfer power for the operation to the moving bridge and the scraper. The clarifier should operate continuously during the operation of sedimentation basin.

The clarifier operates by ON/OFF control. As a precaution during operation, the outer end of the moving bridge moves by a wheel on the inner edge of passageway of the top slab of sedimentation basin. If the moving bridge contacts with a person on the passageway, it may cause severe damage of a human body. If the obstacles are there, it may cause severe damage to the mechanism.

#### 2. Impact of facility

The clarifier is essential equipment for the operation of sedimentation basin. The accumulated sludge at the bottom of sedimentation basin is scraped and collected into drainage pit located in a center of the bottom slab. And then, collected sludge is discharged into the sludge storage tank by manual operation.

In case sludge is not collected and discharged into the sludge tank, water quality may degrade by the influence of surplus sludge accumulated on the bottom of sedimentation basin.

#### 3. Relations with other facilities

##### 3-1. Sedimentation basin

Operation of the clarifier closely relates with the operation of the sedimentation basin.

##### 3-2. Sludge drainage

The clarifier assists sludge drainage process by collecting the sludge into the drainage pit.

### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Start up and shut down

##### 4-1-1. Pre-start check

- (1) There are not any obstacles and person around the clarifier
- (2) There is no deterioration to the mechanical and electrical parts
- (3) The sedimentation basin is operating
- (4) Electrical power is supplied

##### 4-1-2. Start up

After the completion of pre-start check, operate the clarifier by manual control. In case that any malfunction is detected, stop the operation immediately and check the cause of trouble.

##### 4-1-3. Shutdown

When the water inflow to the sedimentation basin is interrupted, the clarifier should continue the operation more than 3 hours in order to collect sludge. Sedimentation of floc in the water needs more than 2 hours.

#### 4-2. Monitoring and visual check

Operation condition should be monitored to detect malfunctions in early stage. The result of monitoring and checking should be used for the operation, maintenance or water quality control as feedback information. Action of monitoring and checking should be done as a daily routine work.

#### 5. Report and record

##### 5-1. Record

Recording items for the operation of clarifier is as follows:

- (1) Operation time
- (2) Trouble history

##### 5-2. Report

Reports for the operation of clarifier should include the followings:

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Upgrading or rehabilitation
  - ◆ Recovery
  - ◆ Review of operation procedures

##### (2) Annual report

- ◆ Report of corrective action
- ◆ Report of preventive action

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Clarifier</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP07-MT
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#### 1. Introduction

The clarifier consists of two (2) components which are submerged parts and the parts exposed in air. Check for the parts exposed in air, such as oil leakage, corrosion, disconnection of wire and etc, should be conducted as a routine maintenance. The other hand, submerged parts should be checked during the cleaning inside the sedimentation basin. Cleaning period is 3 months as described in maintenance SOP for the sedimentation basin.

#### 2. Criteria for maintenance

- (1) Frequency of the inspection as a routine maintenance
- (2) Frequency of the inspection as a periodical maintenance
- (3) Frequency of refilling grease
- (4) Frequency of the overhaul of drive unit

#### 3. Maintenance activity

Daily monitoring and periodical inspection should be done to keep the mechanism in proper condition. Maintenance activity shown herein means activity for the routine maintenance.

Maintenance activity divided into four (4) items as shown in followings:

- (1) Monitoring and checking
- (2) Periodical inspection
- (3) Evaluation and analysis of the result of monitoring and inspection
- (4) Repair, replacement and etc.

##### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted to the part exposed in air, which corresponds to the drive unit and moving bridge.

- (1) Deterioration,
- (2) Abnormal vibration, temperature and sound
- (3) Leakage of oil or grease
- (4) Looseness of connecting bolts
- (5) Operation current

##### 3-2. Periodical inspection

Periodical inspection should be conducted to whole system, including submerged parts and

the parts exposed in air.

- (1) Deterioration,
- (2) Abnormal vibration, temperature and sound
- (3) Leakage of oil or grease
- (4) Looseness of connecting bolts
- (5) Operation current
- (6) Clearance between the scraper and bottom slab
- (7) Corrosion or coating condition

#### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis after the monitoring and inspection

Evaluation and analysis should be conducted to keep the mechanism in proper condition.

#### 3-4. Recovery

- ◆ Replacement
- ◆ Repair
- ◆ Adjustment and tightening
- ◆ Cleaning
- ◆ Grease or oil refilling
- ◆ Overhaul

#### 4. Report and record

##### 4-1. Records

Recording items for the maintenance of clarifier is as follows:

- (1) Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) Record of inspection
- (3) Record of recovery

##### 4-2. Reports

Reports for the maintenance of clarifier should include the following:

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Recovery and rehabilitation
  - ◆ Review of operation procedures
  - ◆ Review of maintenance procedures
  - ◆ Review of the criteria
- (2) Annual report
  - ◆ Report of corrective action
  - ◆ Report of preventive action
  - ◆ Report of the cost for activity of maintenance

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Sludge Drainage</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP08-OP
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#### 1. Introduction

Sludge drainage system is one of the parts of sedimentation system, and it closely relates to the flocculation and sedimentation process. Sludge accumulated in a sedimentation basin is periodically discharged to the sludge basin.

Improper frequency of sludge drainage may cause the degradation of water quality in the sedimentation process. It leads rapid chlorine consumption and causes the clogging in a pipe. Accordingly, sludge drainage frequency should be managed properly.

#### 2. Description of the sludge drainage system

##### 2-1. Function

Function of the sludge drainage system is to discharge the accumulated sludge from the sedimentation basin into the sludge basin.

##### 2-2. Impact

Improper frequency of sludge drainage may cause the degradation of water quality in the sedimentation process. And the lack of sludge drainage increases the cleaning frequency.

#### 2-3. Relation with other facilities

##### 2-3-1. Sedimentation basin

Sludge drainage system is one of the essential parts of sedimentation system.

##### 2-3-2. Clarifier

The accumulated sludge at the bottom of sedimentation basin is scraped and collected into drainage pit located in a center of the bottom slab. And then, collected sludge is discharged into the sludge basin by manual operation.

##### 2-3-3. Sludge basin

Sludge discharged from the sedimentation basin is stored in the sludge basin, and then settled water in a tank is discharged to the Tara canal.

### 3. Criteria

#### 3-1. Frequency of drainage

- ◆ High turbidity of more than 30 NTU in the sedimentation basin
  - : Every 2 hours
- ◆ Turbidity is less than 30 NTU in the sedimentation basin
  - : Once a day

#### 3-2. Drainage time

Drainage time is approximately 15 min or more. However, if the color of drainage water becomes white, drainage process is able to finish despite the above operation time.

#### 4. Operation under normal condition

##### 4-1. Startup and shutdown procedures

##### 4-1-1. Pre-start check

- (1) Checking for the water level in the sludge basin
  - In case that the water level is high, discharge the water to the Tara canal.

##### 4-1-2. Start and stop

- (1) Open the valve for the sludge drainage
- (2) Keep the valve opening condition approximately 15 minutes
- (3) Continue the drainage if necessary
- (4) Close the valve for the sludge drainage

##### 4-2. Monitoring during operation

Check the operating condition during sludge drainage, and if mal condition such as water leakage from the pipeline, remedy should be done immediately.

#### 5. Operation under mal-condition

##### 5-1. Prospective troubles and trouble shooting

- (1) Clogging in the drainage pipeline
- (2) Sludge is not discharged due to the stoppage of the clarifier

#### 6. Reports and records

##### 6-1. Records

Records for the sludge drainage operation are as shown in following:

- (1) Drainage time
- (2) Operation condition
- (3) Water level of the sludge basin

#### 6-2. Reports

Reports for the sludge drainage operation include the following:

- (1) Mal-condition during the operation
- (2) Monthly report
  - ◆ Sludge drainage date and time
  - ◆ Recommendation on operation
- (3) Annual report
  - ◆ Sludge drainage frequency
  - ◆ Recommendation on operation

Plant Name: Tanta El Metahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Sludge Drainage</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP08-MT
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### 1. Introduction

The function of sludge drainage system is to discharge the sludge accumulated at the bottom of sedimentation basin to sludge storage tank. Accordingly, maintenance work for the sludge drainage system is to check the clogging in a pipeline and the leakage from the connected point between the pipelines.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

- Frequency of cleaning and inspection
  - Flushing of the drainage pipe: Once a year

### 3. Maintenance activity

Malfunction of sludge drainage system is confirmed by the following monitoring results;

- Condition of the drained sludge
  - Discharge amount
  - Color of sludge
  - Odor of sludge
- Maintenance activity consists of four (4) following items
  - Monitoring during operation
  - Inspection
  - Evaluation and analysis of monitoring result
  - Remedy

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to the O&M schedule. It should be done at the same time as the activity for the sedimentation basin.

#### 3-2. Inspection

Inspection should be conducted according to the O&M schedule. It should be done at the same time as the activity for the sedimentation basin.

Prospective trouble is as follows;

- Existence of foreign substances, such as wooden block or vinyl which disturb the smooth drainage
- The drainage valve

Plant Name: Tanta El Metahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Sludge Drainage</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP08-MT
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### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis of inspection result

- After the inspection, following items should be considered.
- Operation condition of the drainage valve (Open and close condition)

### 3-4. Remedy

- After the inspection, detected trouble should be remedied.
- Removal of foreign substances in a sedimentation basin
  - Repaint
  - Flushing of drainage pipeline
  - The drainage valve
    - Refilling grease
    - Replacement of sealing parts

### 4. Reports and records

#### 4-1. Records

Records for the maintenance of the sludge drainage system should include the followings;

- Drainage time
- Results of monitoring check

#### 4-2. Reports

Reports for the maintenance of the sludge drainage system should include the followings;

##### 4-2-1. Recommendation

- Change of the sludge drainage schedule
- Cleaning frequency for the sedimentation basin
- Rehabilitation
  - Drainage valve
    - Grease filling
    - Replacement of sealing parts
    - Replacement of whole equipment
  - Drainage piping
    - Repaint
    - Replacement of gaskets
    - Tightening of bolts and nuts
- Upgrading and improvement

Plant Name: Tanta El Metahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Sludge Drainage</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP08-MT
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### ◆ Modifying of the system

#### 4-2-2. Annual report

- Analysis report regarding trouble and countermeasure
- Sludge drainage quality

Plant Name: Tanta El Metahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP09-OP
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### 1. Features of process

#### 1-1. Function of rapid sand filter

The function of rapid sand filter is to remove floc and suspended substances contained in settled water.

#### 1-2. Description of filtration process

The rapid sand filter is one of the principal water treatment process that use sand or other granular media to remove floc and other suspended substances in a water. These floc and suspended substances include dirt and other organic matter. Rapid sand filtration is commonly used to clean surface and ground water intended for the drinking water.

Rapid sand filter has one or more layers of granular media, such as sand, anthracite, magnetite or other minerals. The total media depth typically ranges from 70 to 90cm. Settled water flows downward through the media and underdrain system, then the filtered water is stored in underground tank.

As the settled water travels through the rapid sand filter, many of the water-borne suspended substances become trapped above or within the media. This straining process is the primary mechanism by which solids are removed from the water. In addition, suspended solids are adsorbed onto the surface of the media due to intermolecular attractive forces.

#### 1-3. Impacts of process

Filtration is the final water treatment process to gain the water quality as drinking water by removal of impurities and suspended substances. In filtered water, chlorine shall be added to compensate the residual chlorine consumed by water treatment process.

#### 1-4. Relation with other processes

- Previous process (sedimentation process)
  - Pre-chlorination
  - Coagulant dosage (Aluminum sulfate)
  - Coagulation of algae, foreign substances and organic matter
  - Sedimentation of floc by coagulated foreign substances and organic matter
- Subsequent process
  - Relation factor (Post-chlorination)
    - Filtered water quality
  - Backwash for filters
    - Backwash cycle

Plant Name: Tanta El Metahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP09-OP
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### 2. Characteristics for filter operation

In order to operate rapid sand filter effectively and to assess the operation condition, it is required to understand the design condition and basic characteristic of sand filter.

Following conditions shall be grasped in order to determine the operation criteria.

- Sand filter
  - Filter dimensions (length-width-depth)
  - Filtration rate
- Filter media
  - Material
  - Layer thickness
- Operation, monitoring, and control
  - Operation method
  - Water level monitoring
  - Adjusting inflow amount
  - Monitoring of filtered water amount
- Backwash system
  - Blowers
  - Backwash pumps
  - Flow meters for air scouring and backwash
- Auxiliary equipment
  - Compressor for pneumatic valves
  - Piping and valves

### 3. Criteria for operation

Operation criteria should be determined to assess the operation condition. Performance indicator for conducting proper operation is as follows;

- Filtration rate : 120 to 150 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/day
- Head loss (Backwash Level) : Equal or less than 2 m
- Backwash frequency : 24 hours
- Target filtered water quality
  - Turbidity : Less than 0.5 NTU
  - Free residual chlorine : 0.5 to 1.5 mg/l
  - Dissolved Aluminum : Less than 0.15 mg/l
- Replacement cycle of filter media : Once 10 years or less
- Scoping frequency of filter media : Once 6 months or less
- Filter washing water

Plant Name: Tanta El Metahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP09-OP
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### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Sand filter operation

Following water quality is for settled water. Settled water quality affect directly to filtration efficiency.

- Turbidity : Less than 2.0 NTU
- Free residual Chlorine : Less than 1.5 mg/L
- Dissolved Aluminum : Less than 0.15 mg/L

#### 4-2. Start up and shut down

- Startup for filtration process
  - Open the inlet valve
  - Open the outlet valve
- Shutdown for filtering process
  - Close the outlet valve
  - Close the inlet valve
- Startup for backwash process
  - Close the inlet and outlet valve
  - Open the drain valve
  - Operate air scouring blower
  - Open the air scouring valve
  - Operate backwash pump
  - Open the backwash valve
  - Start combination washing together with air scouring and water backwash
  - Close the air scouring valve
  - Stop air scouring blower
  - Continue backwash
  - Close the backwash valve
  - Stop backwash pump
- Start after backwash
  - Close the drain valve
  - Open the inlet and outlet valve

Plant Name: Tanta El Metahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP09-MT
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### 5. Reports and records

#### 5-1. Records

Records for sand filter operation include following items;

- Operating condition
  - Flow rate
    - Raw water
    - Settled water
  - Filtered water
    - Filtration rate
  - Backwash cycle and time

#### 5-2. Report

Reports for sand filter operation should include following items;

##### 4-2-1. Recommendation as needed

- Maintenance of filter layer
  - Change of filter media
  - Refilling filter media
  - Scoping of surface of filter sand
  - Disinfection of filter layer
  - Check for the underdrain system
- Change of backwash cycle
- Change of back wash and air scouring condition
  - Air scouring time, backwash time and combination washing time
  - Air scouring flow rate, backwash flow rate
- Change of target filtered water quality
- Change of target clarified water quality

##### 4-2-2. Result of recovery of trouble or mal condition

- Description of mal condition or trouble condition
- Damages to sand filter
- Activity for recovery
- Description of similar case in the past

Plant Name: Tanta El Metahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP09-MT
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### 1. Introduction

Operation & maintenance activity and water quality control relates closely with each other. A result of operation & maintenance activities will be reflected in a result of water quality control soon.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for the maintenance of rapid sand filter are as follows;

#### 2-1. Criteria of frequency for maintenance

- Inspection of sand layer
- Replacement of sand layer
- Inspection of underdrain system
- Inspection of control device of filtration rate

#### 2-2. Criteria for judgment

- Condition of filter sand (Existence of mud ball)
- Condition of structure (Alignment of trough)
- Filtration rate
- Condition of filter backwash

### 3. Maintenance activity

Monitoring, check and inspection should be conducted in order to judge the necessity of recovering activity such as adjustment, repair or replacement. Maintenance activity is divided into four (4) items as shown in followings;

- Monitoring and checking during the maintenance work
- Inspection
- Evaluation and analysis of the result of inspection
- Repair or replacement including check after the work

Plant Name: Tanta El Metahia W.T.P.	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP09-MT
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### 3-1. Maintenance of filter layer

Mal condition of filter layer may make filtered water quality worse and shorten the life cycle of filter sand. As a result, replacement of filter sand is required in short period. In order to avoid above condition, the monitoring and check of filter layer should be conducted periodically.

When the mal condition is detected in filter layer, proper corrective action, such as checking for the efficiency of sedimentation process, improvement of backwash cycle, change of filter sand or etc, should be conducted. Investigation of filter layer includes following items.

- Distribution of degree of sand grain
- Waste degree of filter layer
- Existence of mud ball
- Existence of algae
- Irregularity of filter layer
- Existence of crack on the concrete structure

Maintenance plan of filter layer should be issued, and maintenance activity should be done in accordance with above plan.

### 3-2. Monitoring and check

#### 3-2-1. Daily monitoring

Description	Interval
(1) Check for the water level in filter basin	Daily
(2) Check for the filtration rate, head loss of filter layer and filter run time	Daily
(3) Check for the filtered water quality (turbidity, free residual chlorine, pH, alkalinity and etc.)	Daily

#### 3-2-2. Periodical inspection

Description	Interval
(1) Check for the alignment of drain trough in filter basin	Every 2-6 months
(2) Check for the deterioration of filter basin	Every 2-3 years
(3) Check for the condition of sand layer (Existence of mud ball, depth of filter sand layer and etc.)	Every 1-3 years
(4) Check for the condition of the gravel layer	Every 1-3 years
(5) Check for the condition of under drain	Every 5-10 year
(6) Reconsidering backwash cycle (Check for the backwash efficiency)	Every 2-6 months
(7) Check for the turbidity of backwash drain	As required

### 3-2-3. Detail inspection and check (rehabilitation)

Description	Interval
(1) Refill or change of filter sand	As required

### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis of inspection result

Description	Criteria
(1) Check for the settled water quality	
◆ Turbidity	Less than 2 NTU
◆ Residual chlorine	Less than 1.5 mg/L
◆ Aluminum content	Less than 0.15 mg/L
(2) Check of filtration rate	120 to 150 m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /day
(3) Check of filter run time	24 hours
(4) Check of filtered water quality (turbidity, residual chlorine, pH, alkalinity, etc.)	
◆ Turbidity	0.5 NTU or less
◆ Residual chlorine	0.5 to 1.5 mg/L
◆ Aluminum content	0.15 mg/L or less
◆ pH, alkalinity, etc.	Less than the value regulated by Egyptian standard for potable water quality
(5) Check for the air scouring flow rate	0.8 to 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /min
(6) Check for the backwash flow rate	0.6 to 0.8 m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /min
(7) Check for the backwash time	
(8) Check for the turbidity of backwash drain	
(9) Depth of sand layer	10% of initial volume

## 4. Reports and records

### 4-1. Records

Records for the maintenance of rapid sand filter should include following items;

- (1) Monitoring and visual check
- (2) Inspection

### 4-2. Reports

Reports for the maintenance of rapid sand filter should include following items;

- (1) Periodical maintenance report
- (2) Corrective maintenance report
- (3) Result of recovery of trouble or mal condition

### (4) Recommendation on O&M and improvement of facility

Plant Name: Tanta El Melaha W.T.P.	Title <b>Filter Washing Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP10-OP
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## 1. Introduction

Filtration is the last treatment stage that can physically remove contaminants, such as floc and suspended substances, before disinfection by post chlorination. This stage is therefore very important on water quality control, because the large germs that cannot be killed by chlorine are physically removed.

Since the filter backwashing affects filtering efficiency directly, this facility is important as well as filtering facility.

## 2. Features of process

### 2-1. Function of facility

Function of filter washing facility is to cleanse the filter media which traps floc and other particulates in filtration process.

### 2-2. Impacts of facility

Filter washing facility is indispensable system for filtering process. The filtering function is recovered by filter backwash since the head loss gradually increases and treated water quality will get worse by the pollution of filter media due to continuous filtering. Accordingly, filter washing should be conducted periodically to keep the filtration in proper condition.

### 2-3. Relations with other processes

#### 2-3-1. Water for backwash

Backwash water is provided by backwash pump from the backwash sump, which store filtered water, to each sand filter.

#### 2-3-2. Backwash drain from filter

Backwash drain is transferred to the drain basin.

## 3. Criteria for operation

Criteria for the control of filtering process are as follows;

- (1) Water quality
  - ◆ Monitoring of settled water quality
  - ◆ Monitoring of filtered water quality

- (2) Flow rate of the water
  - ◆ Flow control of settled water
  - ◆ Flow control of filtered water
- (3) Filter head loss
  - ◆ Monitoring of head loss
- (4) Filter washing
  - ◆ Control of backwash frequency
  - ◆ Filter backwash process
- (5) Turbidity of backwash drain water
  - ◆ Monitoring of backwash drain turbidity

### 3-1. Filter backwash criteria

- (1) Air scouring flow rate : 0.8-1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/min
- (2) Backwash flow rate : 0.6-0.8 (m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/min)
- (3) Air scouring time : 10 (min)
- (4) Combination time : 10 (min)
- (5) Backwash time : 10 (min)

### 3-2. Limit of head loss for sand filtering

Limit of head loss for sand filtering should be of less than 2 m.

### 3-3. Water level for air scouring

Before air scouring, water level in a filter should decrease till 15-20cm from the surface of the sand.

### 3-4. Reference criteria

- (1) Turbidity of backwash drain water should be of less than 5 NTU.
- (2) Propensity of backwash should be evaluated by turbidity of backwash drain.
- (3) Filter media should be checked periodically to confirm the propensity of backwash.

## 4. Operation under normal condition

### 4-1. Startup and shutdown procedures for filter washing

Startup and shutdown procedures for the filter backwash are referred to TEM-WTP10-OPFC01.

### Common procedures

1. Check the water level of drain basin. Drain basin should have enough capacity to receive the backwash drain.

2. Close the inlet valve. And keep the outlet valve open.
3. Check the water level in a filter. Close the outlet valve after the water level decreases till approx. 15 cm from the surface of the sand.
4. Open the drain valve.
5. Open the air scouring valve and operate the air scouring blower.
6. Keep running air scouring blower for 10 minutes.
7. For combination washing with air and water, operate the backwash pump and open the backwash valve.
8. Keep running air scouring blower and backwashing pump for 10 minutes.
9. Stop the air scouring blower and close the air scouring valve.
10. Keep running backwashing pump for 10 minutes.
11. Close the backwash valve and stop the backwash pump.
12. Close the drain valve.

### 4-2. Monitoring and visual check for the facility

Monitoring and visual check methods are described in TEM-WTP10-OPFC-01.

### 4-3. Control of filter washing

Controllable operation is as follows;

- (1) Backwash frequency
- (2) Backwash procedure (Operation time)

### 4-3-1. Frequency of filter washing

Frequency of filter washing directly affects the efficiency of plant operation, such as water consumption, electrical power consumption and etc. Furthermore, it will affect the chemical consumption indirectly. Accordingly, filter run time should be less than 48 hours at least.

## 5. Reports and records

### 5-1. Records

Records for the filter washing facility include following items;

#### 5-1-1. Records of filter washing

- ◆ Filter washing procedure
- ◆ Time and flow rate of air scouring
- ◆ Time and flow rate of backwashing
- ◆ Time and flow rate of combination washing
- ◆ Head loss
- ◆ Result of Monitoring and check
- ◆ Turbidity of backwash drain

### 5-1-2. Record of air scouring blower

- ◆ Operation time
- ◆ Operation number
- ◆ Operation current
- ◆ Result of monitoring and check

### 5-1-3. Record of backwash pump

- ◆ Operation time
- ◆ Operation number
- ◆ Flow rate of backwashing
- ◆ Operation current
- ◆ Result of monitoring and check

## 5-2. Reports

Reports includes following items

### 5-2-1. Recommendation

- ◆ Filter washing procedure
- ◆ Replacement of the sand
- ◆ Inspection of the underdrain system
- ◆ Maintenance of the air scouring blower and backwash pump
- ◆ Cleaning of filter basin

### 5-2-2. Operation report

- ◆ Consumption of water volume used for backwash
- ◆ Free residual chlorine in backwash water
- ◆ Turbidity of backwash drain

Plant Name: Tanta El Melaha W.T.P.	Title <b>Filter Washing Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP10-MT
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## 1. Introduction

Facility component for the filter washing facility is as follows;

- ◆ Backwash pump
- ◆ Air scouring blower
- ◆ Drainage trough for backwash drain
- ◆ Under drain system
- ◆ Filter media
- ◆ Auxiliary pipe and valves

## 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for the maintenance activities are mentioned in Cause 3, "Maintenance activity".

## 3. Maintenance activity

Maintenance activity shown herein means activity for the routine maintenance. Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of working components as shown in following;

- (1) Monitoring and checking during working of facility
- (2) Periodical inspection during operation or after stoppage
- (3) Evaluate and analysis of monitoring and inspection result
- (4) Repair, replace, change of oil and etc. (in case that the malfunction is detected.)

### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

#### 3-1-1. Backwash pump

Period	Maintenance Activities
Every week	1. Leakage check from the piping connection
	2. Deterioration of the pump casing
	3. Discharge pressure
	4. Discharge amount
	5. Abnormal noise, temperature rising & vibration
	6. Operation current
Every month	1. Tightness of bolts at connected points
	2. Oil amount
	3. Grease amount
	4. Leakage amount from the mechanical seal

Period	Maintenance Activities
Every year	1. Abrasion of impeller
	2. Insulation resistance
	3. Alignment adjustment
	4. Chang of gasket

#### 3-1-2. Air scouring blower

Period	Maintenance Activities
Every week	1. Deterioration of the blower casing
	2. Discharge pressure
	3. Discharge amount
	4. Abnormal noise, temperature rising & vibration
	5. Operation current
Every month	1. Tightness of bolts at connected points
	2. Oil amount
	3. Grease amount
Every year	1. Pollution of air filter
	2. Insulation resistance
	3. Alignment adjustment

### 3-2. Periodical inspection during operation or after shutdown

Periodical inspection includes monitoring of flow rate, pressure change and operation current for the confirmation of operation efficiency. When pump or blower stops, oil/grease of bearings have to be checked.

### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis on the results of monitoring, check, and inspection

In case that a malfunction is detected during operation, it should be repaired immediately in order to secure proper water treatment function.

## 4. Reports and records

### 4-1. Records

Records include following items;

- (1) Record of filter washing
  - ◆ Procedure for the filter washing
  - ◆ Start and finish time of filter washing
  - ◆ Turbidity of backwash drain

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.L.P.	Title <b>Underground Reservoir</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP11-OP
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### 1. Introduction

Underground reservoir is the tank to store the treated water and to keep it clean. Filtered water is led into the underground reservoir through the underground tank. Post chlorine is dosed into treated water pipe or underground reservoir, which is available to select.

Dosed post chlorine is mixed and contact with filtered water through the baffling water way in the reservoir. Contact time of chlorine with the water should be needed sufficiently. The water in the reservoir is final treated water in the water treatment plant. Accordingly, the water in the underground reservoir must be kept it clean.

Activity of water quality control is the most important event in operation of the underground reservoir, especially monitoring of free residual chlorine must be conducted by suitable frequency.

Operation about the underground reservoir will be valve operation and monitoring check. However, valve operation will need only maintenance of inside of the reservoir such as cleaning. Main activity of operation for the reservoir will be monitoring and visual check.

### 2. Features of process

#### 2-1. Function of process

Functions of the process are as follows:

- ◆ To contact post-chlorine with filtered water
- ◆ To keep the treated water clean and safety
- ◆ To achieve balance between production and consumption during peak hours and least demand

#### 2-2. Impacts of process

In the underground reservoir, the water purification process should be finished after dosing and contacting of post chlorine with filtered water.

The water in the underground reservoir is real potable water. Accordingly, the water must be cleaned and safety condition. Any contamination should be never accepted.

#### 2-3. Relations between other processes

(1) Chlorination process

Post chlorine is dosed into the filtered water in previous step of the underground reservoir. Free residual chlorine is adjusted to the target concentration for transmission water, and this is

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.L.P.	Title <b>Underground Reservoir</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP11-OP
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### 3. Criteria for operation

- (1) Frequency of water analysis for turbidity, free residual chlorine and pH
  - ◆ Frequency: More than every 2 hours in a day
- (2) Frequency of monitoring and visual check
  - ◆ To prevent from contamination: More than twice a day
- (3) Water level
  - ◆ To keep the water level to make the pumps operate safely and to ensure that no water loss will happen by overflow.
- (4) Frequency of cleaning inside of the reservoir
  - ◆ Frequency: Once a year or as required

### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Cleaning and start-up procedures

Operations regarding underground reservoir will be as follows:

- (1) Operation of inlet and outlet valves (Close inlet valve and outlet valves)
- (2) Drain the water
- (3) Cleaning of the inside of underground reservoir
- (4) Drain the water after cleaning
- (5) Leading of filtered water into underground reservoir
- (6) Disinfection of the inside of underground reservoir

#### 4-2. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check of underground reservoir should be conducted in the following manner;

- (1) Routine monitoring and check

#### 4-3. Operation control

There are no control devices on water treatment process in the underground reservoir. Accordingly, water quality and water level of the underground reservoir should be controlled by previous processes such as chlorination, filtration, coagulation and etc.

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Water level in the underground reservoir will be varied by the water demand in a network and backwash frequency.

Water consumption pattern in a network is essential information to control the water level in the underground reservoir. Filter backwash should not conduct to give priority to the water distribution in peak time. The other hand, the underground reservoir can secure the water for the backwash in a period of small water demand. And it is also available to decrease the operation number of treated water pump.

### 6. Reports and records

#### 6-1. Records

Records for the operation of underground reservoir include following items;

- (1) Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) Record of water level in the underground reservoir

#### 6-2. Reports

Reports for operation of underground reservoir include following items;

- ◆ Upgrading or rehabilitation of facility
- ◆ Repair or replacement
- ◆ Review of procedures for the operation and control

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.L.P.	Title <b>Underground Reservoir</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP11-MT
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### 1. Introduction

The underground reservoir is important facilities to keep the water quality. Accordingly, facilities must be maintained by periodical inspection. If it will be found to need for recovery such as water leak or crack of basin, rapid action for recovery should be needed.

It had better that the activity of the inspection and cleaning of the underground reservoir will be conducted in a season of small amount consumption in the network such as a winter season. In the activity of inspection and cleaning, the capacity for the clear water for storage should be reduced. Therefore, the activity should be conducted in a short period as possible according to the planned procedures.

The attached valves with the underground reservoir will be not necessary to operate usually. Under this situation if these valves will not be operated for a long period, these valves will be damaged by corrosion of metal part. Periodical operation and supplying of grease therefore should be needed for the valve.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

- (1) Frequency of monitoring and visual check
  - ◆ Frequency for preventing from contamination: More than twice a day
- (2) Periodical operation of the valve: Once a month
- (3) Frequency of cleaning and inspection inside of reservoir: Once a year or as required

### 3. Maintenance activity

Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of activities as shown in followings;

- (1) Monitoring and checking work during working of facility
- (2) Periodical inspection
- (3) Evaluation and analysis of monitoring and inspection result
- (4) Recovery after the inspection

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to O&M schedule determined by GHAPWASCO.

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.L.P.	Title <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP12-OP
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### 3-2. Inspection

Inspection should be conducted according to O&M schedule determined by GHAPWASCO.

#### 3-3. Evaluate and analysis regarding inspection result

After inspection, following items should be evaluated:

- ◆ Pollution inside the underground reservoir
- ◆ Operation condition of the valves
- ◆ Crack on the wall of underground reservoir
- ◆ Leakage on the wall of underground reservoir

#### 3-4. Recovery after the inspection

After the inspection recovery action should be conducted as follows;

- (1) Pollution inside the underground reservoir
  - ◆ Cleaning inside the tank
  - ◆ Disinfection inside the tank after cleaning
- (2) Operation condition of the valves
  - ◆ Supplying the grease as needed
  - ◆ Change of part as needed
  - ◆ Replacement of the valve as needed or periodically
- (3) Crack on the wall of underground reservoir
  - ◆ Repair
- (4) Leakage on the wall of underground reservoir
  - ◆ Repair

### 4. Reports and records

#### 4-1. Records

Records for maintenance of underground reservoir include following items;

- (1) Record of monitoring and check
- (2) Record of inspection
- (3) Record of recovery
- (4) Record of disinfection

#### 4-2. Report

Reports for maintenance of underground reservoir include following items;

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Review of the criteria
  - ◆ Replacement or rehabilitation
- (2) Annual report

- (3) Treatment target of free residual chlorine for clarified water  
0.5 mg/L or more and less than 1.0 mg/L
- (4) Treatment target of free residual chlorine for filtered water  
0.2 mg/L or more and less than 0.5 mg/L
- (5) Treatment target of free residual chlorine for water in ground reservoir  
1.5 mg/L or more and less than 2.5 mg/L

### 3. Procedures for operation under normal condition

Basically, operation procedures for facility such as chlorine dosing unit should be kept strictly according to manufacturer's recommendations in instruction manuals.

#### 3-1. Operation of chlorination facility

Chlorine facility must be operated by persons with certificate of working knowledge and skills on handling of chlorine. i.e. persons to operate chlorination facility must be trained on chlorine and chlorination facility, and should achieve handling skills on them.

#### Common procedures for chlorination facilities

##### Handling of chlorine container

1. Receiving of container
  - 1-1. Check
    - 1) No leakage of chlorine from container such as outlet valve and fuse metal part and so.
    - Leakage check of chlorine gas should be conducted by the used of ammonia solution.
    - No deterioration or damage of throat part of outlet valve of container
    - No deterioration or damage of container outside
  - 1-2. After check
    - 1) When check results are good enough, container can be received in the container room.
    - 2) When check results are not good container should be received.
    - Container of bad condition should be changed by supplier.
  - 1-3. Arrangement of containers in the container room
    - 1) It should be distinguished by indication stickers that filled containers and empty containers are recognized easily.
    - 2) Container arrangement area should be separated for filled containers and empty containers.
  - 1-4. Store of container
    - 1) Put up a Keep Out sign beside container room and chlorine dosing unit room.
    - 2) Keep room temperature less than 30 degree

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#### Startup of chlorine dosing unit

1. Startup the chlorine dosing
  - 1-1. Operate the booster pump.
  - 1-2. Check that discharge pressure is in proper range.
  - 1-3. Check the operation condition of pump, such as water leakage, abnormal noise and etc.
  - 1-5. Select chlorine dosing unit and open inlet valve slightly in selected chlorine dosing unit.
  - 1-6. Open the outlet valve of chlorine gas manifold slightly and check that there is no leakage from piping connection point. And then open the outlet valve of manifold fully.
  - 1-7. Check that chlorine gas is fed to chlorine dosing unit.  
Chlorine gas is colored by yellow. If chlorine gas is fed to dosing unit, yellow colored gas will be checked in a flow meter.
  - 2-8. Adjust chlorine flow rate to required rate by inlet valve of chlorine dosing unit.

#### Shut down of chlorine dosing unit

1. Operation stop for short time
  - 1-1. Close inlet valve in selected chlorine dosing unit and keep for several minutes in this condition.
  - 1-2. Check that a chlorine gas in chlorine dosing unit is fully sucked into injector by visual check of flow meter.  
When chlorine gas in chlorine dosing unit is sucked for gas completely to, flow meter indicator will show zero-value.
  - 1-3. Keep above condition in stop for short time.
2. Operation stop for extended time
  - 2-1. Close outlet valve of chlorine gas manifold completely.
  - 2-2. Check that a chlorine gas in chlorine dosing unit is fully sucked into injector by visual check of flow meter.  
When chlorine gas in chlorine dosing unit is sucked for gas completely to, flow meter indicator will show zero-value.
  - 2-3. Close the chlorine gas inlet valve of injector
  - 2-4. Close the discharge valve of booster pump, then stop booster pump operation

#### 3-2. Early detection and rapid response to chlorine leak accidents

Early detection and rapid response as corrective action of chlorine leak is very important action for operation of chlorination facility.

#### 3-4. Periodical practice on activity in emergency situation

Emergency case means situation of accident with severe chlorine leakage. Under emergency situation, we must act immediately according to prepared action plan and program. Safety devices and tools must be provided and maintained and kept in proper condition to use any

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#### 3-5. No smoking in the room of chlorination house

time.

### 4. Report and record

#### 4-1. Records

Records for operation condition include following items;

- (1) Chlorine gas feeding system
  - ◆ Chlorine gas feeding pressure before pressure reducing valve
  - ◆ Chlorine gas vacuum pressure
  - ◆ Weight indication of the chlorine container
- (2) Records for Chlorine dosing unit
  - ◆ Pre-chlorine dosing flow rate
  - ◆ Post-chlorine dosing unit dosing flow rate
  - ◆ Water supply pressure by booster pump
- (3) Indication of chlorine gas leak detector

#### 4-2. Report

Reports include following items;

- (1) Consumption tendency of the chlorine
  - ◆ Weight of chlorine used in each 24-hour period during a month
  - ◆ Total consumption of chlorine used in a month
- (2) Recommendation on facility
  - ◆ Repair and replacement
  - ◆ Spare parts should be kept in warehouse
  - ◆ Recommendation on modification of the criteria
  - ◆ Recommendation on training for persons
  - ◆ Recommendation on review of O&M plan



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Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title: <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP12-MT	

**1. Introduction**

Chlorine has the potential to cause serious injury, even death in the worst case. It will lead to a fatal accident for a very short time. Since the odor of gas chlorine is noticeable in very small amount, it is generally easy to avoid the leakage of heavy concentrations that will cause injury.

Leakage of chlorine gas is able to prevent by sufficient maintenance and careful handling and operation. All the persons should be well trained in the use of self-contained breathing equipment, the methods of detecting leaks, and emergency procedures.

**2. Criteria for maintenance**

Criteria for maintenance are as follows:

**2-1. Inspection list for chlorine dosing facility**

Refer to "Inspection List for maintenance" SDT-WTP12-HTIP-01.

**2-2. Frequency for the maintenance work**

Refer to "Inspection List for maintenance" SDT-WTP12-HTIP-01.

**3. Maintenance activity**

Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of work components as shown in followings:

- 3-1. Monitoring and check during working of facility as routine work**
  - ◆ Refer to "Inspection List for maintenance" SDT-WTP12-HTIP-01.

**3-2. Periodical inspection during operation**

- ◆ Inspection works require following jobs. Detail is referred to "Inspection List for maintenance" SDT-WTP12-HTIP-01.
  - Inspection object
  - Inspection method
  - Frequency of inspection

**3-3. Evaluation and analysis regarding inspection results**

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Results of inspection should be applied to recovery work, such as repair, adjustment and replacement of equipment.			

**3-4. Repair or replacing work**

- ◆ Replacement
- ◆ Repair
- ◆ Adjustment and tightening
- ◆ Cleaning
- ◆ Grease or oil refilling
- ◆ Overhaul

**4. Reports and records**

**4-1. Records**

Records for maintenance of the chlorination include following items;

- (1) Records of inspection
- (2) Records of recovery
  - ◆ Repair or replacement of equipment
  - ◆ Tightening or fixing of piping connection
  - ◆ Repainting
  - ◆ Supplying or change of the grease or oil

**4-2. Reports**

Reports on maintenance of the chlorination include following items;

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Rehabilitation as the preventive action
    - Replacement or repair
    - Repainting
  - ◆ Review of the SOPs
    - Procedures
    - The criteria
    - Record and report
  - ◆ Training for the operator
    - Skill acquisition of routine operation
    - Preparation of manuals for O&M activity
  - ◆ Review of procedures under the emergency situation
- (2) Annual report
  - ◆ Reports of the trouble or mal condition
  - ◆ Reports of repair or replacement

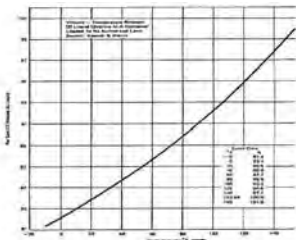
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◆ Plan for the maintenance activity			

TEM-WTP12-OPFI	Revised version	Issued date	Page 1of5
Plant name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title: <b>Chlorine Gas Properties</b>	SOP No. TEM-WTP12-OPFI-01	

**1. Chlorine Gas Properties**

Elemental chlorine is a greenish-yellow gas about 2.5 times heavier than air. Therefore, it will sink to the floor if released from its container. It is sold for the water supplies as a compressed liquid. If liquid chlorine is unconfined, it rapidly vaporizes to gas (one volume of liquid chlorine equals about 450 volumes of gas). The maximum allowable limit for the chlorine gas to be withdrawn from the cylinder should not exceed 9kg/hr to avoid the temperature-decreasing and forming ice which may clog the pipe.

**Volume-Temperature Relation of Liquid Chlorine in a Container Loaded to Its Authorized Limit**



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Chlorine is only slightly soluble in water; its maximum solubility is approximately one percent at 49° C. When the water supply to a gas chlorinator is below normal room temperature, it may cool the chlorine gas to the point at which chlorine ice is formed and accumulates on the needle valve and gas outlet tube, resulting in erratic feed results.			

Chlorine reacts with many compounds. Because of its great affinity for hydrogen, it removes hydrogen from some compounds, such as hydrogen sulfide. It also reacts with ammonia or other nitrogen-containing compounds to form various mixtures of chloramines. It reacts with organic materials.

Although it is neither explosive nor flammable by itself, chlorine is capable of supporting the combustion of certain substances. It should be handled and stored away from compressed gases, such as ammonia and other flammable materials.

Most common metals are not affected at normal temperatures by dry chlorine, either gas or liquid. Chlorine is, however, reactive with aluminum and ignites carbon steel at temperatures above 450° F. Moist chlorine is corrosive to all common metals with the exception of gold, silver, platinum, titanium, and certain specialized alloys.

**2. Physical Effects of Exposure to Chlorine Gas**

Chlorine gas is primarily a respiratory irritant and concentrations in air above one ppm can usually be detected by most persons. Chlorine causes varying degrees of irritation of the skin, mucus membranes, and the respiratory system, depending on the concentration and the duration of exposure. Severe exposure can cause death, but the severe irritating effect makes it unlikely that anyone would remain in the chlorine-containing atmosphere unless trapped or unconscious.

Liquid chlorine may cause skin and eye burns upon contact with these tissues. Chlorine produces no known cumulative or chronic effect, and complete recovery usually can be expected to occur shortly following mild, short term exposure.

**3. Use of Combined Residual Chlorination**

Combined residual chlorination involves the addition of chlorine to water to produce, with natural ammonia present or with ammonia added, a combined available chlorine residual. Combined available chlorine forms have lower oxidation potentials than free available chlorine forms and are less effective as oxidants. They are also less effective as disinfectants. In fact, 25 times more combined available residual chlorine must be obtained to meet the same disinfectant level as a free available residual. The contact time has to be up to 100 times greater to obtain the same level of bacterial kill at the same pH and temperature conditions.

When combined available residual chlorine is desired, the character of the water determines

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how it can be accomplished. These conditions may have to be considered:			

- ◆ If the water contains sufficient ammonia to produce the desired level of combined residual.
- ◆ 2. If the water contains too little or no ammonia, then addition of both chlorine and ammonia is required.
- ◆ 3. If the water has a free available chlorine, all that is required is the addition of ammonia alone.

**4. Use of Free Residual Chlorination**

The free residual chlorine is the residual amount of chlorine after oxidation with all impurities, chloramines formation and exceeding the break point-a free available chlorine residual and to maintain the water disinfected while passing through the pipes, tanks and distribution system.

Free available residual forms have higher oxidation potentials than combined available chlorine forms and are more effective as disinfectants.

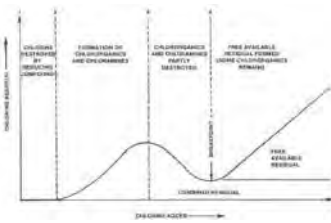
**5. Breakpoint Chlorination**

Breakpoint chlorination is the point which the residual chlorine starts to appear and at this point the chlorine finished all its reactions. The existence of this residual chlorine to assure that all reactions have been achieved and also a sufficient amount exist to continue disinfecting water until reaching the customer taps.

Breakpoint chlorination is the name of the process of adding chlorine to water until the chlorine demand has been satisfied. Chlorine demand equals the amount of chlorine used up before free available residual chlorine is produced.

Further additions of chlorine will result in the residual chlorine that is directly proportional to the amount of chlorine added beyond the breakpoint. Public water supplies normally chlorinate past the breakpoint.

ABS-WTP12-OPFI	Revised version	Issued date	Page 4of5
Breakpoint Chlorination			



When chlorine is initially added to water, the following may happen:

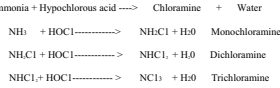
- (1) If the water contains some iron, manganese, organic matter, and ammonia, the chlorine reacts with these materials and no residual is formed, meaning that no disinfection has taken place.
- (2) If additional chlorine is added at this point, it will react with the organics and ammonia to form chloramines. The chloramines produce a combined chlorine residual. As the chlorine is combined with other substances, it loses some of the disinfection strength. Combined residuals have poor disinfection power and may be the cause of taste and odor problems.
- (3) With a little more chlorine added, the chloramines and some of the chlorinogens are destroyed.
- (4) With still more chlorine added, a free residual chlorine is formed.

Free available chlorine is the best residual for disinfection. It disinfects faster and without odor. The common practice today is to go just beyond the breakpoint to a residual of about 2 to 5 ppm.

A variety of reactions take place during chlorination. When chlorine is added to a water containing ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), the ammonia reacts with hypochlorous acid (HOCl) to form monochloramine, dichloramine, and trichloramine.

The formation of these chloramines depends on the pH of the water and the initial chlorine-ammonia ratio.

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Ammonia + Hypochlorous acid ----> Chloramine + Water			



At pH of most natural water (pH 6.5 to 7.5), monochloramine and dichloramine exist together. At pH levels below 5.5, dichloramine exists by itself. Below pH 4.0, trichloramine is the only compound found. The monochloramine and dichloramine forms have a definite disinfection power. Dichloramine is a more effective disinfecting agent than monochloramine.

However, dichloramine is not recommended as a disinfectant due to the possibility of the formation of taste and odor compounds. Chlorine reacts with phenol and salicylic acid to form

**6. Injection Points**

The points of application of chlorine must be selected carefully, considering the different reactions that may occur at different points of the water treatment process. The common application points are:

**6.1. PRE-CHLORINATION**

Pre-chlorination is the application of chlorine ahead of any other treatment process. It provides the following benefits:

- ◆ Control of algae and slime growths.
- ◆ Control of mud ball formation in the filters.
- ◆ Improved coagulation.
- ◆ Reduction of tastes and odors.
- ◆ Increased safety factor in disinfection of heavily contaminated waters.

**6.2. POST-CHLORINATION**

Post-chlorination is the application of chlorine after treatment and before it enters the distribution system. The purpose is to disinfect water and saving it until reaching customers taps.

**6.3. TANKS AND RESERVOIRS**

Usually tanks and reservoirs are not chlorinated continuously, but they must be disinfected after any maintenance has been done on the inside of the tank.

TEM-WTP12-MTIP-01	Revised version	Issued date	Page 1of3
Inspection List			

Plant Name: Tanta El Melahia W.T.P.	Title of SOP: <b>Inspection List for Maintenance For Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP12-MTIP-01
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**Inspection List for Chlorination Facility**

D: Daily, W: Weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, AN: As needed

Name of Facility & inspection item	Frequency					
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y
<b>1. Stand frame for chlorine container</b>						
1-1: External corrosion		○				
1-2: Tightening of bolts & nuts			○			
1-3: Smooth rotation of rotor		○				
1-4: Stopper of rotor			○			
1-5: Condition of foundation						○
<b>2. Chlorin dosing unit</b>						
2-1: Pressure gauge						
2-1-1: External corrosion			○			
2-1-2: Waste of inside part			○			
2-1-3: Sealing of connection part			○			
2-1-4: Smooth moving of needle			○			
2-2: Pressure reducing valve						
2-2-1: External corrosion			○			
2-2-2: Waste of inside part			○			
2-2-3: Sealing of connection part			○			
2-3: Control valve for chlorine flow rate						
2-3-1: External corrosion			○			
2-3-2: Clean of needle and seat inside the valve			○			
2-3-3: Waste of inside part			○			
2-3-4: Sealing of connection part			○			
2-4: Flow meter for chlorine gas						
2-4-1: Cleaning inside			○			
2-4-2: Sealing of connection part			○			
2-5: Ejector						
2-5-1: External damage and corrosion			○			
2-5-2: Sealing of connection part			○			
2-5-3: Proper working			○			
<b>3. Piping</b>						
3-1: Chlorine gas line of steel pipe						
3-1-1: External damage and corrosion			○			
3-1-2: Crack, deformation, and wear			○			

Name of Facility & inspection item	Frequency					
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y
3-1-3.Tightening of bolts & nuts						
3-1-4. Sealing of connection part						
3-2. Chlorine gas line of copper tube						
3-2-1.External corrosion						
3-2-2.Waste of inside part						
3-2-3. Sealing of connection part						
3-2-4.pressure reducing valve						
3-2-5. Cleaning of contact face of connection						
3-3.Ordinary line						
3-3-1.External damage and corrosion						
3-3-2.Deformation						
3-3-3.Tightening of bolts & nuts						
3-3-4. Sealing of connection part						
3-4.Support for pipe						
3-4-1.External damage and corrosion						
3-4-2. Deterioration						
4.Container lifting beam						
4-1.External damage and corrosion						
4-2.Crack and abrasion						
4-3.Deformation of hook						
4-4.Tighten of bolts for hook						
5.Crane						
5-1.Push button switch						
5-1-1.Damage of terminal contact						
5-1-2.Tighten of screws at terminal						
5-1-3.Smooth actions of push buttons, correct moving						
5-2.Cable						
5-2-1.External damage						
5-2-2.Twisting and bending						
5-2-3.Damage of cable end finishing						
5-3.Wire rope						
5-3-1.Damage						
5-3-2.Abrasion						
5-3-3.Twisting and bending						
5-3-4.External corrosion						
5-3-5.Application of oil for wire						
5-4.Hook						
5-4-1.Crack and abrasion						
5-4-2.Deformation of opening of hook						

Name of Facility & inspection item	Frequency					
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y
5-4-3.supplying oil in bearing part						
5-4-4.Normal rotation						
5-4.Cable cable						
5-4-1.Loosestness of wiring connection at terminal						
5-4-3.External damage						
5-4-3.Twisting and bending						
5-5.Trolley and drive unit						
5-5-1.Wear of guide roller						
5-5-2.Oil supplying into gear box for lifting						
5-5-3.Oil supplying into gear box for traveling						
5-5-4.External corrosion						

Plant Name: Tams El Metahis W.T.P.	Title <b>Alum Dosing Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. <b>TEM-WTP13-OP</b>
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## 1. Features of process

### 1-1. Function of process and facility

Aluminum sulfate (hereinafter referred to as "Alum") dosing facility is one of important element facility in coagulation process. Function of alum dosing action is to make a flock by neutralizing of negative charges on dispersed non-settling solids such as clay and organic substances. Once the charge is neutralized, the small suspended particles are capable of sticking together.

Function of alum dosing facility consists of three (3) works as follows:

- (1) Store of alum as solid or solution
- (2) Measuring and control of flow rate of alum dose
- (3) Transferring and dosing of alum into dosing point

### 1-2. Impacts of process

Coagulation process is affected by effectiveness of the alum dosing. The whole of water treatment process is affected by effectiveness of coagulation process. Failure of coagulation process is never recovered by any other functions of facilities or processes for particles removal.

### 1-3. Relations between other processes

Alum dosing facility has tight relation to coagulation process. Generally alum is dosed into location of just before rapid mixing. After adding of alum into the process water coagulation reaction will start immediately. Coagulation reaction will be affected mainly by the following:

- ◆ Characteristics of raw water
  - Turbidity
  - pH
  - Alkalinity
  - Contained algae
  - Water temperature
- ◆ Effectiveness of mixing
  - Detention time in mixing basin
  - Dosing point of alum

In above factors, water temperature of raw water and efficiency of mixing should be affected strongly as physical condition. And coagulation process is based on following condition of operation and control;

- ◆ Proper water quality analysis, test, monitoring and control
  - Grasp of raw water characteristics by examination such as water analysis
  - Determination of required alum dosing rate by examination such as jar test
- ◆ Proper rapid mixing and detention time
  - Effective mixing and dispersion of alum with the raw water
  - Detention time of raw water
- ◆ Proper operation, monitoring and control of alum dosing facility
  - Adjustment and keeping to required alum dosing rate
  - Monitoring and keeping of dosed alum quality

## 2. Criteria for operation

### 2-1. Receiving volume of Liquid Aluminum Sulfate (LAS)

Receiving volume of LAS is as follows:

$$V_r = \text{---} (L)$$

### 2-2. Transfer volume at a time

Transfer volume at a time is as follows:

$$V_t = \text{---} (L)$$

$$\text{Solution level in a dosing tank} = \text{---} (m)$$

### 2-3. Specific gravity of alum (LAS and diluted solution in the dosing tank)

- ◆ LAS: DL = 1.315 (kg/L)
- ◆ Diluted solution in the dosing tank: D<sub>2</sub> = --- (kg/L)

### 2-4. Calculation formula for dosing flow rate

Calculation formula for dosing flow rate is as follows:

$$\text{Dosing flow rate (m}^3/\text{h)} \\ = \text{Raw water flow rate (m}^3/\text{h)} \times \text{Dosing rate (mg/L)} \times 1/D_2 (\text{kg/L}) \times 1/1000000$$

### 2-5. Response time to adjust dosing flow rate when raw water flow rate is changed

Alum dosing flow rate should be changed simultaneously with change of raw water flow rate.

And time of delay to be changed will be acceptable as following:

- ◆ In case of increase the dosing flow rate: Within 3 min
- ◆ In case of decrease the dosing flow rate: Within 5 min

## 3. Operation under normal condition

### 3-1. Startup and shutdown procedures

- (1) Effective of liquid alum  
Refer to Flow Chart
- (2) Transfer of liquid alum  
Refer to Flow Chart
- (3) Dilution of alum solution  
Refer to Flow Chart
- (4) Dosing and adjustment of alum solution  
Refer to Flow Chart

### 3-2. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted to confirm the proper dosing of alum. Check list should be required to ensure the confirmation. Details and frequency for monitoring and check should be referred to O&M schedule.

- (1) Alum storage tank
  - ◆ Liquid level in each tank
  - ◆ Leakage from tanks, valves and connection parts
  - ◆ External damage and corrosion
- (2) Liquid alum transfer pump
  - ◆ Leakage from pumps, valves and connection parts
  - ◆ External damage and corrosion
- (3) Alum solution tank
  - ◆ Liquid level in each tank
  - ◆ Leakage from tanks, valves and connection parts
  - ◆ External damage and corrosion
- (4) Alum dosing device
  - ◆ Dosing flow rate
  - ◆ Leakage of alum from pumps
  - ◆ External damage and corrosion
- (5) Pipe and valve
  - ◆ Leakage from valves and connection parts
  - ◆ External damage and corrosion

### 3-3. Operation procedures for control of facility

Controlled item is dosing flow rate of alum. Dosing flow rate of alum is controlled by

- Alum storage tanks
  - Alum dosing tanks
  - Concentration of alum
- (2) Other record
- ◆ Concentration of LAS
  - ◆ Check list for daily monitoring and check

## 5-2. Reports

Reports should include the following:

- (1) Consumption data of alum
  - ◆ Weight of alum used each 24-hour period during a month
  - ◆ Total weight of alum used for a month
  - ◆ Average weight of alum dosed during a 24-hour period for a month
  - ◆ Maximum weight of alum used during any 24-hour period during a month
  - ◆ Minimum weight of alum used during any 24-hour period during a month
- (2) Recommendation on facility
  - ◆ Rehabilitation and upgrading
    - Repairing
    - Replacement
    - Additional facility
  - ◆ Spare parts should be stored
- (3) Recommendation on modification of the criteria
- (4) Recommendation on training for persons
- (5) Recommendation on review of O&M plan
- (6) Supplying of materials for review of water quality control plan

Plant Name: Tams El Metahis W.T.P.	Title <b>Alum Dosing Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. <b>TEM-WTP13-MT</b>
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## 1. Introduction

Chemical of alum solution is high corrosive acid liquid. This is key point for maintenance activities of alum dosing facility. We should avoid leak of alum and if it leaks it is necessary to act early detection and rapid response of repairing. And after repairing, clean up around leaked area by water and clean away moisture to keep drying by cloth.

Character of alum solution as clogging solution, is another key for maintenance. Alum solution will be clogged inside of pipe by using for long time. We should clean away and remove it periodically. We also must clean and remove the precipitations on the bottom of tanks such as storage tank or dosing tank.

## 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for maintenance are shown as follows:

- (1) Inspection interval for facility or parts should be inspected
- (2) Acceptable limit value for using (Confirmation of expiry date of Alum)
- (3) Interval for replace of facility or parts

## 3. Maintenance activity

### 3-1. Facilities for maintenance

- (1) Alum storage tank
- (2) Alum transfer pump
- (3) Alum dosing tank
- (4) Alum dosing device
- (5) Compressor for mixing of alum solution in alum dosing tank
- (6) Pipes and valves

### 3-2. Maintenance activity

Maintenance activity consists of four (4) kinds of works as follows:

- (1) Monitoring and check during working
  - (2) Inspection
  - (3) Evaluation and analysis regarding result of inspection
  - (4) Repair or replacement including check after the evaluation
- Monitoring, check and inspection should be conducted to judge necessity of recovering activity such as adjustment, repairing or replacing.

## 3-2-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and check should be conducted to keep the facility in satisfactory condition during operation. Satisfactory condition in the alum dosing facility is required following conditions:

- ◆ Alum dosing flow rate is kept in required amount.
- ◆ Alum dosing flow rate should be able to change in required variable range.
- ◆ A foreign substance does not exist in the solution
- ◆ Unusual over flow does not happen.
- ◆ Concentration of solution is kept in required condition.
- ◆ Solution level in a tank is kept in satisfactory condition.
- ◆ Time of transfer of solution does not exceed the time in usual condition.
- ◆ Leak of alum does not exist.

## 3-2-2. Inspection

Inspection should be conducted to ensure that facility should go on with satisfactory working. Inspection should be required not only by external check but internal check of the facility. In inspection the facility should be looked closely at parts especially to check that everything is satisfactory.

Inspection should be conducted periodically and frequency of inspection will be different from characteristics of facility or parts by importance, load in working, and possibility of occurring of trouble, and so.

## 3-2-3. Evaluation and analysis regarding result of inspection

Evaluation should be conducted by suitable point of views such as cost performance and risk assessment and time in working. Hence, preparation of the spare part should be needed before maintenance activity. Time of replacing of the part should be recognized by the record of maintenance. Early detection of unusual condition and rapid recovery may lead to the elongation of the facility life.

## 3-2-4. Recovery after inspection

Alum dosing facility cannot stop anytime in working of water treatment. When recovery action will be needed after inspection, preparation for recovery without stop of alum dosing should be planned such as temporary piping. Prospective recovery action will be following:

- ◆ Change or cleaning of valve or strainer
- ◆ Change or cleaning of pipe
- ◆ Cleaning in the tank
- ◆ Repair of leaked part or damaged part
- ◆ Cleaning of the flow meter
- ◆ Requit to prevent corrosion
- ◆ Replacement of equipment

4. Recovery from unusual condition after maintenance activities

4-1. Expected troubles and trouble shootings

4-1-1. Unusual condition of facilities and actions for remedy of process control

Expected unusual conditions are shown below:

- Leak of alum
- Dosing flow rate is unable to control
- Alum is not dosed
- Alum solution is not supplied to alum dosing device from dosing tank
- Alum solution is not transferred to dosing tank from storage tank

5. Reports and records

5-1. Records

5-1-1. Records for maintenance

Records for maintenance of alum dosing facility should include the following:

- Alum storage tank
- Alum transfer pump
- Alum dosing tank
- Alum dosing device
- Pipes and valves
- Alum storage tank
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Other items
- Alum transfer pump
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Other items
- Alum dosing tank
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Other items
- Alum dosing device
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Scaling of inlet valve with ball tap for attached tank
  - Other items
- Pipes and valves
  - Leak of alum solution

- Looseness of connection part in piping
- Other items

5-1-2. Records of recovery

Records of recovery work after monitoring and check should include the following:

- Results of recovery work of adjustment, repairing and replacement
  - Stop position of inlet valve with ball tap for attached tank
- Results of recovery work of repairing
  - Name of facility and name of part including a No. of facility
  - Indication of location of part in facility by drawing or sketch
  - Reason of repairing
  - Date of repairing
  - Name of person in charge of repairing work

Contents of records are the same as those of repair work, but the word of "repair" should be changed to "replacement".

5-1-3. Results of inspection

Records of inspection should be required as the records of monitoring and check.

5-2. Reports

Reports should include as follows:

5-2-1. Report for recommendation

- Rehabilitation
  - Repairing or replace
    - List of spare parts that should be required to stock in the plant
      - For supplementation
      - For proposal of newly additional parts
  - Upgrading of facility or system
    - Change of capacity, material, and other specifications
    - Addition of facility
    - Modification of facility or system
    - Proposal of preventive maintenance activity to be needed

4-2-2. Report of maintenance activity

- Annual report
  - Repairing and replace for each facility
  - Trouble and accident
  - Result of corrective maintenance
  - List of consumed spare parts in a year
- Corrective action to prevent the trouble or accident

Plant Name: Tanta El Metahia W.T.P.	Title of SOP: Alum Dosing Facility	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP13-OP
Kind of Doc. O & M Schedule	Title of Document O & M Schedule	Document No. TEM-WTP13-OPSC-01

Operation and Maintenance Schedule

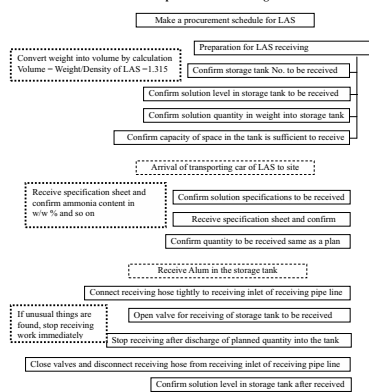
D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, JM: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	JM	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. Liquid Alum Storage Tank</b>							
1-1. Check liquid level in duty and in standby	○						
1-2. Check tank and valves for leaks	○						
1-3. Check waste in the tanks						○	
1-4. Inspect tank inside for corrosion, waste						○	
1-5. Inspect tank outside for corrosion						○	
1-6. Inspect specifications of liquid alum						○	○
<b>2. Liquid Alum Transfer Pump</b>							
2-1. Check tank and valves for leaks	○						
2-2. Inspect pump inside for corrosion, waste						○	
2-3. Inspect pump outside for corrosion			○				
<b>3. Alum Solution Dosing Tank</b>							
3-1. Check liquid level in duty and in standby	○						
3-2. Check tank and valves for leaks	○						
3-3. Check waste in the tanks					○		
3-4. Check close and stop of water supply valve	○						
<b>4. Alum Dosing Pump</b>							
4-1. Check oil leakage	○						
4-2. Inspect pump inside for corrosion, waste						○	
4-3. Inspect pump outside for corrosion			○				
4-4. Discharge pressure	○						
4-5. Set value of adjustable dial for stroke length	○						
4-6. Noise, vibration and temperature of pump and motor	○						
4-7. Leakage of solution from pump							
4-8. Calibration						○	
<b>5. Alum Solution Agitator</b>							
5-1. Damage of shaft and paddles	○						

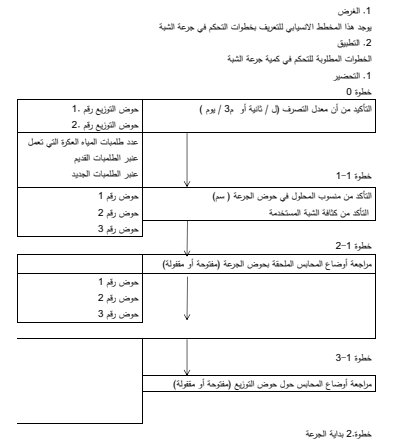
Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	JM	6M	Y	AN
5-2. Leakage of lubrication oil	○						
5-3. Noise, vibration and temperature of pump and motor	○						
5-4. Addition of foreign substances to shaft, paddle	○						
<b>6. Pipe and valve</b>							
6-1. Damage and leakage	○						
6-2. Clogging inside of pipe						○	

Plant Name: Tanta El Metahia W.T.P.	Title Alum Dosing Facility - Steps for LAS Receiving	SOP TAG No. TEM-WTP13-OP
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Steps for LAS Receiving



اسم المحطة : منطقة الدواجن لمعالجة مياه الشبكية	النشاط التحكم في جرعة الشبكية مهمات حقن الشبكية	الخطوة TEM-WTP13-OPFC-02
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فتح محاليل أمونيا الحفر	
فإن معدل التصريف : قراءة عداد التصريف (3 ساعة ) حفظ معدل التصريف التكميم تغيير نسبة فتح محاليل الفروج أربعة مهمات حقن الشبكية التكميم بها يدوي و التناقل	وضع هدف للتكميم معدل تصريف الشبكية (3 / ساعة ) التكميم والتغيير معدل التصريف أربعة مهمات حقن الشبكية التكميم بها يدوي و التناقل
خطوة 3 حساب معدل تصريف الجرعة (3 / ساعة ) بالنسبة لمعدل تصريف الشبكية المستهدف 1. معدل تصريف المياه المعززة Q : إجمالي معدل التصريف (م3/يوم) أو (ل/ث) ) 2. معدل تصريف جرعة الشبكية V : إجمالي معدل التصريف (م3/يوم)	
فتح محاليل الفروج و محاليل جرعة الشبكية على مائدة جرعة الشبكية	
فتح محاليل الفروج و محاليل جرعة الشبكية لأجهزة حقن الشبكية	
التأكد من قراءة عداد التصريف أمونيا حفر الشبكية	

Plant Name: EL Metahia	Title of SOP: Medium Voltage Panel (M.V.P)	SOP TAG No. MEL-WTP17-01 OP
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Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

MEL WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-07	Bus duct
MEL WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	MEL WTP 17-08	Earthing System
MEL WTP 17-03	Generator	MEL WTP 17-09	Batteries system
MEL WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-10	Mimic panel
MEL WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	MEL WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
MEL WTP 17-06	Cabling	MEL WTP 17-12	General lighting

1. Introduction

The 11KV medium voltage switch gear is consisting of 10 cells as follows.  
 Cell No.1: Outcome to Transformer No.1 which feed (R.W.L.V.P.S.B.) distribution panel.  
 Cell No.2: Outcome to Transformer No.1 which feed (T.W.L.V.P.S.B.No.1) distribution panel.  
 Cell No.3: Outcome to Transformer No.1 which feed (T.W.L.V.P.S.B.No.2) distribution panel.  
 Cell No.4: income feeder (1)  
 Cell No.5: Bus coupler  
 Cell No.6: Bus riser  
 Cell No.10: income feeder (2)  
 Cell No.7: Outcome to Transformer No.2 which feed (T.W.L.V.P.S.B.No.1) distribution panel.  
 Cell No.8: Outcome to Transformer No.2 which feed (T.W.L.V.P.S.B.No.2) distribution panel.  
 Cell No.9: Outcome to transformer No.2 which feed (R.W.L.V.P.S.B.)

The cells consist generally from the following parts:

- The medium voltage circuit breaker
- Potential and current transformers
- Earthing switch
- Protection and measuring devices
- Bus bar cabinet
- Control cabinet
- Enclosure

2. Features of process

2-1. Function of process

The 11 KV medium voltage panel is responsible for feeding the electrical transformers either from the Income feeder No. 1 or Income feeder No. 2. It also protects the electrical power system when any electrical fault happens in the transformers.

2-2. Relations between other processes

It plays an important role since it links the income feeder and the transformers. Any mis operation of the medium voltage panel may lead to supply outage, which lead to the stopping of part or whole of the plant.

3. Criteria for operation

The operation of the 11KV medium voltage panel is depend on

3-1. Availability of the income feeder supply

The operation of the medium voltage panel depends on which feeder is energized.

3-2. Maintenance Schedule

The selected operation strategy should not contradict with the maintenance schedule.

There are three operating strategies for the medium voltage panel listed as below

- Income feeder No.1 supplies the entire load, while income feeder No.2 is standby
- Both Income Feeders No.1 and No.2 share the entire loads
- Income feeder No.2 supplies the entire load, while income feeder No.1 is standby.

	Income Feeder No.1	Bus Coupler	Income Feeder No.2
1	ON	ON	OFF
2	ON	OFF	ON
3	OFF	ON	ON

4. Operation under normal conditions

The normal condition means that the power is supplied to the facility from the electric company (either from feeder No.1 or feeder No.2)

Procedure of changing the operating strategy:

The procedure depends on the current and the new operating strategy

**For examples:**

**4.1 Switching from strategy No.1 to strategy No.2**

1. Switch off the bus coupler
2. Switch on the income feeder No.2

**4.2 Switching from strategy 1 to strategy 3**

1. Switch off the income feeder no.1
2. Switch on the income feeder no.2

**4.3 Switching from strategy 2 to strategy 3**

1. Switch off income no.1
2. Switch on the bus coupler

Note:

The change between the operating strategies should be done only when the operating income feeder is shutting down, since the change of the operating strategy may lead to shutdown of the facility.

**5. Operation under normal conditions**

Up normal conditions means that the two income feeders are shutting down and the power is supplied from the diesel generator.

In this case the operating procedure will be as follows:

1. Be sure that the C.B. of the two income feeders are OFF
2. Start the generator unit according to the procedure mentioned in the generator sop documents

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
EL Melahia	M.V Switch Gear	MEL-WTP17-01 MT

Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

MEL WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-07	Bus duct.
MEL WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	MEL WTP 17-08	Earthing System
MEL WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	MEL WTP 17-09	Batteries system
MEL WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-10	Mimic panel
MEL WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	MEL WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
MEL WTP 17-06	Cabling	MEL WTP 17-12	General lighting

**1. Criteria for maintenance**

The maintenance should be conducted by the electrical company according to the maintenance schedule MEL-WTP17-01 MT

**2. Maintenance activity**

Inspection, checking, monitoring, recording, testing and replacement should be carried out to keep the switch gear as per normal running after the commissioning process.

Maintenance activity consists of the following activity:

- Monitoring and recording activity
- Defected parts replacement
- Routine maintenance

**2.1 Monitoring and recording**

This includes the daily visual inspection and general observation of the unit. This is accompanied by recording activity during certain periodicity for all the parameters which judge the condition of the unit such as volt, ampere, power, tripping...

Monitoring and recording should be conducted according to the attached sheets MEL-WTP17-01 QC01.

**2.2 Defected parts replacement**

By analyzing the data of recording and inspection activity, the maintenance engineer can decide the required corrective maintenance either repair or replacement of defected parts. So spare parts which are recommended by the manufacture of each switch gear should be available in the plant stores. The content of this list of the spare parts should be taken in account to be purchased for a certain period to be available in the plant stores once needed.

**2.3 Routine maintenance**

The routine maintenance is consisting of groups of individual steps which are classified to be done in certain periods as shown in maintenance schedule MEL-WTP17-01 MT.

**3. Reports**

**3-2. Report**

**3-1. Routine maintenance report:**

The activities of routine maintenance which conducted according to the maintenance schedule should be reported according the format MEL-WTP17-QC03

**3-2. Trouble History report:**

Troubles happened during the operation of the medium voltage panel should be collected in trouble history sheet MEL-WTP17-QC04

One of the important troubles in medium voltage panels is the tripping of the medium voltage circuit breaker due to fault occurrence. This type of troubles should be recorded and counted since when fault happens a high fault current will flow in the circuit and the circuit breaker will trip this current by moving the moving contact fare from the fixed contact, this will cause arc between them and a high temperature will be generated. This high temperature may cause dangerous fused heads on both the moving and the fixed contacts. According to that fact, we have to count such circuit breaker trips due to actual fault clearance, as for medium voltage circuit breaker, an immediate inspection on both the main and fixed contacts of the circuit breaker should takes place after 3 fault tripping.

The schedule MEL-WTP17-01QC02 is used to record the tripping times of the circuit breaker.

**Maintenance Schedule MEL-WTP17-01MT:**

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. Check panel indicators and check for noise</b>							
1-1. Check the ON and OFF indicating lamps of the circuit breaker (Green lamp is lighted on when C.B. is ON and red lamp is lighted when C.B. is OFF)	✓						
1-2. Check the voltage and current meters	✓						
1-3. Notice any unusual noise	✓						
1-4. Notice any unusual overheating to different parts of the panel	✓						
<b>2. Check SF6 gas pressure. Refill if necessary.</b>	✓						
<b>3. Assure that all washers, catterpins and all nuts are secured</b>							
3-1. In the truck of the circuit breaker					✓		
3-2. Inside the switch gear					✓		
3-3. Grease the mechanical parts of the circuit breaker mechanism					✓		
3-4. Using air blower, remove the dust from C.B. parts					✓		
<b>4. Check the supporting insulator</b>							
4-1. Visual check that there is no cracks or hair cracks or any mechanical damage					✓		
<b>5. Check control unit</b>							
5-1. Check all wiring connections in the control cabinet.					✓		
5-2. Observe the loose connection – secure if exist					✓		
5-3. Clean with air blower					✓		
<b>6. Complete overhaul of the circuit breaker</b>							
6-1. Check the fixed contact of the circuit breaker							✓
6-2. Check the moving contact of the circuit breaker							✓
6-3. Check the dielectric strength of the insulating parts							✓
6-4. Check the load spring motor.							✓
6-5. Check all mechanical parts							✓

Items	Day						
	9 AM	9 AM	9 AM	9 AM	9 AM	9 AM	9 AM
Voltage KV							
Current A							
Active Power kw							
Reactive Power kvar							
Energy kWh							
Energy kWh							
Voltage KV							
Current A							
Active Power kw							
Reactive Power kvar							
Energy kWh							

Item No.	Mechanical Parts	Date	Description	Used Tools and Materials	Responsible Technician	
						Mon
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

Date of Trouble	Trouble Description	Reasons and solutions	Date of repair	Used materials and spare parts	Repair Item	Responsible manager

Date	Reason	Date	Reason	Date	Reason	Date	Reason	Date	Reason	Date	Reason
CB-1											
CB-2											
CB-3											
CB-4											
CB-5											
CB-6											
CB-7											
CB-8											
CB-9											

**C.B. Tripping History Record MEL-WTP17-01QC02:**

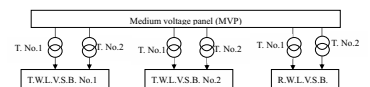
Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
EI Melahia	Power Transformer	MEL-WTP17-02OP

Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

MEL WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-07	Bus duct.
MEL WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	MEL WTP 17-08	Earthing System
MEL WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	MEL WTP 17-09	Batteries system
MEL WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-10	Mimic panel
MEL WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	MEL WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
MEL WTP 17-06	Cabling	MEL WTP 17-12	General lighting

**1. Introduction**

In EI Melahia Facility there are six step down transformer 2.SMVA 11/0.4 KV. Four of them are used to feed the distribution panels in the treated water pump house and the remaining two are used to supply the distribution panels in the raw water pump house as follows in the next diagram.



**2. Features of process**

**2-1. Function of process**

The transformers in EI Melahia plant are used to convert 11KV to 0.4 KV to feed the remaining loads of the facility.

**2-2. Relations between other processes**

The transformers are used to link the medium voltage panel to the low voltage panel.

**3. Criteria for Operation**

To decrease the power consumption and power losses in transformers and in the same time increasing the life time of them the criteria of operation is based on switching between each two transformers such that one of them is in operation and the other is standby. This criteria also make the transformer working near its maximum efficiency (max. efficiency happens when the transformer load is near 80% from its rated load)



Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Melaha W.T.P.	<b>Emergency Generator</b>	MEL-WTP17-03OP

MEL WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-07	Bus duct.
MEL WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	MEL WTP 17-08	Earthing System
<b>MEL WTP 17-03</b>	<b>Generator</b>	MEL WTP 17-09	Batteries system
MEL WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-10	Mimic panel
MEL WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	MEL WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
MEL WTP 17-06	Cabling	MEL WTP 17-12	General lighting

**1. Features of process**

**1-1. Function of process**

The function of emergency generator is to provide the electrical power to the water treatment facility, i.e. the emergency generator is the power supply unit for blackout. The purpose of the emergency generator is the equipment in order to secure the electrical power for a minimum of facility operation for produce the drinking water in the facility.

**1-2. Impacts of process**

The emergency generator is used in only emergency situation, and it has independent function different from the water treatment process.

The emergency generator has to operate in emergency situation and provide the electrical power certainly in emergency. Therefore the periodical operation, despite the normal condition, should be required in order to secure the function and reliability of the equipment to avoid the fault of the operation in that case.

**1-3. Relations between other processes**

(1) Operation object is the emergency generator  
Existing generator covers 50% of the required power to the facility, in order to avoid damage of the generator or electrical facility in the plant.

**2. Criteria for operation**

**2-1. Operation Method**

Emergency generator operates by manual operation.  
Emergency generator starts and stops by switch on-off operation at the generator or the independent control panel after the detection of emergency situation, such as blackout.

**2-2. Monitoring-required items**

Monitoring-required item during the generator operation is as follows;

- ◆ Generating output power and generating voltage
- ◆ Temperature and pressure of cooling water
- ◆ Lubricant pressure
- ◆ Starting and stopping time
  - From start to top speed: Approx. 10 sec.
  - To Full load: Approx. 10 sec.
  - Total time: Approx. 20 sec.
- ◆ Rotating speed and periodicity

**2-3. Periodical commissioning**

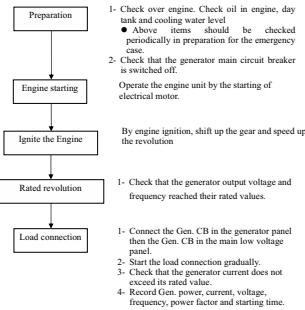
In order to avoid the fault operation in emergency situation, function and reliability of the generator should be checked by periodical commissioning. Commissioning should be conducted more than 30 minutes by actual load or dummy load.

**3. Operation condition**

**3-1. General Start-up procedures**

**3-1-1. Start-up**

General start-up procedure for the emergency generator is as shown in following Chart.



**3-1-2. Shutdown**

After restoration of power, stop the emergency generator operation and changeover the power source to commercial power.

**3-1-2-1 General Shutdown procedures:**

- Turn of the loads gradually
- Disconnect the generator CB in the main low voltage panel then connect the transformer CB.
- Disconnect the generator CB in the generator panel.
- Keep the generator running for several minutes at no load to cool down before shut off.
- Turn off the generator.
- Record the stopping time.

**3-1-2-2 Emergency Shutdown.**

If an emergency or up normal conditions happens during the operation of the generator, the generator can be turned off by pushing the emergency stop switch.

**3-2. Fuel storage system**

Emergency generator has fuel storage tanks for long-time operation. Emergency generator requires certain operation against the emergency situation, such as sudden blackout. Accordingly, emergency generator shall have fuel tanks. It is divided into 2 items, which are weekly tank and monthly tank, by the purpose of fuel provision. Run time of the generator is expected for 3 hours during blackout. The monthly tank having storage capacity of 90 hours, whose storage day is for 30 days, stores the fuel. Fuel is transferred to the daily tank. Then the daily tank having storage capacity of 21 hours, whose storage day is for 7 days, provides fuel to the emergency generator.

**3-3. Starting system**

Engine unit operates by the electrical starting mechanism. Power source of this mechanism is battery. Therefore the periodical check of battery charging is required as shown in the maintenance list.

**4. Operation under unusual condition**

**4-1. Expected troubles and trouble shootings**

- Malfunctioning of starting mechanism
- Engine revolution doesn't reach to rated revolution

- Shortage of output of power generation
- Abnormal heating of the engine
- Sudden stoppage of the engine
- Abnormal exhaust (Abnormal color of exhaust gas)

Trouble shooting is attached at the close of this chapter.

**4-2. Trouble in the past and cause, background and events for recovery**

**- Trouble history -**

No.	Predicted Trouble	Cause	Remedy
1	Malfunctioning of starting mechanism	Low battery	Battery charge
		Breakage of starting motor	Repair or replacement of the equipment
		1) Shortage of fuel 2) Aeration in a fuel pipe Breakage of the control unit	1) Provide a fuel 2) Air release Repair or replacement of control unit
2	Engine revolution doesn't reach to rated revolution	Clogging of fuel filter	Drain and clean the fuel filter
		Malfunction of the electrical governor system and fuel injection pump	Checking for the governor or injection pump or replacement of the equipment
		Aeration in a fuel pipe	Air release
		Water mixing in a fuel pipe	Change a fuel
3	Shortage of output of power generation	Using a fuel of low quality	Change a fuel of good quality
		Clogging of fuel filter	Drain and clean the filter
		Malfunction of fuel transfer system composed of pump, nozzle and pipe	Checking or replacement of each equipment
		Shortage of air-intake amount	Clean the air filter
		Malfunction of the electrical governor system and fuel injection pump	Checking for the governor or injection pump or replacement of the equipment
4	Abnormal heating of	Degradation of compression pressure by piston	1) Replacement of the piston ring 2) Replacement of valve sheet and spring unit for air valves 3) Checking for the loosen of fixing bolts
		Overload	Arrange the load properly

No.	Predicted Trouble	Cause	Remedy
the engine		1) Shortage of cooling water 2) Leakage from the radiator	1) Checking for the amount of cooling water 2) Checking or replacement of radiator
		1) Shortage of lubricant 2) Using lubricant of low quality 3) Degradation of lubricant feeding pressure	1) Refill the lubricant 2) Change of lubricant of good quality 3) Checking or replacement of lubricant feeding pump
		Lack of a fuel	Refuel
5	Sudden stoppage of the engine	Aeration in a fuel pipe Breakage of electrical governor system	Air release Replacement of governor system
6	Abnormal exhaust (Abnormal color of exhaust gas)	Overload or light load Using a fuel of low quality	Arrange the load properly Change a fuel of good quality

*Note*  
These troubles should be detected during periodical commissioning. In case that trouble is detected, it should be remedied as soon as possible in preparation for the emergency situation.

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Melaha	<b>Emergency Generator</b>	MEL-WTP17-03MT

MEL WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-07	Bus duct.
MEL WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	MEL WTP 17-08	Earthing System
<b>MEL WTP 17-03</b>	<b>Generator</b>	MEL WTP 17-09	Batteries system
MEL WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-10	Mimic panel
MEL WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	MEL WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
MEL WTP 17-06	Cabling	MEL WTP 17-12	General lighting

**1. Component of the Generator**

The generator consists of two (2) main components as engine unit and generation unit.

Auxiliary components generally include the following systems for the following services:

- ◆ Fuel feeding system
- ◆ Lubricant feeding system
- ◆ Starting mechanism
- ◆ Air-intake and exhaust system
- ◆ Cooling water circulation system

Maintenance activity for the emergency generator should be conducted to main components and auxiliary components.

**2. Criteria for maintenance**

The emergency generator is installed in preparation for the emergency situation, such as sudden blackout, and it provides electrical power to the equipment and security apparatus in above situation.

Therefore the emergency generator is one of most important facility to avoid the expansion of accidents or disasters.

Although the maintenance work for the emergency generator is neglected because it is resting the operation in normal condition in a facility, periodical maintenance is required more than the equipment operating in normal condition, in order to fulfill the function in emergency situation.

**3. Maintenance activity**

Periodical check and commissioning should be required to keep the generator in proper working. Maintenance activity shown herein means activity for the routine maintenance.

Maintenance activity consists of two (2) kinds of working components as follows:

- Daily external checking

**(2) Periodical commissioning**

**3-1. Inspection and maintenance**

Inspection and maintenance item is as shown in following table.

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency			
			Daily	Weekly	Commissioning	1 year
Regular Check	Appearance	Deterioration	✓			
		Oil leakage	✓			
		Water leakage	✓			
	General condition	Fuel capacity in a service tank	✓			
		Abnormal vibration			✓	
		Abnormal odor			✓	
		Abnormal noise			✓	
		Abnormal temperature			✓	
		Abnormal pressure			✓	
	Starting mechanism	Indication of gauges			✓	
		Check the battery capacity		✓		
		Check the electrolyte density of the lead-acid battery.		✓		
		Check the electrolyte level. Refill if necessary.		✓		
		Remove any salts created at the battery pins.		✓		
		Check the cables of the battery and cable leads.		✓		
Fuel feeding system	Check the cable connection between battery and starter		✓			
	Check the integrity and the output voltage of the battery charger.		✓			
	Fuel capacity			✓		
	Abnormal heat of fuel pump			✓		
	Fuel pressure			✓		
	Filter cleaning			✓		

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency			
			Daily	Weekly	Commissioning	1 year
Generator	Lubricant feeding system	Fuel consumption			✓	
		Lubricant leakage			✓	
		Lubricant pollution			✓	
		Lubricant pressure			✓	
		Filter cleaning			✓	
	Cooling water circulation system	Leakage from cooling water pipe.			✓	
		Cooling water temperature			✓	
		Function of cooling water pump			✓	
		Leakage from radiator and water tank			✓	
		Color of exhaust gas			✓	
Generator	Use air blower and saeten to remove dust from the exterior of generator unit.		✓			
		Check for excessive vibration, noise and temperature.		✓		
		Check the operation of all measuring devices (voltmeter, ammeter and frequency meter).		✓		
	Check all indicating lamps. Replace if required		✓			
		Check all alarms on the control panels.		✓		
		Tighten all bolts and nuts inside generator panel (terminals of power and control cables).		✓		
	Inspect for corrosion and remove it by suitable emery.		✓			
		Open the two side shields of the exciter unit. Use air blower to clean the stator winding, rotor winding and diodes.		✓		
		Check and clean the control panel, relays and circuit breaker.		✓		
	Check the integrity of all control fuses. Replace if required.		✓			
		Check the emergency stop of the generator.		✓		
		Check earthing connection. Tighten all bolts and nuts in the		✓		

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency			
			Daily	Weekly	Commissioning	1 year
Generator	earthing circuit.	Check the operation of the fuel pump motor.			✓	
		Check the continuity of earthing loop.			✓	
		Check the calibration of all meters			✓	
		Check the generator protections (over voltage, under voltage,...)			✓	
		Check operation and setting of response timers.			✓	
	Fuel feeding system	Condition of fuel pump (oil capacity)			✓	
		Condition of fuel injection system			✓	
		Refilling or exchange of lubricant			✓	
		Condition of pressure regulator			✓	
		Condition of cooling water pump (replacement of consumable parts)			✓	
Generator	Measure the insulation resistance of the generator winding using megger.			✓		
	Measure the polarization index of generator stator winding			✓		
	Measure the insulation resistance of the exciter winding and determine its polarization index.			✓		
	Measure the resistance of the stator winding, compare with the reference values.			✓		
	Measure the earthing resistance.			✓		
Indicator	Clean the bearing of the generator at both sides then lubricate them by shell oil (shells 3).			✓		
	Replacement or calibration of instruments			✓		
	Checking for protection relay			✓		
	Check the lighting fixtures and			✓		
				✓		



Operating Schedule of treated water pump (MEL-WTP17-05MT):

الملاحظات	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة
الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة

Note: the operation will be alternating between the above two schedules

Operating Schedule of Raw Water Pump (MEL-WTP17-05MT):

الملاحظات	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة
الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة

The monthly Operating Schedule of Sludge Sweeping Pump (MEL-WTP17-05MT):

الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة
الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة

Plant Name: EI Melahia Title: Low Voltage Motors SOP TAG No: MEL-WTP17-05MT

Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

MEL WTP 17-01	M V Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-07	Bus duct.
MEL WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	MEL WTP 17-08	Earthing System
MEL WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	MEL WTP 17-09	Batteries system
MEL WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-10	Mimic panel
MEL WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	MEL WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
MEL WTP 17-06	Cabling	MEL WTP 17-12	General lighting

**Introduction**  
The Low voltage motor is consisting generally from the following parts:  

- Wound stator
- Casing
- Rotor
- Drive end shield
- Non drive end shield
- Fan
- Bearings
- Stator terminal box

**1. Importance of the L.V motor**  
The motor shaft rotation can be used to drive any required loads such as water pumps to transfer the fluid from one place to another required place through pipelines.  
At EI Melahia model facility, the important low voltage motors are  

- Raw water pump motor
- treated water pump motor
- Sludge and filters pump motor.
- Mixer motors
- Extractor fan motors

**2. Maintenance activity**  
Inspection, checking, monitoring, recording, testing and replacement should be carried out to keep the motor as per initial running after the commissioning process.  
Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of working as follow:  
1- Monitoring, checking and inspection

- Analyzing the results of monitoring and inspection
- Defected parts replacement.
- Routine maintenance.

**2.1 Monitoring and recording**  
This includes the daily visual inspection and general observation of the unit like voltage, current and power of the pumps and then these data are recorded.

**2.2 Analyzing the results of monitoring and inspection**  
The analysis of the results of inspection and recording activity may help in expecting the occurrence of any future fault and hence the maintenance or repair action should take place to avoid this fault.

**2.3 Defected parts replacement**  
This item is also very important for the continuity of the system running. Each motor has recommended spare parts which are listed by the manufacturer. This spare parts list should be taken in account to be purchased for a certain period to be available in stores once needed.

**2.4 Routine maintenance**  
The routine maintenance is consisting of groups of individual steps which are classified to be done in certain periods as shown in MEL-WTP17-05 MT

**3. Report and record**  
**3-1.Record**  
The Activity of monitoring and visual check should be recorded according to the schedule MEL-WTP17-05 QC01 and MEL-WTP17-05 QC02.

**3-2. Report**  
There are two types of reports which are listed below:  
**3-2-1. Routine maintenance report:**  
The activities of routine maintenance should be reported according the format MEL-WTP17-QC03.

**3-2-2. Trouble History report:**  
Troubles happened during the operation of the motor pumps should be collected in trouble history sheet MEL-WTP17-QC04.

Maintenance Schedule (MEL-WTP17-05MT)  
D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>A. Main Treated, Raw, Filters and sludge Motor Pumps</b>							
<b>1. Check and record temperatures, noise, vibrations, current and voltage</b>							
1-1. Check and record the indicated temperature of the motor	✓						
1-2. Check and record the noise at the selected points	✓						
1-3. Check and record the vibration at the selected point	✓						
1-4. Check and record the load current of the motor	✓						
1-5. Check and record the supply voltage	✓						
1-6. Check the operation of cooling fans of the starter units (Variable Speed Drive)	✓						
<b>2. Remove all dirt and corrosion from the exterior of the unit</b>							
2-1. By the use of air blower, remove all dust in the motor unit.			✓				
2-2. By the use of saten, remove the dirt from the exterior of the unit.			✓				
2-3. Inspect for corrosion, remove rust by suitable emery and repaint.			✓				
<b>3. Check stator terminal connections / insulators clean and secure</b>							
3-1. Check stator terminal connections, clean and secure.				✓			
3-2. Check the insulator from cracks or damage. Clean and secure.				✓			
3-3. Check the terminal box seals from segmented. Replace if necessary.				✓			
3-4. Check the integrity of the conduit and the power cable gland.				✓			
<b>4. Grease bearings</b>							
4-1. Grease bearing at both drive end and non drive					✓		

الملاحظات	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	
5. Check earthing connections																					
5-1. Clean the earth terminal from dirt if found.																					
5-2. Tighten the bolts and nuts of the earth connection.																					
5-3. Check the earthing loop.																					
<b>6. Clean and inspect cooling air system</b>																					
6-1. Remove fan cover and use air blower and saten to clean it.																					
6-2. Check fan rips from any damage.																					
<b>7. Measure stator winding and insulation resistance</b>																					
7-1. Measure the phase resistance of the stator winding.																					
7-2. By the use of 200 volt Megger, measure and record the insulation resistance of the stator winding.																					
7-3. Measure the polarization index of the insulation. It should be greater than 2																					
7-4. Check for any abnormality of the dielectric insulation materials of the stator winding and rotor winding from overheating.																					
<b>8. Overhaul of the motor</b>																					
8-1. Disconnect the drive end and the non drive end of the motor																					
8-2. Clean the motor completely from dust																					
8-3. Change the bearing at the drive end																					
8-4. Change the bearing at the non drive end																					
8-5. Grease all bearings																					
8-6. Check rotor bars.																					
8-7. Check stator terminal connections																					
8-8. Check the insulation material of the stator winding carefully																					
8-9. Check the insulation resistance and phase resistance of the stator winding																					
8-10. Check the alignment between the motor shaft and the pump shaft. Check both the parallelism and the concentricity.																					
<b>9. Variable Speed Drive Units</b>																					
9-1. Open the casing of the starter, then clean with air blower																					
9-2. Check all cable and bus bars connections, tighten and secure.																					

الملاحظات	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	
9-3. Check all fuses of the control circuits.																					
9-4. Check the cooling fans from any damage. Clean with air blower and suitable saten.																					
<b>B. Mixer Motors</b>																					
<b>1. Functional test of mixer motors. Inspect for excessive vibration / noise</b>																					
1-1. Check and record the noise at the selected points																					
1-2. Check and record the vibration at the selected points																					
1-3. Check and record the load current of the motor																					
1-4. Check and record the supply voltage																					
<b>2. Check panel indications</b>																					
2-1. Check all panel indications.																					
<b>3. Remove all dirt and corrosion from exterior of mixer motor, motor panel and control panel.</b>																					
<b>4. Check stator terminal connection. Clean and secure.</b>																					
4-1. Check stator terminal connections, clean and secure																					
4-2. Check the insulators in the terminal box from damage. Clean and secure																					
4-3. Check earthing connection																					
<b>5. Check insulation resistance.</b>																					
5-1. Measure the stator insulation resistance using 500V megger																					
5-2. Measure the polarization index																					
<b>6. Mixer motor overhaul</b>																					
6-1. Disconnect the drive end and the non drive end of the motor																					
6-2. Clean the motor completely from dust																					
6-3. Grease with shell alvania 3																					
6-4. Check rotor bar ends.																					
6-5. Check the starter unit																					
6-6. Check stator terminal connections																					
6-7. Check the insulation material of the stator winding carefully																					
6-8. Measure the insulation resistance and phase resistance of the stator winding																					

الملاحظات	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	الجمعة	
<b>C. Extractor Fan Motor</b>																					
<b>1. Remove all dirt and corrosion from exterior of the unit</b>																					
1-1. By the use of air blower and saten remove all dirt in the motor unit.																					
1-2. Inspect for corrosion, remove rust by suitable emery and repaint.																					
<b>2. Check stator terminal connection. Clean and secure.</b>																					
2-1. Check stator terminal connections, clean and secure																					
2-2. Check the insulators in the terminal box from damage. Clean and secure																					
2-3. Clean the stator terminal box.																					
<b>3. Check earthing connection</b>																					
<b>4. Tools required for routine maintenance</b>																					
1) Air blower																					
2) Meager 500 v																					
3) Open and closed Wrenches																					
4) Pulley removal																					
5) Vibration instrument																					
6) Noise instrument																					
7) Temperature rise meter																					
8) Micro ohm meter																					
<b>5. Materials required for routine maintenance</b>																					
1) Fine emery																					





D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Activity	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. Measure and record the earthing resistance</b>							
1-1. For each earthing zone area, measure the earthing resistance by using earth tester.						✓	
1-2. Record the measured value.							
<b>2. Remove rust if founded at joints by the use of fine emery</b>							
2-1. At rust formation at joints and/or contacts of header and copper lugs:							
1. Disconnect the metals connection.							
2. Remove rust by fine emery.						✓	
3. Clean the contact surface by the solvent							
4. Reconnect the joint and/or the lugs. Tighten the bolts and nuts and secure.							
<b>3. Check continuity of earth loop system</b>							
3-1. Check the continuity of the earth loop in each zone						✓	
3-2. Check the continuity of the earthing network between zones.						✓	

**4. Tools required for routine maintenance**

- 1) Earthing tester
- 2) Open & Closed Wrenches
- 3) Screw driver
- 4) Hammer

**5. Materials required for routine maintenance**

- 1) Fine emery
- 2) Sateen
- 3) Solvent

**Recording sheet MEL-WTP17-12 QC01:**

Serial	Building name or zone name	Date	Earthin resistance
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

Note:  
The earthing resistance should not exceed 3Ω

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Melahia	Battery Systems	MEL-WTP17-09MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

MEL WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-07	Bus duct.
MEL WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	MEL WTP 17-08	Earthing System
MEL WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	MEL WTP 17-09	Batteries system
MEL WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-10	Mimic panel
MEL WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	MEL WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
MEL WTP 17-06	Cabling	MEL WTP 17-12	General lighting

**1. Introduction**

Batteries are used in switchgear installations for supplying power to control and protection circuits, independently of the main power system. The voltage rating and capacity of a storage battery are determined by the required service voltage, the power consumption of the various loads and the length of time they are in operation.

Types of Batteries

Two main types of battery are used for switchgear installations:

- Lead acid batteries
- Nickel Cadmium batteries

**1.1 Lead acid batteries**

The electrodes are lead and lead compounds and the electrolyte is a dilute sulfuric acid. They are employed in generator unit.

**1.2 Nickel cadmium batteries**

The positive electrodes are of nickel compounds, negative electrodes of cadmium and the electrolyte is dilute potassium hydroxide. They are used mainly in medium voltage switchgear installations.

**2. Maintenance activity**

The maintenance activity is conducted according to the maintenance schedule MEL-WTP17-09MT.

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. Check electrolyte level</b>							
1-1. Check the electrolyte level for each battery cell.			✓				
1-2. Refill by an electrolyte up to the maximum threshold. Never to exceed the maximum limit.			✓				
<b>2. Check electrolyte density</b>							
2-1. By suitable hydrometer, check the specific gravity of the electrolyte. Note: Never to use the hydrometer that of lead acid batteries in nickel cadmium one and vice versa.			✓				
<b>3. Check cleanliness of batteries trays and containers</b>							
3-1. By the use of air blower, clean the batteries trays from dust				✓			
3-2. Use suitable sateen to remove the dusty Vaseline and clean the exterior surfaces of the batteries.				✓			
<b>4. Clean, grease and ensure security of all connections</b>							
4-1. Tighten all nuts of copper bars between batteries. Clean and secure.				✓			
4-2. Grease with Vaseline after cleaning and tighten process.				✓			
4-3. Check the O ring sealing washer of the filler cap. Replace the O ring once segmented.				✓			
<b>5. Replace electrolyte</b>							
5-1. For the nickel cadmium batteries, replace the electrolyte every 2 years.						✓	
<b>6. Check charge unit</b>							
6-1. Check the output voltage and current of the battery charger.					✓		

**3. Tools required for routine maintenance**

- 1) Hydrometer
- 2) Air blower
- 3) Open & Closed Wrenches
- 4) Screw drivers
- 5) Avometer

**4. Materials required for routine maintenance**

- 1) Sateen
- 2) Vaseline
- 3) Alkaline electrolyte
- 4) Sulfuric acid
- 5) potassium hydroxide

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Melahia	Mimic Panel	MEL-WTP17-10MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

MEL WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-07	Bus duct.
MEL WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	MEL WTP 17-08	Earthing System
MEL WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	MEL WTP 17-09	Batteries system
MEL WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-10	Mimic panel
MEL WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	MEL WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
MEL WTP 17-06	Cabling	MEL WTP 17-12	General lighting

**1. Introduction**

The mimic panel is a means to illustrate the running system details in big area into a small signaling in the control room. This will enable the operator to observe the whole system from the control room but without any control.

**2. Maintenance activity**

The maintenance activity is conducted according the maintenance sheet MEL-WTP17-10MT

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. Lamp test / replace as required</b>							
1-1. Test the indicating lamps or led's of the mimic panel.			✓				
1-2. Replace the defected lamps			✓				
<b>2. Check the rectifier unit.</b>							
2-1. Check the input to the rectifier from the 220V ac				✓			
2-2. Check the output voltage of the rectifier 24 V dc				✓			
<b>3. Check condition of fuses</b>							
3-1. Replace the defected and broken one.			✓				
<b>4. Check security of wiring connection</b>							
4-1. Tighten all bolts and screws inside the mimic panel. Secure all wiring connections.						✓	
4-3. By the use of air blower, remove dust from the synoptic panel generally						✓	

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Melahia	Reactive Power Control	MEL-WTP17-11MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

MEL WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-07	Bus duct.
MEL WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	MEL WTP 17-08	Earthing System
MEL WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	MEL WTP 17-09	Batteries system
MEL WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-10	Mimic panel
MEL WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	MEL WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
MEL WTP 17-06	Cabling	MEL WTP 17-12	General lighting

**1. Introduction**

In El Melahia water treatment plant the power factor improving units are installed in the main low voltage distribution panels. The power factor is regulated automatically.

**2. Precautions for Maintenance**

Before doing any maintenance in the capacitor units, the following safety precautions should be followed:

1. Disconnect electricity by disconnecting the capacitor CB.
2. Wait a few minutes to permit the internal discharge of the capacitor.

**3. Maintenance activity**

The maintenance of the power factor improving units is conducted according to maintenance schedule MEL-WTP17-11MT.

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1-Check and record the PF reading.</b>							
1-1 Check the reading of power factor meter; compare it with the required or settled value.			✓				
<b>2- Check the components of the PF improving units.</b>							
2-1 Check all HRC fuses, replace any defected ones				✓			
2-2 Check the contactors and their inrush current limiters.				✓			

2-3 Check of the capacitor units, replace the defected units			✓				
2-4 Check the operation of automatic power factor regulator. Change the setting value of the P.F. then observe the actual P.F. Check that the actual P.F. equal to the setting value.			✓				

2-5 For each capacitor unit

- a. Measure capacitance between phases with a capacitance meter.
- b. Measure the current on each phase using clamp meter

**Notes:**

1. The values should be similar but could be slight variations depending on condition of the capacitor. Compare these values with the rating plate information.
2. The current value decreases as the dielectric strength of the capacitor decreases. This is indication of capacitor deterioration.

**3- Clean activity.**

3-1 By the use of air blower, clean all components of power factor improvement units generally.

**4- Check wiring connections**

4-1. Check all cable connections to capacitor units, C.B., contactors and bus bars. Tighten connection if needed.

4-2. Check and tighten all wiring connections in the automatic regulator.

4-3. Check earthing connections – Tighten and secure.

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Melahia	Lighting System	MEL-WTP17-12MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

MEL WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-07	Bus duct.
MEL WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	MEL WTP 17-08	Earthing System
MEL WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	MEL WTP 17-09	Batteries system
MEL WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MEL WTP 17-10	Mimic panel
MEL WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	MEL WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
MEL WTP 17-06	Cabling	MEL WTP 17-12	General lighting

**1. Introduction**

The lighting system could be classified into the following categories:

- Indoor lighting (building lighting)
- Outdoor lighting (Fencing and road lighting)

**1.1 Internal lighting or Building lighting**

At model facilities, the building lighting are consist from the following types:

- Fluorescent unit which is consisting of:
  - a) Housing
  - b) Reflector
  - c) Fluorescent lamp
  - d) Chock coil
- Filaments unit
  - a) Housing
  - b) Reflector
  - c) Filament lamp
  - d) Bulb

**1.2 Fencing and Road Lighting**

For model facilities, the lighting system of the road and fencing lighting is consisting of:

- a) Housing
- b) On line 250 watt mercury lamp for roads
- c) On line 160 watt mercury lamp for fence
- d) Reflector
- e) Bulb

**2. Maintenance activity**

Maintenance of lighting fixtures should be done periodically to ashore a sufficient luminous intensity for safe work environment. Maintenance activity consists of 2 kinds of working as follows:

- Monitoring and inspection
- Routine maintenance

**2.1 Monitoring and inspection**

This includes the visual inspection and general observation of the lighting fixtures which followed by replacement of defected parts.

**2.2 Routine maintenance**

The routine maintenance is conducted according the maintenance sheet MEL-WTP17-12 MT.

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>A. Building Lighting</b>							
<b>1. Lamps inspection.</b>							
1-1. Inspect the fused lamps, replace if exist.				✓			
1-2. For fluorescent lamps, check the starter operation. Replace if necessary.				✓			
1-3 Check the lighting switches (on/off) replace when necessary.				✓			
1-4. By the use of air blower, clean the housing from dust.						✓	
1-5. By the use of sateen, clean the diffuser / reflector.						✓	
1-6. Check the fixation of lamp holder, housing and diffuser unit.						✓	
<b>2. Check security of all wiring connections and earthing leads</b>							
2-1. Tighten all screws and check security of all wiring connections at the lamp holders, condenser and chock coil.						✓	
2-2. Ensure tightness of the earthing leads.						✓	
<b>B. Fencing And Road Lighting</b>							

<b>1. Check sensitivity of photo cell system</b>					
1-1. Check the operation of the photo cell.			✓		
1-2. Check and clean the container.			✓		
<b>2. Inspect / replace fused bulbs</b>					
2-1. Check the integrity of the lamp bulbs.			✓		
2-2. Replace the cracked and the fused bulbs			✓		
<b>3. Clean external lighting fixtures</b>					
3-1. By the use of air blower and sateen clean the lighting fixture.			✓		
<b>4. Check security of fittings</b>					
4-1. Check security of fittings for the lighting fixture			✓		

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
TANTA W.E.P.	<b>Raw Water Intake</b>	TANTA-WTP01-QC

### 1. Introduction

Water sources can be monitored for a change of condition, but not be able to be controlled by water supply utilities. Raw water intake is the first stage of water treatment. Hence, for early detection of change of raw water quality, monitoring should be conducted periodically. The monitoring should be conducted continuously, if possible.

The quality of the canal water will be changed in the upstream of rivers such as the Nile River. The quality of the canal water will also be changed by the water flow rate of the canal and reasonable fluctuation of physical characteristics of the water such as pH, alkalinity and water temperature.

The trend of the change regarding water quality should be grasped as daily, weekly, monthly or seasonal change. For example, in summer season, water temperature, algae account and turbidity will be higher in comparison with winter season.

Effectiveness of water treatment process is much affected by the above factors. Water quality control should be performed by the effective process control utilizing information about the prediction of change in the raw water quality.

### 2. Criteria for Water Quality Control

Criteria for water quality control are as follows:

- ◆ Frequency of monitoring of the raw water quality
- ◆ Items of analysis for the raw water quality
- ◆ Acceptable limit of above for intake
- ◆ Sampling point of the raw water intake

### 3. Activity of the water quality control

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check of the intake area is very important activity. It should be conducted more than twice every day by prepared check list.

If unusual condition is found, corrective action should be conducted immediately. Especially, accident of water source contamination must be listed beforehand to avoid it.

#### 3-2. Water quality control

Activity of water quality control in the intake area may be called it water quality management or management of the raw water intake.

Information about the raw water quality in the raw water intake is essential to control of the whole of water treatment process.

Quantity or quality of the raw water can not be changed by the raw water intake facility. In the process of the raw water intake, shutdown of raw water intake into the water treatment is the only one and serious activity for the water quality control.

Criteria for shutdown of the raw water intake should be determined and its criteria are described as follows:

- ◆ Water pollution
  - Pollution with chemical substances (such as abnormal odor by chemical substances)
  - Pollution with oil (such as abnormal odor by chemical substances)
  - Microbial contamination (such as Protozoa and etc.)

### 4. Recovery from Unusual Condition:

Expected unusual conditions are shown below:

- ◆ The water level of the canal will be decrease unusually
- ◆ A big amount of mud will flow into the intake
- ◆ Foreign substances such as body of animal will flow in the canal
- ◆ Contamination such as oil waste in the upstream flow of the canal

### 5. Report and record

#### 5-1. Record

Record for water quality control of the raw water intake should include the following:

- (1) Record of water quality of the raw water intake
- (2) Record of monitoring and visual check

#### 5-2. Report

Report for water quality control of the raw water intake should include the following:

##### 5-2-1. Trend of the canal water quality

- (1) Monthly
- (2) Annual
- (3) Seasonal

##### 5-2-2. Recommendation on the raw water intake

- (1) Safety and security

- (2) Improvement
- (3) Research on the upstream area

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
TANTA EL W.E.P.	<b>Receiving Well</b>	TANTA-WTP03-QC

### 1. Introduction

Water quality control for the distribution shaft should be conducted in the following manner:

- ◆ Monitoring and visual check
- ◆ Taking sample of water in the receiving well mixed with pre-chlorine
- ◆ Jar test of above water sample

The sampling tap is available for each raw water pipe located just before the each distribution shaft. A sample of the raw water mixed with pre-chlorine can be sampled from this tap.

### 2. Criteria for water quality control

- (1) Frequency of taking of sample:
  - ◆ Once a day or more
  - ◆ According to the requirements from the Holding company
- (2) Time of taking of sample: Around 7 or 8 a.m. in a morning
- (3) Volume of sampling water: 10 liters or more
- (4) Procedures for jar test:
  - ◆ According to the standard operation procedures
- (5) Items of water quality should be analyzed
  - ◆ According to the requirements from the Holding Company

### 3. Water quality control under normal condition

The activity of the water quality control should require the following:

- ◆ Monitoring and visual check
- ◆ Water quality analysis and the laboratory test for the treatment
  - Sampling
    - Water quality analysis
  - ◆ Determination of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine
  - ◆ Communication with the operator
  - ◆ Adjustment of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check of process

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to the unified list for the monitoring and check. Unified list is provided in TANTA-WTP03QC-CH01.

#### 3-2. Water analysis and the laboratory test for the treatment

Water analysis and laboratory test should be conducted according to the standard operation

procedures. The standard operation procedures can be referred the documents of procedures for water quality control.

### 3-3. Determination of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine

The dosing rate of pre-chlorine should be determined by result of laboratory test of the break point. The dosing rate of pre-chlorine will be determined with some additional margin onto the break point value such as 0.2-0.3 mg/L.

### 3-4. Adjustment of dosing rate for pre-chlorination

Dosing rate of pre-chlorine should be adjusted by evaluation of free chlorine residual of the water in actual facility of the distribution shaft. Results of laboratory test will not always correspond with actual results. Many factors will be related to the results in the actual facility (actual results for water quality) such as mixing condition, water temperature and pH of the raw water, and so.

### 4. Report and record

#### 4-1. Record

Records for water quality control of the distribution shaft should include the following:

- (1) Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) Record of water quality in the distribution shaft

#### 4-2. Report

Reports for water quality control of the distribution shaft should include the following:

- (1) Review of criteria
  - ◆ Modifying
    - ◆ Addition or delete
- (2) Review of procedures for operation and control
  - ◆ Modifying
    - ◆ Addition or delete
- (3) Recommendation
  - ◆ Upgrading or rehabilitation of facility
    - ◆ - Modification and arrangement
    - ◆ - Repairing and replace
    - ◆ - Additional of facility
- (4) Annual report

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
TANTA EL W.E.P.	<b>Coagulation Facility</b>	TANTA-WTP04-QC

### 1. Criteria for water quality control

The water treatment process has to be effective starting from adding proper dosages and proper coagulation ending by the disinfection according the water quality control criteria for each process.

Water treatment process consists of multi-number of processes and each process affects each other. The process condition in upstream affect processes in downstream. Since, we must set a treatment target value to be achieved in each process, and monitor and confirm the process condition comparing to the target usually and continuously.

#### 1-1. Criteria for coagulation process

##### 1-1-1. Water quality of clarified water

- ◆ Turbidity: not more than 2 NTU
- ◆ Free chlorine residual: not less than 0.5 mg/L

##### 1-2. Criteria for coagulation facility

###### 1-2-1. Rapid mixing

Judgment of working or not according to raw water quality unless it leads to break formed flocks, so that we have to check this condition in the laboratory according to the following changes in the raw water:

- ◆ Turbidity of raw water
- ◆ Algae accounts in raw water
- ◆ Temperature of raw water

###### 1-2-2. Slow mixing

- ◆ Judgment of working number of flocculator in each flocculation basin
- ◆ 2 flocculators are working in usual
- ◆ Check that the turbidity in coagulation area more than that in the sedimentation area

###### 1-2-3. Alum and pre-chlorine dosing

- ◆ Alum dosing rate
    - Same as dosing rate of the best choice from result of jar test
  - ◆ Pre-chlorine dosing rate
    - Same as dosing rate of the break point value
      - In summer season (May to October): 4.5 mg/L
      - In winter season (November to April): 4.5 mg/L
- (Note: Above values should be used for references.)

### 2. Water quality control items under normal condition

#### 2-1. Monitoring of water condition in coagulation process

Water should be monitored in the following manner:

- (1) Water in flocculation basin, about inlet and outlet
- (2) Water in sedimentation basin, from upstream to downstream
- (3) Scum in mixing basin, flocculation basin and sedimentation basin
- (4) Foreign substances in mixing basin, flocculation basin and sedimentation basin

#### 2-2. Coagulation condition check by sampled water after rapid mixing

- (1) Laboratory test

### 3. Water quality control in unusual condition

- (1) Unusual condition in coagulation process and activities for remedy
- (2) Malfunctions of facilities and trouble shootings
- (3) Trouble in the past, and cause and the sequence of events - for reference

### 4. Report and record

#### 4-1. Records

Records should include the following:

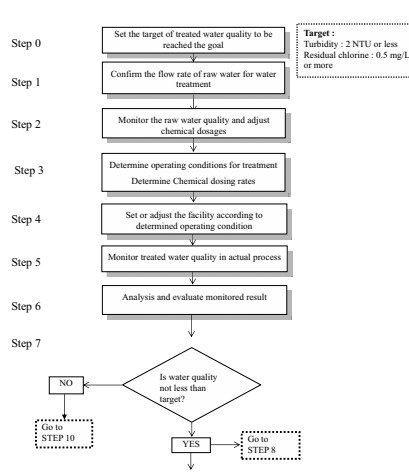
- ◆ Daily visual check and monitoring results
- ◆ Jar test result
- ◆ Dosing order (Unified list is provided in TANTA-WTP04QC-CH01)
- ◆ Water analysis results

#### 4-2. Reporting

Reports should include the following:

- ◆ Water analysis results and jar test results
- ◆ Result of happened unusual condition and process of recovery activities
- ◆ Periodical reports about water quality and water treatment condition
  - Monthly
  - Annually
  - Water analysis procedures
  - And so on

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
TANTA EL W.E.P.	<b>Coagulation Facility-Water Quality Control</b>	TANTA-WTP04-QCFC01



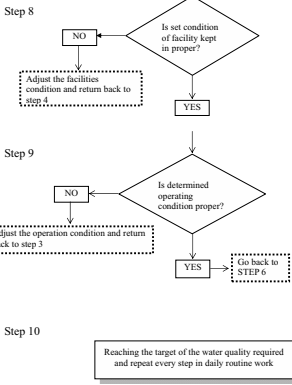


Figure-1 Required Steps for Water Quality Control for Coagulation facility

Plant Name: TANTA W.T.P.	Title <b>Sedimentation Basin</b>	SOP TAG No. TANTA-WTP05-QC
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### 1. Introduction

Condition of the water in a sedimentation basin and quality of effluent water from a sedimentation basin should be checked and monitored. If quality is change to poor, check the operation condition of the process before sedimentation basin and modify the operation condition as needed. Properness of coagulation process should be evaluated by quality of clarified water.

### 2. Criteria for water quality control

Criteria for treated water quality control are as follows:

- (1) Turbidity: Less than 2 NTU
- (2) Residual chlorine: More than 0.5 mg/L
- (3) Aluminum contains: Less than 0.15 mg/L
- (4) Other items specified in Egyptian potable water standard should satisfy the specified value in the standard.

Bases of the criteria are as follows:

- ◆ High turbidity of clarified water causes the shortening of run time of a filter.
- ◆ Lower value of free chlorine residual causes the growth of algae in a filter.
- ◆ Aluminum contained in clarified water should not be removed by the filtering.
- ◆ Almost of dissolved materials should not be removed by filtering.

### 3. Water quality control under normal condition

#### 3-1. Water quality control for sedimentation basin

The water treatment process in a sedimentation basin is affected directly by the result of coagulation process.

In water treatment process on coagulation and sedimentation, water quality control should be performed mainly in coagulation process. Water quality control should not be able to perform in sedimentation basin but to monitor the result of coagulation result. Various results of control in the previous processes are indicated in the quality of water from a sedimentation basin. These previous processes are included such as raw water flow rate, alum dosing rate and chlorination dosing rate, rapid mixing and slow mixing.

It is sure that fundamental function of removal of impurities in water is condensed in coagulation and sedimentation process.

### 3-2. Impact of process and relation between other processes

#### 3-2-1. Impacts of process

- (1) Result of coagulation process is indicated the water quality in a sedimentation basin.
- (2) High turbidities in the water leaving sedimentation are lead to poor performance of filtering.
- (3) Change of water quality in a sedimentation basin will progress gradually and it will take approx. 2-3 days.

If control of coagulation process failed, operating condition of coagulation facilities will be changed. So, it will need 2 or 3 days to be evaluated the properness of control of coagulation process. Hence, it will need the same days after changing of condition to make sure the result of change of operation condition.

- ◆ Detention time in sedimentation basin: Approx. 2.5 hours
- ◆ Detention time in mixing basin and flocculation basin: Approx. 0.5 hours
- ◆ Total detention time from start of coagulation to the end of sedimentation: Approx. 3 hours

Though above mentions, changing place of water in a sedimentation basin will progress gradually. It will not be sufficient 3 hours and need more.

#### 3-2-2. Relations between other processes or other facility

- (1) Water quality of clarified water affects to efficiency of filtering work. Flocks, which should have been removed in the sedimentation basin, pass on to filters. This will result in reduced filter run times and poorer filtered water quality.
- (2) The water treatment process is a chain of the several processes such as raw water intake and transferring, coagulation and flocculation, the sedimentation process.
- (3) Water quality in sedimentation basin will be affected by operation condition of sludge drainage from the sedimentation basin. Insufficient of sludge drainage will cause of raise of flocks.
- (4) Water quality in sedimentation basin will be affected by operation condition of sludge collector in the sedimentation basin. Insufficient of operation of sludge collector will cause of raise of flocks.

The step of water quality control for sedimentation basin is shown in TANTA-WTP05-QCFC-02 as flow chart.

### 3-3. Start-up and shut-down procedures

During start up sequence, quality of clarified effluent should be monitored. Clarified effluent will be able to lead into filters by change the valves after clarified water be stable in well. Water quality should be confirmed refer to criteria. Until condition of clarified water will be stable in well, monitoring and check of water quality of effluent should be carried out periodically. It needs by intervals of approx. 30min – 60min in usual.

From previous process the water flows into sedimentation basin through openings around bottom in side of a flocculation basin. There are no valves and no gates.

#### 3-3-1. Start up from a condition without water in sedimentation basin (e. g. Restart after cleaning of basin)

In early stage of water filling into sedimentation basin, condition of the water from a flocculation basin will be unstable by flow with shocks, turbulent flow or short circuit flow. Hence, clarified effluent in early stage after restart should be drain out. In this stage, flow rate of the water from the distribution tower should be reduced and after water condition will be stable, flow rate will be able to increase gradually.

Procedures for restart after cleaning of sedimentation basin are shown by steps of work in TANTA-WTP05-OPFC-01.

#### 3-3-2. Shutdown of operation of a sedimentation basin

Shutdown of sedimentation basin will be carried out in case of activity of periodical maintenance. Stop the water flow into the basin and drain out the water in the basin. If a basin will be shut down, distributed flow rate to the each basin should be increased under the condition in the same amount of flow rate of raw water.

Flow rate of raw water should be adjusted to suitable flow rate for numbers of sedimentation basin in work. If raw water flow rate will be changed, alum and chlorine dosing flow rate should be changed suitably.

#### 3-4. Monitoring and visual check of process

The jobs of monitoring and visual check should be daily routine work in O&M activity. Unusual condition or trouble should be picked up in early stage by these jobs.

Monitoring and check list is provided in TANTA-WTP03QC-CH01 (refer to TANTA-WTP03-QC). This list should be reviewed periodically for maximize of value of jobs and improvement of works. Procedures for water analysis refer to documents in laboratory section.

### 4. Report and recording system

#### 4-1. Records

Records should be kept under the following conditions:

- (1) Operation condition
  - ◆ Flow rate into a sedimentation basin
  - ◆ Quality of raw water quality
  - ◆ Dosing rate and flow rate of alum and pre-chlorine
  - ◆ Frequency of sludge drainage
  - ◆ Operation condition of sludge collector
    - > Time in work
    - > Rinck with sludge drainage or not
- (2) Unusual condition
  - ◆ Excess of criteria of turbidity
  - ◆ Excess of criteria of free chlorine residual as high or low
  - ◆ Excess of criteria of containing of aluminum
  - ◆ Unusual color of the water in the basin
  - ◆ Arising of flocks in the basin

Records should require the following:

#### 4-1-1. Results of water quality analysis

- (1) Raw water
  - ◆ Turbidity
  - ◆ Break point and chlorine demands
  - ◆ Other items as needed
- (2) Clarified water
  - ◆ Turbidity
  - ◆ Free chlorine residual
  - ◆ Containing of aluminum
  - ◆ Color of the water in the basin

#### 4-1-2. Raw water flow rate

- ◆ Total flow rate
- ◆ Flow rate into the No.1 distribution shaft
- ◆ Flow rate into the No.2 distribution shaft

#### 4-1-3. Dosing rate of alum and pre-chlorine

- ◆ Dosing rate of alum into the No.1 distribution shaft
- ◆ Dosing flow rate of alum into the No.1 distribution shaft

- ◆ Dosing rate of alum into the No.2 distribution shaft
- ◆ Dosing flow rate of alum into the No.2 distribution shaft
- ◆ Dosing rate of chlorine into the No.1 distribution shaft
- ◆ Dosing rate of chlorine into the No.2 distribution shaft
- ◆ Dosing flow rate of chlorine into the No.2 distribution shaft

#### 4-1-4. Numbers of working of Flocculator

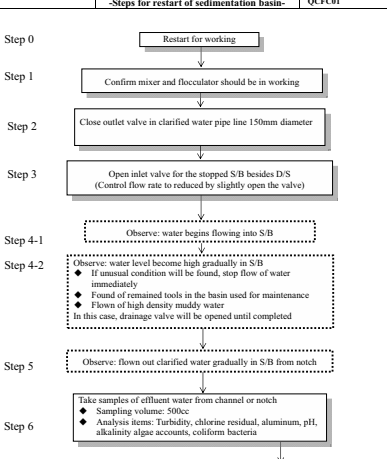
- ◆ Each sedimentation basin of new treatment line

#### 4-2. Reports

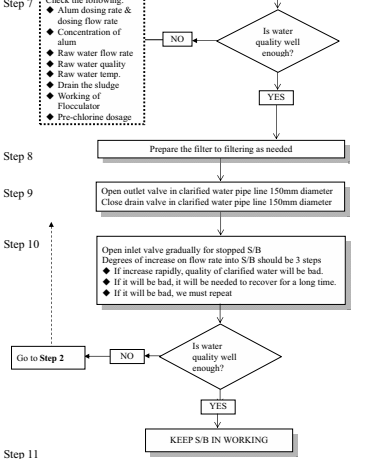
Reports should be required for improvement of O&M and water quality control activities. Items should be improved are recommended as needed. Reports should include the following:

- (1) Analysis and evaluation regarding result of water quality analysis
- (2) Recommendation
  - ◆ Review of water quality analysis works
  - ◆ Review of O&M and water quality control works
  - ◆ Review of the criteria
    - > Modification of criteria
    - > Additional criteria
    - > Modification of utilize procedures of criteria
  - ◆ Improvement of facility
  - ◆ Upgrading or rehabilitation of facility
- (3) Materials for reports regarding general description
  - ◆ Review of a plan for water quality control
  - ◆ Review of O&M plan
  - ◆ Review of training plan for O&M and water quality control works

Plant Name: TANTA W.T.P.	Title <b>Sedimentation Basin</b>	SOP Tag No. TANTA-WTP05-QCFC01
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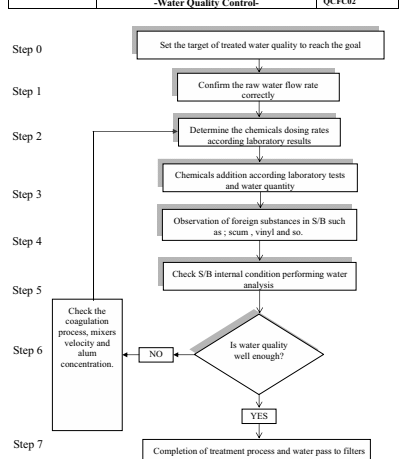


Plant Name: TANTA W.T.P.	Title <b>Sedimentation Basin</b>	SOP Tag No. TANTA-WTP05-QCFC01
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Note:  
D/S: Distribution Shaft  
S/B: Sedimentation Basin

Plant Name: TANTA W.T.P.	Title <b>Sedimentation Basin</b>	SOP Tag No. TANTA-WTP05-QCFC02
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Plant Name: TANTA W.T.P.	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. TANTA-WTP08-QC
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### 1. Criteria for water quality control

#### 1-1. Filtered water quality

Filtered water quality should satisfy the following criteria:

- ◆ Turbidity: 0.5 NTU or less
- ◆ Free chlorine residual: 0.5 mg/L or more and 1.5 mg/L or less
- ◆ Containing of aluminum: 0.15 mg/L or less

#### 1-2. Turbidity of drained water by backwashing

Filtered water quality should satisfy the following:

- ◆ Turbidity: 5 NTU or less

### 2. Procedures for water quality control under normal condition

#### 2-1. Monitoring and check

Monitoring and checking are conducted to confirm change of water quality and change of operating condition in the process. The process can not be controlled without monitoring and criteria to judge something in proper.

Filtration process is the final stage to remove turbidity in the process water. Hence, we must deliver the filtered water with same or higher quality than the Egyptian standard for potable water quality. After filtration post-chlorine should be dosed into the water to adjust final free chlorine residual in water of transmission and customer's tap. Monitoring steps are shown by flow chart in TANTA-WTP08-QCFC-01

### 3. Procedures for water quality control under unusual condition

#### 3-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

Refer to TANTA-WTP08-QCTS-01 "Trouble Shooting for Filter".

Trouble shootings consist of four (4) categories as follows:

- (1) Unusual water quality and actions of remedy
- (2) Unusual water quantity and actions of remedy
- (3) Unusual filter layer and actions of remedy
- (4) Other unusual and actions of remedy

### 4. Reports and records

#### 4-1. Record

Records for water quality control of filtering process should include the following:

- (1) Water quality of raw water
- (2) Water quality of clarified water
- (3) Water quality of filtered water
- (4) Water quality of drain water after filter washing
- (5) Data for background of water quality
  - ◆ Filtering rate and flow rate of raw water in each line of old and new
  - ◆ Dosing rate and flow rate of alum and pre-chlorine
  - ◆ Specifications of back wash and air scouring
  - ◆ Frequency of filter washing
  - ◆ Head loss at starting of filter washing

#### 4-2. Report

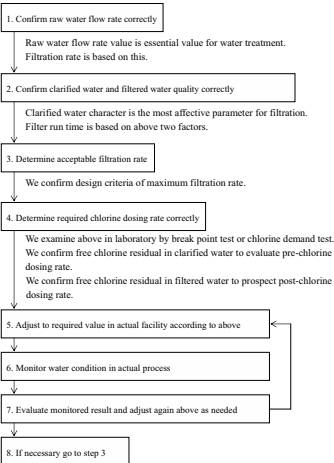
Reports for water quality control of filtering process should include the following:

- (1) Periodical report for water quality control
  - ◆ Trend of change of raw water quality
  - ◆ Change according to weather such as seasonal change
  - ◆ Change according to water level of canal
  - ◆ Change of source basically
  - ◆ Trend of change of filtered water quality
  - ◆ Change according to clarified water
  - ◆ Change according to filtration rate
  - ◆ Change according to loss head
  - ◆ Change according to other condition
- (2) Result of recovery of trouble or unusual condition
  - ◆ Description of unusual or trouble condition
  - ◆ The Sequence event leads to unusual or trouble condition
    - Damage of facility
    - Damage of water quality
    - Damage of environment
    - Amount of damage
    - Influenced area of damage
  - ◆ Activity for recovery
    - Procedures according to steps of activity
    - Parts or facility for recovery
    - Days to solve the trouble
    - Description of similar case in the past
- (3) Corrective and preventive action for water quality control
  - ◆ Unusual condition happened in TANTA EL GEDEEDA WTP

Plant Name: TANTA W.T.P.	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. TANTA-WTP08-QC
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- ◆ Essential cause and background
  - ◆ Steps to prevent from a similar event lead to unusual condition
- (4) Recommendation
- ◆ Modification or arrangement of O&M activity
  - ◆ Recovery and rehabilitation of facility such as repair and replacing.
  - ◆ Improvement of facility such as upgrading or modification.
  - ◆ Modification for activity of water quality control
  - ◆ Review of SOP document

Plant name TANTA W.T.P.	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b> -Flow Chart for Water Quality Control-	SOP No. TANTA-WTP08-QC FC01
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Plant Name: TANTA W.T.P.	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b> - Trouble Shooting-	SOP TAG No. TANTA-WTP08-QC TS01
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### 1. Unusual water quality

Unusual condition	Reason	Remedy
1.In working of filter		
1-1.Unusual of clarified water		
1-1-1. Becoming clouded	Failure of coagulation	Control coagulation process
1-2.Unusual of filtered water		
1-2-1. Leak of turbidity More than 0.5 NTU	Shortage of coagulant Insufficient filter washing Negative pressure filtration	Increase alum dosing rate Change washing formation Shortening of wash interval
1-2-2. Leak of aluminum More than 0.15 mg/l	Abnormal of filter layer, under drain Insufficient filter washing Negative pressure filtration Excess of alum dosing Shortage of alum dosing	Inspection and repair Change washing formation Shortening wash interval Adjust to proper Adjust to proper
2.After replace of sand		
2-1. Insufficient free chlorine residual Less than 0.5 mg/l	Insufficient free chlorine residual of clarified water Insufficient of disinfection of filter layer	Adjust pre-chlorine dosing rate Disinfect more Continue filter and drain
2-2. Insufficient turbidity More than 0.5 NTU	Insufficient washing of sand Excess of filtration rate	Wash more Control to proper

### 2. Unusual water quantity

Unusual condition	Reason	Remedy
1.High head loss	Insufficient washing of sand Insufficient scooping of fine sand in sand surface Over fine of sand grain	Wash more Change washing formation Scoop more Replace of sand
2.High initial head loss	Breeding of plankton in filter Negative pressure filtration	Shortening of wash interval Cleaning of sedimentation Increase of pre-chlorine Shortening wash interval
3.Abnormal of filtering flow rate	Insufficient scooping of fine sand in sand surface Insufficient washing of sand	Scoop more Wash more
4.Appearance of bubble from the water in a filter	Foreign matter in filter layer	Remove foreign matter at sedimentation basin and filter basin
	Malfunction of device for control flow rate	Inspection of device for control flow rate
	Negative head loss	Avoid negative head loss. Do not rapid change of filtering rate

### 3. Unusual filter layer

Unusual condition	Reason	Remedy
1.Flow out of sand	Excess of washing rate Getting mix of air in wash water	Refer to attached paper Adjust of grand packing of washing pump Check of pipe line
2.Happening of crater on sand layer	Excess of air scouring rate	Check opening of control valve for air scouring
3.Happening of crater on sand layer	Flown out of sand cause of under drain damage	Check under drain and repair as needed
3.Mud ball or crack in sand layer Gap between wall and sand layer	Insufficient of filter washing Confirm turbidity of washed drain: 5 NTU or less	Change washing formation Maintenance of sand layer.

### 4. Other unusual condition

Unusual condition	Reason	Remedy
1.Power failure		Act according to plan
2.Not uniform flow into drain trough	Not uniform level of drain trough	Adjust to uniform
3.Water leak from filter basin	Damage of structure	Investigate structure Take out and inspect sand
4.Waste of wall or drain trough	Adhesion of organics without free chlorine residual	Cleaning and check free chlorine residual in clarified water

Plant Name: TANTA W.T.P.	Title <b>Clear Water Reservoir</b>	SOP TAG No. TANTA-WTP10-QC
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### 1. Criteria for water quality control

#### 1-1. Frequency of water analysis

Frequency of water analysis should be based on Egyptian potable water standards and the prepared methods from HCWW and it includes:

- ◆ Turbidity, residual chlorine and pH: Frequency of each 2 hours in a day or more
- ◆ Other water quality items: Once a day

#### 1-2. Frequency of monitoring and visual check

- ◆ Conditions that should prevent contamination: Twice a day or more

#### 1-3. Water quality of the water in clear water reservoir

In order to keep the water quality of the water in clear water reservoir good enough compared with the Egyptian potable water standard, especially following water quality should be satisfied with the GHAPWASCO's own standard.

- ◆ Residual chlorine of water at the inlet and the outlet of clear water reservoir
  - Inlet: 2.5 mg/L or more and less than 3.0 mg/L
  - Outlet: 1.5 mg/L or more and less than 2.5 mg/L
- ◆ Turbidity of inlet water of the clear water reservoir
  - Inlet and outlet: 0.2 mg/l or less
- ◆ Aluminum contain of inlet water of the clear water reservoir
  - Inlet and outlet: 0.15 mg/l or less

#### 1-4. Frequency of cleaning inside of the reservoir

Frequency: Once a year or as required

### 2. Operation under normal condition

#### 2-1. Start-up and shut-down procedures

Water quality control regarding clear water reservoir will be as follows:

- (1) The water quality analysis of turbidity, chlorine residual, pH
- (2) Disinfection inside of the clear water reservoir

### 2-2. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check of clear water reservoir should be conducted in the following manner:

- (1) Routine monitoring and check
- (2) Monitoring and check in the operation

#### 2-3. Operation for water quality control

The water quality and water level of the clear water reservoir should be controlled by the operation of other facilities in the previous processes such as chlorination, filtration, coagulation, and raw water pump and transmission pump facility.

#### 2-3-1. Control of turbidity, pH, aluminum contain

Control of turbidity pH, aluminum contain should be conducted in the process of filtration.

#### 2-3-2. Control of free chlorine residual

Control of free chlorine residual should be conducted by control of post-chlorination. Control of post-chlorination is based on measurement result of free chlorine residual at inlet and outlet point of the clear water reservoir.

Consumption of free chlorine residual will be small amount that in the water through the pipe from filtered water basin to the clear water reservoir, and in the clear water reservoir. Hence, almost of dosed post-chlorine will be added as free chlorine residual.

And difference of free chlorine residual at inlet and outlet in the clear water reservoir, that is full covered basin, will be small amount. If big difference of free chlorine residual from inlet and outlet such as reduction of 0.3 - 0.5mg/L will be appeared it should be result of unusual condition in the clear water reservoir. Situation like above will be out of control. Investigation should be needed and cause of reducing of free chlorine residual must be removed.

### 3. Reports and records

#### 3-1. Records

Records for operation of clear water reservoir should include the following:

- (1) Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) Record of water quality in the clear water reservoir

#### 3-2. Reports

Reports for operation of clear water reservoir should include the following:

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Upgrading or rehabilitation of facility

- > Modification and arrangement
  - > Repairing and replace
  - > Additional of facility
  - ◆ Review of criteria
  - ◆ Review of procedures for operation and control
- (2) Annual report

Plant Name: TANTA W.T.P.	Title <b>Alum Dosing Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. TANTA-WTP11-QC
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### 1. Introduction

In MAHATET EL MORASHAHA WTP, alum solution is used as coagulant. Alum is received as solid alum and stored in the storage yard. Stored alum will be put into alum solution tank. Put solid alum is dissolved in the solution tank, and the concentration of solution is to be 10% which is equivalent to 1.6% concentration  $Al_2O_3$  (effective element). This job is carried out as water quality control by a chemist.

### 2. Criteria for water quality control

Water quality control in alum dosing facility is to check and monitor alum specifications especially concentration of contained  $Al_2O_3$ .

Criteria of alum dosing facility are the following:

- (1) Effectiveness of received solid alum: More than 16 (w/w %) as  $Al_2O_3$
- (2) Concentration of dosed alum solution: Not less than 1.6 (w/w %) as  $Al_2O_3$

### 3. Water quality control under normal condition

#### 3-1. Monitoring and check

Concentration of alum solution should be monitored as following:

- ◆ Monitor alum solution in the solution tank

#### 4. Water quality control under unusual condition

##### 4-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

- (1) Unusual condition of process and actions of remedy for process control

Unusual condition of concentration of alum will be following:

- ◆ Concentration of alum solution will be lower than specified concentration
- ◆ Concentration of alum solution will be higher than specified concentration
- ◆ Unusual color of solution

### 5. Reports and records

#### 5-1. Records

Records should include the following:

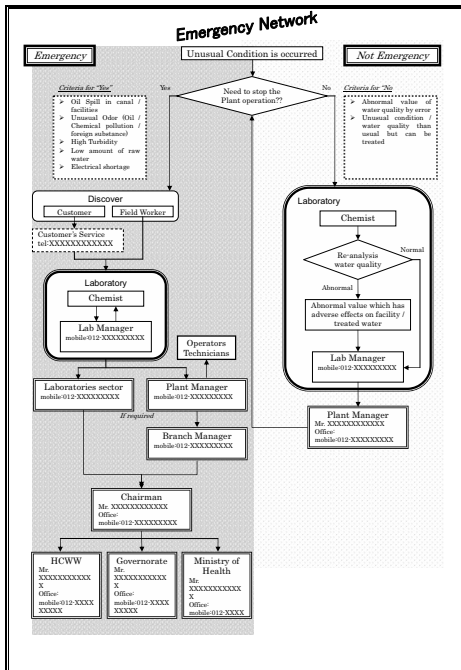
- ◆ Concentration of alum solution in storage tank after receiving
- ◆ Periodical check
- ◆ Concentration of alum solution in dosing tank after dilution
- ◆ Periodical check

#### 5-2. Reports

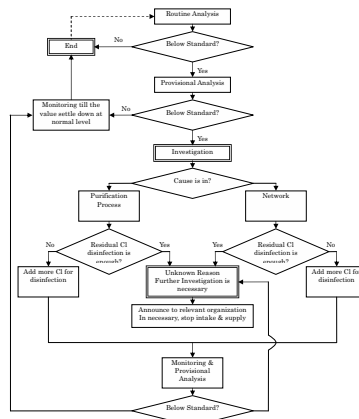
Data of concentration of alum solution will be used for calculation of consumption amount.

Hence, following report should be required about diluted solution:

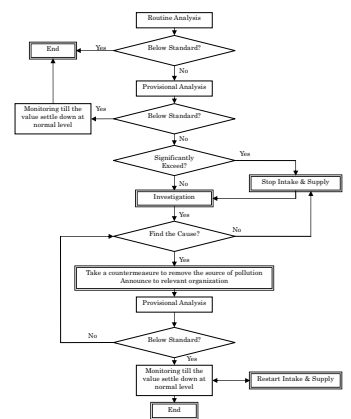
- ◆ Average concentration of alum solution during a 24-hour period for a month
- ◆ Maximum concentration of alum solution used during a month
- ◆ Minimum concentration of alum concentration used during a month



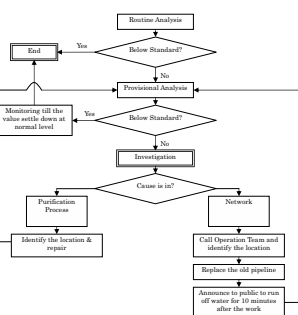
(1) E.Coli and Bacteria



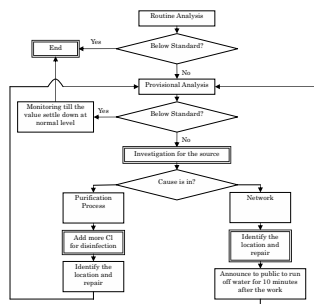
(2) Cyanide, Cyanide compounds and Mercury



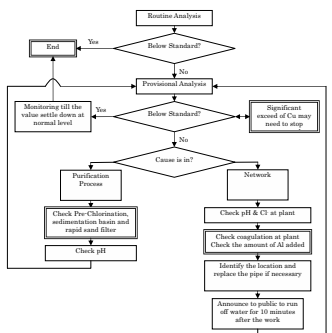
(3) Lead



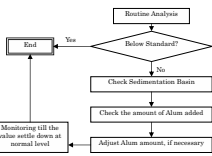
(4) Nitrate and Nitrite



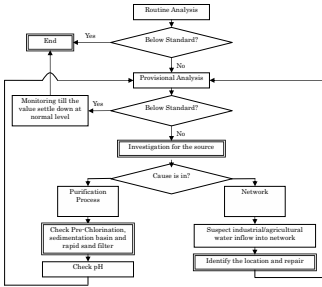
(5) Zinc, Iron, Copper and Manganese



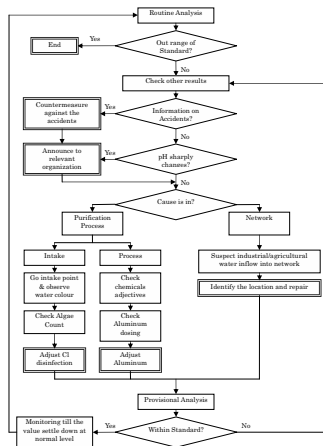
6) Aluminum



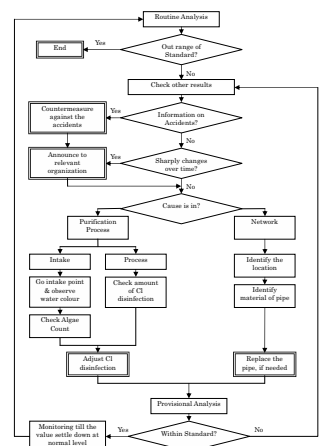
7) Sodium, Cl ion, Calcium, Magnesium and Hardness



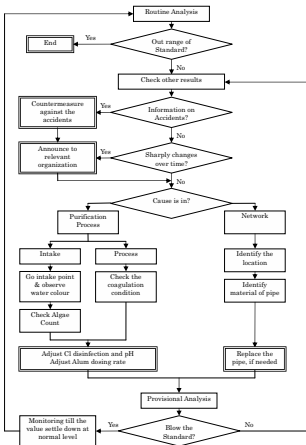
8) pH



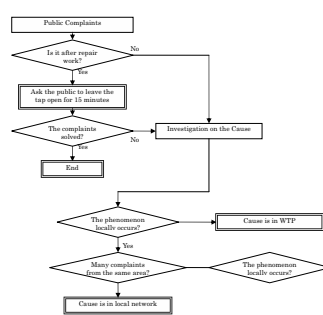
9) Odour and Taste



10) Turbidity



Appendix



02 Mahalet Marhoom

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Plant Name: Mahalet Marhoom I.M.R.P.	Title Introduction	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP-INTRO
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

1- Definition of SOP

The definition of SOP is some integrated procedure and specified remarks applied on each process in the facility.

- Specified and documented institutions done by operators.
- Contain the general system and branch unit including the tasks within the units.
- Contain regular operation conditions, planned emergency, and sudden emergency
- The SOP activities will comprise field activities, data collection, data analysis and establishment of PIs (performance indicators).
- SOP is not only document showing O&M procedure. By utilizing SOP, current problems should be extracted and analyzed, then the improvement effect should be led to making a new proposal. Accordingly, SOP should be reviewed and revised so that it can be suitable and useful anytime in any situation for water supplier according to evaluation of utilized results. We should find improved results of O&M and WQC activities whenever we review and revise SOPs.

The purpose of SOP is as follows:

- 1) Efficient and safe operation for all components of the system.
- 2) Increasing the efficiency of the facility.
- 3) Adjusting the water quality in the facility.
- 4) Improvement of current problems. (water sources, facilities, human resources, water quality, etc.)

2- Importance of SOP

The SOP will lead to the development of structure and activities and capacity development of personnel in GHAPWASCO. It should then be necessary to transmit and share the accumulated technology and experience to the entire Gharbia Governorate.

3- Requirement to apply SOP

In order to apply SOP to facilities and achieve the improvement effect, followings should be prepared.

- 1) Staffs motivation
- 2) Calibration of instrumentation devices

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- 3) Drawing & General Information of the facility
- 4) Equipment Manuals

4- Operation steps

Operation steps is the sum of activities through the different operation process, this activities are divided into details.

4-1- Operation in normal condition

Operation under normal conditions shall be explained in details for each activity in the SOP.

4-2- Operation in emergency cases

Operation under emergency cases includes up normal conditions such in case of sudden pollution of raw water or power cut or work stop in major treatment facility, .....

4-2-1- Analysis of past problems, causes, and remedy actions

Study and analysis of some problems happened in past will help to solve existing problems and this will help to reach to the following occasions ;

- ✓ Detect the weak points due to design
- ✓ Detect the weak points in operation and maintenance
- ✓ Detect the weak points due to technical conditions for equipment
- ✓ Reference to problem analysis procedure
- ✓ Reference to what we need to reach to the cause of the problem
- ✓ Reference to what is not allowed to avoid the problem
- ✓ Etc.

All data and actions related to the problem must be collected and recorded in one file as a reference to avoid repeating the problem

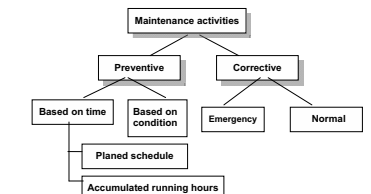
5- Maintenance activities

5-1 Maintenance activities references

5-1-1 General idea

Maintenance references are used to show the importance of the activity including maintenance, replacement, check, for all or part of equipment. It is divided to preventive maintenance and corrective maintenance as shown in the following figure

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The preventive maintenance is divided into two types, one of them based on time and the other is based on technical condition of equipment. There is a difficulty to evaluate the depreciation rate of the equipment

Time based maintenance either to be according the planned schedule or based on actual accumulated working hours for the equipment

The corrective maintenance is divided into two types, one of them is emergency corrective maintenance and normal corrective maintenance. In normal corrective maintenance good monitoring and periodic check for equipment should be applied to detect any up normal condition for the equipment

The classification of the maintenance and which type shall be applied should be based on activity and related equipment

Maintenance activities include monitoring, check and recommended action either by change, repair or improvement. The maintenance activities include four actions as following:

1. Monitoring of the equipment condition and performance
2. periodical check
3. analysis and evaluation
4. repair after check

➤ **mentoring of the equipment condition and performance**  
Mentoring and check shall be based on time schedule for operation and maintenance

➤ **periodical check**  
Periodical check shall be for all equipment in the external exposed parts as well as internal parts to be sure that the equipment is suitable and capable to perform well and the number of check and period shall be based on each equipment function and should be scheduled and documented

➤ **analysis and evaluation**  
The importance of repair is related to the importance of equipment and operation condition and the condition of parts and if it is subject to wear or rust.  
The analysis of repair should include cost and risk and time required for maintenance and spare parts availability before the starting of maintenance activity  
Discover the problems in early time and repair shall make long lifetime for equipment

➤ **repair after check**  
Replacement, repair or change the equipment depends on the spare parts availability. Sometimes only greasing and cleaning are only required

**5-2. Expected problems and trouble shooting**  
The expected problems can be easily known from the past operating records and operators experiences analysis

**6- Quality control**  
Water quality control should be effectively applied and data analysis are required to forecast any future problem and review treatment process.  
It is important to monitor and check all water process steps for economic operation and prevent any of the process function from being overloaded due to improper operation for previous step

**7- Records and Reports**  
Records and reports is one of the important activity which help in analysis and considered as on of the very important documents for personnel communications inside or outside the plant  
These records will help in improvement of operation and maintenance and avoid repeating of problems

Plant Name: Mahalet Marhoom IMLRP	Title: <b>Overview for Mahalet Marhoom Iron &amp; Manganese Removal Plant</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP06-0V
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

**1. Location of the facility**  
West side of Gharbia Governorate  
(Location map is attached at the close of this chapter.)

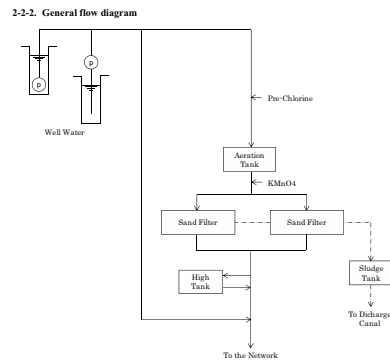
**2. General information of the facility**

**2-1. General information**

- (1) Facility name : Mahalet Marhoom Iron & Manganese Removal Plant
- (2) Type of the facility : Iron and Manganese removal Plant
- (3) Establishment : Year 1968 (Expanded in year 2010)
- (4) Water source : Well water
- (5) Capacity : 2,400 m3/day- Design Capacity  
: 1,500 m3/day- Actual Capacity
- (6) Covered Area : 3 villages (Mahalet Marhoom, El Groharia, Kafri El Arab)  
\* Water supply from other well station covers the half area of Mahalet Marhoom village.
- (7) Service population : Approx. 1,500 people
- (8) Access level : 20 min from GHAPWASCO

**2-2. Components of process and facility in water treatment plant**  
Water treatment process consists of plural processes. And each process is related with each other in the overall water treatment process and works reciprocally each process.

**2-2-1. Components of unit process**  
There are four (4) unit processes in Mahalet Marhoom iron & manganese removal plant as follows:  
(1) Well water extraction process  
(2) Aeration process  
(3) Filtering process & Distribution process  
(4) Disinfection process



**2-2-3. Components of facility in each process**  
Components of facility in unit process are the following:

- (1) Well water extraction process  
This process includes the following:  
◆ Well pump (Submersible Pump)  
◆ Centrifugal pump
- (2) Aeration process  
This process includes the following:  
◆ Aeration Tank
- (3) Filtering process  
This process includes the following:  
◆ Potassium per manganite dosing system (for the activation of sand filter)  
◆ Filtration tank with filter media and under drain system

- ◆ Filter pump (Double as distribution pump)
  - ◆ Backwash pump
  - ◆ Air scouring blower
- (4) **Disinfection process**  
This process includes pre-chlorine and post-chlorine facility as follows:  
◆ Chemical tank (Calcium hypochlorite)  
◆ Calcium hypochlorite mixing pump  
◆ Pre-chlorine and post-chlorine dosing pump

**2-3. Basic system on facility operating and process control**

**2-3-1. System description**

(1) **Water source**  
Generally, water sources are classified as two sources; surface water source and underground water source. The surface water source includes rivers, water passes, lakes or water behind dams. The ground water source includes wells and springs.  
Underground water (Well water) is the water source for Mahalet Marhoom IMRP.  
Well water must be in good quality and sufficient quantity to guarantee production of safe and acceptable water after treatment, and the water source should be capable to provide sufficient quantity at continuous rate. Generally it is preferred to secure good raw water quality in order to treat the water with a minimum cost.

(2) **System of each process**

- ◆ Well water extraction process  
Two wells are available to extract the underground water.
- ◆ Aeration process  
➤ Aeration tank receives well water. In the aeration tank, Iron and Manganese are oxidized by air contact provided by air blower and dosage of disinfection chemical (Calcium hypochlorite).
- ◆ Filtering process  
➤ Aerated water is transferred to the sand filtration tank. And suspending oxidized substances in the water is separated by sand filtering process.  
➤ Sand filters are cleaned periodically by air scouring and back wash.  
➤ Purified water through filtration tank is distributed to the city network directory.  
➤ Potassium per manganite is dosed into aerated water before filtration tank in order to activate the sand filter (Green sand) every after backwash process.
- ◆ Disinfection process  
Pre-chlorine is dosed into well water before the aeration tank by pre-chlorine dosing pump, and post-chlorine is dosed into treated water after sand filtration tank individually by post-chlorine dosing pump.

(4) **Water quality control**  
Water quality analyses are carried out periodically in the plant laboratory by chemists.

(5) **New Egyptian Potable Water Standards (Fe and Mn concentrations)**  
According to the Decree 258 by Ministry of Health, new "Limits of the criteria and specifications of the potable and domestic water" (Egyptian Potable Water Standards hereinafter) were regulated dated October 21st, 2007 and new limits of Fe and Mn concentrations are as follows:  
Maximum allowable limit  
Fe: 0.3 mg/liter  
Mn: 0.4 mg/liter

**3. Component of SOPs**

SOP for WTP consists of three (3) packages as follows:

- ◆ SOPs for operation
- ◆ SOPs for maintenance
- ◆ SOPs for water quality control

**3-1. SOP for Operation**

Documents which require criteria and procedures for operation and control activities of facility are provided in this SOP and include the following:  
◆ Explanation of process and relation between other process  
◆ Criteria for operation activity and design  
◆ Operation and control procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition  
◆ Monitoring and visual check items for facility  
◆ Reporting and recording system

**3-2. SOPs for Maintenance**

Documents which require criteria and procedures for maintenance activities of facility are provided in this SOP and include the following:  
◆ Criteria for maintenance activity  
◆ Maintenance procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition  
◆ Monitoring and visual check items for facility  
◆ Reporting and record system

**3-3. SOPs for Water Quality Control**

Documents which require criteria and procedures for water quality control and process control are provided in this SOP and include the following:  
◆ Criteria for water quality control activity

- ◆ Water quality control and process control procedures in normal condition and unusual condition
- ◆ Monitoring and visual check items for water quality and process
- ◆ Reporting and record system



**Figure 1 Location of Mahalet Marhoom Iron & Manganese Removal Plant**

Plant Name: Mahalet Marhoom IMLRP	Title: <b>Water Well</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRPO1-OP
Issued	Developed by	Signature
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**Introduction**

Iron and manganese removal plant is a water treatment plant reducing the iron and manganese contents contained in the source ground water.  
In Mahalet Marhoom Iron and Manganese Removal Plant (MHM-IMRP), the source of supplying water is well water.

**1. Features of process**

**1-1. Function of process**

Function of the well is to produce water of design quantity and design quality within the design groundwater. The well water is extracted from the wells by well pumps to the aeration tank to start the aeration as a first step of iron and manganese removal process.

**1-2. Impacts of process**

Wells are the first stage process in Mahalet Marhoom Iron and Manganese Removal plant (MHM-IMRP).

**1-3. Relations between other processes**

The static and dynamic water level in the well affects to the pump capability.

**2. Criteria for operation**

**2-1. Water level**

- Static and dynamic water levels shall not be lower than the designed/planned figures for pumps. Water levels and related treatment operation are as follows;
- 1- Static water level should be recorded for each well, if possible
  - 2- Dynamic water level should be recorded during operation for each well, if possible.
  - 3- Well Discharge flow rate should not exceed the design limits.
  - 4- The pump flow rate should not increase the safe yield capacity for the well.
  - 5- Checking for the well water level every 3 months to check the well efficiency and

pump condition.

**2-2. Water quality**

Concentration of Fe and Mn contained in well water should be treated depending on the Egyptian Standard.

Maximum allowable limit  
Fe: 0.3 mg/liter  
Mn: 0.4 mg/liter

**2-3. Clean well sites**

Well sites shall be kept clean from any contamination derived from either surface water or ground water. Visual check and cleaning around the well sites should be conducted by daily routine work.

**3. Operation under normal condition**

**3-1. Start-up and shut-down procedures**

- Checking for the static and dynamic water level
- Checking for the well water quality

**4. Operation under unusual condition**

**4-1. Expected troubles and trouble shooting**

- 4-1. Contamination  
In case that any contamination by ground pollution is detected, the plant shall be stopped immediately and disinfection of the well should be done.
- 4-2. Water level  
There are two kinds of abnormal draw-down of groundwater level as 1) extreme draw-down of dynamic water level, 2) long term static water level draw-down.  
4-2-1. Clogging  
Ground water flow may be reduced by clogging of inlet screen and/or surrounding aquifer layer. The other hand, extreme draw-down will occur by excessive pumping.  
In this case, 1) pump operation shall be restricted until the restoration to the normal level, or 2) making a new well shall be considered.
- 4-2-2. Long term static water level draw-down  
With many reasons considered, ground water level may be drawn down in long term and may exceed the design/planned level. In this case, 1) operation by a value less than the design flow rate, and 2) increasing pump total head capacity or adding new well shall be considered to secure the discharge capacity of the



wells.

## 5. Report and record

### 5-1.Record

The Record for operation of the well sites should be required as follows:

#### 5-1-1.Record of monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check list should be prepared

Objects of monitoring and recording are as follows:

- 1. The water levels
  - Static water level
  - Dynamic water level
- 2. Raw well water quality
  - Iron and Manganese concentration
  - Other potable water standard items

When unusual condition will happen, it should be recorded with immediate actions, remedial measures taken.

### 5-2.Report

Reports for operation of wells should be required as follows;

- Monthly and annual ground water extraction volume in the plant
- Monthly and annual ground water level fluctuation
- Monthly and annual ground water quality fluctuation
  - Iron and Manganese
  - Other items
- Required maintenance of wells
  - Washing well and screen for clearing clogging
  - Painting or replacing well casing, piping, valves etc.
  - Maintenance of surface water drainage at well sites

Plant Name: Mahalek Marboom I.M.R.P	Title Water Well	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP01-MT
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## Introduction

Generally, maintenance activity of the water wells is not required. However, cleaning of well including screen should be considered, in case that decrease of static and dynamic water level is detected.

### 1. Criteria for maintenance

Major maintenance activity for the wells is to secure the safe yield capacity required to produce planned treated water volume without negative effect.

#### Criteria

- Keeping the well yield capacity by periodical monitoring for static and dynamic well water level.
- Maintaining outlet pipes and valves properly painting or replacing.
  - Frequency: Every 6 months
- Checking for the well contamination by ground pollution.
  - Frequency: Arbitrarily

### 2. Maintenance activity

Based on the above criteria, the maintenance activity is classified in two (2) categories:

#### 2-1. Maintaining well casing and piping

As a part of maintenance activity for the piping and valves inside the plant, well casing and piping at well sites shall be maintained as follows;

- Inspection for well casing and piping should be conducted regularly to ensure that facility should go on without accident during operation.
- In case that well is polluted or screen is clogged by unexpected accident, following countermeasure should be done.
  - 1) Disinfection of the well by sulfuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>).
  - 2) Air blowing by air compressor.
  - 3) Overhaul of the well pump.

### 2-3. Well site cleaning

Around the well there shall be kept clean from any contamination by ground pollution. Daily visual checking shall be conducted on the following points and necessary maintenance shall be made as required.

- Surface water drainage
- Protection from oil and grease
- Protection from animals

Plant Name: Mahalek Marboom I.M.R.P	Title Well Pump	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP02-OP
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## Introduction

The three (3) wells are used as the water source and supply the ground water to the plant. The ground water in the well is extracted by the well pumps installed inside of the wells and discharged to the aeration tank through the well water pipe.

The well pump facility is consists of following equipment;

- 1.The well pump (A): Submersible pump
  - Specification
  - (a) Installation Number : 1 pump
  - (b) Capacity : 40L/sec x 50mH
- 2.The well pump (B): Centrifugal pump
  - Specification
  - (a) Installation Number : 2 pumps
  - (b) Capacity : 40L/sec x 50mH, 25L/sec x 50mH
- 3.Pipes and valves

## 1. Features of process

### 1-1. Function of process

Function of the well pump is to transfer the ground water into the aeration tank with required quantity and water pressure.

### 1-2. Impacts of process

Iron and manganese removal efficiency depends on well water flow rate. Extracted water quantity depends on the safe yield capacity of the well.

### 1-3. Relations between other processes

1-3-1.The well  
The water level in the well affects to the discharge pressure and quantity. In addition, water quality in the well affects to iron and manganese removal efficiency.

- 1-3-2.The aeration tank  
The aeration tank is located after the well pump facility.  
The well water is extracted by the well pump to the aeration tank.

## 2. Criteria for operation

### 2-1.Schedule for working of pump

The well pumps shall be operated according to the operation schedule. Usually, two pumps operate depending on the water demand in network. Working pump should be changed every 1 week to secure and check the capability of each pump. Summary for operation schedule is as shown in following table. According to the following contents, daily operation record should be managed.

Period	Operation Schedule
General (Operation Frequency)	(1) Working pump should be changed every 1 week (2) Depend on the water demand, numbers of pump should be considered.
Daily	1. Check for operation current 2. Check for operation pressure 3. Check for Abnormal noise, temperature, vibration & etc. 4. Check for operation Time (From start to stop) 5. Check for daily total operation hour 6. Check for daily total production water amount

### 2-2.Indication of discharge pressure gauge of pump

Proper indication for pressure gauge: Lower limit ----- bar  
Upper limit ----- bar  
\* Pressure value should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

### 2-3.Indication of operation current of pump

Proper indication of operation current: Lower limit ----- A  
Upper limit ----- A  
\* Rated current for pumps should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

### 2-4.Indication of production amount of the well

Proper production water amount: Lower limit ----- m3/day  
Upper limit ----- m3/day  
\* Production water amount from the well should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

## 3. Operation under normal condition

### 3-1.Start-up and shut-down procedures

- 3-1-1.Pre-start check  
The well and well pump shall be selected before start-up operation.  
-1.The Valve in discharge line  
All valves in discharge line of the well pump shall be kept in open condition. The sampling tap in discharge line shall be closed.  
-2.Electrical switch board  
Power has to be supplied.

- 3-1-2.Start-up  
The starting switch on the panel is turned on for the operation of well pump. Common check, such as unusual noise and vibration of the well pump and leak of water should be done during operation.

- 3-1-2.Shut down  
The stop switch on the panel is turned off to stop the well pump. Discharge valve shall be closed after operation stops to avoid the reverse flow. Operation hour and production amount of the well shall be checked in each well pump.

### 3-2.Monitoring and visual check during operation

Monitoring and visual check of the well water pump is a very important activity. It shall be conducted not less than once a day. If unusual condition is detected, corrective action shall be conducted immediately.

### 3-3 Operation for control

The water flow rate is one of the most essential values for the operation of water treatment process.

The well water is oxidized by the aeration process as the first step and treated water is drawn into filtration filters. Then, filtered water is supplied to the network directly without the clear water tank.

## 4. Operation under unusual condition

### 4-1 Prospected troubles and trouble shooting

- 1. Discharge pressure is low

- 2. Discharge pressure is high
- 3. Discharge quantity is not enough
- 4. Mechanical trouble of the pump
- 6. Electrical power failure

## 5. Report and record

### 5-1.Record

The Record for operation of well pumps shall be as follows;

- 5-1-1.Record of working of the pump
  - 1.Time in operation of the each well pump
  - 2.Operation condition
    - Discharge pressure, quantity, electrical current, and so on
  - 3.Water level in the well
  - 4.Unusual condition of the pump

### 5-2.Report

Reports for operation of well pumps shall be required as following;

- 5-2-1.Unusual condition in working
- 5-2-2.Monthly report
  - 1. Time in operation of each pump
  - 2. Recommendation on operation
- 5-2-3. Annual report
  - 1. Time in operation of each pump
  - 2. Recommendation on operation

Plant Name: Mahalek Marboom I.M.R.P	Title Well Pump	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP02-MT
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## 1. Introduction

Submersible pump is used for ground water extraction. Pump and motor is integrated by canned system for waterproof. And auxiliary piping system includes valves (air release valve, pressure gauges). Maintenance activity for the pump should be conducted to main components and auxiliary components.

## 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for the maintenance activities are mentioned in Cause 3, "Maintenance activity".

## 3. Maintenance activity

Daily monitoring and check, and periodical inspection should be required to keep the pump in proper working. Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of working components as follows;

- (1) Monitoring and checking during operation
- (2) Periodical inspection during operation or after stoppage
- (3) Evaluate and analysis of monitoring and inspection result
- (4) Repair, replace, change of oil and etc. (in case that the malfunction is detected.)

### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

#### 3-1-1. Pump

Period	Maintenance Activities
Daily	1. Leakage check from the piping connection 2. Discharge pressure & Production amount 3. Operation hour 4. Abnormal noise & vibration 5. Operation current
Every week	1. Leakage check from the piping connection 2. Discharge pressure & Production amount 3. Operation hour 4. Abnormal noise & vibration 5. Operation current

Period	Maintenance Activities
Every month	1. Static & dynamic water level, if possible 2. Tightness of bolts
Every year	(Pull the pump up to the ground) 1. Clogging in a pump casing 2. Abbreviation of impeller 3. deterioration of the pump casing 4. Insulation resistance

### 3-2. Periodical inspection during operation or after shutdown

Periodical inspection includes monitoring of flow rate, pressure change and operation current for the confirmation of pump operation efficiency.

### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis on the results of monitoring, check, and inspection

In case that a malfunction is detected during operation, it should be repaired immediately in order to secure proper water treatment function.

## 4. Report and record

### 4-1. Record

Operation records in the facility include the followings;

- ◆ Result of monitoring and check
- ◆ Result of periodical inspection
- ◆ Record during operation
  - > Indication of discharge pressure
  - > Indication of current meter

### 4-2. Report

Reports include the followings;

#### 4-2-1. Report for recommendation

- (1) Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Repair or replacement
  - ◆ List of spare parts that should be stored in the plant
- (2) Upgrading of facility or system
  - ◆ Change of capacity, material, and other specifications of pumps
  - ◆ Proposal of preventive maintenance activity as needed

#### 4-2-2. Report of maintenance activity

- (1) Annual report
  - ◆ Repair and replacement for each facility
  - ◆ Trouble and accident
    - Result of corrective maintenance
    - List of consumed spare parts in a year
- (2) Corrective action to prevent trouble or accident

Plant Name: Mahalet Marboom IMLRP	Title of SOP: <b>Well Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP02-OP
Kind of Doc. Trouble Shooting	Title of Document <b>Trouble Shooting for the Pump</b>	Document No. MHM-IMRP02-OPTS-01

Issued	Developed by	Signature
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PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	RECOMMENDED REMEDY
No water delivered	Discharge valve closed	Open the closed valve
No flow	Air backflow in a pump casing	Open the air release valve (Discharge the air)
No pressure	Impeller damaged	Replace the impeller
	Rotation direction is incorrect	Reverse the phases
	Excessive amount of air in liquid	Open air vent to release air
	Abrasion of impeller	Replace the impeller
	Foreign matters in the impeller	Open pump and clean impeller
Low flow and low pressure	Voltage drop	Check the voltage / Ask power company
	Decrease of static water level	Cleaning of well In case that water level doesn't recover, change of the well should be considered.
	Electrical overload settings are incorrect	Check and correct setting
Pump trip	Impeller obstructed	Clear obstruction from the impeller
Stopped by itself	Poor electrical connection at the panel	Check the circuit

Plant Name: Mahalet Marboom IMLRP	Title <b>Aeration Tank</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP03-OP
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## 1. Description of the facility

### 1-1. Outline of process and facilities

Purpose of the aeration tank is to oxidize the iron and manganese contained in the well water and feed the oxidized water into sand filters. The oxidation process of contained iron and manganese in the well water is progressed in the 2 steps of the process.

The first step: Aeration process by the sprinkling of the water  
The second step of the process: Contact oxidation by air blower

The well water is sprinkled from the top floor of the oxidation tower through many holes in the bottom of the inlet pipe. And then, further oxidation is performed by the contact with air provided by air blower.

### 1-2. Function of the aeration tank

Functions of the aeration tank are to receive the well water from the well pump, to oxidize iron and manganese in the well water and to feed the oxidized water into sand filters.

### 1-3. Impact of facility

The oxidation tower is the first step of oxidation of the iron and manganese contained in the well water by contact with the oxygen in the air. This contact is performed by sprinkling of the water and the air provided by air blower.

### 1-4. Relation with other facilities

#### 1-4-1. The well pump

The well water is distributed to the aeration tank by 1 well pump and 2 centrifugal pumps. Distributed water amount is calculated by the ultrasonic flow meter installed in a pipeline, and it is indicated on the transducer.

#### 1-4-2. The sand filter

The outlet water from the aeration tank flows into sand filters through filter pumps.

#### 1-4-3. Pre-chlorine dosing for oxidation

Prior to flowing into the aeration tank, pre-chlorine is dosed into the water at the inlet. Effectiveness of oxidation depends on pH condition of the process water and it is effective in high pH. When pH is not high enough to oxidize iron and manganese contained in the water,

pre-chlorination is effective for oxidation.

## 2. The criteria for operation

Air blower should be operated according to the operation schedule. Usually 2 blowers should operate 24 hours. Summary for the operation schedule is as shown in following table. According to the following contents, daily operation record should be managed.

Period	Operation Schedule
General (Operation Frequency)	2 blowers should operate 24 hours.
Daily	1. Check for the operation current 2. Check for Abnormal noise, temperature, vibration & etc.

## 3. Operation under normal condition

Usually the well water passes through the aeration tank, when inlet valve is opened, i.e. any operation or control under normal condition is not necessary for the aeration tower. However, monitoring is required to confirm that mal condition does not exist.

When restart the aeration tank operation, the inlet valve shall be opened and drain the remaining water in a tank from the drain pipe. Pre-chlorine should be dosed at usual dosing rate during draining. After the initial cleaning of the aeration tank is confirmed, drain valve shall be closed and outlet water from the aeration tank shall be fed into sand filters by the filter pump. Free residual chlorine in the water shall be monitored periodically by sampling from the inlet and outlet of sand filters.

## 4. Operation mal condition

### 4-1. Typical unusual condition

Mal condition of the oxidation tower is the case that the function is not secured sufficiently by insufficient sprinkling of the well water and malfunction of air blower.

- 1) Insufficient sprinkling of the well water  
Oxidized iron and manganese oxidized by pre-chlorination may clog showering hole in inlet pipe. When the insufficiency of sprinkling water is found by the monitoring check, replace the inlet pipe.
- 2) Malfunction of air blower.  
When the air blower is under the trouble, check the condition and should remedy or replace.
- 3) Clog of air blowing pipe  
Oxidized iron and manganese oxidized by pre-chlorination may clog air blowing hole in air

blowing pipe inside water. When the operation pressure increases in comparison with normal condition, replace the air blowing pipe.

## 5. Report and record

### 5-1. Record

Record of monitoring and visual check for the aeration tank operation.

### 5-2. Report

- 5-2-1. Annual report
  - Report of the well water quantity
  - Report of the corrective action (as needed)
  - Report of the preventive action (as needed)
- 5-2-2. Recommendation
  - Rehabilitation and upgrading
  - Review of SOPs
  - Review of unified record sheet

Plant Name: Mahalet Marboom IMLRP	Title <b>Aeration Tank</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP03-MT
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## 1. Introduction

Generally, maintenance activity of the aeration tank is conducted not in a routine maintenance but along with the periodical maintenance of the plant.

Submerged part in the water is inspected, checked and cleaned up in the maintenance activity. The basin structure, inlet pipe and air blowing pipe shall be inspected, cleaned and maintained. Cleaning of the basin is the main activity. If cleaning is not sufficient, accumulated oxidized particles may clog the filter sand and cause the shortage of filter run time.

## 2. Criteria for maintenance

Principal maintenance is the cleaning inside a tank. During the cleaning period, it is possible to check an existence of the deterioration of components and the amount of accumulated sludge

- (1) Frequency of cleaning and inspection
  - ◆ Cleaning work: Once 3 to 6 months
  - ◆ Inspection and repairing: Once 3 to 6 months

## 3. Maintenance activity

### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to the O&M schedule.

### 3-2. Maintenance item

- (1) External structure
  - ◆ Deterioration of frame structure
  - ◆ Corrosion
- (2) Inside the tank
  - ◆ Removal of accumulated oxidized particles
  - ◆ Clog of small holes in the inlet and the air blowing pipe

### 3-3. Procedures for maintenance activity

- (1) Cleaning inside the tank
  - ◆ Planning the cleaning time
  - ◆ Draining the water in the aeration tank

- ◆ Cleaning inside the tank
- (2) Inspection of the aeration tank  
Inspection items are as follows:
  - ◆ Frame condition (Deterioration, corrosion)
  - ◆ Blower (operation condition)
  - ◆ Inlet pipe (Clog of showering holes)
  - ◆ Air blowing pipe and valves (Clog of air blowing holes)

## 4. Procedures under mal-condition

### 4-1. Prospective troubles and trouble shootings

- ◆ Clog of small holes in the inlet and the air blowing pipe
  - Replacement of pipes
- ◆ Deterioration or corrosion
  - Repair or repaint

## 4. Report and record

### 4-1. Records

Records for the maintenance of aeration tank should include the following:

- ◆ Activity of cleaning
- ◆ Results of external check
- ◆ Result of internal check

### 4-2. Reports

Reports should be required for the improvement of O&M activities.

- (1) Frequency of cleaning
- (2) Operation cycle of blower
- (3) Upgrading or rehabilitation
  - ◆ Replacement of facility
  - ◆ Repairing of facility
- (4) Review of the criteria

Plant Name: Mahalet Marboom IMLRP	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP04-OP
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## Introduction

Filtering process is the final removal process in the iron and manganese removal facility (Hereinafter referred to as "IMRP"). The filter in the IMRP is different from the filter in the conventional water treatment plant for the required function. The source water for the Mahalet Marboom IMRP is the groundwater from well and therefore it shows low turbidity and is steady through the year.

The main function of the filter in the IMRP is not removal of the turbidity by filtering, but removal of the iron and manganese by contact oxidation process in use of contact filter media.

The oxidation process is needed always prior to the filtering process in the IMRP and aeration and pre-chlorination are provided as the oxidation process.

Two filters are available in Mahalet Marboom IMRP and each filter is operated individually. Operations for this filtering system consist of three (3) kinds of operation modes as follows:
 

- Filtering
- Backwashing and drainage
- Regeneration of filter media by potassium permanganate

## 1. Features of process

### 1-1. Function of rapid sand filter

Function of the filter is to remove the oxidized iron and manganese particles and to remove manganese in the process water by contact oxidation.

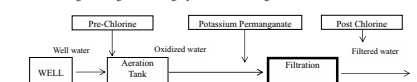
### 1-2. Impacts of process

- (1) Filtering process is the final removal process in the IMRP.
- (2) If manganese removal is insufficient, the filtered water is colored water by reaction with manganese and free residual chlorine. Degree of colored water is approx. 300 times of manganese contains in the water.  
For example, in case of manganese contains are 0.1 mg/l in the filtered water the color of the filtered water is approx. 30 mg/l after some reaction time.
- (3) Free residual chlorine in the aerated water into the filter media is kept in 0.5 mg/l or more. If above condition is not kept the oxidation filter media is damaged severely. And the effect of manganese removal is insufficient by this
- (4) The clear water reservoir is not available in the Mahalet Marboom IMRP. Filtered

- (5) Free residual chlorine in the filtered water shall be adjusted by Post-chlorine to the regulation.

## 1-3. Relation with other processes

- (1) Water quality of oxidized water affects to efficiency of filtering.  
Oxidized particles, which should have been removed in the aeration tank, pass on to filters. This will result in reduced filter run times and poorer filtered water quality.
- (2) The water treatment process is a chain of the several processes such as the well water transferring and oxidation process.
- (3) Water quality of the filtered water is affected by operation condition of the oxidation process.
- (4) Oxidation of iron and manganese of the well water is the key factor for iron and manganese removal plant. Initial-chlorine, oxidation tank and pre-chlorination are used to oxidize iron and manganese in process water.
- (5) The filter system in the Mahalet Marboom IMRP adopted the manganese sand filtration process (Green sand).  
In manganese filtration system, basically the free residual chlorine of the aerated water shall be maintained in the value more than 0.5 mg/l as lower limit. The free residual chlorine is consumed by the manganese sand.  
Hence, the free residual chlorine in the aerated water shall be kept in the value more than above with a margin of consumption.  
If the free residual chlorine in the aerated water is not enough for the manganese sand filtration, it means not only drop in efficiency of manganese removal but damage of manganese coating layer around the manganese sand.



## 2. Criteria for operation

The criteria for operation or control of the filter shall be required as follows;

### 2-1. The criteria for operation

- 2-1-1. Timing of backwashing
- 2-1-2. Time in regeneration after backwashing
- 2-1-3. Time in operation of backwashing

2-1-4. Flow rate for backwashing water  
 2-1-5. Number of working filter  
 Two filters shall be operated at the same time.  
 It is better that oxidation contact filter is operated continuously to keep an oxidation filter media in a satisfactory condition.  
 The process water contained free residual chlorine is supplied into the filter.

## 2-2. Judgement of Quality

- 2-2-1. Judgement of the completion of backwash in usual operation  
 - Turbidity of backwash drain is less than 5 NTU  
 2-2-2. Judgement of the completion of pre-filtering  
 - Free chlorine residual is 1.0 mg/l or more

## 3. Operation under normal condition

The operation for the oxidation filter consists of three (3) kinds of operation modes as follows;

- 1. Filtering
- 2. Backwashing and drain
- 3. Regeneration of filter media by potassium permanganate (preparation step for the filtering)

### 3-1. Operation for the filtering

3-1-1. Start up for the operation of the filtering

- (1) Startup for filtration process  
 1. Open the raw water valve  
 2. Open the treated water valve
- (2) Startup for backwash process  
 ◆ Close the raw water and treated water valve  
 ◆ Open the drain valve  
 ◆ Operate air scouring blower  
 ◆ Open the air scouring valve  
 ◆ Operate backwash pump  
 ◆ Open the backwash valve  
 ◆ Start combination washing together with air scouring and water backwash  
 ◆ Close the air scouring valve  
 ◆ Stop air scouring blower  
 ◆ Continue backwash  
 ◆ Close the backwash valve  
 ◆ Stop backwash pump

- (3) Start after backwash  
 ◆ Regeneration of manganese sand (Green Sand)  
 After backwash, the oxidation capacity of manganese sand will be consumed and regeneration by rinse process is required.

3-1-2. Shut down of operation of the filter  
 Shut down of the filter is conducted when activity of periodical maintenance, scheduled change over or end of plant operation is conducted.

- (1) Stopping for 2 days or less  
 The filter can be kept in condition of filling water.  
 Restart of the filter shall be conducted according to above procedures 3-1-1.
- (2) Stopping for 7 days or less  
 Same as above, but if free chlorine residual is not sufficient (1.0 mg/l or less) in the aerated water, dosing rate of pre-chlorine shall be increased to the require free residual chlorine concentration.
- (3) Stopping for 7 days or more  
 The water in the filter shall be drained out completely to avoid growth of organics such as algae or worm in the filter media.  
 Valves shall be closed except ventilation valve and drain valve.  
 Prior to restart, regeneration of manganese sand should be required. Then water shall be supplied through the backwash pipe gradually for backwashing of the filter. Free residual chlorine in the supplied water is needed 2.0 mg/l or more. By this activity the air in the filter media is discharged. Excess volume or pressure of water supplying from backwash pipe will cause damage of sand layer such as reversing of filter media.  
 If reversing of the filter media is happened, it will cause the short circulating flow in the filter media or flowing out of the filter media into the network.  
 Hence, backwash water valve shall be opened slightly and this operation condition shall be kept for 3-4 hours. After that free residual chlorine of backwash drain water, that is slow speed backwashing, shall be checked as 1.0 mg/l or more. After the above check, ordinary backwash can be conducted prior to pre-filtering.

3-1-3. Backwashing and drain for the filter

- (1) Steps to the backwashing  
 Backwashing of the filter is conducted by changing the valves for the filter.  
 - 1<sup>st</sup>: Close the raw water and treated water valve  
 - 2<sup>nd</sup>: Open the valve for drain  
 - 3<sup>rd</sup>: Open the valve for backwashing  
 Time in backwashing is approx. 10-20 min.

- (2) The water use for backwashing  
 The water for backwashing shall contain free residual chlorine as 1.0 mg/l or more.  
 The water for the backwashing is fed from the filter pump discharge
- (3) Judgment of completion of backwashing  
 Turbidity of backwash drain shall be confirmed during backwashing.  
 Backwashing is completed when turbidity of backwash drain water will reach to 5 NTU or less.
- (4) Judgment of necessity of backwashing and completion of backwashing  
 The filter media in a filter is clogged by particles in the process water.  
 And the oxidation ability is reduced by oxidation of manganese in the process water.  
 These conditions are recovered by the backwashing.

3-1-4. Pre-filtering and drain for the filter  
 Operation of pre-filtering and drain for the filter can be conducted as preparation prior to the filtering process. The purposes of the pre-filtering are as following;  
 - To drain out the remaining water of backwashing in the filter  
 - To confirm free residual chlorine in the filtered water prior to the filter process

- (1) Steps to the pre-filtering  
 The pre-filtering is conducted by change the valve around a filter.  
 - 1st: Close the valve for backwashing  
 - 2nd: Check close of the treated water valve  
 - 3rd: Open the valve for drain  
 - 4th: Open the valve for the water inlet  
 Time in pre-filtering is approx. 10-20 min.  
 After pre-filtering, the filtering process can be started.
- (2) Judgment of completion of pre-filtering  
 Turbidity in drain water of pre-filtering shall be confirmed during pre-filtering.  
 Pre-filtering is completed when turbidity in drain water will reach to 2 NTU or less and free chlorine residual is 1.0 mg/l or more.

3-1-4. The filtering process

- (1) Steps to the filtering  
 Filtering of the filter is conducted by change the valve around a filter.  
 - 1st: Close the drain valve  
 - 2nd: Open the treated water valve  
 - 3rd: Check open of the raw water valve  
 - 4th: Check close of the backwash valve
- (2) Check in the start of the filtering  
 Following items shall be checked in the starting of the filtering:

- Pressure indication of the water inlet
- Pressure indication of the filtering outlet
- Differential pressure of inlet and outlet pressure
- Turbidity in the filtered water: 2 NTU or less
- Free residual chlorine in the filtered water: 0.5 mg/l or more
- Free residual chlorine in the inlet water: 0.5 mg/l or more
- Iron and manganese contains in the filter outlet water has to satisfy new Egyptian potable water standard for the groundwater source
  - Iron contains: 0.3 mg/l or less
  - Manganese contains: 0.4 mg/l or less
- Turbidity in the filtered water has to satisfy Egyptian standard of the potable water for the groundwater source
  - 10 NTU or less
- Color of the filtered water: 20-30 as a maximum limit using platinum cobalt

## 3-2. Monitoring and visual check

The jobs of monitoring and visual check shall be daily routine work in O&M activity. Unusual condition or trouble shall be picked up in early stage by these jobs. Damage by unusual condition or trouble is minimized by early detection and rapid response of recovery. Daily check or monitoring jobs are insignificant work. These jobs shall be carried out and ensured effectively, suitably by valuable check items, significant value will come out from these jobs.

## 4. Operation under unusual condition

### 4-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

- 4-1-1. During working  
 Conditions of process water shall be monitored and operation condition of the facility in above shall be changed if necessary.  
 - Unusual condition of the water in the filter
  - Differential pressure rise up 0.2 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> or more before 24 hours passing
  - Excess of iron and manganese concentrations in the filtered water
  - Insufficient free residual chlorine in the filtered water
  - Excess of turbidity in the filtered water
  - Excess of color of the filtered water
  - Change of color of water
  - Insufficient pressure to the network
- Cause of unusual condition
  - Differential pressure rise up 0.2 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> or more before 24 hours passing
    - Poor quality of the inlet water to a filter
    - Excess of the flow rate of inlet water to a filter

- Insufficient opening of raw water and treated water valve
- Excess of iron and manganese concentrations in the clarified water
  - Insufficient of free residual chlorine in the inlet water
  - Insufficient of oxidation process
  - Insufficient of oxidation of ammonium
  - Lack of dosing rate of pre-chlorine
  - Waste of the filter media
  - Shortage of volume of the filter media
  - Deterioration of the filter media
  - Excess of the flow rate of inlet water to a filter
  - Change of well water quality
- Insufficient free residual chlorine in the aerated water
  - Insufficient of free chlorine residual in the inlet water
  - Insufficient of oxidation of ammonium
  - Waste of the filter media
  - Shortage of volume of the filter media
  - Deterioration of the filter media
  - Excess of the flow rate of inlet water to a filter
  - Change of well water quality
- Excess of turbidity in the aerated water
  - Excess of differential pressure
  - Excess of the flow rate of inlet water to a filter
  - Poor quality of the inlet water to a filter
  - Unusual of arrangement of filter layer
- Excess of color of the filtered water
  - Excess of iron and manganese concentrations in the filtered water
- Change of color of water
  - Change to brown or black
  - Excess of iron and manganese contains in the filtered water
- Insufficient pressure to the network
  - Differential pressure rise up 0.2 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> or more
  - Trouble of the filter pump
  - Trouble of the valves

## 5. Reports and records

### 5-1. Records

Records for sand filter operation include following items;

- (1) Operating condition  
 ◆ Flow rate  
 ➢ Raw water

- Settled water
- Filtered water
- ◆ Filtration rate
- ◆ Backwash cycle and time

### 5-2. Report

Reports for sand filter operation should include following items;

### 4-2-1. Recommendation as needed

- (1) Maintenance of filter layer  
 ◆ Change of filter media  
 ◆ Regeneration of filter media  
 ◆ Scouring of surface of filter sand  
 ◆ Disinfection of filter layer  
 ◆ Check for the underdrain system
- (2) Change of backwash cycle
- (3) Change of back wash and air scouring condition  
 ◆ Air scouring time, backwash time and combination washing time  
 ◆ Air scouring flow rate, backwash flow rate
- (4) Change of target filtered water quality
- (5) Change of target clarified water quality

### 4-2-2. Result of recovery of trouble or mal condition

- (1) Description of mal condition or trouble condition  
 (2) Damages to sand filter  
 (3) Activity for recovery  
 (4) Description of similar case in the past

Plant Name: Mahalet Marhoom W.L.P.	Title: <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-WTP04-MT
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## 1. Introduction

Maintenance activities for the filter shall be provided as follows;

- The filter sand layer
- The filter tank
- Instrument such as the pressure gauge
- Piping and valves

Maintenance of the filter sand is very important for Mahalet Marhoom IMRP. The manganese sand (Green Sand) is coated on surface of greensand or zeolite by oxidized manganese layer.

The manganese and iron in the process water are reacted by the coated surface layer of the oxidation sand. The manganese sand requires regeneration periodically because coated manganese becomes MnO<sub>2</sub> and removed by above reaction.

Pressure gauges for measuring of inlet and outlet pressure of the filter are use for check of clogging condition in the filter media. The poor filtered water is discharged from the filter by operation in high differential pressured condition between inlet and outlet pressure.

The differential pressure shall be less than 0.2 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The pressure gauge is important auxiliary instrument for operation of the filter and shall be confirmed usually.  
 The valves for the filter are provided to change the working of the filter such as a filtering, a backwashing and a pre-filtering. Trouble of the valves will reach to the stop of the filter directly.

## 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for the maintenance of rapid sand filter are as follows;

### 2-1. Criteria of frequency for maintenance

- (1) Inspection of sand layer  
 (2) Replacement of sand layer  
 (3) Inspection of underdrain system  
 (4) Inspection of control device of filtration rate

### 2-2. Criteria for judgment

- (1) Condition of filter sand  
 (2) Filtration rate  
 (3) Condition of filter backwash

## 3. Maintenance activity

Monitoring, check and inspection should be conducted in order to judge the necessity of recovering activity such as adjustment, repair or replacement. Maintenance activity is divided into four (4) items as shown in followings;

- (1) Monitoring and checking during the maintenance work  
 (2) Inspection  
 (3) Evaluation and analysis of the result of inspection  
 (4) Repair or replacement including check after the work

### 3-1. Maintenance of filter layer

Mal condition of filter layer may make filtered water quality worse and shorten the life cycle of filter sand. As a result, replacement of filter sand is required in short period. In order to avoid above condition, the monitoring and check of filter layer should be conducted periodically.

When the mal condition is detected in filter layer, proper corrective action, such as checking for the efficiency of sedimentation process, improvement of backwash cycle, change of filter sand or etc., should be conducted. Investigation of filter layer includes following items.

- ◆ Distribution of degree of sand grain
- ◆ Waste degree of filter layer
- ◆ Existence of algae
- ◆ Irregularity of filter layer
- ◆ Existence of crack on the concrete structure

Maintenance plan of filter layer should be issued, and maintenance activity should be done in accordance with above plan.

### 3-2. Monitoring and check

#### 3-2-1. Daily monitoring

Description	Interval
(1) Check for the filtration rate, head loss of filter layer and filter run time	Daily
(2) Check for the filtered water quality (turbidity, free residual chlorine, pH, alkalinity and etc.)	Daily

#### 3-2-2. Periodical inspection

Description	Interval
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Description	Interval
(1) Check waste adhesion on inside wall, drain trough in filter basin	Once 2-6 months
(2) Check water leak, cracks, damage of filter basin inside	Once 2-3 years
(3) Check of filter layer quality (waste, effective diameter and, uniformity, depth of filter sand layer)	Once 1-3 years
(4) Check of moving of the gravel layer	Once 1 year
(5) Check working condition of head loss pressure gauge	Once 10-15 year
(6) Check of condition of under drain	Once 2-6 months
(7) Check of flow rate and time formation for filter washing	24 hours
(8) Monitoring of filter washing (e.g. flow out of filter media, malfunction of filter washing facility, improper condition of filter layer after washing such as crater, and so)	Once 3-4 days
(9) Check turbidity of water of filter washing waste	As needed

### 3-2-3. Detail inspection and check (rehabilitation)

Description	Interval
(1) Refill or change of filter sand	As required

### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis of inspection result

Description	Criteria
(1) Check for the aerated water quality	
◆ Turbidity	Less than 5 NTU
◆ Residual chlorine	More than 1.5 mg/L
◆ Ammonia	Not detected
(2) Check of head loss of filter layer	Less than 2 kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
(3) Check of filter run time	24 hours
(4) Check of filtered water quality (turbidity, residual chlorine, pH, alkalinity, etc.)	
◆ Turbidity	0.5 NTU or less
◆ Residual chlorine	0.5 to 1.5 mg/l
◆ Aluminum content	0.15 mg/L or less
◆ pH, alkalinity, etc.	Less than the value regulated by Egyptian standard for potable water quality
(5) Check for the turbidity of backwash drain	
(6) Depth of sand layer	10% of initial volume

#### 4. Reports and records

##### 4-1. Records

Records for the maintenance of rapid sand filter should include following items;

- (1) Monitoring and visual check
- (2) Inspection

##### 4-2. Reports

Reports for the maintenance of rapid sand filter should include following items;

- (1) Periodical maintenance report
- (2) Corrective maintenance report
- (3) Result of recovery of trouble or mal condition
- (4) Recommendation on O&M and improvement of facility

Plant Name: Mahalet Marboom IMLRP	Title <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP05-OP
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#### 1. Features of process

##### 1-1. Function of process

Two kinds of functions are provided to chlorination facility, one of them is pre-chlorination and another is post-chlorination.

Function of pre-chlorination is to oxidize iron and manganese contained in raw water.

Function of post-chlorination is to destroy disease causing organisms, also called pathogenic organisms contained in clear water and to make the water continuously disinfected in the network until reaching the customer.

##### 1-2. Impacts of process

Prior to flowing into the aeration tank, pre-chlorine is dosed into the water at the inlet pipeline. Effectiveness of oxidation depends on pH condition of the process water and it is effective in high pH. When pH is not high enough to oxidize iron and manganese contained in the water, pre-chlorination is not effective for oxidation.

In addition, for the iron and manganese removal process, free residual chlorine should be kept in a sand filter in order to keep activation of green sand.

Post-chlorination performs disinfection of clear water and the free residual chlorine will continue to react with the impurities in the water, such as organic materials and organisms, until all the impurities and organisms are destroyed and there is an excess of free residual chlorine.

##### 1-3. Relations with other processes

Pre-chlorine dosing rate is varied by raw water quality especially iron and manganese contained in raw water. Post-chlorination dosing rate is varied by filtered water quality. Post-chlorination affects final quality of produced potable water contained free residual chlorine concentration.

##### 1-3-1. Aeration Tank

Aeration tank is to oxidize the iron and manganese contained in the well water by sprinkling water and air blowing.

##### 1-3-2. Sand filter

Filtering process is the final removal process in the iron and manganese removal facility. Pre-chlorine dose should be managed to keep free residual chlorine at the filter effluent 0.5 mg/L or more for the activation of green sand.

#### 2. Criteria for the operation

- (1) Treatment target of free residual chlorine for water in the transmission line  
1.5 mg/L or more and less than 2.0 mg/L
- (2) Target of residual chlorine for water at the tap of distribution network  
0.5 mg/L or more and less than 1.5 mg/L
- (3) Treatment target of free residual chlorine for filtered water  
0.5 mg/L or more

#### 3. Procedures for operation under normal condition

Basically, operation procedures for facility such as chlorine dosing unit should be kept strictly according to manufacturer's recommendations in instruction manuals.

##### 3-1. Operation of chlorination facility

Chlorine facility must be operated by persons with certificate of working knowledge and skills on handling of chlorine. i.e. persons to operate chlorination facility must be trained on chlorine and chlorination facility, and should achieve handling skills on them.

#### Common procedures for chlorination facilities

##### Handling of calcium hypochlorite

##### 1. Preparation for Calcium Hypochlorite Solution

##### 1-1. Storage of calcium hypochlorite

Calcium hypochlorite is a yellow white solid which has a strong smell of chlorine. It has two forms: a dry form and a hydrated form. Calcium hypochlorite should be kept in a cool dry place away from any organic material. It is known to undergo self-heating and rapid decomposition accompanied by the release of toxic chlorine gas.

##### 1-2. making calcium hypochlorite solution

Calcium hypochlorite is managed as \_\_\_\_ % solution for the dosing. The following describes the outline of the calcium hypochlorite dissolving procedure:

- 1) Supply water of \_\_\_\_ m<sup>3</sup> to the tank.
- 2) Use the supplied level gauge to check the water level in the tank.
- 3) When the water supply is completed, put calcium hypochlorite of \_\_\_\_ kg into the tank.
- 4) Start mixing pump to begin the dissolving process.
- 5) When the calcium hypochlorite you put in the tank has been completely dissolved, the

dissolving process finishes.

#### Startup of calcium hypochlorite dosing pump

##### 1. Precaution

1-1. A running-in of the pump should be done with the chemical solution already supplied in the pumps.

1-2. Starting the pump under no load will lead to a pump failure.

2. Start the chlorine dosing

2-1. Make certain that the pipes and piping components on the incoming line have no foreign matters or dirt.

2-2. Use the oil gauge to see if the pump drive has a specified level of oil.

2-3. Start the pump and keep it running for three seconds. Check the direction of motor rotation.

2-4. Set the stroke to 0%.

2-5. Make a running-in for about five minutes with the 0% stroke setting.

\*During the running-in, be sure to check that there is nothing wrong with any part of the pump.

2-6. Set proper stroke and make a running-in

2-7. During operation, plot stroke settings (25%, 50%, 75%, or 100%) of the stroke adjusting dial provided in the calcium hypochlorite dosing pump and actual flow rates on a graph.

\*The relationship between the stroke setting and the actual flow rate should be examined on each of the calcium hypochlorite dosing pump. A separate graph should be prepared for each pump.

#### Shut down of chlorine dosing unit (Taking the facility out of service for an extended period of time & preparing the facility to resume operation)

Normally, it seldom occurs to stop the entire chlorine dosing facility. However, this procedure will be needed when stopping water feeding or repairing the structure.

When the facility is taken out of service over one month or longer, impurities contained in the calcium hypochlorite solution should grow into scale that is accumulated in the equipment and pipes. This will cause malfunction of the facility when operation is resumed. Therefore, it is important to thoroughly clean the equipment and piping before taking the facility out of service.

1. Before taking the facility out of service for an extended period of time

1-1. Allow the calcium hypochlorite storage tank to have minimum solution.

1-2. Stop the dosing of calcium hypochlorite.

1-3. Clean inside the tanks, dosing pumps, piping, and valves.

1-4. Turn off the power of the pumps

1-5. Close all the valves.

2. Before resuming operation

#### 2-1. Operate the valves.

2-2. Set up the calcium hypochlorite dosing pumps before start-up.

2-3. Perform the calcium hypochlorite dissolving procedure.

2-4. Begin a dosing operation.

#### 3-2. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted to confirm the proper dosing of Chlorine. Check list should be required to ensure the confirmation. Details and frequency for monitoring and check should be referred to O&M schedule.

##### 1. Calcium hypochlorite storage tank

- ◆ Liquid level in the tank
- ◆ Leakage from the tank, valves and connection parts
- ◆ External damage and corrosion

##### 2. Calcium hypochlorite dosing pump

- ◆ Dosing flow rate
- ◆ Leakage of alum from pumps
- ◆ External damage and corrosion

##### 3. Pipe and valve

- ◆ Leak from valves and connection parts
- ◆ External damage and corrosion

#### 4. Report and record

##### 4-1. Records

Records for operation condition include following items;

- (1) Calcium hypochlorite dosing pump
  - ◆ Operating condition of pumps
- (2) Records for Chlorine dosing unit
  - ◆ Pre-chlorine dosing flow rate
  - ◆ Post-chlorine dosing unit dosing flow rate

##### 4-2. Report

Reports include following items:

- (1) Consumption tendency of the chlorine
  - ◆ Weight of calcium hypochlorite used in each 24-hour period during a month
  - ◆ Total consumption of calcium hypochlorite used in a month
- (2) Recommendation on facility
  - ◆ Repair and replacement
  - ◆ Spare parts should be kept in warehouse
  - ◆ Recommendation on modification of the criteria

- ◆ Recommendation on training for persons
- ◆ Recommendation on review of O&M plan

Plant Name: Mahalet Marboom IMLRP	Title <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP05-MT
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#### 1. Introduction

Calcium hypochlorite is a yellow white solid which has a strong smell of chlorine. Calcium hypochlorite solution is high corrosive acid liquid. This is key point for maintenance activities of chlorine dosing facility. We should avoid leak of calcium hypochlorite solution. If it leaks, it is necessary to act early detection and rapid response of repairing. And after repairing, clean up around leaked area by water and clean away moisture to keep drying by cloth.

Calcium hypochlorite is known to help self-heating and rapid decomposition accompanied by the release of toxic chlorine gas. Accordingly, it should be kept in a cool dry place away from any organic material.

#### 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for maintenance are shown as follows:

- (1) Inspection interval for facility or parts should be inspected
- (2) Acceptable limit value for using (Confirmation of expiry date of calcium hypochlorite)
- (3) Interval for replace of facility or parts

#### 3. Maintenance activity

##### 3-1. Facilities for maintenance

- (1) Calcium hypochlorite storage tank
- (2) Calcium hypochlorite dosing pump
- (3) Pipes and valves

##### 3-2. Maintenance activity

Maintenance activity consists of four (4) kinds of works as follows:

- (1) Monitoring and check during working
- (2) Inspection
- (3) Evaluation and analysis regarding result of inspection
- (4) Repair or replacement including check after the evaluation  
Monitoring, check and inspection should be conducted to judge necessity of recovering activity such as adjustment, repairing or replacing.

##### 3-2-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and check should be conducted to keep the facility in satisfactory condition

during operation. Satisfactory condition in the alum dosing facility is required following conditions:

- ◆ Chlorine flow rate is kept in required amount.
- ◆ Chlorine flow rate should be able to change in required variable range.
- ◆ A foreign substance does not exist in the solution
- ◆ Concentration of solution is kept in required condition.
- ◆ Solution level in a tank is kept in satisfactory condition.
- ◆ Leak of alum does not exist.

##### 3-2-2. Inspection

Inspection should be conducted to ensure that facility should go on with satisfactory working. Inspection should be required not only by external check but internal check of the facility. In inspection the facility should be looked closely at parts especially to check that everything is satisfactory.

Inspection should be conducted periodically and frequency of inspection will be different from characteristics of facility or parts by importance, load in working, and possibility of occurring of trouble, and so.

##### 3-2-3. Evaluation and analysis regarding result of inspection

Evaluation should be conducted by suitable point of view such as cost performance and risk assessment and time in working. Hence, preparation of the spare part should be needed before maintenance activity. Time of replacing of the part should be recognized by the record of maintenance. Early detection of unusual condition and rapid recovery may lead to the elongation of the facility life.

##### 3-2-4. Recovery after inspection

Chlorine dosing facility cannot stop anytime in working of water treatment. When recovery action will be needed after inspection, preparation for recovery without stop of chlorine dosing should be planned such as temporary piping. Prospective recovery action will be following:

- ◆ Change or cleaning of pipe
- ◆ Cleaning inside the tank
- ◆ Repair of leaked part or damaged part
- ◆ Replacement of equipment

#### 4. Recovery from unusual condition after maintenance activities

##### 4-1. Expected troubles and trouble shootings

##### 4-1-1. Unusual condition of facilities and actions for remedy of process control

Expected unusual conditions are shown below:

- ◆ Leak of calcium hypochlorite solution
- ◆ Dosing flow rate is unable to control
- ◆ Chlorine is not dosed

#### 5. Reports and records

##### 5-1. Records

##### 5-1-1. Records for maintenance

Records for maintenance of alum dosing facility should include the following:

- ◆ Calcium hypochlorite storage tank
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Other items
- ◆ Calcium hypochlorite dosing pump
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Other items
- ◆ Pipes and valves
  - Leak of alum solution
  - Looseness of connection part in piping
  - Other items

##### 5-1-2. Records of recovery

Records of recovery work after monitoring and check should include the following:

- ◆ Results of recovery work of adjustment, repairing and replacement
- ◆ Results of recovery work of repairing
  - Name of facility and name of part including a No. of facility
  - Indication of location of part in facility by drawing or sketch
  - Reason of repairing
  - Date of repairing
  - Name of person in charge of repairing work

Contents of records are the same as those of repair work, but the word of "repair" should be changed to "replacement".

##### 5-1-3. Results of inspection

Records of inspection should be required as the records of monitoring and check.

##### 5-2. Reports

Reports should include as follows:

##### 5-2-1. Report for recommendation

- (1) Rehabilitation

- ◆ Repairing or replace
  - ◆ List of spare parts that should be required to stock in the plant
    - For supplementation
    - For proposal of newly additional parts
- (2) Upgrading of facility or system
- ◆ Change of capacity, material, and other specifications
  - ◆ Addition of facility
  - ◆ Modification of facility or system
  - ◆ Proposal of preventive maintenance activity to be needed

#### 4-2.2. Report of maintenance activity

- (1) Annual report
- ◆ Repairing and replace for each facility
  - ◆ Trouble and accident
  - ◆ Result of corrective maintenance
  - ◆ List of consumed spare parts in a year
- (2) Corrective action to prevent the trouble or accident

Plant Name: Mahaleh Marhoom I.M.T.P.	Title of SOP: <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP05-OP
Kind of Doc. O & M Schedule	Title of Document O & M Schedule	Document No. MHM-IMRP05-OPSC-01

#### Operation and Maintenance Schedule

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, AN: As needed

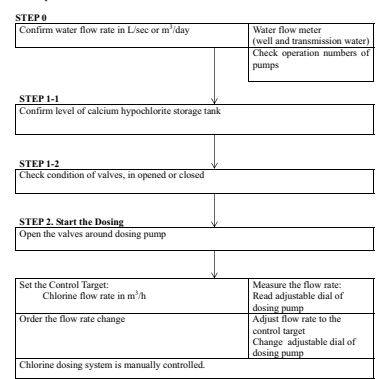
Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. Calcium Hypochlorite Storage Tank</b>							
1-1. Check liquid level	○						
1-2. Check tank and valves for leaks	○						
1-3. Check waste in the tanks						○	
1-4. Inspect tank inside for corrosion, waste							○
1-5. Inspect tank outside for corrosion							○
<b>2. Calcium Hypochlorite Dosing Pump</b>							
2-1. Check oil leakage	○						
2-2. Inspect pump inside for corrosion, waste							○
2-3. Inspect pump outside for corrosion		○					
2-4. Discharge pressure	○						
2-5. Set valve of adjustable dial for stroke length	○						
2-6. Noise, vibration and temperature of pump and motor	○						
2-7. Leakage of solution from pump	○						
2-8. Calibration							○
<b>4. Pipe and valve</b>							
4-1. Damage and leakage	○						
4-2. Clogging inside of pipe							○

Plant Name: Mahaleh Marhoom I.M.R.P	Title <b>Chlorination Facility – Calcium Hypochlorite Dosing Control</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP05-OPFC-01
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1. Purpose  
This flow chart provides to know procedures on chlorine dosing control.

2. Application  
Required Steps for Control of Chlorine Dosing Quantity

#### 3. Preparation



#### STEP 3. Control the Dosing

- Calculate chlorine dosing flow rate in m<sup>3</sup>/h for target flow rate of chlorine
- Q: Flow rate (m<sup>3</sup>/day) or (L/s)  
V: Flow rate (m<sup>3</sup>/h)
3. Refer to graph for calculation of calcium hypochlorite dosing flow rate

Open dosing valves in chlorine dosing pipe line

Confirm and read adjustable dial of calcium hypochlorite dosing pump  
Refer to graph of relation between indication of adjustable dial and dosing flow rate of dosing pump

- Followings need to calculate
- ◆ Water flow rate, dosing rate
  - ◆ Density and concentration of calcium hypochlorite solution will be dosed
  - ◆ Density \_\_\_\_\_

Plant Name: Mahaleh Marhoom I.M.R.P.	Title <b>Potassium Permanganate Dosing Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP06-OP
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#### 1. Features of process

##### 1-1. Function of process and facility

If the amount of oxygen in drinking water is low, iron and manganese may stay in the solution. Both metals cause dark colors in drinking water that may be harmful to plumbing fixtures and laundry. In order to remove iron and manganese, manganese greensand is used as filter media. Iron and manganese are removed by contact oxidation directly on the greensand grains. Since the oxidizing capability will decrease by continuous contact with iron and manganese, manganese green sand should be regenerated with potassium permanganate solution periodically.

Function of potassium permanganate dosing facility consists of two (2) works as follows:

- (1) Store of potassium permanganate as solid or solution
- (2) Transferring and dosing of potassium permanganate for a restoration of oxidative capacity of manganese greensand

##### 1-2. Impacts of process

At the end of filter runtime, the manganese greensand is backwashed and then regenerated down flow with a solution of potassium permanganate. This will restore the oxidative capacity of manganese greensand. It is recommended that regeneration be initiated prior to complete exhaustion of the greensand to extend the service life of manganese greensand.

#### 2. Criteria for operation

##### 2-1. Storage of potassium permanganate solution

Potassium permanganate is a strong oxidizer and should be carefully handled when preparing the feed solution. No byproducts are generated from making the solution. However, this dark purple/black crystalline solid can cause serious eye injury, is a skin and inhalation irritant, and can be fatal if swallowed. As such, special handling procedures include the use of safety goggles, a face shield, dust mask, and wearing impervious gloves, coveralls, and boots to minimize skin contact.

##### 2-2. Making of potassium permanganate solution

Potassium permanganate is managed as \_\_\_ % solution for the dosing. The following describes the outline of the potassium permanganate dissolving procedure:

- (1) Supply water of \_\_\_ m<sup>3</sup> to the tank.

- (2) Use the supplied level gauge to check the water level in the tank.
- (3) When the water supply is completed, put potassium permanganate of \_\_\_ kg into the tank.
- (4) Start mixing by agitator to begin the dissolving process.
- (5) When the potassium permanganate you put in the tank has been completely dissolved, the dissolving process finishes.

#### 3. Operation under normal condition

##### 3-1. Startup of potassium permanganate dosing pump

##### 3-1-1 Precaution

- (1) A running-in of the pump should be done with the chemical solution already supplied in the pump.
- (2) Starting the pump under no load will lead to a pump failure.

##### 3-1-2 Startup the potassium permanganate dosing

- (1) Make certain that the pipes and piping components on the incoming line have no foreign matters or dirt.
  - (2) Use the oil gauge to see if the pump drive has a specified level of oil.
  - (3) Start the pump and keep it running for three seconds. Check the direction of motor rotation.
  - (4) Set the stroke to 0%.
  - \* Make a running-in for about five minutes with the 0% stroke setting.
  - \* During the running-in, be sure to check that there is nothing wrong with any part of the pump.
  - (6) Set proper stroke and make a running-in
  - (7) During operation, plot stroke settings (25%, 50%, 75%, or 100%) of the stroke adjusting dial provided in the calcium hypochlorite dosing pump and actual flow rates on a graph.
- \* The relationship between the stroke setting and the actual flow rate should be examined on each of the calcium hypochlorite dosing pump. A separate graph should be prepared for each pump.

##### 3-1-3 Shut down of potassium permanganate dosing unit

When the facility is taken out of service over one month or longer, it is important to thoroughly clean the equipment and piping before taking the facility out of service.

- ◆ Before taking the facility out of service for an extended period of time
- (1) Allow the potassium permanganate storage tank to have minimum solution.
- (2) Stop the dosing of potassium permanganate.
- (3) Clean inside the tanks, dosing pumps, piping, and valves.
- (4) Turn off the power of the pumps
- (5) Close all the valves.

- ◆ Before resuming operation
- (1) Operate the valves.
  - (2) Set up the potassium permanganate dosing pumps before start-up.
  - (3) Perform the potassium permanganate dissolving procedure.
  - (4) Begin a dosing operation.

#### 3-2. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted to confirm the proper dosing of potassium permanganate. Check list should be required to ensure the confirmation. Details and frequency for monitoring and check should be referred to O&M schedule.

- (1) Potassium permanganate solution tank
  - ◆ Liquid level in a tank
  - ◆ Leakage from tanks, valves and connection parts
  - ◆ External damage and corrosion
- (2) Potassium permanganate dosing device
  - ◆ Dosing flow rate
  - ◆ Leakage of alum from pumps
  - ◆ External damage and corrosion
- (5) Pipe and valve
  - ◆ Leak from valves and connection parts
  - ◆ External damage and corrosion

#### 3-3. Operation procedures for control of facility

Controlled item is dosing flow rate of potassium permanganate. Dosing flow rate of potassium permanganate is controlled by changing adjustable dial of stroke length manually.

Controlled potassium permanganate flow rate is not able to monitor. Hence, accuracy of potassium permanganate dosing flow rate have to be checked periodically. Accuracy check is conducted by validation that difference between consumed solution volume and integrated volume calculated by dosing flow rate of metering pump. If difference of above mentioned will be 10% or more, pump and/or level meter for solution tank should be checked and took maintenance if necessary. This accuracy check is called as calibration activity.

#### 4. Operation under unusual condition

Prospective troubles and trouble shootings are as follows:

- (1) Trouble in the common activity
  - ◆ Observation of leakage

- ◆ Observation of external damage or corrosion
- (2) Trouble in the activity of storage
    - ◆ Waste of potassium permanganate solution
    - ◆ Unusual reducing of storage volume
  - (4) Trouble in the activity of adjusting of dosing
    - ◆ Clogging of inside of pipe or valve
    - ◆ Clogging of flow meter
    - ◆ Insufficient of dosing
    - ◆ Damage of the control valve
    - ◆ Leak of potassium permanganate

#### 5. Reports and records

##### 5-1. Records

- Records should include the following:
- (1) Daily record
    - ◆ Dosing rate and flow rate of potassium permanganate
    - ◆ Solution level
      - potassium permanganate storage tanks
  - (2) Other record
    - ◆ Concentration of solution

##### 5-2. Reports

- Reports should include the following:
- (1) Consumption data of potassium permanganate
    - ◆ Weight of potassium permanganate used each 24-hour period during a month
    - ◆ Total weight of potassium permanganate used for a month
  - (2) Recommendation on facility
    - ◆ Rehabilitation and upgrading
      - Repairing
      - Replacement
      - Additional facility
    - ◆ Spare parts should be stored
  - (3) Recommendation on modification of the criteria
  - (4) Recommendation on training for persons
  - (5) Recommendation on review of O&M plan
  - (6) Supplying of materials for review of water quality control plan

Plant Name: Mahaleh Marhoom I.M.R.P.	Title <b>Potassium Permanganate Dosing Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP06-MT
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#### 1. Introduction

In Mahaleh Marhoom IMRP, Manganese Greensand is used as sand filter media. Manganese greensand is a granular filter media processed from glauconitic greensand. Used in a closed pressure-type filtration system, manganese greensand will remove iron and manganese to required levels. Iron and manganese are removed by contact oxidation directly on the greensand grains. At the end of filter runtime, the unit is backwashed and then regenerated down flow with a solution of potassium permanganate. This will restore the oxidative capacity of manganese greensand. It is recommended that regeneration be initiated prior to complete exhaustion of the greensand to extend the service life of manganese greensand.

Potassium permanganate is a strong oxidizer and should be carefully handled when preparing the feed solution. As an oxidizer, potassium permanganate rapidly stains virtually any organic material such as skin, paper, and clothing. In addition, solid potassium permanganate is a strong oxidizer and thus should be kept separated from oxidizable substances.

#### 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for maintenance are shown as follows:

- (1) Inspection interval for facility or parts should be inspected
- (2) Acceptable limit value for using (Confirmation of expiry date of potassium permanganate)
- (3) Interval for replace of facility or parts

#### 3. Maintenance activity

##### 3-1. Facilities for maintenance

- (1) Potassium permanganate storage tank
- (2) Potassium permanganate dosing pump
- (3) Pipes and valves

##### 3-2. Maintenance activity

Maintenance activity consists of four (4) kinds of works as follows:

- (1) Monitoring and check during working
- (2) Inspection
- (3) Evaluation and analysis regarding result of inspection

(4) Repair or replacement including check after the evaluation  
Monitoring, check and inspection should be conducted to judge necessity of recovering activity such as adjustment, repairing or replacing.

### 3-2-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and check should be conducted to keep the facility in satisfactory condition during operation. Satisfactory condition in the alum dosing facility is required following conditions;

- ◆ Potassium permanganate dosing flow rate is kept in required amount.
- ◆ A foreign substance does not exist in the solution
- ◆ Concentration of solution is kept in required condition.
- ◆ Solution level in a tank is kept in satisfactory condition.
- ◆ Leak of potassium permanganate does not exist.

### 3-2-2. Inspection

Inspection should be conducted to ensure that facility should go on with satisfactory working. Inspection should be required not only by external check but internal check of the facility. In inspection the facility should be looked closely at parts especially to check that everything is satisfactory.

Inspection should be conducted periodically and frequency of inspection will be different from characteristics of facility or parts by importance, load in working, and possibility of occurring of trouble, and so.

### 3-2-3. Evaluation and analysis regarding result of inspection

Evaluation should be conducted by suitable point of view such as cost performance and risk assessment and time in working. Hence, preparation of the spare part should be needed before maintenance activity. Time of replacing of the part should be recognized by the record of maintenance. Early detection of unusual condition and rapid recovery may lead to the elongation of the facility life.

### 3-2-4. Recovery after inspection

Prospective recovery action after inspection will be following;

- ◆ Change or cleaning of valve
- ◆ Change or cleaning of pipe
- ◆ Cleaning in the tank
- ◆ Repair of leaked part or damaged part
- ◆ Cleaning of the flow meter
- ◆ Repaint to prevent corrosion
- ◆ Replacement of equipment

## 4. Recovery from unusual condition after maintenance activities

### 4-1. Expected troubles and trouble shootings

#### 4-1-1. Unusual condition of facilities and actions for remedy of process control

Expected unusual conditions are shown below:

- ◆ Leak of potassium permanganate
- ◆ Dosing flow rate is unable to control
- ◆ Potassium permanganate is not dosed

## 5. Reports and records

### 5-1. Records

#### 5-1-1. Records for maintenance

Records for maintenance of alum dosing facility should include the following:

- ◆ Potassium permanganate storage tank
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Other items
- ◆ Potassium permanganate dosing pump
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Other items
- ◆ Pipes and valves
  - Leak of alum solution
  - Looseness of connection part in piping
  - Other items

#### 5-1-2. Records of recovery

Records of recovery work after monitoring and check should include the following:

- ◆ Results of recovery work of adjustment, repairing and replacement
  - Stop position of inlet valve with ball tap for attached tank
- ◆ Results of recovery work of repairing
  - Name of facility and name of part including a No. of facility
  - Indication of location of part in facility by drawing or sketch
  - Reason of repairing
  - Date of repairing
  - Name of person in charge of repairing work

Contents of records are the same as those of repair work, but the word of "repair" should be changed to "replacement".

#### 5-1-3. Results of inspection

Records of inspection should be required as the records of monitoring and check.

## 5-2. Reports

Reports should include as follows:

### 5-2-1. Report for recommendation

- (1) Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Repairing or replace
  - ◆ List of spare parts that should be required to stock in the plant
    - For supplementation
    - For proposal of newly additional parts
- (2) Upgrading of facility or system
  - ◆ Change of capacity, material, and other specifications
  - ◆ Addition of facility
  - ◆ Modification of facility or system
  - ◆ Proposal of preventive maintenance activity to be needed

### 4-2-2. Report of maintenance activity

- (1) Annual report
  - ◆ Repairing and replace for each facility
  - ◆ Trouble and accident
  - ◆ Result of corrective maintenance
  - ◆ List of consumed spare parts in a year
- (2) Corrective action to prevent the trouble or accident

Plant Name: Mahalet Marhoom L.M.R.P.	Title of SOP: <b>Potassium Permanganate Dosing Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. MHM-IMRP06-OP
Kind of Doc. O & M Schedule	Title of Document O & M Schedule	Document No. MHM-IMRP06-OPSC-01

### Operation and Maintenance Schedule

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. Potassium Permanganate Storage Tank</b>							
1-1. Check liquid level in duty and in standby	○						
1-2. Check tank and valves for leaks	○						
1-3. Check waste in the tanks						○	
1-4. Inspect tank inside for corrosion, waste						○	
1-5. Inspect tank outside for corrosion						○	
<b>2. Potassium Permanganate Dosing Pump</b>							
2-1. Check oil leakage	○						
2-2. Inspect pump inside for corrosion, waste						○	
2-3. Inspect pump outside for corrosion			○				
2-4. Discharge pressure	○						
2-5. Set value of adjustable dial for stroke length	○						
2-6. Noise, vibration and temperature of pump and motor	○						
2-7. Leakage of solution from pump	○						
2-8. Calibration							○
<b>4. Pipe and valve</b>							
4-1. Damage and leakage	○						
4-2. Clogging inside of pipe							○

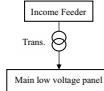
Plant Name: Mahalet Marhoom	Title <b>Power Transformer</b>	SOP TAG No. MAH-WTP17-01OP
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Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

MAH WTP 17-01	Power Transformers	MAH WTP 17-05	Cabling
MAH WTP 17-02	Generator	MAH WTP 17-06	Batteries
MAH WTP 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MAH WTP 17-07	Reactive Power Control
MAH WTP 17-04	Low voltage Motors	MAH WTP 17-08	General lighting

## 1. Introduction

In Mahalet Marhoom Facility there is one step down transformer 500 KVA 11/0.4 KV



## 2. Features of process

### 2-1. Function of process

The transformer in Mahalet Marhoom plant is used to convert 11KV to 0.4KV which required by the loads of the plant.

## 3. Criteria for Operation

The transformer is preferred to operate at the point of maximum efficiency which occurs when the transformer is operated around 80% from its rated.

## 4. Operation under normal condition

Under normal condition the plant are supplied from the electric utility through the transformer while the generator is standby. During the normal operation, the following items should be checked.

1. The circuit breaker of the generator which exists in the generator panel is switched off
2. The manual tie switch in the main low voltage panel should be positioned in the direction of transformer.

## 5. Operation under normal condition

In case that the electric power from the utility is switched off the standby generator will be operated according to the following sequence:

1. Put the tie switch in the off position (No connection neither to transformer nor to generator)
2. Start the standby generator according to the procedure mentioned in generator SOP.
3. Switch on the generator circuit breaker in the generator panel.
4. Change the position of the tie switch to the direction of generator operation.
5. Start connecting the loads gradually.

Plant Name: Mahalet Marhoom	Title <b>Power Transformer</b>	SOP TAG No. MAH-WTP17-01MT
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Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

MAH WTP 17-01	Power Transformers	MAH WTP 17-05	Cabling
MAH WTP 17-02	Generator	MAH WTP 17-06	Batteries
MAH WTP 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MAH WTP 17-07	Reactive Power Control
MAH WTP 17-04	Low voltage Motors	MAH WTP 17-08	General lighting

## 1. Construction

The main parts of the transformers are:

- The primary winding
- The secondary winding
- The metal tank
- The oil
- The oil reservoir
- The radiators
- The Buchholz relay
- Oil level indicator
- Tap changer
- Insulators & bushings
- Silica jell

## 2. Maintenance activity

The transformer in Mahalet Marhoom is located outside the plant and it is used to feed the plant and other domestic loads. So most of maintenance activity is ordered to be done by the electric company.

Maintenance activity consists of 3 kinds of working as follow:

- 1- Monitoring, checking and recording
- 2- Evaluate and analyze results of monitoring and inspection
- 3- Routine maintenance.

### 2.1 Monitoring, checking and recording

Activity of Monitoring, checking and recording should be done according to the maintenance schedule, MAH-WTP17-01MT.

### 2.2 Evaluate and analyze results of monitoring and inspection

Generally, from the monitoring and visual inspection we can recognize the corrective actions needed for the efficient operation of the transformer.

### 2.3 Routine maintenance

This is the most important item we have to follow to keep the power transformer unit in good conditions. The routine maintenance is consisting of groups of individual steps which are classified to be done in certain periods according to MAH-WTP17-01 MT.

## 3. Report and record

### 3-1. Record

The Activity of monitoring and visual check should be recorded in the recording sheet MAH-WTP17-01QC01.

### 3-2. Report

#### 3-2-1. Routine maintenance report:

The activities of routine maintenance should be reported according the format MAH-WTP17-QC02

#### 3-2-2. Trouble History report:

Any troubles occurs in the transformer or in its protection which happen during the operation of the transformer should be collected in trouble history sheet MAH-WTP17-QC03.

### Operational and Maintenance Schedule (MAH-WTP17-01MT)

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	2Y
<b>1. Record current and voltage readings</b>							
1-1. Record secondary voltage	✓						
1-2. Record secondary current	✓						
<b>2. Inspect silica jell</b>							
2-1. Inspect the color of the silica jell. Change or dry if its color is changed.	✓						
2-2. Change the silica jell if it is contaminated with oil.	✓						
<b>3. Check oil level</b>							
3-1. Check that the oil level is between the sign of 20C and Max. Sign -refill with fresh oil if required.	✓						
3-2. The oil level must not exceed the maximum sign when the transformer running at full load.	✓						
<b>4. Check for oil leakage</b>							
4-1. Check the oil leak from tank, radiators and oil discharge valve.				✓			
<b>5. Inspect and clean bushings and transformer</b>							

surfaces.	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	2Y
5-1. Check the medium voltage and low voltage insulator from any cracks. Clean with suitable saeton.							✓
5-2. Clean with suitable saeton, the transformer surface and radiators							✓
<b>6. Check oil dielectric strength</b>							
6-1. Check the oil dielectric strength by the use of oil tester.							✓
<b>7. Tap changer</b>							
7-1. Inspect condition of external tap changer drive shaft, tighten all couplings and bolted connections							✓
7-2. It is important to perform a complete tap changer (electrical operation) from highest to lowest step and back to the position it was found in, this action will clean all internal contacts of the tap changer							✓
<b>8. Oil filtration</b>							
8-1. When the dielectric strength of the oil is lowered, the oil should be filtered using oil filtration unit.							✓
12-2. Re check the oil dielectric strength							✓
<b>9. Measure the winding insulation resistance</b>							
9-1. Measure the insulation resistance between short circuit primary to short circuit secondary							✓
9-2. Measure the insulation resistance between short circuit primary to earth							✓
9-3. Measure the insulation resistance between short circuit secondary to earth							✓

## 4. Tools required for routine maintenance

- 1) Air blower
- 2) Open & Closed Wrenches
- 3) Megger 500 and 500 volt DC
- 4) Air dryer

## 5. Materials required for routine maintenance

- 1) Sateen
- 2) Transformer oil

MAH-WTP17-02OP		Revised version		Issued date		Page 4of7	
Monthly monitoring and recording schedule MAH-WTP17-02OP:							
Transformer	Week	from	to	from	to	from	to
	Secondary voltage V						
Item	Secondary current KA						
	Oil level	high	medium	low			
	Silica Jell	No change	Moderate change	Big change			
	Color						

MAH-WTP17-02OP		Revised version		Issued date		Page 5of7	
Yearly Recording Schedule:							
Transformer	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Oil dielectric strength						
Item	Primary voltage						
	Insulation resistance						
	Secondary winding insulation resistance						

MAH-WTP17-02OP		Revised version		Issued date		Page 6of7	
Routine Maintenance Report:							
Item no.	Section	Date	Description	Used tools and Materials	Responsible Technician		
1	MAH-WTP17-02OP						
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

MAH-WTP17-02OP		Revised version		Issued date		Page 7of7	
Trouble Shooting Report							
Date of trouble	Trouble (I)	Trouble (2)	Trouble (3)				
Trouble description							
Reason and solution							
Date of repair							
Used materials and spare parts							
Sign P. Item							
Responsible manager							

MAH-WTP17-02OP		Revised version		Issued date		Page 1of5	
Plant Name:	Mahalet Marboon	Title:	Emergency Generator	SOP TAG No.:	MAH-WTP17-02OP		
MAH WTP 17-01	Power Transformers	MAH WTP 17-05	Cabling				
MAH WTP 17-02	Generator	MAH WTP 17-06	Batteries				
MAH WTP 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MAH WTP 17-07	Reactive Power Control				
MAH WTP 17-04	Low voltage Motors	MAH WTP 17-08	General lighting				

**1. Features of process**

**1-1. Function of process**

The function of emergency generator is to provide the electrical power to the water treatment facility, i.e. the emergency generator is the power supply unit for blackout. The purpose of the emergency generator is to provide the electrical power for a minimum of facility operation.

**1-2. Impacts of process**

The emergency generator is used in only emergency situation, and it has independent function different from the water treatment process.

The emergency generator has to operate in emergency situation and provide the electrical power certainly in emergency. Therefore the periodical operation, despite the normal condition, should be required in order to secure the function and reliability of the equipment to avoid the fault of the operation in that case.

**1-3. Relations between other processes**

(1) Operation object of the emergency generator  
Existing generator covers 50% of the required power to the facility, in order to avoid damage of the generator or electrical facility in the plant.

**2. Criteria for operation**

**2-1. Operation Method**

Emergency generator operates by manual operation.  
Emergency generator starts and stops by switch on-off operation at the generator or the independent control panel after the detection of emergency situation, such as blackout.

**2-2. Monitoring-required items**

Monitoring-required item during the generator operation is as follows;

- Generating output power and generating voltage
- Temperature and pressure of cooling water

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricant pressure</li> <li>Starting and stopping time               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From start to top speed: Approx. 10 sec.</li> <li>To Full load: Approx. 10 sec.</li> <li>Total time: Approx. 20 sec.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Rotating speed.</li> </ul>							

**2-3. Periodical commissioning**

In order to avoid the fault operation in emergency situation, function and reliability of the generator should be checked by periodical commissioning. Commissioning should be conducted more than 30 minutes by actual load or dummy load.

**3. Operation condition**

**3-1. General Start-up procedures**

**3-1-1. Start-up**

General start-up procedure for the emergency generator is as shown in following Chart.

```

graph TD
    A[Preparation] --> B[Engine starting]
    B --> C[Ignite the Engine]
    C --> D[Rated revolution]
    D --> E[Load connection]
  
```

1. Check over engine. Check oil in engine, day tank and cooling water level.  
2. Check that the generator main circuit breaker is switched off.  
 ● Above items should be checked periodically in preparation for the emergency case.

Operate the engine unit by the starting of electrical motor.

By engine ignition, shift up the gear and speed up the revolution

Check that the generator output voltage and frequency reached their rated values.

1. Connect the Gen. CB in the generator panel then the Gen. CB in the main low voltage panel.  
2. Start the load connection gradually.  
3. Check that the generator current does not exceed its rated value.  
4. Record Gen. Power, current, voltage, frequency.

**3-1-2. Shutdown**

MAH-WTP17-02OP		Revised version		Issued date		Page 3of5	
After restoration of power, stop the emergency generator operation and changeover the power source to commercial power.							
<b>3-1-2-1 General Shutdown Procedures:</b>							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Turn of the loads gradually</li> <li>Disconnect the generator CB in the main low voltage panel by moving the tie switch from the position of generator operation to the transformer operation position.</li> <li>Disconnect the generator CB in the generator panel.</li> <li>Keep the generator running for several minutes (5 minutes) at no load to cool down before shut off.</li> <li>Turn off the generator.</li> <li>Record the stopping time.</li> </ol>							
<b>3-1-2-2 Emergency Shutdown.</b>							
If an emergency or up normal conditions happens during the operation of the generator, the generator can be turned off by pushing the emergency stop switch.							
<b>3-2. Fuel storage system</b>							
Emergency generator has fuel storage tanks for long-time operation. Emergency generator requires certain operation against the emergency situation, such as sudden blackout. Accordingly, emergency generator shall have fuel tanks. It is divided into 2 items, which are weekly tank and monthly tank, by the purpose of fuel provision. Run time of the generator is expected for 3 hours during blackout. The monthly tank having storage capacity of 90 hours, whose storage day is for 30 days, stores the fuel. Fuel is transferred to the daily tank. Then the daily tank having storage capacity of 21 hours, whose storage day is for 7 days, provides fuel to the emergency generator.							
<b>3-3. Starting system</b>							
Engine unit operates by the electrical starting mechanism. Power source of this mechanism is battery. Therefore the periodical check of battery charging is required as shown in the maintenance list.							
<b>4. Operation under unusual condition</b>							
<b>4-1. Expected troubles and trouble shootings</b>							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malfunctioning of starting mechanism</li> <li>Engine revolution doesn't reach to rated revolution</li> <li>Shortage of output of power generation</li> <li>Abnormal heating of the engine</li> <li>Sudden stoppage of the engine</li> </ol>							

MAH-WTP17-02OP		Revised version		Issued date		Page 4of5	
(6) Abnormal exhaust (Abnormal color of exhaust gas)							
Trouble shooting is attached at the close of this chapter.							
<b>4-2. Trouble in the past and cause, background and events for recovery</b>							
<b>Table 1 Trouble Shooting for the Emergency Generator Operation</b>							
No.	Predicted Trouble	Cause	Remedy				
1	Malfunctioning of starting mechanism	Low battery	Battery charge				
		Breakage of starting motor	Repair or replacement of the equipment				
2	Engine revolution doesn't reach to rated revolution	1) Shortage of fuel	1) Provide a fuel				
		2) Aeration in a fuel pipe	2) Air release				
		Breakage of the control unit	Repair or replacement of control unit				
		Clogging of fuel filter	Drain and clean the fuel filter				
3	Shortage of output of power generation	Malfunction of the electrical governor system and fuel injection pump	Checking for the governor or injection pump or replacement of the equipment				
		Aeration in a fuel pipe	Air release				
		Water mixing in a fuel pipe	Change a fuel				
		Using a fuel of low quality	Change a fuel of good quality				
		Shortage of air-intake amount	Clean the air filter				
		Malfunction of the electrical governor system and fuel injection pump	Checking for the governor or injection pump or replacement of the equipment				
4	Abnormal heating of the engine	Degradation of compression pressure by piston	1) Replacement of the piston ring 2) Replacement of valve sheet and spring unit for air valves 3) Checking for the loosen of fixing bolts				
		Overload	Arrange the load properly				
5	Sudden stoppage of the engine	Overload	Arrange the load properly				
		Aeration in a fuel pipe	Air release				
		Breakage of electrical governor system	Replacement of governor system				
6	Abnormal exhaust (Abnormal color of exhaust gas)	Overload or light load	Arrange the load properly				
		Using a fuel of low quality	Change a fuel of good quality				
7	Abnormal color of exhaust gas	1) Shortage of lubricant	1) Refill the lubricant				
		2) Degradation of lubricant feeding pressure	2) Checking or replacement of lubricant feeding pump				

*Note)*  
These troubles should be detected during periodical commissioning. In case that trouble is detected, it should be remedied as soon as possible in preparation for the emergency situation.

MAH-WTP17-02OP		Revised version		Issued date		Page 5of5	
No.	Predicted Trouble	Cause	Remedy				
5	Sudden stoppage of the engine	2) Using lubricant of low quality	2) Change of lubricant of good quality				
		3) Degradation of lubricant feeding pressure	3) Checking or replacement of lubricant feeding pump				
6	Abnormal color of exhaust gas	Lack of a fuel	Refuel				
		Aeration in a fuel pipe	Air release				

Plant Name:	Title:	SOP TAG No.:
Mahalet Marhoom	Emergency Generator	MAH-WTP17-02MT

MAH WTP 17-01	Power Transformers	MAH WTP 17-05	Cabling
MAH WTP 17-02	Generator	MAH WTP 17-06	Batteries
MAH WTP 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MAH WTP 17-07	Reactive Power Control
MAH WTP 17-04	Low voltage Motors	MAH WTP 17-08	General lighting

**1. Component of the Generator**

The generator consists of two (2) main components as engine unit and generation unit. Auxiliary components generally include the following systems for the following services:

- Fuel feeding system
- Lubricant feeding system
- Starting mechanism
- Air-intake and exhaust system
- Cooling water circulation system

Maintenance activity for the emergency generator should be conducted to main components and auxiliary components.

**2. Criteria for maintenance**

The emergency generator is installed in preparation for the emergency situation, such as sudden blackout, and it provides electrical power to the equipment and security apparatus in above situation. Therefore the emergency generator is one of most important facility to avoid the expansion of accidents or disasters. Although the maintenance work for the emergency generator is neglected because it is resting the operation in normal condition in a facility, periodical maintenance is required more than the equipment operating in normal condition, in order to fulfill the function in emergency situation.

**3. Maintenance activity**

Periodical check and commissioning should be required to keep the generator in proper working. Maintenance activity shown herein means activity for the routine maintenance. Maintenance activity consists of two (2) kinds of working components as follows:

- Daily external checking
- Periodical commissioning

**3-1. Inspection and maintenance**

Inspection and maintenance item is as shown in following table.

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency			
			Daily	Weekly	Commissioning 1 month	Commissioning 6 months 1 year
Regular Check	Appearance	Deterioration	✓			
		Oil leakage	✓			
		Water leakage	✓			
		Fuel capacity in a service tank	✓			
		General condition			✓	
	Starting mechanism	Check the battery capacity		✓		
		Check the electrolyte density of the lead acid battery.			✓	
		Check the electrolyte level. Refill if necessary.			✓	
		Remove any salts created at the battery pins.			✓	
		Check the cables of the battery and cable leads.			✓	
	Fuel feeding system	Fuel capacity				✓
		Abnormal heart of fuel pump				✓
		Fuel pressure				✓
		Filter cleaning				✓
		Fuel consumption				✓
Lubricant feeding system	Lubricant leakage				✓	
	Lubricant pollution				✓	
	Check the cable connection between battery and starter.			✓		
	Check the integrity and the output voltage of the battery charger.			✓		
	Check the bearing of the generator at both sides then lubricate them by shell alvania 3.				✓	

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Daily	Weekly	Inspection Frequency		
					1 month	6 months	1 year
Generator	Cooling water circulation system	Lubricant pressure					✓
		Filter cleaning					✓
		Leakage from cooling water pipe					✓
		Cooling water temperature					✓
		Function of cooling water pump					✓
	Air-intake and exhaust system	Leakage from radiator and water unit					✓
		Color of exhaust gas					✓
	Generator	Use air blower and saiteen to remove dust from the exterior of generator unit.			✓		
		Check for excessive vibration, noise and temperature.			✓		
		Check the operation of all measuring devices (voltmeter, ammeter and frequency meter).			✓		
Check all indicating lamps. Replace if required				✓			
Check all alarms on the control panels.				✓			

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency			
			Daily	Weekly	1 month	6 months 1 year
Periodical Maintenance	Fuel feeding system	Check the continuity of earthing loop.				✓
		Check the calibration of all meters				✓
		Check the generator protections (over voltage, under voltage,...)				✓
	Lubricant feeding system	Condition of fuel pump (oil capacity)				✓
		Condition of fuel injection system				✓
		Refilling or exchange of lubricant				✓
	Cooling water circulation system	Condition of pressure regulator				✓
		Condition of cooling water pump (replacement of consumable parts)				✓
		Generator	Measure the insulation resistance of the generator winding using megger.			
	Indicator	Measure the polarization index of generator stator winding				✓
		Measure the insulation resistance of the exciter winding and determine its polarization index.				✓
		Measure the resistance of the stator winding, compare with the reference value.				✓
	Control system	Measure the earthing resistance.				✓
		Clean the bearing of the generator at both sides then lubricate them by shell alvania 3.				✓
	Control system	Replacement or calibration of instruments				✓
Checking for protection relay					✓	

**4. Reports and records**

**4-1. Records**

Records should include the following:

- Result of inspection
- Result of periodical commissioning

**4-2. Reports**

Reports should include the following:

- Rehabilitation
  - Repairing or replace
  - List of spare parts that should be required to stock in the plant
- Upgrading of facility or system
  - Modification of the system

Plant Name:	Title:	SOP TAG No.:
Mahalet Marhoom	Main Low Voltage Switch Gear	MAH-WTP17-03MT

Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

MAH WTP 17-01	Power Transformers	MAH WTP 17-05	Cabling
MAH WTP 17-02	Generator	MAH WTP 17-06	Batteries
MAH WTP 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	MAH WTP 17-07	Reactive Power Control
MAH WTP 17-04	Low voltage Motors	MAH WTP 17-08	General lighting

**Introduction**

The low voltage switch gear is consisting generally from the following parts:

- The Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- Miniature Circuit Breakers
- Current Transformer
- Signaling and instrumentation
- Protection devices
- Enclosure
- Bus bar

**1. Importance of the switch gear**

The switch gear could be considered as the means to connect the electrical power through the cables to the loads. The switch gear control the consumer condition, either to be running or stopped. The switch gear also execute the tripping orders (signals) from the protection devices and the circuit breaker disconnect the faulty section from the electric network.

**3. Maintenance activity**

Inspection, monitoring, recording, testing and replacement should be carried out to the low voltage panels to keep them in good operating condition.

Maintenance activity consists of 3 kinds of working as follows:

- Monitoring and recording activity
- Results analysis and the healthy criteria
- Routine maintenance

**3.1 Monitoring and recording**

This includes the daily visual inspection and general observation of the unit. This is accompanied by recording activity during certain periodicity for all the parameters which judge the condition of the unit such as volt, ampere, power, tripping... The activity of monitoring and visual check should be recorded in the recording sheet

MAH-WTP17-03QC01 and MAH-WTP17-03QC02.

**3.2 Results analysis and the healthy criteria**

The recorded data are analyzed and compared with the previous healthy records to determine the required corrective maintenance.

**3.3 Routine maintenance**

This is the most important item we have to follow to keep the switch gear unit as much as possible close to initial running of the system. The routine maintenance is consisting of groups of individual steps which are classified to be done in certain periods as shown in MAH-WTP17-03 MT.

**Operational and Maintenance Schedule (MAH-WTP17-03MT)**

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Activity	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. General Check of panels</b>							
1-1. Check the operation of power supply indicating lamps (red, green and yellow)	✓						
1-2. Check the operation of ON, OFF and trip indicating Lamps of all circuit breakers	✓						
1-3. Check the operation all measuring meters (volt, current, PF and power meters)	✓						
1-4. Check for unusual noise especially in the contactors and relays.			✓				
<b>2. Check for overheating line.</b>							
2-1. Contacts of the circuit breaker and contactors.	✓						
2-2. At the connection points between cables and bus bars	✓						
<b>3. Check insulating parts</b>							
3-1. Visual check that there is no cracks or damage to the insulators inside the panels.					✓		
<b>4. Clean the different parts of the panel.</b>							
4-1. By the use of air blower, clean the panel and equipment generally.					✓		
4-2. By using spray clean the contacts of the all contactors.					✓		
<b>5. Check the panel IP</b>							
5-1. Check the security of panel doors							
5-2. Check the IP of all openings of incoming and							

Inspection Item	Daily	Weekly	1 month	6 months	1 year
outgoing cables.					
<b>6. Check wiring connections</b>					✓
6-1. Check all cable connections to C.B., contactors and bus bars. Tighten connection if needed.					✓
6-2. Check and tighten all wiring connections in the control circuit.					✓
6-3. Check earthing connections - Tighten and secure					✓
6-4. Check connections of C.Ts, P.Ts and instrumentation					✓
Note: Don't open the secondary circuit of the energized current transformer, since this will lead to the damage of the current transformer.					
<b>7. Check settings of the protection devices</b>					
7-1. Check the setting of over current protection					✓
7-2. Check the settings of the under voltage and over voltage protections					✓
7-3. Check the operation of phase failure protection					✓
7-4. Check the operation of phase sequence protection.					✓

**4. Tools required for routine maintenance**

- Air blower
- Open & Closed Wrenches
- Avometer

**5. Materials required for routine maintenance**

- Fine emery
- Saiteen
- Solvent - carbon tetra chloride

Panel Name	Day	Inspection Frequency															
		Daily	Weekly	1 month	6 months	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year				
Operation of Measuring devices	Check the indicating lamps	✓															
	Check the operation of pushbuttons	✓															
	Check for normal trip normal	✓															
	Check for excessive noise	✓															
	Check of excessive bearing	✓															
	Operation of Measuring devices	✓															
	Check the indicating lamps	✓															
	Check the operation of pushbuttons	✓															
	Check for normal trip normal	✓															
	Check for excessive noise	✓															

Monitoring and recording schedule MAH-WTP17-03 QC01:  
Each panel should have the following recording sheet.







Plant Name:	Title:	SOP TAG No.:
Kafr Farag FMRP	Overview for Kafr Farag Iron and Manganese Removal Plant	KFR-FMR00-OV

التاريخ الإصدار:	العدد:	200
التاريخ المراجعة:	العدد المراجعة:	200

1. General information of the plant

1-1. General information

1-1-1. Location  
Kafr Farag Iron/Manganese Removal Plant (KFR-FMRP) exists in Menia Al Qamah Markaz in North East of Menia Al Qamah City. It is Located at 30°30' 56.7" North and 31°20'28.4" East.

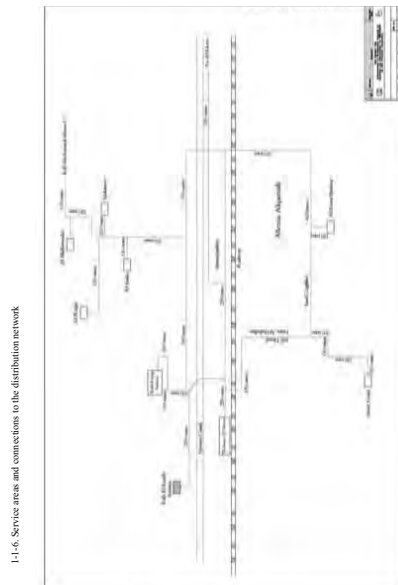
1-1-2. Construction Phases  
Kafr Farag Iron/Manganese Removal Plant was constructed in 2002 as one of the standardized model plants in Egypt.

1-1-3. Source of water  
The source of raw water for this plant is well water. Four wells of approximately 80 meter depth and 25 cm diameter casing and screen, are available in this plant but three of them are currently used as production well. Two of them are used alternately on duty and another one well is stand-by. A new well for this plant is being prepared inside the plant area.

1-1-4. Type of treatment process  
Iron/manganese removal plant is a treatment plant reducing the iron and manganese contents contained in the source ground water by applying the aeration and chlorine oxidation and contact oxidation filtering process.

1-1-5. Nominal treatment capacity  
Nominal Capacity for the plant is 6000m<sup>3</sup> per day with two units of oxidation tower and three units of filter tank.

KFR-FMR00-OV النسخة المراجعة تاريخ المصنوع 11 من 11



1-1-6. Service area and connections to the distribution network

1-1-7. Organization and staff formation

In the organization of SHAPWASCO, responsible person for the final water quality of the Plant to the network is \_\_\_\_\_.

Operation/Maintenance Team in Kafr Farag Iron/Manganese Removal Plant

No.	Name	Position	Remarks
1	Mr. Emam Abd El Mawgoud Abd El Ate	Plant Manager	All of them Responsible for both Kafr Farag FMR and WPS
2	Mr. El Saied Mohamed Kamal	Technical Supervisor	
3	Mr. Aly Gouda Al Saad	Technical Supervisor	
4	Mr. Fatehy Mohamed Hassan	Technical Supervisor	
5	Mr. Eissa Mohamed Fahmy	Technical Supervisor	
6	Mr. Abd El Rahman Abd El Hamed Mostafa	Technical Supervisor	
7	Mr. Saied Ibrahim Abdo	Labor	
8	Mr. Awni Abd El Mohsen Amer	Labor	
9	Mr. Farouk Abd El Ghani Awad	Labor	
10	Mr. Add Ahmed Afifi	Labor	
11	Mr. Ibrahim Al Dsouki Mohamed	Labor	

Members of Laboratory and Maintenance of Chlorine Facility in the Branch

No.	Name	Position	Remarks
1	Mr. Abd El Hady Al Hossaini	Laboratory manager	Responsible for all of the branch
2	Ms. Emam Galal Mahdy	Chemist	
3	Mr. Sedki Hassan Arafa	Cl. Maint. Supervisor	
4	Mr. Saied Ahmed Abd El Rahim	Cl. Maint. Supervisor	
5	Mr. Mohamed Fared Gawaidh	Cl. Maint. Supervisor	
6	Mr. Hussein Mohamed Hassan	Cl. Maint. Supervisor	

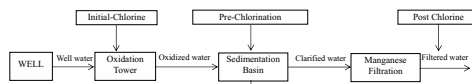
1-2. Components of process and facility in iron manganese removal plant

There are relations and connections between unit processes in iron manganese removal plant (abbreviate as FMRP) .

1-2-1. Components of unit process

- Six (6) unit processes are provided in Kafr Farag FMRP as follows:
1. Production wells
  2. The water feeding process by well pump
  3. Chlorine dosing process
  4. Oxidation Towers
  5. Sedimentation Tank
  6. Filter Process

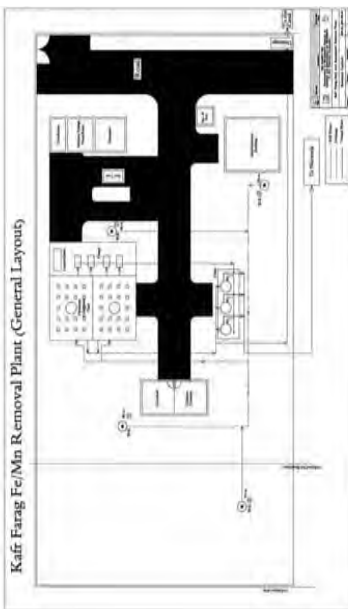
1-2-2. Block flow diagram



1-2-3. Components of facility in each process

- Components of facility in unit process are as follows:
1. Production wells  
This process includes following:  
- Wells with sufficient yield capacity
  2. The water feeding process by well pump  
This process includes following:  
- The well pump
  3. Chlorine dosing process  
This process includes pre-chlorine, intermediate and post-chlorine facility as follows:  
- Chlorine cylinder  
- Chlorine gas piping and valve  
- Chlorinator  
- Feeding pump  
- Chlorine leakage detector  
- Chlorine gas neutralization system
  4. Oxidation Towers  
This process includes following:  
- Upper tank  
- Aeration tower
  5. Sedimentation Tank  
This process includes following:

KFR-FMR00-OV النسخة المراجعة تاريخ المصنوع 11 من 11



1-1-8. General Layout

- Detention tank
  - Inlet piping for filter pump
  - Intermediate chlorination
  - Effluent drainage piping of oxidized iron particles
6. Filter Process  
This process includes following:  
- Filter pump  
- Contact oxidation filter tank  
- Backwashing system  
- Post chlorination  
- Transmission piping to the network

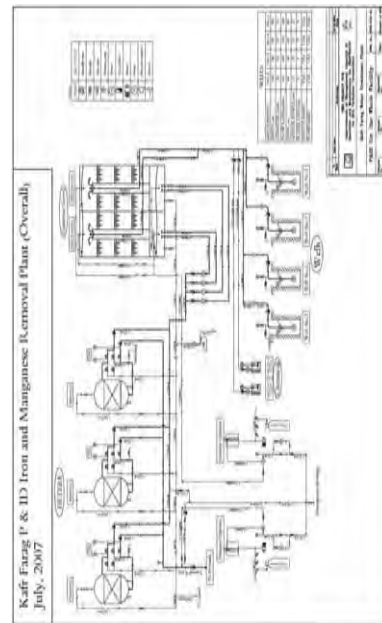
1-2-4. Specifications of all machines and devices in each facility  
Refer to attached facility list in APPENDIX.

1-3. Basic system on facility operating and process control

- 1-3-1. Basic system on unit process control  
- Process control: All unit processes are controlled manually  
- Water quality control  
Water quality analyses in the various processes should be carried out manually by chemists as scheduled. Free chlorine residual in the various process points are monitored continuously by the instrument of free chlorine residual meter.
- 1-3-2. Basic system  
- Operation of facility  
- Start and stop of the well pump will be operated manually  
- Control of process: Manual control for all process  
- Monitoring of water quality: Refer to above mentions
- 1-3-3. System of processes  
1. Production wells  
- Four wells are available and any two wells are able to yield water plant design capacity.
2. The water feeding process by well pump  
- Total four pumps are available, one pump installed for each well with sufficient capacity and head.  
- Feeding water to the Plant can be controlled by the number of operated pumps
3. Chlorine dosing process  
- Chlorine cylinder: 500kg  
- Chlorinator  
Two sets of chlorinators are available and one will be used for duty and the other for stand by.  
- Type of chlorinator: Injector vacuum type  
- Type of operation: Manual operation  
- Type of dosing flow rate control: Manual control
- Three dosing points are prepared.  
- Initial-chlorination: Feeding pipe of the Oxidation Tower  
- Pre-chlorination: Sedimentation tank  
- Post-chlorination: Outlet pipe of filter

4. Oxidation Towers  
Two units of reinforced concrete oxidation towers are available and used in parallel or independently.  
- Upper tank: 200 m<sup>3</sup>  
- Aeration tower: three stages with each height of seven (7) meters
5. Sedimentation Tank  
Two units of reinforced concrete sedimentation are equipped under the oxidation towers.  
- Detention tank  
- Capacity: 300m<sup>3</sup> with a baffling chamber  
- Detention time: 2 hours  
- Intermediate chlorination
6. Filter Process  
Three units of sand filter and filter pump system are available and two units are used for the design flow rate of the Plant.

KFR-FMR00-OV النسخة المراجعة تاريخ المصنوع 11 من 11



1-1-4. General P&ID Diagram

2. Overview of the SOPs of the KFR-FMRP

2-1. Purpose of SOPs

Purpose of SOPs is to provide assistance to the water supplier in the operation & maintenance (O&M) and water quality control (WQC) procedures for the equipment, facility or process in the iron manganese removal plant.

2-2. Priority Issues to be addressed in SOPs

According to the results of current field survey of the plant, priority issues for the O&M to be addressed in these SOPs are identified as follows:

2-2-1. New Egyptian Potable Water Standards  
According to the Decree 258 by Ministry of Health, new "Limits of the criteria and specifications of the potable and domestic water" (Egyptian Potable Water Standards hereinafter) were regulated dated October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2007 and new limits of Fe and Mn concentrations are as follows:  
Maximum allowable limit  
Fe: 0.3 mg/liter  
Mn: 0.4 mg/liter

Current operation results of the Plant shows that new limits are not satisfied and a certain efforts are required on increasing treatment efficiency, including the examination on upgrading of the facility.

2-2-2. Function of Sedimentation Tank  
There equipped a sedimentation tank under the oxidation tower with a chlorination injection point and effluent drainage piping but actual effect of this sedimentation in the process is not clear while effluent is drained every fifteen days in current operation and water qualities in this process were not analyzed in detail. Clarification of the function of the sedimentation tank and formulation of correct operation procedures for the Kafr Farag well water are important.

2-2-3. Full-utilization of Filter Equipment  
As described in detail in the SOPs of the following chapter, the contact oxidation process applied for this filter system of the Plant requires strict free chlorine residual control for activating manganese sand to achieve effective manganese removal. Effort on full-utilization of the filter system shall be made by both operation (process water control) and maintenance (filter media conditioning).

2-2-4. Chemical Injection Equipment  
In this plant, chemical injection equipment applying the potassium permanganate for the oxidation was considered at the time of construction. It shall be confirmed in the course of SOP activities whether or not that necessary oxidation can be secured by chlorination for the Iron and Manganese removal of the source well water. This SOP also agrees to omit this system from the operation.

2-3. Application of SOPs

SOPs should be applied surely to actual O&M and WQC. However, SOPs are not necessarily constant and subject to change. SOPs should not only be kept as documents but also be utilized as tools for O&M and WQC activities. Since SOPs must be utilized in actual

activities, they should be reviewed and revised so that they can be suitable and useful anytime in any situation for water supplier according to evaluation of utilized results. We should find improved results of O&M and WQC activities whenever we review and revise SOPs.

#### 2-4. Component of SOPs

SOPs for FMRP consist of eleven (12) SOPs component units and these components are shown in "SOPs Headlines". Each SOP consists of three (3) SOPs packages as follows:

- SOPs for operation
- SOPs for maintenance
- SOPs for water quality control

#### 2-4-1. SOPs for Operation

Documents which require criteria and procedures for operation and control activities of facility are provided in this SOPs and include the following:

- Explanation of process and relation between other process
- Criteria for operation activity and design
- Operation and control procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition
- Monitoring and visual check items for facility
- Reporting and recording system

#### 2-4-2. SOPs for Maintenance

Documents which require criteria and procedures for maintenance activities of facility are provided in this SOPs and include the following:

- Criteria for maintenance activity
- Maintenance procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition
- Monitoring and visual check items for facility
- Reporting and record system

#### 2-4-3. SOPs for Water Quality Control

Documents which require criteria and procedures for water quality control and process control are provided in this SOPs and include the following:

- Criteria for water quality control activity
- Water quality control and process control procedures in normal condition and unusual condition
- Monitoring and visual check items for water quality and process
- Reporting and record system

#### 2-5. Review of SOPs and O&M plan

SOPs is one of tools to perform optimum O&M and WQC activities and results and as the result to improve management of iron manganese removal plant operation. We can realize and find in our O&M activities should be modified or arranged for improvement such as more simple, effective or suitable method, by utilizing of SOPs. When we find part to be modified or arranged for improvement in SOPs, we should approach to review SOPs to be proper according to prepared procedures, as soon as possible if necessary.

#### 2-5-1. Review of O&M and WQC activities

Review of SOPs should be carried out periodically not less than once a year and properly if

necessary. After review of SOPs, SOPs should be updated to revised version. Records of SOPs review and histories of review must be required to issue and keep them. Records of review should include the following:

- Activities before review and after review and reviewed reasons
- Signatures of approved persons, date of review
- Results of review
- Marking of reviewed part and description of reviewed histories in revised SOPs documents

#### 2-6. Preparation for making of O&M plan

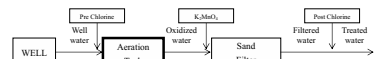
O&M plan is developed to provide a material that can be easily referred to for guidance in operating a water system. The O&M plan will also provide ready reference for following:

- All equipment data which is necessary for performing normal maintenance
- Ordering replacement parts and supplies
- Organized system for keeping records of O&M of the system
- Water sampling, analysis and testing which required for compliance with regulations
- Monitoring of the treatment process for compliance with accepted waterworks procedures.
- Information regarding start-up and normal operating procedures and emergency operating procedures.

O&M plan will become a training manual to provide personnel which handy source reference while they learn to operate the facilities. The experienced operator will usually refer to the O&M plan for confirmation of normal operation and maintenance procedures and as a reference guide for unusual operating conditions. The entry level operator should frequently refer to the O&M plan for guidance and instruction.

Plant Name: MAHALLET MARHOIM MRP	Title <b>Aeration Tank</b>	SOP TAG No. MARHO-IMR03-QC
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#### 1. Introduction



Water quality control for the aeration tank shall be conducted as follows;

- ◆ Monitoring and visual check
- ◆ Taking samples of the outlet water from the aeration tank
  - to analyze oxidized water after aeration
  - to conduct chlorine demand test of the well water and outlet water from the aeration tank

The sampling taps for the well water are available in discharge pipes of each well and from the top of the aeration tank. The sampling tap is available for oxidized water from the aeration tank up to filters.

The oxidation process of contained iron in the well water is progressed in two steps. The first step of the process is the pre-chlorination before aeration oxidation process and the second step of the process is the aeration using the aeration blower.

The sample water should be taken with following purpose;

- ◆ Oxidized result by pre-chlorination and aeration
  - This result should be needed to determine dosing rate of chlorination.
  - Required dosing rate of chlorination should be determined by chlorine demand test of this sample water and be verified by monitoring of free chlorine residual of this sample water.

In addition to above, the sample of filtered water should be taken to confirm final oxidation of iron and manganese by oxidation sand in the filter.

Generally the turbidity of well water is low. Hence, MARHO-IMRP is the facility to remove not turbidity but contained iron and manganese mainly. A key of iron and manganese removal process is to control oxidation reaction in the process.

Oxidation by aeration in the aeration tank is done to a certain degree but cannot be controlled. Hence, oxidation process shall be controlled by dosing rate of pre-chlorine. For this control, the process water shall be sampled, analyzed and tested.

#### 2. Criteria for water quality control

##### (1) Frequency of analysis:

- ◆ Once a day or more
  - ◆ According to the requirements from Holding Company/GHAPWSCO (if any)
- (2) Time of taking of sample: Around 9 a.m. in the morning
- (3) Volume of sampling water: 10 liters or more
- (4) Procedures for chlorine demand test
- ◆ According to the standard method / standard operation procedure
- (5) Items of water quality to be analyzed
- ◆ Iron, manganese, ammonia, organic substances and others
  - ◆ According to the requirements from Holding Company/GHAPWSCO (if any additional items)
- (6) Chlorine demand of the outlet water from the aeration tank

1.0-1.5 mg/l shall be used as tentative value and determined by the results of actual operation, considering free chlorine residual in the inlet water for the filter and present value of free chlorine residual in the network water.

- ◆ Free chlorine residual in the filtered water: 0.5-1.5 mg/l
- ◆ Free chlorine residual in the oxidized water: 1.0-1.5 mg/l as tentative value
- ◆ Free chlorine residual in the inlet water of Aeration: 2.0-2.5 mg/l as tentative value

#### 3. Water quality control under normal condition

The activity of the water quality control is required as follows;

- ◆ Monitoring and visual check
- ◆ Water quality analysis and the laboratory test for the treatment
  - Water treatment test such as chlorine demand test
- ◆ Determination of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine
- ◆ Adjustment of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check of process

Monitoring and visual check shall be conducted according to the unified list for the monitoring and check. Unified list is provided in MARHO-IMRP03QC-CH01.

#### 3-2. Water analysis and the laboratory tests for the treatment

Water analysis and laboratory test shall be conducted according to the standard operation procedures for water quality control prepared separately. Although there is no laboratory in MARHO-IMRP, the analytical equipment such as chlorine meter, pH meter and Iron / Manganese meter are available. Besides, Branch laboratory shall look after and conduct the analysis periodically.

#### 3-3. Determination of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine

The dosing rate of pre-chlorine shall be determined by result of laboratory test of the chlorine demand, taking into consideration of some additional margin onto the chlorine demand value. This margin shall be changed depend on experiments and data.

#### 3-4. Adjustment of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine

Dosing rate of pre-chlorine shall be adjusted by evaluation of free chlorine residual of the process water in actual facility because results of laboratory test are not always coincide with actual result and many factors is related to the result in the actual facility such as mixing condition, water temperature and pH of the well water, and so on.

#### 4. Water quality control under unusual condition

Expected troubles and causes in the aeration tank are as following;

- ◆ Unusual distribution of the well water to the aeration tank
  - Opening of the valves in inlet pipe line is improper
  - Clogging inside of the inlet valve
- ◆ Chlorine demand is changed to high value compare with usual condition
- Change of the well water quality
- Insufficient aeration

#### 5. Report and record

##### 5-1. Record

Records for water quality control of the aeration tank are required as follows;

- (1) Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) Record of water quality analysis of oxidized water

##### 5-2. Report

Reports for water quality control of the aeration tank shall be required as follows;

##### 5-2-1. Recommendation

- ◆ Upgrading or rehabilitation of facility
- ◆ Modification and arrangement
- ◆ Repairing and replace
- ◆ Addition of facility
- ◆ Review of criteria
  - Modifying
  - Addition or delete
- ◆ Review of procedures for operation and control

- Modifying
- Addition or delete

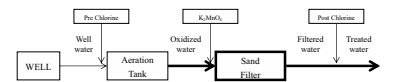
#### 5-2. Annual report

Annual Report for water quality control of MARHO-IMRP shall be prepared and it shall contain followings as part of aeration tank.

- ◆ Change of water quality
  - The well water
  - The outlet water from the aeration tank

Plant Name: MAHALLET MARHOIM MRP	Title <b>Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. MARHO-IMR05-QC
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#### 1. Introduction



The water quality control of the oxidized water is the key point of the operation of the iron and manganese removal plant (abbreviate as IMRP). The key process governing the removal efficiency in the IMRP is the process of sand filtration.

IMRP is the simple process and consists of three main processes such as oxidation, filtration and disinfection process. The disinfection is performed by post-chlorine dosing. Oxidation of iron, manganese and ammonium in the water is mainly performed by the aeration and pre-chlorine dosing, and oxidized particles of iron and manganese are precipitated in the sand filter after aeration tank.

Water quality control activities for the filter shall be provided as follows;

- ◆ The monitoring of quality of inlet water for sand filter (oxidized water)
- ◆ The monitoring of quality of the filtered water
- ◆ The monitoring of quality of the backwash drain water
- ◆ Check of the filtering, the pre-filtering and the backwash operation
- ◆ Check of a condition of the filter media

Water quality monitoring and check of the operation condition of the filter shall be required mainly for water quality control in the IMRP.

Good performance of water quality control in IMRP shall be conducted by following;

- ◆ A control of oxidized water quality
- ◆ Utilizing of feedback information from filtered water quality
- ◆ Daily monitoring of the filtered water and adjustment of chlorine dosage as needed
- ◆ Monitoring of operation condition
- ◆ Periodical inspection of the filter sand and early recovery action as needed

Water quality control shall be performed to optimize the operation condition by not only water quality monitoring but check of operation and maintenance activity. Almost of iron in the process water is removed by oxidation in aeration tank, oxidation by pre-chlorination and through the sand filter.

Theoretically, manganese in the process water is not oxidized by chlorine. Manganese in the

process water with free chlorine residual is removed by a process of the oxidation sand filter in the condition around pH 7. In this process the oxidation sand works as a catalyst.

The filter sand for iron and manganese removal filter consists of the oxidation sand and anthracite. The function of anthracite is removal of the particles such as oxidized iron, and the function of the oxidation sand is oxidation of iron and manganese in the process water.

The anthracite is put on the upper layer on the filter layer and is a light filter media. The anthracite is easy to flow out of the filter when the backwashing is conducted with excess rate of backwashing. If anthracite is lost by flow out, oxidized iron is removed insufficiently in the filter.

The oxidation sand is coated on surface of the grains of sand by oxidized manganese layer. The manganese and iron in the process water is reacted by the coated surface layer of the oxidation sand. The activation potential of the oxidation sand is kept in proper condition by contact with free chlorine residual in the process water.

As a result of above, the surface on the oxidation sand is coated by oxidized iron layer / anthracite. Consequently, the activation potential is weakened by interference of the oxidized layer on the oxidation sand. The oxidation sand is weakened by the lack of free chlorine in the inlet water to the filter.

#### 2. Criteria for water quality control

The criteria for water quality control of the filter shall be required as following;

- (1) The criteria for judgment
  - ◆ The water quality of the oxidized water
  - ◆ The water quality of the filtered water
  - ◆ The water quality of the backwash water
  - ◆ The water quality of the backwash drain water
- (2) The criteria for frequency of monitoring
  - Water quality analysis
    - ◆ The oxidized water
    - ◆ The backwash water
    - ◆ The backwash drain water
- (3) The criteria for judgment
  - Surface condition of the oxidation sand
    - ◆ Initial condition (normal condition): Blackly brown color
    - ◆ Peeled condition (unusual condition): Grey color
    - ◆ Coated by oxidized iron (unusual condition): Light brown color

#### 3. Report and record

##### 3-1. Record

Record for maintenance of the filtering shall be required to recognize operation condition and water quality. For reference, water quality control records shall be as follows;

- ◆ Monitoring and visual check results
  - Filtered water quality
  - Free chlorine residual
- ◆ Operation condition
  - Flow rate inside sedimentation basin
  - Well water quality
  - Pre-chlorine dosing rate
  - Sludge drainage frequencies

##### 3-2. Report

Generally almost of technical records shall be reported to people in technical sections in IMRP.

Any records have no value without utilizing them. Reports shall be useful tool for next improvement activities by utilizing of records.

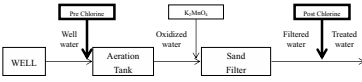
Required Reports for filters is limited area, some recommendations will taken into consideration to operate the filter as follows;

- (1) Recommendations
  - ◆ Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Repairing or replacement of pumps and valves
  - ◆ Filter media condition
  - ◆ Replacing parts of facilities
  - ◆ Required spare parts
  - ◆ Review of SOP
  - ◆ Procedures
  - ◆ Criteria
- (2) The filtered reports
  - ◆ Produced water quantity
  - ◆ Water used for backwashing
  - ◆ Monthly and annually
  - ◆ Free chlorine residual in discharge water

Plant Name: MAHALLET MARHOOM IMRP	Title <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. MARHO-IMR07-QC
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### 1. Introduction

In iron and manganese removal plant, iron and manganese in the well water is removed by an oxidation and filtration treatment process. Process flow of the MAHALLET MARHOOM IMRP is as shown below;



Note: "Process water" is also used as general word for the water flowing in the Plant.

### 2. Potable Water Standards

Maximum allowable limit value of iron and manganese contained in the potable water are limited by new and previous Egyptian standards as follows;

- ◆ Iron: 0.3 mg/l (1.0 mg/l for ground water by the previous standard)
- ◆ Manganese: 0.4 mg/l (0.5 mg/l for ground water by the previous standard)

Color of water is also limited by new and previous Egyptian standards as follows;

- ◆ Color: Nil (20-30 as a maximum limit using platinum cobalt by the previous standard)

The water contained manganese is colored result of oxidation by chlorination and colored degree of above is approx. 300 times as much as manganese concentration. If concentration of 0.5 mg/l manganese is contained in the water, color of the water is 150 after oxidation by chlorination. Hence, manganese in the filtered water shall be controlled less than 0.1 mg/l actually.

The functions of the chlorination consist of 2 main functions as described below;

- ◆ Oxidation
- ◆ Disinfection

Both functions are essential for the plant. Especially function of the oxidation shall be controlled securely in a routine work of the water quality control activity.

The oxidation treatment is performed by 3 steps.

- ◆ 1st step: Pre-chlorination before the aeration tank for oxidation of iron
- ◆ 2nd step: Aeration in the aeration tank for oxidation of iron
- ◆ 3rd step: Contact oxidation in the filter by oxidation filter media for oxidation of manganese

Oxidation process of iron by the aeration is insufficient to remove in condition of low pH as 8.5 or below. Hence, pre-chlorination shall be needed as 1<sup>st</sup> oxidation process in this plant. The 3<sup>rd</sup> step of oxidation is performed by contact with oxidized filtration in the filter for oxidation of manganese. Free chlorine residual in the inlet water for the filter shall be needed to keep an oxidation potential of filter media in activated condition.

Disinfection treatment is final treatment process before transmission of the potable water in this plant. Chlorine residual measurement shall be done on the distribution system at the area farthest from the source of the water treatment plant. This ensures that the entire distribution system is receiving enough chlorine.

### 3. Monitoring Frequencies

- (1) Frequency of water quality analysis
  - ◆ The well water: Daily
  - ◆ The outlet water from aeration tank: Daily
  - ◆ The inlet water to the filter after K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub> dosage: Daily
  - ◆ The filtered and treated water: Daily
  - ◆ Distributed water at the farthest tap in the network: Once a week
- (2) Frequency of chlorine demand test
  - ◆ For the well water: Once in every 15 days
  - ◆ For the outlet water from oxidation tower: Once in every 15 days

### 4. Water quality control under normal condition

#### 4-1. Monitoring of the well water

Laboratory test of chlorine demand  
Chlorine demand test shall be conducted according to a standard procedure including sampling procedures.

- ◆ Water quality analysis
  - Iron
  - Manganese
  - Ammonia
  - pH
  - Other items as needed

- (2) Determination of the dosing rate of the pre-chlorine  
Dosing rate of the pre-chlorine shall be determined based on water quality of the well water and prospect free chlorine residual in the filtered water. Dosed chlorine is consumed by contained substances in the well water such as iron, manganese, ammonia and organics. And consumed amount is varied by contained amount and characteristics of above substances and water condition such as a water temperature, an air temperature and so. Typical examples of theoretical consumed amount of chlorine are following;

Contained substance (as 1 mg/l)	Consumed chlorine (mg/l)
Iron	0.635
Manganese	1.29
Ammonia	7.6

Required dosing rate of pre-chlorine shall be determined based on laboratory test of chlorine demand for the sampling water from a process. Free chlorine residual in the filtered water shall be controlled in a range of 0.5-1.0 mg/l. Activation potential of filter media for contact oxidation filtration is affected by concentration of free chlorine residual in the inlet water to the filter. If free chlorine residual in the filtered water is less than 0.5 mg/l, coating layer of oxidation sand is damaged and removal potential of the contact filter is reduced.

#### 4-2. Determination of the dosing point of the pre-chlorine

Contained ammonia in the well water also oxidized by the aeration and the pre-chlorination. Duration time for the oxidation reaction of ammonia by pre-chlorination shall be needed for 40 minutes or more. Ammonia shall be oxidized prior to the filtration process to maintain free chlorine residual of filtered water in the required value.

#### 4-3. Monitoring of the outlet water from the aeration tank

- ◆ Laboratory test of chlorine demand
- ◆ Iron removal amount is monitored in the first step of oxidation process as aeration. Dosing rate of pre-chlorine is expected by a result of chlorine demand for the oxidized water from the aeration tank.
- ◆ Removal efficiency by the aeration treatment is changed slightly through a season. If quality of the well water is not changed, this chlorine demand value is changed slightly. This value can be realized depend on the operation record in the past.
- ◆ The operation record in the past shall be collected and kept, and utilized to determination of dosing rate of pre-chlorine.

#### 4-4. Monitoring of the filtered water and pre-filtered drain water

- ◆ Water quality analysis
  - Iron
  - Manganese
  - Ammonia

- Color
- Turbidity
- Free chlorine residual
- Total chlorine residual
- pH
- Other items as needed

Pre-filter shall be done after backwashing and before filtering of the filter. The functions of the pre-filtering are as follows;

- (1) Initial drain of waste water after backwashing before filtering shall be confirmed by measurement result of turbidity of the pre-filtered drain water.
  - ◆ Turbidity of the pre-filtered drain water: 5 NTU or less
- (2) Re-activation of filter media of oxidation sand in the filter tank shall be confirmed by measurement result of free chlorine residual in the pre-filtered drain water.
  - ◆ Free chlorine residual in the pre-filtered drain water: 0.5 mg/l or more

Monitoring of filtered water quality shall be conducted with standard frequency in a routine monitoring according to the criteria.

- ◆ Free chlorine residual in the filtered water: 0.5 mg/l or more
- ◆ Iron contained in the filtered water: 1.0 mg/l or less
- ◆ Manganese contained in the filtered water: 0.1 mg/l or less
- ◆ Other substances contained in the filtered water: Less than Egyptian standard

#### 4-5. Monitoring of the distributed water at the farthest tap in the network

- ◆ Water quality analysis
  - Iron
  - Manganese
  - Ammonia
  - Color
  - Turbidity
  - Free chlorine residual
  - Total chlorine residual
  - pH
  - Bacteria and coliforms
  - Other items as needed

Free chlorine residual in the distribution water is consumed during a distribution of the water in the network. Consumed amount of chlorine is varied a condition in the network such as contamination, water temperature, condition of network pipe lines and so. And the outlet water from the plant is mixed with the water from the well stations in the network.

Free chlorine residual in the distributed water shall be maintained at least 0.2 mg/l to 0.5 mg/l at a point of the farthest tap in the network. If combined chlorine residual is being used for chlorination, the residual shall be 1.0 to 2.0 mg/l.

#### 4-6. Control of the pre-chlorine dosing rate

As mentioned in 3 (2), this is realized by applying the followings;

- (1) Set a target for the filtered water and the inlet water of the filter
- (2) Confirm a water quality of the well water
- (3) Presume the consumed chlorine in the process
- (4) Set a chlorine dosing rate of the pre-chlorine
- (5) Confirm the flow rate of the well water
- (6) Set the chlorine dosing flow rate of the pre-chlorine by the chlorinator
- (7) Monitor a free chlorine residual in the water
  - ◆ The inlet water of the filter
  - ◆ The filtered water
- (8) Compare the monitored date with the targets
- (9) Determine that chlorine dosing rate shall be changed or not
- (10) If chlorine dosing rate shall be changed, change a dosing flow rate by operation of the pre-chlorinator to be increase or decrease and repeat from control actions 7 to 9 in the routine work

#### 4-7. Control of the post-chlorine dosing rate

Free chlorine residual in the filtered water shall be monitored and post-chlorine shall be dosed depend on a target of free chlorine residual in the outlet water from a treatment plant. A target of free chlorine residual in the outlet water from a treatment plant shall be presumed based on the measured records of the free chlorine residual in the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network.

The free chlorine residual in the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network shall be measured periodically according to the frequency of the criteria.

The control action of free chlorine residual shall be done by following activities;

- (1) Set a target for the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network
- (2) Confirm the well water connected with the network
  - ◆ Numbers of the well stations
  - ◆ Free residual chlorine from each well station
  - ◆ Flow rate of the distribution water from each well station
- (3) Set a target for the filtered water
- (4) Presume consumed chlorine in the process
- (5) Set a chlorine dosing rate of the post-chlorine
- (6) Confirm the flow rate of the filtered water (inlet water to the filter)
- (7) Set a chlorine dosing flow rate of the post-chlorine by the chlorinator
- (8) Monitor a free chlorine residual in the water
  - ◆ The filtered water
  - ◆ The distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network
- (9) Compare a monitored date with the targets
- (10) Determine that chlorine dosing rate shall be changed or not

- (11) If a chlorine dosing rate shall be changed, change a dosing flow rate by operation of the post-chlorinator to be increase or decrease and repeat from control actions 8 to 10 in the routine work

#### 4-8. Visual check of operation condition

Operation condition of the chlorination facilities and the treatment process shall be checked in the routine work to confirm proper operation of the facilities.

### 5. Operation under unusual condition

#### 5-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

- (1) Insufficient free chlorine residual in the inlet water for the filter
- (2) Insufficient free chlorine residual in the filtered water
- (3) Unusual colored water
  - ◆ The filtered water
  - ◆ The distribution water in the network

### 6. Report and record

#### 6-1. Record

##### 6-1-1. Records for water quality

- (1) Water quality analysis result
  - ◆ The well water
  - ◆ The oxidized water
  - ◆ The filtered water
  - ◆ The treated water
  - ◆ The distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network
- (2) Records for the chlorinator
  - ◆ Pre-chlorinator dosing rate and dosing flow rate
  - ◆ Post-chlorinator dosing rate and dosing flow rate
- (3) Visual check list in a routine work

#### 6-2. Report

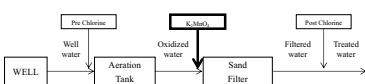
Reports are required as shown in the following;

- (1) Consumption tendency of the chlorine
  - ◆ In the oxidation process
  - ◆ In the filtering process
  - ◆ In the network
- (2) Contamination of the wells
  - ◆ Changing tendency of the well water
- (3) Recommendation on facility
  - ◆ Rehabilitation

- Repairing
- Replacement
- Additional facility
- ◆ Recommendation on modification of the criteria
- ◆ Recommendation on training for persons
- ◆ Recommendation on review of O&M plan

Plant Name: MAHALLET MARHOOM IMRP	Title <b>Potassium permanganate dosing Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. MARHO-IMR09-QC
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### 1. Introduction



In MAHALLET MARHOOM IMRP, potassium permanganate is used for coating of the sand in filter by oxidized manganese. Potassium permanganate is received as solid and stored in the storage yard. Stored potassium permanganate will be put into potassium permanganate tank. Put solid potassium permanganate is dissolved in the solution tank, and the concentration of solution is to be 10% which is equivalent to 1.6% concentration K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub> (effective element). This job is carried out as water quality control by a chemist.

Potassium permanganate solution takes on a purple / pink color. Potassium permanganate solution reacts with oxidized compounds in the solution, and potassium permanganate reduced to manganese dioxide (MnO<sub>2</sub>) which takes on brown precipitate in basic solution. Hence, manganese dioxide can be removed in the sand filter.

As mentioned above, since potassium permanganate solution takes on a purple / pink color, it must be reduced to manganese dioxide and be filtered in the filtration. In case that potassium permanganate remains in the treated water, jar test for determination of potassium permanganate dosage is required at the laboratory.

### 2. Criteria for water quality control

Water quality control in potassium permanganate dosing Facility is to check and monitor chemical specifications especially concentration of contained K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub>.

Criteria of dosing facility are the following;

- (1) Concentration of dosed potassium permanganate solution: Not less than ?? (w/w %) as K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub>
- (2) Jar test for potassium permanganate: According to the standard method / standard operation procedure

- (3) Frequency of analysis:
  - ◆ Once a day or more
  - ◆ According to the requirements from Holding Company/GHAPWSCO (if any)
- (4) Items of water quality to be checked
  - ◆ Color of filtered water / treated water
  - ◆ Dosing rate of potassium permanganate

### 3. Water quality control under normal condition

#### 3-1. Monitoring and check

Concentration of potassium permanganate solution should be monitored as following;

- ◆ Monitor potassium permanganate solution in the solution tank

### 4. Water quality control under unusual condition

#### 4-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

Unusual condition of concentration of potassium permanganate will be following;

- ◆ Concentration of potassium permanganate solution will be higher than specified concentration
- ◆ Unusual color of solution

### 5. Reports and records

#### 5-1. Records

Records should include the following;

- ◆ Concentration of potassium permanganate in storage tank after receiving and concentration of solution in dosing tank after dilution
- ◆ Color of filtered water / treated water
- ◆ Dosing rate of potassium permanganate
- ◆ Periodical check

#### 5-2. Reports

Data of concentration of potassium permanganate will be used for calculation of consumption amount. Hence, following report should be required about diluted solution;

- ◆ Average concentration of potassium permanganate solution during a 24-hour period for a month
- ◆ Maximum concentration of potassium permanganate solution used during a month
- ◆ Minimum concentration of potassium permanganate concentration used during a month

Plant Name: Seberbay W.P.S.	Title <b>General</b>	SOP TAG No. SEB-WPS-G
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

**1- Water Sources**

Generally, water sources are classified as two sources; surface water source and underground water source. The surface water source includes rivers, water passes, lakes or water behind dams. The ground water source includes wells and springs.

Wells are the water source for SEBERBAY WPS

**3- Operation steps**

Operation steps is the sum of activities through the different operation process, this activities are divided to 12 as detailed starting from SEB-WSP01-OP up to SEB-WSP08-OP, this activities shall be explained in normal conditions or emergency cases

**3-1- Operation in normal condition**

Operation under normal conditions shall be explained in details for each activity in the standard operation procedures SOP

**3-2- Operation in emergency cases**

Operation under emergency cases includes up normal conditions such in case of sudden pollution of well water or power cut or work stop in major treatment facility .....etc

**3-2-1- Expected problems and trouble shooting**

The expected problems can be easily known from the past operating records and operators experiences analysis

**3-2-2- Analysis of past problems, causes, and remedy actions**

Study and analysis of some problems happened in past will help to solve existing problems and this will help to reach to the following conclusions :

- ✓ Detect the weak points due to operation
- ✓ Detect the weak points due to design
- ✓ Detect the weak points in operation and maintenance
- ✓ Detect the weak points due to technical conditions for equipment
- ✓ Reference to problem analysis procedure

**03 Sebrubey**

- ✓ Reference to what we need to reach to the cause of the problem
- ✓ Reference to what is not allowed to avoid the problem
- ✓ Etc.

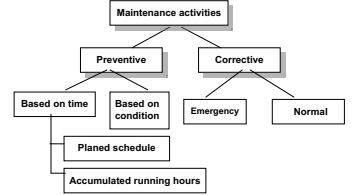
All data and actions related to the problem must be collected and recorded in one file as a reference to avoid repeating the problem

**4- Maintenance activities**

**4-1 Maintenance activities references**

**4-1-1 General idea**

Maintenance references are used to show the importance of the activity including maintenance, replacement, check, for all or part of equipment. It is divided to preventive maintenance and corrective maintenance as shown in the following figure



The preventive maintenance is divided into two types, one of them based on time and the other is based on technical condition of equipment. There is a difficulty to evaluate the depreciation rate of the equipment

Time based maintenance either to be according the planned schedule or based on actual accumulated working hours for the equipment

The corrective maintenance is divided into two types; one of them is emergency corrective maintenance and normal corrective maintenance. In normal corrective maintenance good monitoring and periodic check for equipment should be applied to detect any up normal condition for the equipment

The classification of the maintenance and which type shall be applied should be based on activity and related equipment

Maintenance activities include monitoring, check and recommended action either by change, repair or improvement. The maintenance activities include four actions as following:

1. Mentoring of the equipment condition and performance
2. periodical check
3. analysis and evaluation
4. repair after check

**4-1 mentoring of the equipment condition and performance**

Mentoring and check shall be based on time schedule for operation and maintenance

**4-2 periodical check**

Periodical check shall be for all equipment in the external exposed parts as well as internal parts to be sure that the equipment is suitable and capable to perform well and the number of check, and period shall be based on each equipment function and should be scheduled and documented

**4-3 analysis and evaluation**

The importance of repair is related to the importance of equipment and operation condition and the condition of parts and if it is subject to wear or rust.

The analysis of repair should include cost and risk and time required for maintenance and spare parts availability before the starting of maintenance activity

Discover the problems in early time and repair shall make long lifetime for equipment

**4-4 repair after check**

Replacement, repair or change the equipment depends on the spare parts availability. Sometimes only greasing and cleaning are only required

**5- Quality control**

Water quality control should be effectively applied and data analysis are required to forecast any future problem and review treatment process

It is important to monitor and check all water process steps for economic operation and prevent any of the process function from being overloaded due to improper operation for previous step

**6- Records and Reports**

Records and reports is one of the important activity which help in analysis and considered as on of the very important documents for personnel communications inside or outside the plant

These records will help in improvement of operation and maintenance and avoid repeating of problems

Plant Name: Seberbay well pump station	Title <b>Overview Seberbay Well Pump Station</b>	SOP TAG No. SEB-WPS00-OV
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

**1. General information of the plant**

**1-1.General information**

**1-1-1. Location**

Seberbay Well Pump Station (SEB-WPS) exists in South East of Tanta Markaz. It is Located at x= "22.4 °33 '30 and "34.4 °31 '31 East.

**1-1-2. Construction Phases**

Seberbay Well Station constructed in 1956, and elevated tank in 2007, the facility has 3 wells. 2 wells were established in 2008 and 1 well in 2013.

**1-1-3. Outline of the station**

The source of water for this station is well water. Three wells of approximately 115, 100, 99 meter depth were drilled with the diameters of casing and screen of 12" in the station and currently using all 3 wells for production and has 3 supply lines to network with diameters of 6", 6", and 8" PVC lines.

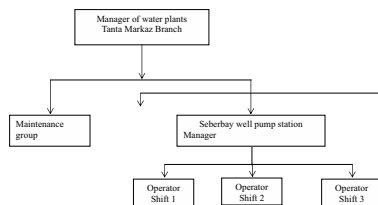
The well station has same nominal capacity of 3700 m<sup>3</sup>/day and is operated for twenty four hours with intermittent pump operation depend on the demand fluctuation in the network.

**1-1-4. Service areas and connections to the distribution network**

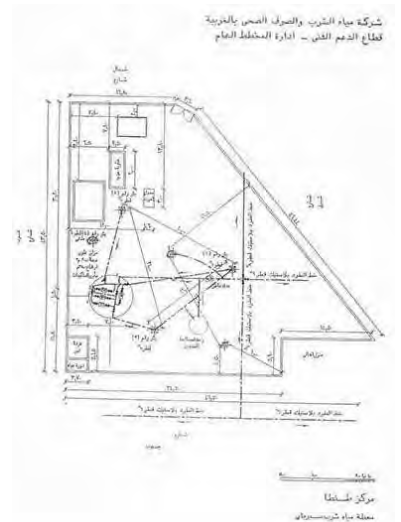
Well water is sent directly from pumping station to the network without treatment through the 3 supply lines to Seberbay area. The estimated number of customers is 40,000 person.



**1-1-5. Organization and staff formation**



**1-1-6.General Layout**



**1-2. Components of process in the well pump station**

**1-2-1. Components**

There are following five mechanical components and electric power supply facility in the well pump station (abbreviate as WPS) and they are related between each other component.

- Production wells
- Well pumps
- Chlorination facility
- Elevated tank
- Piping and valves
- Electric panels and cables

**1-2-2. Component equipment and devices**

Component equipment of the facility are as follows:

**1-1. Production wells**

This component includes following:

- Wells with sufficient yield capacity

**1-2. The water transmission by well pump**

This component includes following:

- The well pumps

**1-3. Chlorine dosing process**

This component includes following:

- Chlorine tank
- Feeding water piping and valve
- Feeding pump

**1-4. Elevated tank**

This component includes following:

- Upper tank with level gauge
- Rising and over flow piping and valve

**1-5 Piping and Valves**

This component includes following:

- Piping and valves between wells and pumps
- Piping and valves between pumps and Main delivery lines

**1-6 Electric panels and cables**

This component includes following:

- Main switchboard and pumps operating panels
- Connecting cables

**1-2-3.Specifications of all machines and devices in each facility**

Refer to attached facility list in APPENDIX (to be prepared later in the course of SOP application).

**1-3.Basic system on facility operating and process control**

**1-3-1.Basic system on unit process control**

- Process control
- All unit processes of the station are controlled manually

**1-3-4. General P & ID Diagram**

- Water quality control  
Water quality analysis of raw well water is conducted for monitoring and free chlorine residual dosing rate to the transmission line is monitored continuously and controlled as required.

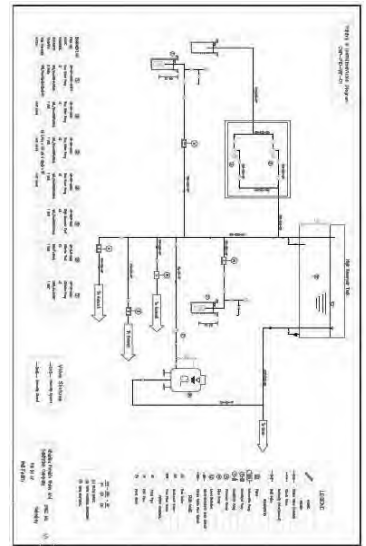
**1-3-2. Basic system**

- Start and stop of the well pumps are operated manually
- Monitoring of water quality

**1-3-3. System of processes**

- 1. Production wells
    - Two wells are available for two different service areas.
  - 2. The water transmission well pump
    - Total four pumps are installed. Two pumps submerged pumps each installed on a well (two wells) and 2 pumps installed on 1 horizontal pump.
  - 3. Chlorine dosing process
    - Chlorine Tank: 1 m<sup>3</sup>
    - Chlorine dosing pump
- One set of chlorinator is provided and consist of the following:
- Type of operation: Manual operation
  - Type of dosing flow rate control: Manual control
  - Dosing point: Transmission pipe inside the station
  - Capacity of chlorine tank : 1 m<sup>3</sup>
- 4. Elevated tank
    - Reinforced concrete elevated tank is available and used for the water supply line to Seberbay area.
    - Storage capacity: 200 m<sup>3</sup>
    - Height: 36 meter
    - Level gauge: Float and wire type

**1-3-4. General P & ID Diagram**



- Activities before review and after review and reviewed reasons
- Signatures of approved persons, date of review
- Results of review
- Marking of reviewed part and description of reviewed histories in revised SOPs documents

**2-6. Preparation for making of O&M plan**

O&M plan is developed to provide a material that can be easily referred to for guidance in operating a water system. The O&M plan will also provide ready reference for following:

- All equipment data which is necessary for performing normal maintenance
- Ordering replacement parts and supplies
- Organized system for keeping records of O&M of the system
- Water sampling, analysis and testing which required for compliance with regulations
- Monitoring of the treatment process for compliance with accepted waterworks procedures.
- Information regarding start-up and normal operation procedures and emergency operating procedures

O&M plan will become a training manual to provide personnel which handy source reference while they learn to operate the facilities. The experienced operator will usually refer to the O&M plan for confirmation of normal operation and maintenance procedures and as a reference guide for unusual operating conditions. The entry level operator should frequently refer to the O&M plan for guidance and instruction.

**2. Overview of the SOPs of the SEB-WPS**

**2-1 Purpose of SOPs**

Purpose of SOPs is to provide assistance to the water supplier in the operation & maintenance (O&M) and water quality control (WQC) procedures for the equipment, facility or process in the well plant station.

**2-2. Priority Issues to be addressed in SOPs**

According to the results of current field survey of the well pump station, priority issues for the O&M to be addressed in these SOPs are identified as follows (tentatively and to be finalized by SOP/Facility team);

2-2-1. Pump operation based on the water consumption in the network  
Water supply to the service areas is controlled by ON-OFF of well pump. Generally in high water pressure in the network leakage water is likely to happen and causes water loss. Pump operation procedures considering the water consumption in the network, especially at night shall be prepared. For this purpose, data collection such as pump operation records and network characteristics shall be started.

2-2-2. Full-utilization of the elevated tank  
There is an elevated tank existing in the well pump station. For the stable water supply it is quite useful. Therefore rehabilitation and full-utilization of the elevated tank shall be considered in SOP activity.  
It is expected that service areas are expanding year by year and pressure at the end of network may be insufficient. These latest situation shall be grasped and taken into consideration.

2-2-3. Well monitoring  
Water source is solely depending on the wells. Conditions of well shall be monitored continuously and recorded. Necessary maintenance shall be required in the monthly or annual report.  
Items of the monitoring are as follows;  
Groundwater level of two wells  
Static water level  
Dynamic water level  
Groundwater quality analysis  
Water quality items according to GHAPWASCO regulation

2-2-4. Operation of Chlorination Facility  
Operation of the Chlorination facility seems confused in the field. Proper operation procedures shall be studied and established.

**2-3. Application of SOPs**

SOPs should be applied surely to actual O&M and WQC. However, SOPs are not necessarily constant and subject to change. SOPs should not only be kept as documents but also be utilized as tools for O&M and WQC activities. Since SOPs must be utilized in actual activities, they should be reviewed and revised so that they can be suitable and useful anytime in any situation for water supplier according to evaluation of utilized results. We should find improved results of O&M and WQC activities whenever we review and revise SOPs.

**2-4. Component of SOPs**

SOPs for WPS consist of eight (8) SOPs component units and these components are shown in "SOPs Headline". Each SOP consists of three (3) SOPs packages as follows:

- SOPs for operation
- SOPs for maintenance
- SOPs for water quality control

**2-4-1. SOPs for Operation**

Documents which require criteria and procedures for operation and control activities of facility are provided in these SOPs and include the following:

- Explanation of process and relation between other process
- Criteria for operation activity and design
- Operation and control procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition
- Monitoring and visual check items for facility
- Reporting and recording system

**2-4-2. SOPs for Maintenance**

Documents which require criteria and procedures for maintenance activities of facility are provided in these SOPs and include the following:

- Criteria for maintenance activity
- Maintenance procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition
- Monitoring and visual check items for facility
- Reporting and record system

**2-4-3. SOPs for Water Quality Control**

Documents which require criteria and procedures for water quality control and process control are provided in these SOPs and include the following:

- Criteria for water quality control activity
- Water quality control and process control procedures in normal condition and unusual condition
- Monitoring and visual check items for water quality and process
- Reporting and record system

**2-5. Review of SOPs and O&M plan**

SOPs is one of tools to perform optimum O&M and WQC activities and results and as the result to improve well pump station operation. We can realize and find in our O&M activities should be modified or arranged for improvement such as more simple, effective or suitable method, by utilizing of SOPs. When we find part to be modified or arranged for improvement in SOPs, we should approach to review SOPs to be proper according to prepared procedures, as soon as possible if necessary.

**2-5-1. Review of O&M and WQC activities**

Review of SOPs should be carried out periodically not less than once a year and properly if necessary. After review of SOPs, SOPs should be updated to revised version. Records of SOPs review and histories of review must be required to issue and keep them. Records of view should include the following:

Station Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Seberbay WPS	Water Well	SEB-WPS01-OP

Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

**Introduction**

In Seberbay Well Pump Station (SEB-WPS), the source of supplying water is well water and three wells with approximately 115, 100, 99 meters depth and 12" diameter steel casing and screens are available. Water is distributed without treatment so that the quality of the well water must be within limits of Standard Potable Water Specifications.  
Production capacity of the wells (safe yield capacity) must be higher than the design supply capacity of the station of 3,700 m<sup>3</sup> per day for Seberbay area, having the serving population of approximately 20,000 customers.  
Draw-down of dynamic water level must be less than(6m) for the horizontal pump and in case of vertical pumps, it must be submerged by not less than (5m).  
Current well water quality and static water level by Inventory Survey in 2007 are as follows;

- Turbidity: 1.4
- TDS: 453 mg/l
- Ca: 40 mg/l
- Iron: 0.2 mg/l
- Mn: 0.1 mg/l
- Total Hardness: 200 mg/l
- Total Alkalinity: 240 mg/l
- S.W.L.: -4.39 m from ground level

**1. Features of process**

**1-1.Function of process**

Function of the well is to produce water of design quantity and design quality within the design groundwater draw-down. The static water level in the well affects to the discharge pressure and quantity. If the water quality in the well is not within the limit of the standard, water can not be distributed to the network.

**1-2.Impacts of process**

Production capacity of the wells and water quality are essential value for the well pump station deciding the operation procedures of the following processes.

**1-3.Relations between other processes**

The static water level in the well affects to the efficiency, pump flow rate and produced well water.

**2. Criteria for operation**

**2-1. Water level**

Static and dynamic water levels shall be not lower than the designed/planned figures for pumps. When the designed/planned water levels are not available at the initial stage of this SOP application, tentative static water levels are set up using current records of water levels and treatment operation and as follows:  
1- Static water level should be recorded for each well  
2- Dynamic water level should be recorded during operation for each well  
3- Well Discharge flow rate should not exceed the design limits  
4- The pump flow rate should not increase the safe yield capacity for the well  
5- Check the well water level every 3 months to check the well efficiency and pump condition.

**2-2. Well water quality**

Water quality of raw well water shall not deviate from the designed/planned figures. When the designed/planned water quality are not available at the initial stage of this SOP application, tentative water quality are set up using current records of water quality and transmission operation and reference figures will be finalized as soon as possible.  
All the water quality items shall not be higher than the Egyptian potable standards. Sampling and analysis of raw well water quality should be conducted by daily routine work for main items and by monthly analysis for full standard items according to WQC procedures.

**2-3. Clean well sites**

Well sites shall be kept clean from any contamination derived from either surface water or ground water. Visual check of cleanliness of the well sites should be conducted by daily routine work.

**3. Operation under normal condition**

**3-1.Start-up and shut-down procedures**

3-1-1. Visual check of well sites  
Well sites shall be checked visually and confirmed that surface water drainage

and other well facilities are kept properly

3-1-2. Water level  
Static water level in the observation well shall be measured and confirmed the value not lower than the designed/planned level.

3-1-3. Well water quality  
Quality of raw well water shall be checked by the record of analysis of the previous day and confirmed satisfying the standards. Water sample shall be prepared for analysis for the day immediately after the pump operation.

**3-2.Monitoring during operation**

3-2-1. Water level  
Static water level in the observation well shall be measured and confirmed that the value is not lower than the designed/planned level.

**4. Operation under unusual condition**

**4-1 Prospect troubles and trouble shooting**

- 4-1. Contamination  
When any contamination such as surface rainwater flowing-in may be found, the station shall be stopped immediately and remedial measures such as sterilization at well site.  
Discharge to the network shall be resumed only after the effect of the action would be confirmed.
- 4-2. Water level  
There are two kinds of abnormal draw-down of groundwater level, i.e. extreme draw-down of dynamic water level and long term static water level decrease.  
4-2-1. Clogging  
Groundwater flow may be reduced by clogging of inlet screen and/or surrounding aquifer layer and extreme draw-down will occur by pumping.  
In this case, 1) pump operation shall be restricted to the level of normal draw-down, or 2) pumping well shall be changed to sound one where backwashing the concerned well may be applicable to restore or new complete well drilling may be required.
- 4-2-2. Long term static water level decrease.  
With many reasons considered, ground water level may be drawn down in long term and may exceed the design/planned level. In this case, 1) operation by a value less than the design flow rate and 2) increasing pump total head capacity or adding new well shall be considered to secure the discharge capacity of the wells.
- 4-3. Water Quality  
When any water quality item in well water exceed the potable water standards,

the station shall be immediately stopped and the reason of worsened quality and remedial measure shall be clarified.

## 5. Report and record

### 5-1.Record

The Record for operation of the well sites should be required as follows;

- 5-1-1.Record of monitoring and visual check  
Monitoring and visual check list should be prepared  
Objects of monitoring and recording are as follows:  
-1.Visual check of the well sites  
-2. The water levels  
- Static water level  
- Dynamic water level  
-3. Raw well water quality  
- Potable water quality standard items

When unusual condition will happen, it should be recorded with immediate actions, remedial measures taken.

### 5-2.Report

- Reports for operation of wells should be required as follows;  
- Monthly and annual ground water extraction volume in the station  
- Monthly and annual ground water level fluctuation  
- Monthly and annual ground water quality fluctuation  
- Required maintenance of wells  
• Washing well and screen for clearing clogging  
• Painting or replacing well casing, piping, valves etc.  
• Maintenance of surface water drainage at well sites

Station Name: Seberbay WPS	Title <b>Water Well</b>	SOP TAG No. SEB-WPS01-MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

## Introduction

Generally, maintenance activity of the water wells will be conducted not in a routine maintenance but conducted along with the periodical maintenance of the station by cooperation with the responsible person from the branch and HQ Water department. HQ Water department will put maintenance schedule for wells and revising it with the branch team and station O&M members.

### 1. Criteria for maintenance

Major maintenance activity for the wells is to secure the safe yield capacity required to produce planned supply water volume.

#### Criteria

- Keeping the well yield capacity by periodical monitoring for static and dynamic well water levels.
- Timing: according to the maintenance schedule
- Maintaining outlet pipes and valves properly painting or replacing.  
Frequency: Every six months
- Keeping well sites clean avoiding contamination by surface water and others for a distance not less than 5 m from each side around the well and in the same time monitoring of the well site has to be achieved by the operation team.  
Frequency: Once a month

### 2. Maintenance activity

Based on the above criteria, the maintenance activity consists of following three categories;

- When an observable draw down for the dynamic water level occurs while operation of well pump  
The following procedures have to be achieved:  
a) Backwashing for the wells  
b) Damaged well shall be replaced by new well.
- Maintenance of the well casing, piping and valve, etc.
- Keeping well sites clean

### 2-1. Securing safe yield capacity

In order to secure the yield capacity, wells shall be backwashed regularly by the well section of the branch office. Frequency and timing shall be decided by examining the static and dynamic water level monitoring report prepared by station operation team. When backwashing interval will be shortened and yield capacity can not be recovered by backwashing, new well drilling shall be prepared for the replacement.

### 2-2. Maintaining well casing and piping

As a part of maintenance activity for the piping and valves inside the station, well casing and piping at well sites shall be maintained as below.  
Inspection should be conducted regularly to ensure that facility should work on without accident during operation. Inspection list for well casing and piping shall be prepared as a part of station piping and valves.

- Repairing
- Painting
- Replacing

### 2-3. Well sites cleaning

Around the well there shall be kept clean from any contamination by others. Daily visual checking shall be conducted on the following points and necessary maintenance shall be made as required.

- Surface water drainage
- Protection from oil and grease
- Protection from animals

## 3. Report and record

Hence, the record and report are essential for O & M in WPS. All the maintenance activities done shall be recorded and summarized monthly and annually together with operation records of the whole station. These reports can be taken into consideration for the preparation of O&M plan for the next year.

Plant Name: Seberbay WPS	Title <b>Well Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. SEB-WPS02-OP
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

## Introduction

Total four well pumps are used in this well pump station to supply the groundwater to the network. Two horizontal pumps are installed in the new pump house on one well and two submerged pumps each on one well for Seberbay. The ground water in the well is sucked by each well pump and discharged to the network or to the elevated tank.

The well pump facility consists of following equipment;

- 1. The well pump: 2 Horizontal pumps with one each stand-by
- 2. Submerged pump: 2 Submerged pumps, one on each well.
- 2. Pipes and valves: Carbon steel, sluice valve and the swing type check valves

## 1. Features of process

### 1-1. Function of process

Function of the well pump is to transfer the ground water into the network with required quantity and water pressure.

### 1-2. Impacts of process

The well water flow rate and pressure are essential values for the water supply in the service areas.  
For determination of capacities/diameters of network trunk pipeline are based on the well water flow rate based on the safe yield capacity of the wells.

### 1-3. Relations between other processes

In the well pump station, there are four mechanical processes, i.e. well, well pump, elevated tank and chlorination facility.

- 1-3-1. The well  
The water level in the well affects to the discharge pressure and quantity. But water quality in the well may not affect to the operation because no treatment is expected in the station.
- 1-3-2. Elevated tank  
Elevated tank in Seberbay line is used as a buffer tank and therefore

when the upper tank is filled up, well pump operation shall be stopped.

### 1-3-3. The network

The network is located after the well pump facility.  
The well water is fed by the well pump to the network.

## 2. Criteria for operation

### 2-1. Schedule for working of pump

All the well pumps except diesel engine pump shall be operated according to the operation schedule. Usually one pump is operated for each service area. Working pump shall be changed periodically so that working cycle of pump is 24 hours

### 2-2. Indication of discharge pressure gauge of the pump/transmission line

Proper pressure gauge indication: Lower limit 3 bar  
Upper limit 4 bar

## 3. Operation under normal condition

### 3-1. Start-up and shut-down procedures

#### 3-1-1. Pre-start check

The well and well pump shall be selected before start-up operation.

#### -1. The Valve in discharge line

All valves in discharge line of the well pump shall be kept in working condition.

#### -2. Electrical switch board

Power shall be supplied.

#### 3-1-2. Start-up

All the pumps are operated manually and the start switch on switch board is turned on to start the well pump and the common checking, unusual noise and vibration of the well pump and leak of water are followed after start.

Pressure of discharge line is confirmed by the pressure gauge;

Indication of pressure gauge shall be 3 bar or more.

#### 3-1-2. Shut down

All the pumps shall be shut down manually and the stop switch on switch board is turned off to stop the well pump and common checking are followed after stop

Working time of the well pumps shall be checked from start to stop of each well pump.

### 3-2. Monitoring and visual check during operation

Monitoring and visual check of the well water pump is a very important activity. It shall be conducted not less than twice a day by prepared check list.  
If any unusual condition is found, corrective action shall be conducted immediately.

### 3-3 Operation for control

The water flow rate and quantity are the most essential items for the operation of the well pump station.

The well water is transmitted by the well pumps to the networks with proper pressure. The nominal supply capacities of the station are 122 l/sec or 440 m<sup>3</sup>/hour (Three Wells Simultaneously). In normal operating condition, the working time of well pump shall be intermittently 24 hours a day.

## 4. Operation under unusual condition

### 4-1 Prospected troubles and trouble shooting

- 1. Discharge pressure is not enough
- 2. Discharge pressure is too high
- 3. Discharge quantity is not enough
- 4. Mechanical or physical trouble of the pump
- 5. Electrical power failure

## 5. Report and record

### 5-1.Record

The Record for operation of well pumps shall be as follows;

#### 5-1-1. Record of working of the pump

- 1. Time in operation of the each well pump
- 2. Operation condition  
- Discharge pressure, quantity, electrical current, and so on
- 3. Water level in the well
- 4. Unusual condition of the pump

### 5-2.Report

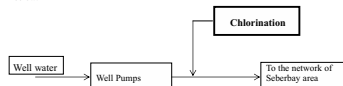
Reports for operation of well pumps shall be required as following;

- 5-2-1. Unusual condition in working
- 5-2-2. Monthly report  
-1. Time in operation of each pump  
-2. Recommendation on operation
- 5-2-3. Annual report  
-1. Time in operation of each pump  
-2. Recommendation on operation

Plant Name: Seberbay WPS	Title <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. SEB-WPS06-OP
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

## Introduction

The chlorination facility in Seberbay Well Pump Station (SEB-WPS) is chlorination dosing system to the transmission pipe for the purpose of maintaining the free chlorine residual in the network locating approximately 2,000 meter away from the station as shown on the drawing below.



## 1. Criteria of the Operation

### 1-1. Function and criteria of the operation

Function of chlorination is to inject the chlorine to the transmission pipeline and to maintain the free chloride residual concentration as designed. And it is protecting the supply water from the development of biological substances.

Designed chloride residual concentration at Seberbay service area

- Cl<sub>2</sub>: not less than 0.5 mg/l in summer
- Cl<sub>2</sub>: not less than 0.3 mg/l in winter

### 1-2. Relations between other processes

Chlorine dosing rate shall be adjusted by the well water quality and network conditions at service areas.

### 2. Operation under normal condition

Beside this SOP, operation procedures for the chlorinator facility shall be conducted strictly according to the manufacturer's recommendations, instructions and manuals especially for the safety against chlorine handling, monitoring and so on.

## 3. Start-up and shut-down procedures

### 3-1. Facility component of the chlorination equipment

The chlorination equipment consists of the following three components;

- 1. Chlorine Tank
- 2. Chlorine pump
- 3. Pipes and valves

Chlorine solution is taken out from chlorine tank and transported by Chlorine pump to pipe leading to network. Chlorine solution is mixed with the water supplied at the dosing point.

### 3-4. Monitoring and visual check of facility

Monitoring and visual check during operation shall be conducted according to the check list.

### 3-5 Operation procedures for control of facility

Dosing flow rate of chlorination shall be changed depend on the following;

- Free residual chlorine of the supplied water
  - Required free residual chlorine for the network water
  - Flow rate of the supply water
- Determination procedures of dosing rate are shown in SEB-WPS06-QC.

## 4. Operation under unusual condition

### 4-1 Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

#### 4-1-1. Chlorinator

Troubleshooting of the chlorinator shall be conducted according to the instruction manual issued by the chlorinator manufacturer.

## 5. Records and Reports

### 5-1. Records

#### 5-1-1. Records for operation condition

- 1. Chlorine pump discharge.



- 2.Records for the chlorinator
  - Chlorine dosing flow rate
- 3.Visual check list in a routine work

#### 5.2.Report

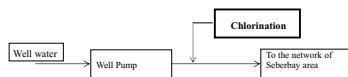
Reports are required as shown in the following:

- 5-2-1.Chlorine consumption records
  - Weight of chlorine used each 24-hour period during a month
  - Total weight of chlorine used for a month
  - Average weight of chlorine dosed during a 24-hour period for a month
  - Maximum weight of chlorine used during any 24-hour period during a month
  - Minimum weight of chlorine used during any 24-hour period during a month
- 5-2-2. Recommendation on facility
  - Rehabilitation and upgrading
    - Repairing
    - Replacement
    - Re-painting
    - Additional parts or facilities
    - Required spare parts
  - Recommendation on modification of the criteria
  - Recommendation on training for persons
  - Recommendation on review of O&M plan

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Seberbay WPS	Chlorination Facility	SEB-WPS06-QC
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

#### Introduction

The chlorination facility in Seberbay Well Pump Station (SEB-WPS) is chlorination dosing system to the transmission pipeline for the purpose of maintaining the free residual chlorine in the network.



#### 1. GHAPWASCO Regulation

According to the water quality control regulation of GHAPWASCO, required residual chlorine concentration in the network is 0.5 mg/l for the water which source is groundwater. Residual chlorine measurement shall be done on the distribution system at the area farthest from the source of the station. This ensures that the entire distribution system is receiving enough chlorine.

#### 2. Monitoring Frequencies

- 2.1 Frequency of free residual chlorine measurement
  - At the station: Once every 1 day
  - At Seberbay service area: once every 2 weeks
- 2.2 Frequency of chlorine demand test
  - For the well water: Once in six months and as the sample is taken for analysis

#### 3. Water quality control under normal condition

##### 3-1.Monitoring of the well water

- 3-1-1.Laboratory test of chlorine demand
  - Chlorine demand test shall be conducted according to the standard procedure in GHAPWASCO for general water quality analysis including sampling procedures for the following items:

- Turbidity
- Iron
- Manganese
- Ammonia
- pH
- Bacteria and coliforms
- Other items as require

#### 3-2.Control of the chlorine dosing rate

Free residual chlorine in the distributed water shall be maintained at least 0.5 mg/l at any point of the farthest tap in the network. In the case that combined residual chlorine is used for chlorination, the total injected chlorine shall be 1 to 1.5 mg/l.

Free residual chlorine in the network is consumed during a distribution of the water. Consumed amount of chlorine is varied to the conditions in the network such as contamination, water temperature, condition of network pipe lines and so on.

The free residual chlorine in the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network shall be measured periodically according to the frequency of the criteria.

The control action of free residual chlorine shall be done by following activities:

- 1.Set a target for the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network
- 2.Confirm the well water connected with the network
  - Numbers of the well stations
  - Free residual chlorine from each well station
  - Flow rate of the distribution water from each well station
- 3.Set the target for the supply water
- 4.Set the chlorine dosing rate
- 5.Confirm the flow rate of the supply water
- 6.Set the chlorine dosing flow rate by the chlorinator
- 7.Monitor the free residual chlorine in the water
  - The supply water
  - The distributed water at any point of the farthest tap in the network
- 8.Compare the monitored data with the targets
- 9.Determine whether the chlorine dosing rate is to be changed or not?
- 10.If a chlorine dosing rate shall be changed, change a dosing flow rate by operation of the chlorinator to be increase or decrease

- 11. Monitor the free residual chlorine in the water
  - The supply water
  - The distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network
- 12.Compare a monitored data with the targets
- 13.Determine whether the chlorine dosing rate is to be changed or not?
- 14.Repeat from control actions 11 to 13 in the routine work

#### 3-3.Visual check of operation condition

Operation condition of the chlorination facilities shall be checked in the routine work to confirm proper operation of the facilities.

#### 4. Operation under unusual condition

##### 4-1 Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

Insufficient free residual chlorine in the supply water at the station and/or distribution water in the network

#### 5. Record and report

##### 5-1.Records

- 5-1-1.Records for water quality
  - Free residual chlorine with general water quality analysis results of supply water and the distributed water at any point of the farthest tap in the network
- 5-1-2.Records for the chlorinator
  - Chlorine dosing rate and dosing flow rate
- 5-1-3.Records for visual check
  - Check list use in the routine work

##### 5-2.Report

Reports are required as follows;

- 1. Free residual chlorine measurement
- 2. Consumption of chlorine

##### 5-2-2. Recommendation on facility

- Rehabilitation
  - Repairing
  - Replacement
  - Additional facility

- Recommendation on modification of the criteria and SOPs
- Recommendation on training for personnel
- Recommendation on review of O&M plan

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Seberbay WPS	Elevated Tank	SEB-WPS08-OP
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

#### 1. Description of the facility

##### 1-1.Outline of process and facilities

The Elevated Tank is provided to stabilize the flow and pressure in the network.

In Seberbay Well Pump Station (SEB-WPS), a reinforced concrete elevated tank is provided for the water supply to Seberbay service area. Its upper tank has 200 m3 storage capacity and 36 meter height.

There is only one device to control and operate the elevated tank, i.e. a valve in the rising pipe.

##### 1-2. Function of the Elevated Tank

Functions of the Elevated Tank are to buffer the surplus water/pressure in the network and to cover the peak water consumption exceeding the pump supply capacity.

##### 1-3.Impact of facility

The Elevated Tank is a large scale civil structure but a quite effective facility in the water supply network.

##### 1-4.Relation with other facilities

1-4-1.The well pump  
It is rather special case but in SEB-WPS the elevated tank is by-passed from the transmission pipe to Al Seberbay area and is not connected directly from the well pump concerned.

#### 2. The criteria for operation

There is no operation required for the elevated tank and the criteria for operation do not exist.

#### 3. Operation under normal condition

Usually the well water passes through the Elevated Tank and valve in the rising pipe is opened. Hence, any operation or control under normal condition is not required for the Elevated Tank, but monitoring is needed to confirm that unusual condition does not exist. Check list for monitoring and visual check is provided in SEB-FRP03-OPCL-01.

When the upper storage tank is cleaned, the valve in the rising pipe for the Elevated Tank shall be closed and emptied by drainage pipe.

#### 4. Operation under unusual condition

##### 4-1. Prospected unusual condition

Unusual condition of the Elevated Tank is prospected simply to loose storage function as follows;

- Leakage by concrete structure problem
- Contamination by flown waste
- Trouble in the rising pipe and valve

##### 4-2.Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting for the above situation shall be just closing the valve in the operation and remedial maintenance works shall be conducted as required.

#### 5. Records and reports

##### 5-1.Records

Records of monitoring and visual check for the Elevated Tank.

##### 5-2.Reports

- 5-2-1.Annual report
  - Report of the corrective action (as needed)
  - Report of the preventive action (as needed)
- 5-2-2.Recommendation
  - Rehabilitation and upgrading
  - Review of SOPs

Station Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Seberbay WPS.	Elevated Tank	SEB-WPS08 -MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

#### Introduction

Generally, maintenance activity of the Elevated Tank is not conducted as a routine daily maintenance, but along with the scheduled maintenance of the station. Structure and devices to be maintained in El Seberbay Well Pump Station (SEB-WPS) are as follows;

- Upper storage tank structure with steel stairs
- Level gauge
- Rising pipe with a pressure gauge
- Overflow pipe

The tank structure, water supply pipe, and drainage pipe are inspected and cleaned. Cleaning of the tank is the main activity..

#### 1. Criteria for maintenance

Major maintenance activity for the Elevated Tank is to clean the upper storage tank inside and outside. Condition of the tank shall be checked and confirmed.

- Frequency of cleaning and inspection of the tank
  - Cleaning work: Once 3-6 months
  - Inspection and repairing: Once a year
- Acceptable time to stop the function of the Elevated Tank
  - In winter season: 6 hours

Criteria for maintenance activity of the other ordinary devices other than the tank shall be followed to the similar maintenance procedures.

#### 2. Maintenance activity

In order to judge the necessity of maintenance activity such as adjustment, repairing or replacing, following four steps shall be considered for the Elevated Tank;

- 1. Monitoring and checking during operation
- 2. Inspection
- 3. Evaluation and analysis of inspection results

#### 4. Maintenance work

##### 2-1.Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check shall be carried out according to "O&M schedule" and unified check list.

##### 2-2.Inspection

Inspection shall be carried out according to "O&M schedule" and unified check list.

- External check of the tank
  - Appearance of crack on the tank
  - Leak of water from the tank
  - Foreign substances such as flying waste of vinyl materials, birds dropping and so.
- Cleaning of inside of the tank and overflow piping
  - Flushing away sludge by pressured water
  - Brushing away to remove adherent algae on the wall

##### 2-2-1.Cleaning of the tank

- Make a plan and time schedule for cleaning
- Procedures for drainage of water in the tank
- Procedures for cleaning of the tank

##### 2-2-2.Inspection procedure

- Inspection check list shall be provided on the following items;
  - Inspection of the tank
  - Inspection of the rising pipe
  - Inspection of the float and level indicator with wire
  - Inspection of overflow pipe

##### 2-3. Evaluate and analysis of the inspection result

After inspection following items shall be evaluated;

- Necessity of maintenance action
  - Corrosion
  - Crack in the wall or bottom of the tank
  - Water leakage

##### 2-4. Maintenance after the inspection

Following shall be conducted for the maintenance work;











- > Bacteria and coliforms
- > Other items as required

### 3-2. Control of the chlorine dosing rate

Free residual chlorine in the distributed water shall be maintained 0.5 mg/l at any point of the farthest tap in the network. In the case that combined residual chlorine is used for chlorination, the total injected chlorine shall be 1 to 2 mg/l.

Free residual chlorine in the network is consumed during a distribution of the water. Consumed amount of chlorine is varied to the conditions in the network such as contamination, water temperature, condition of network pipe lines and so on.

The free residual chlorine in the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network shall be measured periodically according to the frequency of the criteria.

The control action of free residual chlorine shall be done by following activities;

- (1) Set a target for the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network
- (2) Confirm the well water connected with the network
  - Numbers of the well stations
  - Free residual chlorine from each well station
  - Flow rate of the distributed water from each well station
- (3) Set a target for the supply water (if there is only one well station is supplying the water, skip this step)
- (4) Set a chlorine dosing rate (by break point)
- (5) Confirm the flow rate of the supply water
- (6) Set the chlorine dosing flow rate by the chlorinator
- (7) Monitor the free residual chlorine in the water
  - Supply water
  - Distributed water at the farthest point in the network
- (8) Compare the monitored data with the targets
- (9) Determine whether the chlorine dosing rate is to be changed or not
- (10) If chlorine dosing rate shall be changed, change a dosing flow rate by operation of the chlorinator
- (11) Repeat from control actions (7) to (10) in the routine work

### 3-3. Visual check of operation condition

Operation condition of the chlorination facilities shall be checked in the routine work to confirm proper operation of the facilities.

## 4. Operation under unusual condition

### 4-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

- (1) Insufficient free chlorine residual in the filtered water
- (2) Insufficient free chlorine residual in the inlet water for the filter
- (3) Unusual colored water
  - ◆ caused by oxidized iron / manganese in the water by chlorination

## 5. Record and report

### 5-1. Record

- (1) Records for water quality
  - Free residual chlorine in the supply water and distributed water
  - Other items described on monitoring of the well water
- (2) Records for the chlorinator
  - Chlorine dosing rate and dosing flow rate
- (3) Records for visual check
  - Check list use in the routine work

### 5-2. Report

Reports are required as shown in the following:

- (1) Consumption tendency of the chlorine
  - ◆ Records for water quality including free residual chlorine and break point
  - ◆ Consumption of chlorine
- (2) Contamination of the wells
  - ◆ Changing tendency of the well water
- (3) Recommendation on facility
  - ◆ Rehabilitation
    - > Repairing
    - > Replacement
    - > Additional facility
  - ◆ Recommendation on modification of the criteria and SOPs
  - ◆ Recommendation on training for personnel
  - ◆ Recommendation on review of O&M plan





**GHAPWASCO (Arabic)**





3-محركات طرق التشغيل القياسية:

1-3- طرق التشغيل القياسية لتتطلب معايير وإجراءات وتشغلات التحكم في المحطة يتم تقديمها في طرق التشغيل القياسية و التوافق التي تتطلب معايير وإجراءات لتشغلات التحكم في المحطة يتم تقديمها في طرق التشغيل القياسية و تشمل الآتي:

- شرح المرحلة و تلافيفها بالمراحل الاعري .
- معايير التصميم والتشغيل.
- عمليات التشغيل و التحكم المحطة في الظروف العادية و الغير عادية .
- المرافقة و الفحص المرئي للمحطة .
- نظام التقرير و التسجيل .

2-3- طرق التشغيل القياسية لتتطلب معايير وإجراءات لتشغلات التحكم في المحطة يتم تقديمها في طرق التشغيل القياسية و تشمل الآتي:

- معايير تشغيلات التحكم في حودرة المياه
- عمليات التحكم في المحطة تحت الظروف العادية و الغير عادية .
- المرافقة و الفحص المرئي للمحطة .
- نظام التقرير و التسجيل .

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- معايير تشغيلات التحكم في حودرة المياه
- عمليات التحكم في حودرة المياه في المحطة تحت الظروف العادية و الغير عادية .
- المرافقة و الفحص المرئي لعودة المياه و مراحلها .
- نظام التقرير و التسجيل .

4- التحكم في حودرة المياه: وتجرى تحاليل حودرة المياه بصورة دورية في مختبر المحطة من قبل الكيميائيين .



شكل 1 : موقع محطة تحلية المياه

ملحوظة:

يقرص أن هذا القرار يعلق المبدأ في الحالات العرجة في تم التعداد معرفة التخصيص المسنون و يجب إعادة خطة الأنشطة في حالة الطوارئ لتتطلب:

- نشاط الاتصالات
- مهام فريق المراقبة
- نشاطات تصويب زبد الخضر
- نشاطات الإصحاح

2-4- المرافقة و الفحص المرئي:

المرافقة و الفحص المرئي لمنطقة المبدأ نشاط هام للغاية ويجب أن يتم أكثر من مرتين يومياً بواسطة قائمة مراجعة معدا TAI-WTP01-OPSC

في حالة وجود وضع غير طبيعي يجب اتخاذ الخطوات التصحيحية مالمرة و الاسباب في حالة حدوث ثروت لحسن المياه فانه يجب علاج هذا الثروت أولاً و تصيد حودرة مره اخرى

3-4- خطوات التشغيل و التحكم:

يتم التحكم في كمية المياه المعركة من المبدأ لتتطلب تريبود طرية في المياه المعركة و يتم ذلك بحسب فحص المياه المعركة تماماً

5- خطوات التشغيل في الظروف الغير معقدة:

1-5- المشاكل المتوقعة و ايجاد حلول لها:

بالاستناد الى اوراق حل المشاكل لاستخدام المتكرو

2-5- المشاكل في المصفاة و اسبابها و خفية حودتها و اسباب حل المشكلة

ايجاد حل للمشاكل:

المشاكل التي حدثت في المصفاة سوف تحل المشاكل التي سبخت . سجل المشاكل و الازمات ، بيانات المشاكل في المصفاة يجب ان تعلق للتحقق الآتية:

- اذراك نقاط الضعف في المحطة
- اذراك نقاط الضعف في نشاطات التشغيل و المصفاة
- الاستناد الى اوراق الحلول و الخطوات للمشكلة

سجل المشاكل مراقب كالمعتاد

6- التسجيل و التقرير:

من اجل عمل نشاط في التشغيل و المصفاة لمحطة تحلية المياه يجب ان تقرر ليس فقط بناء على الفحرات و الغازات و لكن

3-محركات طرق التشغيل القياسية:

1-3- طرق التشغيل القياسية لمنطقة معالجة المياه تحتوي على 3 اجزاء:

- طرق التشغيل القياسية لتشغيل
- طرق التشغيل القياسية لتتطلب معايير وإجراءات لتشغلات التحكم في المحطة يتم تقديمها في طرق التشغيل القياسية و التوافق التي تتطلب معايير وإجراءات لتشغلات التحكم في المحطة يتم تقديمها في طرق التشغيل القياسية و تشمل الآتي:
- شرح المرحلة و تلافيفها بالمراحل الاعري .
- معايير التصميم والتشغيل.
- عمليات التشغيل و التحكم المحطة في الظروف العادية و الغير عادية .
- المرافقة و الفحص المرئي للمحطة .
- نظام التقرير و التسجيل .

2-3- طرق التشغيل القياسية لتتطلب معايير وإجراءات لتشغلات التحكم في المحطة يتم تقديمها في طرق التشغيل القياسية و تشمل الآتي:

- معايير تشغيلات التحكم في حودرة المياه
- عمليات التشغيل في المحطة تحت الظروف العادية و الغير عادية .
- المرافقة و الفحص المرئي للمحطة .
- نظام التقرير و التسجيل .

3-3- طرق التشغيل القياسية لتتطلب معايير وإجراءات لتشغلات التحكم في حودرة المياه:

- معايير تشغيلات التحكم في حودرة المياه
- عمليات التحكم في حودرة المياه في المحطة تحت الظروف العادية و الغير عادية .
- المرافقة و الفحص المرئي لعودة المياه و مراحلها .
- نظام التقرير و التسجيل .

1-3- عدد مرات المرافقة و الفحص المرئي:

تم أعمال المرافقة و الفحص المرئي كامل ورتين خلال مرتين اليوم أو أكثر و يتم تجميع المعلومات عن حالة المياه القائمة في اجدات التياتر في جداول وزارة الري لتتغير الترة و المرافقة أي تغير طارئ

2-3- عدد مرات تنظيف التربة في قناة المبدأ:

يتم تنظيف التربة في قناة المبدأ كامل ورتين يومي معمل من مرتين إلى ثلاثة يوما

3-3- خطوات التشغيل في الظروف المعقدة:

1-4- خطوات الفتح و القفل:

1-4-4- فتح المحطة:

- يتم سحب مياه الترة من المبدأ حتى تصل إلى غرفة المبدأ بواسطة خطين مرسوم مياه معززة عن طريق الجانبية (بالتفصيل) بالمياه الرئيسية وركب في مداخل خزان المياه المعركة ، مواشير مآخذ المياه المعركة و التي تد المياه من غرفة المبدأ إلى خزان المياه المعركة متواجدة على حية ثلاث مجموعات مستقلة ، المياه المعركة من الترة يجب ان تكون قادرة على الوصول إلى خزان المياه المعركة عن طريق الخطوات الآتية:

1-4-4-2- قفل المحطة:

- المياه المعركة ستبقى في غرفة المبدأ
- المياه المعركة ستبقى في خزان المياه المعركة

1-4-4-3- خطوات التشغيل في الظروف المعقدة:

1-4-4-3-1- مشاكل التشغيل:

- 1-4-4-3-1-1- مشاكل التشغيل:
- 1-4-4-3-1-2- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-2- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-2-1- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-3- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-3-1- مشاكل التشغيل:

3- معايير التشغيل:

1-3- عدد مرات المرافقة و الفحص المرئي:

تم أعمال المرافقة و الفحص المرئي كامل ورتين خلال مرتين اليوم أو أكثر و يتم تجميع المعلومات عن حالة المياه القائمة في اجدات التياتر في جداول وزارة الري لتتغير الترة و المرافقة أي تغير طارئ

2-3- عدد مرات تنظيف التربة في قناة المبدأ:

يتم تنظيف التربة في قناة المبدأ كامل ورتين يومي معمل من مرتين إلى ثلاثة يوما

3-3- خطوات التشغيل في الظروف المعقدة:

1-4- خطوات الفتح و القفل:

1-4-4- فتح المحطة:

- يتم سحب مياه الترة من المبدأ حتى تصل إلى غرفة المبدأ بواسطة خطين مرسوم مياه معززة عن طريق الجانبية (بالتفصيل) بالمياه الرئيسية وركب في مداخل خزان المياه المعركة ، مواشير مآخذ المياه المعركة و التي تد المياه من غرفة المبدأ إلى خزان المياه المعركة متواجدة على حية ثلاث مجموعات مستقلة ، المياه المعركة من الترة يجب ان تكون قادرة على الوصول إلى خزان المياه المعركة عن طريق الخطوات الآتية:

1-4-4-2- قفل المحطة:

- المياه المعركة ستبقى في غرفة المبدأ
- المياه المعركة ستبقى في خزان المياه المعركة

1-4-4-3- خطوات التشغيل في الظروف المعقدة:

1-4-4-3-1- مشاكل التشغيل:

- 1-4-4-3-1-1- مشاكل التشغيل:
- 1-4-4-3-1-2- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-2- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-2-1- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-3- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-3-1- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-4- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-4-1- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-5- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-5-1- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-6- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-6-1- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-7- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-7-1- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-8- مشاكل التشغيل:

1-4-4-3-8-1- مشاكل التشغيل:

اسم المحطة:	النشاط
TAI-WTP01-MT	مآخذ المياه المعركة

تاريخ الاعداد:	اسم المعد:
	التوقيع:

تاريخ المراجعة:	اسم المراجع:
	التوقيع:

1- مقدمة:

1-1- أهداف المشروع:

- 1-1-1-1- أهداف المشروع:
- 1-1-1-2- أهداف المشروع:
- 1-1-1-3- أهداف المشروع:
- 1-1-1-4- أهداف المشروع:
- 1-1-1-5- أهداف المشروع:

2- معايير الصيانة:

2-1- عدد مرات الصيانة:

2-2- خطوات الصيانة:

3- إجراءات التشغيل:

3-1- إجراءات التشغيل:

4- إجراءات التشغيل:

4-1- إجراءات التشغيل:

5- إجراءات التشغيل:

5-1- إجراءات التشغيل:

6- إجراءات التشغيل:

6-1- إجراءات التشغيل:

7- إجراءات التشغيل:

7-1- إجراءات التشغيل:

8- إجراءات التشغيل:

8-1- إجراءات التشغيل:

9- إجراءات التشغيل:

9-1- إجراءات التشغيل:

10- إجراءات التشغيل:

10-1- إجراءات التشغيل:

11- إجراءات التشغيل:

11-1- إجراءات التشغيل:

اسم المحطة:	النشاط
TAI-WTP01-MT	مآخذ المياه المعركة

تاريخ الاعداد:	اسم المعد:
	التوقيع:

تاريخ المراجعة:	اسم المراجع:
	التوقيع:

3- التسجيل و التقرير:

من اجل عمل نشاط في التشغيل و المصفاة لمحطة تحلية المياه يجب ان تقرر ليس فقط بناء على الفحرات و الغازات و لكن

1-1-1-1- أهداف المشروع:

1-1-1-2- أهداف المشروع:

1-1-1-3- أهداف المشروع:

1-1-1-4- أهداف المشروع:

1-1-1-5- أهداف المشروع:

2-1-1-1- أهداف المشروع:

2-1-1-2- أهداف المشروع:

2-1-1-3- أهداف المشروع:

2-1-1-4- أهداف المشروع:

2-1-1-5- أهداف المشروع:

3-1-1-1- أهداف المشروع:

3-1-1-2- أهداف المشروع:

3-1-1-3- أهداف المشروع:

3-1-1-4- أهداف المشروع:

3-1-1-5- أهداف المشروع:

4-1-1-1- أهداف المشروع:

4-1-1-2- أهداف المشروع:

4-1-1-3- أهداف المشروع:

4-1-1-4- أهداف المشروع:

4-1-1-5- أهداف المشروع:

5-1-1-1- أهداف المشروع:

5-1-1-2- أهداف المشروع:

5-1-1-3- أهداف المشروع:

5-1-1-4- أهداف المشروع:

5-1-1-5- أهداف المشروع:

6-1-1-1- أهداف المشروع:

6-1-1-2- أهداف المشروع:

6-1-1-3- أهداف المشروع:

6-1-1-4- أهداف المشروع:

6-1-1-5- أهداف المشروع:

7-1-1-1- أهداف المشروع:

7-1-1-2- أهداف المشروع:

7-1-1-3- أهداف المشروع:

7-1-1-4- أهداف المشروع:

7-1-1-5- أهداف المشروع:

8-1-1-1- أهداف المشروع:

8-1-1-2- أهداف المشروع:

8-1-1-3- أهداف المشروع:

8-1-1-4- أهداف المشروع:

8-1-1-5- أهداف المشروع:

9-1-1-1- أهداف المشروع:

9-1-1-2- أهداف المشروع:

9-1-1-3- أهداف المشروع:

9-1-1-4- أهداف المشروع:

9-1-1-5- أهداف المشروع:

10-1-1-1- أهداف المشروع:

10-1-1-2- أهداف المشروع:

10-1-1-3- أهداف المشروع:

10-1-1-4- أهداف المشروع:

10-1-1-5- أهداف المشروع:



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مطلبة منطقة لتفتيش المياه				
الخطوة		اسم المعد :		
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التاريخ :		التاريخ :		
تاريخ المراجعة :		تاريخ المراجعة :		

1- المقدمة :

مشكلة محطة المياه المرشحة تتكون من المحطات الآتية :

(1) خزان المياه المرشحة :

السمعة : 4,000 م<sup>3</sup> × 60 متران

(2) غرفة المياه المرشحة

(3) محطات المياه المرشحة : الضخعة المركزية ( نوعين )

خصائص النوع الأول :

1- عدد المحطات المتوازية : 5محطات

2- السعة : 400 ل/دقيقة × 60 متران

3- خصائص النوع الثاني :

1- عدد المحطات المتوازية : 5محطات

2- السعة : 200 ل/دقيقة × 60 متران

(4) محطات التصفية :

(5) الماسور والمجاس :

محسن فرشة ( بولي / ميكانيكي ) و محسن عمود رجوع

(6) البولش

المياه المرشحة تتمة على غرفة المياه المرشحة من خلال خزانات المياه المرشحة ، المياه المرشحة في الغرفة تنقل إلى الشبكة بواسطة محطات المياه المرشحة .

2- خصائص المرحلة :

1.2 مهمة المرحلة :

مهمة محطات المياه المرشحة هي توصيل المياه المرشحة لتبنيكات بعبء وضغط وكمية جيدة .

2.2 تفتيش المرحلة

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التاريخ :		التاريخ :		
تاريخ المراجعة :		تاريخ المراجعة :		

1- المقدمة :

مشكلة محطة المياه المرشحة هي خزان المياه المرشحة في هذه المرحلة يتم التحكم بعبء وضغط المياه ، محطات

المرشحة الصنعية التفتيش الحد الأدنى ..... امير

2-3-2 غرفة المياه المرشحة

يتم خزان المياه المرشحة هو مصدر التغذية لمرشحات المياه المرشحة ويصل بالغرفة خطوط ضغط محطات المياه المرشحة ، يجب

الحفاظ على المياه داخل خزان المياه المرشحة و غرفة المياه المرشحة نظيفة وآمنة . يجب تعمية الفران و الفرقة لعزلها من الأتربة أو

الكويبات الزراعية من رش الحقل المجاورة .

2.3-2 الشبكية

محطات المياه المرشحة توفر المياه المرشحة لمدينة مطما من خلال الشبكة

3. معايير التفتيش

1.3 الجدول الزمني لتفتيش العملية

يتم تفتيش محطات المياه المرشحة بناء على الجدول الزمني للتفتيش وفقاً ما تعمل القائمة لمدة 24 ساعة و بعد ذلك يتم التغيير

لقائمة أخرى حيث يتم توزيع ساعات التفتيش على جميع المحطات بناء على الطلب وخاصة لجدول التفتيش فهو كما بين لجدول

الثاني ، و بناء على الخاصرة الآتية فهنا يتم مراعاة سجلات التفتيش اليومية .

الفترة	جدول التفتيش
عامة ( تردد التفتيش )	الضخعة الاسيادية يجب تفتيش كل اسبوع
	1- فحص تيار التفتيش
	2- فحص ضغط التفتيش
	3- فحص الضوضاء و الحرارة و الاهتزازات الغير عادية
	4- فحص زوايا التفتيش ( من المياه المرشحة )
	5- فحص عملي عند ساعات التفتيش اليومية
	6- فحص العملي كمية المياه المرشحة في اليوم
	يومياً

2.3 التصفية بعد تفتيش العملية

قبل تفتيش العملية يتم سحب المياه من العملية من طريق عملية التصفية على عمق الشبكية تماماً تماماً وبعدها يمكن تفتيش

الضخعة ويجب أن يكون ماسور السحب عند (0.3 بار) أو أكثر لإزالة التفتيش العملية .

3-3 عدد محطات المياه المرشحة المصنوعة :

عدد المحطات اللازمة للتفتيش يكون بناء على كمية المياه المرشحة .

4-3 ماسور عند ضغط تصريف الضخعة :

المؤشر الصحيح لعاد الضغط : الحد الأدنى ..... بار

الحد الأعلى ..... بار

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التاريخ :		التاريخ :		
تاريخ المراجعة :		تاريخ المراجعة :		

مهمة فحص كمية الضغط في الموقع و على مدير المحطة اخبار المشغلين بها .

3-5 ماسور تيار التفتيش للضخعة :

الحد الأدنى ..... امير

الحد الأعلى ..... امير

مهمة فحص تيار المقدر للضخعة في الموقع و على مدير المحطة اخبار المشغلين بها .

3-6 ماسور كمية المياه المرشحة :

كمية المياه المرشحة المصنوعة : الحد الأدنى ..... و الماسور

الحد الأعلى ..... و الماسور

مهمة فحص كمية المياه المرشحة في الموقع و على مدير المحطة اخبار المشغلين بها .

4. التفتيش في الظروف الطبيعية

1.4 خطوات الفتح و الفتح

1.4-1 مراجعة قبل التفتيش

يجب اخبار المشغلين و التأكد من :

1- سحب المياه في غرفة المياه المرشحة ( يجب أن يكون منسوب المياه كافي لتفتيش العملية)

2- المحاسين على خط الطور ( يجب التأكد من أن محسن الطور قد بدأ التفتيش )

3- محسن سحب المياه المرشحة ( يجب أن يكون مفتوحاً بالكامل ) عند التصفية

4- لوائح التشغيل ( يجب التأكد من توصيل التيار لشرك الكومبريسور ) لراحة

2.1-4 بدء التفتيش

1- يتم تفتيش عملية التصفية و التأكد من أن ماسور السحب عند (0.3 بار) أو أكثر

2- نقل محسن سحب الهواء و إيقاف عملية التصفية

3- الضغط على زر البداية من لوحة المفاتيح لتبدأ العملية

4- التأكد من عدد الضغط على خط الطور عند العمل الكامل ( يجب أن تكون من 1.6 إلى 1.8 بار أو أكثر )

5- مراجعة محسن شدة التيار عند العمل الكامل حسب شدة التيار اللازم للتفتيش للضخعة ( يجب أن تكون ... امير أو

البار)

6- مراجعة أي أصوات غير عادية ، اهتزازات ، ارتفاع في درجة الحرارة أو تسرب مياه

7- مراجعة محسن تسرب المياه من محسن الضخعات في مستقر المشغرو (30-15 نقطة في الدقيقة)

8- ضبط مسامير الضخعات للتأكد من عمل المياه المرشحة حسب الحاجة

2.1-4 إيقاف التفتيش

1- قبل محسن الطور

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التاريخ :		التاريخ :		
تاريخ المراجعة :		تاريخ المراجعة :		

2- الضغط على زر التوقف من لوحة المفاتيح لإيقاف العملية

2.4 الفحص و العنصر أثناء التفتيش

المرشحة الفحص العنصر لمصلحة عمليات المعركة نشاط عام لتأمين ويجب أن تتم مرشحة خلال اليوم عن طريق قائمة مراجعة وثيقة

وحد وضغط طبيعي ، يجب إجراء وضع تصحيحية مباشرة ، وخاصة في حالة وجود اهتزاز أو صوت عالي أو نقص حد في

تصرف العملية نتيجة الإنداد بأكياس البلاستيك

5. التفتيش في الظروف الغير طبيعية

1.5 المشكلات المتوقعة و حلها

• السداد في ماسورة المحسن أو الطرد

• ضغط الطور ليس كافي

• كمية الخارجة غير كافية

• منسوب المياه في بؤرة المياه المرشحة غير كافي

• مشكلة ميكانيكية أو كهربائية بالمشغلة

6. التسجيل و التقرير

1.6 التسجيل

سجلات التفتيش لمطلبات المياه المرشحة يجب أن تشمل الآتي :

1.4-6 سجلات تفتيش العملية

• فترة تفتيش كل ساعة

• وضع التفتيش

• ضغط الطور ، التصريف ، الماسور ، و غيره .

• منسوب المياه في بؤرة المياه المرشحة

• الوضع غير الطبيعي

2.1-6 سجلات تفتيش عملية التصفية

• فترة تفتيش كل ساعة

• وضع التفتيش

• ضغط التفريغ ، الماسور ، و غيره .

2.6 التقرير

تتمثل تقارير تفتيش محطة مطلبات المياه المرشحة الآتي :

1.2-6 الوضع غير الطبيعي أثناء العمل

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يتم تسجيل الوضع غير الطبيعي و الإجراءات التصحيحية التي تم اتخاذها ووقت حدوثه وفترة الرقابة للإصلاح

2.2-6 التقرير الشهري

1- فترة تفتيش كل معدة

2- توصيات على التفتيش

3.2-6 التقرير السنوي

1- فترة تفتيش كل معدة

2- توصيات على التفتيش

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التاريخ :		التاريخ :		
تاريخ المراجعة :		تاريخ المراجعة :		

1- المقدمة :

2. معايير الضخعة :

معايير نشاطات الضخعة قد تم ذكرها بالتفصيل الثالثة ( نشاط الضخعة )

3. نشاطات الضخعة :

إعداد نظام للمراقبة و المراجعة و الفحص الدوري يتم على أسسها القيام بالصيانة الدورية لكي نطمئن

العملية تعمل جيداً ، كما يتكون نشاطات الضخعة من أربعة مراحل عمل كالآتي :

1. مراقبة و مراجعة الوحدة أثناء العمل

2. الفحص الدوري أثناء العمل أو بعد الإيقاف

3. تقييم و تحليل نادياً على نتائج المراقبة و المراجعة و المصنوع

4. الإصلاح ، الإحلال ، إبدال أو تغيير زيت و غيره ( في حالة اكتشاف العطل )

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اسم الصفحة : التفتيش				
مطلبة منطقة لتفتيش المياه				
الخطوة		اسم المعد :		
TAE-WTP03-MT		اسم المراجع :		
التاريخ :		التاريخ :		
تاريخ المراجعة :		تاريخ المراجعة :		

1.3 المراقبة و الفحص العنصر

الفترة الزمنية	نشاطات الصيانة
يوماً	1- فحص التسرب من الوصلات 2- تدهور حالة طيار الضخعة 3- ضغط التصريف 4- كمية التصريف 5- الضوضاء و ارتفاع الحرارة و الاهتزازات الغير عادية 6- تيار التفتيش
سبوعياً	1- فحص التسرب من الوصلات 2- تدهور حالة طيار الضخعة 3- ضغط التصريف 4- كمية التصريف 5- الضوضاء و ارتفاع الحرارة و الاهتزازات الغير عادية 6- تيار التفتيش
شهرياً	1- مراجعة مسامير تثبيت الضخعات 2- مراجعة كمية الزيت 3- مراجعة كمية المحسن 4- كمية التسرب من اللاتجاهات
سنوياً	1- مراجعة و إعادة تصحيح التيار 2- تقوية التيار 3- تقوية المحذأة 4- تعويض الطور

2.3 الفحص الدوري أثناء العمل أو بعد التوقف

ويتمثل ذلك بصفة دورية بالتصريف و الرفع المتوازي للضخعات و استهلاك التيار للتوقف على كفاءة تشغيل العملية و بعد توقف العملية

يتم مراجعة حالة الزيت/نمط الفحص الكارسي و نظافة الفراد منها

3.3 تقييم و تحليل بناء على نتائج المراقبة و المراجعة و الفحص

في حالة اكتشاف أعطال خلال التفتيش ، يجب إصلاحها فوراً من أجل ضمان عملية تفتيش مياه صالحة .

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اسم الصفحة : التفتيش				
مطلبة منطقة لتفتيش المياه				
الخطوة		اسم المعد :		
TAE-WTP03-MT		اسم المراجع :		
التاريخ :		التاريخ :		
تاريخ المراجعة :		تاريخ المراجعة :		

4. السجلات و التقارير

1.4 السجلات

مطبوع عمل التسجيلات كالآتي :

• نتائج المراقبة و المراجعة ( قائمة المراجعة )

• نتائج الفحص الدوري

• التسجيل أثناء عمل الوحدة

- ماسور ضغط الطور

- ماسور معدل التيار

2.4 التقرير

مطبوع عمل التقارير كالآتي :

1.2-4 تقرير بخصوصيات

1- إعدادة تامل

- الإصلاح أو الإحلال

- قائمة بطبع التيار التي يجب أن تقرأ بالمحطة

2- تعويض الوحدة أو التظلم

- تغيير السعة ، المادة و ماسورات أخرى

- تفتيش لمطابق الصيانة الوقائية إذا لزم الأمر

2.2-4 تقرير بنشاطات الضخعة

1- التقرير السنوي

- الإصلاح و الإحلال لكل مهمة

- المشائل و الحوادث

• نتائج التفتيش التصحيحية

• قائمة بطبع التيار المستخدمة خلال السنة

2- الإجراءات التصحيحية لمنع حدوث مشائل أو حوادث

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اسم الصفحة : التفتيش				
مطلبة منطقة لتفتيش المياه				
الخطوة		اسم المعد :		
TAE-WTP04-OP		اسم المراجع :		
التاريخ :		التاريخ :		
تاريخ المراجعة :		تاريخ المراجعة :		

1. وصف المرحلة

1-1 ملخص عن المرحلة

في محطة مياه مطما يتم تغذية أبراج التوزيع بالمياه العذبة من محطات المياه العذبة ويتم فحص الكميات ( التنتة و الكلور ) في كل

ماسورة مياه مكرة على حدة حيث يتم فحص الكلور أولاً ثم فحص التنتة .

توزيع المياه العذبة على 4 أحواض ترسيب من برج التوزيع

2.1 مهمة تيار التوزيع

مهمة تيار التوزيع هي استقبال المياه من محطات المياه العذبة و مزج الكميات كتروزيعاً على أحواض الترسب بكميات متساوية .

3.1 تفتيش المرحلة

كمية المياه العذبة هي الحد المسموح الأمثل لتفتيش محطة تفتيش المياه ، و يراقب عليها تقديراً كمية الكميات المطلوبة طبقاً لجرعات

التي يحددها العمل و إذا لم يتم توزيع كمية المياه العذبة بين أحواض الترسب ، فحوض كل الترسب و الترسب ، لكل حوض ،

و مستطاف جودة المياه الناتجة من حوض ترسيب إلى آخر لذلك يجب أن يتم توزيع كمية المياه العذبة بالتساوي على كل الأحيان

4.4-1 عملية المرحلة بالمراحل الأخرى

1.4-1 عمليات المياه العذبة

يتم توزيع المياه العذبة على 4 أحواض ترسيب من تيار التوزيع

يجب التحكم في كمية المياه العذبة التي تنقل إلى تيار التوزيع بواسطة عدد محطات التفتيش و فتح المحاسين ، يتم التعرف على كمية

المياه العذبة بواسطة جهاز قياس التصريف المتواجد في خط الماسور المرصود لتيار التوزيع .

2.4-1 مهمات الترسب و الترسيب

يتم التحكم في معدل تصريف المياه العذبة ليكون مناسباً لمرحلة التفتيش و التي تشمل مراحل الترسب و الترسيب وذلك بناءً على معايير

التصميم .

3.4-1 جرة تفتيش و الكلور العنصر

يتم فحص الكلور العنصر و التنتة في ماسور المياه العذبة قبل الوصول إلى برج التوزيع حيث يتم فحص الكلور أولاً ثم فحص

التنتة و يوكسد الكلور العنصر المواد العضوية و المواد الأخرى داخل الماسورة و تؤثر على الرقم الهيدروجيني بحيث يقل نسبة

سببية

يؤثر الكلور الجيد الكلور مع المياه العذبة و مدة التماس على تخصص الرقم الهيدروجيني يتم الترسب المناسب بالتنتة عند أن

**2- التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية**  
 يتم التوزيع هو الخزان الموصل للمياه إلى خزانات الترسيب.  
 عندنا تتلطف مواضع الترسيب. يتم نقل محسن الخواص الحاروخ الترسيب وعند إعادة تشغيل حوض الترسيب يتم فتح محسن الخواص تدريجياً مع ذلك مع جرد المياه بعض الترسيب ومن الممكن فتح محسن الخواص كلياً بعد ذلك من أن المياه في حوض الترسيب أصبحت مستقرًا.

**3- التشغيل في الظروف غير الطبيعية**  
**1-4 الوضع غير الطبيعي النموذجي**  
 يتم المياه في حوض الخطأ أو حوض الترسيب من خلال فحازات في برج الترسيب لتسليم إلى مجرى خروج المياه وعادة لا يتكرر مشروب المياه المنقطة الوسطى لوح التوزيع بتسبب المياه في هذه المجرى إلا أنه عندما يتم نقل محسن الخواص في حوض الترسيب في هذه الحالة فإن محسن الخواص سوف يتدخل خلال هذه المجرى ويؤثر على مشروب المياه في المنقطة الوسطى من برج التوزيع. في هذه الحالة سيتم توزيع المياه بكميات غير مشروية.

**4- التسجيل والتقرير**  
**1-4 التسجيل**

- تسجيل تشغيل لوح التوزيع يجب أن يكون كالتالي:
- 1-1-1 تسجيلات المراقبة والتحكم العمومي
- 2-1-2 تسجيل معدل تصريف المياه المعركة لكل بئر توزيع
- 2-4 التقرير**  
 مطلوب عمل تقرير تشغيل لكل بئر التوزيع كالتالي:
- 1-2-4 التقرير العمومي**
- اسم المحطة
- تقرير بكمية المياه المعركة
- تقرير بالأجزاء التصحیحی ( حسب الحاجة )
- 2-4 التوصيات**
- إعادة تأهيل وتطهير
- مراجعة خطوط التشغيل
- مراجعة ملف التشغيلات الموحد

اسم المحطة :  
 محطة ضغط تلبية المياه

التشغيل :  
 بئر التوزيع

**1-مقدمة**  
 إجراء التفتيش والتحكم في أعمال الاستعدادة لفرج التوزيع من خلال مكونات صممة أثناء فترة التشغيل حيث يتم تشغيل بئر التوزيع باستمرار. وعادة الإجمالي للحرق ويمكن أن تتم الأعمال السابقة من خلال أعمال إعادة التأهيل المحطة أو عند توقفها بالكامل ومع ذلك من الممكن أن تتم أعمال الصيانة لأجزاء الخارجة لفرج التوزيع مثل المحابس والمواسير خلال عمل الترسيب.

**2- معيار الصيانة**  
 1- تكرار الصيانة: مرة كل 3 سنوات أو حسب الحاجة  
 2- نشاط الصيانة:

- حالة المياه داخل برج التوزيع
- المعاذرة أو اللون
- وجود بعض المواد الغريبة
- الوضع الخارجي لفرج التوزيع مثل المحابس والمواسير

يتكرر نشاط الصيانة من أربعة أنواع كالتالي:

- مراقبة والمواسير أثناء العمل
- التعميم
- تحليل ومعالجة مياه داخل بئر التوزيع
- الإصلاحات بعد الصيانة

**1-2 المراقبة والتحكم العمومي**

يتم عمل المراقبة والتحكم العمومي بناء على " جدول الزمني للتشغيل والصيانة " وقائمة المراجعة الموحدة و جدول الزمني للتشغيل والصيانة وسوف يتم استخدامه في أنشطة مواضع الترسيب والتوزيع و بناء على ذلك مراقبة وخصص بئر التوزيع لها أهمية مثل بئر الترسيب.

**2-2 العمل**

يتم عمل المراقبة والتحكم العمومي بناء على الآتي:

- ◆ توفير توزيع المياه من خلال خطوط التوزيع
- ◆ حالة المحابس والمواسير
- ◆ التدوير
- ◆ الصياد
- ◆ التدوير

**3-2 تليم وتحميل مياه على نتائج العمل**

بعد العمل يجب تقييم هذه العناصر الآتية:

- ◆ ضرورة الإصلاح والإزالة لعناصر مثل المحابس و خطوط التوزيع
- ◆ ضرورة الصيانة مثل درجة فتح محسن
- ◆ ضرورة التفتيش

**4-2 الإصلاح بعد الفحص**  
 بعد الفحص يجب إجراء الإصلاحات الآتية حسب الحاجة:

- ◆ التفتيش
- ◆ إعادة التأهيل
- ◆ صيانة أو استبدال الخواص
- ◆ إصلاح مكان التدوير

**3- التسجيل والتقرير**

**1-3 التسجيل**  
 يتم تسجيل الصيانة المخطط لها للتوزيع كالتالي:

- 1-1-4 تسجيل المراقبة والتحكم العمومي
- 2-1-4 تسجيل التحكم
- 3-1-4 تسجيل الخطأ والملاج

**2-3 التقرير**

يتم عمل تقرير الصيانة لفرج التوزيع الآتي:

- 1-2-4 التوصيات
- 1- إعادة التأهيل
- 2- مراجعة أنشطة الصيانة

اسم المحطة :  
 محطة ضغط تلبية المياه

التشغيل :  
 حوض الترسيب

**1- وصف المرحلة :**

**1-1 دور عمليات الترسيب في مراحل التفتيش**  
 دور عملية الترسيب هي نقل المياه من أجل ترسيب الشوائب المتواجدة بالماء في حوض الترسيب

**2-1 عملية الترسيب**

الترسيب هو العملية التي يتم فيها التفاعل الناتج من إضافة الكيماويات إلى المياه المعركة التي تسلم محملة بالشوائب والأجسام العالقة خلفه اللون ثم يتم إضافة الكلور الممنون للتعامل مع الأجسام العالقة فتم تخليتها سائلة لتنتج مع اللون موجب لشدة بعد إزالتها هي الماء التكوين مائسي بالذات.

والذات هي نتائج تفاعل الكيماويات مع هذه الأجسام وهي أجزاء خفيفة تشبه المواد الجيلاتينية العالقة أو الصدف العتيق ويتحد هذه الصدمات معاً لتتكون كتل الخفيفة التي يمكن ترسيبها في أحواض الترسيب ويعتمد ذلك على الطريقة التي يتم بها قلب أو تدوير المياه الصالحة لتتدفق الخفيفة لالتصاقها معاً في أجسام أكبر كثافة

وعملية الترسيب من العمليات العالقة وهي عمليات كيميائية وفيزيائية التي لا يحد لها الكثير من العوامل التي تؤثر على كفاءتها مثل الأس الهيدروجيني pH والكلور ودرجة الحرارة ودرجة حموضة الماء وهي أيضا تعتمد على حصة تركيز الكيماويات المضافة والعمالة الفيزيائية من ناحية سرعة وكفاءة التقلب والتطهير وتكون التند.

**3-1 تكبير المرحلة**

مراحل الترسيب هي المراحل الأساسية في عملية تلبية مياه الترسيب والتي تعتمد عليها مصفحات التفتيشية وتؤثر كفاءتها بشكل أساسي في كفاءة عملية التفتيش. بالتعامل بشكل متساوٍ وتساوي مرحلة الترسيب لثلاث خطوات رئيسية الخطوة الأولى إضافة الكيماويات ( وهي الخطوة التي يتم فيها مزج الكيماويات بالمياه المعركة )

الخطوة الثانية: عملية تكوين الصدف: التقلب السريع لتزويدات والكيماويات مع المياه المعركة عن طريق مزج المياه في حوض الترسيب

الخطوة الثالثة: عملية تدوير الصدف: عملية تدوير الصدف (التقلب البطيء في حوض الترسيب

وفي حالة الوصول إلى كفاءة عالية لتطهيرات الثلاث المصافي تكون عملية الترسيب قد تمت بكفاءة تامة أما في حالة عدم أو نقص كفاءة أي من الخطوات الثلاث فهو يدل على نقص كفاءة عملية الترسيب ككل

**4-1 عملية المرحلة بالمعامل الأخرى**

- 1-4-1 المرحلة السابقة - (الساعة وبنر التوزيع)
- ◆ كيميائيات المياه ( عند تسليم المياه المعركة العالقة وكميات المياه الموزعة )
- ◆ نوعية المياه ( pH ، درجة الحرارة ، القوة ، الحد العظمي ، وعلته )
- ◆ نوعية المياه بعد المزج بالتقلير الممنون ( التقلير المنخفض pH ، القوة ، وعلته )
- 2-4-1 المرحلة لاحقة - ( مرحلة الترسيب )
- 1- العوامل ذات العلاقة
- ◆ مواضع الصنف عند الخروج من منطقة الترسيب إلى منطقة الترسيب (لوزن - 4820 )
- ◆ نوعية المياه المرصدة في حوض الترسيب

اسم المحطة :  
 محطة ضغط تلبية المياه

التشغيل :  
 حوض الترسيب

**1- وصف المرحلة :**

**1-1 دور عمليات الترسيب في مراحل التفتيش**  
 دور عملية الترسيب هي نقل المياه من أجل ترسيب الشوائب المتواجدة بالماء في حوض الترسيب

**2-1 عملية الترسيب**

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وعملية الترسيب من العمليات العالقة وهي عمليات كيميائية وفيزيائية التي لا يحد لها الكثير من العوامل التي تؤثر على كفاءتها مثل الأس الهيدروجيني pH والكلور ودرجة الحرارة ودرجة حموضة الماء وهي أيضا تعتمد على حصة تركيز الكيماويات المضافة والعمالة الفيزيائية من ناحية سرعة وكفاءة التقلب والتطهير وتكون التند.

**3-1 تكبير المرحلة**

مراحل الترسيب هي المراحل الأساسية في عملية تلبية مياه الترسيب والتي تعتمد عليها مصفحات التفتيشية وتؤثر كفاءتها بشكل أساسي في كفاءة عملية التفتيش. بالتعامل بشكل متساوٍ وتساوي مرحلة الترسيب لثلاث خطوات رئيسية الخطوة الأولى إضافة الكيماويات ( وهي الخطوة التي يتم فيها مزج الكيماويات بالمياه المعركة )

الخطوة الثانية: عملية تكوين الصدف: التقلب السريع لتزويدات والكيماويات مع المياه المعركة عن طريق مزج المياه في حوض الترسيب

الخطوة الثالثة: عملية تدوير الصدف: عملية تدوير الصدف (التقلب البطيء في حوض الترسيب

وفي حالة الوصول إلى كفاءة عالية لتطهيرات الثلاث المصافي تكون عملية الترسيب قد تمت بكفاءة تامة أما في حالة عدم أو نقص كفاءة أي من الخطوات الثلاث فهو يدل على نقص كفاءة عملية الترسيب ككل

**4-1 عملية المرحلة بالمعامل الأخرى**

- 1-4-1 المرحلة السابقة - (الساعة وبنر التوزيع)
- ◆ كيميائيات المياه ( عند تسليم المياه المعركة العالقة وكميات المياه الموزعة )
- ◆ نوعية المياه ( pH ، درجة الحرارة ، القوة ، الحد العظمي ، وعلته )
- ◆ نوعية المياه بعد المزج بالتقلير الممنون ( التقلير المنخفض pH ، القوة ، وعلته )
- 2-4-1 المرحلة لاحقة - ( مرحلة الترسيب )
- 1- العوامل ذات العلاقة
- ◆ مواضع الصنف عند الخروج من منطقة الترسيب إلى منطقة الترسيب (لوزن - 4820 )
- ◆ نوعية المياه المرصدة في حوض الترسيب

اسم المحطة :  
 محطة ضغط تلبية المياه

التشغيل :  
 حوض الترسيب

**3- خطوات التشغيل في الظروف المعتادة**

**1-3 التقلب البطيء**  
 التقلب البطيء هو الخطوة الأساسية لترسيب و ذلك عن طريق تكثف الصدف ، هذه العملية تتم في حوض التصفية و تكون مدة التثبيت الصحيحة فيه بين 20 إلى 30 دقيقة

**1-3-1 مياه التشغيل**

**(1) عوامل ما قبل التشغيل**  
 التقلب البطيء يجب أن يبدأ بعد حقن الكيماويات ، التقلب البطيء في حوض التصفية لا يحتاج إلى جوصات ما قبل التشغيل لأن التشغيل القابل يكون من طريق baffled-channel أو أس أجهزة خلط ميكانيكية.

1-1-3 المراجعة اليومية أثناء التشغيل  
 يجب مراقبة العملية مرة على مدار اليوم وذلك من خلال مراقبة معدل التشغيل المتاح الذي يجب فحصها في:

- ◆ وجود عرقاق أو مواد غريبة في حوض التقلب
- ◆ تكوين الصدف حول outlet-writes
- ◆ (مستوى تشغيل و التفتيش و الكفاءة)

**3-2-3 التحكم في التقلب**

التحكم في التقلب البطيء يتم عن طريق مراقبة عملية الترسيب من أجل الإبقاء بكفاءة التقلب المتاح الذي يؤثر على عملية التحكم هي:

- ◆ نتائج تحليل جودة المياه الكفاءة من هذه المرحلة
- ◆ نتائج اختبار تشغيل الحواجز ومدى التزامها بالمرجع المعتمدة
- ◆ فحص عمومي لعملية الترسيب
- ◆ كميات المياه

**3-2-3 التحكم في التقلب**

التحكم في التقلب البطيء يتم عن طريق مراقبة عملية الترسيب من أجل الإبقاء بكفاءة التقلب المتاح الذي يؤثر على عملية التحكم هي:

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- ◆ نتائج اختبار تشغيل الحواجز ومدى التزامها بالمرجع المعتمدة
- ◆ فحص عمومي لعملية الترسيب
- ◆ كميات المياه

اسم المحطة :  
 محطة ضغط تلبية المياه

التشغيل :  
 حوض الترسيب

**1- معيار أنشطة الصيانة**

**2-1 معيار تكرار الصيانة الوقائية**  
 يتم جدولة الصيانة دورياً لضمان إجراء الصيانة في أوقاتها حسب نشاط كل معدة

اسم المعدة	النشاط	تكرار القيام بالنشاط
حوض التقلب	تنظيف الخزان	PM مراراً كل 6 شهور
	فحص الخزان	PM مراراً كل 6 شهور
	فحص الماسورة	PM مراراً كل 6 شهور

PM: أنشطة الصيانة الوقائية

**2- التسجيل والتقرير**

**1-2 التسجيل**  
 يتم عمل سجلات موحدة لجميع أنشطة التشغيل والصيانة وتشمل ، حالة تشغيل المصافي ، نتائج الصيانة ، المشاكل وإصلاحها ، كما تشمل السجلات على:

- (1) حالة تشغيل المصافي قبل و بعد الصيانة
  - ◆ نتيجة المراقبة والمراجعة
  - ◆ نتيجة الفحص
- (2) وقت عمل المصافي
  - ◆ تسجيلات التشغيل
- (3) بيانات عن نشاط الصيانة
  - ◆ سرعة التحرك قبل و بعد الصيانة
  - ◆ أخرى
- (4) الوضع غير الطبيعي وإصلاحه
  - ◆ وصف جدول الوضع غير الطبيعي
  - ◆ تاريخ حدوث الوضع غير الطبيعي و الانتهاء من الإصلاح
  - ◆ بيانات عن نشاط الصيانة في الماضي
  - ◆ سبب الوضع غير الطبيعي أو المشكلة و التفت
  - ◆ الإجراء التصحیحی أو الوقائي

اسم المحطة :  
 محطة ضغط تلبية المياه

التشغيل :  
 حوض الترسيب

**1- معيار أنشطة الصيانة**

**2-1 معيار تكرار الصيانة الوقائية**  
 يتم جدولة الصيانة دورياً لضمان إجراء الصيانة في أوقاتها حسب نشاط كل معدة

اسم المعدة	النشاط	تكرار القيام بالنشاط
حوض التقلب	تنظيف الخزان	PM مراراً كل 6 شهور
	فحص الخزان	PM مراراً كل 6 شهور
	فحص الماسورة	PM مراراً كل 6 شهور

PM: أنشطة الصيانة الوقائية

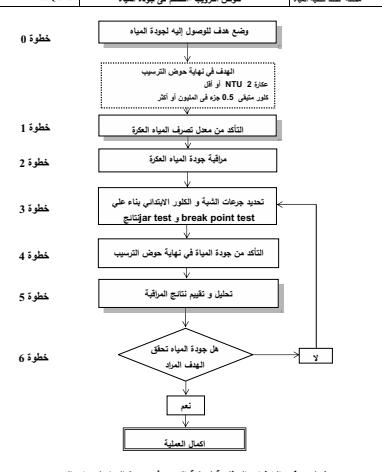
**2- التسجيل والتقرير**

**1-2 التسجيل**  
 يتم عمل سجلات موحدة لجميع أنشطة التشغيل والصيانة وتشمل ، حالة تشغيل المصافي ، نتائج الصيانة ، المشاكل وإصلاحها ، كما تشمل السجلات على:

- (1) حالة تشغيل المصافي قبل و بعد الصيانة
  - ◆ نتيجة المراقبة والمراجعة
  - ◆ نتيجة الفحص
- (2) وقت عمل المصافي
  - ◆ تسجيلات التشغيل
- (3) بيانات عن نشاط الصيانة
  - ◆ سرعة التحرك قبل و بعد الصيانة
  - ◆ أخرى
- (4) الوضع غير الطبيعي وإصلاحه
  - ◆ وصف جدول الوضع غير الطبيعي
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  - ◆ بيانات عن نشاط الصيانة في الماضي
  - ◆ سبب الوضع غير الطبيعي أو المشكلة و التفت
  - ◆ الإجراء التصحیحی أو الوقائي

اسم المحطة :  
 محطة ضغط تلبية المياه

التشغيل :  
 حوض الترسيب - التحكم في جودة المياه



شكل 1 - الخطوات المنظورة لعملية التحكم في جودة المياه لحوض الترسيب







الخطوة	النشاط	اسم المحطة :
TAT-WTP09-OP	مهمات غسل المرشحات	محطة خطقة لتفلية المياه

**1-مقدمة**

الترشيح هي مرحلة التصفية الأخيرة والتي تزيل الطوائف بطريقة قزبية قبل التطهير وذلك قبل هذه المرحلة مائة لتفلية لتتمك في جود المياه نظرا لأن المرشحات الموجودة في المياه قد تمنع القضاء على الجراثيم بالمطويات وأن عدد كبير من الجراثيم لا يتم القضاء عليه عن طريق الكلور وإنما يتم إزالتها قزبياً .

تساعد عملية غسل المرشحات في الحفاظ على كفاءة الترشيح وذلك فإن الإضمات بمهمات غسل المرشحات يكون على نفس درجة الإضمات بمهمات الترشيح ويجب مراعاتها . بصالتها و مرافقتها و التحكم في جودة المياه .

- 2-خصائص المرشحة**
- 1-2- مهمة المرحلة**
- مرحلة غسل المرشحات عبارة عن تنظيف الوسط التريخ من التلف والمواد المتروسة به والتي تم حجزها في مرحلة الترشيح
- 2-2- تآكل المرشحة**

مرحلة غسل المرشحات هي مرحلة لا غنى عنها في عملية الترشيح . عملية التصفية لها عملية التصفية و ذلك عند حدوث فقد في المياه و جودة المياه تدهور بسبب كثرة الوسط التريخ نتيجة التصفية المستمر . و بناء على ذلك يجب أن يتم غسل المرشحات دورياً لتآكل المرشحات بشكل بطيء جيد .

- 3-2-علاقة المرحلة بمراميل الأخرى**
- 1-3-2- مياه التصفية**
- مياه التصفية مژدة بمحطة لتصفية المعكس من عبارة مياه التصفية المعكس . و التي تخزن المياه المرشحة لكل مرشح رملي .

- 2-3-2- صرف مياه التصفية من المرشح**
- يتم صرف مياه التصفية التي حوض الروبة

- 3- عمليات التشغيل**
- التحكم في عملية تشغيل المرشحات مطلوب مراقبة الآتي :
- (1) جودة المياه
- ◆ مراقبة جودة المياه المرشحة
  - ◆ مراقبة جودة المياه المرشحة
- (2) معدل تصريف المياه
- ◆ التحكم في معدل تصريف المياه المرشحة

- ◆ التحكم في معدل تصريف المياه المرشحة
- (3) الفاقد في المرشحات
- ◆ مراقبة الفاقد
- (4) غسل المرشح
- ◆ التحكم في عدد مرات غسل المرشح
  - ◆ خطوات دورة غسل المرشح
- (5) عكارة مياه الصرف بعد غسل المرشحات
- ◆ مراقبة العكارة -مصرف مياه التصفية المعكس

- 1-3- معايير غسل المرشحات**
- 1-1-2: معدل تصريف الهواء 0.8 – 1.58 م<sup>3</sup> / م<sup>2</sup> / دقيقة
- 2-1-2: معدل تصريف الهواء 0.6 – 0.8 م<sup>3</sup> / م<sup>2</sup> / دقيقة
- 3-1-2: فترة غسل الهواء 3 دقائق
- 4-1-2: فترة جفوة الهواء و المياه 7 دقائق
- 5-1-2: فترة التصفية المعكس 10 دقائق
- 2-3- الحد الأدنى لوقت تشغيل التشغيل**
- 2 م أو أقل

- 3-3- مشوب المياه عند بداية تشغيل غسل الهواء**
- قبل فتح الهواء ، مشوب المياه فوق طبقة الرمل يجب أن يظل حتى 20-15 سم فوق الطبقة الرملية
- 5-3- معايير أخرى**
- (1) عكارة صرف المياه يجب أن تكون أقل من 5 NTU
- (2) جودة التصفية يجب أن يتم من خلال عكارة صرف التصفية
- (3) مراجعة رمل المرشحات دورياً لتأكد من القيام بعملية غسل المرشحات بشكل مناسب .

- 4- التشغيل في الظروف الطوبوية**
- 1-4- خطوات التفتي و التحكم لتعريف المرشحات**
- تتم مراجعة عمليات التشغيل و الإتفاق طبقاً للمستند TAT-WTP09-OPFC01
- الخطوات المشتركة :**
- 1- التأكد من مستوى المياه في حوض الروبة ، يجب على حوض الروبة أن يكون له نسبة تتصلب صرف التصفية المعكس .

- 2- غسل الخلية و ترك محسن الخروج مطروح .
- 3- فحص مستوى المياه في المرشح ، فتح محسن الخروج بعد هبوط مستوى المياه إلى 15 سم من سطح الرمال .
- 4- فتح محسن الصرف
- 5- فتح محسن جفوة الهواء و تشغيل بالور الهواء
- 6- تشغيل منطقة الهواء حتى 3 دقائق
- 7- من أجل مزج التصفية الهواء مع المياه ، تشغيل منطقة التصفية و فتح محسن التصفية
- 8- تشغيل بالور الهواء و محسنة التصفية لمدة 7 دقائق
- 9- تشغيل بالور الهواء و فتح محسنة التصفية
- 10- تشغيل منطقة التصفية المعكس لمدة 10 دقائق
- 11- فتح محسن التصفية المعكس و إيقاف منطقة التصفية
- 12- فتح محسن الصرف

- 2-4- المرشحة و الفحص الدوري للمنشأة**
- المراقبة و الفحص الدوري يتم تكرارهم في TAT-WTP09-OPFC-01
- 3-4- التحكم في غسل المرشحات**
- يتم التحكم في التشغيل على التوالي :

- (1) تكرار غسل المرشحات
- (2) خطوات و مواصفات غسل المرشحات

- 1-3-4- تكرار غسل المرشحات**
- يؤثر تكرار غسل المرشحات على كفاءة التشغيل في محطة تفلية المياه مثل حجم المياه المتبددة و استهلاك الطاقة الكهربائية . و تؤثر أيضاً على استهلاك الكموايات و التآكل مما يؤثر على الأقال أن يكون وقت تشغيل المرشح أقل من 48 ساعة .

- 5- السجلات و التقارير**
- 1-5- السجلات**

- تحتوي سجلات مهمات غسل المرشحات على الآتي :
- 1-5-1: سجلات عملية التصفية
- ◆ خطوات غسل المرشح
  - ◆ معدل تصريف و فترة غسل الهواء
  - ◆ معدل تصريف و فترة غسل المياه
  - ◆ معدل تصريف و فترة غسل الهواء و المياه معاً

- ◆ الفاقد
  - ◆ نتائج المراقبة و المتابعة
  - ◆ العكارة في مياه الصرف بعد التصفية
- 1-5-2: سجلات ضاغطات الهواء
- ◆ وقت التشغيل
  - ◆ عدد الضاغطات التي تعمل
  - ◆ تيار الكهربي خلال التشغيل
  - ◆ نتائج المراقبة و المتابعة

- 1-5-3: سجلات محسنة التصفية المعكس
- ◆ وقت التشغيل
  - ◆ عدد الضاغطات التي تعمل
  - ◆ معدل تصريف التصفية
  - ◆ تيار الكهربي خلال التشغيل
  - ◆ نتائج المراقبة و المتابعة

- 2-5- التقارير**
- تحتوي التقارير على الآتي :

- 1-2-5: التوقيتات
- ◆ خطوات غسل المرشحات
  - ◆ اخلال أو تزويد رمل
  - ◆ فحص مياه الصرف
  - ◆ سيولة العينة مثل الكلور و المصنعة و غيره
  - ◆ نطقة حوض المرشح
  - ◆ 2-5-2: تقرير التشغيل
  - ◆ نتائج فحص المياه المستندة في التصفية
  - ◆ الكلور المتبقي في مياه التصفية
  - ◆ عكارة مياه التصفية

الخطوة	النشاط	اسم المحطة :
TAT-WTP09-MT	مهمات غسل المرشحات	محطة خطقة لتفلية المياه

- 1-مقدمة**
- تكون مهمات غسل المرشحات من الآتي :
- ◆ محسنة التصفية المعكس
  - ◆ بالور لتصفية الهواء
  - ◆ حوض لتجميع مياه التصفية
  - ◆ مهمات الصرف
  - ◆ طبقة الترشيح
  - ◆ المورسيف و الحماض الإضافية

- 2- معايير السيولة**
- معايير السيولة و شفافيتها قد تم تكرارها في الجزء الثاني ( نشاط السيولة )

- 3- نشاط السيولة**
- المقصود بنشاط السيولة هو نشاط السيولة الروبينة أما السيولة المتصححة تكون ماء على النشاط لتفلية علاج المشكلات و تكون بنشاط السيولة من أربعة أنواع كالآتي:
- (1) مراقبة و مراجعة الوحدة أثناء العمل
- تتم المراقبة و الفحص من طريق العاملين في شركة المياه بالمقرية
- (2) الفحص الدوري أثناء العمل أو بعد الإيقاف
- (3) تغيير و تعديل بناء على نتائج المراقبة و المراجعة و الفحص
- (4) الإمتزاج مثل : الإمتزاج ، الإخلال ، إمداد أو تغيير زيت و غيره ( عند كشف عن عطل ما )

- 1-2- المراقبة و الفحص الدوري**
- 1-1-2: محسنة التصفية
- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| أسبوعياً | 1. المراجعة للتدريب من الوصلات                           |
|          | 2. تدوير إطار المحسنة                                    |
|          | 3. ضبط الطرد   |
|          | 4. كمية الطرد  |
|          | 5. صوت ، ارتفاع في درجات الحرارة و اهتزازات غير اعتيادية |

كهرياً	6. تيار التشغيل
	1. مراجعة مسامير تثبيت الضاغطات
	2. مراجعة كمية الزيت
	3. مراجعة كمية التخمير
	4. كمية التبريد من الأخلال
سببياً	1. مراجعة تآكل المرحلة
	2. مغالمة التزل
	3. مراجعة الكورنج
	4. تغيير الطوق

أسبوعياً	1. تدوير إطار الضاغط
	2. ضبط الطرد
	3. كمية الطرد
	4. صوت ، ارتفاع في درجات الحرارة و اهتزازات غير اعتيادية
كهرياً	5. تيار التشغيل
	1. مراجعة مسامير تثبيت الضاغطات
	2. كمية الزيت
	3. كمية التخمير
سببياً	1. تيار مرشح الهواء
	2. مغالمة التزل
	3. مراجعة الكورنج

- 2-3- الفحص الدوري خلال التشغيل أو بعد الإيقاف**
- الفحص الدوري يتم مراقبة معدل التصريف ، ضبط و تيار التشغيل من أجل التأكد على كفاءة التشغيل ، عند توقف المحسنة أو المنفوخ . يتم التأكد من زيت و شم الرمال على .
- 3-3- فحص و تعديل نتائج المراقبة و الفحص و التفتيش**
- في حالة الكشف عن عطل خلال التشغيل ، يجب أن يتم إصلاحها فوراً من أجل ضمان عملية تفلية مياه صحية .

- 4- السجلات و التقارير**
- 1-4- السجلات**
- يتم عمل سجلات الآتي :
- 1-1-4: سجلات غسل المرشحات

- ◆ تتابع خطوات غسل المرشحات
  - ◆ وقت بداية و نهاية غسل المرشحات
  - ◆ عكارة مياه الصرف بعد غسل المرشحات
  - ◆ الفاقد خلال عمل المرشح
- 1-4-2: سجلات عمل المهمات (تعليمات - ضاغط الهواء)
- ◆ حالة التشغيل (فحص وجود عطل مثل صرناة و اهتزازات )
  - ◆ معدل تصريف التصفية و الهواء
  - ◆ ضبط الطرد
  - ◆ تيار التشغيل

- 2-4- التقارير**
- تتمثل التقارير على الآتي :
- 1-2-4: 1-2-4: تقارير للتوقيتات

- ← الإمتزاج أو الإخلال
- ← قائمة بقطع الغيار التي يجب أن تتوفرها بمقرن الصحة
- 2-2-4: تقرير نشاط السيولة**
- التقرير السنوي
- ← الإمتزاج و الإخلال لكل مهمة
- ← المشاكل و الحوادث
- ← نتائج السيولة المتصححة
- ← الإجراء المتصحح لمنع حدوث مشائل أو حوادث

Plant name	SOP No.	النشاط
Tanta W.T.P.	TAT-WTP09-OP	مهمات غسل المرشحات
Document Name	Document No.	النشاط
Flow Chart	TAT-WTP09-OPFC-01	مهمات غسل المرشحات

- 1- مهمة غسل المرشحات**
- مكونات مهمة التشغيل هي كالآتي :
- ◆ غسل الهواء ، ضاغطات الهواء
  - ◆ محسنة التصفية
  - ◆ محسن هوائي

- 2- خطوات غسل المرشحات**
- 1-2- معور غسل المرشح**
- غسل المرشحات يبدأ بإعداد الترفيقين:

- 1-1-2: غسل المرشحات في وقت محدد خلال اليوم
- يبدأ غسل المرشحات في وقت محدد خلال اليوم ويفضل أن يكون في غير أوقات الذروة ويكون وقت تشغيل المرشح بمحدد من 24 الي 48 ساعة و من الأفضل عدم إجراءها في وقت الذروة
- 2-1-2: غسل المرشحات طبقاً للفاقد
- يبدأ غسل المرشحات بتحديد مؤامير الفاقد خلال رمل المرشحات ويكون وقت تشغيل المرشح غير محدد

- 2-2- خطوات غسل المرشح في خط المحسنة الجديدة**
- خطوة 0 : التأكد من مستوى المياه في حوض الروبة ، يجب أن يكون هناك نسبة كافية لتغلي صرف التصفية
- خطوة 1: فتح محسن الخروج مع استمرار محسن خروج المياه من المرشح مطروحاً و انتظار حتى ينخفض مشوب المياه إلى عمق تقريباً 15 سم فوق سطح الرمال .
- خطوة 2: مراجعة مشوب المياه في المرشح
- فتح محسن الخروج بعد انخفاض مستوى المياه
- خطوة 3: اختبار المحسنة وضاغطات الهواء الذي سيتم تشغيله
- خطوة 4: التأكد من حالة محسن التشغيل الدوري مطروح أو مغلق.
- التشغيل : حالة الفتح
- الترجمة : حالة الفتح
- خطوة 5: فتح محسن الصرف

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### 5. السجلات والتقارير

- 5.1-5 السجلات**  
 سجلات تشغيل خزانات المياه المعالجة تشمل الآتي:  
 (1) سجلات المراقبة والفحص اليومي  
 (2) سجلات صيانات خزانات المياه المعالجة

### 5.2-5 التقارير

تقارير تشغيل خزانات المياه المعالجة تشمل الآتي:  
 1-2-5: التقييمات

- تطوير واعدة نماذج
- اصلاح واحلال
- مراجعة خوات التشغيل والتحكم

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### 3. معايير التشغيل

- (1) تكرار عملية تشغيل نغارة المياه المتحركة المتبقية، و الزمان اليومي  
 تكرار كل ساعتين خلال اليوم أو أكثر  
 (2) تكرار المراقبة والفحص اليومي  
 للحمية من التآكل مرتين خلال اليوم أو أكثر  
 (3) منسوب المياه  
 للحفاظ على منسوب المياه لضمان تشغيل امن للمعدات وضمان عدم حدوث فقد للمياه من خلال ماسورة القصاص عند التسرب الامثل  
 (4) تكرار نظافة خزانات المياه المرشحة من الداخل  
 مرة واحدة خلال سنة أو حسب الحاجة

### 4. التشغيل تحت الظروف الطبيعية

#### 1-4. مخاطر الخرج والقتل

- تشغيل خزانات المرشحة يجب أن يكون آلائي:  
 (1) تشغيل محضن الدخول والخرج لخزان المياه المعالجة  
 (2) صرف المياه  
 (3) نظافة خزانات المياه المعالجة من الداخل  
 (4) صرف المياه المتبقية من التنظيف  
 (5) السماح للمياه المتبقية بالدخول لخزان المياه المعالجة  
 (6) تطوير خزانات المياه المعالجة من الداخل

#### 2-4. المراقبة والفحص اليومي

يتم عمل المراقبة والفحص اليومي لخزان المياه المعالجة من طريق:  
 1-2-3. المراقبة والمراجعة الروتينية

#### 3-4. التشغيل التام

لا توجد معدات التام في تشغيل خزانات المياه المعالجة، ولكن يتم التحكم فيه الجوده، كمية أو منسوب المياه ويتم التحكم في جوده المياه أو منسوب المياه بالتحكم في تشغيل المعدات الأخرى المضافة لهذه العملية مثل محطات الكلور والرشح والترويب ورفع مستوى المياه في الخزانات الأرضية. يتغير على حسب أوضاع المياه والظروف عليها من حيث الكمية وعدد الضخبات المتكسبة المتكسبة للمياه في عملية ضخ المياه المرشحة من أجل التحكم في مستوى المياه في الخزانات الأرضية. فالتحكم في المياه يجب أن يحدث في وقت الترويب حتى يغطي الأثرية الكبريتية على السطح، ومن ناحية أخرى الخزانات الأرضية مغطاة بغطاء المياه من أجل الضخبات المتكسبة في التربة التي يكون فيها طبقات صلب للماء، وإيضاً يمكن تقليل عدد ضخبات المياه المرشحة.

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الخطوة	النشاط	اسم العملية:
TAI-WTP10-OP	خزانات المياه المعالجة	مطعمه ضغط تشغيل المياه

### 1. مقدمة

خزانات المياه المعالجة (الخزانات الأرضية) هي التي يتم فيها عملية تخزين المياه المرشحة والحفاظ عليها نظيفة حيث تصل المياه المرشحة اليها من المرشحات عن طريق ماسورة المياه المرشحة والتي يتم تشغيل الكلور اليهائي في ماسورة المياه المعالجة أو الخزانات الأرضية ويمكن الأختار بينهم.  
 الكلور اليهائي الذي يتم ضخه يتم خلطه وتلقية مع المياه المرشحة من خلال مبرهاين المياه في الخزان، وقت الاتصال بين الكلور مع المياه يجب أن يكون بما فيه الكفاية، المياه في الخزانات الأرضية هي من آخر مراحل تقية المياه في محطة معالجة المياه وبناء على ذلك يجب حفظ المياه في الخزانات الأرضية بظلمة.  
 تشغيل التحكم في جودة المياه هي أهم مراحل التشغيل في الخزانات الأرضية وخصوصاً مراقبة الكلور المتبقى ويجب أن تتم على تردد مناسب.

التشغيل لخزانات الأرضية يمكن عن طريق تشغيل محضن والمراقبة والفحص، ومع ذلك تشغيل المحضن يتطلب فقط الصيانة من داخل الخزان مثل الداخل مثل التنظيف، النشاط الرئيسي للخزان هو المراقبة والفحص اليومي.

### 2. خصائص المرشحة

#### 1-2. مهمة المرشحة

- ضمان فرة لانس من الكلور اليهائي والمياه المعالجة
- حفظ المياه نظيفة وآمنة
- تحقيق التوازن بين الإنتاج والاستهلاك في ساعات الترويب عند أقل استهلاك

#### 2-2. تأثير المرشحة

في خزانات المياه المعالجة يتم عملية تقية المياه القرب بعد إضافة جرعة الكلور اليهائي وخطه، وبملاءسة المياه المرشحة وبالتالي تكون المياه المعالجة داخل خزانات المياه المرشحة هي مياه شرية نظيفة وصالحة للاستخدام ويجب يتم الحفاظ عليها في حلة آمنة و التي حلة ترويب مرفوضة أو غير مفيدة.

#### 3-2. خطة المرشحة بالمراحل الأخرى

##### 1-3-2. مهمات حضان الكلور

يتم حضان الكلور اليهائي في المياه المعالجة قبل خزانات المياه المعالجة وحسن التحكم التشغيلي لتقلية المخاطر بحيث يضمن استمرار جوده نسبة مياه في المياه المرشحة لتتجاوز الحد المسموح به من الكلور المتبقى.

##### 2-3-2. الترويب

مراحل الترويب هي العملية اليهائي التي يمكن لها فترتها أو مدة الترويب أقل عملية التطوير، لذلك فإن تأثير هذه المرشحة مهم جداً نظراً لأن وجود هذه الجراثيم في المياه المرشحة من شأنه أن يهدد الصحة العامة، لذلك يجب أن يتم التخلص منها بشكل جيد أو التخلص منها بالكامل ويجب أن يتمها فترتها.

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الخطوة	النشاط	اسم العملية:
TAI-WTP10-MT	خزانات المياه المعالجة	مطعمه ضغط تشغيل المياه

### 1. مقدمة

خزانات المياه المرشحة من أجل الوحدات الحفظ ضغط المياه، وبالتالي يجب صيانة المحضن الفحص الدوري، وذلك لمعرفة الحاجة إلى القيام بأعمال اصلاح مرشحة عند حدوث تسرب مياه أو ظهور شراخ بالخزان وتشغيل صيانة خزانات المياه المرشحة مستخدم منشآت الخرساني الخزانات والمحضن الملحقة به.

من الأفضل أن تتم عملية الفحص والتنظيف لخزانات المياه المرشحة وصيانة المحضن الملحقة به في الشتاء، حيث يتساقط المياه نظراً لأن تتم العملية في الصيف وقت يمكن كما هو مخطط.  
 نظراً لأن المحضن الملحقة بالخزانات لا يتم التعامل معها بشكل يومي لذلك من الممكن أن تصاب هذه المحضن أو أجزاء منها بالصدأ وبالتالي فإن التشغيل الدوري والتنظيف مطلوب لهذه المحضن.

### 2. معايير الصيانة

#### (1) تكرار المراقبة والفحص اليومي

التحجب التفت يتم المراقبة أكثر من مرتين في اليوم

#### (2) التشغيل الدوري للمحضن مرة كل شهر

(3) تكرار عملية النظافة والفحص الداخلي للخزانات: مرة كل عام أو حسب الإحتياج

#### 3. نشاط الصيانة

نشاط الصيانة يكون من أربعة أنواع كالتالي:

- 1) أعمال المراقبة والمراجعة أثناء العمل
- 2) الفحص الدوري
- 3) التقييم والتقييم بناء على نتيجة الفحص
- 4) أعمال الإصلاح بعد الفحص

#### 1-3. المراقبة والفحص اليومي

يجب أن تتم عملية المراقبة والفحص اليومي بناء على " الجدول الزمني للتشغيل والصيانة " الخاص بشركة العربية

#### 2-3. الفحص

يجب أن يتم الفحص بناء على " الجدول الزمني للتشغيل والصيانة " الخاص بشركة العربية

#### 3-3. التقييم والتحليل بناء على نتيجة الفحص

بعد الفحص يجب تقييم هذه العناصر:

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- التآكل داخل الخزانات الأرضية
- حالة تشغيل المحضن
- شروخ بعوارض الخزانات
- منسوب المياه من خلال حوض الخزانات

#### 4.3. أصل الاسترجاع بعد الفحص

أصل الاسترجاع بعد الفحص يجب أن تكون كالتالي:

- التشغيل داخل الخزانات الأرضية
- تنظيف الخزانات من الداخل
- تطوير الخزانات من الداخل بعد التنظيف
- حالة تشغيل المحضن
- زيادة الضغط حسب الحاجة
- اصلاح اجزاء حسب الحاجة
- اصلاح المحضن حسب الحاجة أو دورياً

#### 3-3. مبروح بعوارض الخزانات

اصلاح

#### 4-3. تسرب المياه من خلال بعوارض الخزانات

اصلاح

#### 3. السجلات والتقارير

##### 1-4. السجلات

- سجلات تشغيل خزانات المياه المعالجة تشمل الآتي:  
 (1) سجلات المراقبة والمراجعة  
 (2) سجلات الفحص  
 (3) سجلات الإصلاح  
 (4) سجلات التطوير

##### 2-4. التقارير

- تشمل التقارير الآتي  
 (1) التقييمات  
 • مراجعة المعايير  
 • اصلاح واحلال  
 • اصلاح

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(2) ضغط جوده حرارة خزانات الكلور من 30 درجة

#### 4.2. هدف النتيجة المطلوب للتشغيل في المياه المرشحة

0.2 ملم / أن أو أكثر، و أقل من 0.5 ملم / أن

#### 5.2. هدف النتيجة المطلوب للتشغيل في المياه داخل الخزانات الأرضية

1.5 ملم / أن أو أكثر، و أقل من 2.5 ملم / أن

#### 3-3. خطوات التشغيل في الظروف الغير اعتيادية

خطوات تشغيل المحضن لمياه أجهزة الكلور تتم بناء على تعليمات الشركة المصنعة لهذه المعدات وطبقاً لما هو مودن كالتالي التشغيل الخاص بها:

1-1- تشغيل مرافق الكلور

يجب أن يتم تشغيل مهمات إصلاح الكلور بواسطة الأشخاص لديهم معلومات ومعدات عالية التعامل مع مهمات إصلاح الكلور ويجب أن يكونوا مؤهلين ولديهم مهارات في التعامل مع الكلور

خطوات مشتركة لمراقبة الكلور

العمل مع جداول الكلور

1. استقبال البيانات

(1-1) الفحص

1) ألا يوجد تسرب من الحاويات مثل محضن الكلور والتأكد من كثافة التسرب لمؤثر الكلور يجب أن يتم بواسطة مطول الأهمية

(2) تصدير أو نقل في محضن الخروج للإستطارة

(3) لا تصدير أو نقل للإستطارة من الخارج

(2) ما بعد الفحص

(1) عندما تكون نتائج الفحص جيدة بما يكفي، فيمكن عندها إدخال الإستطارة في غرفة الإستطارة

(2) عندما تكون نتائج الفحص جيدة مرة أخرى، فلا يجب إرسال الإستطارة

(3) الإستطارة ذات الحالة السنية يجب تغييرها بواسطة المورد

(1-1) ترتيب الإستطارات في غرفة الإستطارات

(2) ترتيب الإستطارات في غرفة الإستطارات حسب ما بين الإستطارات المسننة والإستطارات القارية الفارغة

(4-1) تخزين الإستطارات

(1) وضع علامة " متوقع المكون " بجانب غرفة الإستطارات و غرفة حضان الكلور

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#### 4.3. الماسورة الدورانية للتشغيل في حلة الخزانات

يجب اعداد برنامج و خطة عمل للبرنامج و مبرمجة ذلك بصورة دورية على فترات وفي كل مرة يتم التصرف مباشرة بناء على برنامج و خطة العمل حيث يقوم بجمع أجزاء ومعدات امان وقيم بيئتها و الماء عليها في حلة جيدة لاستخدامها في أي وقت، و يجب تخزينها في غرفة خلية من الكلور.

#### 5.3. مطوم تشغيل الداخل ضمن الكلور

#### 4. السجلات والتقارير

##### 1-4. السجلات

##### 1-1-4. سجلات حلة التشغيل

##### 1-1-4. سجلات حلة التشغيل

##### 1-1. نظام نظافة غاز الكلور

##### 1-1. نظام نظافة غاز الكلور

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الخطوة				
العنوان		مراقب حقل الكلور		
اسم المحطة	TAT-WP11-MI			
اسم محطة معالجة مياه الشرب				

1- مقدمة

يهدف الكلور إلى تأمين مياه شرب نظيفة في بعض الأحيان إلى وفادة ويمكن ملاحظة رائحة غاز الكلور في وقت قصير جداً وذلك يجعل من الصعب حدوث التغيرات الكيميائية التي تسبب الإصابة

يهدف هذا البرنامج من مراقبة غاز الكلور في محطات التوزيع في حالة حدوثه ويتم ذلك بغرض الصيانة الوقائية في التوقيتات المناسبة كما يلزم تدريب جميع العاملين على استخدام معدات التنفس الذاتي ، وأدوات كشف التسرب ، وخطوات الطوارئ .

2- معايير الصيانة

معايير الصيانة موضحة كالآتي:

1-2. فترات الفحص للمهمات أو أجزاء منها

الرجوع إلى ملف قائمة الفحص المهمة 01-HTIP-WP12-TAT

2-2. الكلور الدوري لإزالة المهمة أو جزء منها

الرجوع إلى ملف قائمة الفحص المهمة 01-HTIP-WP12-TAT

3. نشاطات الصيانة

تتكون نشاطات الصيانة من أربعة أنواع كالآتي:

1-3. المرورية والمراجعة أثناء عمل المهمات كعمل روتيني

الرجوع إلى ملف قائمة الفحص المهمة 01-HTIP-WP12-TAT

2-3. الفحص الدوري أثناء التشغيل

الهدف المطلوبه ضيق أعمال الفحص موضحة في قائمة الفحص 01-HTIP-WP12-TAT

- ◆ العناصر التي يجب فحصها
- ◆ أنابيب الفحص
- ◆ تكرار الفحص

3-3. التقييم والتعليق بناء على نتائج الفحص

يهدف تطبيق أعمال الفحص لوضع خطط الإصلاح أو إبطال بعض أجزاء المهمات.

4-3. عمليات الإصلاح أو الإبطال

- ◆ الإبطال
- ◆ الإصلاح
- ◆ تحليل وتقييم
- ◆ تنظيف
- ◆ التخلص أو إعادة ملء الزيت
- ◆ عمل صيانة

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1. خصائص غاز الكلور

غاز أصفر مخضر وزن 2.5 مرة وزن الهواء . وبالتالي فإنه يقع قريباً من سطح الأرض في حالة تسربه من الأنظمة ويتم التعامل مع هذا الغاز في محطات المياه على هيئة غاز مسال تحت الضغط وعند الاستخدام يتحول الكلور من الحالة المسالة إلى الغازية بسرعة يتربط فيها بخامس في درجات الحرارة . (حجم واحد من سائل الكلور يساوي حوالي 450 مرة من حجم الغاز) وعلى ذلك فإن الحد الأقصى المسموح به لسحب الغاز من الأنظمة لا يجب أن يتجاوز 9 كجم/ ساعة كإحدى كفايات انخفاض درجة الحرارة وتكون الخطأ الذي قد يسبب السداد المأمور

يوضح الشكل التالي العلاقة بين الحجم - درجة الحرارة لسائل الكلور في وعاء محمل لأقصى حد.

2-4. الغازات

تشمل الغازات السامة المهمة للكلور الآتي:

(1). القويضات

- ◆ إعاقة التفاعل كعمل وكفى
- ◆ الإحلال أو الإصباح
- ◆ إعادة العجان
- ◆ مرادفة خطرات التشنج القاسي
- ◆ الخطورة
- ◆ المعايير
- ◆ السجلات والتقارير
- ◆ تدريب المشغلين
- ◆ المراجعة لتأداء المهام في تشغيل روتيني
- ◆ الصيانة
- ◆ مرادفة الخطرات في حالة الطوارئ

(2). التقارير السنوية

- ◆ تقارير المشغل في الحالات الغير طبيعية
- ◆ تقارير عن الإحلال أو الإصباح
- ◆ خطة نشاطات الصيانة

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تتم معالجة مخلفات من العمليات أثناء الكلورة . عندما يضاف الكلور المأمور يحتوي على أمونيا لتكون كلورامين أحادي وكلورامين ثنائي (HOCL) تتفاعل الأمونيا مع حمض الهيبوكلوروس (NH3) لتكون كلورامين ثنائي وكلورامين ثلاثي . تكون هذه الكلورامينات تعتمد على الرقم الهيدروجيني للماء و النسبة الإضافية لكلور و الأمونيا .

Water Ammonia + Hypochlorous acid ----> Chloramine + NH2Cl + H2O Monochloramine NH3 + HOCl-----> NHCl2 + H2O Dichloramine NH2 + HOCl-----> NCl3 + H2O Trichloramine NHCl2 + HOCl----->

عند الرقم الهيدروجيني المعتاد معظم المياه الطبيعية بين ( 6.5 - 7.5 ) يتكون كلورامين أحادي وكلورامين ثنائي. وعند مستوى الرقم الهيدروجيني أقل من 5.5 يتكون الرقم الهيدروجيني 4.0 يتكون الكلورامين الثلاثي

كلورامين الأحادي والثلاثي لها قوة تطهير وإصاحة وإفلية الكلورامين الثنائي كالتالي كما يظهر أعلى من الكلورامين الأحادي ومن ذلك فإن الكلورامين غير محمل كالمطهر ولكنه لايفتحة تكون مركبات ثابتة طعم ورائحة .

4. ملف اختبار الكلور

يجب اختيار ملف اختبار الكلور يتواءم مع الأخذ في الاعتبار العلاقات المختلفة التي تحدث في ملف مختلفة أثناء عملية الفحص المأمور المتعددة للاستعمال هي:

1-4. الكلور الميثيني

يسبق استعمال الكلور الميثيني أي عملية أخرى من عمليات تفلية المياه و هذا الاستعمال له فوائد التالية:

أ. التحكم في نمو الطحالب و الطين .

ب. تقليل فرص نمو الكائنات الحية الدقيقة الخبيثة في الشرايين

ج. تحسين التوزيع

د. التخلص من الرواسب الرخوة

هـ. زيادة عمق الأمان لمعالجة تطهير المياه الملوثة بشدة

2-4. الكلور الهلامي

يستخدم بالكلور الهلامي لتفلية الكلور بعد عمليات التفلية قبل دخول المياه لشبكة التوزيع ويكون ذلك بهدف تطهير المياه والحفاظ عليها حتى وصولها للمستهلك

3-4. الألوغول والغرافيت

غالباً لا يتم عملية الكلورة باستمرار للأغراض و الخزانات و لكن يجب تطهيرها بعد أي عملية لتفليان من الداخل .

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محملة محطة لتفلية المياه السطحية				

يهدف الكلور في الماء لزيادة كمية الأكسجين التي تتدفق عبره وذلك بدرجة حرارة حوالي 49 ° وفي محطات المياه عندما يصل غاز الكلور لجهز التحريك في درجة حرارة أقل من درجة حرارة الغرفة الطبيعية من الممكن أن يبرده في درجة التجمد و يتراكم على محسب الأبردة وأودية الخروج ، و ينتج عنه تسداد مفاصل في كمية الكلور .

يقام الكلور مع العديد من المركبات ، و يزيد الفيديروكس من بعض المركبات مثل كبريتات الفيديروكس . و أيضاً يتفاعل مع الأيونات و المركبات الأخرى التي تحتوي على نيتروجين تتكون مزيج من الكلورامينات . و هي تتفاعل مع المواد الحسوية و الكلور من المواد غير القابلة للتآكل إلى أنه يزيد من فرصة وقوع التآكل لبعض المواد مثل الأمونيا و مواد التآكل الخردى وعلى ذلك يجب أن يتم فحصها والتعامل معها بعناية عن أسطرانات الكلور

معظم المعادن لا تتآكل في درجات الحرارة العالية للكلور الجاف ، سواء كان غازاً أو سائلاً ، مع ذلك يتفاعل الكلور مع الأيونوم و الصلب الكربوني في درجة حرارة 450 °ف ، أما الكلور الرطب فيؤثر على جميع المعادن ماعدا الذهب و الفضة و البلاتين و بعض السبائك.

2. التآكلات الكيميائية عند التعرض لغاز الكلور

غاز الكلور يؤثر على الجهاز التنفسي ومن الممكن الاستداس به عند وصول التركيز في الهواء إلى نسبة أعلى من واحد جزء في المليون كما يجب أيضاً تجنب في الفحار الخاطئي و الجفاف التنفسي حسب شدة التركيز وفترة التعرض لتجنب الضرر الذي يؤدي ذلك إلى الوفاة إلا أن التآكل والتآكل والتآكل تتسبب في تلف الأنسجة في جوف الفم على غرار تسرب الأوزون في الغلاف الجوي .

3. استخدام الكلور الممتد

عند إضافة الكلور إلى الماء ينتج الكلور الممتد وكذلك يتفاعل الكلور مع الأمونيا الموجودة في الأمونيا المحبقة و الكلور المتبقى المتحد له فترة كيميائية منخفضة من الكلور الجمر الناجم وقل لفاطية كيميائية و كذلك هو أقل فاعلية كيميائية ويعد الكلور الممتد أكثر من 25 مرة الكلور الطبيعي المتعدد التآكل حتى يصل لنفس مستوى التطهير كما يزيد وقت التآكل في حالة استخدام الكلور المتعدد التآكل أكثر من 100 مرة المحصل على نفس مستوى القضاء على الكلور كما على ظروف الرقم الهيدروجيني و درجة الحرارة .

ويمكن أيضاً استخدام الكلور الممتد في الحالات التالية:

1. إذا كانت المياه تحتوي على أمونيا كافية لتنتج المستوى المطلوب من الكلور المتبقى المتعدد .
2. إذا كانت المياه تحتوي على أمونيا أو نسبة قليلة ، فذلك مطلوب إضافة كلور و أمونيا .
3. إذا كان هناك تآكل على مستوى الفحص إضافة الأمونيا فقط في المتطورة .

2. استخدام الكلور المتبقى الجرم

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الكلور الجرم هو النسبة المتبقية من الكلور بعد اتمام عملية معالجة المياه و تكون الملوحة و تكون الكلورامينات و فوسول و تكون الكلورامينات و فوسول و نسبة الأكسجين و نسبة الكلور المتبقى الجرم هي المحبقة على تطهير المياه خلال مرورها في الماسر وبقاها في الخزانات حتى تصل إلى المستهلك و الكلور الجرم المتبقى له قوة أكسدة عالية أكثر من الكلور المتعدد التآكل و يعمل لكل مطهر .

3. خطة اختبار الكلور

خطة اختبار الكلور هي الخطة التي يبدأ بعدها ظهور الكلور المتبقى الجرم وعندما يكون الكلور قد انتهى جميع عملياته و يوجد هذه الزيادة ضمان لتلك من عمل عمليات التقييم و يوجد نسبة كافية لاستمرار تطهير المياه حتى تصل للمستهلك.

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2. استخدام الكلور المتبقى الجرم

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2-1. تثبيت الترموستات و الصمامات

3-1. الفحص الدوري لمعدات ضغط التصريف

4-1. صيانة خزانة تغير التصريف

5-1. الصيانة الدورية

2. المعيار

1-2. تسرب المياه

2-2. الصيانة الخارجية للشاخن

3-2. تفتيش كابل التوصيل

4-2. معايرة جهاز التقييم

5-2. صيانة الخزانات و الترموستات

6-2. صيانة الخزانات و الترموستات

7-2. الصيانة الخارجية لمعدات الضغط

8-2. رانس بخارجة الداخل لمعدات الضغط

9-2. تسرب من الوصلات

10-2. صيانة الضغط

11-2. عمل الترموستات

12-2. تفتيش الكابل أو جزء من وصلة الكابل

13-2. التفتيش من الكابل من الأطراف

3. جدول الفحص

1-3. صيانة الخزانات

2-3. رانس بخارجة الداخل

اسم المعدة / نوع المراجعة

1-3-1. تسرب من الوصلات

4-3. صيانة الخزانات

5-3. صيانة الخزانات

6-3. صيانة الخزانات

7-3. صيانة الخزانات

8-3. صيانة الخزانات

9-3. صيانة الخزانات

10-3. صيانة الخزانات

11-3. صيانة الخزانات

12-3. صيانة الخزانات

13-3. صيانة الخزانات

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1-3-3. الصيانة الخارجية

2-3-3. تفتيش كابل التوصيل

3-3-3. معايرة جهاز التقييم

4-3-3. صيانة الخزانات

5-3-3. صيانة الخزانات

6-3-3. صيانة الخزانات

7-3-3. صيانة الخزانات

8-3-3. صيانة الخزانات

9-3-3. صيانة الخزانات

10-3-3. صيانة الخزانات

11-3-3. صيانة الخزانات

12-3-3. صيانة الخزانات

13-3-3. صيانة الخزانات

اسم المعدة / نوع المراجعة

1-2-4. تسرب من الوصلات

2-2-4. تسرب من الوصلات

3-2-4. تسرب من الوصلات

4-2-4. تسرب من الوصلات

5-2-4. تسرب من الوصلات

6-2-4. تسرب من الوصلات

7-2-4. تسرب من الوصلات

8-2-4. تسرب من الوصلات

9-2-4. تسرب من الوصلات

10-2-4. تسرب من الوصلات

11-2-4. تسرب من الوصلات

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محملة محطة لتفلية المياه السطحية				

1-3-4. تسرب من الوصلات

2-3-4. تسرب من الوصلات

3-3-4. تسرب من الوصلات

4-3-4. تسرب من الوصلات

5-3-4. تسرب من الوصلات

6-3-4. تسرب من الوصلات

7-3-4. تسرب من الوصلات

8-3-4. تسرب من الوصلات

9-3-4. تسرب من الوصلات

10-3-4. تسرب من الوصلات

11-3-4. تسرب من الوصلات

12-3-4. تسرب من الوصلات

13-3-4. تسرب من الوصلات

اسم المعدة / نوع المراجعة

1-3-6. تسرب من الوصلات

2-3-6. تسرب من الوصلات

3-3-6. تسرب من الوصلات

4-3-6. تسرب من الوصلات

5-3-6. تسرب من الوصلات

6-3-6. تسرب من الوصلات

7-3-6. تسرب من الوصلات

8-3-6. تسرب من الوصلات

9-3-6. تسرب من الوصلات

10-3-6. تسرب من الوصلات

11-3-6. تسرب من الوصلات

12-3-6. تسرب من الوصلات

13-3-6. تسرب من الوصلات

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2-5-6: ثلثه وحدة الخطاف	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3-5-6: تزييد زيت لثلي	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4-5-6: الدوران الطبيعي	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5-6: اختبار نقل الكهرباء	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1-6-6: رسالة السلكي في الطرف	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2-6-6: التفت الخارجي	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3-6-6: الثلي و التلي	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4-6-6: الجزء الأخير من السلك	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7-6: وحدة التشغيل و العربة	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1-7-6: تفتل بكر العربة	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2-7-6: تزييد الزيت لبروس الرفع	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3-7-6: تزييد لبروس التفل	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4-7-6: الصدا الخارجي	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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الاسم المختص : شبكة الحماية لمحطة التيار الكهربائية	مهمات إضافة الشبكية	التشغيل	الخطوة TEM-WTP13-OP
<p>1. خصائص العملية</p> <p>1-1- مهمة العملية و المرحلة</p> <p>عملية إضافة كبريتات الأمونيوم (الثلي) من أهم مراحل التفتل حيث يؤدي إضافتها إلى تقليل عملية التروب وهي العملية التي يتم فيها التقاط التلج من إضافة الثلي إلى المياه العكرة التي تصل محطة بالمشاب والمخام المعلقة خفيفة الوزن ثم يتم إضافة الكلور الميوني إليها ليعاقل مع الأوساخ العذبة فتتم بلخنة بسخنة لتنتج مع الأيون الموجبة ثلي بعد إذابها في الماء لتكوين ماسيس التفتل.</p> <p>وتشكل إضافة حفرة الثلي ثلاث خطوات هي:</p> <p>1- تزييد الثلي سواء عملية أو سائلة</p> <p>2- القياس و التحكم في معدل تصريف جرعة الثلي</p> <p>3- انتقال الثلي وحقنها في نقطة الحقن</p> <p>2-1 تأثير الثلية</p> <p>تتكرر عملية التروب باطنية جرعة الثلي كما تتكرر عملية تفتل المياه بالكامل باطنية عملية التروب ولا يمكن معالجة الإخفاق في عملية التروب بوظائف مراحل أخرى</p> <p>3-1 علاقة العملية بالعمليات الأخرى</p> <p>مرحلة إضافة حفرة الثلي وحقنها لها علاقة وطيدة بعملية التروب و عادة يتم حقن الثلي في موضع قبل القلاب السريع مباشرة ويتم عملية القلاب بعدها و تكرر بشكل كبير بالآتي :</p> <p>خصائص المياه العكرة</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- العكارة</li> <li>- الأس الهيدروجيني pH</li> <li>- القلوية</li> <li>- الشحور الكبريتي</li> <li>- درجة حرارة المياه</li> <li>- قاطبة الخطف</li> <li>- وقت التفتل في حوض الخطف</li> <li>- نقطة جفاف الثلي</li> </ul> <p>كما تتكرر عملية التروب بأوضاع التشغيل ومن الممكن التحكم في جودة عملية التروب عن طريق :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- اجراء تحاليل جودة المياه ، اختبارات ، مراقبة و تحكم</li> <li>- تصحيح بيانات عن خصائص المياه العكرة ، تلك بالاختبارات وتحليل المياه</li> <li>- تحديد معدل جرعة الثلي المطلوب و ذلك بجراء اختبار Jar Test</li> <li>- تحديد مدة التفتل و نقطه التسرع المناسب</li> <li>- اجراء الخطف الفعال للثلي مع المياه العكرة</li> <li>- وقت مكنات المياه العكرة</li> </ul>			

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<p>التشغيل المناسب ، العكارة و التحكم في وحدة كمية الثلي المحصاة ، العكارة و المتابعة على جرعة تركيز الثلي المحصاة</p> <p>2. معايير التشغيل</p> <p>1-2 حجم محلول الثلي المضافة في حوض التشغيل</p> <p>الحجم = ( ل )</p> <p>2-2 الحجم المطلوب في نفس الوقت</p> <p>الحجم = ( ل )</p> <p>متوسط السائل في حوض العربة = ( م )</p> <p>3-2 كثافة الثلي النوعية (السائلة) و المحلول المعلق في حوض العربة</p> <p>1-3-2 محلول الثلي المعلقة ل = 1.315 (كجم / ل)</p> <p>2-3-2 المحلول المعلق في حوض الآلية ك = 1.05 (كجم / ل)</p> <p>4-2 العتلة الحاصية لتعادل حساب المبريان</p> <p>معدل المبريان ( م / س )</p> <p>- معدل تصريف المياه العكرة ( م / س ) * معدل العربة ( حجم ل / ك ) * ك ( كجم / م ) * 1000000</p>			

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4-5-6: الدوران الطبيعي	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5-6: اختبار نقل الكهرباء	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1-6-6: رسالة السلكي في الطرف	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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3-6-6: الثلي و التلي	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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3-7-6: تزييد لبروس التفل	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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<p>يجب أن تتم عملية العكارة و المعص العمري بشكل من جرعة الثلية المناسبة خطًا لثمنة تصحيح التلج</p> <p>الرجع للتفاصيل و تكرار العكارة و المراجعة في جدول التشغيل و الصيانة</p> <p>2-3-3 مخزن الثلية</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- مؤشر منسوب المحلول لكل مخزن</li> <li>- حالة تسرب من المخازن ، معصن و اجزاء الوصلات</li> <li>- تفتل خارجي أو صدا</li> </ul> <p>2-3-3 عملية ثلية المسئلة</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- تسرب في الطلمية ، المعصن و الوصلات</li> <li>- تفتل خارجي أو صدا</li> </ul> <p>3-2-3 حوض محلول الثلية</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- منسوب المحلول في الحوض</li> <li>- تسرب في الحوض ، المعصن و الوصلات</li> <li>- تفتل خارجي أو صدا</li> </ul> <p>4-2-3 تفتل مخزن الثلية</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- معدل تصريف العربة</li> <li>- تسرب للثلي أو المياه من الوصلات</li> <li>- تفتل خارجي أو صدا</li> </ul> <p>5-2-3 المعصن و التماسير</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- تسرب في المعصن أو الوصلات</li> <li>- تفتل خارجي أو صدا</li> </ul> <p>3-3 خطوات التشغيل للتحكم في المهمة</p> <p>المتناسر التي يجب التحكم فيها كالآتي :</p> <p>1-3-3 معدل جرعة مبريان الثلية</p> <p>بتم التحكم في معدل تصريف جرعة الثلية بتدريج بمسح التكم ويتم التكم في نقطة الجفاف على كل حوض توزيع بصورة منفصلة عن الآخر كما يراقب معدل تصريف الثلية بواسطة جهاز تصريف موجود بأجهزة الجفاف لكل نقطة على كل حوض توزيع بصورة منفصلة ومستلزم ويختلف نوع جهاز التصريف على حسب نوع المسئلة .</p> <p>4. خطوات التشغيل في الظروف الغير معتادة</p> <p>1-4 المشغل المتوقفة و علاجها</p> <p>1-1-4 مشغلات في الشغل المعتاد</p> <p>1. ملاحظة التسرب</p>			

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الاسم المختص : شبكة الحماية لمحطة التيار الكهربائية	مهمات إضافة الشبكية	التشغيل	الخطوة TEM-WTP13-OP
<p>2- ملاحظة تلف الخارجي أو الصدا</p> <p>2-1-4 مشغلات في عملية التفتل</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- مخلفات محلول الثلية المسئلة</li> <li>2- الإخفاص التشغيل الطبيعي في حجم التفتل</li> </ul> <p>3-1-4 مشغلات في القالب والتوزيع</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- استجابة التوزيع</li> <li>2- وقت كبريت التوزيع</li> <li>3- اجراء المحلول على مدار سائلة</li> <li>4- تركيز غير كافي للمحلول</li> </ul> <p>4-1-4 مشغلات في عملية ضبط العربة</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- السداد المتأخر من الداخل أو المعصن</li> <li>2- السداد جهاز قياس التصريف</li> <li>3- جرعة غير كافية</li> <li>4- مبريان زائد من الحوض العلوي أو حوض الجرعة في جهاز العربة</li> <li>5- المشغلات في حوض الجرعة أو الحوض العلوي لأجهزة العربة</li> <li>6- تلف معصن التحكم</li> <li>7- تسرب الثلية</li> </ul> <p>5. التسجيل و التقرير</p> <p>1-5 التسجيل</p> <p>مطلوب عمل سجلات كالآتي :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- السجلات اليومية</li> <li>- معدل العربة و معدل تصريف الثلية</li> <li>- معدل تصريف المياه العكرة لكل حوض توزيع</li> <li>- منسوب المحلول</li> <li>- اجراء تخزين الثلية</li> <li>- اجراء جرعة الثلية</li> <li>- تركيز الثلية</li> <li>- سجلات أخرى</li> <li>- تركيز محلول الثلية المسئلة</li> <li>- كثافة مراجعة الترافقة اليومية و المراجعة</li> </ul> <p>2-5 التقرير</p>			

TEM-WTP13-OP	Revised version	Issued date	Page 5of 5
<p>تتمثل التقرير الدوري على الآتي</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- البيانات الخاصة بالمشغلات الثلية</li> <li>- وزن الثلية المستخدمة لكل 24 ساعة خلال التفتل</li> <li>- إجمالي وزن الثلية المستخدمة للتفتل</li> <li>- متوسط وزن جرعة الثلية لكل 24 ساعة خلال التفتل</li> <li>- أقصى وزن ثلية مستخدمة لأي 24 ساعة خلال التفتل</li> <li>- كثافة وزن ثلية مستخدمة لأي 24 ساعة خلال التفتل</li> <li>- التوزيع الخاصة بالمهمة</li> <li>- التطوير و الإصلاح</li> <li>- الإحلال</li> <li>- المهيات الصيانة</li> <li>- قطع الخواص التي يجب أن تخزن</li> <li>- التوزيع الخاصة بتطوير المعايير</li> <li>- التوزيع الخاصة بتدريب الكوادر</li> <li>- التوزيع الخاصة بمراجعة خطة التشغيل و الصيانة</li> <li>- توريد المواد لمراجعة خطة التحكم في جودة المياه</li> </ul>			

- حوض جرعة الشبة
- الدالة الخارجية
- التناقل ، التسرب و غيره
- عناصر أخرى
- أجهزة حقن الشبة
- الدالة الخارجية
- التناقل ، التسرب و غيره
- مائع التسرب لمصين التناقل للتحوض الملحق
- عناصر أخرى
- المحابس والمواسير
- تسرب محلول الشبة
- قطع أحد الوصلات في المواسير
- عناصر أخرى

تتمثل سجلات أصل الإصلاح بعد المراقبة و المراجعة كالآتي :

- نتائج أعمال الإصلاح من حيث إصلاح وإحلال
- إيلاف وضع محسن التناقل بالصنوبر الكثرة للتحوض الملحق
- نتائج أعمال الإصلاح من ترميم
- اسم المهمة و اسم الجزء ،مضمن رقم المهمة
- علامة بمكان جزء المهمة بالرقم والرموزات
- سبب الإصلاح
- تاريخ الإصلاح
- اسم الشخص المسئول عن أصل الإصلاح

كما تتمثل سجلات أصل الإحلال نفس المحظوظات السجيلة ولكن بتغيير كلمة " إصلاح " إلى " إحلال "

**2-1-4 نتاج الفحص**

تتمثل سجلات الفحص بنسب مكونات سجلات نتائج المراقبة و المراجعة السابقة

**2-4 التقرير**

تتمثل التقرير الآتي :

**1-2-4 تقرير التوقيت**

- 1- التناقل
- الإصلاح أو الإحلال
- قائمة بقطع الغيار التي يجب أن تخزن في المحطة

- لأصل التكميلية
- 2. تطوير المهمة أو النظام
- تطوير السعة ، المواد و مواصفات أخرى
- إضافة مهمة
- تعديل المهمة أو النظام
- الصيانة الوقائية المفترضة للترامة

**2-2-4 تقرير نشاط الصيانة**

- 1. التقرير السنوي
- إصلاح و إحلال كل مهمة
- المشاكل و الحوادث
- نتائج الصيانة الوقائية
- قائمة بقطع الغيار المستخدمة خلال السنة
- 2. الإجراء الوقائي لتجنب المشاكل و الحوادث

الخطوة	عنوان	مهمات حقن الشبة	اسم المحطة : مخطط الصيانة لمعالجة المياه
TEM-WTP13-OP			
رقم الملف	الخطوة	جدول التشغيل والصيانة	نوع الملف
TEM-WTP13-OPSC-01			جدول تشغيل و صيانة

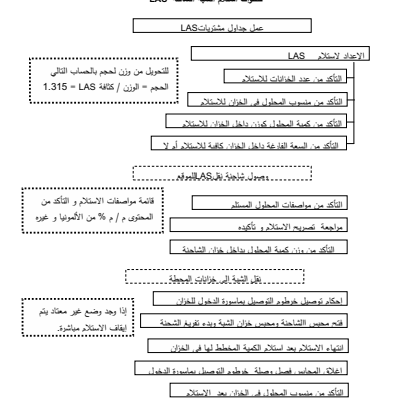
**جدول التشغيل و الصيانة**

اسم المهمة / نوع المراجعة	يوم	أسبوعي	شهري	3 شهور	6 شهور	سنوي	حسب الحاجة
<b>1. إقران الشبة الصلبة</b>							
1-1 مراجعة منتبزه السائل في الخزان الذي يتوسط الإحتفاظي							
2-1 مراجعة تسرب الخزانات و المحابس							
3-1 مراجعة المصفافات داخل الخزان							
4-1 فحص الخزان من الداخل من صعدا و سفلات							
5-1 فحص الخزان من الخارج من التناقل							
6-1 فحص مواصفات الشبة الصلبة							
<b>2. نظمية رفع الشبة الصلبة</b>							
1-2 مراجعة تسرب الخزانات و المحابس							
2-2 فحص النظمية من الداخل							
3-2 فحص النظمية من الخارج صعدا							
<b>3. حوض جرعة الشبة</b>							
1-3 مراجعة منتبزه السائل في الخزان الذي يتوسط الإحتفاظي							
2-3 مراجعة تسرب الأحواض و المحابس							
3-3 مراجعة المصفافات داخل الحوض							
4-3 مراجعة إيلاف و قفل محسن المياه							
<b>4. نظمية حقن الشبة</b>							
1-4 مراجعة تسرب الزيت							
2-4 فحص النظمية من الداخل من محل الصعدا							
3-4 فحص النظمية من الخارج من أجل صعدا							
4-4 فحص ضغط التصريف							

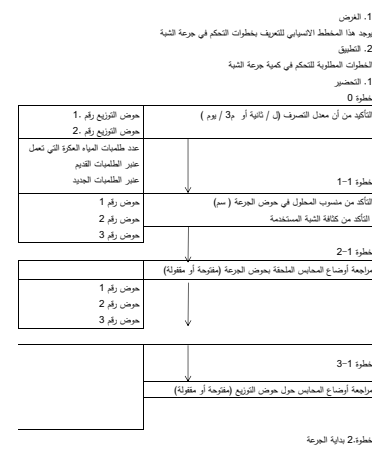
5-4 ضبط معدل الخن							
6-4 أصوات ، اهتزازات و درجة حرارة							
7-4 تسرب من النظمية							
8-4 معايرة							
9-4 فحص سجلات الشبة							
10-4 قفل المحابس و المحاليف							
11-4 تسرب زيت التجميع							
12-4 أصوات ، اهتزازات و درجة حرارة							
13-4 النظمية و التوتر							
14-4 التصفق مواد غريبة بالمعدود							
15-4 المراسير و المحابس							
16-4 قفل و تسرب							
17-4 إتمام أعمال الصيانة							

الخطوة	التناقل	خطوات اصلاح اسطوانة الشبة الصلبة - مهمات حقن الشبة	اسم المحطة : مخطط الصيانة لمعالجة المياه
TEM-WTP13-OP			

**خطوات اصلاح اسطوانة الشبة الصلبة LAS**



الخطوة	التناقل	التحكم في جرعة الشبة - مهمات حقن الشبة	اسم المحطة : مخطط الصيانة لمعالجة المياه
TEM-WTP13-OPFC-02			



قطع محابس أجهزة الخن							
وضع هدف للتحكم							
معدل تسرب الشبة (3 / ساعة)							
قاس معدل التسرب (3 / ساعة)							
معدل تسرب الجرعة							
معدل تسرب التسرب							
معدل تسرب حوض التحكم							
معدل تسرب حوض التسرب							
معدل تسرب حوض التحكم							
معدل تسرب حوض التسرب							

**خطوة 3**

- مصابيح معدل تسرب الجرعة (3 / ساعة) بالنسبة لمعدل تسرب الشبة
- السيلينيف
- معدل تسرب المياه المعكزة
- 1. معدل تسرب المياه المعكزة
- Q : إجمالي معدل التسرب (م3/يوم) أو (ل/د)
- 2. معدل تسرب جرعة الشبة
- 3. معدل تسرب حوض التحكم
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- 99. معدل تسرب حوض التحكم
- 100. معدل تسرب حوض التسرب

قطع محسن الفرج و محابس جرعة الشبة على ماسورة جرعة الشبة

قطع محسن الفرج و محابس جرعة الشبة لأجهزة حقن الشبة

التأكد من قراءة معدل تسرب المياه المعكزة

اسم المحطة	Title of SOP:	SOP TAG No.
المعالجة	لوحدة العهد المتوسط (M.V.P)	MEL-WTP17-01 OP

الرقم	التاريخ	التاريخ	التاريخ
Issued	Developed by	Approved by	Revised

- المقادح العهد المتوسط 11KV يتكون من خلايا 500 :
- خطوة رقم 1 : خرج المحول رقم "1" الذي يغذي لوحة التوزيع (R.W.L.V.P.S.B)
- خطوة رقم 2 : خرج المحول رقم "1" الذي يغذي لوحة التوزيع (T.W.L.V.P.S.B.No.1)
- خطوة رقم 3 : خرج المحول رقم "1" الذي يغذي لوحة التوزيع (T.W.L.V.P.S.B.No.2)
- خطوة رقم 4 : مغذي رقم "1"
- خطوة رقم 5 : الرباط السطحي
- خطوة رقم 6 : الرباط الخارجي
- خطوة رقم 7 : خرج المحول رقم "2" الذي يغذي لوحة التوزيع (T.W.L.V.P.S.B.No.1)
- خطوة رقم 8 : خرج المحول رقم "2" الذي يغذي لوحة التوزيع (T.W.L.V.P.S.B.No.2)
- خطوة رقم 9 : خرج المحول رقم "2" الذي يغذي (R.W.L.V.P.S.B)
- خطوة رقم 10 : مغذي رقم "2"

- تتكون الخلية عامة من الأجزاء التالية
- قطع دائرة العهد المتوسط
- المحولات الحثلية و المحسنة
- الفتح الأرضي
- أجهزة القياس و أجهزة الحماية
- برات الخلية
- كابينة التحكم
- حسم الكابينة الخارجي

**1. ملابح الصيانة**

**• وظيفة الصيانة :**

لوحة العهد المتوسط "1" كيلو فوات " هي المسؤولة عن تغذية المحولات الكهربائية إما من وحدة التغذية الداخل رقم (1) أو وحدة التغذية الداخل رقم 2 كما أنه يحمي نظام الطاقة الكهربائية عند حدوث أي عطل كهربائي في المحولات ..

التفصيل من العمليات الأخرى  
 هذا العنصر يوزع الطاقة من وحدة المتوسط بين وحدة التغذية بالمحولات ، أي خطأ في تشغيل لوحة العهد المتوسط قد يؤدي إلى انقطاع الأمان ، الذي يؤدي إلى وقف جزئي أو كلي للمحطة ..

**معايير التشغيل**

عملية تشغيل لوحة العهد المتوسط "1" كيلو فوات " تمتد على 3-1. توفر الأمان عن طريق المعايير :

بمعدن تشغيل لوحة العهد المتوسط على جدول الصيانة :

خطة التشغيل المختارة يجب أن تتعارض مع جدول الصيانة

هذا ثلاث خطط لتشغيل لوحة العهد المتوسط المفترقة على جدول التالي

- 1. المعادي رقم "1" بعد الامتثال و المعادي رقم "2" احتياطي
- 2. كلا المعادين "1" و "2" بعد الامتثال
- 3. المعادي رقم "2" بعد الامتثال و المعادي رقم "1" احتياطي

وحدة التغذية رقم 2	الرباط	وحدة التغذية رقم 1
إيقاف	تشغيل	تشغيل
تشغيل	إيقاف	تشغيل
تشغيل	تشغيل	إيقاف

- 4- التشغيل في الظروف العادية
- التشغيل في الظروف العادية على توفر الطاقة المحسنة من شركة الكهرباء "1" مع وحدة التغذية رقم 1 و وحدة التغذية رقم 2

- اجراءات تغيير خطة التشغيل

تتمثل هذه الاجراءات على خطة التشغيل الحالية و الخطة الجديدة

على سبيل المثال :

- التغيير من الخطة 1 إلى الخطة 2 :
- 1. إيقاف الرباط السطحي
- 2. تشغيل المعادي رقم 2
- التغيير من الخطة 1 إلى الخطة 3 :
- 1. إيقاف تشغيل المعادي رقم 1
- 2. تشغيل المعادي رقم 2
- التغيير من الخطة 2 إلى الخطة 3
- 1- إيقاف المعادي رقم 1

2- تشغيل الربط المنطقي

**ملاحظة:**

- يتم تغيير خطط التشغيل فقط عند إيقاف تشغيل المعادي ، لان تغيير خطط التشغيل قد يؤدي الى إيقاف تشغيل المحطة
- 5- التشغيل في الظروف الغير عادية:**
- الظروف الغير عادية تسمى اغلاق المخبرات ويتم تعريف المنطقة من مولات الفولت .
- في هذه الحالة اجراءات التشغيل ستكون على النحو التالي :
- 1- لتلك من إيقاف قطع الدارة لتشغيل
- 2- ابدأ في تشغيل المولد طبقا لاجراءات ال SOP الخاصة بالمولدات

Title		SOP TAG No.	
MLV Switch Gear		MEL-WTP17-01 MT	
Issued	Developed by	التدقيق	
مراجعة	Approved by	التدقيق	

- 1- معايير الصيانة**  
ينبغي اجراء الصيانة من قبل شركة الكهرباء وفقا لجدول الصيانة MEL-WTP17-01 MT
- 2- اوصال الصيانة**  
ويجب اجراء التفتيش والتقييم والتسجيل والاختبار و الاستناد للحفاظ على ال Switch gear لتشغيل اولى بعد صيانة المنص
- معايير الصيانة على الاتي :
  - المراقبة والتسجيل
  - تغيير قطع الغيار التالفة
  - الصيانة الوقائية

**1.2 العرقية و التشغيل**  
ويتمثل التقييم العمومي والملاحظة العامة للوحدة ودراسة هذا تسجيل التشغيل أثناء فترة معينة لجميع العناصر التي يمكن على وحدة الوحدة مثل فولت، امبير، والطاقة، والمشاكل.

**2.2 تغيير قطع الغيار التالفة**  
من خلال تحليل بيانات من تسجيل وفكشاش النشاط، يمكن لمهندسي الصيانة ان يقرر الصيانة المطلوبة الصحيحة اما الصلاح أو استبدال الأجزاء التالفة. يجب ان تتوفر قطع الغيار المناسبة بها والخاصة بيدا والقطع ال switch gear في مخزون المحطة ، ينبغي ان يوجد في الاستوديو ان قطع الغيار التي توجد في هذه القائمة يجب ان يتم ترانوها لفترة معينة لتكون متوفرة في مخزون المحطة اللازمة مرة واحدة.

**3.2 الصيانة الوقائية**  
تتكون الصيانة الوقائية من مجموعة من الخطوات القوية التي تصنف الى بنغى القيام بها في فترات معينة كما هو موضح في جدول الصيانة MEL-WTP17-01 MT.

- 3.1 التفتيش**
- 3.2 نظير الصيانة الوقائية**  
ويجب ان يتم ال 20% عن أنشطة الصيانة الوقائية التي تجري وفقا للجدول الزمني للصيانة وفقا للشكل MEL-WTP17-QC03
- 3.3 تاريخ حدوث المشاكل**

ويتم تسجيل المشاكل التي حدثت خلال التشغيل لوحدة الجهد المتوسط في النموذج الخاص بالمشاكل MEL-WTP17-QC04

- واحدة من المشاكل البسيطة في لوحات الجهد المتوسط هو الفصل الاصطناعي لقطع دائرة الجهد المتوسط " Trip " نظر حدوث خطأ ما يجب ان تسجيل هذا النوع من المشاكل وحسرها. على سبيل المثال، عند حدوث خطأ على عازل باذارة يقوم بقطع الدارة بفصل التيار عن طريق فصل الأجزاء المتحركة من القطع عن الدارات و يحدث عنها قوس كهربى "ترارة" ينشأ عنها حرارة تعمل على فصل المتصيرات "القوز" يجب ان يتم تسجيل الأخطاء لتفاديها فيما بعد.

2- تسجيل قطع الدارة في الجدول MEL-WTP17-01QC02

**جدول الصيانة MEL-WTP17-01MT**

عدد الفترات	اسم الصيانة	يومي	أسبوعي	شهرى	كل 3 اشهر	كل 6 اشهر	كل سنة	متد الحاجة
	1-التفتيش من مؤشرات الفرجة والتفتيش من الفوهة							
	2-3- ملاحظة ان خصائص غير متوقعة	✓						
	4-1 ملاحظة ان حرارة زائدة غير عادية على أجزاء مختلفة من الفرجة	✓						
	2- فحص ضغط زيت ال " SF6 " و اعادة تعبئته اذا لزم الامر	✓						
	3-التفتيش من ربط التماسيم والصوميل و الورد جيد							
	3-1 In the truck of the circuit breaker							
	2-3 في داخل القطع							
	3-3 تشغيل كل الأجزاء الميكانيكية للقطع الدارة							
	4-3 ازالة الغبار من على أجزاء قطع الدارة باستخدام بخار الهواء							
	4- التفتيش من العزل							
	1-4 فحص المعزوي له لا يوجد اي تشقق او تصدعات او اي اضرار ميكانيكية							
	ك- فحص وحدة التحكم							
	1-5 مراجعة جميع التوصيلات بالاسلاك في كابينة التحكم							

Item No.	الملاحظات	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2-5 التحقق من اي تسرب للزيت ، تسميه اذا وجد								
2	3-5 التفتيش بخار الهواء								
3	4-1 استكمال صورة قطع الدارة								
4	1-6 فحص الجزء الثالث للقطع الدارة								
5	2-6 فحص الجزء المتحرك للقطع الدارة								
6	3-6 فحص تشد العزل لاجزاء العزل								
7	4-6 تحقق من تحميل الوحدة								
8	5-6 تحقق من كل الأجزاء الميكانيكية								

**جدول التشغيل: (MEL-WTP17-01QC01)**

Item No.	الملاحظات	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2-5 التحقق من اي تسرب للزيت ، تسميه اذا وجد								
2	3-5 التفتيش بخار الهواء								
3	4-1 استكمال صورة قطع الدارة								
4	1-6 فحص الجزء الثالث للقطع الدارة								
5	2-6 فحص الجزء المتحرك للقطع الدارة								
6	3-6 فحص تشد العزل لاجزاء العزل								
7	4-6 تحقق من تحميل الوحدة								
8	5-6 تحقق من كل الأجزاء الميكانيكية								

**تقرير الصيانة الوقائية: (MEL-WTP17-QC03)**

Item No.	الملاحظات	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2-5 التحقق من اي تسرب للزيت ، تسميه اذا وجد								
2	3-5 التفتيش بخار الهواء								
3	4-1 استكمال صورة قطع الدارة								
4	1-6 فحص الجزء الثالث للقطع الدارة								
5	2-6 فحص الجزء المتحرك للقطع الدارة								
6	3-6 فحص تشد العزل لاجزاء العزل								
7	4-6 تحقق من تحميل الوحدة								
8	5-6 تحقق من كل الأجزاء الميكانيكية								

**تقرير حدوث المشاكل: (MEL-WTP17-QC04)**

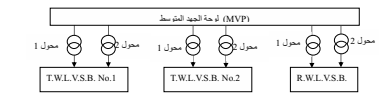
Item No.	الملاحظات	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2-5 التحقق من اي تسرب للزيت ، تسميه اذا وجد								
2	3-5 التفتيش بخار الهواء								
3	4-1 استكمال صورة قطع الدارة								
4	1-6 فحص الجزء الثالث للقطع الدارة								
5	2-6 فحص الجزء المتحرك للقطع الدارة								
6	3-6 فحص تشد العزل لاجزاء العزل								
7	4-6 تحقق من تحميل الوحدة								
8	5-6 تحقق من كل الأجزاء الميكانيكية								

**تقرير تشغيل مزارع حبوب: (MEL-WTP17-01QC05)**

Item No.	الملاحظات	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2-5 التحقق من اي تسرب للزيت ، تسميه اذا وجد								
2	3-5 التفتيش بخار الهواء								
3	4-1 استكمال صورة قطع الدارة								
4	1-6 فحص الجزء الثالث للقطع الدارة								
5	2-6 فحص الجزء المتحرك للقطع الدارة								
6	3-6 فحص تشد العزل لاجزاء العزل								
7	4-6 تحقق من تحميل الوحدة								
8	5-6 تحقق من كل الأجزاء الميكانيكية								

Title		SOP TAG No.	
محولات الطاقة		MEL-WTP17-02OP	
Issued	Developed by	التدقيق	
Revised	Approved by	التدقيق	

- 1- المقدمة
- 2- في محطة الملاحة يوجد 6 مراحل لتشغيل المحول 2.5MVA 11/0.4 KV "
- 3- وتستخدم أربعة منها لتغذية لوحات توزيع شح المياه المعالجة وتستخدم المتبقين لاداء لوحات توزيع شح المياه العذبة على النحو التالي في الرسم البياني التالي



- 2- تأثير المعطلة :
- 1-2 وظيفة المعطلة

المحولات في محطة الملاحة تستخدم لتشغيل ال 11 KV الى 0.4 KV لتغذي باقي اوصال المحطة

- 2-2 العلاقة بين العمليات الاخرى :
- 2- تستخدم المحولات لربط بين لوجة الجهد المتوسط و لوجة الجهد المنخفض
- 3- معايير التشغيل :
- تقليل من استهلاك الطاقة وقد الطاقة في المحولات وفي الوقت نفسه زيادة العمر الافتراضي ويستند الى معايير المعطلة على التبدل بين كل اثنين من هذه المحولات واحدا منهم يعمل والاخر هو البديل. هذه المعيار ايضا تعمل المحول يعمل تقريبا بنفسى قدر من الكفاءة (تتعلق بنفسى كفاءة عند تحميل المحولات بالقرب من 780 من حمولتها)

المحولات الاخلاطية يجب ان تكون متصلة عن الالمانية والكابوية. وينبغي ان يتم التبدل بين المحولات كل شهر . ويتم التبدل بين المحولات وفقا للجدول التشغيلي MEL-WTP17-02OP01

محولات رقم	مأوى مصنفات المياه المعركة	مأوى مصنفات المياه المرشحة
محولات رقم 1	محولات رقم 1	محولات رقم 1
محولات رقم 2	محولات رقم 2	محولات رقم 2
محولات رقم 3	محولات رقم 3	محولات رقم 3
محولات رقم 4	محولات رقم 4	محولات رقم 4
محولات رقم 5	محولات رقم 5	محولات رقم 5
محولات رقم 6	محولات رقم 6	محولات رقم 6









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SOP TAG No:	MEL-WTP17-05MT	Title	Plant Name:	
		موازين الجهد المنخفض	المنجحة	
Signature		Developed by	Issued	
Signature		Approved by	Revised	

**مقدمة**

عادة يتكون جدول الضغط المنخفض من الأجزاء التالية:

- العنصر الثالث
- الجهد الخارجي
- العنصر الثاني
- وجه الأيمن
- الوجه الميت
- حرجة
- الجلي
- صندوق التوصيل

**1. أهمية موازين الجهد المنخفض**

يمكن استخدام موازين جهد الموترات فقط في أعمال صيانة كملفات العزلة لثقل الحمل من مكان لآخر من خلال خطوط الموترين في المحطة النووية "المنجحة". موازين الجهد المنخفض المهمة هي:

- أ. موزون عظمية المفكرة
- ب. موزون عظمية المرشحة
- ت. موزون عظمية الروبة والمرشحات
- ث. موزون الفلخات
- ج. موزون حرجة التفت

**2. نشاط الصيانة**

يجب القيام بما يلي من العنصر والمتابعة والتسجيل والاختبار والاستبدال للحفاظ على حالة الموترات كالآتي:

- وتكون الصيانة من أربع مهن:
- المراقبة والفحص والتسجيل
- تخطيط بيانات المراقبة و الفحص
- استبدال التفت
- صيانة الروبة

**2.1. المراقبة والتسجيل**

ويتمكن المراقبة اليومية المبردة والمراقبة العامة للوحدة مثل جهد وشدة التيار والقوة العظمية وبعد ذلك تسجيل هذه البيانات.

**2.2. تخطيط بيانات المراقبة والفحص**

يمكن أن يساعد تخطيط بيانات نشاط المراقبة والفحص في التوقع بحدوث أي خطأ مستقبلي وبالتالي القيام بنشاط صيانة وتصالح لتجنب حدوث مثل هذا الخطأ.

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**2.3. استبدال التفت**

وإذا لزم الأمر يجب بدأ الاستبدال قبل الظلام، هناك قطع غير خاصة بكل موتر ويعرف بواسطة المصنع، وقائمة قطع الجار هذا يجب وضعها في الحضان للزراعة لفترة صيانة كمنزلة منسقة عند الحاجة.

**2.4. الصيانة الروبوتية**

بعد 150 ساعة يجب علينا إعادة الحفاظ على حالة القطع في حالة جيدة، وتتكون الصيانة الروبوتية من مجموعة خطوات متدرجة حسب فترات زمنية معينة كما موضح في الجدول MEL-WTP17-05 MT

**3. التقرير والتسجيل**

**3.1. التسجيل**

MEL-WTP17-05 QC01 QC01

**3.2. التقرير**

هذا نوعين من التقارير كما موضح:

**3.2.1. تقرير الصيانة الروبوتية:**

يجب تزويد نشاطات الصيانة الروبوتية كما في الجدول MEL-WTP17-QC03

**3.2.2. تقرير تاريخ المشاكل:**

يجب تسجيل المشاكل التي تحدث في تشغيل موزونات الشبكات في تقرير تاريخ المشاكل MEL-WTP17-QC04

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**جدول الصيانة (MEL-WTP17-05MT)**

التكرار	يومي	أسبوعي	شهري	ثلاثي	كشهر	سنوي	عند الحاجة
1. راقب وسجل الموترات، الصيغ، الإغزلات، الجهد والتهار							
1.1. راقب وسجل حرارة الموترات							
1.2. راقب وسجل الضغط عند الضغط المختارة							
1.3. راقب وسجل الإغزلات عند الضغط المختارة							
1.4. راقب وسجل حمل التيار للموتر							
1.5. راقب وسجل الجهد							
1.6. تأكد من موزان تيارية وحدات (أثناء اختبار الضغط)							
2. ازالة كل التيار والتأكد من عدم خروج الوحدة							
2.1. باستخدام الموترات، ازالة كل التيار من طرفي الموترات							
2.2. باستخدام موزان تيار كل الجار من طرفي خرج الوحدة							
2.3. الفحص بعد صيانة وإزالة باستخدام المسطرة المناسبة							
3. الفحص وصيانة موزان العنصر الثالث وأحجم							
3.1. الفحص وصيانة العنصر الثالث، نظف وأحجم							
3.2. الفحص العزل من وجود تسرب أو تسرب نظف وأحجم							
3.3. الفحص صندوق التوصيل و جوان التسرب من التسربات							
3.4. الفحص حالة ربط الكابلات بصندوق التوصيل "الخطات"							
4. تشحيم ومعايير الفني							
4.1. تشحيم شلبي عند كل فحص الأيمن واليسار							
5. الفحص وصيانة الأرضي							
5.1. نظف طرف الأرضي من الغبار أن وجد							
5.2. أحكم المسامير والصواميل لوصلات الأرضي							
5.3. الفحص دائرة الأرضي							
6. نظف والعنصر تيارية الهواء							
6.1. أزل غطاء العرجة واستخدم قطعة لمان نظفة							
6.2. الفحص ريش العرجة من أي تلف							
7. فحص مقاومة العزل وشدة التيار							
7.1. فحص مقاومة لفافات العنصر الثالث							
7.2. باستخدام مجهر 500 فرات، فحص وسجل مقاومة							

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التكرار	يومي	أسبوعي	شهري	ثلاثي	كشهر	سنوي	عند الحاجة
1. الفحص وصيانة موزان العنصر الثالث وأحجم							
1.1. الفحص وصيانة العنصر الثالث، نظف وأحجم							
1.2. الفحص العزل من وجود تسرب أو تسرب نظف وأحجم							
1.3. الفحص صندوق التوصيل و جوان التسرب من التسربات							
1.4. الفحص حالة ربط الكابلات بصندوق التوصيل "الخطات"							
1.5. تشحيم ومعايير الفني							
1.6. تشحيم شلبي عند كل فحص الأيمن واليسار							
1.7. الفحص وصيانة الأرضي							
1.8. نظف طرف الأرضي من الغبار أن وجد							
1.9. أحكم المسامير والصواميل لوصلات الأرضي							
1.10. الفحص دائرة الأرضي							
1.11. نظف والعنصر تيارية الهواء							
1.12. أزل غطاء العرجة واستخدم قطعة لمان نظفة							
1.13. الفحص ريش العرجة من أي تلف							
1.14. فحص مقاومة العزل وشدة التيار							
1.15. فحص مقاومة لفافات العنصر الثالث							
1.16. باستخدام مجهر 500 فرات، فحص وسجل مقاومة							

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التكرار	يومي	أسبوعي	شهري	ثلاثي	كشهر	سنوي	عند الحاجة
1. الفحص وصيانة موزان العنصر الثالث وأحجم							
1.1. الفحص وصيانة العنصر الثالث، نظف وأحجم							
1.2. الفحص العزل من وجود تسرب أو تسرب نظف وأحجم							
1.3. الفحص صندوق التوصيل و جوان التسرب من التسربات							
1.4. الفحص حالة ربط الكابلات بصندوق التوصيل "الخطات"							
1.5. تشحيم ومعايير الفني							
1.6. تشحيم شلبي عند كل فحص الأيمن واليسار							
1.7. الفحص وصيانة الأرضي							
1.8. نظف طرف الأرضي من الغبار أن وجد							
1.9. أحكم المسامير والصواميل لوصلات الأرضي							
1.10. الفحص دائرة الأرضي							
1.11. نظف والعنصر تيارية الهواء							
1.12. أزل غطاء العرجة واستخدم قطعة لمان نظفة							
1.13. الفحص ريش العرجة من أي تلف							
1.14. فحص مقاومة العزل وشدة التيار							
1.15. فحص مقاومة لفافات العنصر الثالث							
1.16. باستخدام مجهر 500 فرات، فحص وسجل مقاومة							

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2) فحصة الفشل

3) كل يوم فحوصا كبرية في صورة منتجة

4) فحوصا

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**جدول التسجيل اليومي للأجهزة المنخفضة الجهد (MEL-WTP17-05QC01)**

التكرار	يومي	أسبوعي	شهري	ثلاثي	كشهر	سنوي	عند الحاجة
1. الفحص وصيانة موزان العنصر الثالث وأحجم							
1.1. الفحص وصيانة العنصر الثالث، نظف وأحجم							
1.2. الفحص العزل من وجود تسرب أو تسرب نظف وأحجم							
1.3. الفحص صندوق التوصيل و جوان التسرب من التسربات							
1.4. الفحص حالة ربط الكابلات بصندوق التوصيل "الخطات"							
1.5. تشحيم ومعايير الفني							
1.6. تشحيم شلبي عند كل فحص الأيمن واليسار							
1.7. الفحص وصيانة الأرضي							
1.8. نظف طرف الأرضي من الغبار أن وجد							
1.9. أحكم المسامير والصواميل لوصلات الأرضي							
1.10. الفحص دائرة الأرضي							
1.11. نظف والعنصر تيارية الهواء							
1.12. أزل غطاء العرجة واستخدم قطعة لمان نظفة							
1.13. الفحص ريش العرجة من أي تلف							
1.14. فحص مقاومة العزل وشدة التيار							
1.15. فحص مقاومة لفافات العنصر الثالث							
1.16. باستخدام مجهر 500 فرات، فحص وسجل مقاومة							

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**جدول التسجيل اليومي للأجهزة المنخفضة الجهد (MEL-WTP17-05QC01)**

التكرار	يومي	أسبوعي	شهري	ثلاثي	كشهر	سنوي	عند الحاجة
1. الفحص وصيانة موزان العنصر الثالث وأحجم							
1.1. الفحص وصيانة العنصر الثالث، نظف وأحجم							
1.2. الفحص العزل من وجود تسرب أو تسرب نظف وأحجم							
1.3. الفحص صندوق التوصيل و جوان التسرب من التسربات							
1.4. الفحص حالة ربط الكابلات بصندوق التوصيل "الخطات"							
1.5. تشحيم ومعايير الفني							
1.6. تشحيم شلبي عند كل فحص الأيمن واليسار							
1.7. الفحص وصيانة الأرضي							
1.8. نظف طرف الأرضي من الغبار أن وجد							
1.9. أحكم المسامير والصواميل لوصلات الأرضي							
1.10. الفحص دائرة الأرضي							
1.11. نظف والعنصر تيارية الهواء							
1.12. أزل غطاء العرجة واستخدم قطعة لمان نظفة							
1.13. الفحص ريش العرجة من أي تلف							
1.14. فحص مقاومة العزل وشدة التيار							
1.15. فحص مقاومة لفافات العنصر الثالث							
1.16. باستخدام مجهر 500 فرات، فحص وسجل مقاومة							



Recording sheet MEL-WP17-12 QC01:

رقم	اسم الوظيفة او اسم المنطقة	التاريخ	مفرومة الارضي
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

ملحوظة:  
لا يجب أن تزيد مقارمة الارضي عن Q 3 اوج

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
الملاحية	أنظمة البطاريات	MEL-WP17-09MT
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1. المقدمة

تستخدم البطاريات في تركيب محطات توليد طاقة التحكم والحماية بعداً عن نظام الطاقة الرئيسي. يحدد تصنيف الجهد وسمه تخزين الطاقة عن طريق خدمة الجهد المحظورة والطاقة المستهلكة عند الحمل مختلفة وفترة التشغيل.

نوع البطاريات

يستخدم نوعين من البطاريات في تركيب محطات التوليد:

- بطاريات رصاص
- بطاريات النيكل كادميوم

1.1 بطاريات الرصاص

تتكون الأنابيب الكهربائية من الرصاص ومركباته وسائل البطارية من حامض الكبريتيك المخفف، ويستخدم في وحدة التوليد.

2.1 بطاريات النيكل كادميوم

تتكون الأنابيب الكهربائية من مركبات النيكل المرحوب والكادميوم للسالب وسائل البطارية من يوتانيوم هيدروكسيد مخفف. وتستخدم في تركيب محطات التوليد.

2. نشاط الصيانة

يتم نشاط الصيانة بنأ على جدول الصيانة.

الفترة	اسم المحطة	بومس	اسمعي	شهرى	ربع سنوى	سنوى	عدد الأختاج
1.1	التفتك من مستوى سائل البطارية						
1-1	مراجعة مستوى السائل لكل بطارية						
2-1	إعادة ملء السائل عند الأختاج، مع مراعاة عدم ملأها عن						

الجدد المصورح	رقم	اسم الوظيفة او اسم المنطقة	التاريخ	مفرومة الارضي
2	التفتك من كثافة السائل			
2-1	يستخدم مقياس الموائل المناسب، يتم التفتك من التال الذي السائل.			
2-2	ملاحظة لا يجوز استخدام مقياس الموائل لطاريات الرصاص في بطاريات النيكل كادميوم أو العكس.			
3	التفتك من نظافة سطح وحواس البطارية			
1-3	تنظيف التراب من البطارية بواسطة الفرار.			
2-3	استخدام قطعة قماش لإزالة الأتربة والغبار وتنظيف السطح الخارجي للبطارية.			
4	التفتك، تنظيف، والتأكد من امان جميع الوصلات			
1-4	ربط جميع التوصيلات على الوصلات المتضمن بين البطاريات			
2-4	يتم التفتك ببطاريات بعد التنظيف.			
3-4	التأكد من خلو سطح الترسب وغطاء البطارية.			
5	تغيير سائل البطارية			
1-5	يتم تغيير السائل لطاريات النيكل كادميوم كل سنتين.			
6	فحص وحدة الشحن			
1-6	التأكد من خراج الوقت والتير لشحن البطارية.			

3. المعادن المستخدمة في الصيطة الروتينية

(1)جهاض الموائل (2) بالار جواه (3)مفاتيح مقفلة ومقرفة (4) مفكك (5) اوميتور

4. الخامات المستخدمة في الصيطة الروتينية

(1) قطعة قماش (2) قارزين (3) سائل قوار (4) حامض كبريتيك (5) يوتانيوم هيدروكسيد

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Melahia	لوحة الميميك	MEL-WP17-10MT
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1. مقدمة

لوحة الميميك هي مبن نظام التشغيل على لوحة مبسطة في غرفة التحكم وتسمح لتشغيل النظام كاملاً من غرفة التحكم بدون الفرقة على التحكم في التشغيل.

2. نشاط الصيانة

يتم الصيانة بنأ على جدول الصيانة.

الفترة	اسم المحطة	بومس	اسمعي	شهرى	ربع سنوى	سنوى	عدد الأختاج
1	التفتك اليومية لتغير القيمة حسب الأختاج						
1-1	أختار العلامات الموضحة على لوحة الميميك						
2-1	تغير العلامات المبسطة						
2	مراجعة وحدة المفوم						
1-2	أختار دخول وحدة المفوم من 220 فولت خارج ترندى						
2-2	أختار خروج وحدة المفوم من 24 فولت خارج ثابت						
3	مراجعة خطة المصوبات (الوقر)						
1-3	تغير الفترات المبسطة						
4	مراجعة امان الوصلات الكهربائية						
1-4	ربط جميع المسامير والصواميل بأحكام في لوحة المفوم، وتأمين جميع الوصلات.						
2-4	يستخدم الفرار يتم إزالة التراب من الوحدة						

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
الملاحية	منظومة الأضواء	MEL-WP17-12MT
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1. مقدمة

- يصف نظام الأضواء الى التالي:
- الأضواء الداخلية (أضواء المبنى)
- الأضواء الخارجية (أضواء الاسوار و الطرق)

1-1 الأضواء الداخلية

تتكون الأضواء الداخلية في المحطات من الأنواع التالية:

- 1) الوحدات البنيون:
- 2) الوحدات الأخرى

- في المحطات النموذجية تتكون أضواء المبنى من الأنواع التالية:

- وحدة الفورسنت تتكون من :
  - 1) مادة الحركة
  - 2) مفكك
  - 3) حامل المبة
  - 4) المبة
  - 5) الكابن
  - 6) لمبة الفورسنت
- وحدة المبات التقليدية تتكون من :

1.2 أضاءة الاسوار و الطرق

تتكون أضاءة الاسوار و الطرق في المحطات النموذجية من التالي:

- 1) كشاف
- 2) المبة
- 3) كشاف فلوجين

2.1 أضاءة الاسوار و الطرق

(أ) الأضواء الخارجية تتكون أضواء الاسوار و الطرق في المحطات النموذجية من التالي:

- 1) كشاف فلوجين
- 2) المبة
- 3) كشاف فلوجين

- في المحطات النموذجية تتكون اضاءة الطرق و الاسوار من :

- 1) المبة
- 2) لمبة 250 وات للطرق
- 3) لمبة 160 وات الاسوار
- 4) الكابن
- 5) كشاف فلوجين

2. نشاط الصيانة

مهمة الأضواء يجب أن تكون بشكل دوري لضمان أضاءة جيدة وبيئة عمل سامة. تتكون أنشطة الصيانة الى نوعين:

- مراقبة وفحص
- صيانة روتينية

1.2 المراقبة و الفحص

يشمل الفحص البصري و مراقبة الأضواء، ثم تغيير الأضواء المعاطلة.

2.2 الصيانة روتينية

يتم الصيانة الروتينية بنأ على جدول الصيانة.

الفترة	اسم المحطة	بومس	اسمعي	شهرى	ربع سنوى	سنوى	عدد الأختاج
1	أضواء المبنى						
1-1	فحص المبات						
1-1-1	فحص المبات وتغيرها عند الأرو						
2-1-1	فحص المبات البنيون يتم فحص المبات من الأرو لتغير القيمة عند الأرو						
3-1	مراجعة مفاتيح الأضواء وتغيرها إذا لزم الأمر						
4-1	يتم تنظيف المبات من التراب بأستخدام الفرار.						
5-1	يتم تنظيف الكابن باستخدام قطعة قماش						
6-1	التأكد من مخازن المبات وغطاء						
2	مراجعة جميع الوصلات الكهربائية و الأرضي						
1-2	التأكد من ربط جميع المسامير و مراجعة امان الوصلات الكهربائية.						
2-2	التأكد من ربط الوصلات الأرضي.						
3	فحص صيانة						
1-1	فحص حساسية نظام الطاقة للصيانة						
1-1-1	فحص تشغيل الخلية الصورية						
2-1-1	فحص و تنظيف الكونكتور						
2-2	فحص تركيبات الأضواء الخارجية						
1-2-1	فحص تركيبات الأرو باستخدام الفرار و فرقة						
3	فحص صيانة						
1-4	فحص حماية تركيبات الأضواء الخارجية						

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Melahia	التحكم في معامل الفرقة	MEL-WP17-11MT
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1. المقدمة

يتم تركيب معامل الفرقة على لوحة توزيع الجهد المنخفض في محطة الملاحية، يتم ضبط معامل الفرقة التوماتيكية.

2. أختصاصات الصيانة

يتم عمل الصيانة في وحدات المفكك، يتم العمل بالخطوات الأتية:

1. فصل الكبرياء عن طريق فصل القطع العموس للوحة.
2. التأقظ بوضع قطع لوحة الفرقة الفاتحة بالمفكك ويتم الفرغ يدوي أيضاً.

1. نشاط الصيانة

يتم صيانة وحدة تحسين معامل الفرقة بنأ على جدول الصيانة التالي.

الفترة	اسم المحطة	بومس	اسمعي	شهرى	ربع سنوى	سنوى	عدد الأختاج
1	تسهيل قراءة معمل الفرقة						
1-1	مراجعة قراءة عناد معامل الفرقة ومقارنته بالقيمة المشتركة.						
2	فحص مكونات وحدات تحسين معامل الفرقة.						
1-2	فحص جميع الفورات (HRC) و استبدال القابض.						
2-2	فحص جميع الكونكتور و مخازن الأختاج.						
3-2	فحص وحدات المفكك و استبدال الوحدات التالفة.						
4-2	مراقبة التشغيل الأتوماتيكي لنظام معامل الفرقة، ثم يتم ضبطه و مراجعة القيمة الحقيقية لمعامل الفرقة التفتك من ثقة المصنوع.						
5-2	كل وحدة مفكك :						
أ	فحص التفتك من امان القابض جميع الكابن						
ب	فحص التراب على كل أجزاء القابض						
ملاحظات:							
1	من المتوقع أن تكون الفرائد متالفة و لكن يمكن وجود اختلافات بسيطة بنأ على حالة المفكك يتم مقارنته الفرائد بلوحة المعلومات.						
2	تتمتع فرائد القابض مع أختصاص فول الجوز الكبرياء، و هذا						

الفترة	اسم المحطة	بومس	اسمعي	شهرى	ربع سنوى	سنوى	عدد الأختاج
3	تسهيل قراءة معمل الفرقة						
1-3	يستخدم بالفرق لتنظيف مكونات معامل معامل الفرقة.						
4	مراجعة التوصيلات الكهربائية						
1-4	فحص ربط التوصيل بين المفكك و الكونكتور و فراقع الفرقة و الحكم الربط.						
1-4	مراجعة جميع التوصيلات لحدوث التفتك						
2-4	مراجعة ربط جميع الوصلات في النظام الأتوماتيكي						
3-4	مراجعة التوصيلات الأرضي بربط عليها و تأكد امانها						

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
MEL-WP17-0V	نظام مراقبة جودة المياه	MEL-WP17-0V
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1. معلومات عامة عن المحطة

1-1. معلومات عامة

- 1-1-1 الموقع
- 2-1-1 مراحل الإنشاء
- 3-1-1 مصدر المياه العذبة
- 4-1-1 نوع عملية التنقية
- 5-1-1 الطاقة التصميمية و الطاقة الحالية
- 6-1-1 الموقع الجغرافي
- 7-1-1 المساحة الإجمالي للملح
- 8-1-1 المرافق المدخومة و الوصلات لشبكة التوزيع
- 9-1-1 المبنى التنظيمي و التشكيل الوظيفي

2-1. مكونات عملية و المهمة في محطة تنقية المياه

هناك خلاطات و روابط بين عمليات الوحدة داخل عملية تنقية المياه و المهمات لكل عملية وحدة. تعمل محطة تنقية المياه جيداً بتوظيف عملية تنقية المياه. تتكون عملية تنقية المياه من مجموعة عمليات. تعمل محطة تنقية المياه جيداً بتوظيف عمليات الوحدات. تتكون عملية الوحدة من العديد من المهمات. تعمل عملية الوحدة بتوظيف العديد من المهمات. تتكون عملية تنقية المياه من سلسلة مترابطة من عمليات الوحدات. كل عملية وحدة تتكون من توظيف سلسلة مترابطة من عدة مهمات.

1-1. مكونات عملية الوحدة

- 1-2-1 مكونات وحدات في محطة تنقية مياه كفر صابر كلاً:
- 1-1-1 مادة المياه العذبة.
- 2-2-1 عملية الترسوب
- 3-2-1 عملية الترسوب
- 4-2-1 عملية الترشيح
- 5-2-1 عملية التطهير
- 6-2-1 تخزين المياه النظيفة و عملية التوزيع
- 7-2-1 عملية صرف الزوبه

**5- صيانة وتطوير والتكوير**

- تكوير جدار العمارة على كل حوز مسنن و تكوير نهائي كالأتي :
- وجدة تكوير الكور
- ميعر غزل الكور
- محابس و مواسير غزل الكور
- جهاز حقن الكلور المينني و جهاز حقن الكلور النهائي
- وحدة تعادل الكلور بمكتشف تسرب الكلور

**6- تخزين المياه النظيفة و عملية التوزيع**

- خزان تحت الأرض
- خزانات المياه العذبة
- وحدة محطات المياه المرشحة
- وحدة أخذ العينات

**7- صيانة صرف الروبة**

- حوض صرف الروبة
- وحدة محطات صرف الروبة
- 4-2-1. - مواصلات كآل معدة و جهاز نقل كآل حدة
- الرجوع لفاتحة المهمة المرفقة في الخطط

**3-1 النظام الأساسي لتشييد المهمة و عملية العملية**

**1-3-1. النظام الأساسي للتكتم في عملية الوحدة**

- نوع محطة تفتية المياه : محطة تفتية ترشح اعوجاجي
- تكوير / ترسيب / ترشيح : نوع مرشحات ترشح رمل سوية
- التكوير في وحدة المياه : يتم التكوير في جميع محطات الوحدة تودياً عن طريق الكلورامين
- يتم تحلل وحدة المياه دورياً في المعامل تودياً عن طريق الكلورامين . لا يوجد شيء يتم مراقبته باستمرار بالمجهزة المرفقة .

**2-3-1 وصف النظام**

- **النظام الأساسي**
- تشييد المهمة : تشييد على نوع الميعات
- التكوير في العمارة : التكوير اليدوي لجميع الميعات
- مراقبة جودة المياه : ليست مراقبة مستمرة
- انتقال المياه العكرة
- نظام كل صيانة
- مهمات غير المشتملة المستقلة الموجودة لمصلحة
- تمر المياه العكرة داخل بئر المياه العكرة بمران العمارة من القرعة
- توزيع المياه العكرة

**3-2-1 مكونات المهمة في كل صيانة**

مكونات المهمة في عملية الوحدة كالأتي:

- 1- مأخذ المياه العكرة - عملية التوزيع وتوزيع المياه**  
تحتوي هذه العملية على الأتي :  
- منطقة مأخذ المياه العكرة و القرعة  
- بوية مأخذ المياه العكرة و القاعة و الصفاة  
- وحدة بيزارة المياه العكرة  
- وحدة طلمبات المياه العكرة  
- وحدة توزيع المياه العكرة  
- وحدة أخذ عينات المياه

**2- عملية الترسيب و الترميم**

- هذه العملية تتضمن الأتي:
- حوض الطلظ
- وحدة القلاب السريع
- حوض الترسيب
- وحدة القلاب السريع ( الحروب )
- وحدة حرجة كيرينات الأمونيوم
- خزان كيرينات الأمونيوم
- مخسنة رفع كيرينات الأمونيوم
- خزان حرجة كيرينات الأمونيوم
- جهاز حقن كيرينات الأمونيوم
- كورميسور لخط معلول كيرينات الأمونيوم

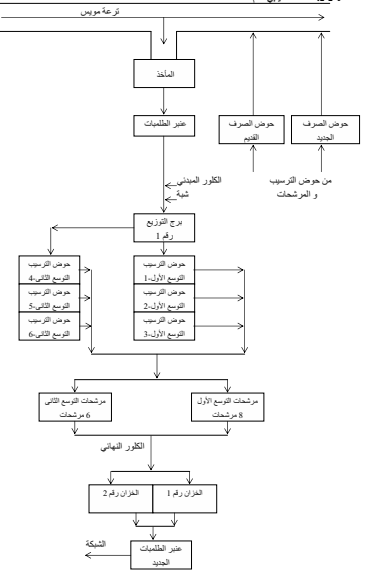
**3- عملية الترسيب**

- هذه العملية تتضمن الأتي:
- حوض ترسيب بمحوري نقل
- مجمع روبة
- وحدات صرف الروبة
- وحدة أخذ العينات

**4- عملية الترشيح**

- هذه العملية تشمل الأتي:
- حوض الترشيح بواسطة الترسيب و وحدة تعادل صرف
- وحدة التكوير في المرشح بوحدة كورميسور
- وحدة مراقبة المرشحات
- وحدة عميل المرشحات
- وحدة أخذ العينات

**2-3-1 مخطط تسليهي عام**



**المهمات الكور**

- شرح للسرعة و علاقته بالمرآح الأخرى
- معيار لنشاط التشييد و التصميم
- خطوات التشييد و المتكامل للمهمة في الظروف الطبيعية و الظروف الغير طبيعية
- عناصر المراقبة و الفحص المبرسي لكل مهمة
- نظام التقرير و التسليم

**3-2-3 خطوات التشغيل القياسي للمهمة**

- الرقائذ المتوقعة على المعيار و الخطوات المطلوبة لإنشطة صيانة المهمة موجودة في خطوات التشغيل القياسي هذه و تحتوي على الأتي :
- معيار لنشاط المهمة
- خطوات صيانة المهمة في الظروف الطبيعية و الظروف الغير طبيعية
- عناصر المراقبة و الفحص المبرسي لكل مهمة
- نظام التقرير و التسليم

**3-2-4 خطوات التشغيل القياسي للتكتم في جودة المياه**

- الرقائذ المتوقعة على المعيار و الخطوات المطلوبة لإنشطة التكوير في جودة المياه و الصيانة و المتكامل للمهمة موجودة في خطوات التشغيل القياسي هذه و تحتوي على الأتي :
- معيار لنشاط التكوير في جودة المياه
- خطوات التشغيل في المرحلة في الظروف الطبيعية و الظروف الغير طبيعية
- عناصر المراقبة و الفحص المبرسي لجودة المياه و المرحلة
- نظام التقرير و التسليم

**4-2 مراجعة خطوات التشغيل القياسي و خطة التشغيل و الصيانة**

- خطوات التشغيل و الصيانة في إحدى الأوقات لتفريق الحالة من أنشطة التشغيل و الصيانة و التكوير في جودة المياه و نتائجها لتضمن أداء تشغيل محطة تفتية المياه
- من الممكن بعد التحقق أن نجد أن أنشطة التشغيل و الصيانة يجب تعديلها أو ترقيتها لتتضمن كل عملها بطريقة أبسط أسلوب عمل و مانب تشغيل خطوات التشغيل القياسي
- عندما تجد جزء يجب تعديله أو ترقيته لتتضمن من خطوات التشغيل القياسي ، يعني ذلك أننا اقربنا من مراجعة خطوات التشغيل القياسي لتصبح ملائمة بناء على الخطوات المحددة و ذلك اقرب ما يكون بخلاف الإمكان
- **4-2-1 مراجعة أنشطة التشغيل و الصيانة و التكوير في جودة المياه**
- يجب أن تتم مراجعة خطوات التشغيل القياسي دورياً على الأقل مرة سنوياً و بالتزامن إذا لزم الأمر ، بعد مراجعة خطوات التشغيل القياسي ، يجب تحديث خطوات التشغيل القياسي كاستدراج مراجع
- تتضمن سجلات المراجعة الأتي :
- الأنشطة قبل المراجعة و بعد المراجعة و أسباب المراجعة
- أعضاء الأشخاص الموظفين و تاريخ المراجعة
- نتائج المراجعة
- تطلقات الجزء و المراجع و توصيف أسباب المراجعة في دقائق خطوات التشغيل القياسي المراجعة

**مهمات الكور**

- أسطوانة 1 طن
- الخزانات من الأسطوانة : غاز الكلور فقط
- جهاز الكور
- توجد أجهزة كور ملين و أجهزة كور نهائي في المحطة القديمة و الجديدة.
- يتم حقن الكلور المينني في مسورة مياه عكرة بالمجهزة بالمرشح القديمة و الجديدة.

**نوع جهاز الكور : نوع حقن فراغ**

- نوع التشغيل : تشغيل يدوي
- نوعية التكوير في مجال تصريف القرعة : تكوير يدوي
- **وحدة الصرف**
- نوعية تشغيل محطة الصرف : تشغيل يدوي
- توجد وحدات صرف الكلور فقط من المحطة القديمة و المحطة الجديدة
- يتفلق حوض صرف الروبة المتصرفة و المياه المخلقة و يخطلوا في حوض الصرف و جميع المياه المتصرفة المخلقة يتم صرفها للخارج بضغط تصريف صرف .

**2- فكرة عامة عن خطوات التشغيل القياسي للمحطة**

- 1-2 الغرض من خطوات التشغيل القياسي**  
الغرض من خطوات التشغيل القياسي هي تقديم مساعدة للأعمال في التشغيل و الصيانة و خطوات التكوير في جودة المياه لكل مهمة أو داخل محطة تفتية المياه

**2-12 خطوات خطوات التشغيل القياسي**

- يجب تطبيق خطوات التشغيل القياسي بدقة للتشغيل و الصيانة والحاليين و التكوير في جودة المياه و مع ذلك ، لن تتجنب خطوات التشغيل القياسي دامة و دقائق صيانة صغيرة
- و لا يجب تطبيق الخطوات و دقائق التشغيل القياسي و لكن يجب استخدامها كأدوات لإنشطة التشغيل و الصيانة و التكوير في جودة المياه
- كذلك يجب تعديل خطوات التشغيل القياسي لتتضمن الصيانة ، بعد ذلك تفحص و تراجع لتصبح مناسبة و فعالة في أي وقت ، أو في موقف للأعمال المياه على فهم النتائج المتوقعة
- يجب عليها اجابتة بتدقيق لتتضمن التشغيل و الصيانة و أنشطة التكوير في جودة المياه كما تم فحص و مراجعة خطوات التشغيل القياسي

**2-3 مكونات خطوات التشغيل القياسي**

- تتضمن خطوات التشغيل القياسي على 21 خطوة متكررة و هذه الخطوات متكررة في "مخطط الرئيسية لتشغيل التشغيل القياسي"
- تكوير كل خطوة تشغيل قياسي على 3 مجموعات خطوات تشغيل قياسي
- خطوات تشغيل قياسي للتشغيل
- خطوات تشغيل قياسي للصيانة
- خطوات تشغيل قياسي للتكوير في جودة المياه

**1-3-2 خطوات التشغيل القياسي للتشغيل**

الرقائذ المتوقعة على المعيار و الخطوات المطلوبة لإنشطة التشغيل و التكوير للمهمة موجودة في خطوات التشغيل

يتم نقل المياه العكرة إلى مرشحات المياه العكرة ثم إلى أراج التوزيع ، مواسير المياه العكرة توزع على أوضاع الترسيب و الترسيب و القليب عن طريق أراج التوزيع بوزج المياه العكرة إلى عدد "2" حوض ترسيب و "2" خلطوط توزع

**التكوير في المياه العكرة**

- يتم التكوير في اجمل محل تصريف المياه العكرة بمحطة تفتية المياه يدوياً و ذلك عن طريق محطات المياه العكرة التي تعمل في غير الطلمبات.
- تشغيل المهمة : الأساس هو تشغيل جميع المهمات لتشغيل يدوي
- تشغيل حقن التفتية : استخدام مشترك للمحطة الترشيح الأول و الثاني
- نظام حرجة كيرينات الأمونيوم : تصريف اليدوي
- التكوير في حرجة كيرينات الأمونيوم : التكوير يدوي
- مواصلات كيرينات الأمونيوم لتشغيل
- الاستلام و التخزين : كيرينات الأمونيوم مائلة
- تركيز المحلول والاستلام و التخزين : 16 ( و / % ) يحتوي AID03 ( أكسيد الأمونيوم )
- تركيز محلول حرجة كيرينات الأمونيوم : 10 ( و / % ) تركيز محلول
- نظفة حرجة كيرينات الأمونيوم : داخل حوض مواسير المياه العكرة قبل حرج التوزيع
- معدات تحضير و نقل محلول التفتية باستخدام التفتية الصلبة ، و هذا متاح للاستخدام في حالة الطوارئ فقط .

**القلاب السريع**

خلط ميكانيكي بالمخلط السريع لكل حوض ترسيب

**القلاب البطيء**

تخلط بالمروب الميكانيكي و تثبيت عند لقات

**حوض الترسيب**

يتم نقل الماء و تدوير و تدوير السريان أعلى البئر للمحطة الجديدة و القديمة

**مجمع الروبة**

من نوع التجميع الميكانيكي للمهمة القديمة و الجديدة

**صرف الروبة من حوض الترسيب**

التشغيل : تشغيل يدوي

**الترشيح**

- نوع المرشح : مرشح رمل سريع بالتفلق
- التكوير في الترشيح : تصريف يدوي / ترشيح ثلاث
- الوسيط الترشيحي : وسائط ترشيحي صلب
- نظام عميل المرشح : غسل اهواء و عميل عكسي
- مورد مياه الغسيل العكسي
- تغذي من مضخة الغسيل العكسي

**خزان المياه المرشحة**

موجود

**تقرب من مواد كيميائية ( مثل الكلور في الرتبة بسبب المواد الكيميائية)**

- تقرب من الزيت (مثل الكلور في الرتبة بسبب مواد الكيميائية)
- تقرب الميكروبي ( مثل Protoson )
- إصلاح الوضع الغير معتاد
- يتصل الوضع غير الطبيعي لمأخذ المياه في الأتي :

- التخلص منسوب المياه في القرعة غير المعتاد
- سريان كمية كبيرة من المياه للمأخذ
- سريان مواد غريبة في القرعة على سبيل المثال أجسام حوانات ثقلة على سطح المياه
- ثلث في مياه القرعة مثل سريان زوبت صنافية مع الثبار

**5. التسييل و التقرير**

**1-6 التشغيل**

يجب أن يتم تسجيل تشغيل التكوير في جودة مياه مأخذ المياه العكرة كالأتي

- 1-1-4 : تسجيل جودة مياه مأخذ المياه العكرة
- 2-1-4 : تسجيل المراقبة و الفحص المبرسي

**2-5 التقرير**

يجب أن يتم نقل تقرير التكرير في جودة مياه مأخذ المياه العكرة على الأتي

- 1-2-5 : تقرير التفتية الذي يحدث لجودة مياه القرعة
- 1-1 : تسوي
- 2-3 : تسوي

**2-2-5 توصيات بسمية لمأخذ المياه العكرة**

- 1-1 : الأمن و السلامة
- 2-1 : قائل التصنيع
- 3-1 : دراسة منطقة التفتير

**المرشحة :**

المرشحة :	التشغيل
مطابقة مياه الصافية :	مأخذ المياه العكرة

تاريخ الإصدار :	200 / /	اسم المعد :	الترشيح :
تاريخ المراجعة :	200 / /	اسم المراجع :	الترشيح :

**1- مقدمة**

من الصعب التكوير نوعية المياه من مصدرها ، لكن يمكن مراقبة الظروف المتغيرة التي تؤثر على نوعية المياه بحيث أن مأخذ المياه العكرة هو المرحلة الأولى في تفتية المياه و من أجل التحكم في جودة المياه العكرة مكرراً يجب الانتظام في عملية المراقبة بطريقة دورية بخلاف الإمكان

تتغير جودة مياه القرعة بشدة نتيجة لتغير أحوال قديم من غير النظر وتغير أحوال المياه القرعة نتيجة لتغير معدل سريان المياه و التغيير الموسمي للتخلص الطبيعية للمياه مثل الرم الهيرديجيني ، القلوية و درجة حرارة المياه

يتم تصميم بيانات عن التفتير في جودة المياه خلال اليوم ، الأسبوع ، الشهر .

و تكرر عملية تفتية المياه بشكل ملحوظ بالمعامل ويجب أن تتم عملية التكوير في جودة المياه بما يتواءم مع ذلك بتخطي البيانات المجمعة لتقري في تقرير في جودة المياه العكرة .

**2. معايير التكوير في الجودة**

**معايير التكوير في الجودة كما يلي :**

- عند مرات المراقبة لجودة المياه العكرة
- عنصر التشغيل لجودة المياه العكرة
- المبنى المصمم به العناصر المرشحة بالنسبة للمأخذ
- نظفة أخذ العينات من مأخذ المياه العكرة

**3. نشاطات التكوير في جودة المياه**

**1-3 المراقبة و الفحص المبرسي**

المراقبة و الفحص المبرسي لمنطقة المأخذ هو نشاط مهم للغاية ويجب أن يتم القيام به أكثر من مرتين يومياً عن طريق قائمة لمراجعة معدة وفي حالة وجود وضع غير معتاد ، يجب القيام بتسجيل نتائج مائترة و خاصة حدوث حالة ثلث نقصان المياه ويجب تسجيلها و تصب حدوثها مرة أخرى

**2-3 التكوير في جودة المياه**

يمكن أن يتفلق على مراقبة جودة المياه في منطقة المأخذ "ببيرة" مأخذ المياه العكرة " و يكون الفحص المجمع عن جودة المياه العكرة عند المأخذ ضرورية للتكوير في عملية تفتية المياه

من المفترض أن لا يؤثر مأخذ المياه العكرة على جودة المياه العكرة إلا أن التكوير في عملية سحب المياه لمحطة التفتية وإزالة الشوائب والأوساخ الغريبة هو أحد الأنشطة الأساسية للتكوير في جودة المياه ويجب معايرة تشغيل مأخذ المياه بشكل ذاتي لا يؤثر سلباً على جودة المياه

و معايرة هذا النشاط كما يلي :

- ثلث المياه

**2-2 إعداد خطة عمل التشغيل و الصيانة**

يتم تطوير خطة التشغيل و الصيانة كمادة من السيل الرجوع إليها كاسترشاد لنظام تشغيل المياه . تستخدم خطة التشغيل و الصيانة كمرجع للأتي :

- جميع بيانات المعدات اللازمة لأداء الصيانة العامة
- ترتيب احوال الإبدال و الإحلال
- توافر لآلات و المعدات المستخدمة لتتضمن التشغيل و الصيانة للتشغيل
- معدات المياه ، التبادل و الاختيار بالطريقة لتفريق النظام
- مراقبة عملية التفتية لتتضمن خطوات أعمال المياه بطريقة مقلنة
- بيانات بالنسبة للتفتية و خطوات التشغيل العادية و خطوات التشغيل الطوارئ .

تسمح خطة التشغيل و الصيانة كمنهج لتزويد الأشخاص بمراجع في أيديهم أثناء تعليم تشغيل الوحدات

عادة ما يوجد مخطط زو البيرة للتشغيل و الصيانة للتكوير في التشغيل و الصيانة في الظروف الطبيعية و كمرجع استراتيجي للتشغيل في الظروف الغير طبيعية . يجب أن يوجد المخطط البيئاً لخطة التشغيل و الصيانة الجديد من الرات كمرجع و تعليمات .







MEL-WP10-QC	النسخة المرادجة	تاريخ الصدور	صفحة 2 من 3
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2-1-2 تطوير خزان المياه المرشحة من الداخل

**2-2 المراقبة والتحكم اليومي**

- تشمل المراقبة والمعايرة اليومية لخزان المياه المرشحة نوعين :
  - 1-2-2 المراقبة والمرادجة الروتينية
  - 2-2-2 المراقبة والمرادجة أثناء التشغيل

**3-2 التشغيل للتحكم في جودة المياه**

يتم التحكم في جودة المياه أو ضبط المياه بالتحكم في تشغيل الميومات الأخرى المسبقة لهذه العملية مثل مهمات الكلور والترشيح والترويب وشبكات المياه العكسة وخطات المياه المرشحة.

**3-2-1 التحكم المراقبة، الفرق الهيدرولوجي ومحتوى الأيونيوم**

أثناء عملية الترشيح يجب أن يتم التحكم في المراقبة، الفرق الهيدرولوجي ومحتوى الأيونيوم

**3-2-2 التحكم في الكلور المتبقي**

التحكم في الكلور المتبقي يتم أثناء عملية إضافة جرعة الكلور النهائي، وفتحكم في الكلور النهائي متى على نتيجة قياس الكلور المتبقي لفترة تدور و خروج المياه من خزان المياه المرشحة.

الكلور المتبقي المستهلك في المأمورة الخارجة من حوض الترشيح حتى خزان المياه المرشحة بنسبة صغيرة و أيضا في خزان المياه المرشحة وبالتالي معظم جرعة الكلور النهائية مستهلك على هيئة كلور متبقي و فرق نسبة الكلور المتبقي في طبقة التدوير و طبقة الخروج من خزان المياه المرشحة و التي يعطي معظم الحوض متكون نسبة صفراء إذا وجد اختلاف كبير في نسبة الكلور المتبقي من طبقة التدوير لثقة الخروج على سبيل المثال ظهور اختلاف في النسبة من 0.3 - 0.5 مع / إن يعني تلكه وجود وضع غير طبيعي في خزان المياه المرشحة تستدعي الفحص و يجب إن لا تزيد الفحص نسبة الكلور المتبقي

**3. التشغيل والتفتيش**

**3-1 الصيانات**

صيانات تشغيل خزان المياه المرشحة مطروحة كالآتي :

1-3-1 صيانات المراقبة و التحكم اليومي

2-1-3 صيانات متروك المياه داخل خزان المياه المرشح

**3-2 تقريير**

: تقريير صيانة خزان المياه المرشحة مطروحة كالآتي

1-2-3 الترويبات

1 - تطهير وإصلاح الحوض

- تعديل وترتيب

MEL-WP10-QC	النسخة المرادجة	تاريخ الصدور	صفحة 2 من 3
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اسم الصيغة مخطط مياه المتاحية	النشاط خزان المياه المرشحة	الخطوة MEL-WP10-QC
تاريخ الإصدار 200 / /	اسم المصمم: التوقيع:	التوقيع:
تاريخ المرادجة 200 / /	اسم المرادج: التوقيع:	التوقيع:

**1. معاير التحكم في جودة المياه**

**1-1 تكرار تحليل المياه**

يتم تكرار تحليل المياه بناء على المواصفات القياسية المصرية وعلى التماثل المعدن من الشركة القابضة لعامة التربة والصرف الصحي بالعاصمة وتشمل:

- الكلور، الكلور المتبقي و الفرق الهيدرولوجي : مرة كل ساعتين خلال اليوم
- تحليل مغري : مرة يومياً

**2-1 تكرار المراقبة و التحكم اليومي**

- تجنب القوت : مرتين خلال اليوم أو أكثر

**3-1 جودة المياه داخل خزان المياه المرشحة**

الهدف على جودة المياه داخل خزان المياه المرشحة مطابقا للمعاير المصرية لمياه الشرب وخاصة معاير جودة المياه المتعلق طبيا بشرطة العرية لمياه الشرب والصرف الصحي كما أدنى

- الكلور المتبقي للمياه النظيفة والخارجة لخزان المياه المرشحة

المياه النظيفة: 2.5 مجم / ل أو أكثر

المياه الخارجة: 1.5 مجم / ل أو أكثر و أقل من 5 مجم / ل

- نسبة الكلور المتبقية لخزان المياه المرشحة

المياه النظيفة والخارجة: أقل من أو يساوي 1 Ntu

- محتوى الأيونيوم في المياه الفائضة لخزان المياه المرشحة

المياه النظيفة والخارجة: 0.15 مجم / ل أو أقل

**4-1 تكرار نظافة خزان المياه المرشحة من الداخل**

- مرة واحدة خلال سنة أو حسب الحاجة

**2. التشغيل تحت الظروف الطبيعية**

**1-2 فحوصات الفتح و القفل**

التحكم في جودة المياه بالنسبة لخزان المياه المرشحة كالآتي :

1-1-2 تحليل جودة المياه من عكارة، كلور متبقي، الفرق الهيدرولوجي

MEL-WP08-QCTS01	النسخة المرادجة	تاريخ الصدور	صفحة 2 من 2
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**3. خطة مشروع غير طبيعية**

الوضع الغير طبيعي	السبب	الحاج
1. تسرب الرمل	زيادة في معدل الحمل انخفاض نسبة التسيل بالمياه أثناء فترة التسيل إشياء تعلق	الرجوع للأوراق المرفقة حاجز الحفلات مراجعة خط الترويب مراجعة محابس المرشحات
2. خضرة داخل طبقة الرمل	زيادة في معدل غسل المياه	مراجعة وإصلاح الفوازي
3. كرات طيبة أو خرط في طبقة الرمل أو فراغ بين طبقة الرمل و حائط المرشح	كسر أحد الفوازي غسل مرشح غير كافي	تغيير طريقة التسيل صيانة طبقة الرمل

**4. مشكلات أخرى**

الوضع الغير طبيعي	السبب	الحاج
1. ارتفاع الكلور	متعدد	الإجراء حسب الحالة
2. صوبان غير منتظم	صوبان غير منتظم لحواسي الصوف	المسح لإفراج منتظم
3. تسرب مياه من المرشح	تلف المشنا	فحص المشنا
4. اختلاف على المرشحات	وجود طبقات و طلي	نظافة الفوازي و مراجعة الكلور التفتيش الحرفي في المياه المرشحة

MEL-WP11-QC	النسخة المرادجة	تاريخ الصدور	صفحة 2 من 2
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**4. التسجيل و التقريير**

**4-1 التسجيل**

تشمل السجلات الآتي :

- تركيز الشبثية في خزان الشبثية بعد الاستلام
- المراجعة الدورية
- تركيز الشبثية في حوض الجرعة بعد التخفيف
- المراجعة الدورية

**4-2 التقريير**

تستخدم الفواتر الخامسة بتركيز محلول الشبثية في حساب كميات الاستهلاك وبالتالي يتم إعداد تقرير عن المحلول المستهلك وبالتالي

- متوسط تركيز محلول الشبثية خلال 24 ساعة على مدار الشهر

- الفسي جرعة لمحلول الشبثية استخدم خلال الشهر

- أدنى جرعة لمحلول الشبثية استخدم خلال الشهر

MEL-WP11-QC	النسخة المرادجة	تاريخ الصدور	صفحة 1 من 2
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اسم الصيغة مخطط مياه المتاحية	النشاط مهمات حفن الشبثية	الخطوة MEL-WP11-QC
تاريخ الإصدار 200 / /	اسم المصمم: التوقيع:	التوقيع:
تاريخ المرادجة 200 / /	اسم المرادج: التوقيع:	التوقيع:

**مقدمة**

يستخدم محلول الشبثية في معالجة مياه الملاحية الجديدة كمادة مبروية و يتم استلام الشبثية كمشية سائلة وتتألف الشبثية المشتركة لمحوض جرعة الشبثية ويتم تخفيفها لتكون نسبة التركيز 20% و يقوم الكيميائيين بإعداد هذه المهمة كتحكم في ضبط جودة المياه .

**1. معاير التحكم في جودة المياه**

التحكم في جودة المياه في مهمات حفن الشبثية هي مراجعة و مراقبة المواصفات و خصوصاً تركيز  $Al_2O_3$

معاير مهمات حفن الشبثية هي كالآتي :

1-1 تركيز المادة الفعالة في الشبثية السائلة المستلمة : أكثر من 16 %  $Al_2O_3$

2-1 تركيز محلول الشبثية بعد التخفيف لا يقل عن 20 % .

**2. التحكم في جودة المياه في الظروف المعالجة**

**1-2 المراقبة و المراجعة**

يجب مراقبة جرعة الشبثية المضخفة كالآتي :

- مراقبة تصرف محلول الشبثية المنخلف في حوض الجرعة

**3. التحكم في جودة المياه في الظروف الغير مستعدة**

- احتمال حدوث مشكل

الوضع الغير طبيعي لجرعة الشبثية المضخفة كالآتي:

- تركيز الشبثية المخزنة أقل من التركيز المحدد

- تركيز الشبثية المنخلفة أكثر من التركيز المحدد

- كون غير طبيعي للمحلول

- معدل تصرف غير صحيح

NFQ-WTP20 QC	النسخة المرادجة	تاريخ الصدور	صفحة 3 من 19
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**1-3-3-2 المياه المالحة:** إجراءات أخذ العينات من الصوبان يجب تكون كالآتي:

- الحصول على عينة لتحميل الكيمياء و عينة لتحميل الكبريتيوم من كل طبقة أخذ عينات.
- مل جمع العينة يجب فصل أي أموات لتسهيل أو كبريتيوم.
- فتح طبقة أخذ عينة لمدة 5 دقائق.
- يجب تعليم طبقة أخذ العينات بلبب إذا لم يوجد يستخدم محلول هيدروكربيد الصوديوم.
- فتح الصوبان يتألف على لمدة نصف ساعة.
- تحضير عتاق المياه من طبقة أخذ العينات (بمعدل نصف لتر في الدقيقة تقريباً).
- التحميل الكيمياء فقط ) يجب غسل القنينة و الغطاء بمياه العينة لثلاثة مرات.
- التحميل الكيمياء فقط ) ثمان قنينة أخذ العينات بتماماً تماماً ولا يسمح بكون أي مياه في القنينة.
- التحميل الكبريتولوجية فقط ) لا تامل قنينة أخذ العينات و لا تامل مياه العينة (يجب أن القنينات ممتعة و بها محلول لوسلفات الصوديوم).
- أثناء و بعد ملن قنينة العينة يجب عدم لمس القنينة من الداخل أو الغطاء.
- يجب تدوير الغطاء أو التفتيش أثناء جمع العينات.

**2-3-3-2 المياه العذبة:** إجراءات أخذ العينات لتحميل الكيمياء و الكبريتيوم من البهر يجب أن تكون كالآتي:

- عينة واحدة لتحميل الكيمياء و عينة واحدة لتحميل الكبريتيوم.
- يجب أن توجد طبقة سائلة لأخذ العينات و يجب أن توجد العينة من منتصف الجرى المتأني مثلا، إذا وجد كبريتيوم يتم أخذ العينة من منتصف الجرى.
- يجب أن يتم أخذ العينة على عمق من 10 إلى 20 سم تحت سطح المياه ولا يتم أخذها من على السطح لظلال و يتم وضع قنينة القنينة في عكس اتجاه سريان المياه.
- يجب أن يتم أخذ العينة على عمق من 10 إلى 20 سم تحت سطح المياه ولا يتم أخذها من على السطح لظلال و يتم وضع قنينة القنينة في عكس اتجاه سريان المياه.
- التحميل الكيمياء فقط ) يجب غسل القنينة و الغطاء بمياه العينة لثلاثة مرات.
- التحميل الكيمياء فقط ) ثمان قنينة أخذ العينات بتماماً تماماً ولا يسمح بكون أي مياه في القنينة.
- التحميل الكبريتولوجية فقط ) لا تامل قنينة أخذ العينات و لا تامل مياه العينة.
- أثناء و بعد ملن قنينة العينة يجب عدم لمس القنينة من الداخل أو الغطاء.

NFQ-WTP20 QC	النسخة المرادجة	تاريخ الصدور	صفحة 1 من 19
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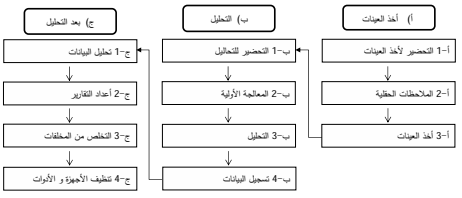
اسم الصيغة: مخطط مياه فقيروا(بوشمرا)	النشاط المعمل	الخطوة NFQ-WTP20 QC
تاريخ الإصدار 200 / /	اسم المصمم: التوقيع:	التوقيع:
تاريخ المرادجة 200 / /	اسم المرادج: التوقيع:	التوقيع:

**1. التعريفات**

- طرق التحليل: يتم إجراء التحليل طبقا لكاتب الطرق القياسية للتحقق من مياه الشرب والتي أعدتها الرابطة الأمريكية لأعمال مياه الشرب
- أخذ العينات: وهو نشاط لأخذ عينات المياه من عدة نقاط للتحميل.
- التحليل: وهو نشاط تحديد كمية المركبات الكيميائية في العينة.
- الأثر: ويخص التعليمات المصدرة من الإدارة العامة للمعامل أو المعمل المركزي بشركة مياه الشرب بالقاهرة لتدوير المعمل أو من مدير المعمل إلى كيميائي المعمل في محطات مياه الشرب مدير المعمل و / أو الكيميائيين ملتزمين لتلقي هذا الأثر.
- الطبقة: ويخص تعليمات التشغيل أو الاستشارات الواردة من المعمل لتلقي الأمر بتدوير الإدارة العامة للمعامل بمناقشة هذا الطلب وإبلاغت من خلال الإدارة.
- الوثيقة الخطية: وتخص المصطلح الرسمي أو النموذج بعد استيفاء البيانات والرفع من المشغّل المسؤل.

**2. المجال**

تشمل الأعمال مجال أخذ العينات و التحليل و الأنتظمة المرتبطة بها.





ويجوز أهمية التغيير في خطة الطوارئ في أي وقت محددة فقط في الإخطار لحالة الطوارئ لكنها أيضا تشمل المشاركة بالمعلومات و الميزة مع الكيميائيين. وهذا التغيير يوضح النقاط الآتية:

- وصف عام لحالة الطوارئ:
- التاريخ و الزمان و المكان.
- مصدر و نوع التلوث.
- نتائج التحاليل الكيميائية و البيولوجية.
- الإجراءات المتخذة لوقف التلوث.
- صور فوتوغرافية.

ويجب أن ترسل هذه التقارير إلى الإدارة العامة للمعامل في مدة قصدها أسبوعين بعد حدوث حالة الطوارئ.

**11- الملاحظات:**

1- 11. عدم اليقظة الأساسية للتأكد بشأن الفحائض هي:

- التفتيش إلى أثنى حد.
- إعادة الإشغاد أن أمكن.
- التعامل مع الفحائض على النحو الصحيح.

2- 11. المسئولية:

تقع مسؤولية إدارة التخلص من الفحائض على مدير المعمل.

3- 11. صندوق الفحائض:

يجب تجهيز صناديق مختلفة لأوضاع الفحائض مثل: صندوق للفحائض العامة و صندوق للفحائض المكسورة و صندوق للفحائض الخطرة و يجب أن يكتب عليها بوضوح نوعها ما يحويه كل صندوق.

4- 11. صندوق الفحائض العامة:

ويشمل: أي مواد سامة غير مؤثرة مثل الأيونز و طبع الأضباب..... و هكذا.

5- 11. صندوق الفحائض الزجاجية:

ويشمل: الزجاجات المعملية المكسورة مثل الكؤوس و الدورق و السجاجات و المناصير.

6- 11. صندوق الفحائض الخطرة:

ويحوي على الفحائض السامة و التي يجب تجنبها أو تركيزها أو صفاتها الكيميائية يمكن أن تسبب:

- خطر كبير على صحة الإنسان و البيئة.
- تسبب في زيادة معدل الوفيات و زيادة الأضرار.

**تفصيل الفحائض المعامل بالمعمل**

الاسم	الوظيفة	رقم التلوث
ك / جمال الدين عبدالهاد	مدير المعمل	
ك / أحمد عاطف	كيميائي	
ك / محمد الزيني	كيميائي	
ك / شيماء الشاهر	كيميائي	
ك / عبيد مهنين	كيميائي	
ك / أمل	فني معمل	
ك / نجوى	فني معمل	
ك / وفاء	فني معمل	

10. 4 تحديد الفحائض:

وتلك بتوقف على طبيعة و كمية الأيونية لتحديد المصدر و الطريقة و المتسور.

- المصدر: لتحديد مكان و نوع التلوث.
- الطريقة: لمعرفة كيف حدث التلوث و كيف انتقل إلى المتسور.
- المتسور: لمعرفة من أصعب نتيجة لهذا التلوث.

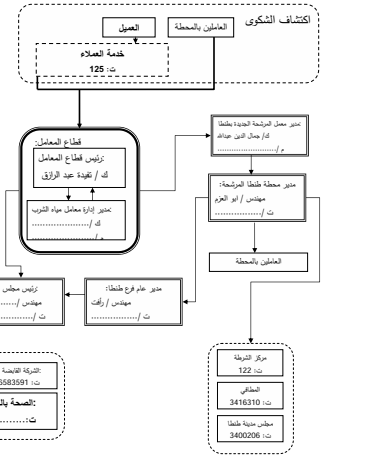
10. 5 الاجراءات المأخذ:

وهي الاجراءات التي يتم اتخاها عند حدوث حالة الطوارئ. لهذا لا توجد اجراءات قياسية لاتخاذها و تلك بتوقف على نوع التلوث.

عمران فان الطريقة الانسانية للاجراء المتخذة هي:

- وقف أو إزالة مصدر التلوث.
- قطع الطريق.
- وقف التلوث قبل الوصول إلى المتسور.

10. 6. 10 التفتيش:



• هذه الفحائض يجب أن تجمع على حدا و يتم التخلص منها بشركة متخصصة على سبيل المثال الشركات التي تتعامل مع الفحائض الخطيرة.

7- 11. الفحائض السائلة:

وهي ما تبقى من مواد كيميائية في المختبر أو ما تبقى في الدورق بعد اجراء التجارب ومن المهم أن لا يتم اعادتها مرة أخرى إلى الرفاء المأخوذة الأصلية منها حيث أنها قد تسبب توتراً له.

معلم الفحائض السائلة يمكن تصريفها إلى شبكة المجارى بينما مرفوف الفحائض الكيميائية يجب أن يتم في وجود سريان لماء أثناء التخلص منها.

وعصداً لا يأخذ الأيونز من 5 إلى 9 و لكن محتويات على الرزق أو السائلة أو كيميائية ككل من الحد الأقصى المسموح به من رزق الصحة فانه لا يتم صرفه على المجارى العامة و هذه المراتل يجب أن تجمع في أربعة مخصصة. ويتم التخلص النهائي منها بعد استشارة إدارة المعمل.

التعامل والصلب و التثبيت و الأكسدة و الترسيب هي طرق مفيدة لتقليل تأثير المواد الخطرة ويجب أن تتبع الملاحظات الآتية.

- لا تعامل تجربة أو تفاعل إذا كنت لا تتوقع النتيجة.
- لا تستخدم أحمضاً قوية مثل حمض الكروميك، حمض الكبريتيك و حمض الهيدروكلوريك أحمض سائلة.

**12- المراجعة (المراجعة الداخلية)**

12- 1. - عام: الهدف من المراجعة هو المعرفة أو التأكد من الحالة المناسبة للمعمل و نشاطات التحليل. كما تم الترحح مسبقاً (لجنة الأيونية و اللجنة معروفة المختبرات) و سبل تقييم قدرات المعمل سيتم العمل بهم بشكل دوري كشط المراجعة من أجل مراقبة أو المصطفة على حالة المعمل و مهارات الكيميائيين.

12- 2. - الغرض: دورية: سيتم العمل بعبارات المراجعة بنياً على التالي:

الكيميائيين المشاركين	جميع الكيميائيين بالمعمل
تكرار عملية المراجعة	• مخطط الجيدة - مرفق في الشهر • المراجعة - مرفق في الشهر
التحسين المستمر - عن تحديد مخزون	• مخطط الجيدة - مدير المعمل
البيانات معروفة المختبرات	• المراجعة - مدير المعمل
قائمة النشاطات	كما هو موضح في الصفحة التالية
الإمكانيات أو النتائج للنشاط في حالة	• مخطط الجيدة: سيتم عمل الأختبار من قبل مدير المعمل و الكيميائي، ثم يتم إعادة الأختبار. المراجعة.
عند استلامه الكيميائي تحقيق النتائج	• المراجعة:
المرفوعة.	البيانات الأيونية: سيتم استكمال الأختبار حتى الوصول إلى النتيجة المرفوعة. لجنة معروفة المختبرات في حالة عدم الحصول على النتائج المرفوعة، يأخذ في الأختبار عيوب الأيونية أو الكميات المستخدمة.

12- 3. - سجل تقييم فرات المعمل: هو وصف لحالة المعمل عن طريق المراجعة أو المعرفة. المعرفة للمعمل في جدول العمل، تكرر عملية أخذ العينات (إشغلة أخذ عينات التربة)، مخبرات التحليل، الأيونز المأخوذة و جاهتها. و تقع، سيتم عملية المراجعة من قبل مدير خارجي مثل المعمل المركزي أو فريق طرق التشغيل القياسية. مرصحة مثل السجل في القسم التالي.

يتم عمل سجل تقييم القرارات بنياً على التالي:

تكرار العملية	المراجع الخارجي	المعمل
مرفق في السنة	?????	مخطط الجيدة
مرفق في السنة	?????	المراجعة

**13- الفحور:**

13. 1. - التدريب: السياسة الأساسية في مراقبة جودة المياه (محدد مؤخرات لتتبع طرق التحليل):

- يجب على كل مدير معمل بتدريب كل الكيميائيين و الفنيين بطريقة مناسبة.
- يجب أن يحتفظ بسجل الدورات التدريبية لكل المعلمين في المعمل.

13. 2. - الامتحانات الدورية:

يتم عمل امتحانات دورية في قطاع المعامل بأدارة رئيس قطاع المعامل.

محتويات هذا الامتحان يمكن أن تكون كالتالي:

- حالة المياه العام وعمليات المعالجة و المياه المعالجة في الفترة الماضية.
- مراجعة التقارير الخاصة بجودة مياه الشرب خلال الفترة السابقة.
- مراجعة تطبيق خطة المعامل و مناقشة المستجوات.
- تحديد أخطاء المعامل و دراسة المشاكل لإيجاد حلول لها.

13. 3. - المراجعة:

إدارة المعامل أو المعمل المركزي:

لها الحق في تحسين هام المستند دورياً على الأقل مرة واحدة سنوياً ولكن بما لتغير الظروف يمكن تغير هذا المستند في أي مناسبة.

13. 4. - لفرق: أي محتويات ليست متكررة في هذا المستند يجب أن تعرض على إدارة المعمل أو قطاع المعامل.

اسم المصممة:	المرجع:	SOP TAG No.
مصممة خطة مرفوع لإزالة الحديد و المنجنيز	الخدمة	MHM-IMRP-INTRO
الإصدار:	تطويرت بواسطة:	الإصدار:
المراجعة:	مستقر عليه بواسطة:	الإصدار:

1- تعريف طرق التشغيل القياسية:

تعريف طرق التشغيل القياسية أنها مجموعة من الاجراءات المتكاملة و تعليمات محددة و موقلة يتم العمل بها في جميع مراحل المصطفة.

تعليمات محددة و موقلة بواسطة المشغلين.

تتكون من الهيكل العام و الوحدات الفرعية و يرقى بالوحدات المصممة الخاصة بها.

تحتوي على شروط التشغيل العادية، حالات الطوارئ المصطفة و حالات الطوارئ المعالجة.

تتضمن طرق التشغيل القياسية تشمل التشغيل الميكانية و تجمع و تحليل البيانات و إنشاء مؤشرات الالاء.

طرق التشغيل القياسية ليست فقط لفرق بوضوح خطوات التشغيل و الصيانة، بالإضافة من طرق التشغيل القياسية، فا المشكل الحالية يجب استخلاصها و تحليلها، ان فانها تتضمن سوف يهدف من عمل عرض جديد.

طرق التشغيل القياسية يجب أن تراجع حتى تكون مناسبة و مفيدة في أي وقت و أي ظروف المواتر المواتر بناء على تحسين النتائج المستفادة، و يجب عدم مراجعة طرق التشغيل القياسية ودرج نتائج مستندة للتشغيل و التحكم في الجودة.

الهدف من طرق التشغيل القياسية هو كما يلي:

1- تشغيل جميع مراحل المصطفة بكفاءة و امان.

2- زيادة كفاءة المصطفة.

3- التحكم في جودة المياه في المصطفة.

4- إيجاد حلول للمشاكل الحالية (مصادر المياه، المراقب، الموارد البشرية، جودة المياه، و ما في ذلك)

2- أهمية طرق التشغيل القياسية:

طرق التشغيل القياسية مسؤولة في تطوير المنشأ و النشاطات كما أيضاً تزيد من قوة و تكامل الأشخاص العاملة بشركة العام و المرفوع بالمرفوعة.

كما أنه من الضروري نشر و توصيل التكنولوجيا المتواصل إليها بالإضافة في الميزة إلى كامل مصطفة المرفوعة.



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- تركيز الحديد والمنجنيز
- معايرة محتويات مياه البحر الأخرى

عدد حدوث الحالات غير الاعتيادية، يجب تسجيل العمل المنطوق والأجراءات العلاجية المتبعة.

### 2-5- التقرير

- تقرير تشغيل الآبار يجب أن تكون كالتالي:
- كمية المياه المستخرجة شهرياً و"سليوم" من المحطة
- التغير في مستوى المياه شهرياً و"سليوم"
- التغير في جودة المياه شهرياً و"سليوم"
- الحديد والمنجنيز
- محتويات أخرى
- أختصاصات صيغة الآبار
- عميل البئر والمقعة الآلة السندود
- داهن أو تغيير هيكل البئر والماسور المحابس، إلخ
- صيانة مسرف المياه المحطة لموقع البئر

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سيتم الحفاظ على نظافة مواقع الآبار من أي ثلوث، سواء كان من المياه الطبيعية أو المياه الجوفية القمص الصوري و التخلص جمل مواقع البئر سيتم بشكل يومي ضمن الأعمال الروتينية.

### 3. التشغيل في الظروف العادية

- 3-1. **خطوات بدء التشغيل والتوقف**
  - التحقق من المستوى الآسائتيكي و الديناميكي للمياه
  - التحقق من جودة مياه البئر

### 4. التشغيل في الظروف غير الاعتيادية

#### 1-4- المشاكل المتوقعة وحلها

- 1-1-4. الثلوث
- 1-1-4. في حالة اكتشاف أي ثلوث في المياه الجوفية، يتم وقف التشغيل بالمحطة فوراً و عمل تطهير للبئر.
- 1-1-4. مستوى المياه
- 1-1-4. يوجد نوعان للمشاكل في انخفاض مستوى المياه في البئر:
  - (1) انخفاض على مستوى المياه الديناميكي.
  - (2) انخفاض على المدى البعيد لمستوى المياه الاستاتيكي.
- 1-2-1-4. أسناد
- 1-2-1-4. تصرف المياه الجوفية قد يقل بسبب أسناد مصفحة الدخول أو ارتفاع المياه الجوفية و من ناحية أخرى انخفاض المستوى إذ يحدث بسبب الأفرط في سحب المياه بالطلمية، في هذه الحالة:
  - (1) سيتم تحديد شغل الطلمية حتى استعادة المستوى الطبيعي للمياه.
  - (2) سيبدأ في الأختبار عمل بئر جديد.
- 1-2-1-4. انخفاض على المدى البعيد لمستوى المياه الاستاتيكي
- 1-2-1-4. مع الأخذ في الأختبار أسباب كثيرة، ويمكن انخفاض منسوب المياه على المدى البعيد و يتعلّق بالمستوى التصميمي في هذه الحالة:
  - (1) التشغيل بسعة أقل من معدل التصريف التصميمي.
  - (2) زيادة سعة الأرتفاع الطلمية أو إضافة بئر جديد سيبدأ في الأختبار لضمان سعة البئر الأبار.

### 5. التقرير والتسجيل

- 1-5. **التسجيل**
- 1-5. سجل تشغيل الآبار يجب أن يكون كالتالي:
  - 1-1-5. سجل المراقبة والحصن الصوري
  - 1-1-5. يجب تجهيز قائمة للمراقبة والحصن الصوري، ومواضع المراقبة وتسجيلها كالتالي:
    1. مستوى المياه
    2. مستوى المياه الاستاتيكي
    3. مستوى المياه الديناميكي
    4. جودة مياه الآبار الخام

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الجزء	التران	اسم المحطة
MHM-IMRP01-OP	مياه الآبار	محطة محطة مرحوم لآلة الحديد والمنجنيز

اسماء	تم التحليل بواسطة	الاصداء
مرادعة	تم المراقبة عليها	الاصداء

### مقدمة

محطة آارة الحديد والمنجنيز هي محطة لتخفيض محتوى الحديد والمنجنيز من المياه الجوفية. في محطة محطة مرحوم لآلة الحديد والمنجنيز، مصدر المياه هو الآبار.

### 1. وصف الصنعية

- 1-1. **وظيفة الصنعية**
- 1-1. وظيفة البئر هي إنتاج مياه بصفة تصمصمية وجودة بنائها" على تصميم البئر. يتم استخراج المياه من البئر باستخدام طلميات الآبار، لتطهيرها إلى خزان التهويرة أيضاً أو في خطوط آارة الحديد والمنجنيز.

### 2-1. تأثير الصنعية

الآبار هي أول مرحلة للمعالجة في محطة محطة مرحوم لآلة الحديد والمنجنيز.

### 3-1. الحالة بالمعلومات الأخرى

المستوى الاستاتيكي و الديناميكي في البئر يؤثر على فترة الصنعية.

### 2. معاير التشغيل

#### 1-2- مستوى المياه

- يجب أن لا يقل المستوى الاستاتيكي و الديناميكي عن المستوى التصميمي للصنعية. مستوى المياه و التشغيل المعالجة المرتبطة به كالتالي:
1. يجب تسجيل المستوى الاستاتيكي لكل بئر، إذا أمكن
  2. يجب تسجيل مستوى الديناميكي لكل بئر أثناء التشغيل للبئر، إذا أمكن
  3. ضمان التصريف لطور المياه من البئر لا يتعدى السماح التصميمي
  4. يجب أن لا يزيد معدل التصريف الطلمية عن السعة الآلة للبئر.
  5. التحقق من مستوى المياه في البئر كل 3 أشهر للتأكد من كفاءة البئر و جة الصنعية.

#### 2-2- جودة المياه

- يجب معايرة تركيز الحديد والمنجنيز في مياه البئر، اعتماداً على المعاير الصورية الحد الأقصى المسموح
1. حمض
  2. حمض
  3. حمض
  4. حمض

#### 3-2- تنظيف مواقع البئر

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الجزء	التران	اسم المحطة
MHM-IMRP01-MT	مياه الآبار	محطة محطة مرحوم لآلة الحديد والمنجنيز

اسماء	تم التحليل بواسطة	الاصداء
مرادعة	تم المراقبة عليها بواسطة	الاصداء

### مقدمة

يتم تنظيف مياه الآبار الجوفية من الآبار بواسطة الطلميات المتحركة على حالة انخفاض المستوى الاستاتيكي أو الديناميكي.

### 1. معاير الصنعية

- أهمية نشاط صيغة الآبار هو الحفاظ على الكفاءة على كمية المياه المراد إنتاجها، مع تجنب الآثار السلبية
- المعاير**
- المحافظة على سعة البئر عن طريق مراقبة مستوى المياه الاستاتيكي و الديناميكي.
  - الحفاظ على مواسير الطرد و المحابس عن طريق الداهن أو التغير.
  - عدد المرات: كل 6 شهري
  - التحقق من ثلوث البئر، ينتج عن ثلوث المياه الجوفية.

### 2. نشاط الصنعية

بنائها" على المعاير الصورية، يتم تقسيم نشاط الصنعية إلى جزئين (2):

#### 1-2- صيانة هيكل و ماسور البئر

- كجزء من نشاط صيغة الماسور و المحابس في الصنعية، هيكل و ماسور البئر سيتم صيانتهم كالتالي:
- على فحص هيكل و ماسور البئر بشكل دوري لضمان عدم وجود مشاكل أثناء التشغيل.
  - في حالة ثلوث البئر أو الأسناد في المحطة، يتم عمل الآتي:
    - (1) تطهير البئر بمحلول الكبريت (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>).
    - (2) طلاء عاكس عن طريق كبريتور هواء.
    - (3) ترميم طلمية البئر.

#### 2-2- تطهير مواقع البئر

- بعد الصنعية في موقع حوال البئر من التلوث بالمياه الجوفية. سيتم عمل فحص بصري بشكل يومي على النقاط التالية، و صرف مياه المحابس:
1. حمضية من الزيت و الشمع
  2. حمضية من المواد ذات

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العدد	جدول التشغيل
(1)	يجب تغيير الطلميات المعالجة مرة في الأسبوع
(2)	"بنائها" على الأختبار في الشكايات، يجب تحديد عدد الطلميات العاملة
1	التحقق من التلوث التشغيل
2	التحقق من المعدل التشغيل
3	التحقق من أصوات غير عادية، مرارة أو أختراخ، إلخ
4	التحقق من وقت التشغيل (من بداية التشغيل حتى التوقف)
5	التحقق من عدد ساعات التشغيل الكلية يومي
6	التحقق من أحمال المياه المنتجة يوميا

### 2-2- مؤشر تعداد ضغط طرف الطلميات

- مؤشر مناسب لتعداد الضغط:
- حداً أدنى:----- بار
- يجب التحقق من كمية الضغط في الموقع، و يجب على مدير المحطة لتعلم المشغلين بذلك.

### 3-2- مؤشر التلوث الطلمية العاملة

- مؤشر مناسب لتلوث الماء العذب:
- حداً أدنى:----- امبير
- يجب التحقق من قيمة التيار أثناء العمل في الموقع، و يجب على مدير المحطة لتعلم المشغلين بذلك.

### 4-2- مؤشر كمية المياه المنتجة من البئر

كمية المياه المنتجة:

حداً أدنى:----- م<sup>3</sup>/يوم

يجب التحقق من كمية المياه المنتجة في الموقع، و يجب على مدير المحطة لتعلم المشغلين بذلك.

### 3. التشغيل في الحالات الطارئة

#### 1-3-خطوات التشغيل و التوقف

- 1-1-3. التحقق من التشغيل
1. المحابس في خط الطرد
2. مراقبة ضغط الآبار
- 3-2-1. بداية التشغيل
- 2-1-2. يتم فتح صفاخ التشغيل للتوجه لنشاط الطلمية. بدأ التشغيل التقليدي، مثل أصوات غير عادية و أختراخات في الطلمية، بالإضافة إلى تسرب المياه أثناء التشغيل.
- 2-1-3. وقف التشغيل
- 2-1-3. يتم إيقاف تشغيل الصفاخ بالوجه و وقف الصنعية. يتم خلق ضغط الطرد بعد وقف التشغيل لضمان عدم الرجوع. التحقق من ساعات التشغيل و الكمية المنتجة للبئر لكل طلمية.

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SOP TAG No.	التران	اسم المحطة
MHM-IMRP02-OP	طلميات الآبار	محطة محطة مرحوم لآلة الحديد والمنجنيز

الاصداء	تطورت بواسطة	الاصداء
الاصداء	صنق بركة بواسطة	الاصداء

### مقدمة

يستخدم 3 أبر كصفاخ عند الحاجة بالمياه الجوفية. يتم سحب المياه الجوفية من الآبار بواسطة الطلميات المتحركة على الآبار، و يتم طرد المياه إلى خزان التهويرة من خلال ماسور الآبار.

#### 1- طلمية البئر (أ) طلمية غطسية

- المواصفات**
- (أ) عدد 1 طلمية
  - (ب) عمق 40، 40، 50 م ارتفاع
  - (ب) طلمية البئر (ب) طلمية أفقية
- الحالة بالمعلومات الأخرى**
- (أ) عدد 1 طلمية
  - (ب) عمق 40، 40، 50 م ارتفاع و 25، 25، 40م، 50م ارتفاع
  - 3- ماسور و محابس

### 1. ملاحح الصنعية

#### 1-1. وظيفة الصنعية

- وظيفة طلميات الآبار هي نقل المياه من البئر إلى خزان التهويرة بالكمية و الضغط المطلوب.
- التر الصنعية**
- كفاءة صيغة آارة الحديد و المنجنيز تعتمد على معدل تصريف المياه من البئر.

#### 3-1-3-2- معاير بالمعلومات الأخرى

- مستوى المياه في البئر يؤثر على ضغط و كمية الطرد، بالإضافة إلى جودة المياه في البئر تؤثر على كفاءة آارة الحديد و المنجنيز.
- 3-1-3-2-3- آثار التهويرة**
- مكان خزان التهويرة بعد طلميات البئر، يتم نقل المياه من البئر للفران بالمستخدم الطلميات.

### 2. معاير التشغيل

- 2-1. جدول تشغيل الطلميات
- 2-1. سيتم تشغيل الطلميات بنائها" على جدول التشغيل في العلب يتم تشغيل عدد 2 طلمية حسب أختراخ المياه في الشبكة. يجب تغيير نظام الماسور الأخرطاسي من في الأسبوع ثلاثين و ثلاثين من التلوث من ماسور جدول الصنعية كما هو موضح في الجدول التالي بنائها" على الطلميات التالية، يجب إدارة و تشغيل الطلمية اليومية.

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العدد	نشاطات الصنعية
1	كثف عن التسرب في وصلات الماسور
2	ضبط الطرد و الكمية المنتجة
3	عدد ساعات التشغيل
4	أختراخات و أصوات غير عادية
5	كبريت التشغيل
1	المستوى الاستاتيكي و المستوى الديناميكي، إذا أمكن
2	ربط الصنعية (رفع الطلمية من البئر)
1	أسناد في جسم الطلمية
2	تآكل في المراجع
3	تغير في عمق الطلمية
4	مقاومة الصنعية

### 2-3- فحص دوري لتلوث التشغيل و بعد التوقف:

الفحص الدوري يتكون على مراقبة معدل التصريف، التغير في الضغط، و تيار التشغيل للتأكد من كفاءة تشغيل الطلمية.

### 3-3- تقييم و تحليل نتائج المراقبة و الفحص، و التفتيش:

في حالة وجود عطل أثناء التشغيل، يجب إصلاحه فوراً،" تأمين عملية تفتية المياه بشكل جيد.

### 4. التقرير و التسجيل

#### 1-4- التسجيل

تتكون سجلات التشغيل في المحطة على الآتي:

- نتائج المراقبة و الفحص
- نتائج التفتيش الدوري
- التسجيل أثناء التشغيل
- مؤشر ضغط الطرد
- مؤشر تعداد البئر

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- 3-3. المراقبة و الفحص أثناء التشغيل
- 3-3. المراقبة و الفحص الدوري للصنعية من أهم النشاطات، و يتم العمل به أكثر من مرة يوميا" إذا وجد حالة غير اعتيادية، سيتم القيام بعمل تصصيمي على الفور.

### 3-3- التشغيل لتكميم

يعتبر معدل تصريف المياه من أهم المقام لعملية معالجة المياه. يتم أكثدة المياه داخل خزان التهويرة كطلمية أولى و يتم سحب المياه إلى الفلتر. ثم يتم ضخ المياه المرشحة إلى الشبكة بشكل مباشر بدون خزان المياه المعالجة.

### 4. التشغيل في حالات غير الاعتيادية

#### 1-4- المشاكل المتوقعة وحلها

1. ضغط الطرد منخفض
2. ضغط الطرد مرتفع
3. كمية الطرد غير كافية
4. مشاكل ميكانيكية في الطلمية
5. أعطال في الكبريت

### 5. التقرير و التسجيل

#### 1-5- التسجيل

- 1-1-5. سجل عمل الطلمية
1. وقت التشغيل كل طلمية
2. معدل التشغيل
3. مستوى المياه في البئر
4. الحالة غير الاعتيادية للبئر

#### 2-5- التقرير

- طاري التشغيل الطلميات ستكون كالتالي:
- 1-2-5. الحالات غير الاعتيادية لتعمل
  - 2-2-5. تقرير شهري
  - 1-1. وقت التشغيل لكل طلمية
  - 2-2. التصويات التشغيل
  - 3-2-5. تقرير سنوي
  - 1-1. وقت التشغيل لكل طلمية
  - 2-2. التصويات التشغيل

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MHM-IMRP02-MT	طلميات الآبار	محطة مرحوم لآلة حديد و منجنيز

الاصداء	تطورت بواسطة	الاصداء
الاصداء	صنق بركة بواسطة	الاصداء

### مقدمة:

تستخدم الطلميات الغطسية في استخراج مياه الآبار. يتم حفظ الطلمية و الماسور داخل نظام محلب لحفظه من المياه. يحتوي نظام الماسور الأخرطاسي على محابس (صمام هواء، عدادات ضغط) نشاط الصنعية يجب أن يشمل المكونات الأساسية و الأخرطاسية.

### 2. معاير الصنعية:

المعاير لنشاطات الصنعية المذكور في الفقرة التالية "نشاط الصنعية".

### 3. نشاطات الصنعية:

المراقبة و الفحص الدوري، و التفتيش الدوري مطلوب من أجل التأكد من عمل الطلمية بشكل صحيح. نشاطات الصنعية يتكون على أربع خطوات كالتالي:

- (1) المراقبة و الفحص أثناء التشغيل.
- (2) تفتيش دوري أثناء التشغيل أو بعد التوقف عن العمل.
- (3) تقييم نتائج المراقبة و الفحص.
- (4) إصلاح، تغيير، تغيير الزيت، و إلخ (في حالة وجود أعطال)

### 1-3- المراقبة و الفحص:

- 1-1-3. **الطلمية:**

العدد	نشاطات الصنعية
1	كثف عن التسرب في وصلات الماسور
2	ضبط الطرد و الكمية المنتجة
3	عدد ساعات التشغيل
4	أختراخات و أصوات غير عادية
5	كبريت التشغيل



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### 1-مراحل المرحلة

#### 1-1 ملامح المرحلة والمرافق

لا توجد كيميائية الأرسين في مياه الشرب قليلة، فمن الممكن مكرات الحديد والمنجنيز في المحلول، 35 العناصر من الممكن ان يودي الى لون عبق يعمل الى اللون الاسود، و من الممكن ان تكون ضارة لاعمال الصيانة وعسل الملائس، حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم يهدف الى ازالة الحديد والمنجنيز المتواجدة في المياه العكرة في طريق الكيمياء كيميائية.

مهمة مرافق حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم تتكون من ثلاثة اقسام كما يلي:

- 1- حفظ برمجعات اليوتسيوم سواء كانت صلبة أو سائلة
- 2- قياس والحكم في معدل حقن جرعات برمجعات اليوتسيوم
- 3- تعديل حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم الى نقطة الحقن

#### 2-1 تأثير المرحلة

في بداية فترة تشغيل المرشح، يتم غسل عكس الرمال الخضراء، وبعد ذلك يتم غسل لتشيط بواسطة محلول برمجعات اليوتسيوم، من الغضل ان يتم عملية التنشيط للرمل الخضراء قبل الاتهام الكامل و ذلك لتأمين خدمة الرمال الخضراء لوقت أطول.

#### 2-2 معايير التشغيل

2-1-1 تخزين محلول برمجعات اليوتسيوم  
برمجعات اليوتسيوم مكدس في وعاء التفاعل مع مادة جاذبة لتأخذ الماء لتجسس محلول الخلية، لا يوجد منتجات جانبية تنتج أثناء تحضير المحلول، و هذا الضوابط تأت الطور الخلف من الممكن ان تسبب اضرار جسيمة للعين، و التمرير و ممتددة جدا في حالات الاستنشاق من الممكن ان تسبب الالتهاب في حدة يلاحظها، يجب التعامل معها بحذر شديد و بطرق خاصة مثل استخدام اجهزة امان و ارتداء النظارات و ارتداء ملابس و معطف و الخلية لعدم التعرض لها مباشرة.

2-2 تحضير محلول برمجعات اليوتسيوم  
يتم تحضير برمجعات اليوتسيوم كسبة \_\_\_\_\_ محلول من اجل الحقن، العوامل التالية تشرح الخطوات العريضة لعمل محلول برمجعات اليوتسيوم.

- 1) توصيل مياه \_\_\_\_\_ المُخازن
- 2) استخدام المسئوي المنسوب لمعرفة منسوب المياه في الخزان
- 3) عند اكتمال عملية الامتلاء يتم إضافة \_\_\_\_\_ كبح من برمجعات اليوتسيوم الى الخزان.
- 4) بدء التقلب عن طريق القالب اثناء عملية تحضير المحلول
- 5) عند اكتمال تحضير المحلول و امسجت برمجعات اليوتسيوم المناسبة صافياً بالكامل بحيث انتهى عملية التآلية.

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### 3- تشغيل تحت الظروف الطبيعية

#### 3-1 تشغيل حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم

1-1-3-1 التشغيل القائمة بوج ان يتم عن طريق المحلول الكيميائي الموصل الى الخلية

2) تشغيل الخلية بدون اي احمال سدوي الى ضعف الخلية.

#### 3-1-2 تشغيل حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم

1) الحرص على ان الواسير و شتملات الواسير لا يوجد له خط الدخول لا يوجد بها مواد غريبة أو قارة.

2) استخدام مقبض الزيت لمعرفة اذا كانت الخلية بها منسوب كاف من الزيت

3) تشغيل الخلية و ابقائها في التشغيل لمدة ثلاث لوات و التيقن من جودة دوران المحرك.

4) تعديل النبضة حتى 0 %

5) تشغيل الخلية لمدة خمس دقائق مع ابقاء النبضة على 0 % و اثناء التشغيل يجب التأكد ان لا يوجد اي شيء غير صحيح في اي جزء من اجزاء الخلية.

6) تعديل النبضة و ضبطها و تشغيلها مرة اخرى

7) اثناء التشغيل تعديل النبضة (100%-75%-50%-25%) و يجب فهم العلاقة ما بين تعديل النبضة و معدل التقلب العالي و رسم الرسومات الباقية لكل عملية.

#### 3-1-3 ايقاف وحدة حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم ( ايقاف المحطة لفترة من الزمن و بعد ذلك اعادة تشغيلها )

عادة نادراً ما يحدث وقف كامل لمرافق حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم، و لكن هذا الخطوات المطلوبة عند توقف مرافق حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم او اصلاح المنشأ.

عند توقف المحطة لمدة شهر او اكثر فمن المهم تنظيف الانوات و الواسير قبل ايقاف المحطة.

#### 1- اهل ايقاف المحطة لفترة طويلة من الزمن

1) اذمة خزان برمجعات اليوتسيوم للوصول الى اقل منسوب المحلول

2) ايقاف حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم

3) تنظيف داخل الخزان، طلمبة الحقن، الواسير و الحمايس

4) تشغيل الكهرباء عن الطلمبات

5) فتح صمام الحمايس

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### 4- التشغيل تحت الظروف الغير طبيعية

المشاكل المتوقعة و حلولها هي كما يلي:

1) مشاكل في النشاط المشترك

2) مشاكل في نشاط الخزائين

3) نقص غير اعتيادي لحجم التخزين

4) مشاكل في تعديل و ضبط الحقن

5) انسداد داخل الماسورة و الحمايس

6) انسداد في جهاز القياس

7) حقن غير كافي

8) تغيير من اعلى الخزان

9) تلف محسوس للمحرك

10) نقص في برمجعات اليوتسيوم

### 5-تقارير و التسجيل

#### 5-1-تقارير

يجب ان تحوي التقارير على الاتي

1) تقارير يومية

2) معدل الحقن و معدل التقلب لبرمجعات اليوتسيوم

3) منسوب المحلول

4) خزان تخزين برمجعات اليوتسيوم

5) تقارير اخرى

6) مركز المحلول

7) قائمة فحص المرافق و الحمايس اليومية

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### 5-2التقارير

يجب ان تحوي التقارير على الاتي

1) اسمياتك برمجعات اليوتسيوم

2) كمية البرمجعات المستخدمة خلال كل 24 ساعة

3) كمية البرمجعات المستخدمة خلال شهر

4) توصيات المحطة

5) اتصال التأهيل و التحسين

6) اصلاح

7) تغيير

8) تطبيق النشاط على محطات اخرى

9) قطع غيار يجب ان تكون متواجدة

10) توصيات بتعديل المعايير

11) توصيات بتدريب الأشخاص

12) توصيات باعادة النظر في جدول التشغيل و الصيانة

13) توفير المواد اللازمة للتعليق في خطة التحكم بجودة المياه

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### قبل استكمال التشغيل

#### 1) فتح صمام الحمايس

2) ضبط طلمبات حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم قبل التشغيل

3) اداء خطوات تحضير محلول برمجعات اليوتسيوم

4) بدء تشغيل الحقن

#### 3-2 المرافق و الفحص العمري

المرافق و الفحص العمري يجب ان يتم من اجل تأكد الجرعة الصحيحة لبرمجعات اليوتسيوم، فاصول و تردد المرافق و الفحص يجب ان يكون مرافق في جدول التشغيل و الصيانة.

1) خزان محلول برمجعات اليوتسيوم

2) منسوب المحلول في كل خزان

3) تسرب من الحمايس و الاجزاء الوصلات

4) التلف الخارجي و التآكل

5) وحدة حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم

6) معدل تقن الحقن

7) تسرب برمجعات اليوتسيوم من الطلمبة

8) التلف الخارجي و التآكل

9) الواسير و الحمايس

10) تسرب من الحمايس و الوصلات

11) التلف الخارجي و التآكل

#### 3-3 خطوات التشغيل للتحكم في المحطة

العناصر التي يجب التحكم بها هي معدل تقن الحقن و هذا يتم التحكم به عن طريق تعديل النبضة يدوياً.

معدل تقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم لا يمكن معرفة و لكن يجب ان يتم فحصه دورياً و يتم التيقن من النقة عن طريق حساب الفرق ما بين الاستهلاك المحسوب بمعدل الحقن الخلية و منسوب الخزان و الفرق بين فرق التانين، و كان الفرق اكثر من 10% فيجب التيقن من الخلية و منسوب و معدل الصيانة لهم ان استمر الامر و ان الفحص يسمى باسم المعايرة.

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1- الغرضية:

في محطة الملاحظة يوجد 6 مراحل لتشغيل المحلول "500 KVA 11/0.4 K" الخلية



2- تأثير العملية

1-2-1 وظيفة العملية:

1- استخدام المحولات في محطة جزى بحري 11Kv الى 0.4Kv التي تتكلمها بحمل المحطة

2- توصيل تغذية المحولات عند نقطة تقسي قدر من الكفاءة والتي يحدث عند تشغيل المحول بحوالي 78% من قدرته

3- معايير التشغيل

4- التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية

1- في الظروف الطبيعية يتم تزويد المحطة بالطاقة الكهربائية من خلال المحول في حين ان مولد في حالة الاستخدام.

2- اطلاق قطع غيار المولد الموجود في لوحة المولد

3- التعديل اليدوي في لوحة الجهد المنخفض يجب ان يتمركز في اتجاه المحول

5- التشغيل في ظروف غير طبيعية:

1- في حالة ان ايقاف الطاقة الكهربائية من المصدر سيتم تشغيل المحولات الاحتياطية وفقاً للتسلسل التالي:

2- تأكد من فصل المحول عن لوحة الجهد المنخفض

3- بدء تشغيل المولد الاحتياطي وفقاً لاجراءات المتكررة في مستندات ال SOP الخاصة بالمولد.

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4- قطع قطع الغيار الكهربائية للمولد في لوحة المولد

5- تشغيل تغذية الدارة الكهربائية للمولد في لوحة الجهد المنخفض الرئيسي

6- ابدأ في توصيل الاحمال تدريجياً

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محلته	مرحلة	مرحلة

Issued	Developed by	الترقيم
Revised	Approved by	الترقيم

### 1- الاشياءات:

الاجزاء الرئيسية للمحول هي:

1- القلب الالمنيوم

2- القلب النحاسي

3- الخزان الحمايس

4- الزيت

5- خزان الزيت

6- مفصلات

7- مدمم بوظف "جهاز حماية"

8- موزنر مسؤلي الزيت

9- منظف الجهد "تابلو تنظيف"

10- المرزلات و الممانات

11- سلكة جيل

### 2- نشاطات الصيانة:

1- في محطة برمجعة الصول خارج المحطة و يستخدم تقنية الصيانة و احمال محطة اخرى، معظم نشاطات الصيانة يتم عليها عن طريق حركة الكهرباء

2- ولكن نشاطات الصيانة في 3 انواع على النحو التالي:

1- الرصد و الفحص و التسجيل

2- تقيير و تعديل ان نتائج بعد الفحص و الرصد

3- الصيانة الروتينية

#### 1-2 الرصد و الفحص و التسجيل

ويتم ان يتم نشاط الرصد و الفحص و التسجيل وفقاً لجدول الصيانة: MAH-WTP17-01MT

#### 2-2 تقيير و تعديل ان نتائج بعد الفحص و الرصد

عموماً نادراً ما يحدث وقف كامل لمرافق حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم، و لكن هذا الخطوات المطلوبة عند توقف مرافق حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم او اصلاح المنشأ.

#### 3-2 الصيانة الروتينية:

هذا هو الصيانة الروتينية التي تتم على المحلول الكهربائي، قدر الإمكان قريبة إلى تشغيل الآلي للنظام بعد عملية التقلب. والصيانة الروتينية هي التي تتكون من مجموعة من الخطوات القريبة التي تصنف انه ينبغي القيام بها في فترة معينة وفقاً ل MAH-WTP17-01 MT

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اسم المحطة	المرحلة	المرحلة	مرافق حقن برمجعات اليوتسيوم	اسم المحطة
محلته	مرحلة	مرحلة	مرحلة	مرحلة

### 1- التسجيل و التقارير

#### 3-3 التسجيل

ويتم تسجيل نشاط الرصد و الفحص العمري وفقاً للجدول

2-3-2 التقارير

1-2-3 تقرير الصيانة الروتينية

ويتم االإبلاغ عن نشطة الصيانة الروتينية وفقاً للتسلسل التالي: MAH-WTP17-QC3

2-3-2 تقرير حدوث المشاكل بالتتابع:

المشاكل لا تحدث ضمن في المحولات فقط ولكن أيضاً ضمن ان محول الكهرباء لا يتقبل امر العملية المطلوبة بسبب أي مشكلة في دائرة التحكم يجب وصف مثل هذه المشاكل إذا حدثت لكل محول لمساعدة مهندسي الصيانة للتعرف على النظام وحل المشكلة التي حدثت.

ويتم جمع المشاكل التي حدثت خلال عملية التشغيل في ورقة المشاكل: MAH-WTP17-QC3

جدول التشغيل و الصيانة (MAH-WTP17-01MT)  
D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

اسم المحطة	Frequency			
	يومي	أسبوعي	شهري	سنوي
1- تسجيل اوقات الجهد و التيار العالي	✓	✓	✓	✓
1-1 تسجيل الجهد التاردي	✓	✓	✓	✓
2-1 تسجيل التيار التاردي	✓	✓	✓	✓
2- فحص الصليبات جيل	✓	✓	✓	✓
1-2 فحص لون جيل السليبات تغييره او تنظيفه اذا تغير اللون	✓	✓	✓	✓
2-2 تغير جيل السليبات اذا اخطأ أو تآكلت بأكثر	✓	✓	✓	✓
3- فحص منسوب الزيت	✓	✓	✓	✓
1-3 تأكد من ان مستوى الزيت بين 20 و الترتبة للصورى اعادة التهيئة-تريت-تحت الاثر الالمنيوم	✓	✓	✓	✓
2-3 مستوى الزيت يجب ان يتجاوز الحد الالمنيوم في حالة التشغيل الكليل	✓	✓	✓	✓
4- التلطف عن تسرب الزيت	✓	✓	✓	✓
1-4 تحقق من تسرب الزيت من الخزان او المرزلات وصمام تصريف الزيت.	✓	✓	✓	✓
5- فحص وتنظيف سطح المشاتل و المشاتل المحولات.	✓	✓	✓	✓
1-5 التحقق من عزل الجهد المتوسط وعزل الجهد المنخفض من الارتفاع و التنظيف بالرفقة	✓	✓	✓	✓
2-5 تنظيف سطح المرزلات و المرزلات	✓	✓	✓	✓







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Plant Name: <b>Mahalet Marhoom</b>	Title <b>ظلمات المياه</b>		SOP TAG No. <b>MAH-WTP17-040P</b>	
Issued	Developed by	Signature		
Revised	Approved by	Signature		

**1. مقدمة**

نوع وسيلة بدأ الحركة	نوع الوسيلة	الوقت بالخصائص
مستوى	مستوى	50
مستوى	مستوى	50
مستوى	مستوى	60

**2. معايير التشغيل**

يتمتع معيار التشغيل على وزن التشغيل بين الظلمات حيث تشمل كل ظلمة نقص المدة يتم التبدل بين الظلمات ومبدأ ويحدد اختيار الظلمات المعتمدة على جدول تشغيل الظلمات ويحدد أيضاً على نشاط الصيانة.

**1-2. جدول تشغيل الظلمة للظلمة**

يتم تشغيل الظلمات في محطة مرحوم حسب الأحمال في الشبكة. ملحق جدول التشغيل للظلمات في الجدول MAH-WTP17-040P01. يتم تشغيل ظلمات في نفس الوقت أو ظلمة واحدة في حالة عدم أحمال الشبكة.

**3. جدول تشغيل الظلمات الأخرى**

**3.1. خطوط بدء وإيقاف التشغيل**

- 1-3. خطوط بدء وإيقاف التشغيل
- 1-1-3. خطوط ما قبل التشغيل
- يتم اختيار الظلمة لتعمل والتأكد من التالي:
  - (1) يتم فتح المحابس على خط السحب بشكل كامل.
  - (2) يتم غلق المحابس في خط الطرد قبل بدء التشغيل.
  - (3) يجب تغذية الطاقة إلى لوحة مقننات الكهرباء

**2-1-3. بدء التشغيل**

- أ. البدء تشغيل ظلمة التصدير (مؤثر ضغط الضغط يجب أن يكون سالب 0.3 بار أو أكثر)
- ب. البدء تشغيل ضغط الهواء ووقف ظلمة التصدير.

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- ت. تشغيل محطات التشغيل في لوحة المقننات لتشغيل الظلمة.
- ث. فتح محبس الطرد تدريجياً حتى يصل الضغط للقيمة المطلوبة (1.6-1). راف في نفس الوقت فرما عدد التيار، ويجب ألا يزيد عن القيمة المسموحة.
- ج. راف أي وضوء، اهتزازات، ارتفاع درجة الحرارة وتسرب المياه.
- ح. إيقاف وضع تسرب المياه من المشو
- خ. تشغيل المشو كما هو مطلوب
- د. سجل قراءات شدة التيار والجهد (أمبير فولت).

**3-1-3. الفتح (الإيقاف)**

- أ. أغلق محبس التصريف
- ب. أغلق مقننات الإيقاف في لوحة المقننات لإيقاف الظلمة

**4. خطوات التشغيل للظلمة المغلقة**

- اجراءات تشغيل الظلمة المغلقة في نفس اجراءات تشغيل الظلمات الاخرى ما عدا انها لا تحتاج تصدير .

**ملحوظة:**

يجب تسجيل أي تشغيل غير اعتيادي للظلمة في حالة الملاحظات في جدول التشغيل

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**جدول تشغيل ظلمات العوازل - (MAH-WTP17-040P01)**

اليوم / الظلمة	ظلمة 1	ظلمة 2	ظلمة 3	الظلمة الاحتياطية	ملاحظات
السبت					1
الأحد					2
الاثنين					3
الثلاثاء					1
الأربعاء					2
الخميس					3
الجمعة					1
السبت					2
الأحد					3
الاثنين					1
الثلاثاء					2
الأربعاء					3
الخميس					1
الجمعة					2
السبت					3
الأحد					1
الاثنين					2
الثلاثاء					1
الأربعاء					2
الخميس					1
الجمعة					2
السبت					3
الأحد					1
الاثنين					2
الثلاثاء					1
الأربعاء					2
الخميس					3
الجمعة					1

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Plant Name: <b>Mahalet Marhoom</b>	Title <b>موانير الجهد المنخفض</b>		SOP TAG No. <b>MAH-WTP17-04MT</b>	
Issued	Developed by	Signature		
Revised	Approved by	Signature		

**مقدمة**

- عمامة يتكون جدول الضغط المنخفض من الأجزاء التالية:
  - المحصر الثالث
  - المحصر الخارجي
  - الجزء المحرك (المخادات)
  - وجه الأكس
  - الوجه الميت
  - مروحة
  - النلي
  - صندوق التوصيل

**1. أهمية معرقات الجهد المنخفض**

يمكن استخدام دوران عمود المرفور لنقل الأحمال المطلوبة كملزمات المياه لفلل من مكان لآخر من خلال خطوط الموانير.

**2. نشاط الصيانة**

- يجب القيام بما يلي من الفحص والصيانة والإختبار والاستبدال للحفاظ على حلة الموانير كالتالي:
  - الفحرة والفحص والتسجيل
  - استبدال بياضات الفحص
  - استبدال التالف
  - الصيانة الروتينية

**2.1. الفحرة والتسجيل**

ويقتضى الفحرة اليومية والفحرة العامة للوحدة مثل جيد وشدة التيار والقوة المطلوبة وبعد ذلك تسجيل هذه البيانات.

**2.2. تنظيف بياضات الفحص والفحص**

يمكن أن يساعد تنظيف بياضات نشاط الفحرة والفحص في التوقع بحدوث أي خطأ مسبقاً، وبذلك يمكن القيام بنشاط صيانة وصالح الصواب حدوث مثل هذا الخطأ.

**2.3. استبدال التالف**

وإذا عثر على مبدعاً استثنائية عمل التالف، هناك قطع غير خاصة بكل موانير ويعرف بواسطة المصنع، وقائمة قطع الفار هذه يجب وضعها في الحسان لتفارة مبدعاً مبدعاً تكون متاحة عند الحاجة.

**2.4. الصيانة الروتينية**

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ويعد هذا أهم جزء يجب عليه أتباعه للحفاظ على حلة جهاز، وتتكون الصيانة الروتينية من مجموعة خطوات يجب حسب فترات زمنية معينة كما موضح في الجدول: **MAH-WTP17-04 MT**

**3. التقارير والتسجيل**

يجب تسجيل نشاط الصيانة العامة والفحرة اليومية حسب الجدول **MAH-WTP17-04QC01**

**MAH-WTP17-04QC02**

**3.1. التسجيل**

هناك نوعين من التقارير كما موضح:

**3.2. تقرير الصيانة الروتينية**

يجب ترفيق نشاطات الصيانة الروتينية كما في الجدول **MAH-WTP17-QC03**

**3.2.2. تقرير توزيع المشاكل**

يجب تسجيل المشاكل التي تحدث في تشغيل موانير الظلمات في تقرير توزيع المشاكل **MAH-WTP17-QC04**

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**Operational and Maintenance Schedule (MAH-WTP17-04MT)**

اسم المحطة	يومي	أسبوعي	شهري	ثلاثي	شهري	سنوي	معد
<b>1. راف وسيل الحرارة، الضخ، الاهتزازات، الجهد والتهير</b>							
1.1. راف وسيل حرارة الموانير	✓						
1.2. راف وسيل الضخ عند ضغط المضخة	✓						
1.3. راف وسيل الاهتزازات عند ضغط المضخة	✓						
1.4. راف وسيل جدول التيار للموانير	✓						
1.5. راف وسيل الجهد	✓						
<b>2. ارتداد على التيار والتأكد من على خروج الوحدة</b>							
2.1. استخدام المرفور أولاً قبل الفحص على وحدة الموانير		✓					
2.2. باستخدام مرفورة أولاً قبل الفحص من على خارج الوحدة		✓					
2.3. الفحص وجد التالف وإزالة باستخدام الصنفرة اليدوية							
وإد الفان							
<b>3. الفحص وصيانة/عزل الجزء الثالث تلف وتم</b>							
3.1. فحص وصالت الجزء الثالث، تلف وتم			✓				
3.2. فحص العزل من وجود كسور أو خروج تلف وتم			✓				
3.3. فحص أوسيلين (حفاظ منع التسرب) من التفتت			✓				
وغير أن أراد			✓				
3.4. فحص سلامة البياضات وسوائل راف قبل الطاقة			✓				
<b>4. فحص موانير المياه</b>							
4.1. فحص راف على كل وجهي الأكس والوجه الميت						✓	
باستخدام زيت " Shell alvania "							
<b>5. الفحص وصالت الأرضي</b>							
5.1. تلف طرف الأرضي من الفان أن وجد			✓				
5.2. تمك المسامير والصواميل لوصالت الأرضي			✓				
5.3. فحص تارة الأرضي			✓				
<b>6. تلف والفحص نظام تبريد الهواء</b>							
6.1. أرفع قطارة المروحة وباستخدام المرفور وقطارة فرش			✓				
6.2. فحص ريش المروحة من أي تلف			✓				
<b>7. فحص مرفورة الجزء الثالث والعزل</b>							
7.1. فحص مرفورة الفان للجزء الثالث						✓	
7.2. باستخدام مسير 500 فولت، فحص وسيل مرفورة العزل						✓	
الجزء الثالث							
7.3. فحص موانير الظلمة للعزل ويجب أن يكون أكثر من 2						✓	
<b>8. عذرة الموانير</b>							

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اسم المحطة	يومي	أسبوعي	شهري	ثلاثي	شهري	سنوي	معد
8.1. فحص راجه الأكس والوجه الميت للموانير "تمسك الموانير من الملمدة"							✓
8.2. تلف الموانير تمسك من الفان							✓
8.3. غير النلي عند وجه الأكس							✓
8.4. غير النلي عند الوجه الميت							✓
8.5. شحم النلي							✓
8.6. فحص المحصر الثاني							✓
8.7. فحص طرف التوصيل							✓
8.8. فحص سلامة العزلة للفان المروحة بعناية							✓
8.9. فحص سلامة العزل بين الفانات و الجسم الخارجي للموانير							✓
8.10. فحص السلامة بين مكان الموانير وكمان الملمدة							✓
وتأكد من كل من الفان، والتفريغ							✓

**الحد المطلوب للصيانة الروتينية**

- (1) بازلز هو
- (2) مسير 500 فولت
- (3) مقننات يدناحية ونلمية
- (4) تارة جنة بلس
- (5) جهاز قياس الاهتزازات
- (6) جهاز قياس الضوضاء
- (7) جهاز قياس ارتفاع درجة الحرارة
- (8) مسير أو مسير

**5. الخطوات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية**

- (1) سلامة كتمة
- (2) قلمة كتمة
- (3) كاريون تيارا كاريون في صورة متلب
- (4) فرفان

الظلمة	الوقت		الظلمة		الظلمة
	عدد الفترات	عدد الفترات	الظلمة	الظلمة	
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1



MARHO-IMR03-QC	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 3 من 4
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2-2 تعالج جودة المياه والاختبارات المعملية لتنقية  
 يجب أن تتم تحليل جودة المياه والاختبارات المعملية بناءً على خطوات التشغيل القياسية . من الممكن الرجوع لخطوات التشغيل القياسية في وثائق التشغيل التي تتكلم في جودة المياه ، بالرغم من عدم وجود معمل في محطة "محطة مرحوم" يتوفر معدات التحليل وأخذ العينات مثل جهاز قياس الكلور وجهاز قياس الرقم الهيدروجيني لمياه البئر ، وجهد تيار على هذه النتائج العرضي متاحة نتائج التحليل بصحة تورية .

3-2 تحديد معدل جرعته الكلور المينى  
 يتم تحديد معدل جرعته الكلور المينى بناءً على الإخراج الفعلي للمياه التي يتم معالجتها.

4-2 ضبط معدل جرعته الكلور المينى  
 يتم ضبط جرعته الكلور المينى بتغيير المظهر لمعينة المياه في المرحلة التالية ولما لا تتطابق نتائج اختبار المعمل مع النتائج الفعلية هناك العديد من العوامل مثل حالة التقلب ، جرعته المياه والرقم الهيدروجيني لمياه البئر ، وجهد تيار على هذه النتائج .

3- التحكم في جودة المياه في الظروف الغير الطبيعية  
 3-3 المشاكل المتوقعة في بروج التهوئة كالتالي:  
 - تشكل الترسبات في بروج التهوئة كالتالي:  
 - توزيع غير متساوي لمياه البئر الناتجة من بروج التهوئة  
 - فتح غير مناسب للمسام على خط دخول  
 - انسداد داخل مجسم الدخول  
 - انسداد الفتحات في ناسخ البرج  
 - تغير جرعته الكلور الضعيفة نتيجة أعلى من المعتاد  
 - تغير جودة مياه البئر  
 - تهوية غير كافية

4- المسحلات والتفاريير  
 1-4 المسحلات  
 مطلوب عمل مسحلات للتحكم في جودة المياه بروج التهوئة كالتالي:  
 1-1-4 مسحلات الرقابة والصنص المبردي  
 2-1-4 مسحلات جودة المياه بروج التهوئة

2-4 التقرير  
 تقارير التحكم في جودة المياه بروج التهوئة مطبوعة كالتالي:

MARHO-IMR03-QC	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 2 من 4
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1- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه  
 1-1 المعايرة داخل المحطة  
 • مرة يومياً أو أكثر (طبقاً لأمثباتيات العمل المبردي)  
 • معاير التحليل والتحضير و كلور مقيس (طبقاً لمتطلبات العمل المبردي)  
 • القام على التحليل المشغلين بالمحطة

2-1 المعايرة من قبل الفرع  
 • مرة كل أسبوع (يمكن تغيير معدل الجمع والتعاطية طبقاً للأنتاج)  
 • معاير التحليل: تحليل: ديمتخيزن: أمونيا: كلور مقيس: نترات: نيتريت: نيتريت: PH: أملاح و توصيل: تحليل بيولوجية القام على التحليل: الكيمائين المعاملين معمل فرع منطقاً

3-1 المعايرة من قبل العمل المركزي  
 • طبقاً للأنتاج و بوزيرة مستدرة  
 • معاير التحليل: طبقاً لمواصفات القياسية المصرية لمياه التورب  
 • القام على التحليل: كيميائين بمعمل المركزي لمياه التورب

4-1 يجب تحليل عناصر جودة المياه  
 - جديا و تحليل و أمونيا و الكلور المقيس و مواد كيميائية أخرى .  
 - بناء على المواصفات القياسية المصرية واستناداً بمتاح الشركة للتعاطية

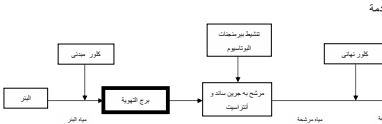
5-1 الكلور المشغلي في المياه  
 - يجب أن يكون نشاط الكلور المشغلي في المياه الصالحة 1.0-1.5 محم ل  
 - يجب أن يحفظ الكلور المشغلي في المياه الخازنة للترشح فيه لا تقل عن 0.5 محمول .  
 - الكلور المشغلي في المياه الصالحة : لا يقل عن 0.5 محمول في احد نقطة في الشبكة

2- التحكم في جودة المياه في الظروف الطبيعية  
 مطلوب أن يكون نشاط التحكم في جودة المياه كالتالي:  
 - الرقابة والصنص المبردي  
 - تحليل جودة المياه والاختبارات المعملية  
 - تحديد معدل جرعته الكلور المينى  
 - ضبط معدل جرعته الكلور المينى

1-2 الرقابة والصنص المبردي  
 1-2 الرقابة والصنص المبردي مطبوعة دورية .

MARHO-IMR03-QC	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 1 من 4
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اسم المحطة: محطة محطة مرحوم لإزالة الحديد و التنجيز	النشاط: برج التهوئة	تاريخ الإصدار / / 200 اسم المصمم:	التوقيع:
		تاريخ المراجعة / / 200 اسم المراجع:	التوقيع:



مقدمة  
 تتم عملية التحكم في جودة المياه البرج التهوئة كالتالي:  
 - الرقابة والصنص المبردي  
 - أخذ عينات من المياه الخارجة من برج التهوئة لقياس الكلور المبر المقيس .

توجد خطيات عمليات مياه البئر على مواسم الطرارة خلال:  
 - وتتم عملية الأكسدة لتتحدد المتعددة في مياه البئر في خطوتين .  
 - الخطورة الأولى في الكلور عن طريق حقن الكلور و الخطورة الثانية هي التهوئة عن طريق توزيع المياه من خلال بروج التهوئة .

تأخذ عينة المياه للعرض التالي  
 - تحديد جرعته الكلور المينى  
 - بالإضافة لذلك يجب أخذ عينة من المياه المرشحة لتتأكد من الإزالة النهائية للحديد و المنجيز بالتحليل ساردا و الأتراميت في المرشحات .  
 - عندئذ تكون العكارة الكلية تدللاً على جودة مياه الأثر الأ لا أن محطة إزالة الحديد و المنجيز لا تزال المعكارة فقط ولكن الأثر هو إزالة الحديد و المنجيز

1-2-4 التوصيات  
 - إعادة التأهيل و الترتيب  
 - الإصلاح و الإحلال  
 - صيانات محفلة  
 - مراجعة المشغليين  
 - التحليل  
 - الإضافة أو الحذف  
 - مراجعة خطوط التشغيل و التحكم

2-4 التقرير السنوي  
 - ليلية التقرير في جودة المياه  
 - مياه البئر  
 - المياه الخارجة من برج التهوئة

MARHO-IMR05-QC	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 2 من 3
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مقدمة  
 - الرقابة وصنص التشغيل  
 - الرقابة دورية قبل المخرج (الانزواء الانزواء لانتعاش أو تغيير الرقم حسب الحاجة)

1- معاير التحكم في جودة المياه  
 يجب أن يتم التحكم في جودة المياه للترشح لدرجة الجاهل ليس فقط عن طريق مراقبة جودة المياه ولكن معالجة أنشطة التشغيل والصيانة حيث يتم لكسدة معظم الحديد في عملية المياه داخل برج التهوئة ، الأكسدة بالكلور المينى .  
 يعمل زمل المخرج كعازل حيث تكون زمل المخرج من الأتراميت لإزالة أكسيد الحديد و الجرين ساردا لإزالة المنجيز داخل المخرج ووضعي الأتراميت أعلى طبقة المخرج و هو وسط ترشيح خفيف يسهل تنزله من المخرج عندما يتم الصنص العكسي بعد ذلك إذا تسرب الأتراميت ، لا يتم إزالة أكسيد الحديد بشكل كافي

2- معاير التحكم في جودة المياه  
 معاير التحكم في جودة المياه في المرشحات يجب أن تكون كالتالي:  
 1-2 معاير التحكم  
 - جودة المياه المعالجة  
 - جودة المياه بعد التهوئة  
 - جودة مياه الصنص العكسي  
 - جودة مياه صرف الصنص العكسي

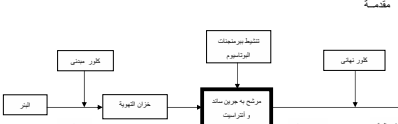
3-2 معاير الرقابة و المعايرة و معدل تحليل جودة المياه  
 - المياه الصالحة  
 - المياه بعد التهوئة  
 - مياه الصنص العكسي  
 - مياه صرف الصنص العكسي

4- معاير التحكم  
 - وضع سطح الجرين ساردا : اوضع المشغلي (الوضع الطبيعي) : لون أسود بني  
 - وضع التفتيش (الوضع الغير طبيعي) : لون رمادي  
 - طبقة من أكسيد الحديد (الوضع الغير طبيعي) : لون بني فاتح

5- المسحلات والتفاريير  
 1-4 المسحلات  
 تحتاج مسحلات المخرج لمعرفة حالة التشغيل و جودة المياه والأتراميت مسحلات التحكم في جودة المياه من المخرج متكون كالتالي:  
 • نتيجة الرقابة و المعايرة

MARHO-IMR05-QC	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 3 من 3
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اسم المحطة: محطة إزالة الحديد و المنجيز	النشاط: مرشح البريل السريع	تاريخ الإصدار / / 200 اسم المصمم:	التوقيع:
		تاريخ المراجعة / / 200 اسم المراجع:	التوقيع:



مقدمة  
 - التحكم في جودة المياه الموكسدة في اساس عمل محطة إزالة الحديد و المنجيز ، و تتحكم عملية الترشيح الأولى في كفاءة المحطة .  
 - وحدة إزالة الحديد و المنجيز عملية بسيطة تتكون من ثلاث عمليات أساسية مثل الأكسدة و الترشيح و التطهير . تتم عملية التطهير عن طريق الكلور المينى و النهائي ، تتم أكسدة الحديد و المنجيز و الأتراميت في المياه عن طريق التهوئة و الكلور المينى و تترسب أكسيد هذه العناصر في المرشح الرطبي بعد الأكسدة

يجب أن تشمل أنشطة التحكم في جودة المياه الأتي:  
 - مراقبة جودة المياه الداخلة للترشح بعد عملية التهوئة  
 - مراقبة جودة المياه المرشحة  
 - مراقبة جودة مياه صرف الصنص العكسي  
 - مراجعة تشغيل الترشيح : الإحلال للترشيح و الصنص العكسي  
 - مراجعة حالة الوسط الترشيحي

يجب أن تتم مراقبة جودة المياه ومراجعة وضع تشغيل المرشح بشكل رئيسي للتحكم في جودة المياه في محطات إزالة الحديد و المنجيز ولكن يتم الأثناء ، الجيد داخل محطات الحديد و المنجيز بزرع المياه بالتالي:  
 - التحكم في جودة المياه بعد التهوئة  
 - تطبيق البيانات المجمعة كخلفية عن جودة المياه المرشحة  
 - الرقابة دورية لمواصفات المياه المرشحة و ضبط جرعته الكلور حسب الحاجة

MARHO-IMR03-QC	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 4 من 4
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1-2-4 التوصيات  
 - إعادة التأهيل و الترتيب  
 - الإصلاح و الإحلال  
 - صيانات محفلة  
 - مراجعة المشغليين  
 - التحليل  
 - الإضافة أو الحذف  
 - مراجعة خطوط التشغيل و التحكم

2-4 التقرير السنوي  
 - ليلية التقرير في جودة المياه  
 - مياه البئر  
 - المياه الخارجة من برج التهوئة

MARHO-IMR07-QC	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 2 من 6
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2- تكرار عمليات المعايرة  
 1-2 دوريات متتالية مع جودة المياه "المياه المحفلة"  
 - مياه البئر : يومياً  
 - المياه الخارجة من برج الأكسدة : يومياً  
 - المياه الداخلة للترشح : يومياً  
 - المياه المرشحة و المعالجة : يومياً  
 - المياه المرشحة في احد نقطة في الشبكة : مرة في الأسيوع

3- التحكم في جودة المياه تحت الظروف الطبيعية  
 3-3 مراقبة مياه البئر  
 1-1-3 اختبار إنتاج الكلور المينى  
 يجب أن يتم اختبار إنتاج الكلور بناءً على الخطوات القياسية لشركة التورب لمياه التورب و الصنص المعتمدة خطوط أخذ العينات المتأصل جودة المياه و تأخذ التالي:  
 - الكلور المشغلي  
 - الحديد  
 - المنجيز  
 - الأيونات  
 - الرقابة الهيدروجيني  
 - العناصر الأخرى حسب الحاجة

2-1-3 تحديد معدل جرعته الكلور المينى  
 يجب أن يتم تحديد جرعته الكلور المينى بناءً على جودة مياه البئر و الكلور المشغلي المتوافر في المياه المرشحة حيث تشكل جرعته الكلور حسب المواد الكيميائية طبقاً لمياه البئر مثل الحديد و المنجيز و الأيونات و المواد الصخرية و تختلف كمية المستهلكة بناءً على كمية المواد الصخرية السائلة و سائلها و مادة المياه مثل جرعته حرارة المياه و غيرها .  
 تختلف كمية المستهلكة بناءً على خصائص المواد المعالجة .  
 مثال نموذج لكمية المستهلكة نظرياً من الكلور :  
 الكلور المستهلك (مجمول)  
 المياه المعالجة ( 1 مجمول)  
 حديد 0.64  
 منجيز 1.29

MARHO-IMR07-QC	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 1 من 6
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اسم المحطة: محطة مرحوم لإزالة الحديد و المنجيز	النشاط: وحدة حطن للكلور	تاريخ الإصدار / / 200 اسم المصمم:	التوقيع:
		تاريخ المراجعة / / 200 اسم المراجع:	التوقيع:



مقدمة  
 يتم إزالة الحديد و المنجيز من مياه البئر في محطة إزالة الحديد و المنجيز عن طريق عمليات الأكسدة و الترشيح طبقاً للمخطط الاسمي التالي:

1- معاير نوعية مياه التورب  
 الحد المسموح به تركيز الحديد و المنجيز طبقاً للمواصفات القياسية المصرية لمياه التورب كالتالي:  
 • الحديد : 0.3 محمول  
 • المنجيز : 0.4 محمول  
 • الكلور المينى : طبقاً لمواصفات مياه التورب المصرية كالتالي:  
 • الكلور : معقول  
 - يوضع الكلور معتمات و ريشاتال هما :  
 1- الأكسدة  
 2- التطهير

مقنن المعاملين من الجهات الأساسية لأعمال المحطة . و خاصة مهمة الأكسدة والتي يجب أن يتم التحكم فيها بطريقة موكسدة و تأخذ عملية الأكسدة خطوات:  
 - الخطورة الأولى : التهوئة داخل برج التهوئة لكسدة الحديد  
 - الخطورة الثانية : الكلور المينى داخل برج التهوئة لكسدة الحديد  
 - المعالجة الأولية هي عملية التطهير قبل توصيل مياه التورب إلى المستهلك ويجب قياس الكلور المشغلي في الأتكن الجيدة من شبكات التوزيع لتتأكد من أجهتها على الكلور حر مقيس كافي .

MARHO-IMR03-QC	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 3 من 3
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جودة المياه المرشحة  
 - المعكارة  
 - الكلور المشغلي  
 - الحديد و المنجيز  
 • حدة التشغيل  
 - جودة مياه البئر  
 - معدل جرعته الكلور المينى

2-4 التقرير  
 يجب إبلاغ المعاملين داخل محطة إزالة الحديد و المنجيز بمعظم المسحلات الفنية التي تتم وأن تكون هناك قيمة لأي تقرير بدون تطبيقها ويجب أن تصبح هذه التقارير أداة مفيدة لأشدة الصنص و التطوير القادمة بتطبيق المسحلات .  
 التقرير المطبوعة بالنسبة للمرشحات سوف تكون نسخة مطبوعة مأخوذة في الاعطار لتشغيل المرشح الأتي:

1-2-4 التوصيات  
 - إعادة التأهيل  
 - الإصلاح أو الإزالة للمعدات والمخامس  
 - حالة الوسط الترشيحي  
 - إحلال أجزاء أو مهمات  
 - فتح الفلتر المظنونة  
 - مراجعة خطوط التشغيل القياسي  
 - الخطوات  
 - المعايرين  
 - المسحلات و التقارير المطبوعة  
 - تقرير التشغيل  
 - كميات المياه المعالجة  
 - كميات المياه المستخدمة في الصنص العكسي  
 - شهري و سنوي  
 - الكلور المشغلي في المياه المعالجة

2. التأكد من أن مياه الآبار موصلة بالشبكة (أخذ في الاعتبار تأثير التلوث الناتج عن المحطات المجاورة)
3. عند محطات الآبار
4. التلوث الناتج من كل محطة آبار
5. معدل تصريف المياه الموزعة من كل محطة آبار
6. وضع جدول لعودة المياه المرشحة
7. وضع هدف لكمية التلوث المستقبك في العملية
8. وضع معدل جرعة كلور المياه النهائي
9. التأكد من معدل تصريف المياه المرشحة (المياه الفائضة للترشح)
10. وضع معدل جرعة كلور التلوث النهائي
11. مراقبة التلوث الناتج في المياه
12. المياه في أحد نقطة من الشبكة
13. المياه المرشحة
14. مقارنة تاريخ المراقبة بالأهداف
15. تحديد إذا ما تم تغيير معدل جرعة الكلور أو لا
16. إعادة إجراءات التشغيل كل 10 إلى العمل الروتيني.

**9.3 الفحص العملي لمخلة التشغيل**

يجب مراجعة خطة التشغيل لمعدات الكلور ومطابقة تنفيذ أداء العمل الروتيني للتأكد من الوضع المناسب لتشغيل المعدات.

**4. التشغيل في الظروف الغير عادية**

**1-4. المشائيل المتوقعة وحلها**

**1-4-1. عمليه التلوث**

1. كلور متلف غير عادي في المياه المرشحة
2. كلور متلف غير عادي في المياه الفائضة للترشح
3. مياه لونها غير طبيعي
4. المياه المرشحة
5. المياه داخل الشبكة

- العكارة
- رقم البهريزجيني
- الكبريتا والكبريتوم
- العناصر الأخرى حسب الحاجة

يتمثل التلوث الناتج في المياه المرشحة أثناء عملية توزيع المياه في الشبكة ويختلف كمية التلوث المستقبك في الشبكة باختلاف حالة الشبكة من الفترات ودرجة حرارة المياه، حالة خطوط مراسير الشبكة وغيرها.

يجب أن لا يقل الجهر التلوث في أحد نقطة بشبكة التوزيع لمدة من 0.5 ملغم/لتر.

**7-3 التحكم في معدل جرعة الكلور النهائي**

كما ورد بالفقرة 2-1.3 ويتم تحقيق ذلك بتأجيل الأتي:

1. وضع هدف لعودة المياه المرشحة
2. وضع هدف لعودة المياه الفائضة للترشح
3. التأكد من جودة مياه الآبار
4. وضع هدف لكمية التلوث المستقبك في العملية
5. وضع معدل جرعة الكلور النهائي
6. التأكد من معدل تصريف مياه الآبار
7. وضع معدل تصريف لجرعة الكلور النهائي عن طريق أنظمة حقن الكلور
8. مراقبة التلوث الناتج في المياه
9. المياه الفائضة المرشحة
10. مقارنة تاريخ المراقبة بالأهداف
11. تحديد إذا ما تم تغيير معدل جرعة الكلور أم لا
12. إعادة إجراءات التشغيل كل 10 إلى العمل الروتيني.

**8-3 التحكم في معدل جرعة الكلور النهائي**

يجب مراقبة التلوث الناتج في المياه المرشحة ويجب تحديد المياه التي تأتي على تركيز التلوث الناتج في المياه الخارجة من محطة المعالجة وذلك بناء على محطات قياس التلوث في المياه الموزعة في أحد نقطة في الشبكة كما يجب قياس التلوث الناتج في المياه الموزعة في أحد نقطة في الشبكة دورياً بناء على تكرار المعايير ويتم التحكم في التلوث الناتج بتأجيل الأتي:

1. وضع هدف لعودة المياه المرشحة في أحد نقطة في الشبكة

يتم تحديد معدل جرعة الكلور النهائي المطلوبة بناء على اختبار احتياط التلوث الشمعي لعمية المياه من العملية ويجب أن يتم التحكم في التلوث الناتج في المياه المرشحة (أقل لعمية الكلور النهائي) حوالي 0.5 ملغم/لتر.

**3-3. مراقبة المياه الخارجة من برج التهوئة**

- يتم مراقبة ازاحة الحديد في الخطوة الأولى لعملية الأكسدة بالتهوية ويتم تحديد جرعة الكلور النهائي عن طريق تقنية الكلور العذر المشافي للمياه الخارجة من برج الأكسدة وتغير كماه الأزلة بالتهوية بتغير طفيف خلال الموسم ويمكن التعرف على هذه القيمة من خلال سجلات التشغيل في الماضي.

يجب تجميع تسجيلات التشغيل في الماضي، والاحتفاظ بها، وتطبيقها لتحديد معدل جرعة الكلور النهائي.

**5.3. مراقبة المياه المرشحة:**

- الكلور المشافي
- إجمالي الكلور المشافي
- الحديد
- المنجنيز
- الأونيتر
- الكبريتا
- رقم البهريزجيني
- العناصر الأخرى حسب الحاجة

**• يجب أن يتم مراقبة جودة المياه المرشحة بتكرار محدد في المراقبة الروتينية بناء على المعايير .**

- الكلور المشافي في المياه المرشحة: 1 - 1.5 ملغم/لتر
- محتوى الحديد في المياه المرشحة: أقل من 0.3 ملغم/لتر
- محتوى المنجنيز في المياه المرشحة: أقل من 0.4 ملغم/لتر
- المواد الأخرى المتوقعة عليها المرشحة: أقل من المواصفات القياسية المصنوعة لمياه الشرب

**6.3. مراقبة المياه الموزعة في أحد نقطة في الشبكة**

- الكلور المشافي
- الحديد
- المنجنيز
- الأونيتر
- الكبريتا

- 1-3. المراقبة والتحقق:
- مراقبة محتويات برمنجنات البوتاسيوم في خزان المحلول

**4. مراقبة نوعية المياه تحت ظروف غير عادية**

- 1-4. احتمالية حدوث مشكل
- تركيز محتويات برمنجنات البوتاسيوم في حالة غير عادية كالآتي:
- كون المحتويات من برمنجنات البوتاسيوم يكون أقل من التركيز المحدد
- كون المحتويات غير عادي

**5. تقارير وسجلات**

- 1-5. تسجيل
- ينبغي أن تتضمن السجلات ما يلي:
- لون المياه المرشحة/المياه المرشحة
- معدل التشطيب من برمنجنات البوتاسيوم
- الفحص الدوري

**2-5. تقارير**

ويستند استخدام البيانات من محلول برمنجنات البوتاسيوم لحساب كمية الاستهلاك.

الخطوة	وصف	تاريخ الإعداد / /	اسم المعد:	التوقيع:
MARHO-IMR99-QC	وحدة حقن برمنجنات البوتاسيوم	200 / /	اسم المراجع:	التوقيع:
خطوة	اسم المحطة	اسم المراجع:	اسم المعد:	التوقيع:

**1- مقدمة**



في محطة محطة برحوم، يتم استخدام برمنجنات البوتاسيوم لتطهير الجريان سائلي بآلية التلطيخ المنجيز في المرشح. يتم تلقي برمنجنات البوتاسيوم والسليبة وتخزينها في ساحة التخزين. ويتم أذابة برمنجنات البوتاسيوم المخزنة في خزان برمنجنات البوتاسيوم. يأخذ محلول برمنجنات البوتاسيوم اللون الأرجواني / الوردية لذلك في حالة بقائه برمنجنات البوتاسيوم في المياه المرشحة فإن المياه تأخذ اللون الوردية الفاتح لذلك في حالة الحقن المستمر لبرمنجنات البوتاسيوم يتطلب عمل اختبار "Jar Test" لتحديد جرعة برمنجنات البوتاسيوم في المختر.

**2. معايير مراقبة جودة المياه**

- معايير وحدة الجرعات كما يلي:
- (1) أثناء تشغيل الجريان سائلي، يلزم استخدام كمية برمنجنات قدرها "1.5 كجم" لكل "1" م<sup>3</sup> من الوسط الترشيحي.

**(3) عدد مرات التحليل:**

مرة واحدة في اليوم أو أكثر وفقاً لمتطلبات الشركة القائدة "GHAPWSCO"

**(4) التحليل من عناصر جودة المياه:**

لون المياه المرشحة / المياه المرشحة

معدل التشطيب للوسط الترشيحي

**3. مراقبة نوعية المياه تحت الظروف الطبيعية**

**5. السجلات والتقارير**

**1-5. سجلات**

**1-1-5. سجلات جودة المياه**

- 1- نتائج تحليل جودة المياه
- مياه الآبار
- المياه الخارجة من برج التهوئة
- المياه الفائضة للترشح
- المياه المرشحة
- المياه الموزعة (المياه الخارجة من المحطة)
- المياه الموزعة في أحد نقطة في الشبكة

**2. سجلات جهاز الكلور**

- معدل جرعة الكلور النهائي ومعدل تصريف الجرعة
- معدل جرعة الكلور النهائي ومعدل تصريف الجرعة

**3. قائمة الفحص العملي في العمل الروتيني**

**2-5. التقارير**

مطلوب عمل التقارير كالآتي:

**1-2-5. استهلاك الكلور**

- داخل عمية الترشيح
- داخل الشبكة
- 2-2-5. تولد الآبار
- تغير مياه الآبار

**3-2-5. توصيات**

- إعادة التأميل
- الإصلاح
- إعادة تعان
- تصفية مهمة
- توصيات بتعديل المعايير
- توصيات بتدريب الأشخاص
- توصيات بدمجة خطة التشغيل والصيانة

**03 Sebrubev**



اسم المحطة:	التشط:	تاريخ الإعداد / /	اسم المعد:	التوقيع:
محطة آبار سبريبي	فكرة عامة عن محطة آبار سبريبي	200 / /	اسم المراجع:	التوقيع:
خطوة	اسم المحطة	اسم المراجع:	اسم المعد:	التوقيع:

**1. معلومات عامة عن المحطة**

**1-1. معلومات عامة**

**1-1-1. الموقع**

الموقع جغرافية: سبريبي شمالي شرق مركز طنطا، وتقع عند إحداثيات "22.4 33'30" شمال و "3.4 21'51" شرق

**2-1-1. مراحل الإنشاء**

أطلقت محطة آبار سبريبي سنة 1956 كمحطة آبار و خزان عالي 2007 والمحطة بها ثلاثة آبار التان سنة 2008 وواحد 2013

**3-1-1. الخطوط الرئيسية للمحطة**

مصدر المياه المرشحة هي مياه الآبار، حيث يوجد ثلاثة آبار على أعماق حوالي 99,100,115 متر قطر 12" و يستخدم حالياً عدد 3 بئر كإبر منحة والمحطة بها ثلاثة خطوط قطر 18" PVC. السعة التصميمية للمحطة الجديدة 3700م<sup>3</sup>/يوم و يتم تشغيلها 24 ساعة بشكل متقطع بناء على الاحتياج المتغير بالشبكة.

**4-1-1. المخطط المقدمومة والوصلات لشبكة التوزيع**

يتم ضخ المياه مباشرة من محطة الآبار للشبكة بدون معالجة خلال ثلاثة خطوط 18" PVC. بقدر التعاد الشبكي للمنطقة التي تم إمدادها حوالي 10000م<sup>3</sup>.





SEB-WPS02-OP			
التاريخ	النسخة	تاريخ المراجعة	صفحة 1 من 6
اسم المصنف:	التشطيب	مهمات حقل التفرير	الخطوة
تاريخ الإصدار: / / 200	اسم المصنف:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200	اسم المراجع:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير

**مقدمة**

الغرض من مهمات التفرير الموجودة بمحطة أبار الصالحين هو إضافة جرعة الكلور لخطوط مواسير المياه الثلاثة بغرض إبقاء على الكلور المتبقي الحر داخل الشبكة.



**1. معيار التشغيل**

1-1 أهمية المرحلة ومعايير التشغيل  
مهمة نظام التفرير هي حقن جرعة الكلور اللازمة لإزالة أي مخلفات الكلور المتبقية في خطوط المواسير الثلاثة لإبقاء على تركيز الكلور الحر المتبقي خطياً للتغلب على الضخامة وزيادة مستوى الكلور في مواسير المياه من مواسير المياه الجوفية.

2-1 تركيز الكلور المتبقي المصمم بمحطة الصالحين في سرى  
الكلور: لا يقل عن 0.5 مجول في أفراف الشبكة  
2-2 عتبة المرحلة بالسرعة الأخرى  
يتم ضبط جرعة الكلور المتبقي بناء على جودة مياه البئر وأحوال الخط والتلوث وخطوط الشبكة بمحطة الخدمة.

**2. التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية**

يهدف القيام بالتشغيل بناء على تعليمات الشركة الصانعة والموجودة بالكتالوجات وخصوصاً تعليمات السلامة في التعامل مع الكلور والبرافون وغاز الكلور، بجانب طرق التشغيل القياسية.

**1-2 ملاحظة عامة لتشغيل مهمات التفرير**

- 1- تجنب التبريد والحد من سرعة تحركات الكلور. يجب إبعاد الأشخاص عن تسرب الكلور. ويجب أخذ الإجراءات الممنوعة لتشغيل مهمات التفرير يجب أن يتم مراجعة تسرب الكلور حول جميع وصلات ومواسير التفرير.
- 2- تشغيل نظام التفرير بواسطة أشخاص مدربين ومهاترات على التعامل مع الكلور ومهمات التفرير ويجب أن يكونوا مدربين على التعامل مع الكلور ومهمات التفرير.

SEB-WPS02-OP			
التاريخ	النسخة	تاريخ المراجعة	صفحة 3 من 3
اسم المصنف:	التشطيب	مهمات حقل التفرير	الخطوة
تاريخ الإصدار: / / 200	اسم المصنف:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200	اسم المراجع:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير

**مقدمة**

محطات تشغيل محطة التفرير مطروقة كالآتي:

- 1-1-5 محطات تشغيل المحطة
- 1-1-4 إقراء تشغيل كل محطة
- 1-1-3 حالة التشغيل (وضع الطرد - كمية - التيار الكهربائي - غيره)
- 1-1-2 سنوبر المياه في البئر
- 1-1-1 الوضع الغير طبيعي لمحطة

**2-5 التقرير**

التقرير تشغيل محطة مياه البئر مطروقة كالآتي:

- 1-2-5 الوضع الغير طبيعي في التشغيل
- 2-5-2 التقرير السنوي
- 1-1-3 إقراء تشغيل كل محطة
- 2-2-5 توصيات التشغيل
- 3-2-5 التقرير السنوي
- 1-1-4 إقراء تشغيل كل محطة
- 2-2-5 توصيات التشغيل

SEB-WPS02-OP			
التاريخ	النسخة	تاريخ المراجعة	صفحة 2 من 3
اسم المصنف:	التشطيب	مهمات حقل التفرير	الخطوة
تاريخ الإصدار: / / 200	اسم المصنف:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200	اسم المراجع:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير

**2-2 مؤشرات أداء ضغط المحطة**

مؤشر أداء ضغط المحطة: أي من 3 إلى 4 بار أقصى حد 4 بار

**3. التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية**

- 1-1-3 خطوات الفتح و التلق
- 1-1-3 مراجعة ما قبل التشغيل
- يجب اختيار البئر ومحطات البئر التي سوف يتم تشغيلها.
- 1-1-3 محاسن خط الطرد يجب أن تتلقى جميع الضخ على خط طرد محطات الأبار مطروقة
- 2-1-3 أوجه الفتح الكهربائية تكون جاهزة للإعداد بالحقبة

**التلق**

جميع المحطات تعمل يدوياً وتم تشغيل محطات التشغيل من على لوحة المفاتيح تشغيل محطة التفرير مع إجراء الفحص المعتاد بعد التشغيل لفحص الأصوات الغريبة و الإشارات لمخسنة البئر و تسرب المياه ويتم التأكيد من ضغط خط الطرد عن طريق ماثمتر الضغط. على خط الطرد (مؤشر ماثمتر الضغط يجب أن يكون 3بار أو أكثر)

**3-1-3 التلق**

جميع المحطات يتم إيقافها يدوياً أو تلقياً من طرف الإيقاف من على لوحة المفاتيح لإيقاف محطة التفرير ويتم الصيانة المعتاد بعد الإيقاف، وفترة تشغيل محطة التفرير من بداية التشغيل وحتى الإيقاف للإعداد مسبقاً على البئر.

**2-3 المراقبة والفحص اليومي أثناء التشغيل**

تتطلب المراقبة والفحص اليومي لمحطة مياه البئر 15 دقيقة ويجب أن يتم مرتين خلال اليوم من طرف تقنية المراجعة وإذا وجد وضع غير طبيعي، يجب إجراء وضع تصحيحي عاجلاً.

**3-3 التشغيل المتكتم**

معامل تصريف البئر غير من أهم محددات عملية الضخ وتتنقل مياه البئر عن طريق مضخة البئر لتسليط الضغط المناسب. التصميم المصمم لتسليط من 25 لترات أو 90 م<sup>3</sup> ساعة لمحطة سرى. 40 لترات أو 144 م<sup>3</sup> ساعة لمحطة الأحرار ويكون الإجمالي 65 لترات أو 234 م<sup>3</sup> ساعة لعمل كل محطة. بناء على الشبكة القائمة لها وفي وضع التشغيل الطبيعي تكون فترة تشغيل المحطة متقطعة خلال 24 ساعة في اليوم.

**4. التشغيل في الظروف غير الطبيعية**

- 1-4 المشاكل المتوقعة و علاجه
- 1-1-3 الضغط الخارج غير كافي
- 1-1-3 الضغط الخارج على الحد
- 3-1-3 كمية الفارحة غير كافية
- 4-1-3 مشكلة ميكانيكية أو فيزيائية بالضخ
- 5-1-3 التلوث القوي الكهربائي
- 5-1-3 السجلات و التقارير
- 1-5 السجلات

ASL-WPS08-OP			
التاريخ	النسخة	تاريخ المراجعة	صفحة 2 من 2
اسم المصنف:	التشطيب	الخزان العالي	الخطوة
تاريخ الإصدار: / / 200	اسم المصنف:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200	اسم المراجع:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير

**وصف المهمة**

**1-1 ملخص للمهمة و المعلمات**

يعمل الخزان العالي بالمحطة على موازنة السريان والضغط داخل الشبكة ويوجد بمحطة أبار سرى خزان عالي من الخرسانة المسلحة لخدمة محطة سرى. مساحته 200م<sup>2</sup> و ارتفاعه 36 م ويتم التحكم في تشغيل الخزان العالي عن طريق حاسب مسنور الصانعة.

**2-1 مهمة الخزان العالي**

مهمة الخزان العالي هي تخزين فائض المياه أثناء فترة أقل الاستهلاك لتغطية الفترة التي يصل فيها الاستهلاك للذروة بحيث تتعرض عن سعة تصريف المضخة.

**3-1 تأثير المهمة**

الخزان العالي هو منشأ جرسيمي ضخم ومهمة أساسية للشبكة لإمداد المياه

**2- معيار التشغيل**

لا يوجد تشغيل للخزان العالي ولا توجد معايير لتشغيل الخزان

**3. التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية**

عادة ما يكون المحسن الموجود على صاعد الخزان مفرق كثر المياه بالخزان العالي. وفي المقابل، غير مطلوب تشغيل أو تحكم للخزان العالي تحت الظروف الطبيعية ولكن الطريقة المطلوبة للتأكد من عدم وجود وضع غير طبيعي، قائمة المراقبة والفحص اليومي موجودة في SEB-WPS03-OPCL-01

عند نظافة الخزان العلوي، يتم نقل المحسن الموجود على مسنورة الصاعد للخزان و تفرغته عن طريق مسنورة الصرف

**4. التشغيل في ظروف غير طبيعية**

- 1-4 المشاكل المتوقعة و علاجه
- الوضع الغير طبيعي المتوقع للخزان العلوي هو قلة المياه التخزين كالآتي:
- تسرب يسبب مشكلة لتساقط بخار الماء
- تأثر عن طريق فصلات سارية
- مشكلة بمسورة الصاعد أو المحسن

**2-4 علاج المشكلات**

- علاج المشكلة السابق ذكرها هو مجرد نقل المحسن أثناء التشغيل و عمل الصيانة حسب الجدول.
- السجلات و التقارير
- 1-5 السجلات

SEB-WPS06-OP			
التاريخ	النسخة	تاريخ المراجعة	صفحة 3 من 6
اسم المصنف:	التشطيب	الخزان العالي	الخطوة
تاريخ الإصدار: / / 200	اسم المصنف:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200	اسم المراجع:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير

**1-1-3 مؤشرات منظومة التفرير**

تكون مؤشرات التفرير من ثلاث مؤشرات رئيسية كالآتي:

- 1-1-3 إقراء تشغيل كل محطة
- 2-1-3 كمية الفارحة غير كافية
- 3-1-3 مشكلة ميكانيكية أو فيزيائية بالضخ
- 4-1-3 التلوث القوي الكهربائي
- 5-1-3 السجلات و التقارير
- 1-5 السجلات

**2-3 المراقبة والفحص اليومي أثناء التشغيل**

تتطلب المراقبة والفحص اليومي لمحطة مياه البئر 15 دقيقة ويجب أن يتم مرتين خلال اليوم من طرف تقنية المراجعة وإذا وجد وضع غير طبيعي، يجب إجراء وضع تصحيحي عاجلاً.

**3-3 التشغيل المتكتم**

معامل تصريف البئر غير من أهم محددات عملية الضخ وتتنقل مياه البئر عن طريق مضخة البئر لتسليط الضغط المناسب. التصميم المصمم لتسليط من 25 لترات أو 90 م<sup>3</sup> ساعة لمحطة سرى. 40 لترات أو 144 م<sup>3</sup> ساعة لمحطة الأحرار ويكون الإجمالي 65 لترات أو 234 م<sup>3</sup> ساعة لعمل كل محطة. بناء على الشبكة القائمة لها وفي وضع التشغيل الطبيعي تكون فترة تشغيل المحطة متقطعة خلال 24 ساعة في اليوم.

**4. التشغيل في الظروف غير الطبيعية**

- 1-4 المشاكل المتوقعة و علاجه
- 1-1-3 الضغط الخارج غير كافي
- 1-1-3 الضغط الخارج على الحد
- 3-1-3 كمية الفارحة غير كافية
- 4-1-3 مشكلة ميكانيكية أو فيزيائية بالضخ
- 5-1-3 التلوث القوي الكهربائي
- 5-1-3 السجلات و التقارير
- 1-5 السجلات

SEB-WPS08-MT			
التاريخ	النسخة	تاريخ المراجعة	صفحة 2 من 3
اسم المصنف:	التشطيب	الخزان العالي	الخطوة
تاريخ الإصدار: / / 200	اسم المصنف:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200	اسم المراجع:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير

**الفحص الخارجي للخزان**

- ظهور شروخ في الخزان
- تسرب مياه من الخزان
- مواد غريبة مثل مخلفات طائر من مواد الفطائر مسنورة طائر و غيره.
- نظافة الخزان الداخلية و مواسير القصب
- كبح الفراص المشتمة بالمياه الضخونة
- عشيل الحوض بالماء لإزالة الخلف الحقة بالخط

**1-2-2 نظافة الخزان**

- عمل خبلة و جدول زمني للتفحفة
- خطوات صرف المياه من الخزان
- خطوات تنظيف الخزان

**2-2-2 خطوات الفحص**

يجب إبعاد بقايا فحص و مراجعة بالمعاصر التالية:

- فحص الخزان
- فحص المسنورة الصاعد
- فحص حساسات التسرب
- فحص مسنورة القصب

**3-2 التقييم والتشغيل بناء على نتائج الفحص**

بعد الفحص يتم تقييم المعاصر التالية:

- أهمية إجراء الصيانة
- الصدأ
- تراخ في الحائط أو زرع الخزان
- تسرب المياه

**4-2 الصيانة بعد الفحص**

يجب أن يتم الآتي بالنسبة لأعمال الصيانة:

- إصلاح التسرب
- إعادة العزل
- صيانة المحسن و المواسير
- زيادة حجم حسب الحاجة
- تغيير أجزاء حسب الحاجة
- إحلال المحسن حسب الحاجة أو دورياً

SEB-WPS08-MT			
التاريخ	النسخة	تاريخ المراجعة	صفحة 1 من 3
اسم المصنف:	التشطيب	الخزان العالي	الخطوة
تاريخ الإصدار: / / 200	اسم المصنف:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200	اسم المراجع:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير

**مقدمة**

لا تتم صيانة الخزان العالي بوجه عام ضمن الصيانة الوقائية اليومية ولكن بناء على جدول الصيانة العامة بالمحطة.

- تشكل الأجزاء و المنشآت الواجب صيانتها بمحطة أبار سرى التالي:
- هيكل الخزان العلوي والسلام جديده
- مقاسم مسنوب
- مسنورة صاعد و مواسير الضغط
- مسنورة قصب

يتم فحص و نظافة هيكل الخزان و مسنورة تغذية الخزان و مسنورة الصرف و نظافة الخزان هي النشاط الأساسي.

**1. معايير الصيانة**

تعتبر نظافة الخزان العلوي نشاط الصيانة الرئيسي للخزان العالي. يجب مراجعة الحالة الداخلية و الخارجية للخزان.

- عدد مرات نظافة و فحص الخزان كالآتي
- أصل النظافة: 3-6 شهور
- الفحص و الإصلاح: مرة سنوياً
- وقت السماح به للإيقاف: تشغيل الخزان العالي
- في فصل الشتاء: 6 ساعات

**معايير نشاط صيانة بالنسبة للأجزاء الأخرى يجب أن تتبع خطوات الصيانة المعمولة**

**2. نشاط الصيانة**

تم المراقبة و المراجعة و الفحص بالنسبة للخزان العالي كما يلي:

- 1- أصل المراقبة و المراجعة أثناء العمل
- 2- الفحص
- 3- التقييم و التحليل بناء على نتائج الفحص
- 4- أصل الصيانة

**1-2 المراقبة والفحص اليومي**

يتم ضبط المراقبة والفحص اليومي بناء على "الجدول الزمني للتشغيل و الصيانة" و قوائم المراجعة الموحدة

**2-2 الفحص**

يتم عمل فحص بناء على "الجدول الزمني للتشغيل و الصيانة" و قوائم المراجعة الموحدة

ASL-WPS08-OP			
التاريخ	النسخة	تاريخ المراجعة	صفحة 2 من 2
اسم المصنف:	التشطيب	الخزان العالي	الخطوة
تاريخ الإصدار: / / 200	اسم المصنف:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200	اسم المراجع:	اسم المراجع:	تاريخ التفرير

**3-2 التقرير**

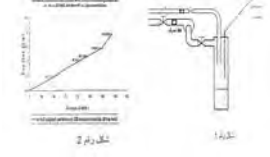
- 1-2-5 التقرير السنوي
- تقرير بالأجراء التصحيحي ( حسب الحاجة)
- تقرير بالأجراء الوقائي ( حسب الحاجة)

**2-2-5 التوصيات**

- إعادة التأهيل و التطوير
- مراجعة خطوات التشغيل القياسي

4- ثروت المياه المنتجة من البئر.

- 1.4 **حماية حوزات المياه الجوفية**
- من أهم الأبعاد التي تلعب على عراق القاطنين الرقابة على موارد المياه الجوفية وصيانتها والعمل على اتخاذ الاحتياطات بحماية المورد من التلوث وهدد الاحتياطات مستمرة ويمكن التلخيص بآتي:
- 1- يجب عمل حماية لموقع البئر أو الأرض وسور حول هذا الموقع مع إزالة جميع مصادر التلوث الموجودة في هذا المورد.
  - 2- يجب وضع موانع شتكة توزيع المياه أو أي مخابض بجوار موانع التلوث أو إرتشادات الصرف الصحي.
  - 3- يجب عمل طريقة صرف صحية لتفادي التلوث في خزنة الماكينات وصرف دورات المياه إن وجدت بالموقع.
2. **اختيار الهبوط**
- 1- مقمقة:
  - 2- من الضروري جدا وضع نظام جيد للهواء ومعالجة أداء البئر والواقعية الفنية لها وذلك بغرض الحفاظ عليها بعمل القمية اللازمة لها فور وصول نسب الانحدار بها للتسبب اللازم عندها بعد تسمية وقبل بدء الحالة الفنية لها وترقيتها عن الإنتاج.
  - 3- وهما يلي سوف يتم شرح كيفية مراقبة وتامة أداء البئر وإنتاج القمية الميكانيكية والتسمية باستخدام الأحصان وإعادة تأهيل البئر.
  - 4- قياسات الهبوط القصوى للبئر:
  - 5- يجب القيام بمرور الاختبارات القصوى مرة واحدة كل سنة لتلخيص مرتين سنويا حسب ما تقتضيه الحاجة لإجراء هذا الاختبارات.
  - 6- قياسات الهبوط في البئر أثناء وجود مسورة قطر 1 بوصة داخل البئر تنتهي تحت أقصى مسدود تدايميكي البئر كما هو موضح بالتفصيل.
  - 7- من الضروري رسم العلاقة القمية بين التصرف والهبوط لكل بئر على حدة كما هو موضح بالتفصيل.



خطوات عملية القياس

SEB TAG No. SEB-WP504	الموضوع:
	صيانة وتسمية واختيار هبوط البئر

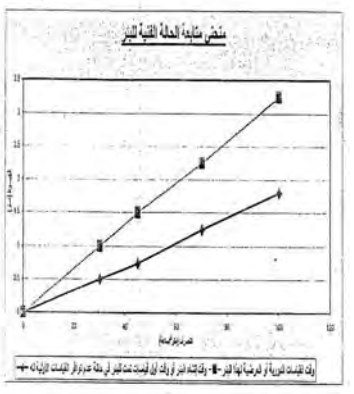
1. مقمقة
- 1.1 **مراقبة المياه الجوفية**
  - 1- لا يتطلب الأمر بناء منشأة كبيرة حيث أن الأرض تعتبر مخزن للمياه.
  - 2- المياه الجوفية أقل عرضة لتلوث وخاصة التي يتم الحصول عليها من الآبار العميقة لأن فترة الأرض على ترشيح المياه تكون كافية لسلامة المياه المسحوبة من البئر إلا في بعض الحالات الآتية:
    - إذا كانت طبقة الأرض شتكة بالمياه العذبة.
    - إذا كانت هناك خزانات لسفوف الجدران أو أي مصادر لتلوث أخرى قريبة من البئر.
  - 3- لا يتطلب الأمر إجراء عملية ترسيب أو ترشيح المياه الجوفية ولكن قد يحتاج الأمر إلى تعقيمها بالتكلور وكأولاً والتي:
  - 4- إن إقامة بئر أو عدة آبار لا يحتاج إلى مساحات كبيرة كما أنه لا يحتاج إلى نفقات كبيرة أيضاً.
  - 1.2 **صيانة المياه الجوفية**
  - 1- إعادة نسب الأملاح في بعض الأحيان وخاصة تسمية العسر مما يتطلب عمل معالجة لإزالة العسر ونسب الأملاح الزائدة إن وجدت.
  - 2- وجود زيادة في نسب الحديد والمنجنيز مما يتطلب إزالته حتى لا يكون له أضرار أو تلوث لمياه غير مرغوب فيها.
  - 1.3 **الخطأ الشائعة في تصميم البئر:**
    - 1- التوصيف الغير جيد لطبقات التربة.
    - 2- اختيار عمق البئر غير مناسب مع توصيف طبقات التربة.
    - 3- اختيار مساهل ذات هفتات غير مناسبة للعلاق الأرضية وطبقات التربة.
    - 4- عدم الأخذ في الاعتبار الممرات المسؤولة عن وضع البئر في منتصف الحفر.
    - 5- عدم الأخذ في الاعتبار العزل الجوانبي للموارد المائية للبئر.
    - 2- **الخطأ الشائعة في تنفيذ البئر:**
      - 1- عدم استخدام ممرات بما يودي إلى عدم استقامة رأسية البئر.
      - 2- عدم الاهتمام بالممرات بما يودي إلى عدم مركزية البئر في منتصف الحفر.
      - 3- إزالة العتلات الأرضية بكميات غير كافية مما يودي إلى عدم تعليف جزء من المساهل بالتراب.
      - 4- عدم العتلات الربط غير كافية مما يودي إلى عدم وصول كل الرطبات لمنطقة المساهل.
      - 5- عدم الاهتمام بالعزل الجوانبي للمياه بالمقحم المطلوب.    3. **المشاكل الشائعة عن الخطأ الشائعة في أعمال وتصميم وتنفذ البئر:**
      - 1- خروج كميات زوال من المياه المنتجة.
      - 2- عدم دقة من مساهل البئر نتيجة لتلوث الروال في البئر.
      - 3- انخفاض كفاءة البئر.

3. خطوات الصيانة في الوضع الغير طبيعي
- 3-1 **المشاكل المتوقعة وحلها**
- كما ذكر في خطوات التشغيل، الوضع الغير طبيعي المتوقع للقران الجوي هو فقدان مهمة التلحين كالاتي:
- تسرب بسبب مشكلة إنشائية بخدمة القران
  - تلوث عن طريق انفلات سارية
  - مشكلة بمسورة الصاعد أو المحبس
- 2-3 **علاج المشكلات**
- علاج المشكلة السابق ذكرها هو مجرد علق المحبس أثناء التشغيل وعمل الصيانة حسب الحاجة.
4. السجلات والتقارير
- 3-1.4 **السجلات**
- سجلات صيانة القران التالي المطلوبة كالاتي:
- 1-1-4 سجلات المراقبة والصن الصوري
  - 2-1-4 سجلات الفحص
  - 3-1-4 سجلات أصل الصيانة
- 2-4 **التقارير**
- تقرير الصيانة للقران التالي المطلوبة كالاتي
- يجب إعداد التقرير على حسب القوائم التالية:
- 1-2-4 ملخص لسجلات الصيانة
  - 2-2-4 القوائم (صحت الحالة)
  - 3-2-4 صيانة خطوط الصيانة
  - 4-2-4 فحص الصيانة
  - 5-2-4 تطوير أو إعادة تأهيل الصيانة
  - 6-2-4 احوال الصيانة
  - 7-2-4 اصلاح الصيانة
  - 8-2-4 صيانة خطوط التشغيل القاسم

- 1- يتم قياس منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي للبئر.
- 2- يتم علق محبس خط قطر الوحدة المركبة على البئر
- 3- يتم تشغيل الوحدة مع فتح محبس على ثلاث أ، أربعة مراحل بحيث يتم تعدد كل مرحلة ما يلي:
- 4- قياس تصريف الوحدة.
- 5- قياس منسوب المياه التدايميكي للبئر
- 6- يتم تسجيل البيانات المسجلة في الجدول التالي:

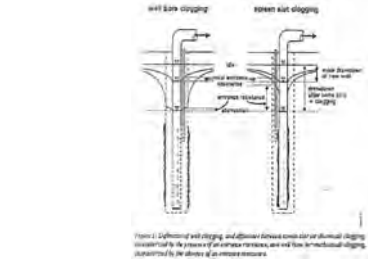
التصريف م <sup>3</sup> / ساعة	مصرف
مستوى المياه التدايميكي (متر)	
الهبوط (متر)	
التصريف الدوري (متر <sup>3</sup> /ساعة/بئر)	

- بالجدول السابق يتم حساب الهبوط والتصريف الدوري البئر عند كل تصريف كما يلي:
- أولاً:
  - الهبوط = منسوب المياه التدايميكي - منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي
  - ثانياً:
- التصريف الدوري للبئر = التصريف (الهبوط المناظر له (متر<sup>3</sup>/ساعة/بئر)
- 1- يتم معرفة حالة البئر وتحديد كفاءة عن طريق القياسات الدورية التي تتم على البئر ومساب قمية تصريف البئر ومراقبة قمية التصريف البئر أثناء وقت الإنتاج.
  - 2- مع استمرار انخفاض قمية التصريف البئر وتغير وقت القياس عن التصريف البئر وقت الإنتاج كما هو واضح والصحيح والسليم يسجل على مسدود ومسورة استخدام جزئياً بمتناثر.



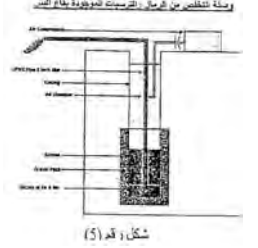
شكراً رقم (3)

3. الاستداد بواقع كما هو موضح وعلى النحو التالي:
- 3- الاستداد الحادث عن جدار بئر الحفر
- تتميز الاستداد الحادث عن جدران موانع مساهل البئر والاستداد الحادث بالآبار بتوزيعه يكون بسبب حدوث ترسبات للمركبات كيميائية لبعض العناصر الموجودة بالمياه تعمل على تقليل معامل تقافية القران الجوفي إما في المنطقة المحيطة بالمساهل أو على جدار بئر الحفر الإنتاجي وبالتالي انخفاض التصريف الدوري للبئر.



4. في حال حدوث انخفاض في التصريف الدوري البئر أكثر من 25% من التصريف الدوري الأصلي للبئر وقت الإنتاج يجب تنفيذ هذا البئر على الفور أو عمل إعادة تأهيل له.
- 2.4 كيفية تحديد حاجة البئر لعمل تسمية أو إعادة تأهيل
- حال حدوث انخفاض في التصريف الدوري البئر ووصول نسبة الانحدار به للتسبب اللازم معها عمل تسمية يتم قياس عمق البئر ومراقبته بعمق وقت الإنتاج للوقوف على حاجة البئر لعمل تسمية أو إعادة تأهيل وفقاً لما يلي:
- البئر يحتاج إلى عمل تسمية إذا كان العمق وقت انخفاض التصريف الدوري مساوياً للعمق وقت الإنتاج.
  - البئر يحتاج إلى إعادة تأهيل إذا كان العمق وقت انخفاض التصريف الدوري أقل من العمق وقت الإنتاج.

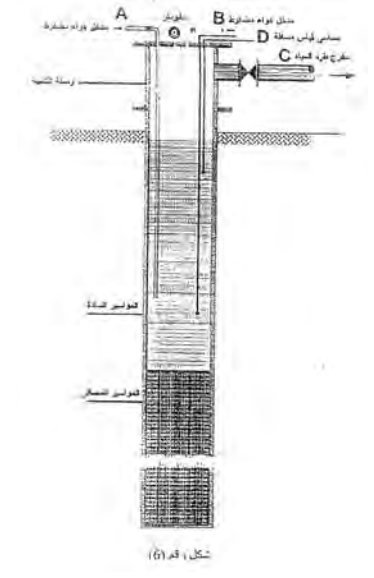
3. خطوات إعادة تأهيل البئر:
- 1- يتم استخراج ما داخل البئر من رمال ورطبة وحتى الوصول للعمق الأصلي للبئر ويتم استخدام وسيلة مناسبة لهذا الغرض.
  - 2- يتم تجهيز موانع بلاستيك UPVC (مصنعي رسادة) بقطر مناسب مع عمل الممرات اللازمة لإزالة الرمال داخل البئر السابق تطهيره من الرمال.
  - 3- يتم إزالة العتلات الأرضية في الفراغ الموجود بين موانع البئر والموانع البلاستيك بكامل المساهل ويعطروا بمسالة 10 أمتار.
  - 4- يتم تعليف باقي بين موانع البئر والموانع البلاستيك بأستمت وحتى نهاية البئر.
  - 5- يتم تشغيل وحدة رفع مناسبة لتطهير البئر وحتى خروج المياه نظيفة وغالية من أي رمال أو شوائب.
  - 6- يتم عمل القياسات اللازمة للبئر وحساب التصريف الدوري الجديد للبئر.



شكل رقم (5)

- 3.1 **خطوات طريقة التسمية الميكانيكية:**
- 1- قياس عمل البئر.
  - 2- يتم توصيل ضاغط الهواء بالمسورة a مع فتح المحبس b وعلق المحبس A.C كما هو موضح لوصلة التسمية.
  - 3- يتم تشغيل ضاغط الهواء بحيث يتم الضغط على سطح المياه داخل البئر لإسفل مرور المياه عبر فتحات المساهل باستمرار في ضغط الهواء إلى أن يهبط منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي داخل البئر حوالي

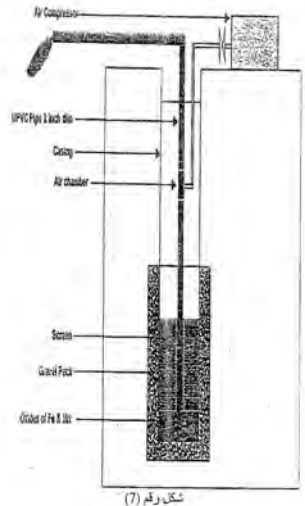
- مسافة 1.5 م ويمكن معرفة ذلك عن طريق جهازين القياس منسوب الماء داخل البئر D
- 4- يتم فتح المحبس C مع علق المحبس B حتى يرتفع الماء داخل البئر ويصل إلى المنسوب الاستاتيكي ويمكن معرفة ذلك أيضاً عن طريق جهاز القياس المنسوب الماء داخل البئر D
  - 5- يتم تكرار الخطوات 3.4 حول (2) نصف ساعة.
  - 6- يتم توصيل ضاغط الهواء بالمساهل A مع فتح جزئي للمحبس A، وفتح كلتي للمحبس C وعلق المحبس b وتشغيل ضاغط الهواء مع ملاحظة خروج الماء من المسورة C مخططة بأكثريه الحديد والمنجنيز ويتم الاستمرار حتى خروج الماء خالي من الأكاسيد.
  - 7- تكرار الخطوات 3.4.5.6 حتى الوصول إلى مرحلة خروج الماء نظيف خالي من أي أكاسيد وكذلك يتم تسجيل زمن هبوط الماء وزمن الرجوع ونسب لاحتفاظ أن زمن الهبوط يقل عن مرور الوقت وكذلك زمن الرجوع إلى أن يصل إلى حالة الثبات مما يدل على التخلص من أي أكاسيد أو استداد داخل القران الجوفي.
  - 8- يتم قياس عمق البئر بعد عملية التسمية ومراقبته بعنق البئر قبل التسمية وسوف لاحظ وجود اختلاف مما يدل على وجود ترسبات باق البئر ويمكن التخلص من تلك الترسيبات كما يوضح الوصلة المستخدمة في التخلص من الترسيبات باق البئر.
  - 9- يتم تشغيل البئر بعد ذلك في حالته العادية وعمل القياسات الهيدرولوجية له ومراقبتها بالقياسات السابقة وملاحظة مدى استعادة البئر لحالته الأصلية التي كان عليها قبل حدوث الاستداد.



شكل رقم (6)

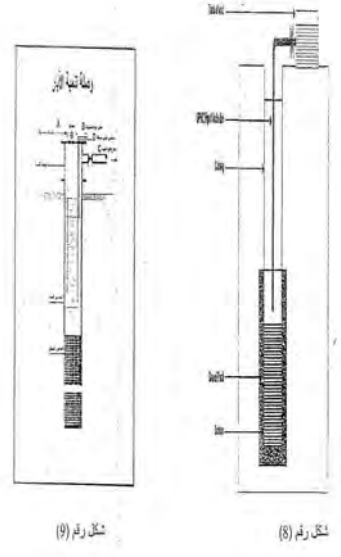


رسالة التخلص من الأكاسيد والترومبات الناتجة عن أعمال التنمية لماء البئر



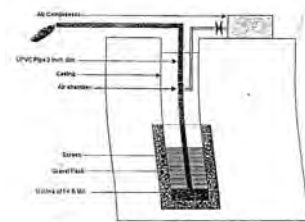
3.2. خطوات طريقة تنمية البئر باستخدام الأمصال:

- 1) فرش عبق البئر.
- 2) إضافة محلول الخمس المناسب بتركيز من 7 إلى 6 حسب نوع وكمية الترسبات المتكونة على جدران ماسورة البئر أو على جدران بئر المعفر (إنشائي) وكذلك من خلال ماسورة P.V.C قطر 1" وتوضع بداخل البئر وتصل إلى نهاية المصفاة من أعلى بواقع 100 متر من المصفاة وذلك كما هو موضح بالرسو.
- 3) بعد ذلك يتم إضافة كمية ماء داخل البئر لضمان خروج المحلول الخمصي إلى الخزان الجوفي حيث يتم التفاعل مع كربونات الكالسيوم والمغنسيوم وأكاسيد الحديد والمنجنيز وأي مركبات كيميائية أخرى وتفتتها ويمكن حساب كمية الماء المطلوبة من المعادلة الآتية:  
 $V = (3.14) (R1)^2 L + (0.33) (3.14) (p) 2 \cdot (R2)^2 L$   
 R1=Well Radius  
 R2 (Borehole Radius = (O.1)) m.  
 L= Screen Length (m).
- 4) يتم توصيل ضاغط الهواء بالماسورة B مع فتح المحبس B وفتح المحبس A وفتح المحبس C.
- 5) يتم تشغيل ضاغط الهواء في نفس اليوم بحيث يتم الضغط على سطح الماء داخل البئر لأقل لمرور الماء عبر فتحات المصفاة ويستمر في ضغط الهواء إلى أن يهبص مسلوب الماء الأستاتيكي داخل البئر حوالي مسافة 100 ويمكن معرفة ذلك عن طريق جهازين لقياس منسوب الماء داخل البئر D.
- 6) يتم فتح المحبس C مع غلق المحبس B حتى يرتفع الماء داخل البئر ويوصل إلى المنسوب الأستاتيكي ويمكن معرفة ذلك أيضا عن طريق جهاز لقياس المنسوب الماء داخل البئر D.
- 7) يتم تكرار الخطوات 5-6 حوالي 10 إلى 15 مرة.

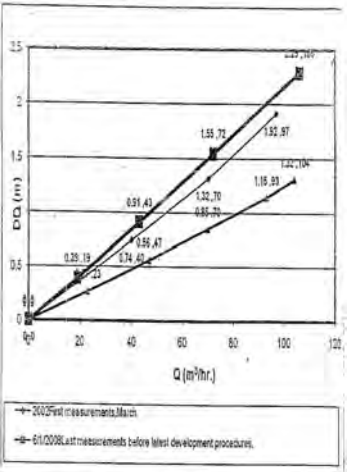


اليوم الثاني:

- 8) يتم تكرار الخطوات 5-6 حوالي 3 ساعات مع تسجيل زمن هبوط الماء وزمن رجوع الماء داخل البئر.
- 9) يتم توصيل ضاغط الهواء بالمحسب A مع فتح جزئي للمحسب C وفتح كئى المحسب C وفتح المحسب B وتشغيل ضاغط الهواء مع ملاحظة خروج الماء من الماسورة C مشغلة بأكاسيد الحديد والمنجنيز وأي ترسبات أيه مركبات كيميائية أخرى ويتم الاستمرار حتى خروج الماء خالي من أي ترسبات.
- 10) يتم تكرار الخطوات 5-6 حتى الوصول إلى مرحلة خروج الماء نظيف خالي من أي أكاسيد وكذلك تسجيل زمن هبوط الماء وزمن الرجوع وسوف نلاحظ أن زمن هبوط الماء يقل مع مرور الوقت وكذلك زمن الرجوع إلى أن يصل إلى حالة الثبات مما يدل على التخلص من أي أكاسيد أو ترسبات داخل الخزان الجوفي.
- 11) يجب الاستمرار في سحب الماء وتطهير البئر وسلامة قياس الأمن الهيدروجيني للماء وحتى وصوله لقيمه الأصلية بعد ذلك يتم إيقاف عملية التنمية.
- 12) يتم قياس عبق البئر بعد عملية التنمية ومقارنته بعبق البئر قبل التنمية وسوف نلاحظ وجود اختلاف مما يدل على وجود ترسبات يتساقط بفعل البئر ويمكن التخلص من تلك الترسبات.



- 13) يتم تشغيل بعد ذلك في حالته العادية وصل القياسات الهيدروجية له ومقارنتها بالقياسات السابقة وملاحظة ومدى استعادة البئر لحالته الأصلية التي كان عليها قبل حدوث الترسبات كما هو واضح



3.3 التنمية باستخدام طريقة السحب المكثف

- في هذه الطريقة يتم تنظيف المصفاة بضغط الهواء فقط دون استخدام هواء مضغوط أو مواد كيميائية
- تنظيف المصفاة
- يتم تشغيل ضاغط الهواء في نفس اليوم بحيث يتم الضغط على سطح الماء داخل البئر لأقل لمرور الماء عبر فتحات المصفاة ويستمر في ضغط الهواء إلى أن يهبص مسلوب الماء الأستاتيكي داخل البئر حوالي مسافة 100 ويمكن معرفة ذلك عن طريق جهازين لقياس منسوب الماء داخل البئر D.
- يتم فتح المحبس C مع غلق المحبس B حتى يرتفع الماء داخل البئر ويوصل إلى المنسوب الأستاتيكي ويمكن معرفة ذلك أيضا عن طريق جهاز لقياس المنسوب الماء داخل البئر D.

- 3.3.1 - يتم تكرار الخطوات 5-6 حوالي 3 ساعات مع تسجيل زمن هبوط الماء وزمن رجوع الماء داخل البئر.
- 3.3.2 - يتم توصيل ضاغط الهواء بالماسورة B مع فتح المحبس B وفتح المحبس A وفتح المحبس C.
- 3.3.3 - يتم تشغيل ضاغط الهواء في نفس اليوم بحيث يتم الضغط على سطح الماء داخل البئر لأقل لمرور الماء عبر فتحات المصفاة ويستمر في ضغط الهواء إلى أن يهبص مسلوب الماء الأستاتيكي داخل البئر حوالي مسافة 100 ويمكن معرفة ذلك عن طريق جهازين لقياس منسوب الماء داخل البئر D.
- 3.3.4 - يتم فتح المحبس C مع غلق المحبس B حتى يرتفع الماء داخل البئر ويوصل إلى المنسوب الأستاتيكي ويمكن معرفة ذلك أيضا عن طريق جهاز لقياس المنسوب الماء داخل البئر D.

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اسم المصفاة	سورباني	معلومات الطاقة	SOP TAG No. SEB-WP17-01OP	

1. المقدمة:

في محطة سورباني يوجد محول "300 KVA 11/0.4 KV"



2. تأثير العملية:

- 1-2 طريقة العملية:
- تستخدم المحولات في محطة جزى لتحويل 11KV إلى 0.4KV التي تنقلها أعمال المحطة

3. معايير التشغيل:

- وبغض تشغيل المحولات عند نقطة القص قدر من القادة والذي يحدث عند تشغيل المحول بحوالي 780 من فرقته
- 4- التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية:
- 1. في الظروف الطبيعية يتم تزويد المحطة بالطاقة الكهربائية من خلال المحول في حين أن مواد في حالة الاعتماد.
- 2. اغلاق قطع دائرة المولد الموجود في لوحة المولد
- 3. التحويل اليدوي في لوحة الجهد المنخفض يجب أن يتمركز في اتجاه المحول
- 5- التشغيل في ظروف غير طبيعية:
- 1. في حالة أن يغلق الطاقة الكهربائية من المصدر سيتم تشغيل المولدات الاحتياطية وفقا لتشغيل التالي:
- 2. تكيف من فصل المحول عن لوحة الجهد المنخفض
- 3. تشغيل المولد الاحتياطى وفقا للإجراءات المتفق عليها ومستندات SOP الخاصة بالمولد.
- 4. تشغيل قطع الدارة الكهربائية للمولد في لوحة المولد
- 5. تشغيل قطع الدارة الكهربائية للمولد في لوحة الجهد المنخفض الرئيسي.
- 6. البدء في توصيل الحمل تدريجيا

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1. الإشارات:

- الأجزاء الرئيسية للمحول هي:
- القلب الأيسري
- القلب اليميني
- الخزان المائي
- الزيت
- خزان الزيت
- المربرات
- غطاء بوظف
- مؤشر مستوى الزيت
- نظام الجهد "تابلو شينجر"
- المرزول والمخات
- سبوكة جوا

2- نشاطات الصيانة:

- في محطة بروجرد عمل المحول خارج المحطة وبمستخدم تقنية الصيانة وأعمال صيانة أخرى، معظم نشاطات الصيانة يتم عملها عن طريق شركة الكهرباء
- ولكن بنشاطات الصيانة من 3 أنواع على النحو التالي:
- 1- الرصد والقياس والتسجيل
- 2- الصيانة الوقائية
- 3- الصيانة الترميمية

1-2 الرصد والقياس والتسجيل

ويتم في يتم تسجيل الرصد والقياس والتسجيل وفقا لتدوير الصيانة SEB-WP17-01MT.

2-2 تقييم وتحليل نتائج الرصد والقياس

عوراء نتائج نتائج التقييم على الإجراءات التصحيحية اللازمة لتفادي تدهور المحول من الرصد والقياس السوربي

3-2 الصيانة الترميمية:

هذا هو العنصر الأكثر أهمية علينا أن ننبهه للحفاظ على وحدة محول الكهرباء، فإن الإمكان قوية إلى تشغيل الأجزاء التي تتلف بعد عملية التقييم والصيانة الترميمية هي التي تتكون من مجموعة من الخطوات القوية التي تصنف على أنها القام بها في فترة معينة وفقا ل SEB-WP17-01-MT.

1- التسجيل والتقرير

3-3 التسجيل

ويتم في يتم تسجيل نشاط الرصد والقياس السوربي وفقا لتدوير الصيانة MEL-WP17-02QC81

2-3 التقارير

1-2-3 تقرير الصيانة الروتينية

ويتم في يتم تسجيل نشاط الرصد والقياس السوربي وفقا لتشغيل MEL-WP17-01QC3.

2-2-3 تقرير حدوث المشاكل بالتاريخ:

المشاكل لا تحدث في المحولات فقط ولكن أيضا تحدث في محول الكهرباء أو بتقليل من العملية المطلوبة بسبب أي مشكلة في دائرة التحكم يجب وصف مثل هذه المشاكل إذا حدثت لكل محول لمساعدة مهندسي الصيانة التعرف على النظام وحل المشكلة التي حدثت.

ويتم في جمع المشاكل التي حدثت خلال عملية التشغيل في ورقة المشاكل SEB-WP17-01QC3.

جدول التشغيل والصيانة (SEB-WP17-01MT)

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

المصفاة	Frequency		
	أسبوي	شهر	سنة
اسم المصفاة	أسبوي	شهر	سنة
1- تسجيل إشارات التحول والقياس	✓		
1-1 تسجيل القياسات	✓		
2- فحص المصفاة	✓		
1-2 فحص ترين جيل المصفاة	✓		
2-2 فحص ترين جيل المصفاة	✓		
3- فحص منسوب الزيت	✓		
1-3 فحص ترين جيل المصفاة	✓		
2-3 فحص ترين جيل المصفاة	✓		
4- فحص عن تسرب الزيت	✓		
1-4 فحص عن تسرب الزيت من الخزان أو المربرات وصمام	✓		
2-4 فحص عن تسرب الزيت	✓		
3-4 فحص عن تسرب الزيت	✓		
1-5 فحص عن تسرب الزيت	✓		
2-5 فحص عن تسرب الزيت	✓		

رقم	ملاحظات	مراجعة	تاريخ الإصدار	إصدار	إصدار	إصدار	إصدار	إصدار	إصدار
1-6	التحقق من قوة عزل الزيت باستخدام فحص الزيت								
1-7	ترتيب الزيت								
1-7	عند تعويض قوة عزل الزيت يجب تكرار الزيت								
2-7	إعادة التحقق من قوة العزل الكهربائي الزيت								
4	فحص مقاومة عزل المنفذ (موجع موجع)								
1-8	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الانتفاش إلى دائرة الثاني								
2-8	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الانتفاش والإرضي								
3-8	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي								

- 4- الأدوات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية :
- 1) جازر الهواء
  - 2) مكافئ تلميح و تلميح
  - 3) جهاز مجهر 500 & 5000 فولت
  - 4) مصنف الهواء

- 4- الخدمات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية :
- 1) فربة
  - 2) زيت المحركات

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Monthly monitoring and recording schedule SEB-WP17-01QC01

الرقم	الوصف	التاريخ	الوقت	النتيجة	ملاحظات
1	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الانتفاش إلى دائرة الثاني	1/1	1/1	1/1	
2	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الانتفاش والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	
3	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	
4	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	
5	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	
6	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	
7	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	
8	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	

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جدول الصيانة الدوري :

الرقم	الوصف	التاريخ	الوقت	النتيجة	ملاحظات
1	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الانتفاش إلى دائرة الثاني	1/1	1/1	1/1	
2	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الانتفاش والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	
3	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	
4	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	
5	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	
6	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	
7	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	
8	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1	

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تقرير صيانة الروتينية :

رقم	الوصف	الوقت	النتيجة	ملاحظات
1	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الانتفاش إلى دائرة الثاني	1/1	1/1	1/1
2	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الانتفاش والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1
3	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1
4	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1
5	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1
6	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1
7	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1
8	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1

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Trouble Shooting Report

الرقم	الوصف	الوقت	النتيجة	ملاحظات
1	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الانتفاش إلى دائرة الثاني	1/1	1/1	1/1
2	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الانتفاش والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1
3	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1
4	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1
5	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1
6	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1
7	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1
8	فحص مقاومة العزل بين دائرة الثاني والإرضي	1/1	1/1	1/1

Plant Name:	Title:	SOP TAG No.
مركز الطوارئ	مركز الطوارئ	SEB-WP17-02OP

Issued	Developed by	الرقم
Revised	Approved by	الرقم

- 1- ملامح العملية
- 1-1 وظيفة العملية
- موك الطوارئ هي وحدة امدادات الطاقة في حالة انقطاع الكهرباء، وظيفتها موك الطوارئ هي توفير الطاقة الكهربائية لمحطة معالجة مياه العرض من موك الطوارئ هو تأمين الطاقة الكهربائية لمدة لا تقل عن تشغيل المحطة لإنتاج مياه الشرب من المحطة .
- 1-2 العلاقة بين العمليات الأخرى
- الموك الحالي يغذي 250 من الطاقة المطلوبة للمحطة، من أجل تجنب الضرر للموك أو وحدة الكهرباء في المحطة.
- 3- معايير التشغيل :
- 1-2 طريقة التشغيل :
- موك طوارئ يعمل عن طريق التشغيل اليدوي.
  - بعد الكشف عن حالة من حالات الطوارئ، مثل انقطاع التيار الكهربائي يبدأ تشغيل و توقف موك الطوارئ عن طريق التحويل الآتفي - تشغيل في الموك أو ارجع التحكم مستقلة
- 2- بنود الرصد المطلوبة :
- بنود الرصد المطلوبة خلال تشغيل الموك كما يلي :
  - ♦ الطاقة والمجد المتولدين من خارج الموك
  - ♦ حرارة وضغط توريد المياه
  - ♦ زمن النبا والايلاف
- من البداية إلى سرعة قصوى تقريبا .. 10 ثواني
- التمسك لعمل : تقريبا 10 ثواني
- الزمن الكلي تقريبا 20 ثلثية
- ♦ سرعة الدوران
- 3-2 الفحص الدوري
- من أجل تجنب حدوث خطأ تشغيل في حالة الطوارئ، ينبغي التحقق من وظيفة ورقة الموك عن طريق الفحص الدوري . وينبغي إجراء الكشف أكثر من 30 دقيقة عن طريق التشغيل الفعلي أو تحميل وهمي
  - حالة التشغيل

1-3 الإجراءات العامة للبدء

1-1-3 التشغيل :

الإجراءات العامة للبدء موك الطوارئ كما هو مبين في الرسم البياني التالي.

تحقق من المحرك، تحقق من زيت المحرك، والفحاز

- الفحاز وسرور مياه التبريد
- تلك من إيفاف قطع الطاقة الرئيسية للموك
- ودمج التحقق من البنود المتكررة أعلاه صالحة
- بدرجة استنادا لحالة الطوارئ

تتمل وحدة المحرك عن طريق بدأ العتاد الكهربائي

تتمل المحرك

التكامل المحطبة

تتمل الأحمال

1-3-2 إيقاف التشغيل :

- بعد استعادة مصدر الطاقة الأساسي إيقاف تشغيل موك الطوارئ وتحويل الكهرباء إلى مصدرها الأساسي

1-2-1-2 الإجراءات العامة لإيقاف التشغيل :

- 1- وقف الأحمال تدريجيا
- 2- فصل قطع دائرة الموك الموجود في لوحة الجهد المنخفض وتوصيل قطع دائرة الموك
- 3- فصل دائرة الموك في لوحة الموك
- 4- الحفاظ على تشغيل المولدات لمدة دقائق مع عدم تحميل التوربين قبل إيقافها
- 5- اوقف الموك
6. سجل وقت إيقاف

1-3-2-2 إيقاف في حالة الطوارئ :

- في حالة الطوارئ أو ظروف غير طبيعية تحدث أثناء تشغيل الموك، ويمكن إيقاف الموك عن طريق إيقاف التبريد

2-2-2-2 إيقاف التوربين اليدوي :

مرك الطوارئ لديها خزانات وقود التشغيل لفترة طويلة يتطلب موك الطوارئ عملية معقدة عند حالة الطوارئ، مثل

1-3-3 إيقاف في حالة الطوارئ :

إنتاج التيار الكهربائي المحطون وفقا لذلك، يجب ان يوجد خزانات وقود الموك الطوارئ، وهي مجهزة في بائمين التي هي خزان أسود و خزان شمسي، من خلال توفير الوقود، ومن المتوقع تشغيل وقت الموك لمدة 3 ساعات خلال انقطاع التيار مدة تخزين الخزان الشهري 90 ساعة، الذي هو لمدة 30 يوما اليوم التخزين، بخزن الوقود، يتم نقل الوقود إلى خزان بومبا، ثم الخزان الخوازي الشهرية 90 ساعة، الذي هو لمدة 7 أيام اليوم التخزين، ويوفر الوقود للمواد الطوارئ.

3-3 نظام النبا :

وحدة المحرك تعمل بواسطة إلية بنا كهربائية مصدر الطاقة من هذه الإلية هو البطارية، ولكنه يتطلب وجود على فحص دوري على شحن البطارية كما هو مبين في قائمة الصيانة ..

4- التشغيل في ظروف غير طبيعية :

1-4 المشاكل وأخطأ التشغيل المتوقعة

- (1) خلل في إلية النبا
- (2) لفت المونور لم تعمل إلى المطلوب
- (3) نقص في الطاقة الخارجة من الموك
- (4) حرارة زائدة على المحرك
- (5) توقف مغناطيس المحرك
- (6) عدم غير طبيعي (لون غير طبيعي من الغاز العادم)

الرقم	المشكلة	السبب	الإصلاح
1	خلل في إلية النبا	الطارية ممتلئة خلل في بدأ تشغيل المونور	شحن البطارية استبدال البطارية المعطلة
2	لفت المونور لم تعمل إلى المطلوب	(1) نقص في الوقود (2) التبدية في مشغور الوقود خلل في وحدة التحكم استناد مبرمج الوقود	(1) توريد الوقود (2) استبدال الهواء استبدال مبرمج التحكم فحص التحكم وصيانة المونور أو استبدال المعدات تفحص الهواء تغيير الوقود تغيير توريد وحدة حنذا
3	نقص في الطاقة الخارجة من الموك	خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي وصيانة طاق الوقود خلل في وحدة التحكم التبدية في مشغور الوقود خلل في وحدة التحكم استناد مبرمج الوقود	فحص التحكم وصيانة المونور أو استبدال المعدات (1) تغيير طاقة المونور (2) استبدال VALVE SHEET بالمسحوق (3) فحص ضغط أو تلف المسامير تربيت الأحمال بشكل صحيح تربيت الأحمال بشكل صحيح
4	حرارة زائدة على المحرك	نقص ضغط المكبس خلل زائد خلل حراري	(1) فحص كمية مياه التبريد (2) فحص أو استبدال المبرد (3) فحص زيت المحرك (1) امداد مياه زيت التبريد (2) استخدام زيت التبريد (3) خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي
5	توقف مغناطيس للمونور	عدم وجود وقود التبدية في مشغور الوقود خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي	(1) توفير الوقود (2) استبدال مغناطيس المحرك (3) فحص ضغط المكبس
6	عدم غير طبيعي (لون غير طبيعي من الغاز العادم)	خلل زائد أو خلل مغناطيس استناد مبرمج الوقود نقص في نظام التحكم الكهربائي	تربيت المحرك بشكل صحيح استناد مبرمج الوقود (1) اعادة تهيئة التحكم (2) فحص أو تغيير مبرمج ضغط التحكم

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- مكونات الموك
  - يتكون الموك من مكونين اساسين هما وحدة الموزر و وحدة التوليد
  - وتشمل مكونات المساعدة عموما الالمعة التالية للخدمات التالية:
    - نظام تغذية الوقود
    - نظام تغذية الفحم
    - اليه اليها "المزق"
    - نظام العليم "الشكل"
    - نظام توريد سبراي المياه
- يجب ان تتم الصيانة لموك الطوارئ والمكونات الرئيسية والاحتياطية "قطع الغيار".
- صيانة المصفاة:

- 1- يتم تركيب موك الطوارئ استنادا الى خطة الطوارئ، مثل قطع التيار الكهربائي المفاجيء، ويوفر الطاقة الكهربائية للمعدات والهيكل الانشائية في المحطة المتكاملة.
- 2- وكذلك فإن موك الطوارئ من اعم وحدات محطة توليد الطاقة في المحطات أو الكورث ..
- 3- على الرغم من ان أعمال الصيانة للمعدات الطوارئ لنمى لها أرباح عالية للتنشيط في الحالة الطبيعية في المحطة، والصيانة للوروة مطولة أكثر من معدات التنشيط في الحالة الطبيعية، من أجل تحقيقها في حالة الطوارئ ..

- 1- نشاطات الصيانة:
- 2- يتطلب وجود الفحص الدوري والتحليل يجب عمله بشكل صحيح بنشاط الصيانة كما يوضح هذا بنى الصيانة الدورية ..

يكون نشاط الصيانة من نوعين من مكونات العمل كما يلي:

- 1) الفحص الخارجي اليومي
- 2) الفحص الدوري

1-3 الفحص والصيانة

نود الفحص والصيانة كما موضح بالجدول التالي :

التعريف	نظام المراقبة	نود الفحص	كافة الفحص والصيانة		
			يومي	اسبوعي	شهرى
الفحص التقليدي	المظهر الخارجي	التفت	✓		
		تسرب المياه	✓		
		تسرب الزيت	✓		
		تسرب المياه	✓		
		سعة الوقود في خزان الخدمة	✓		
		الطراز غير عادي	✓		
		رائحة غير عادية	✓		
		مضخة غير عادية	✓		
		حرارة غير عادية	✓		
		تلف غير عادي	✓		
مضط غير عادي	✓				
عقد سمات التشغيل	✓				
اليه اليها "المزق"	فحص سعة البطارية	فحص سعة البطارية	✓		
		فحص حالة سعة البطارية للبطارية الممتلئة	✓		
		فحص مستوى محلول البطارية و اعادة	✓		
		التفت الي اذرع	✓		
		التفت الي احوال كونهت على مستوى البطارية	✓		
		تحقق من حالات البطارية وكامل الوهيد	✓		
		تحقق من توصيل الكابل بين البطارية و باقى	✓		
		الحركة	✓		
		التحقق من سلامة والتجهيد التاج من شاحن	✓		
		البطارية	✓		
نظام تغذية الوقود	سعة الوقود	سعة الوقود	✓		
		معدل ضخ غير عادي	✓		
		مسطد الوقود	✓		
		تنظيف المرشح	✓		
		استهلاك الوقود	✓		
		تسرب الفحم	✓		
		تورث الفحم	✓		
		مسطد الفحم	✓		
		تنظيف المرشح	✓		
		تنظيف المرشح	✓		
نظام تغذية الفحم	تسرب من ماسورة توريد المياه	تسرب من ماسورة توريد المياه	✓		
		توريد حرارة المياه	✓		

التعريف	نظام المراقبة	نود الفحص	نظام الفحص		
			يومي	اسبوعي	شهرى
الموك	نظام الموك	موزر سبراي المياه	✓		
		تسرب من الموزر وخزان المياه	✓		
		نظام العليم	✓		
		التفت من الفحص	✓		
		التفت من الموزر	✓		
		التفت من الموزر	✓		
		التفت من الموزر	✓		
		التفت من الموزر	✓		
		التفت من الموزر	✓		
		التفت من الموزر	✓		
الصيانة الدورية	نظام تغذية الوقود	نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		

التعريف	نظام المراقبة	نود الفحص	نظام الفحص		
			يومي	اسبوعي	شهرى
الموك	نظام الموك	فحص موزر الفحص/تنظيف المحرك التفت	✓		
		فحص موزر فلتية موزر/موتور الموك	✓		
		فحص موزر فلتية موزر/موتور الموك	✓		
		فحص موزر فلتية موزر/موتور الموك	✓		
		فحص موزر فلتية موزر/موتور الموك	✓		
		فحص موزر فلتية موزر/موتور الموك	✓		
		فحص موزر فلتية موزر/موتور الموك	✓		
		فحص موزر فلتية موزر/موتور الموك	✓		
		فحص موزر فلتية موزر/موتور الموك	✓		
		فحص موزر فلتية موزر/موتور الموك	✓		

- 3- التسجيل والتقرير
- 4- التسجيل

يجب ان يتم التسجيل الاتي :

- نتائج الفحص
- نتائج التكليف الدوري

2-4 التقرير

يجب ان تتضمن التقارير الاتي

- 1) اعادة التشغيل
- 2) الإصلاح أو الاستبدال
- 3) نتائج نتائج الموك التي يجب ان تكون موجودة في سجل المحطة
- 4) رفع مستوى المحطة أو التمدد
- 5) تحميل التلم

Plant Name: موزر مياه		Title: مخطط الجهد المنخفض		SOP TAG No. SEB-WTP17-03MT	
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**لوحة الجهد المنخفض تتكون من الاجزاء التالية:**

- قطع
- حوّل التيار
- صناديق بيان
- أجهزة قياس
- أجهزة الحماية
- الميكل الخارجي
- باص بار

**• أهمية مخطط الكهرباء**

يمكن اعداد مخطط الكهرباء بطريقة توصيل القوة الكهربائية من خلال الموصلات في الاجمال. يتحكم المخطط في التشغيل والإيقاف، يقوم المخطط في حالة حدوث أي خطأ يعمل فصل أضرارى (مقطع) ويوقف المخطط في (المصنف) أيضا إيقافا لأضرار التوقف من أوت المصنف.

**الصيانة**

يجب القيام بما يلي الفحص والصيانة والتعمير والمراقبة والتفت والتفت والتفت والتفت على حالة المخطط كالاتي:

- وتكون الصيانة من ثلاثة مهام:
- المراقبة والتفت
- استبدال الاجزاء التالفة
- الصيانة الوقائية

- 1.1 المراقبة والتفت
- 2-2 فحص المصنف العموي اليومي والملاحظة العامة لوحدة و صيانتها بما في تحميل نوري لكل الوحدات التي تحكم وضع الوحدة .
- 3-3 الصيانة الوقائية

SEB-WTP17-03QC01 و SEB-WTP17-03QC02

**2-3 تحليل النتائج والتعديلات الصيانة :**

- يتم تحليل البيانات المسجلة ومقارنتها ببيانات صيانة سابقة لتحديد الصيانة التصحيحية المطلوبة.
- 3-3 الصيانة الوقائية

و بعد ما اتم جزءه يجب علينا انناة المخطط على حالة التلغ في حالة حيد و تتكون الصيانة الوقائية من مجموعت خطوات مرتجة حسب خزانة ومهمة معينة كما موضح في الجدول SEB-WTP17-03 MT.

التعريف	نظام المراقبة	نود الفحص	نظام الفحص		
			يومي	اسبوعي	شهرى
الصيانة الدورية	نظام تغذية الوقود	نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		
		نظام تغذية الوقود	✓		

**4. اوقات المطلوبة للصيانة الدورية**

- 1) بالور هواء
- 2) مفتح يدية و يدية
- 3) الموزر
- 4) المواد المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية
- 5) سيرة يومية
- 2) فحة فلتس
- 3) مفتح - مفتح نورا كورديه

Plant Name: موزر مياه		Title: تعليمات المياه		SOP TAG No. SEB-WTP17-04OP	
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**1 مقدمة**

نوع العملية	الوقت المخصص
عملية غسيل	50
عملية غسيل	50
عملية اقفال	75
عملية اقفال	75

**2. معايير التشغيل**

يعتمد معيار التشغيل على وزن التشغيل بين التعليمات حيث تتلغ كل طلمة نفس المدد يتم التحويل بين التعليمات يوميا. ويعتمد اختيار التعليمات المعاملة على جدول تشغيل التعليمات ويعتمد أيضا على نشاط الصيانة.

**1-2. جدول تشغيل التعليمات الغسائية**

يتم تشغيل التعليمات في سوبراي حسب الاحتياج في التمكن ملحق جدول التشغيل التعليمات في SEB-WTP17-04OP01. يتم تشغيل تعليمات في نفس الوقت و خلمية واحدة في حالة عدم التزامن التعليمات.

**3. جدول تشغيل التعليمات الاقفالية**

- 1-3. خطوات بدء و إيقاف التعليمات
  - 1-1. خطوات ما قبل التشغيل
  - 1-2. يتم اختيار التعليمات لتعمل و التفت من التالي:
  - (1) يتم فتح المحابس على خط السحب بشكل كامل.
  - (2) يجب فتح المحابس في خط الطرد قبل بدء التشغيل.
  - (3) يجب تغذية الطاقة الى لوحة مفتح الكهرباء

**2-1-3. بدء التشغيل**

1. اليه تشغيل طلمة التحضير (موزر ضغط الضغط يجب ان يكون سالب 0.3 بار أو أكثر)

نوع العملية	الوقت المخصص
عملية غسيل	50
عملية غسيل	50
عملية اقفال	75
عملية اقفال	75

**ملحظة هامة:**

يجب التحليل على الجدول لكل لوحة







**MCWW (English)**





Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Introduction</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP-INTRO
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**1- Definition of SOP**

The definition of SOP is some integrated procedure and specified remarks applied on each process in the facility.

- Specified and documented institutions done by operators.
- Contain the general system and branch unit including the tasks within the units.
- Contains regular operation conditions, planned emergency, and sudden emergency
- The SOP activities will comprise field activities, data collection, data analysis and establishment of PIs (performance indicators).
- SOP is not only document showing O&M procedure. By utilizing SOP, current problems should be extracted and analyzed, then the improvement effect should be led to making a new proposal. Accordingly, SOP should be reviewed and revised so that it can be suitable and useful anytime in any situation for water supplier according to evaluation of utilized results. We should find improved results of O&M and WQC activities whenever we review and revise SOPs.

The purpose of SOP is as follows:

- 1) Efficient and safe operation for all components of the system.
- 2) Increasing the efficiency of the facility.
- 3) Adjusting the water quality in the facility.
- 4) Improvement of current problems. (water sources, facilities, human resources, water quality, etc.)

**2- Importance of SOP**

The SOP will lead to the development of structure and activities and capacity development of personnel in MCWW. It should then be necessary to transmit and share the accumulated technology and experience to the entire Minufia Governorate.

**3- Requirement to apply SOP**

In order to apply SOP to facilities and achieve the improvement effect, followings should be prepared.

- 1) Staffs motivation
- 2) Calibration of instrumentation devices

**01 El Sadat**

- 3) Drawing & General Information of the facility
- 4) Equipment Manuals

**4- Operation steps**

Operation steps is the sum of activities through the different operation process, this activities are divided into details.

**4-1- Operation in normal condition**

Operation under normal conditions shall be explained in details for each activity in the SOP.

**4-2- Operation in emergency cases**

Operation under emergency cases includes up normal conditions such in case of sudden pollution of raw water or power cut or work stop in major treatment facility .....etc

**4-2-1- Analysis of past problems, causes, and remedy actions**

Study and analysis of some problems happened in past will help to solve existing problems and thus will help to reach to the following conclusions ;

- ✓ Detect the weak points due to design
- ✓ Detect the weak points in operation and maintenance
- ✓ Detect the weak points due to technical conditions for equipment
- ✓ Reference to problem analysis procedure
- ✓ Reference to what we need to reach to the cause of the problem
- ✓ Reference to what is not allowed to avoid the problem
- ✓ Etc.

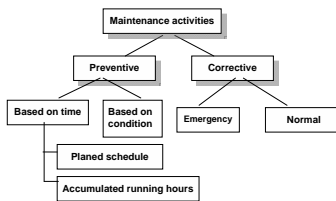
All data and actions related to the problem must be collected and recorded in one file as a reference to avoid repeating the problem

**5- Maintenance activities**

**5-1 Maintenance activities references**

**5-1-1 General idea**

Maintenance references are used to show the impotence of the activity including maintenance, replacement, check, for all or part of equipment. It is divided to preventive maintenance and corrective maintenance as shown in the following figure



The preventive maintenance is divided into two types, one of them based on time and the other is based on technical condition of equipment. There is a difficulty to evaluate the depreciation rate of the equipment

Time based maintenance either to be according the planned schedule or based on actual accumulated working hours for the equipment

The corrective maintenance is divided into two types, one of them is emergency corrective maintenance and normal corrective maintenance. In normal corrective maintenance good monitoring and periodic check for equipment should be applied to detect any up normal condition for the equipment

The classification of the maintenance and which type shall be applied should be based on activity and related equipment

Maintenance activities include monitoring, check and recommended action either by change, repair or improvement. The maintenance activities include four actions as following:

1. Mentoring of the equipment condition and performance
2. periodical check
3. analysis and evaluation
4. repair after check

**➢ mentoring of the equipment condition and performance**

Mentoring and check shall be based on time schedule for operation and maintenance

**➢ periodical check**

Periodical check shall be for all equipment in the external exposed parts as well as internal parts to be sure that the equipment is suitable and capable to perform well and the number of check and period shall be based on each equipment function and should be scheduled and documented

**➢ analysis and evaluation**

The importance of repair is related to the importance of equipment and operation condition and the condition of parts and if it is subject to wear or rust. The analysis of repair should include cost and risk and time required for maintenance and spare parts availability before the starting of maintenance activity

Discover the problems in early time and repair shall make long lifetime for equipment

**➢ repair after check**

Replacement, repair or change the equipment depends on the spare parts availability. Sometimes only greasing and cleaning are only required

**5-2 Expected problems and trouble shooting**

The expected problems can be easily known from the past operating records and operators experiences analysis

**6- Quality control**

Water quality control should be effectively applied and data analysis are required to forecast any future problem and review treatment process

It is important to monitor and check all water process steps for economic operation and prevent any of the process function from being overloaded due to improper operation for previous step

**7- Records and Reports**

Records and reports is one of the important activity which help in analysis and considered as one of the very important documents for personnel communications inside or outside the plant

These records will help in improvement of operation and maintenance and avoid repeating of problems

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Overview for El Sadat Water Treatment Plant</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP0-0V
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**1. Location of the facility**

South West of Minufia Governorate  
(Location map is attached at the close of this chapter.)

**2. General information of the facility**

**2-1. General information**

- (1) Facility name : El Sadat El Sathia Water Treatment Plant
- (2) Type of the facility : Surface water treatment plant
- (3) Establishment : Year 2009
- (4) Water source : Alriah El Nasery Canal
- (5) Capacity : 102,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day- Design Capacity  
50,860 m<sup>3</sup>/day- Actual Capacity
- (6) Covered Area : 1 City (El Sadat)
- (7) Service population : Approx. 50,000 people
- (8) Access level : 80 min from MCWW

**2-2. Components of process and facility in water treatment plant**

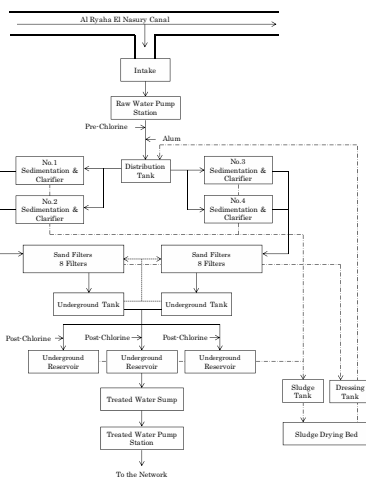
Water treatment process consists of plural processes. And each process is related with each other in the overall water treatment process and works reciprocally each process.

**2-2-1. Components of unit process**

There are eight (8) unit processes in El Sadat water treatment plant as follows:

- (1) Raw water intake, collection and transfer process
- (2) Raw water distribution process
- (3) Coagulation and sedimentation process
- (4) Filtration process
- (5) Clear water storage and distribution process
- (6) Sludge drainage process
- (7) Drain water circulation process
- (8) Disinfection process

**2-2-2. General flow diagram**



**2-2-3. Components of facility in each process**

Components of facility in unit process are the following:

(1) Raw water intake, collection and transfer process

This process includes the following:

- ◆ Raw water intake gate, channel and screen
- ◆ Raw water pump
- ◆ Raw water pump

(2) Raw water distribution process

This process includes the following:

- ◆ Distribution Tank

(3) Coagulation and sedimentation process

This process includes the following:

- ◆ Flash mixer (Rapid mixing)
- ◆ Slow mixer (Reaction promotion for coagulation)
- ◆ Clarifier (Sludge collection)
- ◆ Aluminum sulfate dosing facility
- Aluminum sulfate dosing tank
- Aluminum sulfate dosing pump

(4) Filtration process

This process includes the following:

- ◆ Filter basin with filter media and under drain system
- ◆ Underground tank
- ◆ Backwash pump
- ◆ Air scouring blower

(5) Clear water storage and distribution process

This process includes the following:

- ◆ Underground reservoir
- ◆ Treated water sump
- ◆ Treated water pump

(6) Sludge drainage process

This process includes the following:

- ◆ Sludge storage tank
- ◆ Sludge pump
- ◆ Drying bed

(7) Drain water circulation process

This process includes the following:

- ◆ Dressing tank
- ◆ Dressing pump

(8) Disinfection process

This process includes pre-chlorine and post-chlorine facility as follows:

- ◆ Chlorine cylinder store
- ◆ Chlorine gas neutralization system
- ◆ Pre-chlorine and post-chlorine dosing equipment
- ◆ Chlorine leakage detector

**2-3. Basic system on facility operating and process control**

**2-3-1. System description**

(1) Water source

Generally, water sources are classified as two sources; surface water source and underground water source. The surface water source includes rivers, water passes, lakes or water behind dams. The ground water source includes wells and springs.

Al Ryaha El Nasery Canal is the water source for El Sadat WTP.

Raw water must be in good quality and sufficient quantity to guarantee production of safe and acceptable water after treatment, and the water source should be capable to provide sufficient quantity at continuous rate. Generally it is preferred to secure good raw water quality in order to treat the water with a minimum cost.

(2) Raw water intake

Water intake is used to draw water from the river or canals and deliver it to the water treatment plant. The ideal intake is the one capable to draw water from suitable locations and can prevent algae, wastes, suspended material, trees or fish from going to the plant

(3) System of each process

- ◆ Raw water intake, collection and transfer process  
Individual pump stations are established in order to draw the raw water into raw water sump by gravity from the canal and transfer it to the water treatment plant.
- ◆ Raw water distribution process  
➢ The raw water is distributed to mixing, flocculation and sedimentation basin by distribution tank. Raw water line distributes the raw water to four (4) sedimentation & clarifier.  
➢ Aluminum sulfate is dosed into the raw water at the distribution tank.
- ◆ Coagulation and sedimentation process  
➢ Aluminum sulfate dosed at distribution tank is mixed at rapid speed by flash mixer in sedimentation & clarifier. Then the water is mixed by slow speed in order to accelerate a coagulation reaction.  
➢ Floc accumulated at the bottom of the tank is collected by clarifier and it will be transferred to sludge tank by automatic operation.
- ◆ Filtration process

➢ Treated water by coagulation and sedimentation process is transferred to the sand filter. And micro flos contained a water is separated by sand filtering process.

◆ Sand filters are cleaned periodically by air scouring and back wash.

◆ Clear water storage and distribution process  
Purified water through the water treatment process is distributed to the city network by treated water pump system.

◆ Sludge drainage process  
Sludge storage tank receives drained sludge from sedimentation & clarifier. Drainage sludge and waste water from underground reservoir are mixed in a tank, then it will be transferred to the drying bed.

➢ Sludge is dried and filtered drain by drying bed will be transferred to the dressing tank.

◆ Drain water circulation process  
➢ Dressing tank receives the filtered drain water by drying bed and backwash drain.  
➢ Water in a tank will be returned to distribution tank for the constitution of drain circulation system.

◆ Disinfection process  
Pre-chlorine is dosed into distribution tank by pre-chlorine dosing equipment, and post-chlorine is dosed into underground reservoir individually by post-chlorine dosing equipment.

(4) Water quality control  
Water quality analyses are carried out periodically in the plant laboratory by chemists.

### 3. Component of SOPs

SOP for WTP consists of three (3) packages as follows:

- ◆ SOPs for operation
- ◆ SOPs for maintenance
- ◆ SOPs for water quality control

#### 3-1. SOP for Operation

Documents which require criteria and procedures for operation and control activities of facility are provided in this SOP and include the following:

- ◆ Explanation of process and relation between other process
- ◆ Criteria for operation activity and design
- ◆ Operation and control procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition
- ◆ Monitoring and visual check items for facility
- ◆ Reporting and recording system

#### 3-2. SOPs for Maintenance

Documents which require criteria and procedures for maintenance activities of facility are provided in this SOP and include the following:

- ◆ Criteria for maintenance activity
- ◆ Maintenance procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition
- ◆ Monitoring and visual check items for facility
- ◆ Reporting and record system

#### 3-3. SOPs for Water Quality Control

Documents which require criteria and procedures for water quality control and process control are provided in this SOP and include the following:

- ◆ Criteria for water quality control activity
- ◆ Water quality control and process control procedures in normal condition and unusual condition
- ◆ Monitoring and visual check items for water quality and process
- ◆ Reporting and record system



Figure 1 Location of El Sadat Water Treatment Plant

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Raw Water Intake</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP01-OP
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### 1. Introduction

In general, water sources for water treatment plant consist of surface water, groundwater or bulk water purchased from another water supply utilities. Surface water source will be from rivers, streams, lakes, or impoundments and groundwater will be from wells or springs.

For El Sadat water treatment plant (WTP), the water source is surface water from the Alriah El Nasery canal.

Water quality of raw water must be acceptable as a safe drinking water when treated, and the quantity must be constantly sufficient for the water demand of the target areas to be supplied by the plant. In many cases, after raw water has been contaminated, it is a better solution to protect the quality of the raw water than to treat it.

There are some possibilities that water from the contaminated water sources contains chemical, microbiological or radiological substances which may be harmful for human health.

Intake facility has a function of withdrawing water from canal or river and conveying it to water treatment plant. The ideal intake facility will be capable of taking raw water from various distances and screening it to prevent algae scum, trash, logs, or fish from entering the plant.

### 2. Features of process

#### 2-1. Function of process

- (1) Taking water from the Alriah El Nasery canal and conveying it to water treatment plant
- (2) Prevention of algae scum, trash, logs, or fish from entering the plant
- (3) Prevention of harmful substances such as oil from entering the treatment process of the plant

#### 2-2. Impacts of process

- (1) The first stage of water treatment plant
- (2) Initial cleaning by removing trashes, logs, or suspended materials
- (3) Critical situation in water treatment plant should be avoided by shutdown of water intake.

#### 2-3. Relations between other processes

Raw water quality may be affected by this process, so that it will influence on many other supply elements, especially treatment processes.

### 3. Criteria for operation

#### 3-1. Frequency of monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted by routine work twice a day or more. And information of the canal condition in upstream should be collected when the Ministry of Irrigation will disinfect the canal and monitoring any emergency change.

#### 3-2. Frequency of cleaning of screen in the intake channel

Cleaning of the screen in the intake channel will be conducted as a routine work twice or three times a day.

### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Start-up and shutdown procedures

##### 4-1-1. Start-up

The canal water should be withdrawn from intake and led into the raw water sump through the raw water channel by the gravity. Main gate is installed at the inlet of intake channel and secondary gate is installed at the end of the intake channel. The raw water from the canal should be able to lead into the raw water sump by the following steps:

- 1st: Main gate will be opened.
- 2nd: Secondary gate will be opened.  
The raw water will be flown into the raw water sump.

##### Start-up precautions

- 1) Substances on the water surface should be prevented from entering into the raw water channel by the screen.
- 2) Sliding gates, which are main gate and secondary gate, in the channels should be opened fully. When they are opened not fully, mud or algae in the raw water will be precipitated in the raw water pipes.

##### 4-1-2. Shutdown

There are two (2) kinds of activities for shutdown. The first one is the planned shutdown and the other is the emergency shutdown.

- (1) Planned shutdown

For periodical cleaning or inspection of the raw water channel, shutdown of the intake will be planned. In this shutdown, the main gate will be closed. And the raw water in the raw water channel will be drained out as needed.

#### (2) Emergency shutdown

In this case, situation is critical. Therefore, the raw water must be avoided to enter into the water treatment plant. Shutdown of the intake means shutdown of water treatment plant.

Hence, this decision must be done by the person-in-charge at the water treatment plant.

- 1<sup>st</sup>: The raw water pump must be stopped.
- 2<sup>nd</sup>: Sliding gates in the raw water channels must be closed.

#### Note

- 1) Person-in-charge should be appointed beforehand who can make a decision for shutdown of the intake under the emergency situation.
- 2) Plan of activity in emergency case should be prepared.
  - Communication action
  - Organization of the team for aid
  - Steps of the activity to avoid expansion of damage
  - Steps of the activity for recovery

### 4-2. Monitoring and visual check of facility

Monitoring and visual check of the intake area is very important activity. It should be conducted more than twice every day by prepared check list SDI-WTP01-OPSC. If unusual condition will be found, corrective action should be conducted immediately. Especially accidents related to water source contamination must be listed beforehand to avoid.

### 4-3. Operation procedures for control of facility

Quantity of raw water from the intake will be controlled to avoid precipitation of muddy substances in the raw water. This will be conducted by fully opening of the raw water valve.

### 5. Operation under unusual condition

#### 5-1. Expected troubles and trouble shootings

Refer to trouble shooting sheets for common use.

#### 5-2. Troubles in the past, causes, backgrounds and events for recovery

##### Trouble shooting

Examples of troubles in the past will be useful for solution of the troubles to be happened. Trouble history, the data of troubles in the past, should be applied to the following jobs:

- ◆ Recognition of weak point of facility
- ◆ Recognition of weak point of activity of operation and maintenance
- ◆ Reference for approaching ways and procedures to the trouble

Trouble history is attached as Appendix.

### 6. Report and record

In order to perform a reasonable activity in O&M of WTP, it should be carried out based upon not only our experiences and instincts but also utilization of statistical and mathematical approaches by prediction, analysis and trial action aiming at optimum results.

Hence, the record or report is one of essential and fundamental documents in O & M of WTP. Reporting is the activity of preparing documents and making communication with staff inside and outside of WTP by utilization of records, reports, data and other facts. Reports include periodical reports such as monthly report or annual report and report on recovery activities against troubles or unusual conditions.

#### 6-1. Record

Record for operation of raw water intake facilities should require as follows:

##### 6-1-1. Record of monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check list should be required. When unusual conditions are found, they should be corrected, and noted in check list sheet. Monitoring and check items are the following:

- ◆ Gate and lifting device
- ◆ Raw water channel
- ◆ Screen
- ◆ Raw water valve (for raw water pump)
- ◆ Condition of the canal in the upper stream
- ◆ Condition of the canal around inlet of the intake
- ◆ Environment around the intake channel

Activity of monitoring and visual check should be recorded according to O&M schedule, SDI-WTP01-OPSC-01.

#### 6-2. Report

Reports for operation of raw water intake should include as follows:

- ◆ Recommendation
- ◆ Review of O&M plan
- ◆ Review of contents for monitoring and visual check

- Frequency
- Check item

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### 1. Introduction

Facilities for raw water intake consist of the following.

- (1) Intake gate and lifting device
- (2) Intake channel
- (3) Screen

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

Maintenance activity should be conducted according to O&M schedule, SDI-WTP01-OPSC.

#### 2.1 Maintenance activities

Examples of recovery for the raw water intake are shown below:

- ◆ Supplying oil or grease
- ◆ Repainting
- ◆ Removing mud, water grass and floating substances in the raw water channel and canal
- ◆ Removing harmful substances or waste around the intake area
- ◆ Replacing the whole facility or a part of it

#### 2.2 Recovery to unusual condition

Expected unusual conditions are shown as follows:

- ◆ Foreign substances flow into the raw water pipe.
- ◆ Raw water flow rate is reduced.
- ◆ Mud in the raw water precipitates in the raw water pipe.
- ◆ Sliding gate cannot be opened fully.
- ◆ Raw water intake can not be stopped.

### 3. Report and record

In order to perform a reasonable activity in O&M of WTP, it should be carried out based upon not only our experiences and instincts but also utilization of statistical and mathematical approaches by prediction, analysis and trial action aiming at optimum results.

Hence, the record or report is one of essential and fundamental documents in O & M of WTP. Reporting is the activity of preparing documents and making communication with staff inside and outside of WTP by utilization of records, reports, data and other facts. Reports include periodical reports such as monthly report or annual report and report on recovery activities against troubles or unusual conditions.

### 3-1. Record

Record for maintenance of raw water intake facilities should require as follows:

#### 6-1-1. Record of monitoring and visual check

Inspection and visual check list should be required. When unusual conditions are found, they should be corrected, and noted in check list sheet. Inspection and check items are the following:

- ◆ Gate and lifting device
  1. Damage and deterioration
  2. Corrosion
  3. Greasing
  4. Smooth opening and close
- ◆ Raw water channel
  1. Amount of settled mud and removal of mud and floating substances
- ◆ Screen
  1. Damage and deterioration
  2. Corrosion
  3. Clogging
- ◆ Raw water valve (for Raw Water Pump)
  1. Damage and deterioration
  2. Corrosion
  3. Clogging
  4. Greasing
  5. Smooth opening and close
- ◆ Condition of the canal in the upper stream
- ◆ Condition of the canal around inlet of the intake
- ◆ Environment around the intake channel

Activity of monitoring and visual check should be recorded according to O&M schedule, SDI-WTP01-OPSC.

### 6-2. Report

Reports for operation of raw water intake should include as follows:

- ◆ Recommendation
- ◆ Review of O&M plan

- ◆ Review of contents for monitoring and visual check
  - Frequency
  - Check item

Plant Name:	Title of SOP:	SOP TAG No.
EI Sadat W.T.P.	Raw Water Intake - O&M Schedule	SDI-WTP01-OPSC

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### O&M Schedule for Raw Water Intake

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. Intake gate</b>							
1-1. Condition of opening	○						
1-2. Suspended substances around the gate	○						
1-2. Damage and corrosion					○		
1-3. Water seal						○	
1-4. Damage of frame							○
<b>2. Lifting device of gate</b>							
2-1. Condition of lifting chain			○				
2-2. Condition of operation			○				
2-3. Lubrication			○				
2-4. Condition of lifting hook			○				
2-5. Damage and corrosion			○				
<b>3. Intake channel (Alriah El Nasery)</b>							
3-1. Condition of waste such as mud or algae growth	○						
3-2. Suspended substances in the channel	○						
3-3. Precipitation in the channel		○					
<b>4. The raw water valve (for Raw Water Pump)</b>							
4-1. Condition of opening	○						
4-2. Damage and corrosion							○
4-3. Water seal						○	
4-4. Clogging							○
<b>5. Screen</b>							
5-1. Clogging	○						
5-2. Damage and corrosion							○
<b>6. The canal around inlet of the intake</b>							
6-1. Waste	○						
6-2. Foreign substances such as body of animals	○						
6-3. Growth of mud, algae or water plant	○						

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
6-4. Color and odor of water	○						
6-5. Water level of canal	○						
6-6. Speed of the stream	○						
<b>7. Environment around the intake channel</b>							
7-1. Foreign substances such as chemical waste	○						
7-2. Waste and trash	○						
7-3. Smell	○						

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
EI Sadat W.T.P.	Raw Water Pump	SDI-WTP02-OP

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### 1. Introduction

Raw water pump facility consists of the following equipment:

- (1) Raw water pump
  - Specification
  - (a) Capacity : 1,500m<sup>3</sup>
- (2) Raw water pumps: Centrifugal pump
  - Specification
  - (b) Installation Number : 6 pumps
  - (c) Capacity : 1,152m<sup>3</sup>/h x 80mH
- (2) Pipes and valves
  - Butterfly valve (Manual/ Mortalized), non-return valve
- (4) Drain pumps
  - Specification
  - (a) Installation Number : 2 pumps
  - (b) Capacity : 126m<sup>3</sup>/h x 20mH
- (5) Crane

Raw water from the intake is led into the raw water sump through raw water pipe. Raw water in the raw water sump is discharged by the raw water pumps and transferred to distribution tank through a raw water pipe.

### 2. Features of process

#### 2-1. Function of process

Function of the raw water facility is to transfer the raw water into the distribution tank with the required quantity.

#### 2-2. Impacts of process

For the correct starting of water treatment process, the raw water flow rate shall be used for the calculation of chemical requirement. Chemical devices shall be adjusted so that they can supply the proper dosing amount determined by the chemist in laboratory.

#### 2-3. Relations between other processes

### 2-3-1. Raw water intake

Raw water intake is a preceding step of the raw water supply. Raw water is flown into the raw water sump by gravity. Water level and water quality in the raw water sump will be almost the same as the water level and water quality of canal.

### 2-3-2. Distribution tank

The distribution tank is located after the raw water pump facility. The required quantity of the raw water should be fed from the raw water pump to the distribution tank under controlled condition and required quantities.

### 3. Criteria for operation

#### 3-1. Schedule for pump operation

Raw water pumps should be operated according to the operation schedule. Usually, some pumps will operate 24 hours. And then stand-by pumps operate according to the water demand. Summary for the operation schedule is as shown in following table. According to the following contents, daily operation record should be managed.

Period	Operation Schedule
General (Operation Frequency)	Main pump should be change every week.
Daily	1. Check for operation current
	2. Check for operation pressure
	3. Check for Abnormal noise, temperature, vibration & etc.
	4. Check for operation Time (From start to stop)
	5. Check for daily total operation hour
	6. Check for daily total production water amount

#### 3-2. Preparation to start operating the pump (In case that the vacuum pump is used)

Prior to start a pump, air in the casing of the pump should be evacuated by vacuum pump. After water is filled in the pump casing, a pump will be able to start. Vacuum pressure indicator requires minus 0.3 bar or more to start a pump.

#### 3-3. Proper working number of raw water pump

Required number of raw water pumps should be operated according to the water demand.

### 3-4. Indication of discharge pressure gauge of pump

Proper indication for pressure gauge: Lower limit ----- bar  
Upper limit ----- bar  
\* Pressure value should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

### 3-5. Indication of operation current of pump

Proper indication of operation current: Lower limit ----- A  
Upper limit ----- A  
\* Rated current for pumps should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

### 3-6. Indication of production amount of the well

Proper production water amount: Lower limit ----- m<sup>3</sup>/day  
Upper limit ----- m<sup>3</sup>/day  
\* Production water amount from the well should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Startup and shutdown procedures

##### 4-1-1. Pre-start check

Pumps should be checked according to following procedure before start.

- (1) Water level in the raw water sump
  - Water level should be sufficient for operating pump.
- (2) Valves on suction pipeline
  - Valves in suction pipeline should be opened fully.
- (3) Valves on discharge pipeline
  - Valves in discharge pipeline should be closed.
- (4) Valve for air evacuation by vacuum pump (in case that the vacuum pump is used.)
  - Valve for air evacuation by vacuum pump should be opened fully.
- (5) Electrical switch board
  - Power should be supplied.

##### 4-1-2. Startup

- (1) Operate the vacuum pump (in case that the vacuum pump is used.)
  - Vacuum pressure indicator should require minus 0.3 bar or more.
- (2) Close the valve for air evacuation and stop the vacuum pump
  - Water is discharged at the end of air evacuation pipe, valve should be closed.

- (3) Operate the raw water pump by the switch-on control at the control panel
- (4) Open the discharge valve
- (5) Check the discharge pressure
- (6) Check the operation current
- (7) Check the abnormal noise, vibration, temperature arise and water leakage
- (8) Adjust the tightening of gland packing, if any

#### 4-1-3. Shutdown

- (1) Close the discharge valve
- (2) Stop the raw water pump by the switch-off control at the control panel

#### 4-2. Monitoring and visual check during operation

Monitoring and visual check of the intake area is very important activity. It should be conducted at least 3 times a day. If unusual condition is found, corrective action should be immediately conducted especially in case of vibration, unusual noise and decrease discharge amount.

#### 5. Operation under unusual condition

##### 5-1. Expected troubles and trouble shooting

- ◆ Clogging in the suction pipe or the discharge pipe
- ◆ Discharge pressure is not enough (high or low)
- ◆ Discharge quantity is not enough
- ◆ The water level in the raw water sump is not enough
- ◆ Mechanical trouble of the pump

### 6. Report and record

#### 6-1. Record

Record for the raw water pump operation should include the following:

##### 6-1-1. Record of pump operation

- Operation hours of each pump
- Operation condition
- Discharge pressure, quantity, electrical current, etc.
- Water level in the raw water basin
- Unusual condition of pump

### 6-1-2. Record of vacuum pump operation

- Operation hours of each pump
- Operation condition
- Vacuum pressure, electrical current, etc.

### 6-2. Report

Reports for operation of raw water intake should include the following:

#### 6-2-1. Unusual condition in operation

Unusual condition, corrective action conducted and recovery time should be reported.

#### 6-2-2. Monthly report

- Operation hours of each pump
- Recommendation on operation

#### 6-2-3. Annual report

- Operation hours of each pump
- Recommendation on operation

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Raw Water Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP02-MT
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Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

### 1. Introduction

Raw water pump which is the vertical shaft centrifugal pump is used for the water conveyance to the distribution tank. Raw water pump consists of two (2) main components of pump and motor. And auxiliary piping system includes valves and gages, such as non-return valve, butterfly valve (Manual and Motorized type), and pressure gauges. Maintenance activity for the pump should be conducted to main components and auxiliary components.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for the maintenance activities are mentioned in Cause 3, "Maintenance activity".

### 3. Maintenance activity

Daily monitoring and check, and periodical inspection should be required to keep the pump in proper working. Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of working components as follows;

- (1) Monitoring and checking during working of facility
  - \* Monitoring and checking is conducted by operation staff in MCWW.
- (2) Periodical inspection during operation or after stoppage
- (3) Evaluate and analysis of monitoring and inspection result
- (4) Repair, replace, change of oil and etc, (in case that the malfunction is detected.)

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

##### 3-1-1. Pump

Period	Maintenance Activities
Daily	1. Leakage check from the piping connection 2. Deterioration of the pump casing 3. Discharge pressure 4. Discharge amount 5. Abnormal noise, temperature rising & vibration 6. Operation current
Every week	1. Leakage check from the piping connection 2. Deterioration of the pump casing 3. Discharge pressure

Period	Maintenance Activities
Every month	4. Discharge amount 5. Abnormal noise, temperature rising & vibration 6. Operation current
Every year	1. Tightness of bolts at connected points 2. Oil amount 3. Grease amount 4. Leakage amount from the grand packing 1. Abbreviation of impeller 2. Insulation resistance 3. Alignment adjustment 4. Change of gasket

#### 3-2. Periodical inspection during operation or after shutdown

Periodical inspection includes monitoring of flow rate, pressure change and operation current for the confirmation of pump operation efficiency. When pump stops, oil/grease of bearings have to be checked.

#### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis on the results of monitoring, check, and inspection

In case that a malfunction is detected during operation, it should be repaired immediately in order to secure proper water treatment function.

#### 4. Report and record

##### 4-1. Record

Operation records in the facility include the followings;

- ◆ Result of monitoring and check
- ◆ Result of periodical inspection
- ◆ Record during working of facility
  - Indication of discharge pressure
  - Indication of current meter

##### 4-2. Report

Reports should include the following:

##### 4-2-1. Report for recommendation

- (1) Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Repair or replacement
  - ◆ List of spare parts that should be stored in the plant

- (2) Upgrading of facility or system
  - ◆ Change of capacity, material, and other specifications
  - ◆ Proposal of preventive maintenance activity to be needed

#### 4-2-2. Report of maintenance activity

- (1) Annual report
  - ◆ Repair and replacement for each facility
  - ◆ Trouble and accident
    - Result of corrective maintenance
    - List of consumed spare parts in a year
- (2) Corrective action to prevent trouble or accident

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Raw water pumps</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP02-OP
Kind of Doc. Trouble Shooting	Title of Document <b>Trouble Shooting for the Pump</b>	Document No. SDI-WTP02-OPTS-01

Issued	Developed by	Signature
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PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	RECOMMENDED REMEDY
No water delivered	Suction or discharge valve closed	Open the closed valve
	The pump is not primed	Prime the pump by vacuum unit
	Water level in the raw water sump is low	Increase water level
No flow	Air leak into suction line	Tight all flanges and packing
No pressure	Air buckets in suction line	Open air vent valves in suction pipe
	Leaks in the shaft seal	Replace the seal or tighten gland
	Impeller damaged	Replace the impeller
	Rotation direction is incorrect	Reverse the phases
Low flow and low pressure	Gasket for casing is leaking	Replace the gaskets
	Excessive amount of air in liquid	Open air vent to release air
	Wearing ring abraded	Replace new wearing ring
	Foreign matters in the impeller	Open pump and clean impeller
	Foreign matters in the impeller	Open pump and clean impeller
	Shaft or shaft sleeve abraded	Replace with new shaft and sleeves
Short lifespan of shaft seal and packing	Voltage drop	Check the voltage / Ask power company
	Dirt or grit in sealing liquid	Use clean water for sealing
Short lifespan for bearing, noisy operation	Lack of lubricants	Add grease or oil
	Misalignment between motor and pump	Adjust the alignment of intermediate shafts
Pump trip Stopped by itself	Lack of lubrication	Add more grease or oil
	Shaft is bent	Replace the shaft with new one
	Electrical overload settings are incorrect	Check and correct setting
Pump trip Stopped by itself	Damage of bearing	Change the bearing
	Impeller obstructed	Clear obstruction from the impeller
	Poor electrical connection at the panel	Check the circuit

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Treated Water Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP03-OP
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Issued	Developed by	Signature
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### 1. Introduction

Treated water pump facility consists of the following equipment:

- (1) Underground reservoir
  - ◆ Specification
  - (a) Capacity : 5,000m<sup>3</sup> x 3tanks
- (2) Treated water sump
  - ◆ Specification
  - (a) Capacity : 576m<sup>3</sup>
- (3) Treated water pumps: Centrifugal pump
  - ◆ Specification
  - (a) Installation Number : 6 pumps
  - (b) Capacity : 300L/sec x 80mH
- (4) Vacuum pump
  - ◆ Specification
  - (a) Installation Number : 2 pumps
  - (b) Capacity : 10L/sec x 15mH
- (5) Pipes and valves
- (6) Drain pumps
  - ◆ Specification
  - (a) Installation Number : 2 pumps
  - (b) Capacity : 10L/sec x 15mH
- (7) Crane

Treated water is led into treated water sump through underground reservoir. Treated water in the treated water sump is transferred to the network by the treated water pumps.

### 2. Features of process

#### 2-1. Function of process

Function of the treated water pump is to transfer the purified water to the network with adequate quantity, pressure and quality.

#### 2-2. Impacts of process

The transmission process of treated water is the final stages in the water treatment process, and

the quantity, pressure and quality of the water will be controlled in this process. The transmission pump has to operate 24 hour in order to supply water for the resident in covered area.

#### 2-3. Relations between other processes

##### 2-3-1. Treated Water Sump

The treated water is led into the treated water sump from the underground reservoir. Treated water sump is the suction tank of transmission pumps. The water in the underground reservoir and the treated water sump have to be kept clean and safety. These water tanks isolated from the external air to avoid a contamination by dust.

##### 2-3-2. Network

Treated water pump supply treated water to Sadat city through the network.

### 3. Criteria for operation

#### 3-1. Schedule for pump operation

Treated water pumps should be operated according to the operation schedule. Usually, some pumps will operate 24 hours. And then stand-by pumps operate according to the water demand. Summary for the operation schedule is as shown in following table. According to the following contents, daily operation record should be managed.

Period	Operation Schedule
General (Operation Frequency)	Main pump should be change every week.
Daily	1. Check for operation current
	2. Check for operation pressure
	3. Check for Abnormal noise, temperature, vibration & etc.
	4. Check for operation Time (From start to stop)
	5. Check for daily total operation hour
	6. Check for daily total transmission water amount

#### 3-2. Preparation to start operating the pump (In case that the vacuum pump is used)

Prior to start a pump, air in the casing of the pump should be evacuated by vacuum pump. After water is filled in the pump casing, a pump will be able to start. Vacuum pressure indicator requires minus 0.3 bar or more to start a pump.

#### 3-3. Proper working number of treated water pump

Required number of treated water pumps should be operated according to the water demand.

#### 3-4. Indication of discharge pressure gauge of pump

- Proper indication for pressure gauge: Lower limit ----- bar  
Upper limit ----- bar
- \* Pressure value should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

#### 3-5. Indication of operation current of pump

- Proper indication of operation current: Lower limit ----- A  
Upper limit ----- A
- \* Rated current for pumps should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

#### 3-6. Indication of transmission amount

- Proper transmission water amount: Lower limit ----- m<sup>3</sup>/day  
Upper limit ----- m<sup>3</sup>/day
- \* Transmission water amount should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Startup and shutdown procedures

##### 4-1-1. Pre-start check

- Pumps should be checked according to following procedure before start.
- (1) Water level in the treated water sump
    - Water level should be sufficient for operating pump.
  - (2) Valves on suction pipeline
    - Valves in suction pipeline should be opened fully.
  - (3) Valves on discharge pipeline
    - Valves in discharge pipeline should be closed.
  - (4) Valve for air evacuation by vacuum pump (in case that the vacuum pump is used.)
    - Valve for air evacuation by vacuum pump should be opened fully.
  - (5) Electrical switch board
    - Power should be supplied.

#### 4-1-2. Startup

- (1) Operate the vacuum pump (in case that the vacuum pump is used.)
  - Vacuum pressure indicator should require minus 0.3 bar or more.
- (2) Close the valve for air evacuation and stop the vacuum pump
  - Water is discharged at the end of air evacuation pipe, valve should be closed.
- (3) Operate the treated water pump by the switch-on control at the control panel
- (4) Open the discharge valve
- (5) Check the discharge pressure
- (6) Check the operation current
- (7) Check the abnormal noise, vibration, temperature arise and water leakage
- (8) Adjust the tightening of gland packing, if any

#### 4-1-3. Shutdown

- (1) Close the discharge valve
- (2) Stop the treated water pump by the switch-off control at the control panel

#### 4-2. Monitoring and visual check during operation

Monitoring and visual check of the treated water pump system is very important activity. It should be conducted at least 3 times a day. If unusual condition is found, corrective action should be immediately conducted especially in case of vibration, unusual noise and decrease discharge amount.

### 5. Operation under unusual condition

#### 5-1. Expected troubles and trouble shooting

- ◆ Clogging in the suction pipe or the discharge pipe
- ◆ Discharge pressure is not enough (high or low)
- ◆ Discharge quantity is not enough
- ◆ The water level in the treated water sump is not enough
- ◆ Mechanical trouble of the pump

### 6. Report and record

#### 6-1. Record

Record for the treated water pump operation should include the following:

##### 6-1-1. Record of pump operation

- Operation hours of each pump
- Operation condition

- Discharge pressure, quantity, electrical current, etc.
- Water level in the treated water sump
- Unusual condition of pump

#### 6-1-2. Record of vacuum pump operation

- Operation hours of each pump
- Operation condition
- Vacuum pressure, electrical current, etc.

#### 6-2. Report

Reports for the operation of treated water pump should include the following:

##### 6-2-1. Unusual condition in operation

Unusual condition, corrective action conducted and recovery time should be reported.

##### 6-2-2. Monthly report

- Operation hours of each pump
- Recommendation on operation

##### 6-2-3. Annual report

- Operation hours of each pump
- Recommendation on operation

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Treated Water Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP03-MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

### 1. Introduction

Treated water pump which is the horizontal shaft centrifugal pump is used for the water transmission to the network. Treated water pump consists of two (2) main components of pump and motor. And auxiliary piping system includes valves and gages, such as non-return valve, sluice valve (Manual and Motorized type), and pressure gauges. Maintenance activity for the pump should be conducted to main components and auxiliary components.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for the maintenance activities are mentioned in Cause 3, "Maintenance activity".

### 3. Maintenance activity

Daily monitoring and check, and periodical inspection should be required to keep the pump in proper working. Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of working components as follows;

- (1) Monitoring and checking during working of facility
- (2) Monitoring and checking is conducted by operation staff in MCWW.
- (3) Periodical inspection during operation or after stoppage
- (4) Evaluate and analysis of monitoring and inspection result
- (5) Repair, replace, change of oil and etc, (in case that the malfunction is detected.)

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

##### 3-1-1. Pump

Period	Maintenance Activities
Daily	1. Leakage check from the piping connection 2. Deterioration of the pump casing 3. Discharge pressure 4. Discharge amount 5. Abnormal noise, temperature rising & vibration 6. Operation current
Every week	1. Leakage check from the piping connection 2. Deterioration of the pump casing 3. Discharge pressure

Period	Maintenance Activities
Every month	4. Discharge amount 5. Abnormal noise, temperature rising & vibration 6. Operation current
Every year	1. Tightness of bolts at connected points 2. Oil amount 3. Grease amount 4. Leakage amount from the grand packing 1. Abbreviation of impeller 2. Insulation resistance 3. Alignment adjustment 4. Change of gasket

#### 3-2. Periodical inspection during operation or after shutdown

Periodical inspection includes monitoring of flow rate, pressure change and operation current for the confirmation of pump operation efficiency. When pump stops, oil/grease of bearings have to be checked.

#### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis on the results of monitoring, check, and inspection

In case that a malfunction is detected during operation, it should be repaired immediately in order to secure proper water treatment function.

### 4. Report and record

#### 4-1. Record

Operation records in the facility include the followings;

- ◆ Result of monitoring and check
- ◆ Result of periodical inspection
- ◆ Record during working of facility
  - Indication of discharge pressure
  - Indication of current meter

#### 4-2. Report

Reports should include the following:

##### 4-2-1. Report for recommendation

- (1) Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Repair or replacement
  - ◆ List of spare parts that should be stored in the plant

- (2) Upgrading of facility or system
  - ◆ Change of capacity, material, and other specifications
  - ◆ Proposal of preventive maintenance activity to be needed

#### 4-2-2. Report of maintenance activity

- (1) Annual report
  - ◆ Repair and replacement for each facility
  - ◆ Trouble and accident
    - Result of corrective maintenance
    - List of consumed spare parts in a year
- (2) Corrective action to prevent trouble or accident

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Treated water pumps</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP03-OP
Kind of Doc. Trouble Shooting	Title of Document <b>Trouble Shooting for the Pump</b>	Document No. SDI-WTP03-OPTS-01
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	RECOMMENDED REMEDY
No water delivered	Suction or discharge valve closed	Open the closed valve
	The pump is not primed	Prime the pump by vacuum unit
	Water level in the raw water sump is low	Increase water level
No flow	Air leak into suction line	Tight all flanges and packing
No pressure	Air buckets in suction line	Open air vent valves in suction pipe
	Leaks in the shaft seal	Replace the seal or tighten gland
	Impeller damaged	Replace the impeller
	Rotation direction is incorrect	Reverse the phases
Low flow and low pressure	Gasket for casing is leaking	Replace the gaskets
	Excessive amount of air in liquid	Open air vent to release air
	Wearing ring abraded	Replace new wearing ring
	Foreign matters in the impeller	Open pump and clean impeller.
	Foreign matters in the impeller	Open pump and clean impeller.
Short lifespan of shaft seal and packing	Shaft or shaft sleeve abraded	Replace with new shaft and sleeves
	Voltage drop	Check the voltage / Ask power company
Short lifespan for bearing, noisy operation	Dirt or grit in sealing liquid	Use clean water for sealing
	Lack of lubricants	Add grease or oil
Pump trip Stopped by itself	Misalignment between motor and pump	Adjust the alignment of intermediate shafts
	Lack of lubrication	Add more grease or oil
Electrical overload settings are incorrect	Shaft is bent	Replace the shaft with new one
	Electrical overload settings are incorrect	Check and correct setting
	Damage of bearing	Change the bearing
	Impeller obstructed	Clear obstruction from the impeller
Poor electrical connection at the panel	Poor electrical connection at the panel	Check the circuit

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Distribution Tank</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP04-OP
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### 1. Description of the facility

#### 1-1. Outline of facility

In El Sadat WTP, raw water from the raw water pump is transmitted to the distribution tank through the raw water pipes. Alum and chlorine are dosed into each raw water pipe or inside the distribution tank. Chlorine is dosed prior to dosing of alum.

Raw water is distributed to four (4) sedimentation & clarifiers from the distribution tank.

#### 1-2. Function of the distribution tank

Function of the distribution tank is to receive raw water from the raw water pump and distribute the raw water evenly to sedimentation & clarifiers.

#### 1-3. Impact of facility

Raw water quantity is one of essential data in water treatment operation. If the raw water quantity is distributed unevenly at the distribution tank, operation load in sedimentation & clarifiers will be different in each basin and effluent water quality will be unbalanced also by the difference of water distribution amount.

#### 1-4. Relation with other facilities

##### 1-4-1. Raw water pump

Raw water transmitted by the raw water pumps is distributed to four (4) sedimentation & clarifiers from the distribution tank.

##### 1-4-2. Coagulation and sedimentation facilities

Raw water is required to proper treatment by coagulation process based on design criteria.

##### 1-4-3. Alum and pre-chlorine dosing

Alum and chlorine are dosed into each raw water pipe or inside the distribution tank. Chlorine is dosed prior to dosing of alum. Pre-chlorine oxidizes organic matter and foreign substances in the raw water and will slightly decrease pH value.

Reaction time affects a decrease of pH value. Proper coagulation by alum is performed

between 7.0 and 7.5 of pH value.

### 2. Operation under normal operation

Distribution tank is the relay tank to distribute the water to sedimentation & clarifiers. Distribution tank has outlet valve in each distribution pipeline. This valve is usually opened and in case of a cleaning inside the sedimentation & clarifier or planned intermission, this valve will be closed to interrupt the water distribution.

### 3. Operation under the unusual condition

#### 3-1. Typical unusual condition

In case that the installation level of distribution wire is unequal, operation load in sedimentation & clarifiers will be different in each basin and effluent water quality will be unbalanced also due to the difference of distribution water amount. The installation level of the wire should be adjusted, in case of above condition.

### 4. Report and record

#### 4-1. Record

Record for the operation of the distribution tank should include the following:

- (1) Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) Record of flow rate of the raw water for each distribution tank

#### 4-2. Report

Report for operation of the distribution shaft should include the following:

- (1) Annual report
  - ◆ Report of raw water quantity
  - ◆ Report of corrective action (if any)
- (2) Recommendation
  - ◆ Rehabilitation and upgrading
  - ◆ Review of operation procedures
  - ◆ Review of unified record sheet

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Distribution Tank</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP04-MT
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### 1. Introduction

Distribution tank will be operated continuously and it is impossible to stop the operation usually. And it is difficult to conduct an inspection and cleaning work inside the tank in normal operation. The above works should be done in the term of the rehabilitation work.

However, maintenance for the exterior of the distribution tank such as piping and valves can be conducted by the routine works.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

- ◆ Frequency of inspection: Every three (3) years or as required

### 3. Maintenance activity

- ◆ The water condition in the distribution shaft
  - Turbidity or color
  - Existing of foreign substances
- ◆ External condition for distribution tank, such as pipe, valve and etc.

Maintenance work consists of following four (4) kinds of activities

- (1) Monitoring and checking work during the operation
- (2) Inspection
- (3) Evaluate the inspection result
- (4) Remedy after the inspection

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to "O&M schedule" and unified check list. O&M schedule should refer to the activities in the flocculation and sedimentation basin. Accordingly, monitoring and checking of the distribution tank had better conduct at the same time as the activities in the sedimentation & clarifier.

#### 3-2. Inspection

Inspection items are as follows;

- ◆ Water distribution balance at the distribution wire
- ◆ Valves and piping condition
  - Deterioration
  - Corrosion
  - Leakage

### 3-3. Evaluation regarding the inspection results

After the inspection, evaluate following items;

- ◆ Necessity of repair or replacement of equipment, such as valves and distribution wire
- ◆ Necessity of opening adjustment of the valves
- ◆ Necessity of the cleaning

#### 3-4. Remedy after the inspection

After the inspection, following remedy should be conducted;

- ◆ Cleaning
- ◆ Painting
- ◆ Repair or replacement of equipment
- ◆ Fixing a leakage

### 4. Report and record

#### 4-1. Record

Record for maintenance of the distribution shaft should include the following;

- (1) Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) Record of inspection
- (3) Record of remedy

#### 4-2. Report

Report for maintenance of the distribution tank should include the following;

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Review of maintenance activities

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Coagulation Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP05-OP
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### 1. Process Description

#### 1-1. Function of coagulation processes in treatment process

Function of coagulation process is to make optimum floc for settling particulate impurities in sedimentation basin, such as contained in water.

#### 1-2. Coagulation Process

Coagulation is the process to neutralize and agglomerate the negative charges of suspended substance which is stable distributed in the water by electrical repulsion by coagulant.

A floc is the accumulation of the chemicals and the particulate matter to form small jelly-like particles which look like snowflakes in the water. As these pieces of floc agglomerate together and combine with more particulate matter, they grow into larger and heavier floc which will settle out.

The coagulation process is a very complex chemical and physical reaction which depends on many factors of water quality, such as pH, turbidity, temperature, and hardness. It also depends on the chemicals and dosages of chemicals used for coagulation and physical treatment of water, such as rapid mixing, flocculation.

#### 1-3. Impacts of process

Coagulation/sedimentation process is major process which affects treatment result in conventional filtration treatment plant. Coagulation process is completed by three (3) steps as follows;

- 1<sup>st</sup> step: Chemicals dosing step  
Dosing of coagulant or other aid chemicals into raw water
- 2<sup>nd</sup> step: Flocks formation step  
Rapid mixing of coagulant or other chemicals with raw water by mechanical flush mixer
- 3<sup>rd</sup> step: Flocks growth step  
Slow mixing by mechanical slow mixer

Coagulation process will be successfully achieved by optimum results in all above-mentioned steps. Even if any one of the steps is not optimum, coagulation process will not be achieved properly.

**1-4. Relation to other process**

**1-4-1. Preceding process**

- ◆ Intake and raw water distribution process
- ◆ Raw water quantity
  - Number of raw water pump in operation, distributed water quantity
- ◆ Raw water quality
  - Turbidity, pH, temperature, alkalinity, algae accounts, etc
- ◆ Water quality after dosing of pre-chlorine
  - Residual chlorine, pH, alkalinity, etc

**1-4-2. Following process: Sedimentation process**

- (1) Related factors
  - ◆ Characteristics of floc in outlet water from flocculation basin to sedimentation basin, such as weight, density and etc.
  - ◆ Amount of settled sludge in sedimentation basin
- (2) Factors to be affected
  - ◆ Water quality of raw water
    - Analysis shall be conducted to the raw water by achieving the jar test for the determinable of proper alum dosage and by the break point test to determine proper dosage for pre-chlorine. These analyses shall be achieved in the laboratory by taking raw water sample. And then, conduct the tests to determine proper dosage for making good floc.
  - ◆ Water quality after sedimentation
    - Turbidity
    - Residual chlorine concentration
    - pH
    - Alkalinity
    - Algae accounts
  - ◆ Sludge drainage
    - Frequency of sludge drainage from sedimentation basin
    - Period of sludge drainage from sedimentation basin (every 2 hours)
    - Frequency of sludge drainage from sludge storage tank

**2. Criteria for operation**

**2-1. Design criteria**

Design criteria shall be necessary to determine the basic specification such as capacity, capability, installation numbers and etc, which is used for the preliminary design of water treatment plant.

- ◆ Rapid mixing
  - Rotation number of flush mixer

- Retention time of raw water in mixing basin (from 30-60 sec)
- Retention time of raw water in distribution tank
- ◆ Slow mixing
  - Retention time of raw water in flocculation basin
  - Rotation number of slow mixer
- ◆ Alum and pre-chlorine dosing
  - Retention time of raw water in raw water pipe after pre-chlorine dosing
  - Dosing range of pre-chlorine for pre-chlorinator
  - Dosing range of alum for alum dosing pump
  - Concentration of alum solution for dosing

**2. Operation criteria**

- ◆ Slow mixing
  - Growth state of floc
- ◆ Alum and chlorine facility
  - Refer to the SOP for the alum and chlorine dosing system

**3. Operation procedures under normal condition**

**3-1. Rapid mixing**

Flush mixer is the electric driven motor having a long vertical shaft with propeller.

Rapid mixing is the initial high speed mixing of the water to ensure a quick dispersion of the chemicals in processed water. This action is for distributing the chemical uniformly in the water. Rapid mixer shall be mounted in a small chamber having proper retention time as range in 30 to 60sec. It is desirable for the water to rapidly come into complete contact with chemicals so the chemical reaction begins.

**3-1-1. Start-up**

- (1) Pre-start check
- Before operation, the following should be checked:

- ◆ Lubrication
- ◆ Deterioration
- ◆ Power supply

After above condition is checked, operate the flush mixer, then check the capability for the mixing of the water and chemicals.

**3-1-2. Daily check during operation**

Daily check has to be achieved once a day to confirm operation condition. Items to be checked are as follows;

- ◆ Abnormal noise and vibration
- ◆ Abnormal temperature rising of the motor
- ◆ Leakage of oil or grease
- ◆ Deterioration of the shaft and paddle
- ◆ Obstacles or foreign substances in mixing basin

**3-1-3. Control procedures**

The severe control to operate the flush mixer is not required. However operation condition should be confirmed in order to evaluate the efficiency of the mixing by checking the floc formation.

Coagulation reactions are completed in short time, especially under high water temperature in summer season. Coagulation reaction may be proceeded by the mixing with the flush mixer but water flow energy in upstream and/or downstream of the mixer. In the above case, because the floc will be broken by the mixer, flush mixer should stop operation.

Generally, comparatively huge amount of algae are contained in canal water in Egypt and they will increase in summer season. Coagulant floc of algae origin is light and easily breaks. Once flocks are torn apart, it is difficult to coagulate to optimum size and strength again.

**3-2. Slow mixing**

Slow mixer is the electric driven motor having a long vertical shaft with propeller.

Slow mixing to grow the floc is second step of coagulation. There are four mixing units which are installed in a flocculation chamber having proper retention time as range in 20min to 30min each.

**3-2-1. Start-up**

- (1) Pre-start check
- Slow mixer should start at the same time as the start-up of chemical dosing and rapid mixing. Prior to start-up, the drive unit should be visually checked.

- ◆ Lubrication
- ◆ Deterioration
- ◆ Power supply

After above condition is checked, operate the slow mixer, then check the capability for the making of heavy floc.

**3-2-2. Daily check during operation**

Daily check has to be achieved once a day to confirm operation condition. Items to be checked are as follows;

- ◆ Abnormal noise and vibration
  - ◆ Abnormal temperature rising of the motor
  - ◆ Leakage of oil or grease
  - ◆ Deterioration of the shaft and paddle
  - ◆ Obstacles or foreign substances in mixing basin
  - ◆ Formation of flocks at outlet wire
- (Visual check of configuration and density)

**3-2-3. Control procedures of Flocculator**

Control for the slow mixer is to check that the slow mixer operates all the time and to monitor the coagulation process for the evaluation of mixing efficiency.

Items to evaluate the control process are as follows;

- ◆ Water quality analysis
- ◆ Jar test
- ◆ Visual check of coagulation process
- ◆ Water quantity

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Sadat W.T.P.	Coagulation Facility	SDF-WTP05-MT

**1. Criteria for maintenance activities**

**1-1. Criteria for frequency of preventive maintenance**

Maintenance work should be conducted periodically as preventive maintenance. This is one of the criteria for preventive maintenance activity and these criteria are shown in Table-1.

**Table -1 Category and Frequency for Maintenance Activity**

Part name	Maintenance Work	Group	Frequency
1. Motor	Inspection	PM	Every 6 months
	Replace	CM	As required
2. Drive unit	Supply of lubricant	PM	Once a month
	Periodical overhaul	PM	Every 3 year
	Replace	CM	As required
3. Shaft, propeller	Inspection	PM	Once a year
	Polishing/painting	PM	Once a year
	Replace	CM	As required
4. Mixing basin	Cleaning in as tank	PM	Every 6 months
	Inspection in a tank	PM	Every 6 months
	Inspection of pipe	PM	Every 6 months

PM: Preventive Maintenance activities  
CM: Corrective Maintenance activities

**2. Report and record**

**2-1. Record**

Recording in the uniformed sheet should be required for all activities of O&M. Records should include working condition of facilities, maintenance results, troubles, causes and background of troubles, especially origin of causes, etc.

Items to be recorded should be as follows:

- (1) Working condition of facility before and after maintenance
  - ◆ Result of Monitoring and check
  - ◆ Result of inspection
- (2) Run time of facility in working
  - ◆ Record of operation
- (3) Information for maintenance activity
  - ◆ Name of facility, parts in facility
  - ◆ Items or kind of activity, e.g. repair, replace, adjustment, oil change etc,
  - ◆ Picture of part before and after maintenance

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.:
El Sadat W.T.P.	Coagulation Facility	SDF-WTP05
Kind of document:	Title of Document:	Document No.
O & M Schedule	O & M Schedule for mixer and flocculator	SDF-WTP05-MTOS-01

**Operation and Maintenance Schedule**

D: daily, W: weekly, M: monthly, 3M: every 3 month, 6M: every 6 month, Y: yearly, AN: as required

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. Flush Mixer</b>							
1-1. Abnormal sound from motor or drive unit	○						
1-2. Abnormal temperature rising of motor	○						
1-3. Leakage of oil or grease	○						
1-4. Deterioration of shaft and paddle	○						
1-5. Existing of foreign substances in mixing basin		○					
1-6. Corrosion and rust condition			○				
1-7. Refilling of lubricant or grease				○			
1-8. Cleaning and inspection in a tank						○	
1-9. Repainting							○
<b>2. Slow Mixer</b>							
2-1. Abnormal sound from motor or drive unit	○						
2-2. Abnormal temperature rising of motor	○						
2-3. Leakage of oil or grease	○						
2-4. Deterioration of shaft and paddle	○						
2-5. Existing of foreign substances in mixing basin		○					
2-6. Corrosion and rust condition			○				
2-7. Refilling of lubricant or grease				○			
2-8. Cleaning and inspection in a tank						○	
2-9. Repainting							○

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.:
El Sadat W.T.P.	Sedimentation Basin	SDF-WTP06-OP

**1. Introduction**

Condition of the water in the sedimentation basin and the effluent water quality from a sedimentation basin, should be checked and monitored continuously every day. If the water quality became poor in comparison with normal condition, check the operation conditions before sedimentation process and remedy the operation condition as needed. Propensity of coagulation process should be evaluated by the effluent water quality and the amount of carried-over floc from the outlet wire at the end of sedimentation process.

**2. Features of process**

**2-1. Function of facility**

Function of the sedimentation basin is to settle and remove the floc which is produced by the coagulation and flocculation process.

**2-2. Impacts of facility**

- (1) The result of coagulation process is identified by the water quality in the sedimentation basin.
- (2) High turbidity of settled water causes a clogging of surface of the sand filter.

**2-3. Relations with other processes or other facilities**

- (1) Water quality of settled water affects the efficiency of filter operation. Carried-over floc from the sedimentation basin causes the clogging of sand filters. It may also cause the shortening operation of filter run time and the degradation of filtered water quality.
- (2) The result of sedimentation process depends on the effectiveness of preliminary treatment processes which are divided into chemical dosing and coagulation reaction.
- (3) Water quality in the sedimentation basin will degrade in case that the sludge amount which is accumulated at the bottom of the tank increases due to the lack of drainage operation.

**3. Operation under normal condition**

**3-1. Start-up and shut-down procedures**

**3-1-1. Start-up procedure**

Just after the raw water is filled in the flocculation and sedimentation basin for starting the facility operation, water quality is not stable for a while and it shows high turbidity, due to the damage of floc by the influence of turbulent flow and short circuit flow. Accordingly, when

the flocculation and sedimentation basin start or restart the operation after the cleaning inside the tank, slowly open the inlet valve installed in the distribution shaft in order to fill the water. Then close the valve and settle the water condition after the water level reaches at the top of effluent wire.

Water quality should monitor every 30 minutes during the stabilization of water condition. It is confirmed that turbidity becomes equal or less than 2 NTU, open the inlet valve again and operate the flocculation and sedimentation system.

**3-1-2. Shutdown of operation of a sedimentation basin**

Sedimentation system will be stopped for the cleaning inside the tank or maintenance of clarifier. When the sedimentation system is stopped, open the drain valve and drain the water to the sludge storage tank.

Furthermore, in case that the raw water flow rate decreases for the stop of system operation, chemical dosing amount should be adjusted suitable for the raw water flow rate.

**3-2. Monitoring and visual check of facility**

The monitoring and visual check should be daily routine work as a part of O&M activity. If the mal-condition or early trouble should be detected by this activity, it is possible to minimize the damage to the facility.

**4. Operation under mal-condition**

**4-1. Prospective troubles and trouble shootings**

**4-1-1. During operation**

- ◆ Mal-condition of the water in sedimentation basin
  - Floccage of floc by the shortage of drainage or excess water inflow
  - Floccage of sludge by the shortage of drainage or excess water inflow
  - Short circuit flow by the accumulation of sludge
  - Change of water color by the shortage of coagulation, shortage or excess of alum dosing rate, or change of raw water quality
- ◆ Countermeasure against mal-condition
  - Checking for the sludge drainage frequency
  - Checking for the sludge drainage time
  - Checking for the alum dosing rate
  - Adjustment of raw water flow rate
  - Analysis of raw water quality

#### 4-1-2. Restoration after long term stoppage

In case that operation of the sedimentation system is restarted from the long term stoppage of more than 2 weeks, following condition should be checked.

- (1) Accumulation of sludge
  - ◆ Prospective trouble of the facility
    - Overload of clarifier
    - Clogging of drainage pipe
- (2) Countermeasure before the stoppage
  - ◆ Operate a clarifier more than 2 hours.
  - ◆ Sludge drainage after sludge collection
- (3) Reducing of free residual chlorine in settled water
- (4) Countermeasure before restoration
  - ◆ Checking for free residual chlorine in settled water
    - Free residual chlorine should be of more than 0.5 mg/L.

#### 5. Record and Report

##### 5.1 Record

The record for the sedimentation basin should be required to grasp the operation condition and settled water quality.

- ◆ Result of monitoring and checking
  - Settled water quality
    - Turbidity
    - Free residual chlorine
    - Content rate of aluminum
    - Water color
  - Mal-condition
    - High turbidity
    - Low free residual chlorine
    - High content rate of aluminum
    - Bad color
  - ◆ Flotage of floc
    - Flow rate flowing into sedimentation basins
    - Raw water quality
    - Chemical dosing rate (Alum and pre-chlorine)
    - Frequency of sludge drainage
    - Operation condition of sludge collector

#### 5-2. Report

Report for the operation of the sedimentation basin should include the following:

- (1) Annual report
  - ◆ Report of raw water quantity
  - ◆ Report of corrective action (if any)
- (2) Recommendation
  - ◆ Rehabilitation and upgrading
  - ◆ Review of operation procedures

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Sedimentation Basin</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP06-MT
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#### 1. Criteria for maintenance

Principal maintenance is the cleaning inside a tank. During the cleaning period, it is possible to check that an existence of the deterioration of components and the amount of accumulated sludge

- (1) Frequency of cleaning and inspection
  - ◆ Cleaning work: Once 3 to 6 months
  - ◆ Inspection and repairing: Once 3 to 6 months

#### 2. Maintenance activity

##### 2-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to the O&M schedule.

##### 2-2. Maintenance item

- (1) External structure
  - ◆ Existence of crack on a surface of concrete
  - ◆ Water leak
  - ◆ Foreign substances such as wooden blocks, waste of vinyl materials and etc.
- (2) Inside the tank
  - ◆ Removal of accumulated sludge
  - ◆ Removal of algae adhering to the wall

##### 2-3. Procedures for maintenance activity

- (1) Cleaning inside the tank
  - ◆ Planning the cleaning time
  - ◆ Draining the water in the sedimentation basin
  - ◆ Cleaning inside the tank
- (2) Inspection of the sedimentation basin
 

Inspection items are as follows;

  - ◆ Concrete condition (Crack, leakage, deterioration and etc.)
  - ◆ Clarifier (Deterioration, corrosion)
  - ◆ Slow mixer (Deterioration, corrosion)
  - ◆ Pipe and valves (drainage condition)

#### 3. Procedures under mal-condition

##### 3-1. Prospective troubles and trouble shootings

- ◆ Adhesion of huge amount of algae inside the wall
  - Checking free residual chlorine contained in settled water
  - Reconsideration of pre-chlorine and alum dosing rate
  - Cleaning of sedimentation basin
- ◆ Water leakage from the wall
  - Repair

#### 4. Report and record

##### 4-1. Records

Records for the maintenance of sedimentation basin should include the following:

- ◆ Activity of cleaning
- ◆ Results of external check
- ◆ Result of internal check

##### 4-2. Reports

Reports should be required for the improvement of O&M activities.

- (1) Frequency of sludge drainage
- (2) Operation cycle of clarifier
- (3) Upgrading or rehabilitation
  - ◆ Replacement of facility
  - ◆ Repairing of facility
- (4) Review of the criteria

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Clarifier</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP07-OP
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#### 1. Description of facility

Clarifier is used for scraping the sludge accumulated on the bottom of sedimentation basin and collects it into the drainage pit by constant rotating speed. Clarifier consists of three (3) principal parts dividing into the drive unit, moving bridge and the scraper.

The scraper is installed in the water and it operates by the driving of the moving bridge. The scraper is connected with the moving bridge through the steel arm. The drive unit transfer power for the operation to the moving bridge and the scraper. The clarifier should operate continuously during the operation of sedimentation basin.

The clarifier operates by ON/OFF control. As a precaution during operation, the outer end of the moving bridge moves by a wheel on the inner edge of passageway of the top slab of sedimentation basin. If the moving bridge contacts with a person on the passageway, it may cause severe damage of a human body. If the obstacles are there, it may cause severe damage to the mechanism.

#### 2. Impact of facility

The clarifier is essential equipment for the operation of sedimentation basin. The accumulated sludge at the bottom of sedimentation basin is scraped and collected into drainage pit located in a center of the bottom slab. And then, collected sludge is discharged into the sludge storage tank by manual operation.

In case sludge is not collected and discharged into the sludge tank, water quality may degrade by the influence of surplus sludge accumulated on the bottom of sedimentation basin.

#### 3. Relations with other facilities

##### 3-1. Sedimentation basin

Operation of the clarifier closely relates with the operation of the sedimentation basin.

##### 3-2. Sludge drainage

The clarifier assists sludge drainage process by collecting the sludge into the drainage pit.

#### 4. Operation under normal condition

##### 4-1. Start up and shut down

##### 4-1-1. Pre-start check

- (1) There are not any obstacles and person around the clarifier
- (2) There is no deterioration to the mechanical and electrical parts
- (3) The sedimentation basin is operating
- (4) Electrical power is supplied

##### 4-1-2. Start up

After the completion of pre-start check, operate the clarifier by manual control. In case that any malfunction is detected, stop the operation immediately and check the cause of trouble.

##### 4-1-3. Shutdown

When the water inflow to the sedimentation basin is interrupted, the clarifier should continue the operation more than 3 hours in order to collect sludge. Sedimentation of floc in the water needs more than 2 hours.

##### 4-2. Monitoring and visual check

Operation condition should be monitored to detect malfunctions in early stage. The result of monitoring and checking should be used for the operation, maintenance or water quality control as feedback information. Action of monitoring and checking should be done as a daily routine work.

#### 5. Report and record

##### 5-1. Record

Recording items for the operation of clarifier is as follows;

- (1) Operation time
- (2) Trouble history

##### 5-2. Report

Reports for the operation of clarifier should include the following;

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Upgrading or rehabilitation
  - ◆ Recovery
  - ◆ Review of operation procedures
- (2) Annual report

- ◆ Report of corrective action
- ◆ Report of preventive action

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Clarifier</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP07-MT
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#### 1. Introduction

The clarifier consists of two (2) components which are submerged parts and the parts exposed in air. Check for the parts exposed in air, such as oil leakage, corrosion, disconnection of wire and etc, should be conducted as a routine maintenance. The other hand, submerged parts should be checked during the cleaning inside the sedimentation basin. Cleaning period is 3 months as described in maintenance SOP for the sedimentation basin.

#### 2. Criteria for maintenance

- (1) Frequency of the inspection as a routine maintenance
- (2) Frequency of the inspection as a periodical maintenance
- (3) Frequency of refilling grease
- (4) Frequency of the overhaul of drive unit

#### 3. Maintenance activity

Daily monitoring and periodical inspection should be done to keep the mechanism in proper condition. Maintenance activity shown herein means activity for the routine maintenance.

Maintenance activity divided into four (4) items as shown in followings;

- (1) Monitoring and checking
- (2) Periodical inspection
- (3) Evaluation and analysis of the result of monitoring and inspection
- (4) Repair, replacement and etc.

##### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted to the part exposed in air, which corresponds to the drive unit and moving bridge.

- (1) Deterioration,
- (2) Abnormal vibration, temperature and sound
- (3) Leakage of oil or grease
- (4) Looseness of connecting bolts
- (5) Operation current

##### 3-2. Periodical inspection

Periodical inspection should be conducted to whole system, including submerged parts and the parts exposed in air.

- (1) Deterioration,
- (2) Abnormal vibration, temperature and sound
- (3) Leakage of oil or grease
- (4) Looseness of connecting bolts
- (5) Operation current
- (6) Clearance between the scraper and bottom slab
- (7) Corrosion or coating condition

##### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis after the monitoring and inspection

Evaluation and analysis should be conducted to keep the mechanism in proper condition.

##### 3-4. Recovery

- ◆ Replacement
- ◆ Repair
- ◆ Adjustment and tightening
- ◆ Cleaning
- ◆ Grease or oil refilling
- ◆ Overhaul

#### 4. Report and record

##### 4-1. Records

Recording items for the maintenance of clarifier is as follows;

- (1) Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) Record of inspection
- (3) Record of recovery

##### 4-2. Reports

Reports for the maintenance of clarifier should include the following;

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Recovery and rehabilitation
  - ◆ Review of operation procedures
  - ◆ Review of maintenance procedures
  - ◆ Review of the criteria
- (2) Annual report
  - ◆ Report of corrective action
  - ◆ Report of preventive action
  - ◆ Report of the cost for activity of maintenance

Plant Name: El Satah W.T.P.	Title <b>Sludge Drainage</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP08-OP
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### 1. Introduction

Sludge drainage system is one of the parts of sedimentation system, and it closely relates to the flocculation and sedimentation process. Sludge accumulated in a sedimentation basin is periodically discharged to the sludge storage tank.

Improper frequency of sludge drainage may cause the degradation of water quality in the sedimentation process. It leads rapid chlorine consumption and causes the clogging in a pipe. Accordingly, sludge drainage frequency should be managed properly.

### 2. Description of the sludge drainage system

#### 2-1. Function

Function of the sludge drainage system is to discharge the accumulated sludge from the sedimentation basin into the sludge storage tank.

#### 2-2. Impact

Improper frequency of sludge drainage may cause the degradation of water quality in the sedimentation process. And the lack of sludge drainage increases the cleaning frequency.

#### 2-3. Relation with other facilities

##### 2-3-1. Sedimentation basin

Sludge drainage system is one of the essential parts of sedimentation system.

##### 2-3-2. Clarifier

The accumulated sludge at the bottom of sedimentation basin is scraped and collected into drainage pit located in a center of the bottom slab. And then, collected sludge is discharged into the sludge storage tank by manual operation.

##### 2-3-3. Sludge storage tank

Sludge discharged from the sedimentation basin is stored in the sludge storage tank, and then settled water in a tank is transferred to the drying bed in order to separate sludge from the water.

Plant Name: El Satah W.T.P.	Title <b>Sludge Drainage</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP08-OP
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### 3. Criteria

#### 3-1. Frequency of drainage

- ◆ High turbidity of more than 30 NTU in the sedimentation basin
- ◆ Every 2 hours
- ◆ Turbidity is less than 30 NTU in the sedimentation basin
- ◆ Once a day

#### 3-2. Drainage time

Drainage time is approximately 15 min or more. However, if the color of drainage water becomes white, drainage process is able to finish despite the above operation time.

### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Startup and shutdown procedures

##### 4-1-1. Pre-start check

- (1) Checking for the water level in the sludge storage tank
- In case that the water level is high, transfer the water to the drying bed.

##### 4-1-2. Start and stop

- (1) Open the valve for the sludge drainage
- (2) Keep the valve opening condition approximately 15 minutes
- (3) Continue the drainage if necessary
- (4) Close the valve for the sludge drainage

##### 4-2. Monitoring during operation

Check the operating condition during sludge drainage, and if mal condition such as water leakage from the pipeline, remedy should be done immediately.

### 5. Operation under mal-condition

#### 5-1. Prospective troubles and trouble shooting

- (1) Clogging in the drainage pipeline
- (2) Sludge is not discharged due to the stoppage of the clarifier

### 6. Reports and records

#### 6-1. Records

Records for the sludge drainage operation are as shown in following:

Plant Name: El Satah W.T.P.	Title <b>Sludge Drainage</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP08-OP
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#### (1) Drainage time

- (2) Operation condition
- (3) Water level of the sludge storage tank

### 6-2. Reports

Reports for the sludge drainage operation include the following:

- (1) Mal-condition during the operation
- (2) Monthly report
  - ◆ Sludge drainage date and time
  - ◆ Recommendation on operation
- (3) Annual report
  - ◆ Sludge drainage frequency
  - ◆ Recommendation on operation

Plant Name: El Satah W.T.P.	Title <b>Sludge Drainage</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP08-MT
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### 1. Introduction

The function of sludge drainage system is to discharge the sludge accumulated at the bottom of sedimentation basin to sludge storage tank. Accordingly, maintenance work for the sludge drainage system is to check the clogging in a pipeline and the leakage from the connected point between the pipelines.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

- (1) Frequency of cleaning and inspection
  - ◆ Flushing of the drainage pipe: Once a year

### 3. Maintenance activity

Malfunction of sludge drainage system is confirmed by the following monitoring results;

- (1) Condition of the drained sludge
  - ◆ Discharge amount
  - ◆ Color of sludge
  - ◆ Odor of sludge
- (2) Maintenance activity consists of four (4) following items
  - ◆ Monitoring during operation
  - ◆ Inspection
  - ◆ Evaluation and analysis of monitoring result
  - ◆ Remedy

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to the O&M schedule. It should be done at the same time as the activity for the sedimentation basin.

#### 3-2. Inspection

Inspection should be conducted according to the O&M schedule. It should be done at the same time as the activity for the sedimentation basin.

Prospective trouble is as follows;

- ◆ Existence of foreign substances, such as wooden block or vinyl which disturb the smooth drainage
- ◆ The drainage valve
  - Deterioration

Plant Name: El Satah W.T.P.	Title <b>Sludge Drainage</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP08-MT
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#### ➢ Sealing condition

- ◆ Leakage from the connected point between the pipelines
- ◆ Clogging in a pipeline

### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis of inspection result

After the inspection, following items should be considered.

- ◆ Operation condition of the drainage valve (Open and close condition)

### 3-4. Remedy

After the inspection, detected trouble should be remedied.

- ◆ Removal of foreign substances in a sedimentation basin
- ◆ Repair
- ◆ Flushing of drainage pipeline
- ◆ The drainage valve
  - Refilling grease
  - Replacement of sealing parts

### 4. Reports and records

#### 4-1. Records

Records for the maintenance of the sludge drainage system should include the followings;

- (1) Drainage time
- (2) Results of monitoring check

#### 4-2. Reports

Reports for the maintenance of the sludge drainage system should include the followings;

##### 4-2-1. Recommendation

- (1) Change of the sludge drainage schedule
- (2) Cleaning frequency for the sedimentation basin
- (3) Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Drainage valve
    - Grease filling
    - Replacement of sealing parts
    - Replacement of whole equipment
  - ◆ Drainage piping
    - Repair
    - Replacement of gaskets
    - Tightening of bolts and nuts
- (4) Upgrading and improvement
  - ◆ Modifying of the system

Plant Name: El Satah W.T.P.	Title <b>Sludge Drainage</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP08-MT
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### 4-2-2. Annual report

- (1) Analysis report regarding trouble and countermeasure
- (2) Sludge drainage quantity

Plant Name: El Satah W.T.P.	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP09-OP
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### 1. Features of process

#### 1-1. Function of rapid sand filter

The function of rapid sand filter is to remove floc and suspended substances contained in settled water.

#### 1-2. Description of filtration process

The rapid sand filter is one of the principal water treatment process that use sand or other grainy media to remove floc and other suspended substances in a water. These floc and suspended substances include dirt and other organic matter. Rapid sand filtration is commonly used to clean surface and ground water intended for the drinking water.

Rapid sand filter has one or more layers of grainy media, such as sand, anthracite, magnetite or other minerals. The total media depth typically ranges from 70 to 90cm. Settled water flows downward through the media and underdrain system, then the filtered water is stored in underground tank.

As the settled water travels through the rapid sand filter, many of the water-borne suspended substances become trapped above or within the media. This straining process is the primary mechanism by which solids are removed from the water. In addition, suspended solids are adsorbed onto the surface of the media due to intermolecular attractive forces.

#### 1-3. Impacts of process

Filtration is the final water treatment process to gain the water quality as drinking water by removal of impurities and suspended substances. In filtered water, chlorine shall be added to compensate the residual chlorine consumed by water treatment process.

#### 1-4. Relation with other processes

- (1) Previous process (sedimentation process)
  - ◆ Pre-chlorination
  - ◆ Coagulant dosage (Aluminum sulfate)
  - ◆ Coagulation of algae, foreign substances and organic matter
  - ◆ Sedimentation of floc by coagulated foreign substances and organic matter
- (2) Subsequent process
  - ◆ Relation factor (Post-chlorination)
    - Filtered water quality
  - ◆ Backwash for filters
    - Backwash cycle
    - Efficiency of backwash

Plant Name: El Satah W.T.P.	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP09-OP
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### 2. Characteristics for filter operation

In order to operate rapid sand filter effectively and to assess the operation condition, it is required to understand the design condition and basic characteristic of sand filter.

Following conditions shall be grasped in order to determine the operation criteria.

- (1) Sand filter
  - ◆ Filter dimensions (length-width-depth)
  - ◆ Filtration rate
- (2) Filter media
  - ◆ Material
  - ◆ Layer thickness
- (3) Operation, monitoring, and control
  - ◆ Operation method
  - ◆ Water level monitoring
  - ◆ Adjusting inflow amount
  - ◆ Monitoring of filtered water amount
- (4) Backwash system
  - ◆ Blowers
  - ◆ Backwash pumps
  - ◆ Flow meters for air scouring and backwash
  - ◆ Auxiliary equipment
  - ◆ Compressor for pneumatic valves
  - ◆ Piping and valves

### 3. Criteria for operation

Operation criteria should be determined to assess the operation condition. Performance indicator for conducting proper operation is as follows;

- ◆ Filtration rate : 120 to 150 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/day
- ◆ Head loss (Backwash Level) : Equal or less than 2 m
- ◆ Backwash frequency : 24 hours
- ◆ Target filtered water quality
  - Turbidity : Less than 0.5 NTU
  - Free residual chlorine : 0.5 to 1.5 mg/l
  - Dissolved Aluminum : Less than 0.15 mg/l
- ◆ Replacement cycle of filter media : Once 10 years or less
- ◆ Scoping frequency of filter media : Once 6 months or less
- ◆ Filter washing water
  - Air scouring flow rate : 0.8 to 1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/min

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#### ➢ Backwash flow rate : 0.6 to 0.8 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/min

- Air scouring time : 3 to 5 min
- Combination time : 4 to 6 min
- Backwash time : 10 min

Backwash time should be reconsidered according to the raw water quality, pollution of filter media and etc.

- ◆ Reference criteria
  - Following water quality is for settled water. Settled water quality affect directly to filtration efficiency.
  - Turbidity : Less than 2.0 NTU
  - Free residual Chlorine : Less than 1.5 mg/L
  - Dissolved Aluminum : Less than 0.15 mg/L

### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Sand filter operation

- (1) Startup for filtration process
  1. Open the inlet valve
  2. Open the outlet valve
- (2) Shutdown for filtering process
  1. Close the outlet valve
  2. Close the inlet valve
- (3) Startup for backwash process
  - ◆ Close the inlet and outlet valve
  - ◆ Open the drain valve
  - ◆ Operate air scouring blower
  - ◆ Open the air scouring valve
  - ◆ Operate backwash pump
  - ◆ Open the backwash valve
  - ◆ Start combination washing together with air scouring and water backwash
  - ◆ Close the air scouring valve
  - ◆ Stop air scouring blower
  - ◆ Continue backwash
  - ◆ Close the backwash valve
  - ◆ Stop backwash pump
- (4) Start after backwash
  - ◆ Close the drain valve
  - ◆ Open the inlet and outlet valve



## 5. Reports and records

### 5-1. Records

Records for sand filter operation include following items;

- (1) Operating condition
  - ◆ Flow rate
    - Raw water
    - Settled water
  - ◆ Filtered water
  - ◆ Filtration rate
  - ◆ Backwash cycle and time

### 5-2. Report

Reports for sand filter operation should include following items;

#### 4-2-1. Recommendation as needed

- (1) Maintenance of filter layer
  - ◆ Change of filter media
  - ◆ Refilling filter media
  - ◆ Scooping of surface of filter sand
  - ◆ Disinfection of filter layer
  - ◆ Check for the underdrain system
- (2) Change of backwash cycle
- (3) Change of back wash and air scouring condition
  - ◆ Air scouring time, backwash time and combination washing time
  - ◆ Air scouring flow rate, backwash flow rate
- (4) Change of target filtered water quality
- (5) Change of target clarified water quality

#### 4-2-2. Result of recovery of trouble or mal condition

- (1) Description of mal condition or trouble condition
- (2) Damages to sad filter
- (3) Activity for recovery
- (4) Description of similar case in the past

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Sada W.L.P.	Rapid Sand Filter	SDI-WTP09-MT

## 1. Introduction

Operation & maintenance activity and water quality control relates closely with each other. A result of operation & maintenance activities will be reflected in a result of water quality control soon.

## 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for the maintenance of rapid sand filter are as follows;

### 2-1. Criteria of frequency for maintenance

- (1) Inspection of sand layer
- (2) Replacement of sand layer
- (3) Inspection of underdrain system
- (4) Inspection of control device of filtration rate

### 2-2. Criteria for judgment

- (1) Condition of filter sand (Existence of mud ball)
- (2) Condition of structure (Alignment of trough)
- (3) Filtration rate
- (4) Condition of filter backwash

## 3. Maintenance activity

Monitoring, check and inspection should be conducted in order to judge the necessity of recovering activity such as adjustment, repair or replacement. Maintenance activity is divided into four (4) items as shown in followings;

- (1) Monitoring and checking during the maintenance work
- (2) Inspection
- (3) Evaluation and analysis of the result of inspection
- (4) Repair or replacement including check after the work

## 3-1. Maintenance of filter layer

Mal condition of filter layer may make filtered water quality worse and shorten the life cycle of filter sand. As a result, replacement of filter sand is required in short period. In order to avoid above condition, the monitoring and check of filter layer should be conducted periodically.

When the mal condition is detected in filter layer, proper corrective action, such as checking for the efficiency of sedimentation process, improvement of backwash cycle, change of filter sand or etc, should be conducted. Investigation of filter layer includes following items.

- ◆ Distribution of degree of sand grain
- ◆ Waste degree of filter layer
- ◆ Existence of mud ball
- ◆ Existence of algae
- ◆ Irregularity of filter layer
- ◆ Existence of crack on the concrete structure

Maintenance plan of filter layer should be issued, and maintenance activity should be done in accordance with above plan.

## 3-2. Monitoring and check

### 3-2-1. Daily monitoring

Description	Interval
(1) Check for the water level in filter basin	Daily
(2) Check for the filtration rate, head loss of filter layer and filter run time	Daily
(3) Check for the filtered water quality (turbidity, free residual chlorine, pH, alkalinity and etc.)	Daily

### 3-2-2. Periodical inspection

Description	Interval
(1) Check for the alignment of drain trough in filter basin	Every 2-6 months
(2) Check for the deterioration of filter basin	Every 2-3 years
(3) Check for the condition of sand layer (Existence of mud ball, depth of filter sand layer and etc.)	Every 1-3 years
(4) Check for the condition of the gravel layer	Every 1-3 years
(5) Check for the condition of under drain	Every 5-10 year
(6) Reconsidering backwash cycle (Check for the backwash efficiency)	Every 2-6 months
(7) Check for the turbidity of backwash drain	As required

## 3-2-3. Detail inspection and check (rehabilitation)

Description	Interval
(1) Refill or change of filter sand	As required

## 3-3. Evaluation and analysis of inspection result

Description	Criteria
(1) Check for the settled water quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Turbidity</li> <li>◆ Residual chlorine</li> <li>◆ Aluminum content</li> </ul>	Less than 2 NTU Less than 1.5 mg/L Less than 0.15 mg/L
(2) Check of filtration rate	120 to 150 m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /day
(3) Check of filter run time	24 hours
(4) Check of filtered water quality (turbidity, residual chlorine, pH, alkalinity, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Turbidity</li> <li>◆ Residual chlorine</li> <li>◆ Aluminum content</li> <li>◆ pH, alkalinity, etc.</li> </ul>	0.5 NTU or less 0.5 to 1.5 mg/l 0.15 mg/L or less Less than the value regulated by Egyptian standard for potable water quality
(5) Check for the air scouring flow rate	0.8 to 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /min
(6) Check for the backwash flow rate	0.6 to 0.8 m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> /min
(7) Check for the backwash time	
(8) Check for the turbidity of backwash drain	
(9) Depth of sand layer	10% of initial volume

## 4. Reports and records

### 4-1. Records

Records for the maintenance of rapid sand filter should include following items;

- (1) Monitoring and visual check
- (2) Inspection

### 4-2. Reports

Reports for the maintenance of rapid sand filter should include following items;

- (1) Periodical maintenance report
- (2) Corrective maintenance report
- (3) Result of recovery of trouble or mal condition
- (4) Recommendation on O&M and improvement of facility

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Sada W.L.P.	Filter Washing Facility	SDI-WTP10-OP

## 1. Introduction

Filtration is the last treatment stage that can physically remove contaminants, such as floc and suspended substances, before disinfection by post chlorination. This stage is therefore very important on water quality control, because the large germs that cannot be killed by chlorine are physically removed.

Since the filter backwashing affects filtering efficiency directly, this facility is important as well as filtering facility.

## 2. Features of process

### 2-1. Function of facility

Function of filter washing facility is to cleanse the filter media which traps floc and other particulates in filtration process.

### 2-2. Impacts of facility

Filter washing facility is indispensable system for filtering process. The filtering function is recovered by filter backwash since the head loss gradually increases and treated water quality will get worse by the pollution of filter media due to continuous filtering. Accordingly, filter washing should be conducted periodically to keep the filtration in proper condition.

## 2-3. Relations with other processes

### 2-3-1. Water for backwash

Backwash water is provided by backwash pump from the underground tanks, which store filtered water, to each sand filter.

### 2-3-2. Backwash drain from filter

Backwash drain is transferred to the dressing tank.

## 3. Criteria for operation

Criteria for the control of filtering process are as follows;

- (1) Water quality
  - ◆ Monitoring of settled water quality
  - ◆ Monitoring of filtered water quality
- (2) Flow rate of the water

- ◆ Flow control of settled water
- ◆ Flow control of filtered water
- (3) Filter head loss
  - ◆ Monitoring of head loss
- (4) Filter washing
  - ◆ Control of backwash frequency
  - ◆ Filter backwash process
- (5) Turbidity of backwash drain water
  - ◆ Monitoring of backwash drain turbidity

## 3-1. Filter backwash criteria

- (1) Air scouring flow rate : 0.8-1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/min
- (2) Backwash flow rate : 0.6-0.8 (m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/min)
- (3) Air scouring time : 3 to 5 (min)
- (4) Combination time : 4 to 6 (min)
- (5) Backwash time : 10 (min)

## 3-2. Limit of head loss for sand filtering

Limit of head loss for sand filtering should be of less than 2 m.

## 3-3. Water level for air scouring

Before air scouring, water level in a filter should decrease till 15-20cm from the surface of the sand.

## 3-4. Reference criteria

- (1) Turbidity of backwash drain water should be of less than 5 NTU.
- (2) Propriety of backwash should be evaluated by turbidity of backwash drain.
- (3) Filter media should be checked periodically to confirm the propriety of backwash.

## 4. Operation under normal condition

### 4-1. Startup and shutdown procedures for filter washing

Startup and shutdown procedures for the filter backwash are referred to SDI-WTP10-OPFC01.

### Common procedures

1. Check the water level of dressing tank. Dressing tank should have enough capacity to receive the backwash drain.
2. Close the inlet valve. And keep the outlet valve open.

3. Check the water level in a filter. Close the outlet valve after the water level decreases till approx.15 cm from the surface of the sand.
4. Open the drain valve.
5. Open the air scouring valve and operate the air scouring blower.
6. Keep running air scouring blower for 3 to 5 minutes.
7. For combination washing with air and water, operate the backwash pump and open the backwash valve.
8. Keep running air scouring blower and backwashing pump for 4 to 6 minutes.
9. Stop the air scouring blower and close the air scouring valve.
10. Keep running backwashing pump for 10 minutes.
11. Close the backwash valve and stop the backwash pump.
12. Close the drain valve.

## 4-2. Monitoring and visual check for the facility

Monitoring and visual check methods are described in SDI-WTP10-OPFC-01.

## 4-3. Control of filter washing

Controllable operation is as follows;

- (1) Backwash frequency
- (2) Backwash procedure (Operation time)

### 4-3-1. Frequency of filter washing

Frequency of filter washing directly affects the efficiency of plant operation, such as water consumption, electrical power consumption and etc. Furthermore, it will affect the chemical consumption indirectly. Accordingly, filter run time should be less than 48 hours at least.

## 5. Reports and records

### 5-1. Records

Records for the filter washing facility include following items;

#### 5-1-1. Records of filter washing

- ◆ Filter washing procedure
- ◆ Time and flow rate of air scouring
- ◆ Time and flow rate of backwashing
- ◆ Time and flow rate of combination washing
- ◆ Head loss
- ◆ Result of Monitoring and check
- ◆ Turbidity of backwash drain

## 5-1-2. Record of air scouring blower

- ◆ Operation time
- ◆ Operation number
- ◆ Operation current
- ◆ Result of monitoring and check

## 5-1-3. Record of backwash pump

- ◆ Operation time
- ◆ Operation number
- ◆ Flow rate of backwashing
- ◆ Operation current
- ◆ Result of monitoring and check

## 5-2. Reports

Reports includes following items

### 5-2-1. Recommendation

- ◆ Filter washing procedure
- ◆ Replacement of the sand
- ◆ Inspection of the underdrain system
- ◆ Maintenance of the air scouring blower and backwash pump
- ◆ Cleaning of filter basin

### 5-2-2. Operation report

- ◆ Consumption of water volume used for backwash
- ◆ Free residual chlorine in backwash water
- ◆ Turbidity of backwash drain

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Sada W.L.P.	Filter Washing Facility	SDI-WTP10-MT

## 1. Introduction

Facility component for the filter washing facility is as follows;

- ◆ Backwash pump
- ◆ Air scouring blower
- ◆ Drainage trough for backwash drain
- ◆ Under drain system
- ◆ Filter media
- ◆ Auxiliary pipe and valves

## 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for the maintenance activities are mentioned in Cause 3, "Maintenance activity".

## 3. Maintenance activity

Maintenance activity shown herein means activity for the routine maintenance. Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of working components as shown in followings;

- (1) Monitoring and checking during working of facility
  - \* Monitoring and checking is conducted by operation staff in MCWW.
- (2) Periodical inspection during operation or after stoppage
- (3) Evaluate and analysis of monitoring and inspection result
- (4) Repair, replace, change of oil and etc, (in case that the malfunction is detected.)

## 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

### 3-1-1. Backwash pump

Period	Maintenance Activities
Every week	1. Leakage check from the piping connection 2. Deterioration of the pump casing 3. Discharge pressure 4. Discharge amount 5. Abnormal noise, temperature rising & vibration 6. Operation current
Every month	1. Tightness of bolts at connected points 2. Oil amount 3. Grease amount 4. Leakage amount from the mechanical seal

Period	Maintenance Activities
Every year	1. Abrasion of impeller 2. Insulation resistance 3. Alignment adjustment 4. Change of gasket

### 3-1-2. Air scouring blower

Period	Maintenance Activities
Every week	1. Deterioration of the blower casing 2. Discharge pressure 3. Discharge amount 4. Abnormal noise, temperature rising & vibration 5. Operation current
Every month	1. Tightness of bolts at connected points 2. Oil amount 3. Grease amount
Every year	1. Pollution of air filter 2. Insulation resistance 3. Alignment adjustment

### 3-2. Periodical inspection during operation or after shutdown

Periodical inspection includes monitoring of flow rate, pressure change and operation current for the confirmation of operation efficiency. When pump or blower stops, oil/grease of bearings have to be checked.

### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis on the results of monitoring, check, and inspection

In case that a malfunction is detected during operation, it should be repaired immediately in order to secure proper water treatment function.

## 4. Reports and records

### 4-1. Records

Records include following items;

- (1) Record of filter washing
  - ◆ Procedure for the filter washing
  - ◆ Start and finish time of filter washing
  - ◆ Turbidity of backwash drain

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El Sada W.T.P.	<b>Underground Reservoir</b>	SDI-WTP11-OP

### 3-2. Report

Report include following items;

- (1) Report for recommendation
  - Necessity of repair or replacement
  - Preparation of spare parts
- (2) Report of maintenance activity
  - ◆ Annual report
    - Repair and replacement of the system
    - Trouble and accident
    - Result of corrective maintenance
  - ◆ Corrective action to prevent the trouble or accident

Plant name	Title	SOP No.
El Sada W.T.P.	<b>Filter Washing Facility</b>	SDI-WTP10-OP
Document Name	Document Title	Document No.
<b>Flow Chart</b>	<b>Steps for Filter washing in new plant line</b>	SDI-WTP10-OPFC-01

### 1. Facility for filter washing

Components of filter washing facility are as follows;

- ◆ Air scouring blower
- ◆ Backwash pump
- ◆ Pneumatic valve

### 2. Steps for the filter washing

#### 2-1. Trigger of filter washing

Filter washing will start by the operation of air scouring blower and backwash pump.

(1) Filter washing by fixed time in a day  
In this mode of filter washing, the filter wash will be started by trigger of fixed time in a day. Filter running time will be fixed as 24 to 48 hours and it is preferable not to be done at the peak hourly demand.

(2) Filter washing by head loss  
In this mode of filter washing, the filter wash will be started by trigger of indication of specified head loss of filter sand. Filter run time will not be fixed.

#### 2-2. Steps for filter washing

STEP 0: Check the water level of dressing tank. Dressing tank should have enough capacity to receive the backwash drain.

STEP 1: Close the inlet valve. And keep the outlet valve open.  
Wait until water level decreases to approx.15cm depth from the surface of the sand.

STEP 2: Check the water level in a filter.  
Close the outlet valve after the water level decreases.

STEP 3: Select the backwash pump and air scouring blower to be operated.

STEP 4: Check the valve condition for above equipment.  
For operation : Open Condition  
For stand by : Close Condition

STEP 5: Open the drain valve.

STEP 6: Open the air scouring valve and operate the air scouring blower.

STEP 7: Check the air bubbling condition in a filter. It should be sufficient amount of the air and uniformly bubbling.

STEP 8: Keep running air scouring blower for 3 to 5 minutes.  
STEP 9: For combination washing with air and water, operate the backwash pump, and then open the backwash valve.

STEP 10: Keep running air scouring blower and backwashing pump for 4 to 6 minutes.

STEP 11: Stop the air scouring blower and close the air scouring valve.

STEP 12: Keep running backwashing pump for 10 minutes.

STEP 13: Close the backwash valve and stop the backwash pump.

STEP 14: Close the drain valve.

STEP 15: Open the inlet valve.

STEP 16: Open the outlet valve.

Plant Name	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Sada W.T.P.	<b>Underground Reservoir</b>	SDI-WTP11-OP

### 1. Introduction

Underground reservoir is the tank to store the treated water and to keep it clean. Filtered water is led into the underground reservoir through the underground tank. Post chlorine is dosed into treated water pipe or underground reservoir, which is available to select.

Dosed post chlorine is mixed and contact with filtered water through the baffling water way in the reservoir. Contact time of chlorine with the water should be needed sufficiently. The water in the reservoir is final treated water in the water treatment plant. Accordingly, the water in the underground reservoir must be kept it clean.

Activity of water quality control is the most important event in operation of the underground reservoir, especially monitoring of free residual chlorine must be conducted by suitable frequency.

Operation about the underground reservoir will be valve operation and monitoring check. However, valve operation will need only maintenance of inside of the reservoir such as cleaning. Main activity of operation for the reservoir will be monitoring and visual check.

### 2. Features of process

#### 2-1. Function of process

Functions of the process are as follows:

- ◆ To contact post-chlorine with filtered water
- ◆ To keep the treated water clean and safety
- ◆ To achieve balance between production and consumption during peak hours and least demand

#### 2-2. Impacts of process

In the underground reservoir, the water purification process should be finished after dosing and contacting of post chlorine with filtered water.

The water in the underground reservoir is real potable water. Accordingly, the water must be cleaned and safety condition. Any contamination should be never accepted.

#### 2-3. Relations between other processes

(1) Chlorination process

Post chlorine is dosed into the filtered water in previous step of the underground reservoir. Free residual chlorine is adjusted to the target concentration for transmission water, and this is final control of free residual chlorine.

(2) Filtration  
Filtration is the last stages that can physically remove contaminants before disinfection. The effectiveness of this stage is therefore very important because the large germs that cannot be killed by chlorine are physically removed.

### 3. Criteria for operation

- (1) Frequency of water analysis for turbidity, free residual chlorine and pH
  - ◆ Frequency: More than every 2 hours in a day
- (2) Frequency of monitoring and visual check
  - ◆ To prevent from contamination: More than twice a day
- (3) Water level
  - ◆ To keep the water level to make the pumps operate safely and to ensure that no water loss will happen by overflow.
- (4) Frequency of cleaning inside of the reservoir
  - ◆ Frequency: Once a year or as required

### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Cleaning and start-up procedures

Operations regarding underground reservoir will be as follows;

- (1) Operation of inlet and outlet valves (Close inlet valve and outlet valves)
- (2) Drain the water
- (3) Cleaning of the inside of underground reservoir
- (4) Drain the water after cleaning
- (5) Leading of filtered water into underground reservoir
- (6) Disinfection of the inside of underground reservoir

#### 4-2. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check of underground reservoir should be conducted in the following manner;

- (1) Routine monitoring and check

#### 4-3. Operation control

There are no control devices on water treatment process in the underground reservoir. Accordingly, water quality and water level of the underground reservoir should be controlled by previous processes such as chlorination, filtration, coagulation and etc.

Water level in the underground reservoir will be varied by the water demand in a network and backwash frequency.

Water consumption pattern in a network is essential information to control the water level in the underground reservoir. Filter backwash should not conduct to give priority to the water distribution in peak time. The other hand, the underground reservoir can secure the water for the backwash in a period of small water demand. And it is also available to decrease the operation number of treated water pump.

## 6. Reports and records

### 6-1. Records

Records for the operation of underground reservoir include following items;

- (1) Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) Record of water level in the underground reservoir

### 6-2. Reports

Reports for operation of underground reservoir include following items;

- ◆ Upgrading or rehabilitation of facility
- ◆ Repair or replacement
- ◆ Review of procedures for the operation and control

Plant Name	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Sada W.T.P.	<b>Underground Reservoir</b>	SDI-WTP11-MT

### 1. Introduction

The underground reservoir is important facilities to keep the water quality. Accordingly, facilities must be maintained by periodical inspection. If it will be found to need for recovery such as water leak or crack of basin, rapid action for recovery should be needed.

It had better that the activity of the inspection and cleaning of the underground reservoir will be conducted in a season of small amount consumption in the network such as a winter season. In the activity of inspection and cleaning, the capacity for the clear water for storage should be reduced. Therefore, the activity should be conducted in a short period as possible according to the planned procedures.

The attached valves with the underground reservoir will be not necessary to operate usually. Under this situation if these valves will not be operated for a long period, these valves will be damaged by corrosion of metal part. Periodical operation and supplying of grease therefore should be needed for the valve.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

- (1) Frequency of monitoring and visual check
  - ◆ Frequency for preventing from contamination: More than twice a day
- (2) Periodical operation of the valve: Once a month
- (3) Frequency of cleaning and inspection inside of reservoir: Once a year or as required

### 3. Maintenance activity

Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of activities as shown in followings;

- (1) Monitoring and checking work during working of facility
  - \* Monitoring and checking is conducted by operation staff in MCWW.
- (2) Periodical inspection
- (3) Evaluation and analysis of monitoring and inspection result
- (4) Recovery after the inspection

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to O&M schedule determined by MCWW.

Plant Name	Title	SOP TAG No.
El Sada W.T.P.	<b>Underground Reservoir</b>	SDI-WTP11-MT

### 3-2. Inspection

Inspection should be conducted according to O&M schedule determined by MCWW.

#### 3-3. Evaluate and analysis regarding inspection result

After inspection, following items should be evaluated;

- ◆ Pollution inside the underground reservoir
- ◆ Operation condition of the valves
- ◆ Crack on the wall of underground reservoir
- ◆ Leakage on the wall of underground reservoir

#### 3-4. Recovery after the inspection

After the inspection recovery action should be conducted as follows;

- (1) Pollution inside the underground reservoir
  - ◆ Cleaning inside the tank
  - ◆ Disinfection inside the tank after cleaning
- (2) Operation condition of the valves
  - ◆ Supplying the grease as needed
  - ◆ Change of part as needed
  - ◆ Replacement of the valve as needed or periodically
- (3) Crack on the wall of underground reservoir
  - ◆ Repair
- (4) Leakage on the wall of underground reservoir
  - ◆ Repair

## 4. Reports and records

### 4-1. Records

Records for maintenance of underground reservoir include following items;

- (1) Record of monitoring and check
- (2) Record of inspection
- (3) Record of recovery
- (4) Record of disinfection

### 4-2. Report

Reports for maintenance of underground reservoir include following items;

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Review of the criteria
  - ◆ Replacement or rehabilitation
- (2) Annual report

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Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP12-OP
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## 1. Features of process

### 1-1. Function of process

Two kinds of functions are provided to chlorination facility, one of them is pre-chlorination and another is post-chlorination.

Function of pre-chlorination is to oxidize metal, such as iron, and organic matter and so contained in raw water.

Function of post-chlorination is to destroy disease causing organisms, also called pathogenic organisms contained in clear water and to make the water continuously disinfected in the network until reaching the customer.

### 1-2. Impacts of process

Pre-chlorine should be dosed into raw water prior to dosing of alum. Pre-chlorine aid the coagulation and sedimentation process by oxidation of metal or organics in raw water.

Post-chlorination performs disinfection of clear water and the free residual chlorine will continue to react with the impurities in the water, such as organic materials and organisms, until all the impurities and organisms are destroyed and there is an excess of free residual chlorine.

It is important to recognize that the combination of sufficient free residual chlorine and adequate contact time are essential for effective killing of the pathogenic organisms.

### 1-3. Relations with other processes

Pre-chlorine dosing rate is varied by raw water quality especially organic matter and ammonia contained quantity in raw water. Pre-chlorination affects coagulation process. Post-chlorination dosing rate is varied by filtered water quality. Post-chlorination affects final quality of produced potable water contained free residual chlorine concentration.

## 2. Criteria for the operation

- Treatment target of free residual chlorine for water in the transmission line  
1.5 mg/L or more and less than 2.0 mg/L
- Target of residual chlorine for water at the tap of distribution network  
0.5 mg/L or more and less than 1.5 mg/L
- Treatment target of free residual chlorine for clarified water

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Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP12-OP
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- 0.5 mg/L or more and less than 1.0 mg/L
- Treatment target of free residual chlorine for filtered water  
0.2 mg/L or more and less than 0.5 mg/L
- Treatment target of free residual chlorine for water in ground reservoir  
1.5 mg/L or more and less than 2.5 mg/L

## 3. Procedures for operation under normal condition

Basically, operation procedures for facility such as chlorine dosing unit should be kept strictly according to manufacturer's recommendations in instruction manuals.

### 3-1. Operation of chlorination facility

Chlorine facility must be operated by persons with certificate of working knowledge and skills on handling of chlorine. i.e. persons to operate chlorination facility must be trained on chlorine and chlorination facility, and should achieve handling skills on them.

### Common procedures for chlorination facilities

#### Handling of chlorine container

##### 1. Receiving of container

###### 1-1. Check

- No leakage of chlorine from container such as outlet valve and fuse metal part and so.
- Leakage check of chlorine gas should be conducted by the used of ammonia solution.
- No deterioration or damage of thread part of outlet valve of container
- No deterioration or damage of container outside

###### 1-2. After check

- When check results are good enough, container can be received in the container room.
- When check results are not good container should not be received.

###### Container of bad condition should be changed by supplier.

##### 1-3. Arrangement of containers in the container room

- It should be distinguished by indication stickers that filled containers and empty containers are recognized easily.
- Container arrangement area should be separated for filled containers and empty containers.

##### 1-4. Store of container

- Put up a Keep Out sign beside container room and chlorine dosing unit room.
- Keep room temperature less than 30 degree

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## Startup of chlorine dosing unit

### 1. Startup the chlorine dosing

- Operate the booster pump.
- Check that discharge pressure is in proper range.
- Check the operation condition of pump, such as water leakage, abnormal noise and etc.
- Select chlorine dosing unit and open inlet valve slightly in selected chlorine dosing unit.
- Open the outlet valve of chlorine gas manifold slightly and check that there is no leakage from piping connection point. And then open the outlet valve of manifold fully.
- Check that chlorine gas is fed to chlorine dosing unit.
- Chlorine gas is colored by yellow. If chlorine gas is fed to dosing unit, yellow colored gas will be checked in a flow meter.
- Adjust chlorine flow rate to required rate by inlet valve of chlorine dosing unit.

## Shutdown of chlorine dosing unit

### 1. Operation stop for short time

- Close inlet valve in selected chlorine dosing unit and keep for several minutes in this condition.
- Check that a chlorine gas in chlorine dosing unit is fully sucked into injector by visual check of flow meter.  
When chlorine gas in chlorine dosing unit is sucked for gas completely to, flow meter indicator will show zero-value.
- Keep above condition in stop for short time.

### 2. Operation stop for extended time

- Close outlet valve of chlorine gas manifold completely.
- Check that a chlorine gas in chlorine dosing unit is fully sucked into injector by visual check of flow meter.  
When chlorine gas in chlorine dosing unit is sucked for gas completely to, flow meter indicator will show zero-value.
- Close the chlorine gas inlet valve of injector
- Close the discharge valve of booster pump, then stop booster pump operation

## 3-2. Early detection and rapid response to chlorine leak accidents

Early detection and rapid response as corrective action of chlorine leak is very important action for operation of chlorination facility.

## 3-4. Periodical practice on activity in emergency situation

Emergency case means situation of accident with severe chlorine leakage. Under emergency situation, we must act immediately according to prepared action plan and program. Safety devices and tools must be provided and maintained and kept in proper condition to use any time.

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## 3.5. No smoking in the room of chlorination house

## 4. Report and record

### 4-1. Records

Records for operation condition include following items;

- Chlorine gas feeding system
  - Chlorine gas feeding pressure before pressure reducing valve
  - Chlorine gas vacuum pressure
  - Weight indication of the chlorine container
- Records for Chlorine dosing unit
  - Pre-chlorine dosing flow rate
  - Post-chlorine dosing unit dosing flow rate
  - Water supply pressure by booster pump
- Indication of chlorine gas leak detector

### 4-2. Report

Reports include following items;

- Consumption tendency of the chlorine
  - Weight of chlorine used in each 24-hour period during a month
  - Total consumption of chlorine used in a month
- Recommendation on facility
  - Repair and replacement
  - Spare parts should be kept in warehouse
  - Recommendation on modification of the criteria
  - Recommendation on training for persons
  - Recommendation on review of O&M plan

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Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP12-MT
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## 1. Introduction

Chlorine has the potential to cause serious injury, even death in the worst case. It will lead to a fatal accident for a very short time. Since the odor of gas chlorine is noticeable in very small amount, it is generally easy to avoid the leakage of heavy concentrations that will cause injury.

Leakage of chlorine gas is able to prevent by sufficient maintenance and careful handling and operation. All the persons should be well trained in the use of self-contained breathing equipment, the methods of detecting leaks, and emergency procedures.

## 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for maintenance are as follows;

### 2-1. Inspection list for chlorine dosing facility

Refer to "Inspection List for maintenance" SDI-WTP12-HTIP-01.

### 2-2. Frequency for the maintenance work

Refer to "Inspection List for maintenance" SDI-WTP12-HTIP-01.

## 3. Maintenance activity

Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of work components as shown in followings;

### 3-1. Monitoring and check during working of facility as routine work

- Refer to "Inspection List for maintenance" SDI-WTP12-HTIP-01.

### 3-2. Periodical inspection during operation

- Inspection works require following jobs. Detail is referred to "Inspection List for maintenance" SDI-WTP12-HTIP-01.
  - Inspection object
  - Inspection method
  - Frequency of inspection

### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis regarding inspection results

Results of inspection should be applied to recovery work, such as repair, adjustment and

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replacement of equipment.

## 3-4. Repair or replacing work

- Replacement
- Repair
- Adjustment and tightening
- Cleaning
- Grease or oil refilling
- Overhaul

## 4. Reports and records

### 4-1. Records

Records for maintenance of the chlorination include following items;

- Records of inspection
- Records of recovery
  - Repair or replacement of equipment
  - Tightening or fixing of piping connection
  - Repainting
  - Supplying or change of the grease or oil

### 4-2. Reports

Reports on maintenance of the chlorination include following items;

- Recommendation
  - Rehabilitation as the preventive action
    - Replacement or repair
    - Repainting
  - Review of the SOPs
    - Procedures
    - The criteria
    - Record and report
  - Training for the operator
    - Skill acquisition of routine operation
    - Preparation of manuals for O&M activity
  - Review of procedures under the emergency situation
- Annual report
  - Reports of the trouble or mal condition
  - Reports of repair or replacement
  - Plan for the maintenance activity

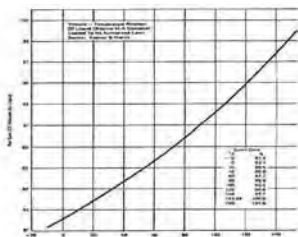
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Plant name El Sadat W.T.P.	Title <b>Chlorine Gas Properties</b>	SOP No. SDI-WTP12-OP TI-01
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## 1. Chlorine Gas Properties

Elemental chlorine is a greenish-yellow gas about 2.5 times heavier than air. Therefore, it will sink to the floor if released from its container. It is sold for the water supplies as a compressed liquid. If liquid chlorine is unconfined, it rapidly vaporizes to gas (one volume of liquid chlorine equals about 450 volumes of gas). The maximum allowable limit for the chlorine gas to be withdrawn from the cylinder should not exceed 9kg/hr to avoid the temperature decreasing and forming ice which may clog the pipe.

### Volume-Temperature Relation of Liquid Chlorine in a Container Loaded to Its Authorized Limit



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Chlorine is only slightly soluble in water; its maximum solubility is approximately one percent at 49° C. When the water supply to a gas chlorinator is below normal room temperature, it may cool the chlorine gas to the point at which chlorine ice is formed and accumulates on the needle valve and gas outlet tube, resulting in erratic feed results.

Chlorine reacts with many compounds. Because of its great affinity for hydrogen, it removes hydrogen from some compounds, such as hydrogen sulfide. It also reacts with ammonia or other nitrogen-containing compounds to form various mixtures of chloramines. It reacts with organic materials.

Although it is neither explosive nor flammable by itself, chlorine is capable of supporting the combustion of certain substances. It should be handled and stored away from compressed gases, such as ammonia and other flammable materials.

Most common metals are not affected at normal temperatures by dry chlorine, either gas or liquid. Chlorine is, however, reactive with aluminum and ignites carbon steel at temperatures above 450° F. Moist chlorine is corrosive to all common metals with the exception of gold, silver, platinum, titanium, and certain specialized alloys.

## 2. Physical Effects of Exposure to Chlorine Gas

Chlorine gas is primarily a respiratory irritant and concentrations in air above one ppm can usually be detected by most persons. Chlorine causes varying degrees of irritation of the skin, mucus membranes, and the respiratory system, depending on the concentration and the duration of exposure. Severe exposure can cause death, but the severe irritating effect makes it unlikely that anyone would remain in the chlorine-containing atmosphere unless trapped or unconscious.

Liquid chlorine may cause skin and eye burns upon contact with these tissues. Chlorine produces no known cumulative or chronic effect, and complete recovery usually can be expected to occur shortly following mild, short term exposure.

## 3. Use of Combined Residual Chlorination

Combined residual chlorination involves the addition of chlorine to water to produce, with natural ammonia present or with ammonia added, a combined available chlorine residual. Combined available chlorine forms have lower oxidation potentials than free available chlorine forms and are less effective as oxidants. They are also less effective as disinfectants. In fact, 25 times more combined available residual chlorine must be obtained to meet the same disinfectant level as a free available residual. The contact time has to be up to 100 times greater to obtain the same level of bacterial kill at the same pH and temperature conditions.

When combined available residual chlorine is desired, the character of the water determines

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how it can be accomplished. These conditions may have to be considered:

- If the water contains sufficient ammonia to produce the desired level of combined residual.
- If the water contains too little or no ammonia, then addition of both chlorine and ammonia is required.
- If the water has a free available chlorine, all that is required is the addition of ammonia alone.

## 4. Use of Free Residual Chlorination

The free residual chlorine is the residual amount of chlorine after oxidation with all impurities, chloramines formation and exceeding the break point—a free available chlorine residual and to maintain the water disinfected while passing through the pipes, tanks and distribution system.

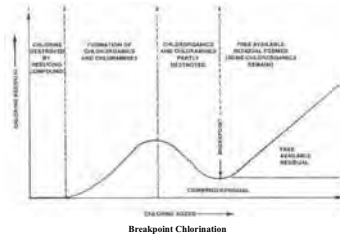
Free available residual forms have higher oxidation potentials than combined available chlorine forms and are more effective as disinfectants.

## 5. Breakpoint Chlorination

Breakpoint chlorination is the point which the residual chlorine starts to appear and at this point the chlorine finished all its reactions. The existence of this residual chlorine to assure that all reactions have been achieved and also a sufficient amount exist to continue disinfecting water until reaching the customer taps.

Breakpoint chlorination is the name of the process of adding chlorine to water until the chlorine demand has been satisfied. Chlorine demand equals the amount of chlorine used up before free available residual chlorine is produced.

Further additions of chlorine will result in the residual chlorine that is directly proportional to the amount of chlorine added beyond the breakpoint. Public water supplies normally chlorinate past the breakpoint.

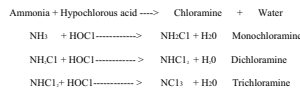


- When chlorine is initially added to water, the following may happen:
- If the water contains some iron, manganese, organic matter, and ammonia, the chlorine reacts with these materials and no residual is formed, meaning that no disinfection has taken place.
  - If additional chlorine is added at this point, it will react with the organics and ammonia to form chloramines. The chloramines produce a combined chlorine residual. As the chlorine is combined with other substances, it loses some of the disinfection strength. Combined residuals have poor disinfection power and may be the cause of taste and odor problems.
  - With a little more chlorine added, the chloramines and some of the chlororganics are destroyed.
  - With still more chlorine added, a free residual chlorine is formed.

Free available chlorine is the best residual for disinfection. It disinfects faster and without odor. The common practice today is to go just beyond the breakpoint to a residual of about 2 to 5 ppm.

A variety of reactions take place during chlorination. When chlorine is added to a water containing ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), the ammonia reacts with hypochlorous acid (HOCl) to form monochloramine, dichloramine, and trichloramine.

The formation of these chloramines depends on the pH of the water and the initial chlorine-ammonia ratio.



At pH of most natural water (pH 6.5 to 7.5), monochloramine and dichloramine exist together. At pH levels below 5.5, dichloramine exists by itself. Below pH 4.0, trichloramine is the only compound found. The monochloramine and dichloramine forms have a definite disinfection power. Dichloramine is a more effective disinfecting agent than monochloramine.

However, dichloramine is not recommended as a disinfectant due to the possibility of the formation of taste and odor compounds. Chlorine reacts with phenol and salicylic acid to form

**6. Injection Points**

The points of application of chlorine must be selected carefully, considering the different reactions that may occur at different points of the water treatment process. The common application points are:

**6.1. PRE-CHLORINATION**

Pre-chlorination is the application of chlorine ahead of any other treatment process. It provides the following benefits:

- Control of algae and slime growths.
- Control of mud ball formation in the filters.
- Improved coagulation.
- Reduction of tastes and odors.
- Increased safety factor in disinfection of heavily contaminated waters.

**6.2. POST-CHLORINATION**

Post-chlorination is the application of chlorine after treatment and before it enters the distribution system. The purpose is to disinfect water and saving it until reaching customers taps.

**6.3. TANKS AND RESERVOIRS**

Usually tanks and reservoirs are not chlorinated continuously, but they must be disinfected after any maintenance has been done on the inside of the tank.

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title of SOP: Inspection List for Maintenance For Chlorination Facility	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP12-MTIP-01
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**Inspection List for Chlorination Facility**

D: Daily, W: Weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, AN: As needed

Name of Facility & inspection item	Frequency					
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y
<b>1 Stand frame for chlorine container</b>						
1-1: External corrosion		o				
1-2: Tightening of bolts & nuts		o				
1-3: Smooth rotation of rotor		o				
1-4: Stopper of rotor			o			
1-5: Condition of foundation						o
<b>2 Chlorin dosing unit</b>						
2-1: Pressure gauge						
2-1-1: External corrosion		o				
2-1-2: Waste of inside part			o			
2-1-3: Sealing of connection part			o			
2-1-4: Smooth moving of needle			o			
2-2: Pressure reducing valve						
2-2-1: External corrosion						
2-2-2: Waste of inside part						
2-2-3: Sealing of connection part			o			
2-3: Control valve for chlorine flow rate						
2-3-1: External corrosion						o
2-3-2: Clean of needle and seat inside the valve						o
2-3-3: Waste of inside part						o
2-3-4: Sealing of connection part						o
2-4: Flow meter for chlorine gas						
2-4-1: Cleaning inside						
2-4-2: Sealing of connection part						o
2-5: Ejector						
2-5-1: External damage and corrosion						o
2-5-2: Sealing of connection part						o
2-5-3: Proper working						o
<b>3. Piping</b>						
3-1: Chlorine gas line of steel pipe						
3-1-1: External damage and corrosion						o
3-1-2: Crack, deformation, and wear						o

Name of Facility & inspection item	Frequency					
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y
3-1-3 Tightening of bolts & nuts			o			
3-1-4 Sealing of connection part			o			
3-2 Chlorine gas line of copper tube						
3-2-1 External corrosion						o
3-2-2 Waste of inside part						o
3-2-3 Sealing of connection part						o
3-2-4 pressure reducing valve		o				
3-2-5 Cleaning of contact face of connection						o
3-3 Ordinary line						
3-3-1 External damage and corrosion						o
3-3-2 Deformation			o			
3-3-3 Tightening of bolts & nuts				o		
3-3-4 Sealing of connection part				o		
3-4 Support pipe						
3-4-1 External damage and corrosion						o
3-4-2 Deterioration			o			
<b>4. Container lifting beam</b>						
4-1 External damage and corrosion						o
4-2 Crack and abrasion						o
4-3 Deformation of hook						o
4-4 Tighten of bolts for hook						o
<b>5. Crane</b>						
5-1 Push button switch						
5-1-1 Damage of terminal contact						o
5-1-2 Tighten of screws at terminal						o
5-1-3 Smooth actions of push buttons, correct moving						o
5-2 Cable						
5-2-1 External damage						o
5-2-2 Twisting and bending						o
5-2-3 Damage of cable end finishing						o
5-3 Wire rope						
5-3-1 Damage						o
5-3-2 Abrasion						o
5-3-3 Twisting and bending						o
5-3-4 External corrosion						o
5-3-5 Application of oil for wire						o
5-4 Hook						
5-4-1 Crack and abrasion						o
5-4-2 Deformation of opening of hook						o

Name of Facility & inspection item	Frequency					
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y
5-4-3 supplying oil in bearing part						o
5-4-4 Normal rotation						o
5-4 Cable						
5-4-1 Looseness of wiring connection at terminal						o
5-4-3 External damage						o
5-4-3 Twisting and bending						o
5-5 Trolley and drive unit						
5-5-1 Wear of guide roller						o
5-5-2 Oil supplying into gear box for lifting						o
5-5-3 Oil supplying into gear box for traveling						o
5-5-4 External corrosion						o

Plant Name: El Sadat W.T.P.	Title Alum Dosing Facility	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP13-OP
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**1. Features of process**

**1-1. Function of process and facility**

Aluminum sulfate (hereinafter referred to as "Alum") dosing facility is one of important element facility in coagulation process. Function of alum dosing action is to make a flock by neutralizing of negative charges on dispersed non-settling solids such as clay and organic substances. Once the charge is neutralized, the small suspended particles are capable of sticking together.

Function of alum dosing facility consists of three (3) works as follows:

- Store of alum as solid or solution
- Measuring and control of flow rate of alum dose
- Transferring and dosing of alum into dosing point

**1-2. Impacts of process**

Coagulation process is affected by effectiveness of the alum dosing. And the whole of water treatment process is affected by effectiveness of coagulation process. Failure of coagulation process is never recovered by any other functions of facilities or processes for particles removal.

**1-3. Relations with other processes**

Alum dosing facility has tight relation to coagulation process. Generally alum is dosed into location of just before rapid mixing. After adding of alum into the process water coagulation reaction will start immediately. Coagulation reaction will be affected mainly by the following:

- Characteristics of raw water
  - Turbidity
  - pH
  - Alkalinity
  - Contained algae
  - Water temperature
- Effectiveness of mixing
  - Detention time in mixing basin
  - Dosing point of alum

In above factors, water temperature of raw water and efficiency of mixing should be affected strongly as physical condition. And coagulation process is based on following condition of operation and control:

- Proper water quality analysis, test, monitoring and control

- Grasp of raw water characteristics by examination such as water analysis
- Determination of required alum dosing rate by examination such as jar test
- Proper rapid mixing and detention time
  - Effective mixing and dispersion of alum with the raw water
  - Detention time of raw water
- Proper operation, monitoring and control of alum dosing facility
  - Adjustment and keeping to required alum dosing rate
  - Monitoring and keeping of dosed alum quality

**2. Criteria for operation**

**2-1. Making of aluminum sulfate solution used by solid aluminum sulfate**

C: Concentration of aluminum sulfate solution: (W/W%)  
 Dimension of aluminum sulfate solution tank:  $\text{m}(\text{length}) \times \text{m}(\text{width}) \times \text{m}(\text{depth})$   
 V: Effective capacity of aluminum sulfate Solution tank: (m<sup>3</sup>)  
 W<sub>s</sub>: Capacity weight of a bag of aluminum sulfate solid: 50 kg/bag  
 D<sub>s</sub>: Density of % aluminum sulfate solution: (kg/l)  
 (D<sub>s</sub> = 1 + 0.0049C)  
 Solid aluminum sulfate Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> 18H<sub>2</sub>O  
 Solid aluminum sulfate includes 48.7(w/w%) of water  
 W<sub>solid</sub>: Weight of m<sup>3</sup> volume of % aluminum sulfate solution: kg  
 W<sub>alum</sub>: Required aluminum sulfate without water in solid for above: kg  
 W<sub>solid alum</sub>: Required solid aluminum sulfate included water in solid: kg  
 (W<sub>solid alum</sub> = W<sub>alum</sub> × 48.7/100)  
 W<sub>water</sub>: Weight of water including in solid aluminum sulfate: kg  
 (W<sub>water</sub> = W<sub>solid alum</sub> - W<sub>alum</sub>)  
 N<sub>solid alum</sub>: Required number of bag of aluminum sulfate solid: approx. bag  
 (N<sub>solid alum</sub> = W<sub>solid alum</sub> / 50kg)  
 Required water for solution: kg  
 H: Water level in solution tank required for above: (m) × 3 = m

- Procedure for making solution
- Put the water into the solution tank up to depth of m
  - Put bags of solid aluminum sulfate in to solution tank
  - Keep the solution in above status for 1 hour
  - Start an agitator for dissolving tank
  - Keep running the agitator for 1 hour.
  - Stop the agitator.

**2-2. Calculation formula for dosing flow rate**

Calculation formula for dosing flow rate is as follows:  
 Dosing flow rate (m<sup>3</sup>/h)  
 = Raw water flow rate (l/sec) × 60 × 60 × Dosing rate (mg/L) × 1/D<sub>s</sub> (kg/L) × 1/1000000

**2-5. Response time to adjust dosing flow rate when raw water flow rate is changed**

Alum dosing flow rate should be changed simultaneously with change of raw water flow rate. And time of delay to be changed will be acceptable as following:  
 In case of increase the dosing flow rate: Within 3 min  
 In case of decrease the dosing flow rate: Within 5 min

**3. Operation under normal condition**

**3-1. Startup and shutdown procedures**

- Receiving of liquid alum  
Refer to Flow Chart
- Transfer of liquid alum  
Refer to Flow Chart
- Dilution of alum solution  
Refer to Flow Chart
- Dosing and adjustment of alum solution  
Refer to Flow Chart  
Refer to characteristics graph of dosing pump

**3-2. Monitoring and visual check**

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted to confirm the proper dosing of alum. Check list should be required to ensure the confirmation. Details and frequency for monitoring and check should be referred to O&M schedule.

- Alum solution tank
  - Liquid level in tank
  - Leakage from tanks, valves and connection parts
  - External damage and corrosion
- Alum dosing device
  - Dosing flow rate
  - Leakage of alum from pumps
  - External damage and corrosion
- Pipe and valve
  - Leak from valves and connection parts

- External damage and corrosion

**3-3. Operation procedures for control of facility**

Controlled item is dosing flow rate of alum. Dosing flow rate of alum is controlled by changing adjustable dial of stroke length manually.

Controlled alum flow rate is not able to monitor. Hence, accuracy of alum dosing flow rate have to be checked periodically. Accuracy check is conducted by validation that difference between consumed solution volume and integrated volume calculated by dosing flow rate of metering pump. If difference of above mentioned will be 10% or more, pump and/or level meter for solution tank should be checked and took maintenance if necessary. This accuracy check is called as calibration activity.

**4. Operation under unusual condition**

Prospective troubles and trouble shootings are as follows:

- Trouble in the common activity
  - Observation of leakage
  - Observation of external damage or corrosion
- Trouble in the activity of storage
  - Waste of aluminum sulfate solution
  - Unusual reducing of storage volume
- Trouble in the activity of adjusting of dosing
  - Clogging of inside of pipe or valve
  - Clogging of flow meter
  - Insufficient of dosing
  - Overflow from upper tank or dosing tray of dosing device
  - Waste of dosing tank or upper tank of dosing device
  - Damage of the control valve
  - Leak of alum

**5. Reports and records**

**5-1. Records**

Records should include the following:

- Daily record
  - Dosing rate and flow rate of alum
  - Raw water flow rate into the each distribution shaft
  - Solution level
    - Alum storage tanks

- Alum dosing tanks
  - Concentration of alum
- (2) Other record
- ◆ Concentration of solution
  - ◆ Check list for daily monitoring and check

### 5-2. Reports

Reports should include the following:

- (1) Consumption data of alum
  - ◆ Weight of alum used each 24-hour period during a month
  - ◆ Total weight of alum used for a month
  - ◆ Average weight of alum dosed during a 24-hour period for a month
  - ◆ Maximum weight of alum used during any 24-hour period during a month
  - ◆ Minimum weight of alum used during any 24-hour period during a month
- (2) Recommendation on facility
  - ◆ Rehabilitation and upgrading
    - Repairing
    - Replacement
    - Additional facility
  - ◆ Spare parts should be stored
- (3) Recommendation on modification of the criteria
- (4) Recommendation on training for persons
- (5) Recommendation on review of O&M plan
- (6) Supplying of materials for review of water quality control plan

Plant Name: El Sadar W.T.P.	Title: <b>Alum Dosing Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. SDF-WTP13-MT
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### 1. Introduction

Chemical of alum solution is high corrosive acid liquid. This is key point for maintenance activities of alum dosing facility. We should avoid leak of alum and if it leaks it is necessary to act early detection and rapid response of repairing. And after repairing, clean up around leaked area by water and clean away moisture to keep drying by cloth.

Character of alum solution as cloggy solution, is another key for maintenance. Alum solution will be clogged inside of pipe by using for long time. We should clean away and remove it periodically. We also must clean and remove the precipitations on the bottom of tanks such as storage tank or dosing tank.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for maintenance are shown as follows:

- (1) Inspection interval for facility or parts should be inspected
- (2) Acceptable limit value for using (Confirmation of expiry date of Alum)
- (3) Interval for replace of facility or parts

### 3. Maintenance activity

#### 3-1. Facilities for maintenance

- (1) Alum storage tank
- (2) Alum transfer pump
- (3) Alum dosing tank
- (4) Alum dosing device
- (5) Compressor for mixing of alum solution in alum dosing tank
- (6) Pipes and valves

#### 3-2. Maintenance activity

Maintenance activity consists of four (4) kinds of works as follows:

- (1) Monitoring and check during working
  - (2) Inspection
  - (3) Evaluation and analysis regarding result of inspection
  - (4) Repair or replacement including check after the evaluation
- Monitoring, check and inspection should be conducted to judge necessity of recovering activity such as adjustment, repairing or replacing.

### 3-2-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and check should be conducted to keep the facility in satisfactory condition during operation. Satisfactory condition in the alum dosing facility is required following conditions:

- ◆ Alum dosing flow rate is kept in required amount.
- ◆ Alum dosing flow rate should be able to change in required variable range.
- ◆ A foreign substance does not exist in the solution
- ◆ Unusual over flow does not happen.
- ◆ Concentration of solution is kept in required condition.
- ◆ Solution level in a tank is kept in satisfactory condition.
- ◆ Time of transfer of solution does not exceed the time in usual condition.
- ◆ Leak of alum does not exist.

### 3-2-2. Inspection

Inspection should be conducted to ensure that facility should go on with satisfactory working. Inspection should be required not only by external check but internal check of the facility. In inspection the facility should be looked closely at parts especially to check that everything is satisfactory.

Inspection should be conducted periodically and frequency of inspection will be different from characteristics of facility or parts by importance, load in working, and possibility of occurring of trouble, and so.

### 3-2-3. Evaluation and analysis regarding result of inspection

Evaluation should be conducted by suitable point of view such as cost performance and risk assessment and time in working. Hence, preparation of the spare part should be needed before maintenance activity. Time of replacing of the part should be recognized by the record of maintenance. Early detection of unusual condition and rapid recovery may lead to the elongation of the facility life.

### 3-2-4. Recovery after inspection

Alum dosing facility cannot stop anytime in working of water treatment. When recovery action will be needed after inspection, preparation for recovery without stop of alum dosing should be planned such as temporary piping. Prospective recovery action will be following:

- ◆ Change or cleaning of valve or strainer
- ◆ Change or cleaning of pipe
- ◆ Cleaning in the tank
- ◆ Repair of leaked part or damaged part
- ◆ Cleaning of the flow meter
- ◆ Reprint to prevent corrosion
- ◆ Replacement of equipment

### 4. Recovery from unusual condition after maintenance activities

#### 4-1. Expected troubles and trouble shootings

##### 4-1-1. Unusual condition of facilities and actions for remedy of process control

Expected unusual conditions are shown below:

- ◆ Leak of alum
- ◆ Dosing flow rate is unable to control
- ◆ Alum is not dosed
- ◆ Alum solution is not supplied to alum dosing device from dosing tank
- ◆ Alum solution is not transferred to dosing tank from storage tank

### 5. Reports and records

#### 5-1. Records

##### 5-1-1. Records for maintenance

Records for maintenance of alum dosing facility should include the following:

- ◆ Alum storage tank
- ◆ Alum transfer pump
- ◆ Alum dosing tank
- ◆ Alum dosing device
- ◆ Pipes and valves
- ◆ Alum storage tank
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Other items
- ◆ Alum transfer pump
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Other items
- ◆ Alum dosing tank
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Other items
- ◆ Alum dosing device
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Sealing of inlet valve with ball tap for attached tank
  - Other items
- ◆ Pipes and valves
  - Leak of alum solution
  - Looseness of connection part in piping
  - Other items

### 5-1-2. Records of recovery

Records of recovery work after monitoring and check should include the following:

- ◆ Results of recovery work of adjustment, repairing and replacement
    - Stop position of inlet valve with ball tap for attached tank
  - ◆ Results of recovery work of repairing
    - Name of facility and name of part including a No. of facility
    - Indication of location of part in facility by drawing or sketch
    - Reason of repairing
    - Date of repairing
    - Name of person in charge of repairing work
- Contents of records are the same as those of repair work, but the word of "repair" should be changed to "replacement".

### 5-1-3. Results of inspection

Records of inspection should be required as the records of monitoring and check.

### 5-2. Reports

Reports should include as follows:

- (1) Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Repairing or replace
  - ◆ List of spare parts that should be required to stock in the plant
    - For supplementation
    - For proposal of newly additional parts
- (2) Upgrading of facility or system
  - ◆ Change of capacity, material, and other specifications
  - ◆ Addition of facility
  - ◆ Modification of facility or system
  - ◆ Proposal of preventive maintenance activity to be needed

### 4-2-2. Report of maintenance activity

- (1) Annual report
  - ◆ Repairing and replace for each facility
  - ◆ Trouble and accident
  - ◆ Result of corrective maintenance
  - ◆ List of consumed spare parts in a year
- (2) Corrective action to prevent the trouble or accident

Plant Name: El Sadar W.T.P.	Title of SOP: <b>Alum Dosing Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. SDF-WTP12-OP
Kind of Doc. O & M Schedule	Title of Document <b>O &amp; M Schedule</b>	Document No. SDF-WTP13-OPSC-01

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### Operation and Maintenance Schedule

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. Liquid Alum S Tank</b>							
1-1. Check liquid level in duty and in standby	○						
1-2. Check tank and valves for leaks	○						
1-3. Check waste in the tanks						○	
1-4. Inspect tank inside for corrosion, waste						○	
1-5. Inspect tank outside for corrosion						○	
1-6. Inspect specifications of liquid alum							○
<b>2. Alum Dosing Pump</b>							
2-1. Check oil leakage	○						
2-2. Inspect pump inside for corrosion, waste						○	
2-3. Inspect pump outside for corrosion			○				
2-4. Discharge pressure	○						
2-5. Set value of adjustable dial for stroke length	○						
2-6. Noise, vibration and temperature of pump and motor	○						
2-7. Leakage of solution from pump	○						
2-8. Calibration							○
<b>3. Alum Solution Agitator</b>							
3-1. Damage of shaft and paddles	○						
3-2. Leakage of lubrication oil	○						
3-3. Noise, vibration and temperature of pump and motor	○						
3-4. Adhesion of foreign substances to shaft, paddle	○						
<b>4. Pipe and valve</b>							
4-1. Damage and leakage	○						
4-2. Clogging inside of pipe							○

Plant Name: Sadar W.T.P.	Title: <b>Alum Dosing Facility – Alum Dosing Control</b>	SOP TAG No. SDF-WTP13-OPFC-01
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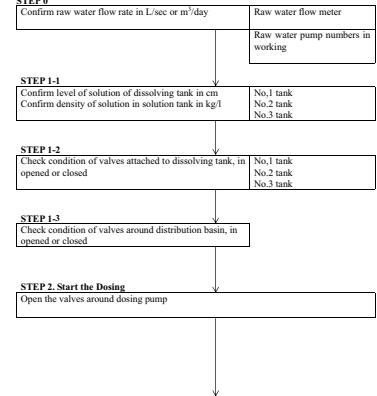
### 1. Purpose

This flow chart provides to know procedures on alum dosing control.

### 2. Application

Required Steps for Control of Alum Dosing Quantity

### 3. Preparation



Set the Control Target: Alum flow rate in m³/h	Measure the flow rate: Read adjustable dial of dosing pump
Order the flow rate change	Adjust flow rate to the control target Change adjustable dial of dosing pump
Type of Alum dosing facility is manually controlled.	

### STEP 3. Control the Dosing

- Calculate alum dosing flow rate in m³/h for target flow rate of alum
1. Raw water flow rate
    - Q: Flow rate (m³/day) or (L/s)
  2. Alum dosing flow rate
    - V: Flow rate (m³/h)
  3. Refer to graph for calculation of alum dosing flow rate

- Followings need to calculate
- ◆ Raw water flow rate, dosing rate
  - ◆ Density and concentration of alum solution will be dosed
  - ◆ Density 1.05

Open outlet valve and dosing valves in alum dosing pipe line

Open outlet valve and dosing valves for alum dosing pump

Confirm and read adjustable dial of alum dosing pump  
Refer to graph of relation between indication of adjustable dial and dosing flow rate of dosing pump

Plant Name: EL SADAT	Title of SOP: <b>Medium Voltage Panel (M.V.P)</b>	SOP TAG No. SAD-WTP17-01 OP
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SAD WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-06	Cabling
SAD WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	SAD WTP 17-07	Earthing System
SAD WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	SAD WTP 17-08	Batteries system
SAD WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-09	Reactive Power Control
SAD WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	SAD WTP 17-10	General lighting

### 1. Introduction

The 11KV medium voltage panel is consisting of 6 cells as follows.

- Cell No.1: income feeder (1)  
Cell No.2: Outcome to transformer no.1 (11.0.4KV)  
Cell No.3: Bus coupler  
Cell No.4: Bus riser  
Cell No.5: Outcome to transformer no.2 (11.0.4KV)  
Cell No.6: income feeder (2)

Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6
income feeder (1)	outcome to trans. No.1	Bus Coupler	Bus Riser	outcome to trans. No.2	income feeder (2)

The details of the medium voltage panel is described below

Panel Name: Medium voltage panel	Location: T.W.P. building		
cell	Description	Rating of C.B.	Income/outcome feeder
Cell-1	Outcome of Trans. No.1 (3 MVA, 110.4 KV)	630A, 500 MVA, 12KV.	(3*240 mm2 Cu) XLPE/PVC
Cell-2	Income Feeder No.1 (11 KV)	630A, 500 MVA, 12KV.	(3*240 mm2 Cu) XLPE/PVC
Cell-3	Bus Coupler	630A, 500 MVA, 12KV.	(3*240 mm2 Cu) XLPE/PVC
Cell-4	Bus Riser		
Cell-5	Income Feeder No.2 (11 KV)	630A, 500 MVA, 12KV.	(3*240 mm2 Cu) XLPE/PVC
Cell-6	Outcome of Trans. No.2 (3 MVA, 110.4 KV)	630A, 500 MVA, 12KV.	(3*240 mm2 Cu) XLPE/PVC

Each cell is consisting generally from the following parts:

- The medium voltage circuit breaker (SF6)
Potential and current transformers
Earthing switch
Protection and measuring devices
Bus bar cabinet
Control cabinet
Enclosure

2. Features of M.V.P.
2-1. Function of M.V.P.

The 11 KV medium voltage panel is responsible for feeding the electrical transformers (No.1 and No.2) either from the Income Feeder No. 1 or Income Feeder No. 2. It also protects the electrical system when any electrical fault happens in the transformers.

2-2. Relations between other processes

It plays an important role since it links the income feeder and the transformers. Any miss operation of the medium voltage panel may lead to supply outage, which lead to the stopping of part or whole of the plant.

3. Criteria for operation

The operation of the 11KV medium voltage panel is depend on

3-1. Availability of the income feeder supply

The operation of the medium voltage panel depends on which feeder is energized.

3-2. Maintenance Schedule

The selected operation strategy should not contradict with the maintenance schedule.

There are three operating strategies for the medium voltage panel listed as below

- Income Feeder No.1 supplies the entire load, while income feeder No.2 is standby
Both Income Feeders No.1 and No.2 share the entire loads.
Income Feeder No.2 supplies the entire load, while income feeder No.1 is standby.

Table with 3 columns: Income Feeder No.1, Bus Coupler, Income Feeder No.2. Rows 1-3 showing ON/OFF states.

4. Operation under normal conditions

The normal condition means that the power is supplied to the facility from the electric company (either from feeder No.1 or feeder No.2)

Procedure of changing the operating strategy:

The procedure depends on the current and the new operating strategy

For examples:

4.1 Switching from strategy No.1 to strategy No.2

- Switch off the bus coupler
Switch on the income feeder No.2

2.2 Switching from strategy 1 to strategy 3

- Switch off the income feeder no.1
Switch on the income feeder no.2

2.3 Switching from strategy 2 to strategy 3

- Switch off income feeder no.1
Switch on the bus coupler

Note:

The change between the operating strategies should be done only when the operating income feeder is shutting down, since the change of the operating strategy may lead to shutdown of the facility.

5. Operation under up normal conditions

Up normal conditions means that the two income feeders are shutting down and the power is supplied from the diesel generator.

In this case the operating procedure will be as follows:

- Be sure that the C.B. of the two income feeders are OFF
Start the generator unit according to the procedure mentioned in the generator sop documents

Plant Name: EL SADAT, Title: Medium Voltage Panel (M.V.P), SOP TAG No. SAD-WTP17-01 MT

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Table listing equipment: M.V Switch Gear, Power Transformers, Generator and ATS system, 0.4KV Main Switch Gear, Low voltage Motors. Corresponding SOPs: SAD WTP 17-06, SAD WTP 17-07, SAD WTP 17-08, SAD WTP 17-09, SAD WTP 17-10.

1. Criteria for maintenance

The maintenance should be conducted by the electrical company according to the maintenance schedule SAD-WTP17-01 MT

2. Maintenance activity

Inspection, checking, monitoring, recording, calibration, testing and replacement should be carried out to keep the switch gear as per initial running after the commissioning process.

Maintenance activity consists of the following activity:

- Monitoring and recording activity
Defected parts replacement
Routine maintenance

2.1 Monitoring and recording

This includes the daily visual inspection and general observation of the unit. This is accompanied by recording activity for all the parameters which judge the condition of the unit such as volt, ampere, power, tripping...
Monitoring and recording should be conducted according to the attached sheet SAD-WTP17-01 QC 01.

2.2 Defected parts replacement

By analyzing the data of recording and inspection activity, the maintenance engineer can decide the required corrective maintenance either repair or replacement of defected parts. So spare parts which are recommended by the manufacture of each switch gear should be available in the plant stores. The content of this list of the spare parts should be taken in account to be purchased for a certain period to be available in the plant stores once needed.

2.3 Routine maintenance

The routine maintenance is consisting of groups of individual steps which are classified to be done in certain periods as shown in maintenance schedule SAD-WTP17-01 MT.

3. Reports

3-1. Routine maintenance report:

The activities of routine maintenance which conducted according to the maintenance schedule should be reported according the format SAD-WTP17-01 QC03

3-2. Trouble History report:

Troubles happened during the operation of the medium voltage panel should be collected in trouble history sheet SAD-WTP17-01QC04
One of the important troubles in medium voltage panels is the tripping of the medium voltage circuit breaker due to fault occurrence. This type of troubles should be recorded and counted since when fault happens a high fault current will flow in the circuit and the circuit breaker will trip this current by moving the moving contact fare from the fixed contact, this will cause arc between them and a high temperature will be generated. This high temperature may cause dangerous fused beads on both the moving and the fixed contacts. According to that fact, we have to count such circuit breaker trips due to actual fault clearance, as for medium voltage circuit breaker, an immediate inspection on both the main and fixed contacts of the circuit breaker should takes place after 3 fault tripping.
The schedule SAD-WTP17-01QC02 is used to record the tripping times of the circuit breaker.

Maintenance schedule SAD-WTP17-01MT:

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Maintenance schedule table with columns: Name of Facility, Frequency (D, W, M, 3M, 6M, Y, AN) and rows for various tasks like Check panel indicators, Check SF6 gas pressure, etc.

Recording schedule (SAD-WTP17-01QC01) table with columns: Items (Voltage KV, Current A, Active Power, Reactive Power, Energy kwh) and rows for Income feeder No.1 and No.2.

Routine Maintenance Report (SAD-WTP17-01QC03):

Routine Maintenance Report table with columns: Item no., Maintenance Type (M, 3M, 6M, Y, 3Y), Date, Description, Used Tools and Materials, Responsible Technician.

Trouble Shooting (SAD-WTP17-01QC04):

Trouble Shooting table with columns: Date of Trouble, Trouble Description, Reasons and solutions, Date of repair, Used materials and spare parts, Repair Team, Responsible manager.

C.B. Tripping History Record (SAD-WTP17-01QC02):

C.B. Tripping History Record table with columns: Trip-1, Trip-2, Trip-3, Date, Reason.

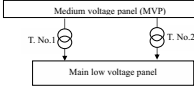
Plant Name: <b>EISADAT</b>	Title: <b>Power Transformer</b>	SOP TAG No. <b>SAD-WTP17-03OP</b>
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SAD WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-06	Cabling
SAD WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	SAD WTP 17-08	Earthing System
SAD WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	SAD WTP 17-09	Batteries system
SAD WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
SAD WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	SAD WTP 17-12	General lighting

**1. Introduction**

In El Sadat Facility there are two step down transformer 3MVA 11/0.4 KV



**2. Features of process**

**2-1. Function of process**

The transformers in El Sadat plant are used to convert 11KV to 0.4KV which required by the loads of the plant.

**2-2. Relations between other processes**

The transformers are used to link the medium voltage panel to the low voltage panel.

**3. Criteria for Operation**

To decrease the power consumption and power losses in transformers and in the same time increasing the life time of them the criteria of operation is based on switching between each two transformers such that one of them is in operation and the other is standby. This criteria also make the transformer working near its maximum efficiency (max. efficiency happens when the transformer load is near 80% from its rated load)

The standby transformer should be disconnected from its primary and secondary. The switching between the transformers should be done every 1 month. The switching between

the transformers in EISADAT-WTP is conducted according the operational table SAD-WTP17-02OP01.

**11/0.4KV Transformers**

Trans. No.1	Trans. No.2
ON	OFF
OFF	ON

**4. Operation under normal condition**

**4.1 Procedure for switching between the two transformers:**

For example if the transformer No.1 was in operation and transformer No.2 was standby and it is required to interchange between them.

The switching sequence will be as follows.

- 1-Switch off the main pumps (treated and raw water pumps)
- 2-Switch off the transformer No.1 from main low voltage panel MLVP then from the medium voltage panel MVP.
- 3-Switch on the stand by transformer (Trans. No.2) from the 11KV medium voltage panel (MVP) then from the 0.4 KV panel (MLVP).
- 4-Ensure that the bus coupler is connected

**5. Operation under up normal condition**

In case that one of the operating transformer is tripped due to any fault, the standby transformer will replace it according the following steps

1. Ensure that the faulted transformer is disconnected from both panels (MVP& MLVP)
2. Switch on the stand by transformer from the MVP (11KV panel) then from the MLVP (0.4 KV panel)
3. Ensure that the bus coupler is switched on.

SAD-WTP17-02 OP Revised version Issued date Page 3of 3

**Operational Schedule MEL-WTP17-02OP01:**

	December	
	November	
	October	
	September	
	August	
	July	
	June	
	May	
	April	
	March	
	February	
	January	
Trans. No.1		Trans. No.2

Plant Name: <b>SADAT</b>	Title: <b>Power Transformer</b>	SOP TAG No. <b>SAD-WTP17-02 MT</b>
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SAD WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-06	Cabling
SAD WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	SAD WTP 17-08	Earthing System
SAD WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	SAD WTP 17-09	Batteries system
SAD WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
SAD WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	SAD WTP 17-12	General lighting

**1. Construction**

The main parts of the transformers are:

- The primary winding
- The secondary winding
- The metal tank
- The oil
- The oil reservoir
- The radiators
- The Buchholz relay
- Oil level indicator
- Tap changer
- insulators & bushings
- Silica jell

**2. Maintenance activity**

Inspection, checking, monitoring, recording, calibration, testing and replacement should be carried out to keep the power transformer as per initial running after the commissioning process.

Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of working as follow:

- 1- Monitoring, checking and recording
- 2- Evaluate and analyze results of monitoring and inspection
- 3- Recovery e.g., repairing, replace, supply or change of defected parts.
- 4- Routine maintenance.

**2.1 Monitoring, checking and recording**

Activity of Monitoring, checking and recording should be done according to the maintenance schedule, SAD-WTP17-02MT.

**2.2 Evaluate and analyze results of monitoring and inspection**

Generally, from the monitoring and visual inspection we can recognize the corrective actions needed for the efficient operation of the transformer

**2.3 Routine maintenance**

This is the most important item we have to follow to keep the power transformer unit as much as possible close to initial running of the system after the commissioning process. The routine maintenance is consisting of groups of individual steps which are classified to be done in certain periods according to SAD-WTP17-02 MT.

**3. Report and record**

**3-1-Record**

The Activity of monitoring and visual check should be recorded in the recording sheet SAD-WTP17-02QC01 and SAD-WTP17-02QC02.

**3-2- Report**

**3-2-1. Routine maintenance report:**

The activities of routine maintenance should be reported according the format SAD-WTP17-QC02

**3-2-2. Trouble History report:**

Troubles meaning is not only damage may occur in the transformer but also trouble means that the power transformer does not accept the command of the desired operation due to any problem in the control circuit. It is useful to describe such problems if happened for each transformer to help the maintenance engineer to recognize the system and to solve the trouble occurred.

Inspection happened during the operation of the transformer should be collected in trouble history sheet SAD-WTP17-QC03

**Operational and Maintenance Schedule (SAD-WTP17-02MT)**

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. Record current and voltage readings</b>							
2-1.Record primary and secondary voltage		✓					
2-1.Record primary and secondary current		✓					
<b>2. Check for excessive noise</b>							
2-1.Record primary and secondary current		✓					
<b>3. Inspect silica jell</b>							
3-1. Inspect the orange color of the silica jell. Change or dry it if its color changed to white color.		✓					
3-2. Inspect for oil in silica jell, change if exist.		✓					
3-3. When silica is contaminated with oil, reduce the oil level by reasonable amount from the reservoir tank		✓					
<b>4. Check oil level</b>							
4-1 check that the oil level is between the sign of 20C and Max. Sign- refill with fresh oil if required.		✓					
4-2. The oil level must not exceed the maximum at full load running.		✓					
<b>5. Check for oil leakage</b>							
5-1. Check the oil leak from radiators, tank and oil discharge valve.					✓		
<b>6. Inspect and clean bushings</b>							
6-1. Check the medium voltage and low voltage insulator from any cracks					✓		
6-2. clean both bushings					✓		
<b>7.Clean and inspect transformer surface and radiators</b>							
7-1. Clean with suitable sstem, the transformer surface and radiators					✓		
7-2. Inspect the transformer surface and radiators from any mechanical damage					✓		
<b>8. Tighten all bolts and nuts of the transformer surface</b>							
8-1. Check oil dielectric strength							
8-1. Check the oil dielectric strength by the use of oil tester.						✓	
<b>10. Check earthing connection</b>							

10-1 Check and tighten the connection between earthing conductor and the transformer tank.

10-2 Measure the earthing resistance

**11. Tap changer**

11-1. Inspect condition of external tap changer drive shaft, tighten all couplings and bolted connections

11-2. It is important to perform a complete tap changer (electrical operation) from highest to lowest step and back to the position it was found in, this action will clean all internal contacts of the tap changer.

**12. Check M.V & L.V cables terminal connections (clean and tighten)**

**13. Oil filtration**

13-1. when the dielectric strength of the oil is lowered use small oil treatment plant, treat the oil of the transformer by heating under vacuum

13-2. Re check the oil dielectric strength

**14. Measure both the primary and secondary phase resistance**

**15. Measure the winding insulation resistance**

15-1. Measure the insulation resistance between short circuit primary to short circuit secondary

15-2. Measure the insulation resistance between short circuit primary to earth

15-3. Measure the insulation resistance between short circuit secondary to earth

**4. Tools required for routine maintenance**

- 1) Air blower
- 2) Bellows
- 3) Open & Closed Wrenches
- 4) Avometer
- 5) Megger 5000 volt DC
- 6) Megger 500 volt DC
- 7) Air dryer

**5. Materials required for routine maintenance**

- 1) Sateen
- 2) Transformer oil

SAD-WTP17-02QC01 Revised version Issued date Page 5of 6

**Weekly monitoring and recording schedule SAD-WTP17-02QC01:**

Week	Transformer	from		to		from	to
		Year	Month	Year	Month		
Transformer no. 1	Primary voltage KV						
	Primary current A						
	Secondary current KA						
Transformer no. 2	Primary voltage KV						
	Primary current A						
	Secondary current KA						
Transformer no. 1	Oil level						
	Silica Jell color						
	Primary voltage KV						
Transformer no. 2	Primary voltage KV						
	Primary current A						
	Secondary current KA						
Transformer no. 1	Oil level						
	Silica Jell color						
	Primary voltage KV						
Transformer no. 2	Primary voltage KV						
	Primary current A						
	Secondary current KA						

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**Yearly Recording Schedule SAD-WTP17-02QC04:**

Year	Transformer	Year																
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024					
Transformer no. 1	Oil dielectric strength																	
	Primary winding resistance																	
	Secondary winding resistance																	
Transformer no. 2	Primary winding insulation resistance																	
	Secondary winding insulation resistance																	
	Oil dielectric strength																	
Transformer no. 1	Primary winding resistance																	
	Secondary winding resistance																	
	Primary winding insulation resistance																	
Transformer no. 2	Secondary winding insulation resistance																	
	Primary winding resistance																	
	Secondary winding insulation resistance																	

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
EISADAT W.T.P.	<b>Emergency Generator</b>	SAD-WTP17-03MT

SAD WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-06	Cabling
SAD WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	SAD WTP 17-08	Earthing System
<b>SAD WTP 17-03</b>	<b>Generator</b>	SAD WTP 17-09	Batteries system
SAD WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
SAD WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	SAD WTP 17-12	General lighting

**1. Features of process**

**1-1. Function of process**

The function of emergency generator is to provide the electrical power to the water treatment facility, i.e. the emergency generator is the power supply unit for blackout. The purpose of the emergency generator is the equipment in order to secure the electrical power for a minimum of facility operation for produce the drinking water in the facility.

**1-2. Impacts of process**

The emergency generator is used in only emergency situation, and it has independent function different from the water treatment process.

The emergency generator has to operate in emergency situation and provide the electrical power certainly in emergency. Therefore the periodical operation, despite the normal condition, should be required in order to secure the function and reliability of the equipment to avoid the fault of the operation in that case.

**1-3. Relations between other processes**

(1) Operation object b the emergency generator

Existing generator covers 50% of the required power to the facility, in order to avoid damage of the generator or electrical facility in the plant.

**2. Criteria for operation**

**2-1. Operation Method**

Emergency generator operates by manual operation.

Emergency generator starts and stops by switch on-off operation at the generator or the independent control panel after the detection of emergency situation, such as blackout.

**2-2. Monitoring-required items**

Monitoring-required item during the generator operation is as follows;

- ◆ Generating output power and generating voltage
- ◆ Temperature and pressure of cooling water
- ◆ Lubricant pressure
- ◆ Starting and stopping time
  - From start to top speed: Approx. 10 sec.
  - To Full load: Approx. 10 sec.
  - Total time: Approx. 20 sec.
- ◆ Rotating speed and periodicity

**2-3. Periodical commissioning**

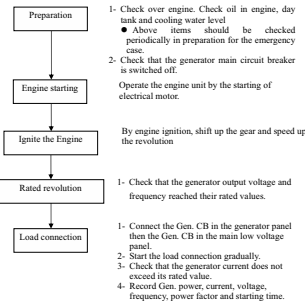
In order to avoid the fault operation in emergency situation, function and reliability of the generator should be checked by periodical commissioning. Commissioning should be conducted more than 30 minutes by actual load or dummy load.

**3. Operation condition**

**3-1. General Start-up procedures**

**3-1-1. Start-up**

General start-up procedure for the emergency generator is as shown in following Chart.



**3-1-2. Shutdown**

After restoration of power, stop the emergency generator operation and changeover the power source to commercial power.

**3-1-2-1 General Shutdown procedures:**

1. Turn of the loads gradually
2. Disconnect the generator CB in the main low voltage panel then connect the transformer CB.
3. Disconnect the generator CB in the generator panel.
4. Keep the generator running for several minutes at no load to cool down before shut off.
5. Turn off the generator.
6. Record the stopping time.

**3-1-2-2 Emergency Shutdown.**

If an emergency or up normal conditions happens during the operation of the generator, the generator can be turned off by pushing the emergency stop switch.

**3-2. Fuel storage system**

Emergency generator has fuel storage tanks for long-time operation. Emergency generator requires certain operation against the emergency situation, such as sudden blackout. Accordingly, emergency generator shall have fuel tanks. It is divided into 2 items, which are weekly tank and monthly tank, by the purpose of fuel provision. Run time of the generator is expected for 3 hours during blackout. The monthly tank having storage capacity of 90 hours, whose storage day is for 30 days, stores the fuel. Fuel is transferred to the daily tank. Then the daily tank having storage capacity of 21 hours, whose storage day is for 7 days, provides fuel to the emergency generator.

**3-3. Starting system**

Engine unit operates by the electrical starting mechanism. Power source of this mechanism is battery. Therefore the periodical check of battery charging is required as shown in the maintenance list.

**4. Operation under unusual condition**

**4-1. Expected troubles and trouble shootings**

- (1) Malfunctioning of starting mechanism
- (2) Engine revolution doesn't reach to rated revolution
- (3) Shortage of output of power generation

- (4) Abnormal heating of the engine
- (5) Sudden stoppage of the engine
- (6) Abnormal exhaust (Abnormal color of exhaust gas)

Trouble shooting is attached at the close of this chapter.

**4-2. Trouble in the past and cause, background and events for recovery**

**- Trouble history -**

**Table 1 Trouble Shooting for the Emergency Generator Operation**

No.	Predicted Trouble	Cause	Remedy
1	Malfunctioning of starting mechanism	Low battery	Battery charge
		Breakage of starting motor	Repair or replacement of the equipment
		1) Shortage of fuel 2) Aeration in a fuel pipe Breakage of the control unit	1) Provide a fuel 2) Air release Repair or replacement of control unit
2	Engine revolution doesn't reach to rated revolution	Clogging of fuel filter	Drain and clean the fuel filter
		Malfunction of the electrical governor system and fuel injection pump	Checking for the governor or injection pump or replacement of the equipment
		Aeration in a fuel pipe	Air release
		Water mixing in a fuel pipe	Change a fuel
3	Shortage of output of power generation	Using a fuel of low quality	Change a fuel of good quality
		Clogging of fuel filter	Drain and clean the filter
		Malfunction of fuel transfer system composed of pump, nozzle, and pipe	Checking or replacement of each equipment
		Shortage of air-intake amount	Clean the air filter
		Malfunction of the electrical governor system and fuel injection pump	Checking for the governor or injection pump or replacement of the equipment
		Degradation of compression pressure by piston	1) Replacement of the piston ring 2) Replacement of valve sheet and spring unit for air valves 3) Checking for the loosen of fixing bolts
4	Abnormal heating of the engine	Overload	Arrange the load properly
		1) Shortage of cooling water	1) Checking for the amount of cooling water

No.	Predicted Trouble	Cause	Remedy
	Leakage from the radiator	1) Shortage of lubricant 2) Using lubricant of low quality 3) Degradation of lubricant feeding pressure	2) Checking or replacement of radiator 1) Refill the lubricant 2) Change of lubricant of good quality 3) Checking or replacement of lubricant feeding pump
		Lack of a fuel	Refuel
		Aeration in a fuel pipe Breakage of electrical governor system	Air release Replacement of governor system
5	Sudden stoppage of the engine	Overload or light load	Arrange the load properly
6	Abnormal exhaust (Abnormal color of exhaust gas)	Using a fuel of low quality	Change a fuel of good quality
		1) Shortage of lubricant 2) Degradation of lubricant feeding pressure	1) Refill the lubricant 2) Checking or replacement of lubricant feeding pump

*Note)*  
These troubles should be detected during periodical commissioning. In case that trouble is detected, it should be remedied as soon as possible in preparation for the emergency situation.

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
EISADAT W.T.P.	<b>Emergency Generator</b>	SAD-WTP17-03MT

SAD WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-06	Cabling
SAD WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	SAD WTP 17-08	Earthing System
<b>SAD WTP 17-03</b>	<b>Generator</b>	SAD WTP 17-09	Batteries system
SAD WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
SAD WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	SAD WTP 17-12	General lighting

**1. Component of the Generator**

The generator consists of two (2) main components as engine unit and generation unit.

Auxiliary components generally include the following systems for the following services:

- ◆ Fuel feeding system
- ◆ Lubricant feeding system
- ◆ Starting mechanism
- ◆ Air-intake and exhaust system
- ◆ Cooling water circulation system

Maintenance activity for the emergency generator should be conducted to main components and auxiliary components.

**2. Criteria for maintenance**

The emergency generator is installed in preparation for the emergency situation, such as sudden blackout, and it provides electrical power to the equipment and security apparatus in above situation.

Therefore the emergency generator is one of most important facility to avoid the expansion of accidents or disasters. Although the maintenance work for the emergency generator is neglected because it is resting the operation in normal condition in a facility, periodical maintenance is required more than the equipment operating in normal condition, in order to fulfill the function in emergency situation.

**3. Maintenance activity**

Periodical check and commissioning should be required to keep the generator in proper working. Maintenance activity shown herein means activity for the routine maintenance.

Maintenance activity consists of two (2) kinds of working components as follows:

- (1) Daily external checking
- (2) Periodical commissioning

**3-1. Inspection and maintenance**

Inspection and maintenance item is as shown in following table.

**Table 1 Inspection and maintenance List**

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency		
			Daily	Weekly	Commissioning 1 months 6 months 1 year
Regular Check	Appearance	Deterioration	✓		
		Oil leakage	✓		
		Water leakage	✓		
	General condition	Fuel capacity in a service tank	✓		
		Abnormal vibration			✓
		Abnormal odor			✓
		Abnormal noise			✓
		Abnormal temperature			✓
		Abnormal revolution			✓
		Abnormal pressure			✓
Indication of gauges			✓		
Starting mechanism	Check the battery capacity		✓		
	Check the electrolyte density of the lead acid battery.		✓		
	Check the electrolyte level. Refill if necessary.		✓		
	Remove any salts created at the battery pins.		✓		
	Check the cables of the battery and cable leads.		✓		
	Check the cable connection between battery and starter.		✓		
	Check the integrity and the output voltage of the battery charge		✓		
Fuel feeding system	Fuel capacity			✓	
	Abnormal heat of fuel pump			✓	
	Fuel pressure			✓	
	Filter cleaning			✓	
	Fuel consumption			✓	

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency			
			Daily	Weekly	1 months	6 months 1 year
	Lubricant feeding system	Lubricant leakage			✓	
		Lubricant pollution			✓	
		Lubricant pressure			✓	
		Filter cleaning			✓	
		Generator			✓	
	Cooling water circulation system	Leakage from cooling water pipe			✓	
		Cooling water temperature			✓	
		Function of cooling water pump			✓	
		Leakage from radiator and water tank			✓	
		Air-intake and exhaust system	Color of exhaust gas			✓
Generator	Use air blower and saeten to remove dust from the exterior of generator unit.		✓			
	Check for excessive vibration, noise and temperature.		✓			
	Check the operation of all measuring devices (volumeter, ammeter and frequency meter).		✓			
	Check all indicating lamps. Replace if required		✓			
	Check all alarms on the control panels.		✓			
	Tighten all bolts and nuts inside generator panel (terminals of power and control cables).			✓		
	Inspect for corrosion and remove it by suitable emery.			✓		
	Open the two side shields of the exciter unit. Use air blower to clean the stator winding, rotor winding and diodes.			✓		
	Check and clean the control panel, relays and circuit breaker.			✓		
	Check the integrity of all control fuses. Replace if required.			✓		

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency				
			Daily	Weekly	1 months	6 months	1 year
Periodical Maintenance	Fuel feeding system	Check the emergency stop of the generator.			✓		
		Check earthing connection. Tighten all bolts and nuts in the earthing circuit.			✓		
		Check the operation of the fuel pump motor.			✓		
	Lubricant feeding system	Check the continuity of earthing loop.					✓
		Check the calibration of all meters					✓
		Check the generator protections (over voltage, under voltage...)					✓
		Check operation and setting of sequence timers.					✓
		Condition of fuel pump (oil capacity)					✓
		Condition of fuel injection system					✓
		Refilling or exchange of lubricant					✓
Cooling water circulation system	Condition of pressure regulator					✓	
	Condition of cooling water pump (replacement of consumable parts)					✓	
	Generator	Measure the insulation resistance of the generator winding using megger.				✓	
	Measure the polarization index of generator stator winding					✓	
	Measure the insulation resistance of the exciter winding and determine its polarization index.					✓	
Generator	Measure the resistance of the stator winding, compare with the reference values.					✓	
	Measure the earthing resistance.					✓	
	Clean the bearing of the generator at both sides then lubricate them by shell alvami.					✓	



Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency				
			Daily	Weekly	Commissioning		
					1 month	1 year	
		3.					
	Indicator	Replacement or calibration of instruments					✓
	Control system	Checking for protection relay					✓
Generator Room.		Check the lighting fixtures and ventilation Fans. Replace or fix if required.		✓			
		Check the operation of the crane		✓			
		Check and clean the cable trenches and generator room.		✓			

4. Reports and records

4-1. Records

Records should include the following:

- Result of inspection
- Result of periodical commissioning

4-2. Reports

Reports should include the following:

- Rehabilitation
  - Repairing or replace
  - List of spare parts that should be required to stock in the plant
- Upgrading of facility or system
  - Modification of the system

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
E SADAT	Main Low Voltage Switch Gear	SADWTP17-04MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

SAD WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-06	Cabling
SAD WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	SAD WTP 17-08	Earthing System
SAD WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	SAD WTP 17-09	Batteries system
SAD WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
SAD WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	SAD WTP 17-12	General lighting

Introduction

The low voltage switch gear is consisting generally from the following parts:

- The withdrawable low voltage Air Circuit Breakers
- The Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- Current transformer
- Signaling and instrumenting
- Protection devices
- Enclosure
- Bus bar

1. Importance of the switch gear

The switch gear could be considered as the means to connect the electrical power through the cables to the loads. The switch gear control the consumer condition, either to be running or stopped. The switch gear also execute the tripping orders (signals) from the protection devices and the circuit breaker disconnect the faulty section from the electric network.

2. Maintenance activity

Inspection, checking, monitoring, recording, calibration, testing and replacement should be carried out to keep the switch gear as per initial running after the commissioning process. Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of working as follow:

- Monitoring and recording activity
- Results analysis and the healthy criteria
- Defected parts replacement
- Routine maintenance

2.1 Monitoring and recording

This includes the daily visual inspection and general observation of the unit. This is accompanied by recording activity during certain periodicity for all the parameters which judge the condition of the unit such as volt, ampere, power, tripping... The Activity of monitoring and visual check should be recorded in the recording sheet SAD-WTP17-04QC01 and SAD-WTP17-04QC02.

2.2 Results analysis and the healthy criteria

The recorded data are analyzed to determine the required corrective maintenance.

2.3 Defected parts replacement

This item is also very important for the continuity of the system running. Each switch gear has recommended spare parts which are listed by the manufacturer. This spare parts list should be taken in account to be purchased for a certain period to be available in stores once needed.

2.4 Routine maintenance

This is the most important item we have to follow to keep the switch gear unit as much as possible close to initial running of the system after the commissioning process. The routine maintenance is consisting of groups of individual steps which are classified to be done in certain periods as shown in SAD-WTP17-04 MT.

3. Report

3-1. Routine maintenance report:

The activities of routine maintenance should be reported according to the format MEL-WTP17-QC03.

3-2. Trouble History report:

Troubles happened during the operation of the transformer should be collected in trouble history sheet MEL-WTP17-QC04

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed.

Activity	Inspection Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. General Check of panels</b>							
1-1. Check the operation of power supply indicating lamps (red, green and yellow)	✓						
1-2. Check the operation of ON, OFF and trip indicating Lamps of all circuit breakers	✓						
1-3. Check the operation all measuring meters (volt, current, P and power meters)	✓						
1-4. Record the reading of all meters	✓						
1-5. Check for unusual noise especially in the contactors and relays.			✓				
<b>2. Check for overheating in:</b>							
2-1. At contacts of the circuit breaker and contactors.			✓				
2-2. At the connection points between cables and bus bars			✓				
2-3. Inside the control cabinet			✓				
<b>3. Check insulating parts</b>							
3-1. Visual check that there is no hair cracks or damage to the insulators inside the panels.					✓		
<b>4. Clean the different parts of the panel.</b>							
4-1. By the use of air blower, clean the panel and equipment generally.					✓		
4-2. By using spray clean the contacts of the all contactors.					✓		
4-3. Inspect and clean the moving and fixed contact of all circuit breakers remove fused beads if exist using fine emery and clean by suitable solvent.						✓	
4-4. Remove by suitable sateen the old lubrication inside the circuit breaker then re-lubricate.						✓	
<b>5. Check wiring connections</b>							
5-1. check all cable connections to C.B., contactors and bus bars. Tighten connection if needed.						✓	
5-2. Check and tighten all wiring connections in the control circuit.						✓	
5-3. Check earthing connections - Tighten and secure						✓	
5-4. Check connections of C.Ts, P.Ts and instrumentation						✓	

Activity	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
energized current transformer, since this will lead to the damage of the current transformer.							
<b>6. Check settings of the protection devices</b>							
6-1. Check the setting of over current protection						✓	
6-2. Check the settings of the under voltage and over voltage protections						✓	
6-3. Check the operation of phase failure protection						✓	
6-4. Check the operation of phase sequence protection.						✓	

4. Tools required for routine maintenance

- Air blower
- Open & Closed Wrenches
- Avometer

5. Materials required for routine maintenance

- Fine emery
- Sateen
- Solvent - carbon tetra chloride
- Vaseline

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Monitoring and recording schedule SAD-WTP17-04 QC01: Each panel should have the following recording sheet.

Panel Name	Day	Inspection Frequency						
		D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
Operation of Measuring devices	✓							
	✓							
Check the indication lamps	✓							
	✓							
Check the operation of pushbutton	✓							
	✓							
Check for normal excessive noise	✓							
	✓							

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
E1.SADAT W.P.	Water Pumps	SAD-WTP17-05-OP
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

SAD WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-06	Cabling
SAD WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	SAD WTP 17-08	Earthing System
SAD WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	SAD WTP 17-09	Batteries system
SAD WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
SAD WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	SAD WTP 17-12	General lighting

1. Introduction

E1 -SADAT WTP water treatment plant has the following pumps:

LOCATION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	RATING	STARTING METHOD
Pump Building	Treated Water Pump	T. W. P. No.1	450 KW, 0.4KV, 796A	Variable Speed Drive
		T. W. P. No.2	450 KW, 0.4KV, 796A	Variable Speed Drive
		T. W. P. No.3	450 KW, 0.4KV, 796A	Variable Speed Drive
		T. W. P. No.4	450 KW, 0.4KV, 796A	Variable Speed Drive
		T. W. P. No.5	450 KW, 0.4KV, 796A	Variable Speed Drive
		T. W. P. No.6	450 KW, 0.4KV, 796A	Variable Speed Drive
Pump Building	Preparation Pumps for Treated Water Pumps	P. P. No.1	5.5 Kw, 0.4KV	Direct On line
		P. P. No.2	5.5 Kw, 0.4KV	Direct On line
		D. P. No.1	7.5 KW, 0.4KV, 11.7A	Direct On line
Pump Building	Drainage pump	D. P. No.2	7.5 KW, 0.4KV, 11.7A	Direct On line
		W. P. No.1	55 KW, 0.4 KV, 105A	∅A
		W. P. No.2	55 KW, 0.4 KV, 105A	∅A
Pump Building	Washing Pump	W. P. No.3	55 KW, 0.4 KV, 105A	∅A
		A. B. No.1	90 KW, 0.4 KV, 169A	Variable Speed Drive
		A. B. No.2	90 KW, 0.4 KV, 169A	Variable Speed Drive
Filter Building	Air compressors	P. P. No.1	5.5 Kw, 0.4KV, 10.5A	Direct On line
		P. P. No.2	5.5 Kw, 0.4KV, 10.5A	Direct On line
		P. P. No.1	3 Kw, 0.4KV, 6.4 A	Direct On line
Sludge Building	Drainage pump	P. P. No.2	3 Kw, 0.4KV, 6.4 A	Direct On line
		P. P. No.1	90 KW, 0.4 KV, 169A	Variable Speed Drive
		P. P. No.2	90 KW, 0.4 KV, 169A	Variable Speed Drive

Dressing Pump Building	Drainage pump	F. P. No.3	90 KW, 0.4 KV, 169A	Variable Speed Drive
		D. P. No.1	3 Kw, 0.4KV, 6.4 A	Direct On line
		D. P. No.2	3 Kw, 0.4KV, 6.4 A	Direct On line
Dressing Pump Building	Sweeping Pumps	S. P. No.1	200 Kw, 0.4KV, 359 A	Variable Speed Drive
		S. P. No.2	200 Kw, 0.4KV, 359 A	Variable Speed Drive
		S. P. No.3	200 Kw, 0.4KV, 359 A	Variable Speed Drive
Chlorine Building	Pre chl. Injection pump	D. P. No.1	3 Kw, 0.4KV, 6.4 A	Direct On line
		P. C. P. No.1	13.1 Kw, 0.4 KV, 25A	Direct On line
		P. C. P. No.2	11 Kw, 0.4 KV, 25A	Direct On line
Chlorine Building	Post chl. Injection pump mixer soda motor	P. C. P. No.1	2.8 Kw, 0.4 KV, 5.5A	Direct On line
		P. C. P. No.2	2.2 Kw, 0.4 KV, 4.5A	Direct On line
		M. S.	2.2 Kw, 0.4 KV, 5.5A	Direct On line
Chlorine Building	caustic soda Pump	So. P. No. 1	0.74 Kw,0.4 KV, 2.3 A	Direct On line
		So. P. No. 2	0.74 Kw,0.4 KV, 2.3 A	Direct On line
		Da. P. No.1	1.5 Kw, 0.4 KV, 3.8 A	Direct On line
Chemical building	Dosing Pump	Do. P. No.2	1.5 Kw, 0.4 KV, 3.8 A	Direct On line
		Do. P. No.3	1.5 Kw, 0.4 KV, 3.8 A	Direct On line
		M. No.1	4 KW, 0.4 KV, 9 A	Direct On line
Generator Building	Fuel pump	M. No.2	4 KW, 0.4 KV, 9 A	Direct On line
		M. No.3	4 KW, 0.4 KV, 9 A	Direct On line
		F. P. No.1	0.75 Kw,0.4 KV, 2.3 A	Direct On line

The operation of the main pumps are discussed here (treated water pumps).

2. Criteria for operation.

The criterion of operation is depending on the balance operation between pumps such that each pump is operated for the same period. The switching between pumps is chosen to be conducted daily. The choice of the operating pumps is depend on the operating schedule of the pumps and also depend on maintenance activity.

2-1. Operating Schedule for treated water pumps.

In El Sadat water treatment plant there are six pumps, two or three of them are operating in the same time and the others are standby. Treated water pumps should be operated according to the operation schedule listed in SAD-WTP17-5 OP01.

2-2. Operating Schedule of sludge and dressing pumps.

There are three sludge pumps and three dressing pumps. In this stage only one pump is

C.B. Tripping History Record due to fault occurrence (SAD-WTP17-04 QC02):

Panel Name	C.B. Type (MCCB or ACB)	C.B. Rating	Load Name	Date of circuit breaker tripping due to fault occurred																
				1st tripping	2nd tripping	3rd tripping	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1#PS	ACB																			
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				
10																				
11																				
12																				
13																				
14																				

- For low voltage MCCBs, three phase all ratings inspection and immediate maintenance (main contacts) should be performed after three direct fault disconnection
- For low voltage MCCBs, single phase and three phase all ratings replacement should be performed after two direct fault disconnection

operated from each group and the others are standby. The operating schedule for both types of pumps is listed in SAD-WTP17-5-OP02

4. Operation Procedure

4-1. Startup and shutdown procedures

4-1-1. Pre-start check

Pump operated should be selected and the following should be checked:

- (1) Water level should be sufficient for operating pump.
- (2) Valves in suction pipeline should be opened fully.
- (3) Valves in discharge pipeline should be closed before starting operation.
- (4) Valve for air evacuation by vacuum pump should be opened fully.
- (5) Power should be supplied to electrical switch board.

4-1-2. Startup

- (1) Operate vacuum pump to start
  - Vacuum pressure indicator should require minus 0.3 bar or more.
- (2) Close valve for air evacuation and stop vacuum pump
- (3) Operate start switch on switch board to start pump
- (4) Open the discharge valve gradually until the pressure of discharge water reaches the required value. In the same time check the current meter reading, it should not exceed the rated value.
- (6) Check unusual noise, vibration, temperature rise and water leakage
- (7) Check condition of water leakage from part of gland packing in stuffing box
- (8) Adjust tightening of gland packing as required
- (9) Record the current and voltage meter.

4-1-3. Shutdown

- (1) Close the discharge valve gradually.
- (2) Push stop button on switch board to stop pump.

**Note:**  
Any unusual operating condition of the pump should be recorded in notice column of the operating schedule SADWTP17-10QC05

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
EI SADAT	Low Voltage Motors	SAD-WTP17-05MT

Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

SAD WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-06	Cabling
SAD WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	SAD WTP 17-08	Earthing System
SAD WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	SAD WTP 17-09	Batteries system
SAD WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-11	Reactive Power Control
SAD WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	SAD WTP 17-12	General lighting

Introduction

The Low voltage motor is consisting generally from the following parts:

- Wound stator
- Housing
- Rotor
- Drive end shield
- Non drive end shield
- Fan
- Bearings
- Stator terminal box

1. Importance of the LV motor

The motor shaft rotation can be used to drive any required loads such as water pumps, oil pumps to transfer the fluid from one place to another required place through pipelines. At EI Sadat model facility, the low voltage motors are classified according to the types of load and control as follow:

- 1) Treated water pump motor
- 2) Sludge and filters pump motor.
- 3) Mixer motors
- 4) Extractor fan motors

2. Maintenance activity

Inspection, checking, monitoring, recording, testing and replacement should be carried out to keep the motor as per initial running after the commissioning process.

Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of working as follow:

- 1- Monitoring, checking and inspection

- 2- Evaluate and analyze results of monitoring and inspection
- 3- Recovery e.g., repairing, replace, supply or change of defected parts.
- 4- Routine maintenance.

2.1 Monitoring and recording

This includes the daily visual inspection and general observation of the unit. This is accompanied by recording activity during certain periodicity for all the parameters which judge the condition of the unit such as volt, ampere, noise, vibration...

2.2 Analyzing the results of monitoring and inspection

The analysis of the results of inspection and recording activity may help in expecting the occurrence of any future fault and hence the maintenance or repair action should take place to avoid this fault.

2.3 Defected parts replacement

This item is also very important for the continuity of the system running. Each motor has recommended spare parts which are listed by the manufacturer. This spare parts list should be taken in account to be purchased for a certain period to be available in stores once needed.

2.4 Routine maintenance

The routine maintenance is consisting of groups of individual steps which are classified to be done in certain periods as shown in SAD-WTP17-05 MT

3. Report and record

3-1. Record

The Activity of monitoring and visual check should be recorded according to the schedule SAD-WTP17-QC01 and SAD-WTP17-QC02.

3-2. Report

3-2-1. Routine maintenance report:

The activities of routine maintenance should be reported according the format SAD-WTP17-QC03.

3-2-2. Trouble History report:

Troubles happened during the operation of the motor pumps should be collected in trouble history sheet SAD-WTP17-QC04.

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>A. Main Treated, Filters and sludge Motor Pumps</b>							
<b>1. Check and record temperatures, noise, vibrations, current and voltage</b>							
1-1. Check and record the indicated temperature of the motor	✓						
1-2. Check and record the noise at the selected points	✓						
1-3. Check and record the vibration at the selected point	✓						
1-4. Check and record the load current of the motor	✓						
1-5. Check and record the supply voltage	✓						
1-6. Check the operation of cooling fans of the starter units (Variable Speed Drive)	✓						
<b>2. Remove all dirt and corrosion from the exterior of the unit</b>							
2-1. By the use of air blower, remove all dust in the motor unit.		✓					
2-2. By the use of satcen, remove the dirt from the exterior of the unit.		✓					
2-3. Inspect for corrosion, remove rust by suitable emery and repaint.		✓					
<b>3. Check stator terminal connections / insulators clean and secure</b>							
3-1. Check stator terminal connections, clean and secure			✓				
3-2. Check the insulator for cracks or damage. Clean and secure			✓				
3-3. Check the terminal box seals from segmented. Replace if necessary.			✓				
3-4. Check the integrity of the conduit and the power cable gland.			✓				
<b>4. Grease bearings</b>							
4-1. Grease bearing at both drive end and non drive end.				✓			

5. Check earthing connections					
5-1. Clean the earth terminal from dirt if found.				✓	
5-2. Tighten the bolts and nuts of the earth connection.				✓	
5-3. Check the earthing loop.				✓	
<b>6. Clean and inspect cooling air system</b>					
6-1. Remove fan cover and use air blower and satcen to clean it.				✓	
6-2. Check fan rips from any damage.				✓	
<b>7. Measure stator winding and insulation resistance</b>					
7-1. Measure the phase resistance of the stator winding.				✓	
7-2. By the use of 500 volt Megger, measure and record the insulation resistance of the stator winding.				✓	
7-3. Measure the polarization index of the insulation It should be greater than 2				✓	
7-4. Check for any abnormality of the dielectric insulation materials of the stator winding and rotor winding from overheating.				✓	
<b>8. Overhaul of the motor</b>					
8-1. Disconnect the drive end and the non drive end of the motor				✓	
8-2. Clean the motor completely from dust				✓	
8-3. Change the bearing at the drive end				✓	
8-4. Change the bearing at the non drive end				✓	
8-5. Grease all bearings.				✓	
8-6. Check rotor bars.				✓	
8-7. Check stator terminal connections				✓	
8-8. Check the insulation material of the stator winding carefully				✓	
8-9. Check the insulation resistance and phase resistance of the stator winding				✓	
8-10. Check the alignment between the motor shaft and the pump shaft. Check both the parallelism and the concentricity.				✓	
<b>9. Variable Speed Drive Units</b>					
9-1. Open the casing of the starter, then clean with air blower.				✓	
9-2. Check all cable and bus bars connections, tighten and secure.				✓	
9-3. Check all fuses of the control circuits.				✓	

9-4. Check the cooling fans from any damage. Clean with air blower and suitable satcen.					
				✓	
<b>B. Mixer Motors</b>					
<b>1. Functional test of mixer motors. Inspect for excessive vibration / noise</b>					
1-1. Check and record the noise at the selected points				✓	
1-2. Check and record the vibration at the selected points				✓	
1-3. Check and record the load current of the motor				✓	
1-4. Check and record the supply voltage				✓	
<b>2. Check panel indications</b>					
2-1. Check all panel indications.				✓	
<b>3. Remove all dirt and corrosion from exterior of mixer motor, motor panel and control panel.</b>				✓	
<b>4. Check stator terminal connection. Clean and secure.</b>					
4-1. Check stator terminal connections, clean and secure				✓	
4-2. Check the insulators in the terminal box from damage. Clean and secure				✓	
4-3. Check earthing connection				✓	
<b>5. Check insulation resistance.</b>					
5-1. Measure the stator insulation resistance using 500V megger				✓	
5-2. Measure the polarization index				✓	
<b>6. Mixer motor overhaul</b>					
6-1. Disconnect the drive end and the non drive end of the motor				✓	
6-2. Clean the motor completely from dust				✓	
6-3. Grease with shell alvania 3				✓	
6-4. Check rotor bar ends.				✓	
6-5. Check the starter unit				✓	
6-6. Check stator terminal connections				✓	
6-7. Check the insulation material of the stator winding carefully				✓	
6-8. measure the insulation resistance and phase resistance of the stator winding				✓	

C. Extractor Fan Motor							
<b>1. Remove all dirt and corrosion from exterior of the unit</b>							
1-1. By the use of air blower and satcen remove all dust in the motor unit.				✓			
1-2. Inspect for corrosion, remove rust by suitable emery and repaint.				✓			
<b>2. Check stator terminal connection. Clean and secure.</b>							
2-1. Check stator terminal connections, clean and secure				✓			
2-2. Check the insulators in the terminal box from damage. Clean and secure				✓			
2-3. Clean the stator terminal box.				✓			
<b>3. Check earthing connection</b>							

4. Tools required for routine maintenance

- 1) Air blower
- 2) Megger 500 v
- 3) Open and closed Wrenches
- 4) Pulley removal
- 5) Vibration instrument
- 6) Noise instrument
- 7) Temperature rise meter
- 8) Micro ohm meter

5. Materials required for routine maintenance

- 1) Fine emery
- 2) Satcen
- 3) Carbon tetra chloride as a solvent
- 4) Vaseline
- 5) Shell Alvania 3

Pump No.1	Day	Aph (V)	Working Current (A)	Shift 1 hours	Shift 2 hours	Shift 3 hours	noise normal	vibration normal	temp normal	Pha.1	Pha.2	Insulation Resistance	T-Earth	S-Earth	R-Earth	S-T	R-T	Phase a	Phase b	Phase c	
																					Year

Pump No.1	Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	Insulation Resistance	T-Earth	S-Earth	R-Earth	S-T	R-T	Phase a	Phase b	Phase c

The results of the insulation resistance and stator phase resistance should be compared with the standard values in motor catalog. If the motor catalog is not accessible the readings are compared with the previous one.



SAD-WTP17-09 MT	Revised version	Issued date	Page 1 of 2
Plant Name: EISADAT	Title <b>Reactive Power Control</b>	SOP TAG No. SAD-WTP17-09MT	
Issued	Developed by	Signature	
Revised	Approved by	Signature	
SAD WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-06	Cabling
SAD WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	SAD WTP 17-07	Earthing System
SAD WTP 17-03	Generator and ATS system	SAD WTP 17-08	Batteries system
SAD WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-09	<b>Reactive Power Control</b>
SAD WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	SAD WTP 17-10	General lighting

### 1. Introduction

In EISADAT water treatment plant the power factor improving units are installed in the main low voltage distribution panel. The power factor is regulated automatically.

### 2. Precautions for Maintenance

Before doing any maintenance in the capacitor units, the following safety precautions should be followed:

1. Disconnect electricity by disconnecting the capacitor CB.
2. Wait a few minutes to permit the internal discharge of the capacitor.

### 3. Maintenance activity

The maintenance of the power factor improving units is conducted according to maintenance schedule SAD-WTP17-09MT.

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1-Check and record the PF reading.</b>							
1-1 Check the reading of power factor meter; compare it with the required or settled value.	✓						
<b>2- Check the components of the PF improving units.</b>							
2-1 Check all HRC fuses, replace any defected ones			✓				
2-2 Check the contactors and their inrush current limiters.			✓				
2-3 Check of the capacitor units, replace the defected units			✓				

SAD-WTP17-09 MT	Revised version	Issued date	Page 2 of 2
2-4 Check the operation of automatic power factor regulator. Change the setting value of the PF, then observe the actual PF.			✓
Check that the actual PF equal to the setting value.			
2-5 For each capacitor unit			✓
a. Measure capacitance between phases with a capacitance meter.			
b. Measure the current on each phase using clamp meter			
Notes:			
1. The values should be similar but could be slight variations depending on condition of the capacitor. Compare these values with the rating plate information.			
2. The current value decreases as the dielectric strength of the capacitor decreases. This is indication of capacitor deterioration.			
<b>3-Clean activity.</b>			
3-1 By the use of air blower, clean all components of power factor improvement units generally.			✓
<b>4- Check wiring connections</b>			
4-1. Check all cable connections to capacitors units, C.B, contactors and bus bars. Tighten connection if needed.			✓
4-2. Check and tighten all wiring connections in the automatic regulator.			✓
4-3.Check earthing connections – Tighten and secure			✓

2-4 Check the operation of automatic power factor regulator. Change the setting value of the PF, then observe the actual PF.  
Check that the actual PF equal to the setting value.

2-5 For each capacitor unit  
a. Measure capacitance between phases with a capacitance meter.  
b. Measure the current on each phase using clamp meter

Notes:  
1. The values should be similar but could be slight variations depending on condition of the capacitor. Compare these values with the rating plate information.  
2. The current value decreases as the dielectric strength of the capacitor decreases. This is indication of capacitor deterioration.

**3-Clean activity.**  
3-1 By the use of air blower, clean all components of power factor improvement units generally.

**4- Check wiring connections**  
4-1. Check all cable connections to capacitors units, C.B, contactors and bus bars. Tighten connection if needed.

4-2. Check and tighten all wiring connections in the automatic regulator.

4-3.Check earthing connections – Tighten and secure

SAD-WTP17-10 MT	Revised version	Issued date	Page 1 of 3
Plant Name: EISADAT	Title <b>Lighting System</b>	SOP TAG No. SAD-WTP17-09MT	
Issued	Developed by	Signature	
Revised	Approved by	Signature	
SAD WTP 17-01	M.V Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-06	Cabling
SAD WTP 17-02	Power Transformers	SAD WTP 17-07	Earthing System
SAD WTP 17-03	Generator	SAD WTP 17-08	Batteries system
SAD WTP 17-04	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	SAD WTP 17-09	Reactive Power Control
SAD WTP 17-05	Low voltage Motors	SAD WTP 17-10	<b>General lighting</b>

### 1. Introduction

The lighting system could be classified into the following categories:

- Indoor lighting (building lighting)
- Outdoor lighting (Fencing and road lighting)

#### 1.1 Internal lighting or Building lighting

At model facilities, the building lighting are consist from the following types:

- Fluorescent unit which is consisting of:
  - a) Housing
  - b) Reflector
  - c) Starter
  - d) Fluorescent lamp
  - e) Condenser
  - f) Lamp holder
  - g) Chock coil
- Filaments unit
  - a) Housing
  - b) Reflector
  - c) Filament lamp
  - d) Bulb

#### 1.2 Fencing and Road Lighting

For model facilities, the lighting system of the road and fencing lighting is consisting of:

- a) Housing
- b) On line 250 watt mercury lamp for roads
- c) On line 160 watt mercury lamp for fence
- d) Reflector
- e) Bulb

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### 2. Maintenance activity

Maintenance of lighting fixtures should be done periodically to assure a sufficient luminous intensity for safe work environment.

Maintenance activity consists of 2 kinds of working as follows:

- Monitoring and inspection
- Routine maintenance

#### 2.1 Monitoring and inspection

This includes the visual inspection and general observation of the lighting fixtures which followed by replacement of defected parts.

#### 2.2 Routine maintenance

The routine maintenance is conducted according the maintenance sheet SAD-WTP17-10 MT.

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>A. Building Lighting</b>							
<b>1. Lamps inspection.</b>							
1-1. Inspect the fused lamps, replace if exist.			✓				
1-2. For fluorescent lamps, check the starter operation. Replace if necessary.			✓				
1-3. Check the lighting switches (on/off) replace when necessary.			✓				
1-4. By the use of air blower, clean the housing from dust.					✓		
1-5. By the use of satcen, clean the diffuser / reflector.					✓		
1-6. Check the fixation of lamp holder, housing and diffuser unit.					✓		
<b>2. Check security of all wiring connections and earthing leads.</b>							
2-1. Tighten all screws and check security of all wiring connections at the lamp holders, condenser and chock coil.					✓		
2-2. Ensure tightness of the earthing leads.					✓		
<b>B. Fencing And Road Lighting</b>							

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### 1. Check sensitivity of photo cell system

1-1. Check the operation of the photo cell.			✓				
1-2. Check and clean the contactor.			✓				
<b>2. Inspect / replace fused bulbs</b>							
2-1. Check the integrity of the lamp bulbs.			✓				
2-2. Replace the cracked and the fused bulbs			✓				
<b>3. Clean external lighting fixtures</b>							
3-1. By the use of air blower and satcen clean the lighting fixture.					✓		
<b>4. Check security of fittings</b>							
4-1 Check security of fittings for the lighting fixture					✓		

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Plant Name: MAHATET EL SADAT EL SADHEVA W.T.P.	Title <b>Raw Water Intake</b>	SOP TAG No. SADAT-WTP01-QC
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### 1. Introduction

Water sources can be monitored for a change of condition, but not be able to be controlled by water supply utilities. Raw water intake is the first stage of water treatment. Hence, for early detection of change of raw water quality, monitoring should be conducted periodically. The monitoring should be conducted continuously, if possible.

The quality of the canal water will be changed in the upstream of rivers such as the Nile River. The quality of the canal water will also be changed by the water flow rate of the canal and seasonal fluctuation of physical characteristics of the water such as pH, alkalinity and water temperature.

The trend of the change regarding water quality should be grasped as daily, weekly, monthly or seasonal change. For example, in summer season, water temperature, algae account and turbidity will be higher in comparison with winter season.

Effectiveness of water treatment process is much affected by the above factors. Water quality control should be performed by the effective process control utilizing information about the prediction of change in the raw water quality.

### 2. Criteria for Water Quality Control

Criteria for water quality control are as follows:

- Frequency of monitoring of the raw water quality
- Items of analysis for the raw water quality
- Acceptable limit of above for intake
- Sampling point of the raw water intake

### 3. Activity of the water quality control

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check of the intake area is very important activity. It should be conducted more than twice every day by prepared check list.

If unusual condition is found, corrective action should be conducted immediately. Especially, accident of water source contamination must be listed beforehand to avoid it.

#### 3-2. Water quality control

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Activity of water quality control in the intake area may be called it water quality management or management of the raw water intake.

Information about the raw water quality in the raw water intake is essential to control of the whole of water treatment process.

Quantity or quality of the raw water can not be changed by the raw water intake facility. In the process of the raw water intake, shutdown of raw water intake into the water treatment is the only one and serious activity for the water quality control.

Criteria for shutdown of the raw water intake should be determined and its criteria are described as follows:

- Water pollution
- - Pollution with chemical substances (such as abnormal odor by chemical substances)
- - Pollution with oil (such as abnormal odor by chemical substances)
- - Microbial contamination (such as Protozoa and etc.)

#### 4. Recovery from Unusual Condition:

Expected unusual conditions are shown below:

- The water level of the canal will be decrease unusually
- A big amount of mud will flow into the intake
- Foreign substances such as body of animal will flow in the canal
- Contamination such as oil waste in the upstream flow of the canal

### 5. Report and record

#### 5-1. Record

Record for water quality control of the raw water intake should include the following:

- (1) Record of water quality of the raw water intake
- (2) Record of monitoring and visual check

#### 5-2. Report

Report for water quality control of the raw water intake should include the following:

##### 5-2-1. Trend of the canal water quality

- (1) Monthly
- (2) Annual
- (3) Seasonal

##### 5-2-2. Recommendation on the raw water intake

- (1) Safety and security

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- (2) Improvement
- (3) Research on the upstream area

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Plant Name: MAHATET EL SADAT EL SADHEVA W.T.P.	Title <b>Receiving Well</b>	SOP TAG No. SADAT-WTP03-QC
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### 1. Introduction

Water quality control for the distribution shaft should be conducted in the following manner:

- Monitoring and visual check
- Taking sample of water in the receiving well mixed with pre-chlorine
- Jar test of above water sample

The sampling tap is available for each raw water pipe located just before the each distribution shaft. A sample of the raw water mixed with pre-chlorine can be sampled from this tap.

### 2. Criteria for water quality control

- (1) Frequency of taking of sample:
  - Once a day or more
  - According to the requirements from the Holding company
- (2) Time of taking of sample: Around 08:00 a.m. in a morning
- (3) Volume of sampling water: 100 liters or more
- (4) Procedures for jar test:
  - According to the standard operation procedures
  - Items of water quality should be analyzed
  - According to the requirements from the Holding Company

### 3. Water quality control under normal condition

The activity of the water quality control should require the following:

- Monitoring and visual check
- Water quality analysis and the laboratory test for the treatment
  - > Sampling
  - > Water quality analysis
- Determination of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine
- Communication with the operator
- Adjustment of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check of process

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to the unified list for the monitoring and check. Unified list is provided in SADAT-WTP03-QC-CH01.

#### 3-2. Water analysis and the laboratory test for the treatment

Water analysis and laboratory test should be conducted according to the standard operation

procedures. The standard operation procedures can be referred the documents of procedures for water quality control.

### 3-3. Determination of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine

The dosing rate of pre-chlorine should be determined by result of laboratory test of the break point. The dosing rate of pre-chlorine will be determined with some additional margin onto the break point value such as 0.2-0.3 mg/L.

### 3-4. Adjustment of dosing rate for pre-chlorination

Dosing rate of pre-chlorine should be adjusted by evaluation of free chlorine residual of the water in actual facility of the distribution shaft. Results of laboratory test will not always correspond with actual results. Many factors will be related to the results in the actual facility (actual results for water quality) such as mixing condition, water temperature and pH of the raw water, and so.

## 4. Report and record

### 4-1. Record

Records for water quality control of the distribution shaft should include the following:

- (1) Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) Record of water quality in the distribution shaft

### 4-2. Report

Reports for water quality control of the distribution shaft should include the following:

- (1) Review of criteria
  - ◆ Modifying
  - ◆ Addition or delete
- (2) Review of procedures for operation and control
  - ◆ Modifying
  - ◆ Addition or delete
- (3) Recommendation
  - ◆ Upgrading or rehabilitation of facility
  - ◆ - Modification and arrangement
  - ◆ - Repairing and replace
  - ◆ - Additional of facility
- (4) Annual report

Plant Name: MAHARJET EL SADAT EL SATHIYA W.T.P.	Title <b>Coagulation Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. SADAT-WTP04-QC
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## 1. Criteria for water quality control

The water treatment process has to be effective starting from adding proper dosages and proper coagulation ending by the disinfection according the water quality control criteria for each process.

Water treatment process consists of multi-number of processes and each process affects each other. The process condition in upstream affect processes in downstream. Since, we must set a treatment target value to be achieved in each process, and monitor and confirm the process condition comparing to the target usually and continuously.

### 1-1. Criteria for coagulation process

#### 1-1-1. Water quality of clarified water

- ◆ Turbidity: not more than 2 NTU
- ◆ Free chlorine residual: not less than 0.5 mg/L

#### 1-2. Criteria for coagulation facility

##### 1-2-1. Rapid mixing

Judgment of working or not according to raw water quality unless it leads to break formed flocks, so that we have to check this condition in the laboratory according to the following changes in the raw water:

- ◆ Turbidity of raw water
- ◆ Algae accounts in raw water
- ◆ Temperature of raw water

##### 1-2-2. Slow mixing

- ◆ Judgment of working number of flocculator in each flocculation basin

- ◆ Flocculation are working in usual
- ◆ Check that the turbidity in coagulation area more than that in the sedimentation area

##### 1-2-3. Alum and pre-chlorine dosing

- ◆ Alum dosing rate
    - Same as dosing rate of the best choice from result of jar test
  - ◆ Pre-chlorine dosing rate
    - Same as dosing rate of the break point value
      - In summer season (May to October): 3.5 mg/L
      - In winter season (November to April): 3.5 mg/L
- (Note: Above values should be used for references.)

## 2. Water quality control items under normal condition

### 2-1. Monitoring of water condition in coagulation process

Water should be monitored in the following manner:

- (1) Water in flocculation basin, about inlet and outlet
- (2) Water in sedimentation basin, from upstream to downstream
- (3) Scum in mixing basin, flocculation basin and sedimentation basin
- (4) Foreign substances in mixing basin, flocculation basin and sedimentation basin

### 2-2. Coagulation condition check by sampled water after rapid mixing

- (1) Laboratory test

### 3. Water quality control in unusual condition

- (1) Unusual condition in coagulation process and activities for remedy
- (2) Malfunctions of facilities and trouble shootings
- (3) Trouble in the past, and cause and the sequence of events - for reference

## 4. Report and record

### 4-1. Records

Records should include the following:

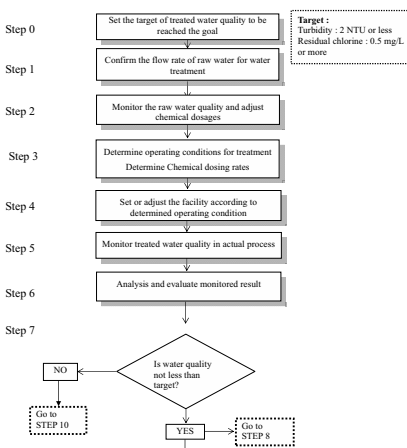
- ◆ Daily visual check and monitoring results
- ◆ Jar test result
- ◆ Dosage order Unified list is provided in SADAT-WTP04-QC-CH01
- ◆ Water analysis results

### 4-2. Reporting

Reports should include the following:

- ◆ Water analysis results and jar test results
- ◆ Result of happened unusual condition and process of recovery activities
- ◆ Periodical reports about water quality and water treatment condition
  - Monthly
  - Annually
  - Water analysis procedures
  - And so on

Plant Name: MAHARJET EL SADAT EL SATHIYA W.T.P.	Title <b>Coagulation Facility-Water Quality Control</b>	SOP TAG No. SADAT-WTP04-QCFC01
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Plant Name: MAHARJET EL SADAT EL SATHIYA W.T.P.	Title <b>Coagulation Facility-Water Quality Control</b>	SOP TAG No. SADAT-WTP04-QCFC01
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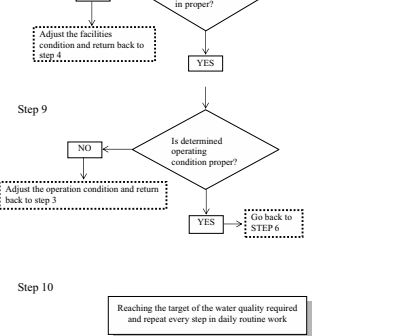


Figure-1 Required Steps for Water Quality Control for Coagulation facility

Plant Name: MAHARJET EL SADAT EL SATHIYA W.T.P.	Title <b>Sedimentation Basin</b>	SOP TAG No. SADAT-WTP05-QC
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## 1. Introduction

Condition of the water in a sedimentation basin and quality of effluent water from a sedimentation basin should be checked and monitored. If quality is change to poor, check the operation condition of the process before sedimentation basin and modify the operation condition as needed.

Properness of coagulation process should be evaluated by quality of clarified water.

## 2. Criteria for water quality control

Criteria for treated water quality control are as follows:

- (1) Turbidity: Less than 2 NTU
- (2) Residual chlorine: More than 0.5 mg/L
- (3) Aluminum contains: Less than 0.15 mg/L
- (4) Other items specified in Egyptian potable water standard should satisfy the specified value in the standard.

Bases of the criteria are as follows:

- ◆ High turbidity of clarified water causes the shortening of run time of a filter.
- ◆ Lower value of free chlorine residual causes the growth of algae in a filter.
- ◆ Aluminum contained in clarified water should not be removed by the filtering.
- ◆ Almost of dissolved materials should not be removed by filtering.

## 3. Water quality control under normal condition

### 3-1. Water quality control for sedimentation basin

The water treatment process in a sedimentation basin is affected directly by the result of coagulation process.

In water treatment process on coagulation and sedimentation, water quality control should be performed mainly in coagulation process. Water quality control should not be able to perform in sedimentation basin but to monitor the result of coagulation result. Various results of control in the previous processes are indicated in the quality of water from a sedimentation basin. These previous processes are included such as raw water flow rate, alum dosing rate and chlorination dosing rate, rapid mixing and slow mixing.

It is sure that fundamental function of removal of impurities in water is condensed in coagulation and sedimentation process.

## 3-2. Impact of process and relation between other processes

### 3-2-1. Impacts of process

- (1) Result of coagulation process is indicated the water quality in a sedimentation basin.
- (2) High turbidities in the water leaving sedimentation are lead to poor performance of filtering.
- (3) Change of water quality in a sedimentation basin will progress gradually and it will take approx. 2-3 days.

If control of coagulation process failed, operating condition of coagulation facilities will be changed. So, it will need 2 or 3 days to be evaluated the properness of control of coagulation process. Hence, it will need the same days after changing of condition to make sure the result of change of operation condition.

- ◆ Detention time in sedimentation basin: Approx.2.5 hours
- ◆ Detention time in mixing basin and flocculation basin: Apprx.0.5 hours
- ◆ Total detention time from start of coagulation to the end of sedimentation: Approx.3 hours

Though above mentions, changing place of water in a sedimentation basin will progress gradually. It will not be sufficient 3 hours and need more.

### 3-2-2. Relations between other processes or other facility

- (1) Water quality of clarified water affects to efficiency of filtering work. Flocks, which should have been removed in the sedimentation basin, pass on to filters. This result in reduced filter run times and poorer filtered water quality.
- (2) The water treatment process is a chain of the several processes such as raw water intake and transferring, coagulation and flocculation, the sedimentation process.
- (3) Water quality in sedimentation basin will be affected by operation condition of sludge drainage from the sedimentation basin. Insufficient of sludge drainage will cause of raise of flocks.
- (4) Water quality in sedimentation basin will be affected by operation condition of sludge collector in the sedimentation basin. Insufficient of operation of sludge collector will cause of raise of flocks.

The step of water quality control for sedimentation basin is shown in TANTA-WTP05-QCFC-02 as flow chart.

## 3-3. Start-up and shut-down procedures

During start up sequence, quality of clarified effluent should be monitored. Clarified effluent will be able to lead into filters by check the valves after clarified water be stable in well. Water quality should be confirmed refer to criteria. Until condition of clarified water will be stable in well, monitoring and check of water quality of effluent should be carried out periodically. It needs by intervals of approx. 30min - 60min in usual.

From previous process the water flows into sedimentation basin through openings around bottom in side of a flocculation basin. There are no valves and no gates.

### 3-3-1. Start up from a condition without water in sedimentation basin (e. g. Restart after cleaning of basin)

In early stage of water filling into sedimentation basin, condition of the water from a flocculation basin will be unstable by flow with shocks, turbulent flow or short circuit flow. Hence, clarified effluent in early stage after restart should be drain out. In this stage, flow rate of the water from the distribution tower should be reduced and after water condition will be stable, flow rate will be able to increase gradually.

Procedures for restart after cleaning of sedimentation basin are shown by steps of work in TANTA-WTP05-OPFC-01.

### 3-3-2. Shutdown of operation of a sedimentation basin

Shutdown of sedimentation basin will be carried out in case of activity of periodical maintenance. Stop the water flow into the basin and drain out the water in the basin. If a basin will be shut down, distributed flow rate to the each basin should be increased under the condition in the same amount of flow rate of raw water.

Flow rate of raw water should be adjusted to suitable flow rate for numbers of sedimentation basin in work. If raw water flow rate will be changed, alum and chlorine dosing flow rate should be changed suitably.

### 3-4. Monitoring and visual check of process

The jobs of monitoring and visual check should be daily routine work in O&M activity. Unusual condition or trouble should be picked up in early stage by these jobs.

Monitoring and check list is provided in SADAT-WTP03-QC-CH01 (refer to SADAT-WTP03-QC). This list should be reviewed periodically for maximize of value of jobs and improvement of works. Procedures for water analysis refer to documents in laboratory section.

## 4. Report and recording system

### 4-1. Records

Records should be kept under the following conditions:

- (1) Operation condition
  - ◆ Flow rate into a sedimentation basin
  - ◆ Quality of raw water quality
  - ◆ Dosing rate and flow rate of alum and pre-chlorine
  - ◆ Frequency of sludge drainage
  - ◆ Operation condition of sludge collector
    - Time in work
    - Rinse with sludge drainage or not
- (2) Unusual condition
  - ◆ Excess of criteria of turbidity
  - ◆ Excess of criteria of free chlorine residual as high or low
  - ◆ Excess of criteria of containing of aluminum
  - ◆ Unusual color of the water in the basin
  - ◆ Arising of flocks in the basin

Records should require the following:

#### 4-1-1. Results of water quality analysis

- (1) Raw water
  - ◆ Turbidity
  - ◆ Break point and chlorine demands
  - ◆ Other items as needed
- (2) Clarified water
  - ◆ Turbidity
  - ◆ Free chlorine residual
  - ◆ Containing of aluminum
  - ◆ Color of the water in the basin

#### 4-1-2. Raw water flow rate

- ◆ Total flow rate
- ◆ Flow rate into the No.1 distribution shaft
- ◆ Flow rate into the No.2 distribution shaft

#### 4-1-3. Dosing rate of alum and pre-chlorine

- ◆ Dosing rate of alum into the No.1 distribution shaft
- ◆ Dosing flow rate of alum into the No.1 distribution shaft

- ◆ Dosing rate of alum into the No.2 distribution shaft
- ◆ Dosing flow rate of alum into the No.2 distribution shaft
- ◆ Dosing rate of chlorine into the No.1 distribution shaft
- ◆ Dosing flow rate of chlorine into the No.1 distribution shaft
- ◆ Dosing rate of chlorine into the No.2 distribution shaft
- ◆ Dosing flow rate of chlorine into the No.2 distribution shaft

4-1-4. Numbers of working of Flocculator

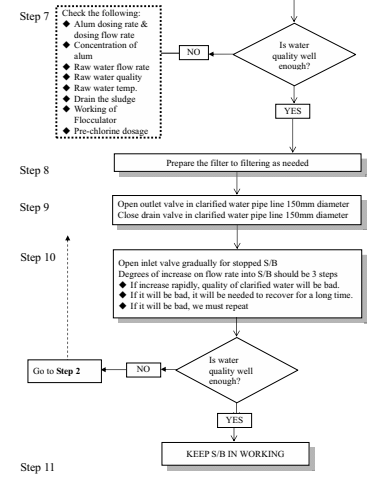
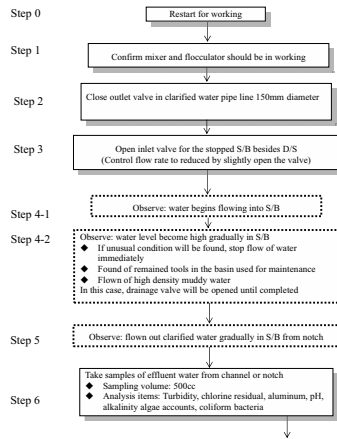
- ◆ Each sedimentation basin of new treatment line

4-2. Reports

Reports should be required for improvement of O&M and water quality control activities. Items should be improved or recommended as needed. Reports should include the following:

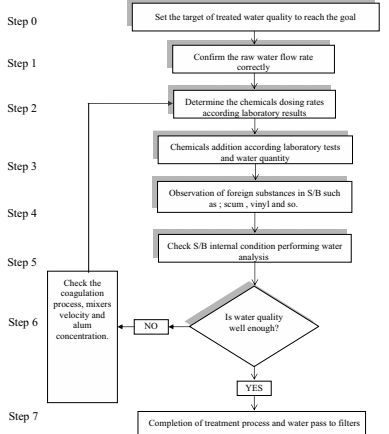
- (1) Analysis and evaluation regarding result of water quality analysis
- (2) Recommendation
  - ◆ Review of water quality analysis works
  - ◆ Review of O&M and water quality control works
  - ◆ Review of the criteria
    - Modification of criteria
    - Additional criteria
    - Modification of utilize procedures of criteria
  - ◆ Improvement of facility
  - ◆ Upgrading or rehabilitation of facility
- (3) Materials for reports regarding general description
  - ◆ Review of a plan for water quality control
  - ◆ Review of O&M plan
  - ◆ Review of training plan for O&M and water quality control works

Plant Name : MAHATET EL SADAT EL SATHEYA W.T.P.	Title : Sedimentation Basin-Steps for restart of sedimentation basin	SOP Tag No. SADAT-WTP05-QCFC01
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Note:  
D/S: Distribution Shaft  
S/B: Sedimentation Basin

Plant Name : MAHATET EL SADAT EL SATHEYA W.T.P.	Title : Sedimentation Basin -Water Quality Control-	SOP Tag No. SADAT-WTP05-QCFC02
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Plant Name : MAHATET EL SADAT EL SATHEYA W.T.P.	Title : Rapid Sand Filter	SOP TAG No. SADAT-WTP08-QC
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1. Criteria for water quality control

1-1. Filtered water quality

- Filtered water quality should satisfy the following criteria:
- ◆ Turbidity: 0.5 NTU or less
  - ◆ Free chlorine residual: 0.5 mg/L or more and 1.5 mg/L or less
  - ◆ Containing of aluminum: 0.15 mg/L or less

1-2. Turbidity of drained water by backwashing

- Filtered water quality should satisfy the following:
- ◆ Turbidity: 5 NTU or less

2. Procedures for water quality control under normal condition

2-1. Monitoring and check

Monitoring and checking are conducted to confirm change of water quality and change of operating condition in the process. The process can not be controlled without monitoring and criteria to judge something in proper.

Filtration process is the final stage to remove turbidity in the process water. Hence, we must deliver the filtered water with same or higher quality than the Egyptian standard for potable water quality. After filtration post-chlorine should be dosed into the water to adjust final free chlorine residual in water of transmission and customer's tap. Monitoring steps are shown by flow chart in SADAT-WTP08-QCFC-01

3. Procedures for water quality control under unusual condition

3-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

Refer to SADAT-WTP08-QCTS-01 "Trouble Shooting for Filter".

Trouble shootings consist of four (4) categories as follows:

- (1) Unusual water quality and actions of remedy
- (2) Unusual water quantity and actions of remedy
- (3) Unusual filter layer and actions of remedy
- (4) Other unusual and actions of remedy

4. Reports and records

4-1. Record

Records for water quality control of filtering process should include the following:

- (1) Water quality of raw water
- (2) Water quality of clarified water
- (3) Water quality of filtered water
- (4) Water quality of drain water after filter washing
- (5) Data for background of water quality
  - ◆ Filtering rate and flow rate of raw water in each line of old and new
  - ◆ Dosing rate and flow rate of alum and pre-chlorine
  - ◆ Specifications of back wash and air scouring
  - ◆ Frequency of filter washing
  - ◆ Head loss at starting of filter washing

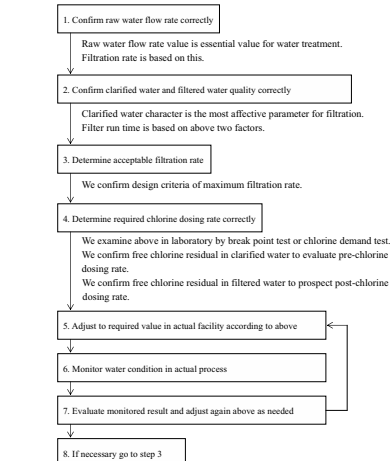
4-2. Report

Reports for water quality control of filtering process should include the following:

- (1) Periodical report for water quality control
  - ◆ Trend of change of raw water quality
  - ◆ Change according to weather such as seasonal change
  - ◆ Change according to water level of canal
  - ◆ Change of source basically
  - ◆ Trend of change of filtered water quality
  - ◆ Change according to clarified water
  - ◆ Change according to filtration rate
  - ◆ Change according to loss head
  - ◆ Change according to other condition
- (2) Result of recovery of trouble or unusual condition
  - ◆ Description of unusual or trouble condition
  - ◆ The Sequence event leads to unusual or trouble condition
    - Damage of facility
    - Damage of water quality
    - Damage of environment
    - Amount of damage
    - Influenced area of damage
  - ◆ Activity for recovery
    - Procedures according to steps of activity
    - Parts or facility for recovery
    - Days to solve the trouble
    - Description of similar case in the past
- (3) Corrective and preventive action for water quality control
  - ◆ Unusual condition happened in MAHATET EL SADAT EL SATHEYA A WTP

- ◆ Essential cause and background
  - ◆ Steps to prevent from a similar event lead to unusual condition
- (4) Recommendation
- ◆ Modification or arrangement of O&M activity
  - ◆ Recovery and rehabilitation of facility such as repair and replacing.
  - ◆ Improvement of facility such as upgrading or modification.
  - ◆ Modification for activity of water quality control
  - ◆ Review of SOP document

Plant name : MAHATET EL SADAT EL SATHEYA W.T.P.	Title : Rapid Sand Filter -Flow Chart for Water Quality Control-	SOP No. SADAT-WTP08-QCFC01
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Plant Name : MAHATET EL SADAT EL SATHEYA W.T.P.	Title : Rapid Sand Filter - Trouble Shooting-	SOP TAG No. SADAT-WTP08-QCTS01
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1. Unusual water quality		
Unusual condition	Reason	Remedy
1. In working of filter		
1-1. Unusual of clarified water		
1-1-1. Becoming clouded	Failure of coagulation	Control coagulation process
1-2. Unusual of filtered water		
1-2-1. Leak of turbidity	Shortage of coagulant	Increase alum dosing rate
More than 0.5 NTU	Insufficient filter washing	Change washing formation
	Negative pressure filtration	Shortening of wash interval
Abnormal of filter layer, under drain		Inspection and repair
1-2-2. Leak of aluminum	Insufficient filter washing	Change washing formation
More than 0.15 mg/l	Negative pressure filtration	Shortening wash interval
	Excess of alum dosing	Adjust to proper
Shortage of alum dosing		Adjust to proper
2. After replace of sand		
2-1. Insufficient free chlorine residual	Insufficient free chlorine residual of clarified water	Adjust pre-chlorine dosing rate
Less than 0.5 mg/l	Insufficient of disinfection of filter layer	Disinfect more Continue filter and drain
2-2. Insufficient turbidity	Insufficient washing of sand	Wash more
More than 0.5 NTU	Excess of filtration rate	Control to proper

## 2. Unusual water quantity

Unusual condition	Reason	Remedy
1.High head loss	Insufficient washing of sand	Wash more
	Insufficient scooping of fine sand in sand surface	Change washing formation
		Scoop more
	Over fine of sand grain	Observe in working
	Breeding of plankton in filter	Replace of sand
Shortening of wash interval		
2.High initial head loss	Negative pressure filtration	Shortening wash interval
	Insufficient scooping of fine sand in sand surface	Scoop more
	Insufficient washing of sand	Wash more
3.Abnormal of filtering flow rate	Malfunction of device for control flow rate	Inspection of device for control flow rate
	Foreign matter in filter layer	Remove foreign matter at sedimentation basin and filter basin
4.Appearance of bubble from the water in a filter	Negative head loss	Avoid negative head loss
		Do not rapid change of filtering rate

## 3. Unusual filter layer

Unusual condition	Reason	Remedy
1.Flown out of sand	Excess of washing rate	Refer to attached paper
	Getting mix of air in wash water	Adjust of grand packing of washing pump
	Excess of air scouring rate	Check of pipe line
2.Happening of crater on sand layer	Flown out of sand cause of under drain damage	Check opening of control valve for air scouring
		Check under drain and repair as needed
3.Mud ball or crack in sand layer	Insufficient of filter washing	Change washing formation
	Confirm turbidity of washed drain: 5 NTU or less	Maintenance of sand layer
4.Gap between wall and sand layer		

## 4. Other unusual condition

Unusual condition	Reason	Remedy
1.Power failure		Act according to plan
2.Not uniform flow into drain trough	Not uniform level of drain trough	Adjust to uniform
3.Water leak from filter basin	Damage of structure	Investigate structure
4.Waste of wall or drain trough	Adhesion of organics without free chlorine residual	Take out and inspect sand
		Cleaning and check free chlorine residual in clarified water

Plant Name: MAHATET EL SADAT EL SATHIYA W.P.	Title <b>Clear Water Reservoir</b>	SOP TAG No. SADAT-WTP10-QC
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## 1. Criteria for water quality control

### 1-1. Frequency of water analysis

Frequency of water analysis should be based on Egyptian potable water standards and the prepared methods from HCWW and it includes;

- ◆ Turbidity, residual chlorine and pH: Frequency of each 2 hours in a day or more
- ◆ Other water quality items: Once a day

### 1-2. Frequency of monitoring and visual check

- ◆ Conditions that should prevent contamination: Twice a day or more

### 1-3. Water quality of the water in clear water reservoir

In order to keep the water quality of the water in clear water reservoir good enough compared with the Egyptian potable water standard, especially following water quality should be satisfied with the GHAPWASCO's own standard.

- ◆ Residual chlorine of water at the inlet and the outlet of clear water reservoir
  - > Inlet: 2.5 mg/L or more and less than 3.0 mg/L
  - > Outlet: 1.5 mg/L or more and less than 2.5 mg/L
- ◆ Turbidity of inlet water of the clear water reservoir
  - > Inlet and outlet: 0.2 mg/l or less
- ◆ Aluminum contain of inlet water of the clear water reservoir
  - > Inlet and outlet: 0.15 mg/l or less

### 1-4. Frequency of cleaning inside of the reservoir

Frequency: Once a year or as required

## 2. Operation under normal condition

### 2-1. Start-up and shut-down procedures

Water quality control regarding clear water reservoir will be as follows:

- (1) The water quality analysis of turbidity, chlorine residual, pH
- (2) Disinfection inside of the clear water reservoir

## 2-2. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check of clear water reservoir should be conducted in the following manner:

- (1) Routine monitoring and check
- (2) Monitoring and check in the operation

## 2-3. Operation for water quality control

The water quality and water level of the clear water reservoir should be controlled by the operation of other facilities in the previous processes such as chlorination, filtration, coagulation, and raw water pump and transmission pump facility.

### 2-3-1. Control of turbidity, pH, aluminum contain

Control of turbidity pH, aluminum contain should be conducted in the process of filtration.

### 2-3-2. Control of free chlorine residual

Control of free chlorine residual should be conducted by control of post-chlorination. Control of post-chlorination is based on measurement result of free chlorine residual at inlet and outlet point of the clear water reservoir.

Consumption of free chlorine residual will be small amount that in the water through the pipe from filtered water basin to the clear water reservoir, and in the clear water reservoir. Hence, almost of dosed post-chlorine will be added as free chlorine residual.

And difference of free chlorine residual at inlet and outlet in the clear water reservoir, that is full covered basin, will be small amount. If big difference of free chlorine residual from inlet and outlet such as reduction of 0.3-0.5mg/L will be appeared it should be result of unusual condition in the clear water reservoir. Situation like above will be out of control. Investigation should be needed and cause of reducing of free chlorine residual must be removed.

## 3. Reports and records

### 3-1. Records

Records for operation of clear water reservoir should include the following:

- (1) Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) Record of water quality in the clear water reservoir

### 3-2. Reports

Reports for operation of clear water reservoir should include the following:

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Upgrading or rehabilitation of facility

- > Modification and arrangement
  - > Repairing and replace
  - > Additional facility
  - ◆ Review of criteria
  - ◆ Review of procedures for operation and control
- (2) Annual report

Plant Name: MAHATET EL SADAT EL SATHIYA W.P.	Title <b>Alum Dosing Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. SADAT-WTP11-QC
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## 1. Introduction

In MAHATET EL-SADAT EL-SATHIYA WTP, alum solution is used as coagulant. Alum is received as solid alum and stored in the storage yard. Stored alum will be put into alum solution tank. Put solid alum is dissolved in the solution tank, and the concentration of solution is to be 10% which is equivalent to 1.6% concentration Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (effective element). This job is carried out as water quality control by a chemist.

## 2. Criteria for water quality control

Water quality control in alum dosing facility is to check and monitor alum specifications especially concentration of contained Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

Criteria of alum dosing facility are the following:

- (1) Effectiveness of received solid alum: More than 16 (w/w %) as Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
- (2) Concentration of dosed alum solution: Not less than 1.6 (w/w %) as Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

## 3. Water quality control under normal condition

### 3-1. Monitoring and check

Concentration of alum solution should be monitored as following:

- ◆ Monitor alum solution in the solution tank

## 4. Water quality control under unusual condition

### 4-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

(1) Unusual condition of process and actions of remedy for process control

- ◆ Concentration of alum solution will be lower than specified concentration
- ◆ Concentration of alum solution will be higher than specified concentration
- ◆ Unusual color of solution

## 5. Reports and records

### 5-1. Records

Records should include the following:

- ◆ Concentration of alum solution in storage tank after receiving
- ◆ Periodical check
- ◆ Concentration of alum solution in dosing tank after dilution
- ◆ Periodical check

### 5-2. Reports

Data of concentration of alum solution will be used for calculation of consumption amount.

Hence, following report should be required about diluted solution:

- ◆ Average concentration of alum solution during a 24-hour period for a month
- ◆ Maximum concentration of alum solution used during a month
- ◆ Minimum concentration of alum concentration used during a month

Plant Name: GEZY L.M.R.P.	Title <b>Introduction</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP-INTRO
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

## 1- Definition of SOP

The definition of SOP is some integrated procedure and specified remarks applied on each process in the facility.

- > Specified and documented institutions done by operators.
- > Contain the general system and branch unit including the tasks within the units.
- > Contains regular operation conditions, planned emergency, and sudden emergency
- > The SOP activities will comprise field activities, data collection, data analysis and establishment of PIs (performance indicators).
- > SOP is not only document showing O&M procedure. By utilizing SOP, current problems should be extracted and analyzed, then the improvement effect should be led to making a new proposal. Accordingly, SOP should be reviewed and revised so that it can be suitable and useful anytime in any situation for water supplier according to evaluation of utilized results. We should find improved results of O&M and WQC activities whenever we review and revise SOPs.

The purpose of SOP is as follows:

- 1) Efficient and safe operation for all components of the system.
- 2) Increasing the efficiency of the facility.
- 3) Adjusting the water quality in the facility.
- 4) Improvement of current problems. (water sources, facilities, human resources, water quality, etc.)

## 2-Importance of SOP

The SOP will lead to the development of structure and activities and capacity development of personnel in MCWW. It should then be necessary to transmit and share the accumulated technology and experience to the entire Minifia Governorate.

## 3-Requirement to apply SOP

In order to apply SOP to facilities and achieve the improvement effect, followings should be prepared.

- 1) Staffs motivation
- 2) Calibration of instrumentation devices

## 02 Gezy

- 3) Drawing & General Information of the facility
- 4) Equipment Manuals

**4- Operation steps**

Operation steps is the sum of activities through the different operation process, this activities are divided into details.

**4-1- Operation in normal condition**

Operation under normal conditions shall be explained in details for each activity in the SOP.

**4-2- Operation in emergency cases**

Operation under emergency cases includes up normal conditions such in case of sudden pollution of raw water or power cut or work stop in major treatment facility .....etc

**4-2-1- Analysis of past problems, causes, and remedy actions**

Study and analysis of some problems happened in past will help to solve existing problems and this will help to reach to the following conclusions ,

- ✓ Detect the weak points due to design
- ✓ Detect the weak points in operation and maintenance
- ✓ Detect the weak points due to technical conditions for equipment
- ✓ Reference to problem analysis procedure
- ✓ Reference to what we need to reach to the cause of the problem
- ✓ Reference to what is not allowed to avoid the problem
- ✓ Etc.

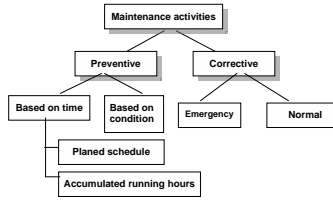
All data and actions related to the problem must be collected and recorded in one file as a reference to avoid repeating the problem

**5- Maintenance activities**

**5-1 Maintenance activities references**

**5-1-1 General idea**

Maintenance references are used to show the impotence of the activity including maintenance, replacement, check, for all or part of equipment. It is divided to preventive maintenance and corrective maintenance as shown in the following figure



The preventive maintenance is divided into two types, one of them based on time and the other is based on technical condition of equipment. There is a difficulty to evaluate the depreciation rate of the equipment

Time based maintenance either to be according the planned schedule or based on actual accumulated working hours for the equipment

The corrective maintenance is divided into two types, one of them is emergency corrective maintenance and normal corrective maintenance. In normal corrective maintenance good monitoring and periodic check for equipment should be applied to detect any up normal condition for the equipment

The classification of the maintenance and which type shall be applied should be based on activity and related equipment

Maintenance activities include monitoring, check and recommended action either by change, repair or improvement. The maintenance activities include four actions as following:

1. Mentoring of the equipment condition and performance
2. periodical check
3. analysis and evaluation
4. repair after check

**mentoring of the equipment condition and performance**

Mentoring and check shall be based on time schedule for operation and maintenance

**periodical check**

Periodical check shall be for all equipment in the external exposed parts as well as internal parts to be sure that the equipment is suitable and capable to perform well and the number of check and period shall be based on each equipment function and should be scheduled and documented

**analysis and evaluation**

The importance of repair is related to the importance of equipment and operation condition and the condition of parts and if it is subject to wear or rust.

The analysis of repair should include cost and risk and time required for maintenance and spare parts availability before the starting of maintenance activity

Discover the problems in early time and repair shall make long lifetime for equipment

**repair after check**

Replacement, repair or change the equipment depends on the spare parts availability. Sometimes only greasing and cleaning are only required

**5-2 Expected problems and trouble shooting**

The expected problems can be easily known from the past operating records and operators experiences analysis

**6- Quality control**

Water quality control should be effectively applied and data analysis are required to forecast any future problem and review treatment process

It is important to monitor and check all water process steps for economic operation and prevent any of the process function from being overloaded due to improper operation for previous step

**7- Records and Reports**

Records and reports is one of the important activity which help in analysis and considered as one of the very important documents for personnel communications inside or outside the plant

These records will help in improvement of operation and maintenance and avoid repeating of problems

Plant Name: Gezy IMRP	Title Overview for Gezy Iron & Manganese Removal Plant	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP00-GV
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Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

**1. Location of the facility**

South West of Minufia Governorate  
(Location map is attached at the close of this chapter.)

**2. General information of the facility**

**2-1. General Information**

- (1) Facility name : Gezy Iron & Manganese Removal Plant
- (2) Type of the facility : Iron and Manganese removal Plant
- (3) Establishment : Year 2009
- (4) Water source : Well water
- (5) Capacity : 2,160 m3/day- Design Capacity  
: 1,800 m3/day- Actual Capacity
- (6) Covered Area : Mainly 1 village (Gezy) and some other small villages
- (7) Service population : Approx. 40,000 people
- (8) Access level : 40 min from MCWW

**2-2. Components of process and facility in water treatment plant**

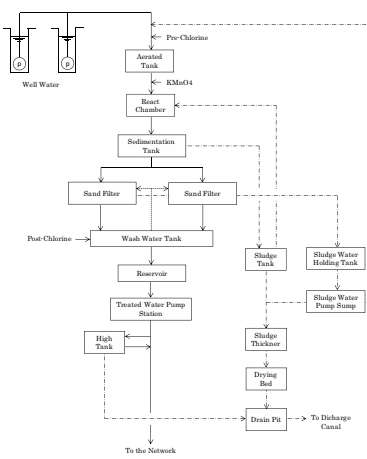
Water treatment process consists of plural processes. And each process is related with each other in the overall water treatment process and works reciprocally each process.

**2-2-1. Components of unit process**

There are eight (8) unit processes in Gezy iron & manganese removal plant as follows:

- (1) Well water extraction process
- (2) Aeration & oxidation reaction process
- (3) Sedimentation process
- (4) Filtering process
- (5) Clear water storage and distribution process
- (6) Drainage process
- (7) Sludge circulation process
- (8) Disinfection process

**2-2-2. General flow diagram**



**2-2-3. Components of facility in each process**

Components of facility in unit process are the following:

- (1) Well water extraction process  
This process includes the following:  
◆ Well pump (Submersible Pump)
- (2) Aeration & oxidation reaction process  
This process includes the following:  
◆ Potassium per manganite dosing system  
◆ Aeration Tank  
◆ React-Chamber  
◆ Mixer (mixing of potassium per manganite)  
◆ Air Blower
- (3) Sedimentation process  
This process includes the following:  
◆ Tube settler (Acceleration of sedimentation process)  
◆ Clarifier (Sludge collection)
- (4) Filtering process  
This process includes the following:  
◆ Filter basin with filter media and under drain system  
◆ Wash Water tank  
◆ Backwash pump  
◆ Air scouring blower
- (5) Clear water storage and distribution process  
This process includes the following:  
◆ Reservoir  
◆ Treated water pump  
◆ High Tank
- (6) Drainage process  
This process includes the following:  
◆ Sludge tank  
◆ Sludge pump  
◆ Sludge thickener  
◆ Drying bed
- (7) Sludge circulation process  
This process includes the following:  
◆ Sludge water holding tank  
◆ Sludge water pumping sump  
◆ Holding tank pump

**(8) Disinfection process**

This process includes pre-chlorine and post-chlorine facility as follows;

- ◆ Chlorine storage system
- ◆ Chlorine gas neutralization system
- ◆ Pre-chlorine and post-chlorine dosing equipment
- ◆ Chlorine leakage detector

**2-3. Basic system on facility operating and process control**

**2-3-1. System description**

**(1) Water source**

Generally, water sources are classified as two sources; surface water source and underground water source. The surface water source includes rivers, water passes, lakes or water behind dams. The ground water source includes wells and springs.

Underground water (Well water) is the water source for Gezy IMRP.

Well water must be in good quality and sufficient quantity to guarantee production of safe and acceptable water after treatment, and the water source should be capable to provide sufficient quantity at continues rate. Generally it is preferred to secure good raw water quality in order to treat the water with a minimum cost.

**(2) System of each process**

- ◆ Well water extraction process  
One well is available and another well is able to yield water plant design capacity
- ◆ Aeration & oxidation reaction process  
➢ Aeration tank receives well water. In the aeration tank, Iron and Manganese are oxidized by air contact provided by air blower.  
➢ Potassium per manganite is dosed into well water at react-chamber in order to oxidize Iron and Manganese contained in the water.  
➢ In the react-chamber, potassium per manganite is mixed rapidly by mixer.
- ◆ Coagulation and sedimentation process  
➢ Oxidized iron and manganese by oxidation reaction are separated in the tank.  
➢ Flocc accumulated at the bottom of the tank is collected by clarifier and it will be transferred to sludge tank by manual operation.
- ◆ Filtering process  
➢ Treated water by sedimentation process is transferred to the sand filter. And suspending oxidized substances in the water is separated by sand filtering process.  
➢ Sand filters are cleaned periodically by air scouring and back wash.
- ◆ Clear water storage and distribution process  
Purified water through the water treatment process is distributed to the city network by treated water pump system.

**(4) Drainage process**

- Sludge tank receives drained sludge from sedimentation tank. Drainage sludge and waste water are mixed in a tank, then it will be transferred to the thickener. It will also transferred to react-chamber for the oxidation activation.
- The thickener separates sludge from the drainage water and sludge will be transferred to the drying bed.

**◆ Sludge circulation process**

- Sludge water holding tank receives the filtered backwash drain .
- Sludge in a tank will be returned to the aeration tank for the constitution of drain circulation system.

**◆ Disinfection process**

- Pre-chlorine is dosed into aeration tank by pre-chlorine dosing equipment, and post-chlorine is dosed into wash water tank individually by post-chlorine dosing equipment.

**(4) Water quality control**

Water quality analyses are carried out periodically in the plant laboratory by chemists.

**(5) New Egyptian Potable Water Standards (Fe and Mn concentrations)**

According to the Decree 258 by Ministry of Health, new "Limits of the criteria and specifications of the potable and domestic water" (Egyptian Potable Water Standards hereinafter) were regulated dated October 21st, 2007 and new limits of Fe and Mn concentrations are as follows;

**Maximum allowable limit**

- Fe: 0.3 mg/liter
- Mn: 0.4 mg/liter

**3. Component of SOPs**

SOP for WTP consists of three (3) packages as follows:

- ◆ SOPs for operation
- ◆ SOPs for maintenance
- ◆ SOPs for water quality control

**3-1. SOP for Operation**

Documents which require criteria and procedures for operation and control activities of facility are provided in this SOP and include the following:

- ◆ Explanation of process and relation between other process
- ◆ Criteria for operation activity and design
- ◆ Operation and control procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition
- ◆ Monitoring and visual check items for facility

- ◆ Reporting and recording system

**3-2. SOPs for Maintenance**

Documents which require criteria and procedures for maintenance activities of facility are provided in this SOP and include the following:

- ◆ Criteria for maintenance activity
- ◆ Maintenance procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition
- ◆ Monitoring and visual check items for facility
- ◆ Reporting and record system

**3-3. SOPs for Water Quality Control**

Documents which require criteria and procedures for water quality control and process control are provided in this SOP and include the following:

- ◆ Criteria for water quality control activity
- ◆ Water quality control and process control procedures in normal condition and unusual condition
- ◆ Monitoring and visual check items for water quality and process
- ◆ Reporting and record system





Figure 1 Location of Gezy Iron & Manganese Removal Plant

Plant Name: Gezy I.M.R.P	Title Water Well	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP01-OP
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

### Introduction

Iron and manganese removal plant is a water treatment plant reducing the iron and manganese contents contained in the source ground water. In Gezy Iron and Manganese Removal Plant (GZY-IMRP), the source of supplying water is well water.

### 1. Features of process

#### 1-1.Function of process

Function of the well is to produce water of design quantity and design quality within the design groundwater. The well water is extracted from the wells by well pumps to the aeration tank to start the aeration as a first step of iron and manganese removal process.

#### 1-2.Impacts of process

Wells are the first stage process in Gezy Iron and Manganese Removal plant (GZY-IMRP).

#### 1-3.Relations between other processes

The static and dynamic water level in the well affects to the pump capability.

### 2. Criteria for operation

#### 2-1. Water level

Static and dynamic water levels shall not be lower than the designed/planned figures for pumps. Water levels and related treatment operation are as follows:

- 1- Static water level should be recorded for each well, if possible.
- 2- Dynamic water level should be recorded during operation for each well, if possible.
- 3- Well Discharge flow rate should not exceed the design limits.
- 4- The pump flow rate should not increase the safe yield capacity of the well.
- 5- Checking for the well water level every 3 months to check the well efficiency and pump condition.

### 2-2. Water quality

Concentration of Fe and Mn contained in well water should be treated depending on the Egyptian Standard.

#### Maximum allowable limit

- Fe: 0.3 mg/liter
- Mn: 0.4 mg/liter

### 2-3. Clean well sites

Well sites shall be kept clean from any contamination derived from either surface water or ground water. Visual check and cleaning around the well sites should be conducted by daily routine work.

### 3. Operation under normal condition

#### 3-1.Start-up and shut-down procedures

- Checking for the static and dynamic water level
- Checking for the well water quality

### 4. Operation under unusual condition

#### 4-1 Expected troubles and trouble shooting

##### 4-1. Contamination

In case that any contamination by ground pollution is detected, the plant shall be stopped immediately and disinfection of the well should be done.

##### 4-2. Water level

There are two kinds of abnormal draw-down of groundwater level as 1) extreme draw-down of dynamic water level, 2) long term static water level draw-down.

##### 4-2-1. Clogging

Ground water flow may be reduced by clogging of inlet screen and/or surrounding aquifer layer. The other hand, extreme draw-down will occur by excessive pumping.

In this case, 1) pump operation shall be restricted until the restoration to the normal level, or 2) making a new well shall be considered.

##### 4-2-2. Long term static water level draw-down

With many reasons considered, ground water level may be drawn down in long term and may exceed the design-planned level. In this case, 1) operation by a value less than the design flow rate, and 2) increasing pump total head capacity or adding new well shall be considered to secure the discharge capacity of the wells.

### 5. Report and record

#### 5-1.Record

The Record for operation of the well sites should be required as follows:

##### 5-1-1.Record of monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check list should be prepared

Objects of monitoring and recording are as follows:

- 1. The water levels
  - Static water level
  - Dynamic water level
- 2. Raw well water quality
  - Iron and Manganese concentration
  - Other potable water standard items

When unusual condition will happen, it should be recorded with immediate actions, remedial measures taken.

#### 5-2.Report

Reports for operation of wells should be required as follows;

- Monthly and annual ground water extraction volume in the plant
- Monthly and annual ground water level fluctuation
- Monthly and annual ground water quality fluctuation
  - Iron and Manganese
  - Other items
- Required maintenance of wells
  - Washing well and screen for clearing clogging
  - Painting or replacing well casing, piping, valves etc.
  - Maintenance of surface water drainage at well sites

Plant Name: Gezy I.M.R.P	Title Water Well	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP01-MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

### Introduction

Generally, maintenance activity of the water wells is not required. However, cleaning of well including screen should be considered, in case that decrease of static and dynamic water level is detected.

### 1. Criteria for maintenance

Major maintenance activity for the wells is to secure the safe yield capacity required to produce planned treated water volume without negative effect.

#### Criteria

- Keeping the well yield capacity by periodical monitoring for static and dynamic well water level.
- Maintaining outlet pipes and valves properly painting or replacing. Frequency: Every 6 months
- Checking for the well contamination by ground pollution. Frequency: Arbitrarily

### 2. Maintenance activity

Based on the above criteria, the maintenance activity is classified in two (2) categories;

#### 2-1. Maintaining well casing and piping

As a part of maintenance activity for the piping and valves inside the plant, well casing and piping at well sites shall be maintained as follows:

- Inspection for well casing and piping should be conducted regularly to ensure that facility should go on without accident during operation.
- In case that well is polluted or screen is clogged by unexpected accident, following countermeasure should be done.
  - 1) Disinfection of the well by sulfuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>).
  - 2) Air blowing by air compressor.
  - 3) Overhaul of the well pump.

### 2-3. Well sites cleaning

Around the well there shall be kept clean from any contamination by ground pollution. Daily visual checking shall be conducted on the following points and necessary maintenance shall be made as required.

- Surface water drainage
- Protection from oil and grease
- Protection from animals

Plant Name: Gezy I.M.R.P	Title Well Pump	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP02-OP
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

### Introduction

The two (2) wells are used as the water source and supply the ground water to the plant. The ground water in the well is extracted by the well pumps installed inside of the wells and discharged to the aeration tank through the well water pipe.

The well pump facility is consists of following equipment;

- 1.The well pump: Submersible pump
 

Specification

  - (a) Installation Number : 2 pumps (1 duty, 1 stand-by)
  - (b) Capacity : 25L/sec x 90mH
- 2.Pipes and valves

### 1. Features of process

#### 1-1. Function of process

Function of the well pump is to transfer the ground water into the aeration tank with required quantity and water pressure.

#### 1-2. Impacts of process

Iron and manganese removal efficiency depends on well water flow rate. Extracted water quantity depends on the safe yield capacity of the well.

#### 1-3. Relations between other processes

- 1-3-1.The well
  - The water level in the well affects to the discharge pressure and quantity. In addition, water quality in the well affects to iron and manganese removal efficiency.
- 1-3-2.The aeration tank
  - The aeration tank is located after the well pump facility.
  - The well water is extracted by the well pump to the aeration tank.

### 2. Criteria for operation

#### 2-1.Schedule for working of pump

The well pumps shall be operated according to the operation schedule. Working pump should be changed every 1 week to secure and check the capability of each pump. Summary for operation schedule is as shown in following table. According to the following contents, daily operation record should be managed.

Period	Operation Schedule
General (Operation Frequency)	Working pump should be changed every 1 week
Daily	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check for operation current</li> <li>2. Check for operation pressure</li> <li>3. Check for Abnormal noise, temperature, vibration &amp; etc.</li> <li>4. Check for operation Time (From start to stop)</li> <li>5. Check for daily total operation hour</li> <li>6. Check for daily total production water amount</li> </ol>

#### 2-2.Indication of discharge pressure gauge of pump

Proper indication for pressure gauge: Lower limit ----- bar  
Upper limit ----- bar  
\* Pressure value should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

#### 2-3.Indication of operation current of pump

Proper indication of operation current: Lower limit ----- A  
Upper limit ----- A  
\* Rated current for pumps should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

#### 2-4.Indication of production amount of the well

Proper production water amount: Lower limit ----- m3/day  
Upper limit ----- m3/day  
\* Production water amount from the well should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

### 3. Operation under normal condition

#### 3-1.Start-up and shut-down procedures

- 3-1-1.Pre-start check
  - The well and well pump shall be selected before start-up operation.

- 1.The Valve in discharge line
  - All valves in discharge line of the well pump shall be kept in open condition. The sampling tap in discharge line shall be closed.
- 2.Electrical switch board
  - Power has to be supplied.

#### 3-1-2.Start-up

The starting switch on the panel is turned on for the operation of well pump. Common check, such as unusual noise and vibration of the well pump and leak of water should be done during operation.

#### 3-1-2.Shut down

The stop switch on the panel is turned off to stop the well pump. Discharge valve shall be closed after operation stops to avoid the reverse flow. Operation hour and production amount of the well shall be checked in each well pump.

### 3-2.Monitoring and visual check during operation

Monitoring and visual check of the well water pump is a very important activity. It shall be conducted not less than once a day. If unusual condition is detected, corrective action shall be conducted immediately.

### 3-3 Operation for control

Iron and manganese removal efficiency depends on well water flow rate.

The well water is oxidized by the aeration and chemical reaction process as the first step and treated water is drawn into the sedimentation basin and stored for next filtration process. The water from sedimentation basin is fed into the filter and filtered water is supplied to the network.

### 4. Operation under unusual condition

#### 4-1 Prospected troubles and trouble shooting

- 1. Discharge pressure is low
- 2. Discharge pressure is high
- 3. Discharge quantity is not enough
- 4. Mechanical trouble of the pump
- 6. Electrical power failure

## 5. Report and record

### 5-1. Record

The Record for operation of well pumps shall be as follows;

- 5-1-1. Record of working of the pump
- 1. Time in operation of the each well pump
  - 2. Operation condition
    - Discharge pressure, quantity, electrical current, and so on
  - 3. Water level in the well
  - 4. Unusual condition of the pump

### 5-2. Report

Reports for operation of well pumps shall be required as following;

- 5-2-1. Unusual condition in working
- 5-2-2. Monthly report
- 1. Time in operation of each pump
  - 2. Recommendation on operation
- 5-2-3. Annual report
- 1. Time in operation of each pump
  - 2. Recommendation on operation

Plant Name: Gey LMLRP	Title <b>Well Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP02-MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

### 1. Introduction

Submersible pump is used for ground water extraction. Pump and motor is integrated by cased system for waterproof. And auxiliary piping system includes valves and gages, such as non-return valve, sluice valve, level detector, well screen, air release valve and pressure gauges.

Maintenance activity for the pump should be conducted to main components and auxiliary components.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for the maintenance activities are mentioned in Cause 3, "Maintenance activity".

### 3. Maintenance activity

Daily monitoring and check, and periodical inspection should be required to keep the pump in proper working. Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of working components as follows;

- (1) Monitoring and checking during operation
  - ◆ Monitoring and checking is conducted by operation staff in MCWW.
- (2) Periodical inspection during operation or after stoppage
- (3) Evaluate and analysis of monitoring and inspection result
- (4) Repair, replace, change of oil and etc. (in case that the malfunction is detected.)

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

##### 3-1-1. Pump

Period	Maintenance Activities
Daily	1. Leakage check from the piping connection 2. Discharge pressure & Production amount 3. Operation hour 4. Abnormal noise & vibration 5. Operation current
Every week	1. Leakage check from the piping connection 2. Discharge pressure & Production amount 3. Operation hour 4. Abnormal noise & vibration

Period	Maintenance Activities
Every month	5. Operation current
Every year	1. Static & dynamic water level, if possible
	2. Tightness of bolts
	(Pull the pump up to the ground)
	1. Clogging in a pump casing 2. Abbreviation of impeller 3. deterioration of the pump casing 4. Insulation resistance

### 3-2. Periodical inspection during operation or after shutdown

Periodical inspection includes monitoring of flow rate, pressure change and operation current for the confirmation of pump operation efficiency.

### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis on the results of monitoring, check, and inspection

In case that a malfunction is detected during operation, it should be repaired immediately in order to secure proper water treatment function.

## 4. Report and record

### 4-1. Record

Operation records in the facility include the followings;

- ◆ Result of monitoring and check
- ◆ Result of periodical inspection
- ◆ Record during operation
  - Indication of discharge pressure
  - Indication of current meter

### 4-2. Report

Reports include the followings;

#### 4-2-1. Report for recommendation

- (1) Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Repair or replacement
  - ◆ List of spare parts that should be stored in the plant
- (2) Upgrading of facility or system
  - ◆ Change of capacity, material, and other specifications of pumps
  - ◆ Proposal of preventive maintenance activity as needed

## 4-2-2. Report of maintenance activity

- (1) Annual report
  - ◆ Repair and replacement for each facility
  - ◆ Trouble and accident
    - Result of corrective maintenance
    - List of consumed spare parts in a year
- (2) Corrective action to prevent trouble or accident

Plant Name: Gey LMLRP	Title of SOP: <b>Well Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP02-OP
Kind of Doc. Trouble Shooting	Title of Document <b>Trouble Shooting for the Pump</b>	Document No. GZY-IMRP02-OPFS-01
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	RECOMMENDED REMEDY
No water delivered	Discharge valve closed	Open the closed valve
No flow	Air backsets in a pump casing	Open the air release valve (Discharge the air)
No pressure	Impeller damaged	Replace the impeller
	Rotation direction is incorrect	Reverse the phases
	Excessive amount of air in liquid	Open air vent to release air
	Abrasion of impeller	Replace the impeller
	Foreign matters in the impeller	Open pump and clean impeller
Low flow and low pressure	Voltage drop	Check the voltage / Ask power company
	Decrease of static water level	Cleaning of well In case that water level doesn't recover, change of the well should be considered.
	Electrical overload settings are incorrect	Check and correct setting
Pump trip	Impeller obstructed	Clear obstruction from the impeller.
Stopped by itself	Poor electrical connection at the panel	Check the circuit

Plant Name: Gey LMLRP	Title <b>Aeration Tank</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-AMRP03-OP
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## 1. Description of the facility

### 1-1. Outline of process and facilities

Purpose of the aeration tank is to oxidize the iron and manganese contained in the well water and feed the oxidized water into reaction chamber. The oxidation process of contained iron and manganese in the well water is performed with contact oxidation by air blower.

### 1-2. Function of the aeration tank

Functions of the aeration tank are to receive the well water from the well pump, to oxidize iron and manganese in the well water and to feed the water into reaction chamber.

### 1-3. Impact of facility

The oxidation tank is the first step of oxidation of the iron and manganese contained in the well water by contact with the oxygen in the air. This contact is performed by air blower.

### 1-4. Relation with other facilities

#### 1-4-1. The well pump

The well water is distributed to the aeration tank by 2 well pumps. Distributed water amount is calculated by the ultrasonic flow meter installed in a pipeline, and it is indicated on the transducer.

#### 1-4-2. The reaction chamber

The outlet water from the aeration flows into the Reaction chamber by gravity. The water is further oxidized by the oxidation reaction of potassium permanganate.

#### 1-4-3. Pre-chlorine dosing for oxidation

Prior to flowing into the aeration tank, pre-chlorine is dosed into the water at the inlet. Effectiveness of oxidation depends on pH condition of the process water and it is effective in high pH. When pH is not high enough to oxidize iron and manganese contained in the water, pre-chlorination is effective for oxidation.

#### 1-4-4. Potassium permanganate dosing for oxidation

In order for further oxidation of iron and manganese contained in water, potassium permanganate is dosed into the water at the outlet trough. Potassium permanganate is usually used for treating ground waters for the removal of iron, manganese, sulphide and color

problems. It oxidizes dissolved iron and manganese to produce insoluble oxides which can then be settled and filtered out.

## 2. The criteria for operation

Air blower should be operated according to the operation schedule. Usually 1 blower should operate 24 hours. Summary for the operation schedule is as shown in following table. According to the following contents, daily operation record should be managed.

Period	Operation Schedule
General (Operation Frequency)	1. blower should operate 24 hours. (1 for stand-by) Change the operation blower every week
Daily	1. Check for the operation current 2. Check for Abnormal noise, temperature, vibration & etc.

## 3. Operation under normal condition

Usually the well water passes through the aeration tank, when inlet valve is opened. i.e. any operation or control under normal condition is not necessary for the aeration tank. However, monitoring is required to confirm that mal condition does not exist.

When restart the aeration tank operation, the inlet valve shall be opened and drain the remaining water in a tank. Pre-chlorine should be dosed at usual dosing rate during draining. After the initial cleaning of the aeration tank is confirmed, outlet water from the aeration tank shall be fed into reaction chamber by gravity. Free residual chlorine in the water shall be monitored periodically by sampling from the inlet and outlet of sand filters.

## 4. Operation mal condition

### 4-1. Typical unusual condition

Mal condition of the oxidation tank is the case that the function is not secured sufficiently by malfunction of air blower.

#### 1) Malfunction of air blower.

When the air blower is under the trouble, check the condition and should remedy or replace.

#### 2) Clog of air blowing pipe

Oxidized iron and manganese oxidized by pre-chlorination may clog air blowing hole in air blowing pipe inside water. When the operation pressure increases in comparison with normal condition, replace the air blowing pipe.

## 5. Report and record

### 5-1. Record

Record of monitoring and visual check for the aeration tank operation.

### 5-2. Report

- 5-2-1. Annual report
- Report of the well water quantity
  - Report of the corrective action (as needed)
  - Report of the preventive action (as needed)
- 5-2-2. Recommendation
- Rehabilitation and upgrading
  - Review of SOPs
  - Review of unified record sheet

Plant Name: Gey LMLRP	Title <b>Aeration Tank</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-AMRP03-MT
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## 1. Introduction

Generally, maintenance activity of the aeration tank is conducted not in a routine maintenance but along with the periodical maintenance of the plant.

Submerged part in the water is inspected, checked and cleaned up in the maintenance activity.

The basin structure, inlet pipe and air blowing pipe shall be inspected, cleaned and maintained. Cleaning of the basin is the main activity. If cleaning is not sufficient, accumulated oxidized particles may clog the filter sand and cause the shortage of filter run time.

## 2. Criteria for maintenance

Principal maintenance is the cleaning inside a tank. During the cleaning period, it is possible to check that an existence of the deterioration of components and the amount of accumulated sludge

- (1) Frequency of cleaning and inspection
  - ◆ Cleaning work: Once 3 to 6 months
  - ◆ Inspection and repairing: Once 3 to 6 months

## 3. Maintenance activity

### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to the O&M schedule.

### 3-2. Maintenance item

- (1) External structure
  - ◆ Deterioration of frame structure
  - ◆ Corrosion
- (2) Inside the tank
  - ◆ Removal of accumulated oxidized particles
  - ◆ Clog of small holes in the inlet and the air blowing pipe

### 3-3. Procedures for maintenance activity

- (1) Cleaning inside the tank
  - ◆ Planning the cleaning time
  - ◆ Draining the water in the aeration tank
  - ◆ Cleaning inside the tank

- (2) Inspection of the aeration tank
- Inspection items are as follows:
- ◆ Frame condition (Deterioration, corrosion)
  - ◆ Blower (operation condition)
  - ◆ Inlet pipe (Clog of showering holes)
  - ◆ Air blowing pipe and valves (Clog of air blowing holes)

#### 4. Procedures under mal-condition

##### 4-1. Prospective troubles and trouble shootings

- ◆ Clog of small holes in the inlet and the air blowing pipe
  - Replacement of pipes
  - ◆ Deterioration or corrosion
    - Repair or repaint

#### 4. Report and record

##### 4-1. Records

Records for the maintenance of aeration tank should include the following:

- ◆ Activity of cleaning
- ◆ Results of external check
- ◆ Result of internal check

##### 4-2. Reports

Reports should be required for the improvement of O&M activities.

- (1) Frequency of cleaning
- (2) Operation cycle of blower
- (3) Upgrading or rehabilitation
  - ◆ Replacement of facility
  - ◆ Repairing of facility
- (4) Review of the criteria

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Gezy I.M.R.P	Reaction Chamber	GZY-IMRP04-OP

#### 1. Description of the facility

##### 1-1. Outline of process and facilities

Purpose of the reaction chamber is to perform further oxidation by the oxidation reaction of potassium permanganate. Potassium permanganate is usually used for treating ground waters for the removal of iron and manganese. It oxidizes dissolved iron and manganese to produce insoluble oxides which can then be settled. The reaction process consists of chemical and physical reaction. It depends on the dosages of potassium permanganate and physical treatment by rapid mixing.

##### 1-2. Function of the aeration tank

Functions of the reaction chamber are to react a potassium permanganate to the water evenly by rapid mixing, to oxidize iron and manganese more effectively and to feed the water into sedimentation tank.

##### 1-3. Impact of facility

The oxidation tank is the second step of oxidation of the iron and manganese contained in the well water by chemical and physical reaction.

##### 1-4. Relation with other facilities

###### 1-4-1. The aeration tank

The outlet water from the aeration tank flows into the reaction chamber by gravity.

###### 1-4-2. The sedimentation tank

The outlet water from the reaction chamber flows into the sedimentation tank by gravity.

###### 1-4-3. Potassium permanganate dosing for oxidation

In order for further oxidation of iron and manganese contained in water, potassium per manganate is dosed into the water at the outlet trough. Potassium permanganate is usually used for treating ground waters for the removal of iron, manganese, sulphide and color problems. It oxidizes dissolved iron and manganese to produce insoluble oxides which can then be settled and filtered out.

#### 2. The criteria for operation

Design criteria shall be necessary to determine the basic specification such as capacity,

capability, installation numbers and etc, which is used for the preliminary design of iron and manganese removal plant.

- ◆ Rapid mixing
  - Rotation number of flush mixer
  - Retention time in the reaction chamber (from 30-60 sec)
- ◆ Potassium permanganate dosing
  - Dosing range of potassium permanganate dosing pump
  - Concentration of potassium permanganate solution for dosing

#### 3. Operation under normal condition

Usually the water passes through the react chamber, any operation or control under normal condition is not necessary. However, monitoring is required to confirm that mal condition does not exist.

When restart the react chamber operation, drain the remaining water in a tank. Potassium permanganate should be dosed at usual dosing rate during draining. After the initial cleaning of the react chamber is confirmed, outlet water from the react chamber shall be fed into sedimentation tank by gravity. Free residual chlorine in the water shall be monitored periodically by sampling from the inlet and outlet of sand filters.

#### 4. Operation mal condition

##### 4-1. Typical unusual condition

Mal condition of the react chamber is the case that the function is not secured sufficiently by malfunction of rapid mixer.

##### 1) Malfunction of rapid mixer.

When the rapid mixer is under the trouble, check the condition and should remedy or replace.

#### 5. Report and record

##### 5-1. Record

Record of monitoring and visual check for the react chamber operation.

##### 5-2. Report

- 5-2-1. Annual report
  - Report of the well water quantity
  - Report of the corrective action (as needed)
  - Report of the preventive action (as needed)
- 5-2-2. Recommendation
  - Rehabilitation and upgrading

- Review of SOPs
- Review of unified record sheet

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Gezy I.M.R.P	React Chamber	GZY-IMRP04-MT

#### 1. Introduction

Generally, maintenance activity of the react chamber is conducted not in a routine maintenance but along with the periodical maintenance of the plant.

Submerged part in the water is inspected, checked and cleaned up in the maintenance activity.

The basin structure and rapid mixer shall be inspected, cleaned and maintained. Cleaning of the basin is the main activity. If cleaning is not sufficient, accumulated oxidized particles may clog the filter sand and cause the shortage of filter run time.

#### 2. Criteria for maintenance

Principal maintenance is the cleaning inside a tank. During the cleaning period, it is possible to check that an existence of the deterioration of components and the amount of accumulated sludge

- (1) Frequency of cleaning and inspection
  - ◆ Cleaning work: Once 3 to 6 months
  - ◆ Inspection and repairing: Once 3 to 6 months

#### 3. Maintenance activity

##### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to the O&M schedule.

##### 3-2. Maintenance item

- (1) External structure
  - ◆ Deterioration of frame structure
  - ◆ Corrosion
- (2) Inside the tank
  - ◆ Removal of accumulated oxidized particles
  - ◆ Clog of small holes in the inlet and the air blowing pipe

##### 3-3. Procedures for maintenance activity

- (1) Cleaning inside the tank
  - ◆ Planning the cleaning time
  - ◆ Draining the water in the aeration tank
  - ◆ Cleaning inside the tank

- (2) Inspection of the react chamber
- Inspection items are as follows:
- ◆ Frame condition (Deterioration, corrosion)
  - ◆ Rapid mixer (Operation condition)

#### 4. Procedures under mal-condition

##### 4-1. Prospective troubles and trouble shootings

- ◆ Deterioration of rapid mixer
  - Repair or repaint

#### 4. Report and record

##### 4-1. Records

Records for the maintenance of aeration tank should include the following:

- ◆ Activity of cleaning
- ◆ Results of external check
- ◆ Result of internal check

##### 4-2. Reports

Reports should be required for the improvement of O&M activities.

- (1) Frequency of cleaning
- (2) Operation cycle of blower
- (3) Upgrading or rehabilitation
  - ◆ Replacement of facility
  - ◆ Repairing of facility
- (4) Review of the criteria

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Gezy I.M.R.P	Sedimentation Tank	GZY-IMRP05-OP

#### Introduction

Condition of the water in the sedimentation tank and quality of effluent water from the sedimentation tank shall be checked and monitored. If the quality of filtered water changes to poor, operation conditions of the process before sedimentation tank shall be checked and modified, as needed.

Propriety of oxidation process shall be evaluated by quality of clarified water.

#### 1. Features of process

##### 1-1. Function of facility

Function of the sedimentation tank is to settle and remove the oxidized iron particles which produced by the oxidation process.

##### 1-2. Impacts of facility

- (1) Result of oxidation process is evaluated by the water quality in a sedimentation tank.
- (2) High turbidities in the water leaving from sedimentation cause poor performance of filtering.

##### 1-3. Relations with other processes or other facilities

- (1) Quality of oxidized water affects to efficiency of filtering process.
 

In the present facility oxidized particles, which shall have been removed in the sedimentation tank, pass on to filters. This results in reduced filter run times and poorer filtered water quality.
- (2) The water treatment process is a chain of the several processes such as the well water transferring, oxidation, and the sedimentation process.
 

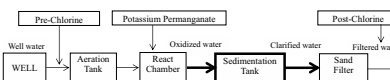
In the water treatment process, sedimentation process is affected directly and significantly by a result of previous oxidation processes.
- (3) Water quality in the sedimentation tank is affected by operation condition of sludge drainage from the sedimentation tank. Insufficient of sludge drainage will cause of over flow of the oxidized particles to filter system.
- (4) Oxidation of iron and manganese in the well water is the key factor for iron and manganese removal plant. Aeration and potassium permanganate dosing are used to oxidize iron and manganese in the water.

- (5) Clarified water is fed into to the filter tank by gravity flow.

Contact oxidation to the sand is applied for the filtration system in the Gezy IMRP. In order to do effective absorption of iron and manganese, the free residual chlorine of the filtered water shall be maintained in the value more than 0.5 mg/l as lower limit. The free residual chlorine is consumed by the sand to activate the oxidation effect, i.e. the free residual chlorine in the clarified water shall be kept in the value more than above with a margin of consumption.

If the free residual chlorine in the oxidized water is not enough for the filtration, it means not only drop in efficiency of manganese removal but damage of manganese coating layer around the sand which is coated by continuous operation.

- (6) The sedimentation tank is the connection process with the oxidation process and filtration process



The quality control of the oxidized water is the most important activity and especially control of free chlorine residual is important.

#### 2. Criteria for operation

There is no device or equipment to operate or control in the sedimentation tank itself. Therefore, it has no criteria for operation or control of sedimentation tank.

#### 3. Operation under normal condition

##### 3-1. Start-up and shut-down procedures

From the reaction chamber to the filter, there are no valves which interrupt the water flow.

##### 3-1-1. Start up from a condition without water in sedimentation tank

(e.g. Restart after cleaning of basin)

In early stage of water filling into sedimentation tank, condition of the water from the react chamber is unstable by flow with oxidized particles, turbulent flow or short circuit flow. Accordingly, oxidized water in early stage after restart shall be drain out and the water in the sedimentation tank should not be fed to the filter. It should be drained for more than 2 hours. During the drainage, quality of oxidized water should be monitored. Water quality should be confirmed in comparison with criteria. Until the condition of oxidized water became stable,

monitoring and check of water quality of effluent should be conducted continuously. In this stage, flow rate of the water from the react chamber should be reduced and after water condition is stable, flow rate can increase gradually. And dosing rate of pre-chlorine and potassium permanganate in this stage should be increased twice in comparison with normal condition.

##### 3-1-2. Shut down of operation of a sedimentation tank

Shut down of sedimentation tank is conducted for periodical maintenance, such as cleaning inside tanks. Stop the water flow into the tank, then drain out the water in the tank.

##### 3-2. Monitoring and visual check of facility

The monitoring and visual check should be daily routine work as a part of O&M activity. If the mal-condition or early trouble should be detected by this activity, it is possible to minimize the damage to the facility.

#### 4. Operation under unusual condition

##### 4-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

###### 4-1-1. During operation

Water condition shall be monitored. If it becomes worse, operation condition of the facility mentioned in above should be changed depending on following situation.

- (1) Unusual condition of the water in sedimentation tank
  - Rising of the oxidized particles
  - Change of color of water
  - Unusual condition of the water level
- (2) Causes of unusual condition
  - Raising of oxidized particles
  - Insufficient sludge drainage
  - Improper velocity of inlet
  - Excess of flow rate of inlet
  - Insufficient chemical dosing (Pre chlorine & Potassium permanganate)
  - Change of water quality
  - Unusual of the water level
- (3) Actions to be taken to avoid above situation is as follows;
  - Proper sludge drainage
  - Proper dosing rate of chemical (Pre chlorine & Potassium permanganate)
  - Control of well water flow rate
  - Proper monitoring and analysis of process water quality

#### 4-1-2. Restart after long term stopping

In case that operation of the sedimentation system is restarted from the long term stoppage of more than 2 weeks, following condition should be checked.

- (1) Cause of precipitation of sludge
  - Condensation and compression of sludge at the bottom of tank
  - Expected trouble in the facility
  - Impossibility of sludge drainage by clogging of drainage pipe
- (2) Actions to be taken to prevent above situation before stop
  - Sludge drainage
  - Draining out the effluent water until free residual chlorine is sufficient.
  - Sufficient free residual chlorine: 0.5 mg/l or more

#### 5. Report and record

##### 5-1. Record

The record for sedimentation tank shall be required to grasp the operation condition and quality of oxidized water.

Quality of oxidized water is acceptable or not, in comparison with criteria.  
Operation condition is acceptable or not, in comparison with design criteria.  
Record is used for the maintenance activity and water quality control.

##### 5-2. Report

Technical records shall be provided to staffs in charge of O&M activities. Records have no meaning if it is not utilized for O&M activities. Reports are useful tool for the improvement of activities by utilizing of records. Required reports for sedimentation tank are limited to the operation of sludge drainage and any recommendations for improvement.

Report for operation of sedimentation tank includes following items;

- (1) Recommendation for operation according to records of operation
- (2) Report for corrective and preventive action
- (3) Result of recovery of trouble or unusual condition
- (4) Recommendations for improvement

Plant Name: Gezy L.M.R.P.	Title <b>Sedimentation Tank</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP05-MT
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#### Introduction

Generally, maintenance activity of the sedimentation tank is conducted not in a routine maintenance but along with the periodical maintenance of the plant.  
Submerged part in the water is inspected, checked and cleaned up in the maintenance activity. There is no facility to be controlled in the sedimentation tank in Gezy IMRP except sludge drainage facility.  
Cleaning of the tank is the main activity. If cleaning is not sufficient, precipitated oxidized particles are fed into the filter.  
Insufficient removal of oxidized particles in the sedimentation tank will cause of shortage of filter run time.

#### 1. Criteria for maintenance

Main maintenance activity for the sedimentation tank is to clean inside of the tank. Condition of the tank and submerged parts of facilities should be checked during cleaning works. Also the accumulation amount of sludge remaining in the tank should be checked.

- (1) Frequency of cleaning and inspection of inside of the basin
  - Regular cleaning work: Once 3-6 months
  - Inspection and repairing: Once a year
- (2) Acceptable stopping time of sedimentation tank
  - In winter season: 6 hours

#### 2. Maintenance activity

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to the O&M schedule. Unusual condition of the sludge drainage facility shall be confirmed by monitoring results.

- Condition of the water
  - Quantity
  - Turbidity
  - Free residual chlorine
- Maintenance activity is divided into (4) items described in followings;
- Monitoring and checking during daily operation
  - Inspection
  - Evaluation and analysis regarding result of inspection
  - Maintenance based on the inspection result

#### 2-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check shall be conducted according to O&M schedule.

#### 2-2. Inspection

Inspection shall be conducted according to O&M schedule and unified check list. Cause of troubles for the sludge drainage system is able to be prevented by following inspections.

- Appearance check (Internal & External wall)
- Water Leakage
- Existence of foreign substances such as wooden blocks, vinyl material and etc.
- Cleaning inside the tank and effluent trough
- Sludge drainage by pressurized water
- Cleaning of adherent algae on the wall

#### 2-2-1. Cleaning of the tank

- To make a plan and time schedule for cleaning
- Procedures for drainage of water in sedimentation tank
- Procedures for cleaning

#### 2-2-2. Inspection procedure

Inspection check list shall be provided on the following items;

- Inspection of the tank
- Inspection of a pipe

#### 2-3. Evaluate and analysis regarding inspection result

After inspection following items shall be evaluated;

- Frequency and operation time of the sludge drainage
- Necessity of recovery action
  - Corrosion
  - Crack on the concrete structure
  - Water leakage

#### 2-4. Maintenance after the inspection

Maintenance works shall be conducted based on the inspection results as follows;

- Repainting
- Cleaning inside the drainage pipe
- The drainage valve
  - Supplying the grease
  - Change of damaged parts
  - Repairing of leakage part around the drainage pipe

- Repairing of leakage part of the pipe connection

#### 3. Report and record

##### 3-1. Record

Records for the maintenance of sedimentation tank are required as follows;

- (1) 3-1-1. Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) 3-1-2. Record of inspection
- (3) 3-1-3. Record of maintenance

##### 3-2. Report

Following report for the maintenance of sedimentation tank is required as follows:

- (1) Recommendations
  - Review of maintenance procedures
  - Improvement of facility
  - Review of the criteria
  - Review of SOP

Plant Name: Gezy L.M.R.P.	Title <b>Clarifier</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-WTP06-OP
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#### 1. Description of facility

Clarifier is used for scraping the oxidized particles accumulated on the bottom of sedimentation tank and collects it into the drainage pit by constant rotating speed. Clarifier consists of three (2) principal parts dividing into the drive unit and the scraper.

The scraper is installed in the water and it is directly connected with driving unit. The drive unit transfer power for the operation to the scraper. The clarifier should operate continuously during the operation of sedimentation tank.

The clarifier operates by ON/OFF control.

#### 2. Impact of facility

The clarifier is essential equipment for the operation of sedimentation tank. The accumulated oxidized particles at the bottom of sedimentation tank are scraped and collected into drainage pit located in a center of the bottom slab. And then, collected oxidized particles are discharged into the sludge storage tank by manual operation.

In case oxidized particles are not collected and discharged into the sludge tank, water quality may degrade by the influence of surplus oxidized particles accumulated on the bottom of sedimentation tank.

#### 3. Relations with other facilities

##### 3-1. Sedimentation basin

Operation of the clarifier closely relates with the operation of the sedimentation tank.

##### 3-2. Sludge drainage

The clarifier assists drainage process of oxidized particles by collecting it into the drainage pit.

#### 4. Operation under normal condition

##### 4-1. Start up and shut down

##### 4-1-1. Pre-start check

- (1) There is no deterioration to the mechanical and electrical parts
- (2) The sedimentation tank is operating

- (3) Electrical power is supplied

#### 4-1-2. Start up

After the completion of pre-start check, operate the clarifier by manual control. In case that any malfunction is detected, stop the operation immediately and check the cause of trouble.

#### 4-1-3. Shutdown

When the water inflow to the sedimentation tank is interrupted, the clarifier should continue the operation more than 3 hours in order to collect oxidized particles.

#### 4-2. Monitoring and visual check

Operation condition should be monitored to detect malfunctions in early stage. The result of monitoring and checking should be used for the operation, maintenance or water quality control as feedback information. Action of monitoring and checking should be done as a daily routine work.

#### 5. Report and record

##### 5-1. Record

Recording items for the operation of clarifier is as follows;

- (1) Operation time
- (2) Trouble history

##### 5-2. Report

Reports for the operation of clarifier should include the followings;

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Upgrading or rehabilitation
  - ◆ Recovery
  - ◆ Review of operation procedures
- (2) Annual report
  - ◆ Report of corrective action
  - ◆ Report of preventive action

Plant Name: Gezy L.M.R.P.	Title <b>Clarifier</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-WTP06-MT
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#### 1. Introduction

The clarifier consists of two (2) components which are submerged parts and the parts exposed in air. Check for the parts exposed in air, such as oil leakage, corrosion, disconnection of wire and etc, should be conducted as a routine maintenance. The other hand, submerged parts should be checked during the cleaning inside the sedimentation basin. Cleaning period is 3 months as described in maintenance SOP for the sedimentation tank.

#### 2. Criteria for maintenance

- (1) Frequency of the inspection as a routine maintenance
- (2) Frequency of the inspection as a periodical maintenance
- (3) Frequency of refilling grease
- (4) Frequency of the overhaul of drive unit

#### 3. Maintenance activity

Daily monitoring and periodical inspection should be done to keep the mechanism in proper condition. Maintenance activity shown herein means activity for the routine maintenance.

Maintenance activity divided into four (4) items as shown in followings;

- (1) Monitoring and checking
- (2) Periodical inspection
- (3) Evaluation and analysis of the result of monitoring and inspection
- (4) Repair, replacement and etc.

##### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted to the part exposed in air, which corresponds to the drive unit and moving bridge.

- (1) Deterioration,
- (2) Abnormal vibration, temperature and sound
- (3) Leakage of oil or grease
- (4) Looseness of connecting bolts
- (5) Operation current

##### 3-2. Periodical inspection

Periodical inspection should be conducted to whole system, including submerged parts and the parts exposed in air.

Plant Name: Gezy L.M.R.P.	Title <b>Clarifier</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-WTP06-MT
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- (1) Deterioration,
- (2) Abnormal vibration, temperature and sound
- (3) Leakage of oil or grease
- (4) Looseness of connecting bolts
- (5) Operation current
- (6) Clearance between the scraper and bottom slab
- (7) Corrosion or coating condition

##### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis after the monitoring and inspection

Evaluation and analysis should be conducted to keep the mechanism in proper condition.

##### 3-4. Recovery

- ◆ Replacement
- ◆ Repair
- ◆ Adjustment and tightening
- ◆ Cleaning
- ◆ Grease or oil refilling
- ◆ Overhaul

#### 4. Report and record

##### 4-1. Records

Recording items for the maintenance of clarifier is as follows;

- (1) Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) Record of inspection
- (3) Record of recovery

##### 4-2. Reports

Reports for the maintenance of clarifier should include the following:

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Recovery and rehabilitation
  - ◆ Review of operation procedures
  - ◆ Review of maintenance procedures
  - ◆ Review of the criteria
- (2) Annual report
  - ◆ Report of corrective action
  - ◆ Report of preventive action
  - ◆ Report of the cost for activity of maintenance

Plant Name: Gezy L.M.R.P.	Title <b>Sludge Drainage</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP07-OP
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#### 1. Introduction

Sludge drainage system is one of the parts of sedimentation system, and it closely relates to the sedimentation process. Oxidized particles accumulated in a sedimentation tank are periodically discharged to the sludge tank.

Improper frequency of sludge drainage may cause the degradation of water quality in the sedimentation process. It leads rapid chlorine consumption and causes the clogging in a pipe. Accordingly, sludge drainage frequency should be managed properly.

Settled drain water in a sludge tank is transferred to the sludge thickener by sludge pump. Drain water is concentrated in the thickener, then the concentrated drain water will be conveyed to the drying bed. In the drying bed, water content decreases and sludge is disposed as dewatering cake.

#### 2. Description of the sludge drainage system

##### 2-1. Function

Function of the sludge drainage system is to discharge the accumulated oxidized particles from the sedimentation tank into the sludge tank.

##### 2-2. Impact

Improper frequency of sludge drainage may cause the degradation of water quality in the sedimentation process. And the lack of sludge drainage increases the cleaning frequency.

##### 2-3. Relation with other facilities

##### 2-3-1. Sedimentation tank

Sludge drainage system is one of the essential parts of sedimentation system.

##### 2-3-2. Clarifier

The accumulated oxidized particles at the bottom of sedimentation tank is scraped and collected into drainage pit located in a center of the bottom slab. And then, collected sludge is discharged into the sludge tank by manual operation.

##### 2-3-3. Sludge tank

Sludge discharged from the sedimentation basin is stored in the sludge storage tank.

### 2-3-4. Sludge thickener

Settled drain water in a sludge tank is transferred to the sludge thickener, then concentrated drain water will be conveyed to the drying bed in order to separate sludge from the water.

### 3. Criteria

#### 3-1. Frequency of drainage

- ◆ High turbidity of more than 30 NTU in the sedimentation basin
  - : Every 2 hours
- ◆ Turbidity is less than 30 NTU in the sedimentation basin
  - : Once a day

#### 3-2. Drainage time

Drainage time is approximately 15 min or more. However, if the color of drainage water becomes white, drainage process is able to finish despite the above operation time.

### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Startup and shutdown procedures

##### 4-1-1. Pre-start check

- (1) Checking for the water level in the sludge tank  
In case that the water level is high, transfer the water to the sludge thickener.

##### 4-1-2. Start and stop

- (1) Open the valve for the sludge drainage
- (2) Keep the valve opening condition approximately 15 minutes
- (3) Continue the drainage if necessary
- (4) Close the valve for the sludge drainage

##### 4-2. Monitoring during operation

Check the operating condition during sludge drainage, and if mal condition such as water leakage from the pipeline, remedy should be done immediately.

### 5. Operation under mal-condition

#### 5-1. Prospective troubles and trouble shooting

- (1) Clogging in the drainage pipeline
- (2) Sludge is not discharged due to the stoppage of the clarifier

### 6. Reports and records

#### 6-1. Records

Records for the sludge drainage operation are as shown in following:

- (1) Drainage time
- (2) Operation condition
- (3) Water level of the sludge storage tank

#### 6-2. Reports

Reports for the sludge drainage operation include the following:

- (1) Mal-condition during the operation
- (2) Monthly report
  - ◆ Sludge drainage date and time
  - ◆ Recommendation on operation
- (3) Annual report
  - ◆ Sludge drainage frequency
  - ◆ Recommendation on operation

Plant Name: Gezy I.M.R.P.	Title <b>Sludge Drainage</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP07-MT
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### 1. Introduction

The function of sludge drainage system is to discharge the oxidized particles accumulated at the bottom of sedimentation tank to sludge tank. Accordingly, maintenance work for the sludge drainage system is to check the clogging in a pipeline and the leakage from the connected point between the pipelines.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

- (1) Frequency of cleaning and inspection
  - ◆ Flushing of the drainage pipe: Once a year

### 3. Maintenance activity

Malfunction of sludge drainage system is confirmed by the following monitoring results;

- (1) Condition of the drained sludge
  - ◆ Discharge amount
- (2) Maintenance activity consists of four (4) following items
  - ◆ Monitoring during operation
  - ◆ Inspection
  - ◆ Evaluation and analysis of monitoring result
  - ◆ Remedy

### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to the O&M schedule. It should be done at the same time as the activity for the sedimentation tank.

### 3-2. Inspection

Inspection should be conducted according to the O&M schedule. It should be done at the same time as the activity for the sedimentation tank.

Prospective trouble is as follows;

- ◆ Existence of foreign substances, such as wooden block or vinyl which disturb the smooth drainage
- ◆ The drainage valve
  - > Deterioration
  - > Sealing condition
- ◆ Leakage from the connected point between the pipelines

- ◆ Clogging in a pipeline

### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis of inspection result

After the inspection, following items should be considered.

- ◆ Operation condition of the drainage valve (Open and close condition)

### 3-4. Remedy

After the inspection, detected trouble should be remedied.

- ◆ Removal of foreign substances in a sedimentation basin
- ◆ Repaint
- ◆ Flushing of drainage pipeline
- ◆ The drainage valve
  - > Refilling grease
  - > Replacement of sealing parts

### 4. Reports and records

#### 4-1. Records

Records for the maintenance of the sludge drainage system should include the followings;

- (1) Drainage time
- (2) Results of monitoring check

#### 4-2. Reports

Reports for the maintenance of the sludge drainage system should include the followings;

#### 4-2-1. Recommendation

- (1) Change of the sludge drainage schedule
- (2) Cleaning frequency for the sedimentation basin
- (3) Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Drainage valve
    - > Grease filling
    - > Replacement of sealing parts
    - > Replacement of whole equipment
  - ◆ Drainage piping
    - > Repaint
    - > Replacement of gaskets
    - > Tightening of bolts and nuts
- (4) Upgrading and improvement
  - ◆ Modifying of the system

### 4-2-2. Annual report

- (1) Analysis report regarding trouble and countermeasure
- (2) Sludge drainage quality

Plant Name: Gezy I.M.R.P.	Title <b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP08-OP
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### Introduction

Filtering process is the final removal process in the iron and manganese removal facility (Hereinafter referred to as "IMRP"). The filter in the IMRP is different from the filter in the conventional water treatment plant for the required function.

The source water for the Gezy IMRP is the groundwater from well and therefore it shows low turbidity and is steady through the year.

The main function of the filter in the IMRP is not removal of the turbidity by filtering, but removal of the iron and manganese by contact oxidation process in use of contact filter media.

The oxidation process is needed always prior to the filtering process in the IMRP and aeration, pre-chlorination and dosing of potassium permanganate are provided as the oxidation process.

Two filters are available in Gezy IMRP and each filter is operated individually. Operations for this filtering system consist of two (2) kinds of operation modes as follows;

- Filtering
- Backwashing and drainage

### 1. Features of process

#### 1-1. Function of rapid sand filter

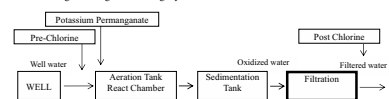
Function of the filter is to remove the oxidized iron and manganese particles, which is carried over from the sedimentation tank and to remove manganese in the process water by contact oxidation.

#### 1-2. Impacts of process

- (1) Filtering process is the final removal process in the IMRP.
- (2) If manganese removal is insufficient, the filtered water is colored water by reaction with manganese and free residual chlorine. Degree of colored water is approx. 300 times of manganese contains in the water.  
For example, in case of manganese contains are 0.1 mg/l in the filtered water the color of the filtered water is approx.30 mg/l after some reaction time.
- (3) Free residual chlorine in the aerated water into the filter shall be kept in 0.5 mg/l or more. If above condition is not kept the oxidation filter media is damaged severely. And the effect of manganese removal is insufficient by this.
- (4) Free residual chlorine in the filtered water shall be adjusted by Post-chlorine to the regulation.

### 1-3. Relation with other processes

- (1) Water quality of oxidized water affects to efficiency of filtering.  
Oxidized particles, which should have been removed in the sedimentation tank, pass on to filters. This will result in reduced filter run times and poorer filtered water quality.
- (2) The water treatment process is a chain of the several processes such as the well water transferring, oxidation and sedimentation process.  
In the water treatment process, the sedimentation process is affected directly and significantly by a result of the oxidation and sedimentation processes.
- (3) Water quality of the filtered water is affected by operation condition of the oxidation and sedimentation process.
- (4) Oxidation of iron and manganese of the well water is the key factor for iron and manganese removal plant. Initial-chlorine, oxidation tank and pre-chlorination are used to oxidize iron and manganese in process water.
- (5) In the filtration system, basically the free residual chlorine of the aerated water shall be maintained in the value more than 0.5 mg/l as lower limit. The free residual chlorine is consumed by the sand coated by oxidized manganese.  
Hence, the free residual chlorine in the clarified water shall be kept in the value more than above with a margin of consumption.  
If the free residual chlorine in the clarified water is not enough for the manganese sand filtration, it means not only drop in efficiency of manganese removal but damage of manganese coating layer around the sand.



### 2. Criteria for operation

The criteria for operation or control of the filter shall be required as follows;

#### 2-1. The criteria for operation

- 2-1-1. Timing of backwashing
- 2-1-2. Time in operation of backwashing
- 2-1-3. Flow rate for backwashing water
- 2-1-4. Number of working filter  
Two filters shall be operated at the same time.

It is better that oxidation contact filter is operated continuously to keep an oxidation filter media in a satisfactory condition.  
The process water contained free residual chlorine is supplied into the filter.

### 2-2. Judgement of Quality

- 2-2-1. Judgement of the completion of backwash in usual operation
  - Turbidity of backwash drain is less than 5 NTU
- 2-2-2. Judgement of the completion of pre-filtering
  - Free chlorine residual is 1.0 mg/l or more

### 3. Operation under normal condition

The operation for the oxidation filter consists of two (2) kinds of operation modes as follows;

- 1. Filtering
- 2. Backwashing and drain

#### 3-1. Operation for the filtering

3-1-1. Start up for the operation of the filtering

- (1) Startup for filtration process
  1. Open the inlet valve
  2. Open the outlet valve
- (2) Startup for backwash process
  - ◆ Close the raw inlet and outlet valve
  - ◆ Open the drain valve
  - ◆ Operate air scouring blower
  - ◆ Open the air scouring valve
  - ◆ Operate backwash pump
  - ◆ Open the backwash valve
  - ◆ Start combination washing together with air scouring and water backwash
  - ◆ Close the air scouring valve
  - ◆ Stop air scouring blower
  - ◆ Continue backwash
  - ◆ Close the backwash valve
  - ◆ Stop backwash pump
- (3) Start after backwash
  1. Close the inlet valve
  2. Close the outlet valve

3-1-2. Shut down of operation of the filter  
Shut down of the filter is conducted when activity of periodical maintenance, scheduled change over or end of plant operation is conducted.

- (1) Stopping for 2 days or less  
The filter can be kept in condition of filling water.  
Restart of the filter shall be conducted according to above procedures 3-1-1.
- (2) Stopping for 7 days or less  
Same as above, but if free chlorine residual is not sufficient (1.0 mg/l or less) in the clarified water, dosing rate of per-chlorine shall be increased to the require free residual chlorine concentration.
- (3) Stopping for 7 days or more  
The water in the filter shall be drained out completely to avoid growth of organics such as algae or worm in the filter media.  
Valves shall be closed except drain valve.  
Prior to restart, water shall be supplied through the backwash pipe gradually for backwashing of the filter. Free residual chlorine in the supplied water is needed 2.0 mg/l or more. By this activity the air in the filter media is discharged. Excess volume or pressure of water supplying from backwash pipe will cause damage of sand layer such as reversing of filter media.  
If reversing of the filter media is happened, it will cause the short circulating flow in the filter media or flowing out of the filter media into the network.  
Hence, backwash water valve shall be opened slightly and this operation condition shall be kept for 3-4 hours. After that free residual chlorine of backwash drain water, which is slow speed backwashing, shall be checked as 1.0 mg/l or more. After the above check, ordinary backwash can be conducted prior to pre-filtering.

#### 3-1-3. Backwashing and drain for the filter

- (1) Steps to the backwashing  
Backwashing of the filter is conducted by changing the valves for the filter.
  - 1<sup>st</sup>: Close the inlet and outlet valve
  - 2<sup>nd</sup>: Open the valve for drain
  - 3<sup>rd</sup>: Open the valve for backwashing
 Time in backwashing is approx.10-20 min.
- (2) The water use for backwashing  
The water for backwashing shall contain free residual chlorine as 1.0 mg/l or more.  
The water for the backwashing is fed from the filter pump discharge
- (3) Judgment of completion of backwashing  
Turbidity of backwash drain shall be confirmed during backwashing.

Backwashing is completed when turbidity of backwashed drain water will reach to 5 NTU or less.

(4) Judgment of necessity of backwashing and completion of backwashing

The filter media in a filter is clogged by particles in the process water. And the oxidation ability is reduced by oxidation of manganese in the process water. These conditions are recovered by the backwashing.

3-1-4. Pre-filtering and drain for the filter

Operation of pre-filtering and drain for the filter can be conducted as preparation prior to the filtering process. The purposes of the pre-filtering are as following:

- To drain out the remaining water of backwashing in the filter
- To confirm free residual chlorine in the filtered water prior to the filter process

(1) Steps to the pre-filtering

The pre-filtering is conducted by change the valve around a filter.

- 1st: Close the valve for backwashing
- 2nd: Check close of the treated water valve
- 3rd: Open the valve for drain
- 4th: Open the valve for the water inlet

Time in pre-filtering is approx. 10-20 min.  
After pre-filtering, the filtering process can be started.

(2) Judgment of completion of pre-filtering

Turbidity in drain water of pre-filtering shall be confirmed during pre-filtering. Pre-filtering is completed when turbidity in drain water will reach to 2 NTU or less and free chlorine residual is 1.0 mg/l or more.

3-1-4. The filtering process

(1) Steps to the filtering

Filtering of the filter is conducted by change the valve around a filter.

- 1st: Close the drain valve
- 2nd: Open the outlet valve
- 3rd: Check open of the inlet valve
- 4th: Check close of the backwash valve

(2) Check in the start of the filtering

Following items shall be checked in the starting of the filtering:

- Turbidity in the filtered water: 2 NTU or less
- Free residual chlorine in the filtered water: 0.5 mg/l or more
- Free residual chlorine in the inlet water: 0.5 mg/l or more
- Iron and manganese contains in the filter outlet water has to satisfy new Egyptian potable water standard for the groundwater source

- Iron contains: 0.3 mg/l or less
- Manganese contains: 0.4 mg/l or less
- Turbidity in the filtered water has to satisfy Egyptian standard of the potable water for the groundwater source
  - 10 NTU or less
- Color of the filtered water: 20-30 as a maximum limit using platinum cobalt

3-2. Monitoring and visual check

The jobs of monitoring and visual check shall be daily routine work in O&M activity. Unusual condition or trouble shall be picked up in early stage by these jobs. Damage by unusual condition or trouble is minimized by early detection and rapid response of recovery. Daily check or monitoring jobs are insignificant work. These jobs shall be carried out and ensured effectively, suitably by valuable check items, significant value will come out from these jobs.

4. Operation under unusual condition

4-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

- 4-1-1. During working
- Conditions of process water shall be monitored and operation condition of the facility in above shall be changed if necessary.
- Unusual condition of the water in the filter
    - Excess of iron and manganese concentrations in the filtered water
    - Insufficient free residual chlorine in the filtered water
    - Excess of turbidity in the filtered water
    - Excess of color of the filtered water
    - Change of color of water
    - Insufficient pressure to the network
  - Cause of unusual condition
    - Excess of iron and manganese concentrations in the clarified water
      - Insufficient of free residual chlorine in the inlet water
      - Insufficient of oxidation process
      - Insufficient of oxidation of ammonium
      - Lack of dosing rate of pre-chlorine
      - Waste of the filter media
      - Shortage of volume of the filter media
      - Deterioration of the filter media
      - Excess of the flow rate of inlet water to a filter
      - Change of well water quality
    - Insufficient free residual chlorine in the aerated water
      - Insufficient of free chlorine residual in the inlet water

- Insufficient of oxidation of ammonium
- Waste of the filter media
- Shortage of volume of the filter media
- Deterioration of the filter media
- Excess of the flow rate of inlet water to a filter
- Change of well water quality
- Excess of turbidity in the aerated water
  - Excess of differential pressure
  - Excess of the flow rate of inlet water to a filter
  - Poor quality of the inlet water to a filter
  - Unusual of arrangement of filter layer
- Excess of color of the filtered water
  - Excess of iron and manganese contains in the filtered water
- Change of color of water
  - Change to brown or black
  - Excess of iron and manganese contains in the filtered water

5. Reports and records

5-1. Records

Records for sand filter operation include following items;

- (1) Operating condition
- ◆ Flow rate
    - Raw water
    - Settled water
    - Filtered water
  - ◆ Filtration rate
  - ◆ Backwash cycle and time

5-2. Report

Reports for sand filter operation should include following items;

4-2-1. Recommendation as needed

- (1) Maintenance of filter layer
- ◆ Change of filter media
  - ◆ Regeneration of filter media
  - ◆ Scooping of surface of filter sand
  - ◆ Disinfection of filter layer
  - ◆ Check for the underdrain system
- (2) Change of backwash cycle
- (3) Change of back wash and air scouring condition

- ◆ Air scouring time, backwash time and combination washing time
  - ◆ Air scouring flow rate, backwash flow rate
- (4) Change of target filtered water quality
- (5) Change of target clarified water quality

4-2-2. Result of recovery of trouble or mal condition

- (1) Description of mal condition or trouble condition
- (2) Damages to sad filter
- (3) Activity for recovery
- (4) Description of similar case in the past

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Gezy IMLRP	<b>Rapid Sand Filter</b>	GZY-WTR08-MT

1. Introduction

Maintenance activities for the filter shall be provided as follows;

- The filter sand layer
- The filter tank
- Instrument such as the pressure gauge
- Piping and valves

Maintenance of the filter sand is very important for Gezy IMRP.

In Gezy IMRP general sand is used as filter media. Through oxidation process, oxidized manganese will be coated to the surface of sand grain gradually. The manganese and iron in the process water is reacted by the coated surface layer of the oxidation sand. The activation potential of the oxidation sand is kept in proper condition by contact with free chlorine residual in the process water. The sand coated by oxidized manganese is weakened by the lack of free chlorine in the inlet water to the filter.

The valves for the filter are provided to change the working of the filter such as a filtering, a backwashing and a pre-filtering. Trouble of the valves will reach to the stop of the filter directly.

2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for the maintenance of rapid sand filter are as follows;

2-1. Criteria of frequency for maintenance

- (1) Inspection of sand layer
- (2) Replacement of sand layer
- (3) Inspection of underdrain system
- (4) Inspection of control device of filtration rate

2-2. Criteria for judgment

- (1) Condition of filter sand
- (2) Filtration rate
- (3) Condition of filter backwash

3. Maintenance activity

Monitoring, check and inspection should be conducted in order to judge the necessity of

recovering activity such as adjustment, repair or replacement. Maintenance activity is divided into four (4) items as shown in following;

- (1) Monitoring and checking during the maintenance work
- (2) Inspection
- (3) Evaluation and analysis of the result of inspection
- (4) Repair or replacement including check after the work

3-1. Maintenance of filter layer

Mal condition of filter layer may make filtered water quality worse and shorten the life cycle of filter sand. As a result, replacement of filter sand is required in short period. In order to avoid above condition, the monitoring and check of filter layer should be conducted periodically.

When the mal condition is detected in filter layer, proper corrective action, such as checking for the efficiency of sedimentation process, improvement of backwash cycle, change of filter sand or etc. should be conducted. Investigation of filter layer includes following items.

- ◆ Distribution of degree of sand grain
- ◆ Waste degree of filter layer
- ◆ Existence of algae
- ◆ Irregularity of filter layer
- ◆ Existence of crack on the concrete structure

Maintenance plan of filter layer should be issued, and maintenance activity should be done in accordance with above plan.

3-2. Monitoring and check

3-2-1. Daily monitoring

Description	Interval
(1) Check for the filtration rate, head loss of filter layer and filter run time	Daily
(2) Check for the filtered water quality (turbidity, free residual chlorine, pH, alkalinity and etc.)	Daily

3-2-2. Periodical inspection

Description	Interval
(1) Check waste adhesion on inside wall, drain trough in filter basin	Once 2-6 months
(2) Check water leak, cracks, damage of filter basin inside	Once 2-3 years
(3) Check of filter layer quality (waste, effective diameter and,	Once 1-3 years

Description	Interval
uniformity, depth of filter sand layer)	
(4) Check of moving of the gravel layer	Once 1-3 years
(5) Check working condition of head loss pressure gauge	Once 1 year
(6) Check of condition of under drain	Once 10-15 year
(7) Check of flow rate and time formation for filter washing	Once 2-6 months
(8) Monitoring of filter washing (e.g. flow out of filter media, malfunction of filter washing facility, improper condition of filter layer after washing such as crater, and so)	Once 3-4 days
(9) Check turbidity of water of filter washing waste	As needed

3-2-3. Detail inspection and check (rehabilitation)

Description	Interval
(1) Refill or change of filter sand	As required

3-3. Evaluation and analysis of inspection result

Description	Criteria
(1) Check for the aerated water quality	
◆ Turbidity	Less than 5 NTU
◆ Residual chlorine	More than 1.5 mg/L
◆ Ammonia	Not detected
(2) Check of filter run time	24 hours
(3) Check of filtered water quality (turbidity, residual chlorine, pH, alkalinity, etc.)	
◆ Turbidity	0.5 NTU or less
◆ Residual chlorine	0.5 to 1.5 mg/l
◆ Aluminum content	0.15 mg/L or less
◆ pH, alkalinity, etc.	Less than the value regulated by Egyptian standard for potable water quality
(4) Check for the turbidity of backwash drain	
(5) Depth of sand layer	10% of initial volume

4. Reports and records

4-1. Records

Records for the maintenance of rapid sand filter should include following items;

- (1) Monitoring and visual check
- (2) Inspection

4-2. Reports

Reports for the maintenance of rapid sand filter should include following items;

- (1) Periodical maintenance report
- (2) Corrective maintenance report
- (3) Result of recovery of trouble or mal condition
- (4) Recommendation on O&M and improvement of facility

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Gezy IMLRP	<b>Reservoir</b>	GZY-IMRP09-OP

1. Introduction

The reservoir is the tank to store the treated water and to keep it clean. Filtered water is led into the reservoir through the wash water tank. Post chlorine is dosed into wash water tank.

Dosed post chlorine is mixed and contact with filtered water in the pipeline between wash water tank and reservoir. Contact time of chlorine with the water should be needed sufficiently. The water in the reservoir is final treated water in the iron and manganese removal plant. Accordingly, the water in the reservoir must be kept clean.

Activity of water quality control is the most important event in operation of the reservoir, especially monitoring of free residual chlorine must be conducted by suitable frequency.

Operation about the reservoir will be valve operation and monitoring check. However, valve operation will need only maintenance of inside of the reservoir such as cleaning. Main activity of operation for the reservoir will be monitoring and visual check.

2. Features of process

2-1. Function of process

Functions of the process are as follows:

- ◆ To contact post-chlorine with filtered water
- ◆ To keep the treated water clean and safety
- ◆ To achieve balance between production and consumption during peak hours and least demand

2-2. Impacts of process

In the reservoir, the water purification process should be finished after dosing and contacting of post chlorine with filtered water.

The water in the reservoir is real potable water. Accordingly, the water must be cleaned and safety condition. Any contamination should be never accepted.

2-3. Relations between other processes

(1) Chlorination process

Post chlorine is dosed into the filtered water in previous step of the reservoir. Free residual chlorine is adjusted to the target concentration for transmission water, and this is final control of free residual chlorine.

(2) Filtration  
Filtration is the last stages that can remove oxidized particles of iron and manganese before disinfection.

### 3. Criteria for operation

- (1) Frequency of water analysis for turbidity, free residual chlorine and pH
  - ◆ Frequency: More than every 2 hours in a day
- (2) Frequency of monitoring and visual check
  - ◆ To prevent from contamination: More than twice a day
- (3) Water level
  - ◆ To keep the water level to make the pumps operate safely and to ensure that no water loss will happen by overflow.
- (4) Frequency of cleaning inside of the reservoir
  - ◆ Frequency: Once a year or as required

### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Cleaning and start-up procedures

Operations regarding reservoir will be as follows:

- (1) Operation of inlet and outlet valves (Close inlet valve and outlet valves)
- (2) Drain the water
- (3) Cleaning of the inside of reservoir
- (4) Drain the water after cleaning
- (5) Leading of filtered water into reservoir
- (6) Disinfection of the inside of reservoir

#### 4-2. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check of reservoir should be conducted in the following manner:

- (1) Routine monitoring and check

#### 4-3. Operation control

There are no control devices on water treatment process in the reservoir. Accordingly, water quality and water level of the reservoir should be controlled by previous processes such as chlorination, filtration, sedimentation and etc.

Water level in the underground reservoir will be varied by the water demand in a network and backwash frequency.

Water consumption pattern in a network is essential information to control the water level in

the reservoir. Filter backwash should not conduct to give priority to the water distribution in peak time. The other hand, the reservoir can secure the water for the backwash in a period of small water demand. And it is also available to decrease the operation number of treated water pump.

### 6. Reports and records

#### 6-1. Records

Records for the operation of reservoir include following items;

- (1) Record of monitoring and visual check
- (2) Record of water level in the reservoir

#### 6-2. Reports

Reports for operation of reservoir include following items;

- ◆ Upgrading or rehabilitation of facility
- ◆ Repair or replacement
- ◆ Review of procedures for the operation and control

Plant Name: Gezy I.M.R.P.	Title <b>Reservoir</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP09-MT
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### 1. Introduction

The reservoir is important facilities to keep the water quality. Accordingly, facilities must be maintained by periodical inspection. If it will be found to need for recovery such as water leak or crack of basin, rapid action for recovery should be needed.

It had better that the activity of the inspection and cleaning of the reservoir will be conducted in a season of small amount consumption in the network such as a winter season. In the activity of inspection and cleaning, the capacity for the clear water for storage should be reduced. Therefore, the activity should be conducted in a short period as possible according to the planned procedures.

The attached valves with the reservoir will be not necessary to operate usually. Under this situation if these valves will be not for a long period, these valves will be damaged by corrosion of metal part. Periodical operation and supplying of grease therefore should be needed for the valve.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

- (1) Frequency of monitoring and visual check
  - ◆ Frequency for preventing from contamination: More than twice a day
- (2) Periodical operation of the valve: Once a month
- (3) Frequency of cleaning and inspection inside of reservoir: Once a year or as required

### 3. Maintenance activity

Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of activities as shown in followings;

- (1) Monitoring and checking work during working of facility
  - \* Monitoring and checking is conducted by operation staff in MCWW.
- (2) Periodical inspection
- (3) Evaluation and analysis of monitoring and inspection result
- (4) Recovery after the inspection

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted according to O&M schedule determined by MCWW.

### 3-2. Inspection

Inspection should be conducted according to O&M schedule determined by MCWW.

#### 3-3. Evaluate and analysis regarding inspection result

After inspection, following items should be evaluated:

- ◆ Pollution inside the reservoir
- ◆ Operation condition of the valves
- ◆ Crack on the wall of reservoir
- ◆ Leakage on the wall of reservoir

#### 3-4. Recovery after the inspection

After the inspection recovery action should be conducted as follows;

- (1) Pollution inside the reservoir
  - ◆ Cleaning inside the tank
  - ◆ Disinfection inside the tank after cleaning
- (2) Operation condition of the valves
  - ◆ Supplying the grease as needed
  - ◆ Change of part as needed
  - ◆ Replacement of the valve as needed or periodically
- (3) Crack on the wall of reservoir
  - ◆ Repair
- (4) Leakage on the wall of reservoir
  - ◆ Repair

### 4. Reports and records

#### 4-1. Records

Records for maintenance of reservoir include following items;

- (1) Record of monitoring and check
- (2) Record of inspection
- (3) Record of recovery
- (4) Record of disinfection

#### 4-2. Report

Reports for maintenance of reservoir include following items;

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Review of the criteria
  - ◆ Replacement or rehabilitation
- (2) Annual report

Plant Name: Gezy I.M.R.P.	Title <b>Treated Water Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP10-OP
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### 1. Introduction

Treated water pump facility consists of the following equipment:

- (1) Reservoir
- (2) Treated water pumps: Centrifugal pump
  - ◆ Specification
  - (a) Installation Number : 2 pumps
  - (b) Capacity : 25L/sec x 60mH
- (3) Pipes and valves
  - ◆ Butterfly valve (Manual, non-return valve)
- (6) Drain pumps
  - ◆ Specification
  - (a) Installation Number : 2 pumps
- (7) Crane

Treated water is led into the reservoir through the wash water tank. Treated water in the reservoir is transferred to the network by the treated water pumps.

### 2. Features of process

#### 2-1. Function of process

Function of the treated water pump is to transfer the purified water to the network with adequate quantity, pressure and quality.

#### 2-2. Impacts of process

The transmission process of treated water is the final stage in the water treatment process, and the quantity, pressure and quality of the water will be controlled in this process. The transmission pump has to operate 24 hour in order to supply water for the resident in covered area.

#### 2-3. Relations between other processes

##### 2-3-1. Reservoir

The treated water is led into the reservoir from the wash water tank. Reservoir is the suction tank of transmission pumps. The water in the reservoir and the wash water tank have to be kept clean and safety. These water tanks should be isolated from the external air to avoid a contamination by dust.

### 3-2-2. Network

Treated water pump supply treated water to Gezy village and some other small villages through the network.

### 3. Criteria for operation

#### 3-1. Schedule for pump operation

Treated water pumps should be operated according to the operation schedule. Usually, 1 pump will operate 24 hours. And then stand-by pumps operate according to the water demand. Summary for the operation schedule is as shown in following table. According to the following contents, daily operation record should be managed.

Period	Operation Schedule
General (Operation Frequency)	Main pump should be change every week.
Daily	1. Check for operation current
	2. Check for operation pressure
	3. Check for Abnormal noise, temperature, vibration & etc.
	4. Check for operation Time (From start to stop)
	5. Check for daily total operation hour
	6. Check for daily total transmission water amount

#### 3-2. Proper working number of treated water pump

Required number of treated water pumps should be operated according to the water demand.

#### 3-3. Indication of discharge pressure gauge of pump

Proper indication for pressure gauge: Lower limit ---- bar  
Upper limit ---- bar  
\* Pressure value should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

#### 3-4. Indication of operation current of pump

Proper indication of operation current: Lower limit ---- A  
Upper limit ---- A  
\* Rated current for pumps should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

### 3-5. Indication of transmission amount

Proper transmission water amount: Lower limit ---- m<sup>3</sup>/day  
Upper limit ---- m<sup>3</sup>/day

\* Transmission water amount should be checked at the site. Plant manager should notice it to operators.

### 4. Operation under normal condition

#### 4-1. Startup and shutdown procedures

##### 4-1-1. Pre-start check

Pumps should be checked according to following procedure before start.

- (1) Water level in the reservoir
  - ◆ Water level should be sufficient for operating pump.
- (2) Valves on suction pipeline
  - ◆ Valves in suction pipeline should be opened fully.
- (3) Valves on discharge pipeline
  - ◆ Valves in discharge pipeline should be closed.
- (4) Electrical switch board
  - ◆ Power should be supplied.

##### 4-1-2. Startup

- (1) Operate the treated water pump by the switch-on control at the control panel
- (2) Open the discharge valve
- (3) Check the discharge pressure
- (4) Check the operation current
- (5) Check the abnormal noise, vibration, temperature arise and water leakage
- (6) Adjust the tightening of gland packing, if any

##### 4-1-3. Shutdown

- (1) Close the discharge valve
- (2) Stop the treated water pump by the switch-off control at the control panel

#### 4-2. Monitoring and visual check during operation

Monitoring and visual check of the treated water pump system is very important activity. It should be conducted at least 3 times a day. If unusual condition is found, corrective action should be immediately conducted especially in case of vibration, unusual noise and decrease discharge amount.

### 5. Operation under unusual condition

#### 5-1. Expected troubles and trouble shooting

- ◆ Clogging in the suction pipe or the discharge pipe
- ◆ Discharge pressure is not enough (high or low)
- ◆ Discharge quantity is not enough
- ◆ The water level in the treated water sump is not enough
- ◆ Mechanical trouble of the pump

### 6. Report and record

#### 6-1. Record

Record for the treated water pump operation should include the following:

##### 6-1-1. Record of pump operation

- Operation hours of each pump
- Operation condition
- Discharge pressure, quantity, electrical current, etc.
- Water level in the treated water sump
- Unusual condition of pump

##### 6-1-2. Record of vacuum pump operation

- Operation hours of each pump
- Operation condition
- Vacuum pressure, electrical current, etc.

#### 6-2. Report

Reports for the operation of treated water pump should include the following:

##### 6-2-1. Unusual condition in operation

Unusual condition, corrective action conducted and recovery time should be reported.

##### 6-2-2. Monthly report

- Operation hours of each pump
- Recommendation on operation

##### 6-2-3. Annual report

- Operation hours of each pump
- Recommendation on operation

Plant Name: Gezy I.M.R.P.	Title <b>Treated Water Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP10-MT
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### 1. Introduction

Treated water pump which is the horizontal shaft centrifugal pump is used for the water transmission to the network. Treated water pump consists of two (2) main components of pump and motor. And auxiliary piping system includes valves and gages, such as non-return valve, butterfly valve (Manual type), and pressure gauges.

Maintenance activity for the pump should be conducted to main components and auxiliary components.

### 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for the maintenance activities are mentioned in Cause 3, "Maintenance activity".

### 3. Maintenance activity

Daily monitoring and check, and periodical inspection should be required to keep the pump in proper working. Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of working components as follows;

- (1) Monitoring and checking during working of facility
  - \* Monitoring and checking is conducted by operation staff in MCWW.
- (2) Periodical inspection during operation or after stoppage
- (3) Evaluate and analysis of monitoring and inspection result
- (4) Repair, replace, change of oil and etc. (in case that the malfunction is detected.)

#### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

##### 3-1-1. Pump

Period	Maintenance Activities
Daily	1. Leakage check from the piping connection
	2. Deterioration of the pump casing
	3. Discharge pressure
	4. Discharge amount
	5. Abnormal noise, temperature rising & vibration
	6. Operation current
Every week	1. Leakage check from the piping connection
	2. Deterioration of the pump casing
	3. Discharge pressure
	4. Discharge amount
	5. Abnormal noise, temperature rising & vibration
	6. Operation current

Period	Maintenance Activities
Every month	1. Tightness of bolts at connected points 2. Oil amount 3. Grease amount 4. Leakage amount from the grand packing
Every year	1. Abbreviation of impeller 2. Insulation resistance 3. Alignment adjustment 4. Chang of gasket

### 3-2. Periodical inspection during operation or after shutdown

Periodical inspection includes monitoring of flow rate, pressure change and operation current for the confirmation of pump operation efficiency. When pump stops, oil/grease of bearings have to be checked.

### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis on the results of monitoring, check, and inspection

In case that a malfunction is detected during operation, it should be repaired immediately in order to secure proper water treatment function.

## 4. Report and record

### 4-1. Record

Operation records in the facility include the followings:

- ◆ Result of monitoring and check
- ◆ Result of periodical inspection
- ◆ Record during working of facility
  - > Indication of discharge pressure
  - > Indication of current meter

### 4-2. Report

Reports should include the following:

#### 4-2-1. Report for recommendation

- (1) Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Repair or replacement
  - ◆ List of spare parts that should be stored in the plant
- (2) Upgrading of facility or system
  - ◆ Change of capacity, material, and other specifications
  - ◆ Proposal of preventive maintenance activity to be needed

### 4-2-2. Report of maintenance activity

- (1) Annual report
  - ◆ Repair and replacement for each facility
  - ◆ Trouble and accident
    - > Result of corrective maintenance
    - > List of consumed spare parts in a year
- (2) Corrective action to prevent trouble or accident

Plant Name: Gery I.M.R.P.	Title of SOP: <b>Treated water pumps</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP10-OP
Kind of Doc. Trouble Shooting	Title of Document <b>Trouble Shooting for the Pump</b>	Document No. GZY-IMRP10-OPTS-01

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	RECOMMENDED REMEDY
No water delivered	Suction or discharge valve closed	Open the closed valve
	The pump is not primed	Prime the pump by vacuum unit
	Water level in the raw water sump is low	Increase water level
No pressure	Air leak into suction line	Tight all flanges and packing
	Air buckets in suction line	Open air vent valves in suction pipe
	Leaks in the shaft seal	Replace the seal or tighten gland
Low flow and low pressure	Impeller damaged	Replace the impeller
	Rotation direction is incorrect	Reverse the phases
	Gasket for casing is leaking	Replace the gaskets
	Excessive amount of air in liquid	Open air vent to release air
Short lifespan of shaft seal and packing	Wearing ring abraded	Replace new wearing ring
	Foreign matters in the impeller	Open pump and clean impeller
	Foreign matters in the impeller	Open pump and clean impeller
	Shaft or shaft sleeve abraded	Replace with new shaft and sleeves
Short lifespan for bearing, noisy operation	Noilage drop	Check the voltage / Ask power company
	Dirt or grill in sealing liquid	Use clean water for sealing
Pump trip	Lack of lubricants	Add grease or oil
	Misalignment between motor and pump	Adjust the alignment of intermediate shafts
	Lack of lubrication	Add more grease or oil
Stopped by itself	Shaft is bent	Replace the shaft with new one
	Electrical overload settings are incorrect	Check and correct setting
	Damage of bearing	Change the bearing
	Impeller obstructed	Clear obstruction from the impeller
Poor electrical connection at the panel		Check the circuit

Plant Name: Gery I.M.R.P.	Title <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP11-OP
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## 1. Features of process

### 1-1. Function of process

Two kinds of functions are provided to chlorination facility, one of them is pre-chlorination and another is post-chlorination.

Function of pre-chlorination is to oxidize iron and manganese contained in raw water.

Function of post-chlorination is to destroy disease causing organics, also called pathogenic organics contained in clear water and to make the water continuously disinfected in the network until reaching the customer.

### 1-2. Impacts of process

Prior to flowing into the aeration tank, pre-chlorine is dosed into the water at the inlet. Effectiveness of oxidation depends on pH condition of the process water and it is effective in high pH. When pH is not high enough to oxidize iron and manganese contained in the water, pre-chlorination is not effective for oxidation.

In addition, for the iron and manganese removal process, free residual chlorine should be kept in a sand filter in order to keep activation of manganese coated sand.

Post-chlorination performs disinfection of clear water and the free residual chlorine will continue to react with the impurities in the water, such as organic materials and organisms, until all the impurities and organisms are destroyed and there is an excess of free residual chlorine.

### 1-3. Relations with other processes

Pre-chlorine dosing rate is varied by raw water quality especially iron and manganese contained in raw water. Post-chlorination dosing rate is varied by filtered water quality. Post-chlorination affects final quality of produced potable water contained free residual chlorine concentration.

#### 1-3-1. The reaction chamber

The outlet water from the aeration flows into the Reaction chamber by gravity. The water is further oxidized by the oxidation reaction of potassium permanganate.

#### 1-3-2. Sand filter

Filtering process is the final removal process in the iron and manganese removal facility.

Pre-chlorine dose should be managed to keep free residual chlorine at the filter effluent 0.5 mg/L or more for the activation of manganese coated sand.

### 1-3-2. Potassium permanganate dosing for oxidation

In order for further oxidation of iron and manganese contained in water, potassium per manganite is dosed into the water.

## 2. Criteria for the operation

- (1) Treatment target of free residual chlorine for water in the transmission line  
1.5 mg/L or more and less than 2.0 mg/L
- (2) Target of residual chlorine for water at the tap of distribution network  
0.5 mg/L or more and less than 1.5 mg/L
- (3) Treatment target of free residual chlorine for filtered water  
0.5 mg/L or more
- (4) Treatment target of free residual chlorine for water in the reservoir  
1.5 mg/L or more and less than 2.5 mg/L

## 3. Procedures for operation under normal condition

Basically, operation procedures for facility such as chlorine dosing unit should be kept strictly according to manufacturer's recommendations in instruction manuals.

### 3-1. Operation of chlorination facility

Chlorine facility must be operated by persons with certificate of working knowledge and skills on handling of chlorine. i.e. persons to operate chlorination facility must be trained on chlorine and chlorination facility, and should achieve handling skills on them.

### Common procedures for chlorination facilities

#### Handling of chlorine container

##### 1. Receiving of container

###### 1-1. Check

- 1) No leakage of chlorine from container such as outlet valve and fuse metal part and so. Leakage check of chlorine gas should be conducted by the used of ammonia solution.
- 2) No deterioration or damage of thread part of outlet valve of container
- 3) No deterioration or damage of container outside

###### 1-2. After check

- 1) When check results are good enough, container can be received in the container room.
- 2) When check results are not good container should not be received.

Container of bad condition should be changed by supplier.

- 1-3. Arrangement of containers in the container room
  - 1) It should be distinguished by indication stickers that filled containers and empty containers are recognized easily.
  - 2) Container arrangement area should be separated for filled containers and empty containers.

### 1-4. Store of container

- 1) Put up a Keep Out sign beside container room and chlorine dosing unit room.
- 2) Keep room temperature less than 30 degree

### Startup of chlorine dosing unit

1. Startup the chlorine dosing
  - 1-1. Operate the booster pump.
  - 1-2. Check that discharge pressure is in proper range.
  - 1-3. Check the operation condition of pump, such as water leakage, abnormal noise and etc.
  - 1-5. Select chlorine dosing unit and open inlet valve slightly in selected chlorine dosing unit.
  - 1-6. Open the outlet valve of chlorine gas manifold slightly and check that there is no leakage from piping connection point. And then open the outlet valve of manifold fully.
  - 1-7. Check that chlorine gas is fed to chlorine dosing unit.  
Chlorine gas is colored by yellow. If chlorine gas is fed to dosing unit, yellow colored gas will be checked in a flow meter.
  - 2-8. Adjust chlorine flow rate to required rate by inlet valve of chlorine dosing unit.

### Shutdown of chlorine dosing unit

1. Operation stop for short time
  - 1-1. Close inlet valve in selected chlorine dosing unit and keep for several minutes in this condition.
  - 1-2. Check that a chlorine gas in chlorine dosing unit is fully sucked into injector by visual check of flow meter.  
When chlorine gas in chlorine dosing unit is sucked for gas completely to, flow meter indicator will show zero-value.
  - 1-3. Keep above condition in stop for short time.
2. Operation stop for extended time
  - 2-1. Close outlet valve of chlorine gas manifold completely.
  - 2-2. Check that a chlorine gas in chlorine dosing unit is fully sucked into injector by visual check of flow meter.  
When chlorine gas in chlorine dosing unit is sucked for gas completely to, flow meter indicator will show zero-value.
  - 2-3. Close the chlorine gas inlet valve of injector
  - 2-4. Close the discharge valve of booster pump, then stop booster pump operation

## 3-2. Early detection and rapid response to chlorine leak accidents

Early detection and rapid response as corrective action of chlorine leak is very important action for operation of chlorination facility.

### 3-4. Periodical practice on activity in emergency situation

Emergency case means situation of accident with severe chlorine leakage. Under emergency situation, we must act immediately according to prepared action plan and program. Safety devices and tools must be provided and maintained and kept in proper condition to use any time.

### 3-5. No smoking in the room of chlorination house

## 4. Report and record

### 4-1. Records

Records for operation condition include following items;

- (1) Chlorine gas feeding system
  - ◆ Chlorine gas feeding pressure before pressure reducing valve
  - ◆ Chlorine gas vacuum pressure
  - ◆ Weight indication of the chlorine container
- (2) Records for Chlorine dosing unit
  - ◆ Pre-chlorine dosing flow rate
  - ◆ Post-chlorine dosing unit dosing flow rate
  - ◆ Water supply pressure by booster pump
- (3) Indication of chlorine gas leak detector

### 4-2. Report

Reports include following items;

- (1) Consumption tendency of the chlorine
  - ◆ Weight of chlorine used in each 24-hour period during a month
  - ◆ Total consumption of chlorine used in a month
- (2) Recommendation on facility
  - ◆ Repair and replacement
  - ◆ Spare parts should be kept in warehouse
  - ◆ Recommendation on modification of the criteria
  - ◆ Recommendation on training for persons
  - ◆ Recommendation on review of O&M plan

Plant Name: Gery I.M.R.P.	Title <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP11-MT
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## 1. Introduction

Chlorine has the potential to cause serious injury, even death in the worst case. It will lead to a fatal accident for a very short time. Since the odor of gas chlorine is noticeable in very small amount, it is generally easy to avoid the leakage of heavy concentrations that will cause injury.

Leakage of chlorine gas is able to prevent by sufficient maintenance and careful handling and operation. All the persons should be well trained in the use of self-contained breathing equipment, the methods of detecting leaks, and emergency procedures.

## 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for maintenance are as follows;

### 2-1. Inspection list for chlorine dosing facility

Refer to "Inspection List for maintenance" GZY-IMRP11-HTIP-01.

### 2-2. Frequency for the maintenance work

Refer to "Inspection List for maintenance" GZY-IMRP11-HTIP-01.

## 3. Maintenance activity

Maintenance activity consists of 4 kinds of work components as shown in followings:

### 3-1. Monitoring and check during working of facility as routine work

- ◆ Refer to "Inspection List for maintenance" GZY-IMRP11-HTIP-01.

### 3-2. Periodical inspection during operation

- ◆ Inspection works require following jobs. Detail is referred to "Inspection List for maintenance" GZY-IMRP11-HTIP-01.
  - > Inspection object
  - > Inspection method
  - > Frequency of inspection

### 3-3. Evaluation and analysis regarding inspection results

Results of inspection should be applied to recovery work, such as repair, adjustment and

replacement of equipment.

## 3-4. Repair or replacing work

- ◆ Replacement
- ◆ Repair
- ◆ Adjustment and tightening
- ◆ Cleaning
- ◆ Grease or oil refilling
- ◆ Overhaul

## 4. Reports and records

### 4-1. Records

Records for maintenance of the chlorination include following items;

- (1) Records of inspection
- (2) Records of recovery
  - ◆ Repair or replacement of equipment
  - ◆ Tightening or fixing of piping connection
  - ◆ Repeating
  - ◆ Supplying or change of the grease or oil

### 4-2. Reports

Reports on maintenance of the chlorination include following items;

- (1) Recommendation
  - ◆ Rehabilitation as the preventive action
    - > Replacement or repair
    - > Repainting
  - ◆ Review of the SOPs
    - > Procedures
    - > The criteria
    - > Record and report
  - ◆ Training for the operator
    - > Skill acquirement of routine operation
    - > Preparation of manuals for O&M activity
  - ◆ Review of procedures under the emergency situation

### (2) Annual report

- ◆ Reports of the trouble or mal condition
- ◆ Reports of repair or replacement
- ◆ Plan for the maintenance activity



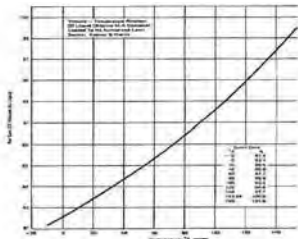
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Plant name <b>Gey L.M.R.P.</b>	Title <b>Chlorine Gas Properties</b>	SOP No. GVZ-IMRP11-OP TI-01
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### 1. Chlorine Gas Properties

Elemental chlorine is a greenish-yellow gas about 2.5 times heavier than air. Therefore, it will sink to the floor if released from its container. It is sold for the water supplies as a compressed liquid. If liquid chlorine is unconfined, it rapidly vaporizes to gas (one volume of liquid chlorine equals about 450 volumes of gas). The maximum allowable limit for the chlorine gas to be withdrawn from the cylinder should not exceed 9%/hr to avoid the temperature decreasing and forming ice which may clog the pipe.

**Volume-Temperature Relation of Liquid Chlorine in a Container Loaded to Its Authorized Limit**



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Chlorine is only slightly soluble in water; its maximum solubility is approximately one percent at 49° C. When the water supply to a gas chlorinator is below normal room temperature, it may cool the chlorine gas to the point at which chlorine ice is formed and accumulates on the needle valve and gas outlet tube, resulting in erratic free results.

Chlorine reacts with many compounds. Because of its great affinity for hydrogen, it removes hydrogen from some compounds, such as hydrogen sulfide. It also reacts with ammonia or other nitrogen-containing compounds to form various mixtures of chloramines. It reacts with organic materials.

Although it is neither explosive nor flammable by itself, chlorine is capable of supporting the combustion of certain substances. It should be handled and stored away from compressed gases, such as ammonia and other flammable materials.

Most common metals are not affected at normal temperatures by dry chlorine, either gas or liquid. Chlorine is, however, reactive with aluminum and ignites carbon steel at temperatures above 450° F. Moist chlorine is corrosive to all common metals with the exception of gold, silver, platinum, titanium, and certain specialized alloys.

### 2. Physical Effects of Exposure to Chlorine Gas

Chlorine gas is primarily a respiratory irritant and concentrations in air above one ppm can usually be detected by most persons. Chlorine causes varying degrees of irritation of the skin, mucus membranes, and the respiratory system, depending on the concentration and the duration of exposure. Severe exposure can cause death, but the severe irritating effect makes it unlikely that anyone would remain in the chlorine-containing atmosphere unless trapped or unconscious.

Liquid chlorine may cause skin and eye burns upon contact with these tissues. Chlorine produces no known cumulative or chronic effect, and complete recovery usually can be expected to occur shortly following mild, short term exposure.

### 3. Use of Combined Residual Chlorination

Combined residual chlorination involves the addition of chlorine to water to produce, with natural ammonia present or with ammonia added, a combined available chlorine residual. Combined available chlorine forms have lower oxidation potentials than free available chlorine forms and are less effective as oxidants. They are also less effective as disinfectants. In fact, 25 times more combined available residual chlorine must be obtained to meet the same disinfectant level as a free available residual. The contact time has to be up to 100 times greater to obtain the same level of bacterial kill at the same pH and temperature conditions.

When combined available residual chlorine is desired, the character of the water determines

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how it can be accomplished. These conditions may have to be considered:

- ◆ 1. If the water contains sufficient ammonia to produce the desired level of combined residual.
- ◆ 2. If the water contains too little or no ammonia, then addition of both chlorine and ammonia is required.
- ◆ 3. If the water has a free available chlorine, all that is required is the addition of ammonia alone.

### 4. Use of Free Residual Chlorination

The free residual chlorine is the residual amount of chlorine after oxidation with all impurities, chloramines formation and exceeding the breakpoint—a free available chlorine residual and to maintain the water disinfected while passing through the pipes, tanks and distribution system.

Free available residual forms have higher oxidation potentials than combined available chlorine forms and are more effective as disinfectants.

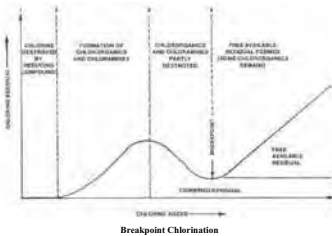
### 5. Breakpoint Chlorination

Breakpoint chlorination is the point which the residual chlorine starts to appear and at this point the chlorine finished all its reactions. The existence of this residual chlorine to assure that all reactions have been achieved and also a sufficient amount exist to continue disinfecting water until reaching the customer taps.

Breakpoint chlorination is the name of the process of adding chlorine to water until the chlorine demand has been satisfied. Chlorine demand equals the amount of chlorine used up before free available residual chlorine is produced.

Further additions of chlorine will result in the residual chlorine that is directly proportional to the amount of chlorine added beyond the breakpoint. Public water supplies normally chlorinate past the breakpoint.

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**Breakpoint Chlorination**

When chlorine is initially added to water, the following may happen:

- (1) If the water contains some iron, manganese, organic matter, and ammonia, the chlorine reacts with these materials and no residual is formed, meaning that no disinfection has taken place.
- (2) If additional chlorine is added at this point, it will react with the organics and ammonia to form chloramines. The chloramines produce a combined chlorine residual. As the chlorine is combined with other substances, it loses some of the disinfection strength. Combined residuals have poor disinfection power and may be the cause of taste and odor problems.
- (3) With a little more chlorine added, the chloramines and some of the chlororganics are destroyed.
- (4) With still more chlorine added, a free residual chlorine is formed.

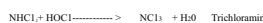
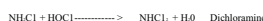
Free available chlorine is the best residual for disinfection. It disinfects faster and without odor. The common practice today is to go just beyond the breakpoint to a residual of about 2 to 5 ppm.

A variety of reactions take place during chlorination. When chlorine is added to a water containing ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), the ammonia reacts with hypochlorous acid (HOCl) to form monochloramine, dichloramine, and trichloramine.

The formation of these chloramines depends on the pH of the water and the initial chlorine-ammonia ratio.

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Ammonia + Hypochlorous acid → Chloramine + Water



At pH of most natural water (pH 6.5 to 7.5), monochloramine and dichloramine exist together. At pH levels below 5.5, dichloramine exists by itself. Below pH 4.0, trichloramine is the only compound found. The monochloramine and dichloramine forms have a definite disinfection power. Dichloramine is a more effective disinfecting agent than monochloramine.

However, dichloramine is not recommended as a disinfectant due to the possibility of the formation of taste and odor compounds. Chlorine reacts with phenol and salicylic acid to form

### 6. Injection Points

The points of application of chlorine must be selected carefully, considering the different reactions that may occur at different points of the water treatment process. The common application points are:

#### 6.1. PRE-CHLORINATION

Pre-chlorination is the application of chlorine ahead of any other treatment process. It provides the following benefits:

- ◆ Control of algae and slime growths.
- ◆ Control of mud ball formation in the filters.
- ◆ Improved coagulation.
- ◆ Reduction of tastes and odors.
- ◆ Increased safety factor in disinfection of heavily contaminated waters.

#### 6.2. POST-CHLORINATION

Post-chlorination is the application of chlorine after treatment and before it enters the distribution system. The purpose is to disinfect water and saving it until reaching customers taps.

#### 6.3. TANKS AND RESERVOIRS

Usually tanks and reservoirs are not chlorinated continuously, but they must be disinfected after any maintenance has been done on the inside of the tank.

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Plant Name: <b>Gey L.M.R.P.</b>	Title of SOP: <b>Inspection List for Maintenance For Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. GVZ-IMRP11-MTIP-01
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### Inspection List for Chlorination Facility

D: Daily, W: Weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, AN: As needed

Name of Facility & inspection item	Frequency					
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y
<b>1. Stand frame for chlorine container</b>						
1-1. External corrosion		○				
1-2. Tightening of bolts & nuts		○				
1-3. Smooth rotation of rotor		○				
1-4. Stopper of rotor			○			
1-5. Condition of foundation						○
<b>2. Chlorin dosing unit</b>						
<b>2-1. Pressure gauge</b>						
2-1-1. External corrosion		○				
2-1-2. Waste of inside part			○			
2-1-3. Sealing of connection part			○			
2-1-4. Smooth moving of needle			○			
2-2. Pressure reducing valve						
2-2-1. External corrosion			○			
2-2-2. Waste of inside part			○			
2-2-3. Sealing of connection part			○			
2-3. Control valve for chlorine flow rate						
2-3-1. External corrosion			○			
2-3-2. Clean of needle and seat inside the valve			○			
2-3-3. Waste of inside part			○			
2-3-4. Sealing of connection part			○			
2-4. Flow meter for chlorine gas						
2-4-1. Cleaning inside			○			
2-4-2. Sealing of connection part			○			
2-5. Ejector						
2-5-1. External damage and corrosion			○			
2-5-2. Sealing of connection part			○			
2-5-3. Proper working			○			
<b>3. Piping</b>						
3-1. Chlorine gas line of steel pipe						
3-1-1. External damage and corrosion			○			
3-1-2. Crack, deformation, and wear			○			

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Name of Facility & inspection item	Frequency					
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y
<b>3-1. Tightening of bolts &amp; nuts</b>						
3-1-4. Sealing of connection part			○			
<b>3-2. Chlorine gas line of copper tube</b>						
3-2-1. External corrosion			○			
3-2-2. Waste of inside part			○			
3-2-3. Sealing of connection part			○			
3-2-4. Pressure reducing valve			○			
3-2-5. Cleaning of contact face of connection			○			
<b>3-3. Ordinary line</b>						
3-3-1. External damage and corrosion			○			
3-3-2. Deformation			○			
3-3-3. Tightening of bolts & nuts			○			
3-3-4. Sealing of connection part			○			
<b>3-4. Support for pipe</b>						
3-4-1. External damage and corrosion			○			
3-4-2. Deterioration			○			
<b>4. Container lifting beam</b>						
4-1. External damage and corrosion			○			
4-2. Crack and abrasion			○			
4-3. Deformation of hook			○			
4-4. Tighten of bolts for hook			○			
<b>5. Crane</b>						
<b>5-1. Push button switch</b>						
5-1-1. Damage of terminal contact			○			
5-1-2. Tighten of screws at terminal			○			○
5-1-3. Smooth actions of push buttons, correct moving			○			○
<b>5-2. Cable</b>						
5-2-1. External damage			○			
5-2-2. Twisting and bending			○		○	
5-2-3. Damage of cable end finishing			○		○	
<b>5-3. Wire rope</b>						
5-3-1. Damage			○			
5-3-2. Abrasion			○			
5-3-3. Twisting and bending			○			
5-3-4. External corrosion			○			
5-3-5. Application of oil for wire			○			
<b>5-4. Hook</b>						
5-4-1. Crack and abrasion			○			
5-4-2. Deformation of opening of hook			○			

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Name of Facility & inspection item	Frequency					
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y
<b>5-5. Oil supply</b>						
5-5-3. Supplying oil in bearing part			○			
5-5-4. Normal rotation			○			
<b>5-6. Cabtree cable</b>						
5-6-1. Looseness of wiring connection at terminal			○			
5-6-2. External damage			○			
5-6-3. Twisting and bending			○			
5-6-5. Trolley and drive unit			○			
5-6-5-1. Wear of guide roller			○			
5-6-5-2. Oil supplying into gear box for lifting			○			
5-6-5-3. Oil supplying into gear box for travelling			○			
5-6-5-4. External corrosion			○			

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Plant Name: <b>Gey L.M.R.P.</b>	Title <b>Potassium Permanganate Dosing Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. GVZ-IMRP12-OP
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### 1. Features of process

#### 1-1. Function of process and facility

If the amount of oxygen in drinking water is low, iron and manganese may stay in the solution. Both metals cause dark colors in drinking water that may be harmful to plumbing fixtures and laundry. Potassium permanganate dosing facility aims at removal of iron and manganese containing in raw water by the oxidizing action of chemical.

Function of potassium permanganate dosing facility consists of three (3) works as follows:

- (1) Store of potassium permanganate as solid or solution
- (2) Measuring and control of flow rate of potassium permanganate dose
- (3) Transferring and dosing of potassium permanganate into dosing point

#### 1-2. Impacts of process

Potassium permanganate has strong oxidizing effect in comparison with chlorine. A primary use of permanganate is iron and manganese removal. Permanganate will oxidize iron and manganese to convert ferrous (2+) iron into the ferric (3+) state and 2+ manganese to the 4+ state. The oxidized forms will precipitate as ferric hydroxide and manganese hydroxide. The precise chemical composition of the precipitate will depend on the nature of the water, temperature, and pH.

#### 1-3. Relations with other processes

Potassium permanganate dosing facility has tight relation to iron and manganese removal process in sand filters. Potassium permanganate is dosed into the aeration tank just before rapid mixing in react chamber. After adding of potassium permanganate into the process, oxidizing action will start within 5 to 10 minutes. Oxidizing action will be affected mainly by the following:

- ◆ Characteristics of raw water
  - > pH
  - > Effectiveness of mixing
  - > Detention time in mixing basin
  - > Dosing point of potassium permanganate

In addition, oxidizing action is based on following condition of operation and control:

- ◆ Proper water quality analysis, test, monitoring and control
  - > Grasp of raw water characteristics by examination such as water analysis, especially iron and manganese amount

- Determination of required potassium permanganate dosing rate by examination such as jar test
- ◆ Proper rapid mixing and detention time
  - Effective mixing and dispersion of potassium permanganate with the raw water
  - Detention time of raw water
- ◆ Proper operation, monitoring and control of potassium permanganate dosing facility
  - Adjustment and keeping to required potassium permanganate dosing rate
  - Monitoring and keeping of dosed potassium permanganate quality

## 2. Criteria for operation

### 2-1. Storage of potassium permanganate solution

Potassium permanganate is a strong oxidizer and should be carefully handled when preparing the feed solution. No by-products are generated from making the solution. However, this dark purple/black crystalline solid can cause serious eye injury, is a skin and inhalation irritant, and can be fatal if swallowed. As such, special handling procedures include the use of safety goggles, a face shield, dust mask, and wearing impervious gloves, coveralls, and boots to minimize skin contact.

### 2-2. Making of potassium permanganate solution

Potassium permanganate is managed as \_\_\_ % solution for the dosing. The following describes the outline of the potassium permanganate dissolving procedure:

- (1) Supply water of \_\_\_ m<sup>3</sup> to the tank.
- (2) Use the supplied level gauge to check the water level in the tank.
- (3) When the water supply is completed, put potassium permanganate of \_\_\_ kg into the tank.
- (4) Start mixing by agitator to begin the dissolving process.
- (5) When the potassium permanganate you put in the tank has been completely dissolved, the dissolving process finishes.

### 3. Operation under normal condition

#### 3-1. Startup of potassium permanganate dosing pump

##### 3-1.1 Precaution

- (1) A running-in of the pump should be done with the chemical solution already supplied in the pump.
- (2) Starting the pump under no load will lead to a pump failure.

##### 3-1.2 Startup the potassium permanganate dosing

- (1) Make certain that the pipes and piping components on the incoming line have no foreign matters or dirt.

- (2) Use the oil gauge to see if the pump drive has a specified level of oil.
- (3) Start the pump and keep it running for three seconds. Check the direction of motor rotation.
- (4) Set the stroke to 0%.
- (5) Make a running-in for about five minutes with the 0% stroke setting.
  - \* During the running-in, be sure to check that there is nothing wrong with any part of the pump.
- (6) Set proper stroke and make a running-in
- (7) During operation, plot stroke settings (25%, 50%, 75%, or 100%) of the stroke adjusting dial provided in the calcium hypochlorite dosing pump and actual flow rates on a graph.
  - \* The relationship between the stroke setting and the actual flow rate should be examined on each of the calcium hypochlorite dosing pump. A separate graph should be prepared for each pump.

### 3-1.3 Shut down of potassium permanganate dosing unit (Taking the facility out of service for an extended period of time & preparing the facility to resume operation)

Normally, it seldom occurs to stop the entire potassium permanganate dosing facility. However, this procedure will be needed when stopping water feeding or repairing the structure.

When the facility is taken out of service over one month or longer, it is important to thoroughly clean the equipment and piping before taking the facility out of service.

- ◆ Before taking the facility out of service for an extended period of time
  - (1) Allow the potassium permanganate storage tank to have minimum solution.
  - (2) Stop the dosing of potassium permanganate.
  - (3) Clean inside the tanks, dosing pumps, piping, and valves.
  - (4) Turn off the power of the pumps
  - (5) Close all the valves.
- ◆ Before resuming operation
  - (1) Operate the valves.
  - (2) Set up the potassium permanganate dosing pumps before start-up.
  - (3) Perform the potassium permanganate dissolving procedure.
  - (4) Begin a dosing operation.

### 3-2. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check should be conducted to confirm the proper dosing of potassium permanganate. Check list should be required to ensure the confirmation. Details and frequency for monitoring and check should be referred to O&M schedule.

- (1) Potassium permanganate solution tank
  - ◆ Liquid level in each tank

- ◆ Leakage from tanks, valves and connection parts
  - ◆ External damage and corrosion
- (2) Potassium permanganate dosing device
    - ◆ Dosing flow rate
    - ◆ Leakage of alum from pumps
    - ◆ External damage and corrosion
  - (5) Pipe and valve
    - ◆ Leak from valves and connection parts
    - ◆ External damage and corrosion

### 3-3. Operation procedures for control of facility

Controlled item is dosing flow rate of potassium permanganate. Dosing flow rate of potassium permanganate is controlled by changing adjustable dial of stroke length manually.

Controlled potassium permanganate flow rate is not able to monitor. Hence, accuracy of potassium permanganate dosing flow rate have to be checked periodically. Accuracy check is conducted by validation that difference between consumed solution volume and integrated volume calculated by dosing flow rate of metering pump. If difference of above mentioned will be 10% or more, pump and/or level meter for solution tank should be checked and took maintenance if necessary. This accuracy check is called as calibration activity.

### 4. Operation under unusual condition

Prospective troubles and trouble shootings are as follows:

- (1) Trouble in the common activity
  - ◆ Observation of leakage
  - ◆ Observation of external damage or corrosion
- (2) Trouble in the activity of storage
  - ◆ Waste of potassium permanganate solution
  - ◆ Unusual reducing of storage volume
- (4) Trouble in the activity of adjusting of dosing
  - ◆ Clogging of inside of pipe or valve
  - ◆ Clogging of flow meter
  - ◆ Insufficient of dosing
  - ◆ Overflow from upper tank or dosing tray of dosing device
  - ◆ Waste of storage tank
  - ◆ Damage of the control valve
  - ◆ Leak of potassium permanganate

## 5. Reports and records

### 5-1. Records

Records should include the following:

- (1) Daily record
  - ◆ Dosing rate and flow rate of potassium permanganate
  - ◆ Solution level
    - potassium permanganate storage tanks
- (2) Other record
  - ◆ Concentration of solution
  - ◆ Check list for daily monitoring and check

### 5-2. Reports

Reports should include the following:

- (1) Consumption data of potassium permanganate
  - ◆ Weight of potassium permanganate used each 24-hour period during a month
  - ◆ Total weight of potassium permanganate used for a month
- (2) Recommendation on facility
  - ◆ Rehabilitation and upgrading
    - Repairing
    - Replacement
    - Additional facility
  - ◆ Spare parts should be stored
- (3) Recommendation on modification of the criteria
- (4) Recommendation on training for persons
- (5) Recommendation on review of O&M plan
- (6) Supplying of materials for review of water quality control plan

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Gez LMR.P.	Potassium Permanganate Dosing Facility	GSY-IMRP12-MT

## 1. Introduction

A primary use of potassium permanganate is iron and manganese removal. Potassium permanganate will oxidize iron and manganese to convert ferrous (2+) iron into the ferric (3+) state and 2+ manganese to the 4+ state. The oxidized forms will precipitate as ferric hydroxide and manganese hydroxide.

Potassium permanganate is a strong oxidizer and should be carefully handled when preparing the feed solution. As an oxidizer, potassium permanganate rapidly stains virtually any organic material such as skin, paper, and clothing. In addition, solid potassium permanganate is a strong oxidizer and thus should be kept separated from oxidizable substances.

## 2. Criteria for maintenance

Criteria for maintenance are shown as follows:

- (1) Inspection interval for facility or parts should be inspected
- (2) Acceptable limit value for using (Confirmation of expiry date of potassium permanganate)
- (3) Interval for replace of facility or parts

## 3. Maintenance activity

### 3-1. Facilities for maintenance

- (1) Potassium permanganate storage tank
- (2) Potassium permanganate dosing pump
- (3) Pipes and valves

### 3-2. Maintenance activity

Maintenance activity consists of four (4) kinds of works as follows:

- (1) Monitoring and check during working
  - (2) Inspection
  - (3) Evaluation and analysis regarding result of inspection
  - (4) Repair or replacement including check after the evaluation
- Monitoring, check and inspection should be conducted to judge necessity of recovering activity such as adjustment, repairing or replacing.

## 3-2-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and check should be conducted to keep the facility in satisfactory condition during operation. Satisfactory condition in the alum dosing facility is required following conditions:

- ◆ Potassium permanganate dosing flow rate is kept in required amount.
- ◆ Potassium permanganate dosing flow rate should be able to change in required variable range.
- ◆ A foreign substance does not exist in the solution
- ◆ Unusual over flow does not happen.
- ◆ Concentration of solution is kept in required condition.
- ◆ Solution level in a tank is kept in satisfactory condition.
- ◆ Leak of potassium permanganate does not exist.

### 3-2-2. Inspection

Inspection should be conducted to ensure that facility should go on with satisfactory working. Inspection should be required not only by external check but internal check of the facility. In inspection the facility should be looked closely at parts especially to check that everything is satisfactory.

Inspection should be conducted periodically and frequency of inspection will be different from characteristics of facility or parts by importance, load in working, and possibility of occurring of trouble, and so.

### 3-2-3. Evaluation and analysis regarding result of inspection

Evaluation should be conducted by suitable point of view such as cost performance and risk assessment and time in working. Hence, preparation of the spare part should be needed before maintenance activity. Time of replacing of the part should be recognized by the record of maintenance. Early detection of unusual condition and rapid recovery may lead to the elongation of the facility life.

### 3-2-4. Recovery after inspection

Prospective recovery action after inspection will be following:

- ◆ Change or cleaning of valve
- ◆ Change or cleaning of pipe
- ◆ Cleaning in the tank
- ◆ Repair of leaked part or damaged part
- ◆ Cleaning of the flow meter
- ◆ Repaint to prevent corrosion
- ◆ Replacement of equipment

## 4. Recovery from unusual condition after maintenance activities

### 4-1. Expected troubles and trouble shootings

#### 4-1-1. Unusual condition of facilities and actions for remedy of process control

Expected unusual conditions are shown below:

- ◆ Leak of potassium permanganate
- ◆ Dosing flow rate is unable to control
- ◆ Potassium permanganate is not dosed

## 5. Reports and records

### 5-1. Records

#### 5-1-1. Records for maintenance

Records for maintenance of alum dosing facility should include the following:

- ◆ Potassium permanganate storage tank
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Other items
- ◆ Potassium permanganate dosing pump
  - External condition
  - Corrosion, leak and so on
  - Other items
- ◆ Pipes and valves
  - Leak of alum solution
  - Looseness of connection part in piping
  - Other items

#### 5-1-2. Records of recovery

Records of recovery work after monitoring and check should include the following:

- ◆ Results of recovery work of adjustment, repairing and replacement
  - Stop position of inlet valve with ball tap for attached tank
- ◆ Results of recovery work of repairing
  - Name of facility and name of part including a No. of facility
  - Indication of location of part in facility by drawing or sketch
  - Reason of repairing
  - Date of repairing
  - Name of person in charge of repairing work

Contents of records are the same as those of repair work, but the word of "repair" should be changed to "replacement".

#### 5-1-3. Results of inspection

Records of inspection should be required as the records of monitoring and check.

## 5-2. Reports

Reports should include as follows:

### 5-2-1. Report for recommendation

- (1) Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Repairing or replace
    - List of spare parts that should be required to stock in the plant
    - For supplementation
    - For proposal of newly additional parts
- (2) Upgrading of facility or system
  - ◆ Change of capacity, material, and other specifications
  - ◆ Addition of facility
  - ◆ Modification of facility or system
  - ◆ Proposal of preventive maintenance activity to be needed

### 5-2-2. Report of maintenance activity

- (1) Annual report
  - ◆ Repairing and replace for each facility
  - ◆ Trouble and accident
  - ◆ Result of corrective maintenance
  - ◆ List of consumed spare parts in a year
- (2) Corrective action to prevent the trouble or accident

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Gez LMR.P.	Potassium Permanganate Dosing Facility - Potassium Permanganate Dosing Control	GSY-IMRP12-OFFC-01

## 1. Purpose

This flow chart provides to know procedures on chlorine dosing control.

## 2. Application

Required Steps for Control of Chlorine Dosing Quantity

## 3. Preparation

### STEP 0

Confirm raw water flow rate in L/sec or m <sup>3</sup> /day	Water flow meter (well water) Check operation numbers of pumps
---	---

### STEP 1-1

Confirm level of potassium permanganate storage tank	No.1 Tank No.2 Tank
--	------------------------

### STEP 1-2

Check condition of valves, in opened or closed
--

### STEP 2. Start the Dosing

Open the valves around dosing pump
------------------------------------

Set the Control Target: Potassium permanganate flow rate in m <sup>3</sup> /h	Measure the flow rate: Read adjustable dial of dosing pump
Order the flow rate change	Adjust flow rate to the control target Change adjustable dial of dosing pump

Potassium Permanganate dosing system is manually controlled.



GEZ-WTP17-02OP		Revised version	Issued date	Page	1 of 5
Routine Maintenance Report:					
Item no.	Maintenance type	Date	Description	Used tools and Materials	Responsible technician
1	EM	1/23/18			
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

GEZ-WTP17-02OP		Revised version	Issued date	Page	1 of 7
Trouble Shooting Report					
Date of trouble	Trouble Description	Reasons and solutions	Date of repair	Used materials and spare parts	Repair Team

GEZ-WTP17-02OP		Revised version	Issued date	Page	1 of 5
Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.		GEZ-WTP17-02OP	
GEZAV	Emergency Generator				
GEZ WTP 17-01	Power Transformers	GEZ WTP 17-06	Earthing System		
GEZ WTP 17-02	Generator and ATS system	GEZ WTP 17-07	Batteries system		
GEZ WTP 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	GEZ WTP 17-08	Reactive Power Control		
GEZ WTP 17-04	Low voltage Motors	GEZ WTP 17-09	General lighting		
GEZ WTP 17-05	Cabling				

**1. Features of process**

**1-1. Function of process**

The function of emergency generator is to provide the electrical power to the water treatment facility, i.e. the emergency generator is the power supply unit for blackout. The purpose of the emergency generator is the equipment in order to secure the electrical power for a minimum of facility operation for produce the drinking water in the facility.

**1-2. Impacts of process**

The emergency generator is used in only emergency situation, and it has independent function different from the water treatment process. The emergency generator has to operate in emergency situation and provide the electrical power certainly in emergency. Therefore the periodical operation, despite the normal condition, should be required in order to secure the function and reliability of the equipment to avoid the fault of the operation in that case.

**1-3. Relations between other processes**

(1) Operation object b the emergency generator  
Existing generator covers 50% of the required power to the facility, in order to avoid damage of the generator or electrical facility in the plant.

**2. Criteria for operation**

**2-1. Operation Method**

Emergency generator operates by manual operation. Emergency generator starts and stops by switch on-off operation at the generator or the independent control panel after the detection of emergency situation, such as blackout.

**2-2. Monitoring-required items**

Monitoring-required item during the generator operation is as follows:

- Generating output power and generating voltage
- Temperature and pressure of cooling water
- Lubricant pressure
- Starting and stopping time

From start to top speed: Approx. 10 sec.  
To Full load: Approx. 10 sec.  
Total time: Approx. 20 sec.

- Rotating speed and periodicity

**2-3. Periodical commissioning**

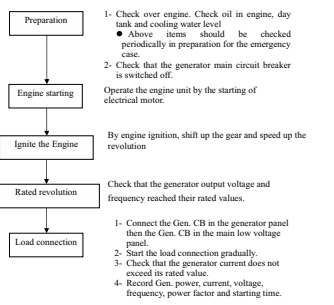
In order to avoid the fault operation in emergency situation, function and reliability of the generator should be checked by periodical commissioning. Commissioning should be conducted more than 30 minutes by actual load or dummy load.

**3. Operation condition**

**3-1. General Start-up procedures**

**3-1-1. Start-up**

General start-up procedure for the emergency generator is as shown in following Chart.



**3-1-2. Shutdown**

After restoration of power, stop the emergency generator operation and changeover the power source to commercial power.

**3-1-2-1 General Shutdown procedures:**

- Turn of the loads gradually
- Disconnect the generator CB in the main low voltage panel then connect the transformer CB.
- Disconnect the generator CB in the generator panel.
- Keep the generator running for several minutes at no load to cool down before shut off.
- Turn off the generator.
- Record the stopping time.

**3-1-2-2 Emergency Shutdown.**

If an emergency or up normal conditions happens during the operation of the generator, the generator can be turned off by pushing the emergency stop switch.

**3-2. Fuel storage system**

Emergency generator has fuel storage tanks for long-time operation. Emergency generator requires certain operation against the emergency situation, such as sudden blackout. Accordingly, emergency generator shall have fuel tanks. It is divided into 2 items, which are weekly tank and monthly tank, by the purpose of fuel provision. Run time of the generator is expected for 3 hours during blackout. The monthly tank having storage capacity of 90 hours, whose storage day is for 30 days, stores the fuel. Fuel is transferred to the daily tank. Then the daily tank having storage capacity of 21 hours, whose storage day is for 7 days, provides fuel to the emergency generator.

**3-3. Starting system**

Engine unit operates by the electrical starting mechanism. Power source of this mechanism is battery. Therefore the periodical check of battery charging is required as shown in the maintenance list.

**4. Operation under unusual condition**

**4-1. Expected troubles and trouble shootings**

- Malfunctioning of starting mechanism
- Engine revolution doesn't reach to rated revolution

- Shortage of output of power generation
- Abnormal heating of the engine
- Sudden stoppage of the engine
- Abnormal exhaust (Abnormal color of exhaust gas)

Trouble shooting is attached at the close of this chapter.

**4-2. Trouble in the past and cause, background and events for recovery**

**Table 1 Trouble Shooting for the Emergency Generator Operation**

No.	Predicted Trouble	Cause	Remedy
1	Malfunctioning of starting mechanism	Low battery	Battery charge
		Breakage of starting motor	Repair or replacement of the equipment
		1) Shortage of fuel 2) Aeration in a fuel pipe Breakage of the control unit	1) Provide a fuel 2) Air release Repair or replacement of control unit
2	Engine revolution doesn't reach to rated revolution	Clogging of fuel filter	Drain and clean the fuel filter
		Malfunction of the electrical governor system and fuel injection pump	Checking for the governor or injection pump or replacement of the equipment
		Aeration in a fuel pipe Water mixing in a fuel pipe Using a fuel of low quality	Air release Change a fuel Change a fuel of good quality
3	Shortage of output of power generation	Clogging of fuel filter	Drain and clean the filter
		Malfunction of fuel transfer system composed of pump, nozzle and pipe	Checking or replacement of each equipment
		Shortage of air-intake amount	Clean the air filter
4	Abnormal heating of the engine	Malfunction of the electrical governor system and fuel injection pump	Checking for the governor or injection pump or replacement of the equipment
		Degradation of compression pressure by piston	1) Replacement of the piston ring 2) Replacement of valve sheet and spring unit for air valves 3) Checking for the loosen of fixing bolts
		Overload	Arrange the load properly

No.	Predicted Trouble	Cause	Remedy
5	Sudden stoppage of the engine	2) Leakage from the radiator	2) Checking or replacement of radiator
		1) Shortage of lubricant	1) Refill the lubricant
		2) Using lubricant of low quality 3) Degradation of lubricant feeding pressure	2) Change of lubricant of good quality 3) Checking or replacement of lubricant feeding pump
6	Abnormal exhaust (Abnormal color of exhaust gas)	Lack of a fuel	Refuel
		Aeration in a fuel pipe Breakage of electrical governor system	Air release Replacement of governor system

Note)  
These troubles should be detected during periodical commissioning. In case that trouble is detected, it should be remedied as soon as possible in preparation for the emergency situation.

GEZ-WTP17-02MT		Revised version	Issued date	Page	1 of 5
Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.		GEZ-WTP17-02MT	
GEZAV	Emergency Generator				

GEZ WTP 17-01	Power Transformers	GEZ WTP 17-06	Earthing System
GEZ WTP 17-02	Generator and ATS system	GEZ WTP 17-07	Batteries system
GEZ WTP 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	GEZ WTP 17-08	Reactive Power Control
GEZ WTP 17-04	Low voltage Motors	GEZ WTP 17-09	General lighting
GEZ WTP 17-05	Cabling		

**1. Component of the Generator**

The generator consists of two (2) main components as engine unit and generation unit.

- Auxiliary components generally include the following systems for the following services:
- Fuel feeding system
  - Lubricant feeding system
  - Starting mechanism
  - Air-intake and exhaust system
  - Cooling water circulation system

Maintenance activity for the emergency generator should be conducted to main components and auxiliary components.

**2. Criteria for maintenance**

The emergency generator is installed in preparation for the emergency situation, such as sudden blackout, and it provides electrical power to the equipment and security apparatus in above situation.

Therefore the emergency generator is one of most important facility to avoid the expansion of accidents or disasters. Although the maintenance work for the emergency generator is neglected because it is resting the operation in normal condition in a facility, periodical maintenance is required more than the equipment operating in normal condition, in order to fulfill the function in emergency situation.

**3. Maintenance activity**

Periodical check and commissioning should be required to keep the generator in proper working. Maintenance activity shown herein means activity for the routine maintenance.

Maintenance activity consists of two (2) kinds of working components as follows:

- Daily external checking
- Periodical commissioning

**3-1. Inspection and maintenance**

Inspection and maintenance items is as shown in following table.

**Table 1 Inspection and maintenance List**

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency		
			Daily	Weekly	Commissioning
Regular Check	Appearance	Deterioration	✓		
		Oil leakage	✓		
		Water leakage	✓		
		Fuel capacity in a service tank	✓		
	General condition	Abnormal vibration			✓
		Abnormal odor			✓
		Abnormal noise			✓
		Abnormal temperature			✓
		Abnormal revolution			✓
Starting mechanism	Abnormal pressure			✓	
	Indication of pages			✓	
	Check the battery capacity		✓		
	Check the electrolyte density of the lead acid battery.			✓	
	Check the electrolyte level. Refill if necessary. Remove any salts created at the battery pins.			✓	
Fuel feeding system	Check the cables of the battery and cable leads.			✓	
	Check the cable connection between battery and starter.			✓	
	Check the integrity and the output voltage of the battery charge.			✓	
	Fuel capacity			✓	
	Abnormal heat of fuel pump			✓	
Fuel pressure			✓		
Filter cleaning			✓		
Fuel consumption			✓		

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency			
			Daily	Weekly	Commissioning	1 year
Lubricant feeding system	Lubricant leakage Lubricant pollution Lubricant pressure Filter cleaning	Lubricant leakage			✓	
		Lubricant pollution			✓	
		Lubricant pressure			✓	
		Filter cleaning			✓	
Cooling water circulation system	Leakage from cooling water pipe Cooling water temperature Function of cooling water pump Leakage from radiator and water tank	Leakage from cooling water pipe			✓	
		Cooling water temperature			✓	
		Function of cooling water pump			✓	
		Leakage from radiator and water tank			✓	
Air-intake and exhaust system	Color of exhaust gas	Color of exhaust gas			✓	
Generator	Use air blower and sates to remove dust from the exterior of generator unit. Check for excessive vibration, noise and temperature. Check the operation of all measuring devices (voltmeter, ammeter and frequency meter). Check all indicating lamps. Replace if required. Check all alarms on the control panels. Tighten all bolts and nuts inside generator panel (terminals of power and control cables). Inspect for corrosion and remove it by suitable emery. Open the two side shields of the exciter unit. Use air blower to clean the stator winding, rotor winding and diodes. Check and clean the control panel, relays and circuit breaker. Check the integrity of all control fuses. Replace if required. Check the emergency stop of the generator. Check earthing connection.	Use air blower and sates to remove dust from the exterior of generator unit.	✓			
		Check for excessive vibration, noise and temperature.	✓			
		Check the operation of all measuring devices (voltmeter, ammeter and frequency meter).	✓			
		Check all indicating lamps. Replace if required.	✓			
		Check all alarms on the control panels.	✓			
		Tighten all bolts and nuts inside generator panel (terminals of power and control cables).		✓		
		Inspect for corrosion and remove it by suitable emery.		✓		
		Open the two side shields of the exciter unit. Use air blower to clean the stator winding, rotor winding and diodes.		✓		
		Check and clean the control panel, relays and circuit breaker.		✓		
		Check the integrity of all control fuses. Replace if required.		✓		
		Check the emergency stop of the generator.		✓		
		Check earthing connection.		✓		

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency			
			Daily	Weekly	Commissioning	1 year
Periodical Maintenance	Fuel feeding system Lubricant feeding system Cooling water circulation system Generator Indicator	Tighten all bolts and nuts in the earthing circuit.			✓	
		Check the operation of the fuel pump motor.			✓	
		Check the continuity of earthing loop.			✓	
		Check the calibration of all meters			✓	
		Check the generator protections (over voltage, under voltage,...)			✓	
		Check operation and setting of sequence timers.			✓	
		Condition of fuel pump (oil capacity)				✓
		Condition of fuel injection system				✓
		Refilling or exchange of lubricant				✓
		Condition of pressure regulator				✓
		Condition of cooling water pump (replacement of consumable parts)				✓
		Measure the insulation resistance of the generator winding using megger.				✓
		Measure the polarization index of generator stator winding				✓
Measure the insulation resistance of the exciter winding and determine its polarization index.				✓		
Measure the resistance of the stator winding compare with the reference values.				✓		
Measure the earthing resistance.				✓		
Clean the bearing of the generator at both sides then lubricate them by shell always 3				✓		
Replacement or calibration of				✓		

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency			
			Daily	Weekly	Commissioning	1 year
Generator Room.	Control system	Instruments				✓
		Checking for protection relay				✓
		Check the lighting fixtures and ventilation Fans. Replace or fix if required.		✓		
		Check the operation of the crane		✓		
		Check and clean the cable trenches and generator room.		✓		

4. Reports and records

4.1. Records

Records should include the following:

- Result of inspection
- Result of periodical commissioning

4.2. Reports

Reports should include the following:

- Rehabilitation
  - Repairing or replace
  - List of spare parts that should be required to stock in the plant
- Upgrading of facility or system
  - Modification of the system

Plant Name: <b>GEZAY</b>	Title: <b>Main Low Voltage Switch Gear</b>	SOP TAG No: <b>GEZ-WTP17-03MT</b>
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature
GEZ WTP 17-01	Power Transformers	GEZ WTP 17-06
GEZ WTP 17-02	Generator and ATS system	GEZ WTP 17-07
GEZ WTP 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	GEZ WTP 17-08
GEZ WTP 17-04	Low voltage Motors	GEZ WTP 17-09
GEZ WTP 17-05	Cabling	
	Earthing System	
	Batteries system	
	Reactive Power Control	
	General lighting	

Introduction

The low voltage switch gear is consisting generally from the following parts:

- The Withdrawable low voltage Air Circuit Breakers
- The Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- Miniature Circuit Breakers
- Current Transformer
- Signaling and instrumentation
- Protection devices
- Enclosure
- Bus bar

1. Importance of the switch gear

The switch gear could be considered as the means to connect the electrical power through the cables to the loads. The switch gear control the consumer condition, either to be running or stopped. The switch gear also execute the tripping orders (signals) from the protection devices and the circuit breaker disconnect the faulty section from the electric network

3. Maintenance activity

Inspection, checking, monitoring, recording, calibration, testing and replacement should be carried out to keep the switch gear as per initial running after the commissioning process.

- Maintenance activity consists of 3 kinds of working as follows:
- Monitoring and recording activity
  - Results analysis and the healthy criteria
  - Routine maintenance

3.1 Monitoring and recording

This includes the daily visual inspection and general observation of the unit. This is

accompanied by recording activity during certain periodicity for all the parameters which judge the condition of the unit such as volt, ampere, power, tripping... The activity of monitoring and visual check should be recorded in the recording sheet **GEZ-WTP17-03QC01** and **GEZ-WTP17-03QC02**.

3.2 Results analysis and the healthy criteria

The recorded data are analyzed and compared with the previous healthy records to determine the required corrective maintenance.

3.4 Routine maintenance

This is the most important item we have to follow to keep the switch gear unit as much as possible close to initial running of the system. The routine maintenance is consisting of groups of individual steps which are classified to be done in certain periods as shown in **GEZ-WTP17-03 MT**.

Operational and Maintenance Schedule (GEZ-WTP17-03MT)

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Activity	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. General check of panels</b>							
1-1. Check the operation of power supply indicating lamps (red, green and yellow)	✓						
1-2. Check the operation of ON, OFF and trip indicating Lamps of all circuit breakers	✓						
1-3. Check the operation all measuring meters (volt, current, PF and power meters)	✓						
1-4. Check for unusual noise especially in the contactors and relays.			✓				
<b>2. Check for overheating in:</b>							
2-1. Contacts of the circuit breaker and contactors.			✓				
2-2. At the connection points between cables and bus bars			✓				
<b>3. Check insulating parts</b>							
3-1. Visual check that there is no cracks or damage to the insulators inside the panels.					✓		
<b>4. Clean the different parts of the panel.</b>							
4-1. By the use of air blower, clean the panel and equipment generally.					✓		
4-2. By using spray clean the contacts of the all contactors.					✓		

Inspection Item	Frequency			
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly
<b>5. Check the panel IP</b>				
5-1. Check the security of panel doors				
5-2. Check the IP of all openings of incoming and outgoing cables.				
<b>6. Check wiring connections</b>				
6-1. Check all cable connections to C.B., contactors and bus bars. Tighten connection if needed.				✓
6-2. Check and tighten all wiring connections in the control circuit.				✓
6-3. Check earthing connections – Tighten and secure				✓
6-4. Check connections of C.Ts, P.Ts and instrumentation				✓
Note: Don't open the secondary circuit of the energized current transformer, since this will lead to the damage of the current transformer.				
<b>7. Check settings of the protection devices</b>				
7-1. Check the setting of over current protection				✓
7-2. Check the settings of the under voltage and over voltage protections				✓
7-3. Check the operation of phase failure protection				✓
7-4. Check the operation of phase sequence protection.				✓

4. Tools required for routine maintenance

- Air blower
- Open & Closed Wrenches
- Avometer

5. Materials required for routine maintenance

- Fine emery
- Satben
- Solvent – carbon tetrachloride

Monitoring and recording schedule GEZ-WTP17-03 QC01

Each panel should have the following recording sheet.

Panel Name	Day	Date													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Operation of Measuring device	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Check for normal noise	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Check of excessive heating	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

C.B. Tripping History Record due to fault occurrence (GEZ-WTP17-03 QC02)

Panel Name	C.B. Type (MCCB or ABB)	MCCB	ACB	C.B.R. rating	Load Name	Date of circuit breaker tripping due to fault occurred													
						first tripping	second tripping	third tripping	fourth tripping	fifth tripping	sixth tripping	seventh tripping	eighth tripping	ninth tripping	tenth tripping	eleventh tripping	twelfth tripping	thirteenth tripping	fourteenth tripping
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

- For low voltage MCCBs, three phase all ratings inspection and immediate maintenance (main contacts) should be performed after three direct
- For low voltage MCCBs, single phase and three phase all ratings replacement should be performed after two direct fault disconnection

Plant Name: <b>GEZAY</b>	Title: <b>Water Pumps</b>	SOP TAG No: <b>GEZ-WTP17-04OP</b>
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature
GEZ WTP 17-01	Power Transformers	GEZ WTP 17-06
GEZ WTP 17-02	Generator	GEZ WTP 17-07
GEZ WTP 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear	GEZ WTP 17-08
GEZ WTP 17-04	Low voltage Motors	GEZ WTP 17-09
GEZ WTP 17-05	Cabling	
	Earthing System	
	Batteries system	
	Reactive Power Control	
	General lighting	

1. Introduction

In Gezay iron and manganese removal plant there are the following main pumps:

type	power	Starting method
1 Submersible Pump	50 HP	Stare delta
2 Submersible Pump	30HP	Stare delta
3 Treated water pump (3 pumps)	75 HP	Stare delta

The operation of the main pumps are discussed here (submersible and treated water pumps).

2. Criteria for operation.

The criterion of operation is depending on the balance operation between pumps such that each pump is operated for the same period. The switching between pumps is chosen to be conducted daily. The choice of the operating pumps is depend on the operating schedule of the pumps and also depend on maintenance activity.

3-1. Operating Schedule for submersible pump.

Due to the capacity of the plant, only one of the submersible pumps is operated and the other is standby. The schedule of operation for the submersible pumps is listed in **GEZ-WTP17-4 OP01**

3-2. Operating Schedule of treated water pumps.

There are three treated water pumps each of them is 75HP, according to the capacity of the plant only one pump is operated and the other two are standby. the operating schedule of the treated water pumps is listed in **GEZ-WTP17-4 OP02**.

4. Operation Procedure for treated water pumps





## 2.1 Monitoring and inspection

This includes the visual inspection and general observation of the lighting fixtures which followed by replacement of defected parts.

## 2.2 Routine maintenance

The routine maintenance is conducted according the maintenance sheet GEZ-WTP17-09 MT.

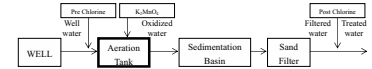
D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>A. Building Lighting</b>							
<b>1. Lamps inspection.</b>							
1-1. Inspect the fused lamps, replace if exist.			✓				
1-2. For fluorescent lamps, check the starter operation. Replace if necessary.			✓				
1-3 Check the lighting switches (on/off) replace when necessary.			✓				
1-4. By the use of air blower, clean the housing from dust.				✓			
1-5. By the use of satreen, clean the diffuser / reflector.				✓			
1-6. Check the fixation of lamp holder, housing and diffuser unit.				✓			
<b>2. Check security of all wiring connections and earthing leads</b>							
2-1. Tighten all screws and check security of all wiring connections at the lamp holders, condenser and chock coil.				✓			
2-2. Ensure tightness of the earthing leads.				✓			
<b>B. Fencing And Road Lighting</b>							
<b>1. Check sensitivity of photo cell system</b>							
1-1. Check the operation of the photo cell.			✓				
1-2. Check and clean the controller.			✓				
<b>2. Inspect / replace fused bulbs</b>							
2-1. Check the integrity of the lamp bulbs.			✓				
2-2. Replace the cracked and the fused bulbs			✓				
<b>3. Clean external lighting fixtures</b>							

3-1. By the use of air blower and satreen clean the lighting fixture.				✓			
<b>4. Check security of fittings</b>							
4-1. Check security of fittings for the lighting fixture				✓			

Plant Name: GEZY-IMRP	Title Aeration Tank	SOP TAG No. GEZY-IMR03-QC
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## 1. Introduction



Water quality control for the aeration tank shall be conducted as follows;

- Monitoring and visual check
- Taking samples of the outlet water from the aeration tank
  - to analyze oxidized water after aeration
  - to conduct chlorine demand test of the well water and outlet water from the aeration tank.

The sampling taps for the well water are available in discharge pipes of each well and from the top of the aeration tank. The sampling tap is available for oxidized water from the aeration tank up to filters.

The oxidation process of contained iron in the well water is progressed in two steps. The first step of the process is the pre-chlorination before aeration oxidation process and the second step of the process is the aeration using the aeration blower.

The sample water should be taken with following purpose;

- Oxidized result by pre-chlorination and aeration
  - This result should be needed to determine dosing rate of chlorination.
  - Required dosing rate of chlorination should be determined by chlorine demand test of this sample water and be verified by monitoring of free chlorine residual of this sample water.

In addition to above, the sample of filtered water should be taken to confirm final oxidation of iron and manganese by oxidation sand in the filter.

Generally the turbidity of well water is low. Hence, GEZY-IMRP is the facility to remove not turbidity but contained iron and manganese mainly. A key of iron and manganese removal process is to control oxidation reaction in the process.

Oxidation by aeration in the aeration tank is done to a certain degree but cannot be controlled. Hence, oxidation process shall be controlled by dosing rate of pre-chlorine. For this control, the process water shall be sampled, analyzed and tested.

## 2. Criteria for water quality control

- Frequency of analysis:
  - Once a day or more
  - According to the requirements from Holding Company
- Time of taking of sample: Around 9 a.m. in the morning
- Volume of sampling water: 10 liters or more
- Procedures for chlorine demand test
  - According to the standard method / standard operation procedure
- Items of water quality to be analyzed
  - Iron, manganese, ammonia, organic substances and others
  - According to the requirements from Holding Company
- Chlorine demand of the outlet water from the aeration tank
  - 1.0-1.5 mg/l shall be used as tentative value and determined by the results of actual operation, considering free chlorine residual in the inlet water for the filter and preset value of free chlorine residual in the network water.
  - Free chlorine residual in the filtered water: 0.5-1.5 mg/l.
  - Free chlorine residual in the oxidized water: 1.0-1.5 mg/l as tentative value
  - Free chlorine residual in the inlet water of Aeration: 2.0-2.5 mg/l as tentative value

## 3. Water quality control under normal condition

The activity of the water quality control is required as follows;

- Monitoring and visual check
- Water quality analysis and the laboratory test for the treatment
  - Water treatment test such as chlorine demand test
  - Determination of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine
  - Adjustment of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine

### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check of process

Monitoring and visual check shall be conducted according to the unified list for the monitoring and check. Unified list is provided in GEZY-IMRP03QC-CH01.

### 3-2. Water analysis and the laboratory tests for the treatment

Water analysis and laboratory test shall be conducted according to the standard operation procedures for water quality control prepared separately.

### 3-3. Determination of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine

The dosing rate of pre-chlorine shall be determined by result of laboratory test of the chlorine demand, taking into consideration of some additional margin onto the chlorine demand value. This margin shall be changed depend on experiments and data.

## 3-4. Adjustment of the dosing rate for the pre-chlorine

Dosing rate of pre-chlorine shall be adjusted by evaluation of free chlorine residual of the process water in actual facility because results of laboratory test are not always coincide with actual result and many factors is related to the result in the actual facility such as mixing condition, water temperature and pH of the well water, and so on.

## 4. Water quality control under unusual condition

Expected troubles and causes in the aeration tank are as following;

- Unusual distribution of the well water to the aeration tank
  - Opening of the valves in inlet pipe line is improper
  - Clogging inside of the inlet valve
- Chlorine demand is changed to high value compare with usual condition
  - Change of the well water quality
  - Insufficient aeration

## 5. Report and record

### 5-1. Record

Records for water quality control of the aeration tank are required as follows;

- Record of monitoring and visual check
- Record of water quality analysis of oxidized water

### 5-2. Report

Reports for water quality control of the aeration tank shall be required as follows;

#### 5-2-1. Recommendation

- Upgrading or rehabilitation of facility
- Modification and arrangement
- Repairing and replace
- Addition of facility
- Review of criteria
  - Modifying
  - Addition or delete
- Review of procedures for operation and control
  - Modifying
  - Addition or delete

#### 5-2-2. Annual report

Annual Report for water quality control of MARHO-IMRP shall be prepared and it shall contain followings as part of aeration tank.

- Change of water quality
  - The well water
  - The outlet water from the aeration tank

Plant Name: GEZY-IMRP	Title Sedimentation Basin	SOP TAG No. GEZY-IMR04-QC
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## 1. Introduction

The water quality control of the oxidized water is the key point of the operation of the iron and manganese removal plant (abbreviate as IMRP).

The key process governing the removal efficiency in the IMRP is the process of manganese sand filtration.

The clarified water that is oxidized and precipitated in the basin is fed into the filter. IMRP is the simple process and consists of three main processes such as oxidation, filtration and disinfection process. The disinfection is performed by post-chlorine dosing. The oxidation is performed oxidation of iron, manganese, ammonium in the water mainly by the aeration and pre-chlorine dosing, and oxidized particles of iron and manganese are precipitated in the sedimentation basin after aeration tank.

Generally, oxidation of manganese by aeration is not sufficient and precipitation in the sedimentation basin is not enough. Hence, filtration is needed to oxidize manganese and to catch and remove the carried over particles from the sedimentation basin as final process. Sand media is put in the filter tank and potassium permanganate is dosed to coat the surface of sand particle with manganese dioxide in order to oxidize manganese in the water by contact filtration. Anthracite is put on the sand media as the surface sand layer to catch and remove the carried over particles in the sand.

Sand oxidizes soluble manganese in the water by contact with the surface coating of manganese dioxide. The oxidation potential of this sand gets weaker by oxidation of manganese, however free chlorine residual in the water activates again the manganese dioxide coating by contact with sand surface. Hence, free chlorine residual is needed always in the water fed to the filter to keep the oxidation potential of the sand. If free chlorine residual in the water is insufficient removal of manganese shall be insufficient and it causes severe damage of the sand.

Condition of the water in the sedimentation basin and quality of effluent water shall be checked and monitored. When quality changes to poor, check the operation condition of the process before sedimentation basin and modify the operation condition as needed. Propensity of oxidation process shall be evaluated by quality of oxidized water.

Check the quality of water in the sedimentation basin and control the operation condition in the previous processes.

## 1-1. Features of process

### 1-1-1. Function of facility

Function of the sedimentation basin is to settle and remove the oxidized iron particles which produced by the oxidation process.

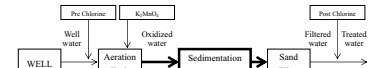
### 1-1-2. Impacts of facility

- Result of oxidation process is evaluated by the water quality in a sedimentation basin.
- Change of water quality in a sedimentation basin will progress gradually.
  - Detention time in sedimentation basin: Approx. 2.0 hours
  - Detention time in aeration tank: Approx. 7 mins
  - Total detention time from start of coagulation to the end of sedimentation : Approx. 2 hours
- High turbidities in the water leaving from sedimentation are lead to poor performance of filtering.

### 1-1-3. Relations between other processes or other facility

- Water quality of water from sedimentation basin affects to efficiency of filtering work. Oxidized particles, which should have been removed in the sedimentation basin, pass on to filters. This will result in reduced filter run times and poorer filtered water quality.
- The water treatment process is a chain of the several processes such as the well water transferring, oxidation, and the sedimentation process. In the water treatment process, sedimentation process is affected directly and significantly by a result of previous processes.
- Water quality in the sedimentation basin will be affected by operation condition of sludge drainage from the sedimentation basin. Insufficient of sludge drainage will cause of such of the oxidized particles.
- Oxidation of iron and manganese in the well water is the key factor for iron and manganese removal plant. Pre-chlorination dosing and aeration tank are used to oxidize iron and manganese in the water.
- Oxidation water is fed into the filter tank by the filter pump. In manganese filtration system, basically the free chlorine residual of the filtered water must be maintained in the value more than 0.5 mg/l as lower limit. The free chlorine residual will be consumed by the manganese coated sand. Hence, the free chlorine residual in the water from the sedimentation basin must be kept in the value more than above with a margin of consumption. If the free chlorine residual in the water from the sedimentation basin is not enough for the sand filtration, it means not only drop in efficiency of manganese removal but damage of manganese coating layer around the sand.

The sedimentation basin is the connection process with the oxidation process and filtration process as shown below.



The quality control of the water from the sedimentation basin is the most important activity especially free chlorine residual.

## 2. Criteria for water quality control

The sedimentation basin is the connection process with the oxidation process and filtration process. The free chlorine residual control in the oxidized water is the most important activity. Free chlorine residual in the oxidized water and filtered water shall be controlled in the process of the iron manganese removal plant.

- Limit of free chlorine residual measurement
  - Filtered water: 0.5 mg/l or more and 1.5 mg/l or less
  - Oxidized water: Addition margin to above value
- Limit of turbidity of the clarified water
  - 2 NTU or less
- Sampling frequency of the clarified water: for check free chlorine residual
  - 6 times in a day or more
- Frequency of the sludge drainage
  - Once a day

## 3. Water quality control under normal condition

### 3-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and check is to confirm change of water quality and change of operating condition in the process. We cannot control the process without monitoring and also cannot monitor without criteria to judge something in proper.

#### 3-1-1. Monitoring of quality control for the oxidized water

Prior to the filtration process the well water is oxidized by pre-chlorination and aeration, and oxidized iron and manganese are removed in the sedimentation basin but oxidation and removing are not done perfectly.

The limit quality of the water from the sedimentation basin for the filter shall be shown as the criteria.

Monitoring shall be conducted according to the planned monitoring frequency, monitoring method, monitoring items, and current condition shall be judged proper or not proper to the



criteria by the monitored results.

- (1) Sampling of the water in the sedimentation process
  - ◆ Location of sampling point:
    - Sample-1: from opening of the sedimentation basin (surface water)
    - Sample-2: from suction pipe of the filter pump (bottom water)
  - ◆ Sampling volume: 1 liter for each sampling
  - ◆ Sampling frequency: 6 times in a day
  - ◆ Time for sampling:
    - Sample-1: 30 min after start and each 4 hours after start
    - Sample-2: 2 hours after start and each 4 hours after start
- (2) The water quality analysis
  - ◆ Analysis and report shall be required according to following frequency:
    - Iron and manganese: Once a day
    - Turbidity and chlorine residual: 6 times in a day
- (3) Visual check
  - ◆ Visual check of the water shall be conducted by looking through the opening or by sampling of the water
  - ◆ Condition of the water by visually
    - Color
    - Odor
    - Foreign substances
    - Other external unusual condition
  - ◆ Covering of the opening
  - ◆ Dosing condition of the pre-chlorine dosing (if possible)

Monitoring steps is shown by flow chart in GEZY-IMR04-QCCH-01

### 3-1-2. Shut down of operation of a sedimentation basin

Shut down of the sedimentation basin is carried out in case of activity of periodical maintenance. The well pumps shall be stopped and the water shall be drained from the basin. The water in the sedimentation basin can be fed by the filter pump up to approx. 50 cm of the water level from the bottom and water below that level shall be drained by effluent line.

### 3-2. Water quality control of the sedimentation basin

#### 3-2-1. Control of free chlorine residual in the sedimentation basin

Free chlorine residual shall be measured at 2 points as above mentions.

- ◆ Sampling point-1: a point of immediately after pre-chlorine dosing
- ◆ Sampling point-2: a point of after detention in the sedimentation basin

Measured free chlorine shall be evaluated and analyzed according to the criteria. Pre-chlorine dosing flow rate shall be adjusted as needed.

When the measurement of free chlorine is not sufficient compare with the criteria, the dosing flow rate of pre-chlorinator shall be checked and increase the dosing flow rate of the pre-chlorine as needed.

Simultaneously following items shall be confirmed:

- ◆ The flow rate of the well water
- ◆ The chlorine demand of the well water

#### 3-2-2. Control of the turbidity in the sedimentation basin

When sludge drainage is not sufficient, the oxidized particles in the water from the sedimentation basin increase. If the turbidity exceeding the criteria is confirmed, drainage of the sludge shall be done immediately and the criteria of Frequency of the sludge drainage shall be reviewed.

When high turbidity is caused by structure reason and cannot be avoided by drainage operation, modification of structure design of the basin is needed for instances;

- ◆ Installation of baffling plate to avoid sucking the precipitated sludge into the suction pipe of the filter pump
- ◆ Making slope on the bottom to be easy to drain out the sludge

When filtered water quality is improper severely, the well water quantity is reduced and quality improvement shall be examined. If insufficient, the plant shall be stopped. And cause of improper condition shall be found and corrective action shall be taken.

Daily check or monitoring jobs are insignificant work. So, unusual condition or trouble shall be picked up in early stage. Damage by unusual condition or trouble is minimized by early detection and rapid response of recovery.

These jobs shall be carried out and ensured effectively, suitably by valuable check items, significant value will come out from these jobs.

Monitoring and check list is provided in GEZY-IMR04-QCCH-01. This list shall be reviewed periodically for maximize of value of jobs and improvement of works.

#### 3-2-3. Restart after long term stopping

When the restart of the sedimentation basin is conducted after a long term stop of the plant/clearing tank, such as stopping for 2 weeks or more, the water in the sedimentation basin shall be drained before feeding the water to the filter. And free residual chlorine and turbidity of the water shall be measured. The water in the sedimentation basin shall not be fed to the filter until free chlorine and turbidity in the water is sufficient quality compared with the criteria.

### 4. Operation under unusual condition

#### 4-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

##### 4-1-1. During working

Water quality shall be monitored and operation conditions of the facility mentioned above

shall be changed if necessary.

- (1) Unusual condition of the water in sedimentation basin
    - ◆ Rising of the oxidized particles
    - ◆ Change of color of water
  - (2) Cause of unusual condition for the water level
    - ◆ Rising of oxidized particles
      - Insufficient sludge drainage
      - Improper velocity of inlet
      - Excess of flow rate of inlet
    - ◆ Change of color of water to brown or black
      - Insufficient sludge drainage
      - Insufficient chlorine dose
      - Change of the well water quality
    - ◆ Trouble of level sensor for the sedimentation basin
    - ◆ Trouble of electrical switch board
- Actions shall be required to recover above as follows;
- ◆ Proper frequency of sludge drainage
  - ◆ Proper time during sludge drainage
  - ◆ Proper dosing rate of chlorine
  - ◆ Control and confirm the well water flow rate
  - ◆ Proper monitoring and analysis of well water quality

#### 4-1-2. Restart after long term stopping

When the restart of the sedimentation basin is conducted after a long term stop, such as stopping for 2 weeks or more, the water in the sedimentation basin shall be drained before feeding the water to the filter. And free residual chlorine and turbidity of the water shall be measured.

The water in the sedimentation basin shall not be fed to the filter until free chlorine and turbidity in the water is sufficient quality compare with the criteria and this may happen because of ;

- (1) Cause of precipitation of sludge
  - ◆ Condensed and compressed of sludge on the bottom
  - ◆ Condensed and compressed of sludge in the pipe
- (2) Unable to drain out the sludge by clogging of drainage pipe
 

Actions before stop shall be required to prevent from above as follows;

  - ◆ Carry out sludge drainage during above.
- (3) Cause of reducing of free chlorine residual in water of sedimentation basin
  - ◆ Prospect of trouble of the process
  - ◆ Insufficient of free chlorine residual in filtered water

Actions before restart shall be required to prevent from above as followings

  - ◆ In restart operation, monitor free chlorine residual in the effluent water

- ◆ Drain out the effluent water until free chlorine residual is sufficient. Sufficient free chlorine residual shall be determined according to the criteria.

### 5. Report and record

#### 5-1. Record

The record for sedimentation basin shall be required to know operation condition and quality of oxidized water. Quality of oxidized water shall be acceptable compared with the criteria. Operation condition shall be acceptable compared with the design criteria. Record is supplied from activity of maintenance and water quality control.

For reference, records from water quality control of sedimentation basin are as follows;

- (1) Result of monitoring and check
  - ◆ Quality of water from the sedimentation basin
    - Turbidity
    - Free chlorine residual
    - Containing of ammonium
    - Color of the water in the basin
  - ◆ Unusual condition
    - Excess of turbidity than the criterion
    - Excess of free chlorine residual as high or low than the criterion
    - Excess of containing of ammonium than the criterion
    - Unusual color of the water in the basin
    - Arising of flocks in the basin
  - ◆ Operation condition
    - Flow rate into a sedimentation basin
    - Dosing rate and flow rate of pre-chlorine
    - Frequency of sludge drainage

#### 5-2. Report

Generally almost of technical records shall be reported to people in technical sections in IMRP. Any records have no value without utilizing them. Reports shall be useful tool for next improvement activities by utilizing of records.

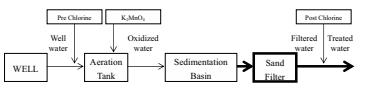
Required reports for operation of sedimentation basin are limited area and it will need to make a recommendation regarding to operation of sludge drainage.

Report for operation of the sedimentation basin will include as follows;

- ◆ Recommendation for operation according to records of operation
- ◆ Report for corrective and preventive action
- ◆ Result of recovery of trouble or unusual condition
- ◆ Recommendations for improvement

Plant Name: GEZY IMRP	Title <b>Filter</b>	SOP TAG No. GEZY-IMR05-QC
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### 1. Introduction



Water quality control activities for the filter shall be provided as follows;

- ◆ The monitoring of quality of inlet water that is oxidized water
- ◆ The monitoring of quality of the filtered water
- ◆ The monitoring of a differential pressure
- ◆ The monitoring of quality of the backwash drain water
- ◆ Check of the filtering, the pre-filtering and the backwash operation
- ◆ Check of a condition of the filter media

Water quality monitoring and check of the operation condition of the filter shall be required mainly for water quality control in the IMRP.

Good performance of water quality control in IMRP shall be conducted by following;

- ◆ A control the quality of water from the sedimentation basin
- ◆ Utilizing of feedback information from filtered water quality
- ◆ Daily monitoring of the filtered water and adjustment of chlorine dosage as needed
- ◆ Monitoring of operation condition
- ◆ Periodical inspection of the filter sand and early recovery action as needed

Water quality control shall be performed to optimize the operation condition by not only water quality monitoring but check of operation and maintenance activity. Almost of iron in the process water is removed by oxidation by pre-chlorination, and oxidation in aeration tower precipitation in the sedimentation basin.

Theoretically, manganese in the process water is not oxidized by chlorine. Manganese in the process water with free chlorine residual is removed by a process of the oxidation sand filter in the condition around pH 7. In this process the oxidation sand works as a catalyst.

The filter sand for iron and manganese removal filter consists of the oxidation sand and anthracite. The function of anthracite is removal of the particles such as oxidized iron, and the function of the oxidation sand is oxidation of iron and manganese in the process water.

The anthracite is put on the upper layer on the filter layer and is a light filter media. The anthracite is easy to flow out of the filter when the backwashing is conducted with excess

rate of backwashing. If anthracite is lost by flow out, oxidized iron is removed insufficiently in the filter.

The oxidation sand is coated on surface of the grains of sand by oxidized manganese layer. The manganese and iron in the process water is reacted by the coated surface layer of the oxidation sand. The activation potential of the oxidation sand is kept in proper condition by contact with free chlorine residual in the process water.

As a result of above, the surface on the oxidation sand is coated by oxidized iron layer / anthracite. Consequently, the activation potential is weakened by interference of the oxidized layer on the oxidation sand. The oxidation sand is weakened by the lack of free chlorine in the inlet water to the filter.

### 2. Criteria for water quality control

The criteria for water quality control of the filter shall be required as following;

- (1) The criteria for judgment
  - ◆ The water quality of the filtered water
  - ◆ The water quality of the oxidized water
  - ◆ The water quality of the backwash water
  - ◆ The water quality of the backwash drain water
- (2) The criteria for frequency of monitoring
 

Water quality analysis

  - ◆ The oxidized water
  - ◆ The filtered water
  - ◆ The backwash water
  - ◆ The backwash drain water
- (3) The criteria for judgment
 

Surface condition of the oxidation sand

  - ◆ Initial condition (normal condition): Blackly brown color
  - ◆ Peeled condition (unusual condition): Grey color
  - ◆ Coated by oxidized iron (unusual condition): Light brown color

### 3. Report and record

#### 3-1. Record

Record for maintenance of the filtering shall be required to recognize operation condition and water quality. For reference, water quality control records shall be as follows;

- ◆ Monitoring and visual check results
  - Filtered water quality
  - Turbidity
  - Free chlorine residual
- ◆ Operation condition
  - Flow rate inside sedimentation basin
  - Well water quality
  - Pre-chlorine dosing rate
  - Sludge drainage frequencies

#### 3-2. Report

Generally almost of technical records shall be reported to people in technical sections in IMRP. Any records have no value without utilizing them. Reports shall be useful tool for next improvement activities by utilizing of records.

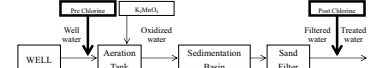
Required reports for filters is limited area, some recommendations will taken into consideration to operate the filter as follows;

- (1) Recommendations
  - ◆ Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Repairing or replacement of pumps and valves
  - ◆ Filter media condition
  - ◆ Replacing parts of facilities
  - ◆ Required spare parts
  - ◆ Review of SOP
  - ◆ Procedures
  - ◆ Criteria
- (2) Operation reports
  - ◆ Produced water quantity
  - ◆ Water used for backwashing
  - ◆ Monthly and annually
  - ◆ Free chlorine residual in discharge water

Plant Name: GEZY IMRP	Title <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. GEZY-IMR07-QC
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### 1. Introduction

In iron and manganese removal plant, iron and manganese in the well water is removed by an oxidation, sedimentation and filtration treatment process. Process flow of the GEZY IMRP is as shown below;



Note: "Process water" is also used as general word for the water flowing in the Plant.

### 2. Potable Water Standards

Maximum allowable limit value of iron and manganese contained in the potable water are limited by new and previous Egyptian standards as follows;

- ◆ Iron: 0.3 mg/l (1.0 mg/l for ground water by the previous standard)
  - ◆ Manganese: 0.4 mg/l (0.5 mg/l for ground water by the previous standard)
- Color of water is also limited by new and previous Egyptian standards as follows;
- ◆ Color: Nil (20-30 as a maximum limit using platinum cobalt by the previous standard)

The water contained manganese is colored result of oxidation by chlorination and colored degree of above is approx. 300 times as much as manganese contained concentration. If concentration of 0.5 mg/l manganese is contained in the water, color of the water is 150 after oxidation by chlorination. Hence, manganese in the filtered water shall be controlled less than 0.1 mg/l actually.

The functions of the chlorination consist of 2 kinds as follows;

- ◆ Oxidation
- ◆ Disinfection

Both functions are essential for the plant. Especially function of the oxidation shall be controlled securely in a routine work of the water quality control activity.

The oxidation treatment is performed by 3 steps.

- ◆ 1st step : Pre-chlorination before the aeration tank for oxidation of iron
- ◆ 2nd step : Aeration in the aeration tank for oxidation of iron
- ◆ 3rd step : Contact oxidation in the filter by oxidation filter media for oxidation of manganese

Oxidation process of iron by the aeration is insufficient to remove in condition of low pH as 8.5 or below. Hence, pre-chlorination shall be needed as 1<sup>st</sup> oxidation process in this plant. The 3<sup>rd</sup> step of oxidation is performed by contact with oxidized filtration in the filter for oxidation of manganese. Free chlorine residual in the inlet water for the filter shall be needed to keep an oxidation potential of filter media in activated condition.

Disinfection treatment is final treatment process before transmission of the potable water in this plant. Chlorine residual measurement shall be done on the distribution system at the area farthest from the source of the water treatment plant. This ensures that the entire distribution system is receiving enough chlorine.

### 3. Monitoring Frequencies

- (1) Frequency of water quality analysis
  - ◆ The well water: Once in 6 months
  - ◆ The outlet water from oxidation tower: Once in 6 months
  - ◆ The inlet water to the filter: Once in 6 months
  - ◆ Measurement of free chlorine residual: Twice a day
  - ◆ The filtered water: Once a day
  - ◆ Measurement of free chlorine residual: Twice a day
  - ◆ Measurement of iron and manganese: Once a day
  - ◆ Distributed water at the farthest tap in the network: Once a day
- (2) Frequency of chlorine demand test
  - ◆ For the well water: Once in 6 months
  - ◆ For the outlet water from oxidation tower: Once in 6 months

### 4. Water quality control under normal condition

#### 4-1. Monitoring of the well water

- (1) Laboratory test of chlorine demand
 

Chlorine demand test shall be conducted according to a standard procedure including sampling procedures.

  - ◆ Water quality analysis
    - Iron
    - Manganese
    - Ammonia
    - pH
    - Other items as needed

(2) Determination of the dosing rate of the pre-chlorine  
 Dosing rate of the pre-chlorine shall be determined based on water quality of the well water and prospect free chlorine residual in the filtered water. Dosed chlorine is consumed by contained substances in the well water such as iron, manganese, ammonia and organics. And consumed amount is varied by contained amount and characteristics of above substances and water condition such as a water temperature, an air temperature and so. Typical examples of theoretical consumed amount of chlorine are following:

Contained substance (as 1 mg/l)	Consumed chlorine (mg/l)
Iron	0.635
Manganese	1.29
Ammonia	7.6

Required dosing rate of pre-chlorine shall be determined based on laboratory test of chlorine demand for the sampling water from a process. Free chlorine residual in the filtered water shall be controlled in a range of 0.5-1.0 mg/l. Activation potential of filter media for contact oxidation filtration is affected by concentration of free chlorine residual in the inlet water to the filter. If free chlorine residual in the filtered water is less than 0.5 mg/l, coating layer of oxidation sand is damaged and removal potential of the contact filter is reduced.

#### 4-2. Determination of the dosing point of the pre-chlorine

Contained ammonia in the well water also oxidized by the aeration and the pre-chlorination. Duration time for the oxidation reaction of ammonia by pre-chlorination shall be needed for 40 minutes or more. Ammonia shall be oxidized prior to the filtration process to maintain free chlorine residual of filtered water in the required value.

#### 4-3. Monitoring of the outlet water from the oxidation tower

- ◆ Laboratory test of chlorine demand
- ◆ Iron removal amount is monitored in the first step of oxidation process as aeration. Dosing rate of pre-chlorine is expected by a result of chlorine demand for the outlet water from the oxidation tower.
- ◆ Removal efficiency by the aeration treatment is changed slightly through a season. If quality of the well water is not changed, this chlorine demand value is changed slightly. This value can be realized depend on the operation record in the past.
- ◆ The operation record in the past shall be collected and kept, and utilized to determination of dosing rate of pre-chlorine.

#### 4-4. Monitoring of the outlet water from the sedimentation basin

- ◆ Water quality analysis
  - Iron
  - Manganese
  - Ammonia

- Free chlorine residual
- Total chlorine residual
- pH
- Other items as needed

The outlet water from sedimentation basin is fed into the filter. This water is inlet water for the filter and affects to the water quality of the filtered water directly. Free chlorine residual in this water is a key factor of the filtering treatment by contact oxidation system. Insufficient concentration of residual chlorine causes to severe damage of oxidation filter media and poor quality of the filtered water.

#### 4-5. Monitoring of the filtered water and pre-filtered drain water

- ◆ Water quality analysis
  - Iron
  - Manganese
  - Ammonia
  - Color
  - Turbidity
  - Free chlorine residual
  - Total chlorine residual
  - pH
  - Other items as needed

Pre-filter shall be done after backwashing and before filtering of the filter. The functions of the pre-filtering are as follows:

- (1) Initial drain of waste water after backwashing before filtering shall be confirmed by measurement result of turbidity of the pre-filtered drain water. Turbidity of the pre-filtered drain water: 5 NTU or less
- (2) Re-activation of filter media of oxidation sand in the filter tank shall be confirmed by measurement result of free chlorine residual in the pre-filtered drain water. Free chlorine residual in the pre-filtered drain water: 0.5 mg/l or more

Monitoring of filtered water quality shall be conducted with standard frequency in a routine monitoring according to the criteria.

- ◆ Free chlorine residual in the filtered water: 0.5 mg/l or more
- ◆ Iron contained in the filtered water: 1.0 mg/l or less
- ◆ Manganese contained in the filtered water: 0.1 mg/l or less
- ◆ Other substances contained in the filtered water: Less than Egyptian standard

#### 4-6. Monitoring of the distributed water at the farthest tap in the network

- ◆ Water quality analysis
  - Iron
  - Manganese
  - Ammonia
  - Color
  - Turbidity

- Free chlorine residual
- Total chlorine residual
- pH
- Bacteria and coliforms
- Other items as needed

Free chlorine residual in the distribution water is consumed during a distribution of the water in the network. Consumed amount of chlorine is varied a condition in the network such as contamination, water temperature, condition of network pipe lines and so. And the outlet water from the plant is mixed with the water from the well stations in the network.

Free chlorine residual in the distributed water shall be maintained at least 0.2 mg/l to 0.5 mg/l at a point of the farthest tap in the network. If combined chlorine residual is being used for chlorination, the residual shall be 1 to 2 mg/l.

#### 4-7. Control of the pre-chlorine dosing rate

As mentioned in 3-1 (2), this is realized by applying the followings;

- (1) Set a target for the filtered water and the inlet water of the filter
- (2) Confirm a water quality of the well water
- (3) Presume the consumed chlorine in the process
- (4) Set a chlorine dosing rate of the pre-chlorine
- (5) Confirm the flow rate of the well water
- (6) Set the chlorine dosing flow rate of the pre-chlorine by the chlorinator
- (7) Monitor a free chlorine residual in the water
  - ◆ The inlet water of the filter
  - ◆ The filtered water
- (8) Compare the monitored date with the targets
- (9) Determine that chlorine dosing rate shall be changed or not
- (10) If chlorine dosing rate shall be changed, change a dosing flow rate by operation of the pre-chlorinator to be increase or decrease and repeat from control actions 7 to 9 in the routine work

#### 4-8. Control of the post-chlorine dosing rate

Free chlorine residual in the filtered water shall be monitored and post-chlorine shall be dosed depend on a target of free chlorine residual in the outlet water from a treatment plant. A target of free chlorine residual in the outlet water from a treatment plant shall be presumed based on the measured records of the free chlorine residual in the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network.

The free chlorine residual in the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network shall be measured periodically according to the frequency of the criteria.

The control action of free chlorine residual shall be done by following activities;

- (1) Set a target for the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network
- (2) Confirm the well water connected with the network

- ◆ Numbers of the well stations
  - ◆ Free residual chlorine from each well station
  - ◆ Flow rate of the distribution water from each well station
- (3) Set a target for the filtered water
  - (4) Presume consumed chlorine in the process
  - (5) Set a chlorine dosing rate of the post-chlorine
  - (6) Confirm the flow rate of the filtered water (inlet water to the filter)
  - (7) Set a chlorine dosing flow rate of the post-chlorine by the chlorinator
  - (8) Monitor a free chlorine residual in the water
    - ◆ The filtered water
    - ◆ The distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network
  - (9) Compare a monitored date with the targets
  - (10) Determine that chlorine dosing rate shall be changed or not
  - (11) If a chlorine dosing rate shall be changed, change a dosing flow rate by operation of the post-chlorinator to be increase or decrease and repeat from control actions 8 to 10 in the routine work

#### 4-9. Visual check of operation condition

Operation condition of the chlorination facilities and the treatment process shall be checked in the routine work to confirm proper operation of the facilities.

#### 5. Operation under unusual condition

##### 5-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

##### 5-1-1. The chlorination process

- (1) Insufficient free chlorine residual in the filtered water
- (2) Insufficient free chlorine residual in the inlet water for the filter
- (3) Unusual colored water
  - ◆ The water from the sedimentation basin
  - ◆ The filtered water
  - ◆ The distribution water in the network

##### 6. Report and record

##### 6-1. Record

##### 6-1-1. Records for water quality

- (1) Water quality analysis result
  - ◆ The well water
  - ◆ The oxidized water
  - ◆ The water from the sedimentation basin
  - ◆ The filtered water
  - ◆ The distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network

- (2) Records for the chlorinator
  - ◆ Pre-chlorine dosing rate and dosing flow rate
  - ◆ Post-chlorinator dosing rate and dosing flow rate
- (3) Visual check list in a routine work

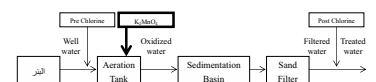
#### 6-2. Report

Reports are required as shown in the following:

- (1) Consumption tendency of the chlorine
  - ◆ In the sedimentation process
  - ◆ In the filtering process
  - ◆ In the network
- (2) Contamination of the well water
  - ◆ Changing tendency of the well water
- (3) Recommendation on facility
  - ◆ Rehabilitation
    - Repairing
    - Replacement
    - Additional facility
  - ◆ Recommendation on modification of the criteria
  - ◆ Recommendation on training for persons
  - ◆ Recommendation on review of O&M plan

المسئول بالمشروع	المهمة	رقم الوثيقة
GEZY IMRP	Potassium permanganate dosing Facility	GEZY-IMR99-QC

#### 1. Introduction



In GEZY IMRP, potassium permanganate is used for coating of the sand in filter by oxidized manganese. Potassium permanganate is received as solid and stored in the storage yard. Stored potassium permanganate will be put into potassium permanganate tank. Put solid potassium permanganate is dissolved in the solution tank, and the concentration of solution is to be 10% which is equivalent to 1.6% concentration K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub> (effective element). This job is carried out as water quality control by a chemist.

Potassium permanganate solution takes on a purple / pink color. Potassium permanganate solution reacts with oxidized compounds in the solution, and potassium permanganate reduced to manganese dioxide (MnO<sub>2</sub>) which takes on brown precipitate in basic solution. Hence, manganese dioxide can be removed in the sand filter.

As mentioned above, since potassium permanganate solution takes on a purple / pink color, it must be reduced to manganese dioxide and be filtered in the filtration. In case that potassium permanganate remains in the treated water, jar test for determination of potassium permanganate dosage is required at the laboratory.

#### 2. Criteria for water quality control

Water quality control in potassium permanganate dosing Facility is to check and monitor chemical specifications especially concentration of contained K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub>.

Criteria of dosing facility are the following:

- (1) Concentration of dosed potassium permanganate solution: Not less than ?? (w/w %) as K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub>
- (2) Jar test for potassium permanganate: According to the standard method / standard operation procedure

- (3) Frequency of analysis:
  - ◆ Once a day or more
  - ◆ According to the requirements from Holding Company/GHAPWSCO (if any)
- (4) Items of water quality to be checked
  - ◆ Color of filtered water / treated water
  - ◆ Dosing rate of potassium permanganate

#### 3. Water quality control under normal condition

##### 3-1. Monitoring and check

Concentration of potassium permanganate solution should be monitored as following:
 

- ◆ Monitor potassium permanganate solution in the solution tank

##### 4. Water quality control under unusual condition

##### 4-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

Unusual condition of concentration of potassium permanganate will be following:
 

- ◆ Concentration of potassium permanganate solution will be higher than specified concentration
- ◆ Unusual color of solution

##### 5. Reports and records

##### 5-1. Records

Records should include the following:

- ◆ Concentration of potassium permanganate in storage tank after receiving and concentration of solution in dosing tank after dilution
- ◆ Color of filtered water / treated water
- ◆ Dosing rate of potassium permanganate
- ◆ Periodical check

##### 5-2. Reports

Data of concentration of potassium permanganate will be used for calculation of consumption amount. Hence, following report should be required about diluted solution:

- ◆ Average concentration of potassium permanganate solution during a 24-hour period for a month
- ◆ Maximum concentration of potassium permanganate solution used during a month
- ◆ Minimum concentration of potassium permanganate concentration used during a month

#### 03 Ashama

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Aslougi W.P.S.	General	ASL-WPS-G

Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

#### 1- Water Sources

Generally, water sources are classified as two sources; surface water source and underground water source. The surface water source includes rivers, water passes, lakes or water behind dams. The ground water source includes wells and springs.

Wells are the water source for ASLOUGI WPS

#### 3- Operation steps

Operation steps in the sum of activities through the different operation process, this activities are divided to 12 as detailed starting from ASL-WSP01-OP up to ASL-WSP08-OP, this activities shall be explained in normal conditions or emergency cases

##### 3-1- Operation in normal condition

Operation under normal conditions shall be explained in details for each activity in the standard operation procedures SOP

##### 3-2- Operation in emergency cases

Operation under emergency cases includes up normal conditions such in case of sudden pollution of well water or power cut or work stop in major treatment facility .....etc

##### 3-2-1- Expected problems and trouble shooting

The expected problems can be easily known from the past operating records and operators experiences analysis

##### 3-2-2- Analysis of past problems, causes, and remedy actions

Study and analysis of some problems happened in past will help to solve existing problems and this will help to reach to the following conclusions :

- ✓ Detect the weak points due to operation
- ✓ Detect the weak points due to design
- ✓ Detect the weak points in operation and maintenance
- ✓ Detect the weak points due to technical conditions for equipment
- ✓ Reference to problem analysis procedure

- ✓ Reference to what we need to reach to the cause of the problem
- ✓ Reference to what is not allowed to avoid the problem
- ✓ Etc.

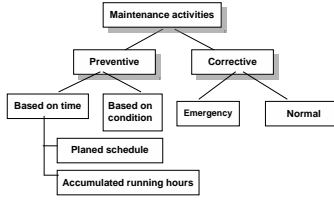
All data and actions related to the problem must be collected and recorded in one file as a reference to avoid repeating the problem

**4- Maintenance activities**

**4-1 Maintenance activities references**

**4-1-1 General idea**

Maintenance references are used to show the importance of the activity including maintenance, replacement, check, for all or part of equipment. It is divided to preventive maintenance and corrective maintenance as shown in the following figure



The preventive maintenance is divided into two types, one of them based on time and the other is based on technical condition of equipment. There is a difficulty to evaluate the depreciation rate of the equipment. Time based maintenance either to be according the planned schedule or based on actual accumulated working hours for the equipment

The corrective maintenance is divided into two types; one of them is emergency corrective maintenance and normal corrective maintenance. In normal corrective maintenance good monitoring and periodic check for equipment should be applied to detect any up normal condition for the equipment

The classification of the maintenance and which type shall be applied should be based on activity and related equipment

Maintenance activities include monitoring, check and recommended action either by change, repair or improvement. The maintenance activities include four actions as following:

1. Mentoring of the equipment condition and performance
2. periodical check
3. analysis and evaluation
4. repair after check

**4-1 mentoring of the equipment condition and performance**

Mentoring and check shall be based on time schedule for operation and maintenance

**4-2 periodical check**

Periodical check shall be for all equipment in the external exposed parts as well as internal parts to be sure that the equipment is suitable and capable to perform well and the number of check and period shall be based on each equipment function and should be scheduled and documented

**4-3 analysis and evaluation**

The importance of repair is related to the importance of equipment and operation condition and the condition of parts and if it is subject to wear or rust.

The analysis of repair should include cost and risk and time required for maintenance and spare parts availability before the starting of maintenance activity

Discover the problems in early time and repair shall make long lifetime for equipment

**4-4 repair after check**

Replacement, repair or change the equipment depends on the spare parts availability. Sometimes only greasing and cleaning are only required

**5- Quality control**

Water quality control should be effectively applied and data analysis are required to forecast any future problem and review treatment process

It is important to monitor and check all water process steps for economic operation and prevent any of the process function from being overloaded due to improper operation for previous step

**6- Records and Reports**

Records and reports is one of the important activity which help in analysis and considered as one of the very important documents for personnel communications inside or outside the plant

These records will help in improvement of operation and maintenance and avoid repeating of problems

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Ashama Well Station	Overview Ashama Well Pump Station	Ash-WS00-OV
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

**1. General information of the plant**

**1-1.General information**

**1-1-1. Location**  
Ashama Well Station (ASHA-WS) exists in West of Shebeen El-kom of Shebeen Markaz. It is located at 30°34'25.2" N and 30°53'47.6" E.

**1-1-2. Construction Phases**  
This well station constructed with an elevated tank in 1952, and rehabilitation with new well drilling was done in 2000, 2005 and 2009.

**1-1-3. Outline of the station**  
The source of water for this station is groundwater. There are four(4) wells of approximately 100 meter depth were drilled with the diameters of casing and screen of 10" and 12" in the station but one of them, which was constructed in 2000 (No.2) is currently abandoned due to the lowering of function. Therefore three (3) wells are operated in present. Well station works twenty-four (24) hours with intermittent pump operation. Table-1 shows the specification of each well.

Table-1 Specification of each Well

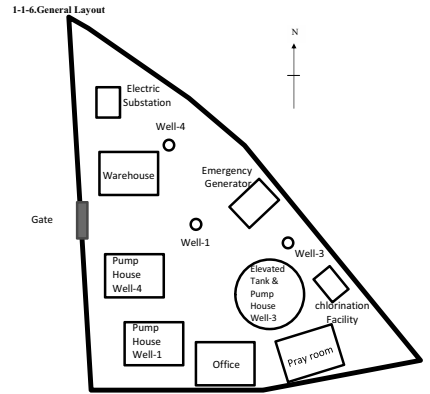
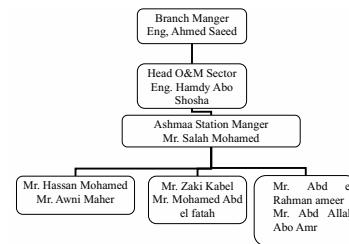
No. of Well	Depth of Well (m)	Diameter of Casing and Screen pipe (inch)	Type of Casing	Type of Pump	Construction year
No.1	105	10	Steel	Horizontal Suction Pump	1994
No.3	105	12	Steel	Ditto	2005
No.4	100	12	Steel	Ditto	2009

**1-1-4. Service areas and connections to the distribution network**

Well water is sent directly from pumping station to the network. There are two (2) supply line this station. Supply-1 transmits water to El Eraquia area in Ashama Markaz through trunk pipeline of 200mm diameter. Supply-2 transmits water to Kaf Ashama and Ashama Area in Ashama Markaz through trunk pipeline of 200mm diameter. Total population of the supply area is estimated approximately 40,000 to 50,000. There is no other water supply pipe connected to this service area. Figure-1 shows the supply area of Ashama Station.



**1-1-5. Organization and staff formation**



**1-2. Components of process in the well pump station**

**1-2-1. Components**

There are following five mechanical components and electric power supply facility in the well pump station (abbreviate as WPS) and they are related between each other component.

- Production wells
- Well pumps
- Chlorination facility
- Elevated tank
- Piping and valve
- Electric panels and cables
- Emergency Generator

**1-2-2. Component equipment and devices**

- Component equipment of the facility is as follows;
- 1. Production wells  
This component includes following:  
- Well No.1 was constructed 1994 and function of well is thought to be low compared to other two (2) wells
  - 2. The water transmission by well pump  
This component includes following:  
- The well pumps  
- Chlorine dosing process  
This component includes following:  
- Chlorine tank  
- Feeding water piping and valve  
- Feeding pump
  - 3. Chlorine dosing process  
This component includes following:  
- Chlorine tank  
- Feeding water piping and valve  
- Feeding pump
  - 4. Elevated tank  
This component includes following:  
- Upper tank with level gauge (but level gauge is does not work)  
- Rising and over flow piping and valve
  - 5. Piping and Valves  
This component includes following:  
- Piping and valves between wells and pumps  
- Piping and valves between pumps and Main delivery lines
  - 6. Electric panels and cables  
This component includes following:  
- Main switchboard and pumps operating panels  
- Connecting cables
  - 7. Emergency Generator  
This component includes following:  
- Diesel Engine  
- Main switchboard & operating panels  
- Connecting cables
- Water pressure meter is installed to each pump house and supply pipe.

**1-2-3. Specifications of all machines and devices in each facility**

Refer to attached facility list in APPENDIX (to be prepared later in the course of SOP application).

**1-3. Basic system on facility operating and process control**

- 1.3-1. Basic system on unit process control  
- Process control  
All unit processes of the station are controlled manually  
- Water quality control  
Water quality analysis of raw groundwater is conducted by Lab of branch office periodically. Frequency of the water quality analysis is as follows:  
Water sampling and analysis: Once/week  
Except for some problem on water quality is detected, laboratory of H.Q and branch office do not give any information and instruction to the well station. The Well station manager does not know the details of raw groundwater quality of his station.
- 1.3-2. Basic system  
- Start and stop of the well pumps are operated manually  
- Monitoring of water quality is done by H.Q and branch office.
- 1.3-3. System of processes  
-1. Production wells  
Three wells are available for three (3) different service areas.  
Extraction volume from well:  
In the winter season 2013 (from 1<sup>st</sup> Feb. to 31<sup>st</sup> March): 2,860m<sup>3</sup> (33.1 liter /sec)  
In the summer season 2013 (from 1<sup>st</sup> June to 17<sup>th</sup> June): 3,170m<sup>3</sup> (36.7 liter/sec)  
Design capacity of well is 4,000 m<sup>3</sup> (46.3 liter /sec)
- 2. The water transmission well pump  
Three wells are available for three (3) different service areas.  
Total ten (10) pumps/motors are installed in each pump house. Table-1 shows actual discharge of each pump/motor in the pump house. Discharge test was carried out in June 2013. In addition, diesel pumps of well No.3 and No.4 are used at the time of emergency situation such as electric down.

Table-1 Actual Discharge of each Pump/Motor

No. of Well	No. of Pump	Type of Motor	Horse Power of Motor (HP)	Capacity of Pump (liter/sec)	Capacity Head (m)	Actual Discharge (liter/sec) as of December 2013
No.1	P-1	Electric	40	40	50	23.33
	P-2	Ditto	40	35	50	22.00
	P-3	Ditto	60	40	50	24.00
No.3	P-4	Ditto	75	70	50	27.00
	Ditto	60	40	50	Not working	

No.4	P-2	Ditto	50	35	50	23.00
	P-3	Diesel	41	35	50	Not checked
	P-1	Electric	40	35	50	28.33
	P-2	Ditto	75	60	50	56.67
	P-3	Diesel	41	35	50	Not checked

- 3. Chlorine dosing process  
- Chlorine cylinder: 50kg  
- Chlorinator:  
Outline of chlorination procedure is as follows:  
• Type of chlorinator: No chlorinator  
• Type of operation: Manual operation  
• Type of dosing flow rate control: Manual control  
• Dosing point: Transmission pipe inside the station  
• Capacity of chlorinator : 2kg/hr
- 4. Schedule of clean up network, well and elevated tank  
• Well: Not scheduled (as needed by the instruction of Lab)  
• Elevated tank: 15days, two (2) month
- 5. Elevated tank  
Reinforced concrete elevated tank is available and used for the water supply line to service area.  
• Storage capacity: 100 m<sup>3</sup>  
• Height: 35 meter  
• Level gauge: Float and wire type
- 6. Electric System  
Electric consumption (average of 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> June 2013)  
Average Supply Volume: 2,920m<sup>3</sup>/day  
Average Electric Consumption: 20,07Kwh/day  
Average Kw/h/day / Average Supply volume: 0.0069
- 7. Environment of the Well station  
This well station is located in the central area of Ashma village. Environmental of the surroundings of well station is not so bad. A few of garbage in the well station can be seen. Around facility such as well and water tank is well cleaned up.

**1-3-4. General P & ID Diagram**

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## 2. Overview of the SOPs of the ASL-WPS

### 2-1 Purpose of SOPs

Purpose of SOPs is to provide assistance to the water supplier in the operation & maintenance (O&M) and water quality control (WQC) procedures for the equipment, facility or process in the well plant station.

### 2-2. Priority Issues to be addressed in SOPs

According to the results of current field survey of the well pump station, priority issues for the O&M to be addressed in these SOPs are identified as follows (tentatively and to be finalized by SOP/Facility team);

2-2-1. Pump operation based on the water consumption in the network  
Water supply to the service areas is controlled by ON-OFF of well pump. Generally in high water pressure in the network, leakage water is likely to happen and causes water loss. Pump operation procedures considering the water consumption in the network, especially at night shall be prepared. For this purpose, data collection such as pump operation records and network characteristics shall be started.

2-2-2. Full-utilization of the elevated tank  
There is an elevated tank existing in the well pump station. For the stable water supply it is quite useful. Therefore rehabilitation and full-utilization of the elevated tank shall be considered in SOP activity.

It is expected that service areas are expanding year by year and pressure at the end of network may be insufficient. These latest situation shall be grasped and taken into consideration.

2-2-3. Well monitoring  
Water source is solely depending on the wells. Conditions of well shall be monitored continuously and recorded. Necessary maintenance shall be required in the monthly or annual report.

Items of the monitoring are as follows;  
Groundwater level of two wells  
Static water level  
Dynamic water level  
Groundwater quality analysis  
Water quality items according to SHAPWASCO regulation

2-2-4. Supply control for Al Ahar Area  
New well station is supplying water to Al Ahar area which is located 2 km away from the station. Pump operation procedures shall be established including communication method, valve operation and so on.

2-2-5. Operation of Chlorination Facility  
Operation of the Chlorination facility seems confused in the field. Proper operation procedures shall be studied and established.

### 2-3. Application of SOPs

SOPs should be applied surely to actual O&M and WQC. However, SOPs are not necessarily constant and subject to change. SOPs should not only be kept as documents but

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also be utilized as tools for O&M and WQC activities. Since SOPs must be utilized in actual activities, they should be reviewed and revised so that they can be suitable and useful anytime in any situation for water supplier according to evaluation of utilized results. We should find improved results of O&M and WQC activities whenever we review and revise SOPs.

### 2-4. Component of SOPs

SOPs for WPS consist of eight (8) SOPs component units and these components are shown in "SOPs Headline". Each SOP consists of three (3) SOPs packages as follows:

- SOPs for operation
- SOPs for maintenance
- SOPs for water quality control

#### 2-4-1. SOPs for Operation

Documents which require criteria and procedures for operation and control activities of facility are provided in this SOPs and include the following:

- Explanation of process and relation between other process
- Criteria for operation activity and design
- Operation and control procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition
- Monitoring and visual check items for facility
- Reporting and recording system

#### 2-4-2. SOPs for Maintenance

Documents which require criteria and procedures for maintenance activities of facility are provided in this SOPs and include the following:

- Criteria for maintenance activity
- Maintenance procedures for facility in normal condition and unusual condition
- Monitoring and visual check items for facility
- Reporting and record system

#### 2-4-3. SOPs for Water Quality Control

Documents which require criteria and procedures for water quality control and process control are provided in this SOPs and include the following:

- Criteria for water quality control activity
- Water quality control and process control procedures in normal condition and unusual condition
- Monitoring and visual check items for water quality and process
- Reporting and record system

### 2-5. Review of SOPs and O&M plan

SOPs are one of tools to perform optimum O&M and WQC activities and results and as the result to improve well pump station operation. We can realize and find in our O&M activities should be modified or arranged for improvement such as more simple, effective or suitable method by utilizing of SOPs. When we find part to be modified or arranged for improvement in SOPs, we should approach to review SOPs to be proper according to prepared procedures, as soon as possible if necessary.

#### 2-5-1. Review of O&M and WQC activities

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Review of SOPs should be carried out periodically not less than once a year and properly if necessary. After review of SOPs, SOPs should be updated to revised version. Records of SOPs review and histories of review must be required to issue and keep them. Records of view should include the following:

- Activities before review and after review and reviewed reasons
- Signatures of approved persons, date of review
- Results of review
- Marking of reviewed part and description of reviewed histories in revised SOPs documents

### 2-6. Preparation for making of O&M plan

O&M plan is developed to provide a material that can be easily referred to for guidance in operating a water system. The O&M plan will also provide ready reference for following:

- All equipment data which is necessary for performing normal maintenance
- Ordering replacement parts and supplies
- Organized system for keeping records of O&M of the system
- Water sampling, analysis and testing which required for compliance with regulations
- Monitoring of the treatment process for compliance with accepted waterworks procedures.
- Information regarding start-up and normal operating procedures and emergency operating procedures

O&M plan will become a training manual to provide personnel which handy source reference while they learn to operate the facilities. The experienced operator will usually refer to the O&M plan for confirmation of normal operation and maintenance procedures and as a reference guide for unusual operating conditions. The entry level operator should frequently refer to the O&M plan for guidance and instruction.

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Station Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Ashma WPS	Water Well	ASH-WPS01-OP

Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

## Introduction

In Ashma Well Pump Station (ASH-WPS), the source of supplying water is well water and three wells with approximately 110 meter depth and 12" diameter steel casing and screen, are available. Water is distributed without treatment so that the quality of the well water must be within limits of Standard Potable Water Specifications.

Production capacity of the wells (safe yield capacity) must be higher than the design supply capacity of the station of 3,000 m<sup>3</sup> per day for Ashma area, having the serving population of approximately 10,000 and 3,000 m<sup>3</sup> per day for Al Arakeya area, having the serving population of approximately 10,000 and nearby villages.

Draw-down of dynamic water level must be less than (6m) for the horizontal pump and in case of vertical pumps, it must be submerged by not less than (5m).

Current well water quality and static water level by Inventory Survey in 2007 are as follows;

- Turbidity: 1.4
- TDS: 453 mg/l
- Ca: 40 mg/l
- Iron: 0.2 mg/l
- Mn: 0.1 mg/l
- Total Hardness: 200 mg/l
- Total Alkalinity: 240 mg/l
- S.W.L.: -4.39 m from ground level

## 1. Features of process

### 1-1.Function of process

Function of the well is to produce water of design quantity and design quality within the design groundwater draw-down. The static water level in the well affects to the discharge pressure and quantity. If the water quality in the well is not within the limit of the standard, water can not be distributed to the network.

### 1-2.Impacts of process

Production capacity of the wells and water quality are essential value for the well pump

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station deciding the operation procedures of the following processes.

### 1-3.Relations between other processes

The static water level in the well affects to the efficiency, pump flow rate and produced well water.

## 2. Criteria for operation

### 2-1. Water level

Static and dynamic water levels shall be not lower than the designed/planned figures for pumps. When the designed/planned water levels are not available at the initial stage of this SOP application, tentative static water levels are set up using current records of water levels and treatment operation and as follows :

- 1- Static water level should be recorded for each well
- 2- Dynamic water level should be recorded during operation for each well
- 3- Well Discharge flow rate should not exceed the design limits
- 4- The pump flow rate should not increase the safe yield capacity for the well
- 5- Check the well water level every 3 months to check the well efficiency and pump condition.

### 2-2. Well water quality

Water quality of raw well water shall not deviate the designed/planned figures. When the designed/planned water quality are not available at the initial stage of this SOP application, tentative water quality are set up using current records of water quality and transmission operation and reference figures will be finalized as soon as possible. All the water quality items shall not be higher than the Egyptian potable standards. Sampling and analysis of raw well water quality should be conducted by daily routine work for main items and by monthly analysis for full standard items according to WQC procedures.

### 2-3. Clean well sites

Well sites shall be kept clean from any contamination derived from either surface water or ground water. Visual check of cleanliness of the well sites should be conducted by daily routine work.

## 3. Operation under normal condition

### 3-1.Start-up and shut-down procedures

#### 3-1-1. Visual check of well sites

Well sites shall be checked visually and confirmed that surface water drainage

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and other well facilities are kept properly

3-1-2. Water level  
Static water level in the observation well (an old well can be used) shall be measured and confirmed the value not lower than the designed/planned level.

3-1-3. Well water quality  
Quality of raw well water shall be checked by the record of analysis of the previous day and confirmed satisfying the standards. Water sample shall be prepared for analysis for the day immediately after the pump operation.

### 3-2.Monitoring during operation

3-2-1. Water level  
Static water level in the observation well (old well) shall be measured and confirmed that the value is not lower than the designed/planned level.

## 4. Operation under unusual condition

### 4-1 Prospect troubles and trouble shooting

4-1. Contamination  
When any contamination such as surface rainwater flowing-in may be found, the station shall be stopped immediately and remedial measures such as sterilization at well site.

Discharge to the network shall be resumed only after the effect of the action would be confirmed.

4-2. Water level  
There are two kinds of abnormal draw-down of groundwater level, i.e. extreme draw-down of dynamic water level and long term static water level decrease.

4-2-1. Clogging  
Groundwater flow may be reduced by clogging of inlet screen and/or surrounding aquifer layer and extreme draw-down will occur by pumping.

In this case, 1) pump operation shall be restricted to the level of normal draw-down, or 2) pumping well shall be changed to sound one where backwashing the concerned well may be applicable to restore or new complete well drilling may be required.

4-2-2. Long term static water level decrease.  
With many reasons considered, ground water level may be drawn down in long term and may exceed the design/planned level. In this case, 1) operation by a value less than the design flow rate and 2) increasing pump total head capacity or adding new well shall be considered to secure the discharge capacity of the wells.

4-3. Water Quality  
When any water quality item in well water exceed the potable water standards,

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the station shall be immediately stopped and the reason of worsened quality and remedial measure shall be clarified.

## 5. Report and record

### 5-1.Record

The Record for operation of the well sites should be required as follows;

- 5-1-1-Record of monitoring and visual check
  - Monitoring and visual check list should be prepared
- Objects of monitoring and recording are as follows:
  - 1. Visual check of the well sites
  - 2. The water levels
    - Static water level
    - Dynamic water level
  - 3. Raw well water quality
    - Potable water quality standard items

When unusual condition will happen, it should be recorded with immediate actions, remedial measures taken.

### 5-2.Report

Reports for operation of wells should be required as follows;

- Monthly and annual ground water extraction volume in the station
- Monthly and annual ground water level fluctuation
- Monthly and annual ground water quality fluctuation
- Required maintenance of wells
  - Washing well and screen for clearing clogging
  - Painting or replacing well casing, piping, valves etc.
  - Maintenance of surface water drainage at well sites

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Station Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Ashma WPS	Water Well	ASH-WPS01-MT

Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

## Introduction

Generally, maintenance activity of the water wells will be conducted not in a routine maintenance but conducted along with the periodical maintenance of the station by cooperation with the responsible person from the branch and HQ Well department. HQ Well department will put maintenance schedule for wells and revising it with the branch team and station O&M members.

## 1. Criteria for maintenance

Major maintenance activity for the wells is to secure the safe yield capacity required to produce planned supply water volume.

### Criteria

- Keeping the well yield capacity by periodical monitoring for static and dynamic well water levels.
- Timing: according to the maintenance schedule
- Maintaining outlet pipes and valves properly painting or replacing.
- Frequency: Every six months
- Keeping well sites clean avoiding contamination by surface water and others for a distance not less than 5 m from each side around the well and in the same time monitoring of the well site has to be achieved by the operation team.
- Frequency: Once a month

## 2. Maintenance activity

Based on the above criteria, the maintenance activity consists of following three categories;

- When an observable draw down for the dynamic water level occurs without operation of well pump  
The following procedures have to be achieved:
  - a) Backwashing for the wells
  - b) Damaged well shall be replaced by new well.
- Maintenance of the well casing, piping and valve, etc.
- Keeping well sites clean

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## 2-1. Securing safe yield capacity

In order to secure the yield capacity, wells shall be backwashed regularly by the well section of the branch office. Frequency and timing shall be decided by examining the static and dynamic water level monitoring report prepared by station operation team. When backwashing interval will be shortened and yield capacity can not be recovered by backwashing, new well drilling shall be prepared for the replacement.

## 2-2. Maintaining well casing and piping

As a part of maintenance activity for the piping and valves inside the station, well casing and piping at well sites shall be maintained as below.

Inspection should be conducted regularly to ensure that facility should work on without accident during operation. Inspection list for well casing and piping shall be prepared as a part of station piping and valves.

- Repairing
- Painting
- Replacing

## 2-3. Well sites cleaning

Around the well there shall be kept clean from any contamination by others. Daily visual checking shall be conducted on the following points and necessary maintenance shall be made as required.

- Surface water drainage
- Protection from oil and grease
- Protection from animals

## 3. Report and record

Hence, the record and report are essential for O & M in WPS. All the maintenance activities done shall be recorded and summarized monthly and annually together with operation records of the whole station. These reports can be taken into consideration for the preparation of O&M plan for the next year.

Plant Name: El Ashma WPSF	Title <b>Well Pump</b>	SOP TAG No. ASH-WPS02-OP
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Issued	Developed by	Signature
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**Introduction**

Total ten well pumps are used in this well pump station to supply the groundwater to the network. Four horizontal pumps are installed in the old pump house (1) for the well and two horizontal pumps are installed in the pump house (2) for the well three horizontal pumps are installed in the pump house (3) for the well including a Diesel pump. The ground water in the well is sucked by each well pump and discharged to the network through the elevated tank in case of the El Ashma and el Arakeyah line.

The well pump facility is consists of following equipment:  
 -1.The well pump: Horizontal pump with one each stand-by  
 -2.Pipes and valves: Carbon steel, sluice valve and the swing type check valves

**1. Features of process**

**1-1. Function of process**

Function of the well pump is to transfer the ground water into the network with required quantity and water pressure.

**1-2. Impacts of process**

The well water flow rate and pressure are essential values for the water supply in the service areas.  
 For determination of capacities/diameters of network trunk pipeline are based on the well water flow rate based on the safe yield capacity of the wells.

**1-3. Relations between other processes**

In the well pump station, there are four mechanical processes, i.e. well, well pump, elevated tank and chlorination facility.  
 1-3-1.The well  
 The water level in the well affects to the discharge pressure and quantity. But water quality in the well may not affect to the operation because no treatment is expected in the station.

1-3-2. Elevated tank  
 Elevated tank in El Ashma line is used as a buffer tank and therefore when the upper tank is filled up, well pump operation shall be stopped.

1-3-3. Chlorination facility  
 Well pump in Al Arakeyah line can be operated only after the confirmation of proper operation of chlorination facility.

1-3-4.The network  
 The network is located after the well pump facility.  
 The well water is fed by the well pump to the network.

**2. Criteria for operation**

**2-1.Schedule for working of pump**  
 All the well shall be operated according to the operation schedule. Usually one pump is operated for each service area. Working pump shall be changed periodically so that working cycle of pump is 24 hours

**2-2.Indication of discharge pressure gauge of the pump/transmission line**  
 Proper pressure gauge indication: Lower limit 3 bar  
 Upper limit 4 bar

**3. Operation under normal condition**

**3-1.Start-up and shut-down procedures**

- 3-1-1.Pre-start check  
 The well and well pump shall be selected before start-up operation.  
 -1.The Valve in discharge line  
 All valves in discharge line of the well pump shall be kept in working condition.  
 -2.Electrical switch board  
 Power shall be supplied.
- 3-1-2.Start-up  
 All the pumps are operated manually and the start switch on switch board is turned on to start the well pump and the common checking, unusual noise and vibration of the well pump and leak of water are followed after start.  
 Pressure of discharge line is confirmed by the pressure gauge;  
 Indication of pressure gauge shall be 3 bar or more.

3-1-2.Shut down  
 All the pumps shall be shut down manually and the stop switch on switch board is turned off to stop the well pump and common checking are followed after stop  
 Working time of the well pumps shall be checked from start to stop of each well pump.

**3-2.Monitoring and visual check during operation**

Monitoring and visual check of the well pump is a very important activity. It shall be conducted not less than twice a day by prepared check list.  
 If any unusual condition is found, corrective action shall be conducted immediately.

**3-3 Operation for control**

The water flow rate and quantity are the most essential items for the operation of the well pump station.

The well water is transmitted by the well pumps to the networks with proper pressure. The nominal supply capacities of the station are 25 l/sec or 90 m<sup>3</sup>/hour for El Ashma area, 40 l/sec or 144 m<sup>3</sup>/hour for Al Arakeyah area and 65 l/sec or 234 m<sup>3</sup>/hour in total.  
 In normal operating condition, the working time of well pump shall be intermittently 24 hours a day.

**4. Operation under unusual condition**

**4-1 Prospected troubles and trouble shooting**

- 1. Discharge pressure is not enough
- 2. Discharge pressure is too high
- 3. Discharge quantity is not enough
- 4. Mechanical or physical trouble of the pump
- 5. Electrical power failure

**5. Report and record**

**5-1.Record**

The Record for operation of well pumps shall be as follows;  
 5-1-1.Record of working of the pump  
 -1.Time in operation of the each well pump

- 2.Operation condition  
 - Discharge pressure, quantity, electrical current, and so on
- 3.Water level in the well
- 4.Unusual condition of the pump

**5-2.Report**

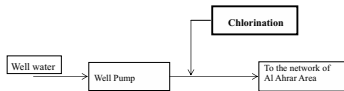
Reports for operation of well pumps shall be required as following:  
 5-2-1.Unusual condition in working  
 5-2-2.Monthly report  
 -1. Time in operation of each pump  
 -2.Recommendation on operation  
 5-2-3. Annual report  
 -1. Time in operation of each pump  
 -2.Recommendation on operation

Plant Name: Ashma WPS	Title <b>Chlorination Facility</b>	SOP TAG No. ASH-WPS06-OP
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Issued	Developed by	Signature
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**Introduction**

The chlorination facility in Ashma Well Pump Station (ASH-WPS) is chlorination dosing system to the transmission pipe for the purpose of maintaining the free chlorine residual in the network locating approximately 2,000 meter away from the station as shown on the drawing below.



**1. Criteria of the Operation**

**1-1.Function and criteria of the operation**

Function of chlorination is to inject the chlorine to the transmission pipeline and to maintain the free chloride residual concentration as designed. And it is protecting the supply water from the development of biological substances.

- Designed chloride residual concentration at Al Ahrakevah service area
- Cl<sub>2</sub> not less than 0.5 mg/l in summer
  - Cl<sub>2</sub> not less than 0.3 mg/l in winter

**1-2. Relations between other processes**

Chlorine dosing rate shall be adjusted by the well water quality and network conditions at service areas.

**2. Operation under normal condition**

Beside this SOP, operation procedures for the chlorinator facility shall be conducted strictly according to the manufacturer's recommendations, instructions and manuals

especially for the safety against chlorine handling, monitoring and so on.

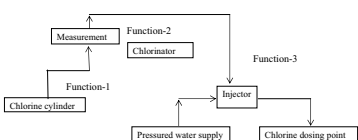
**2-1.Common notice for operation of chlorination facility**

- 1. Early detection and rapid response to chlorine leak accidents is the most important action for operation of chlorination facility. Continuous attention shall be paid to chlorine leakage around all chlorine piping, valves, and cylinders and when opening and close the valve in chlorine line piping.
- 2. After the complete evacuation of operators/persons, all the doors shall be closed in chlorination house to avoid diffusing leaked chlorine to outside of chlorination house.
- 3. Knowledge and skills on handling of chlorine and chlorination facility shall be required for persons to handle chlorination facility. Persons to operate chlorination facility shall be trained for handling skills on chlorine, chlorination facility.
- 4. Periodical practice on activity in emergency situation: Under emergency situation such as severe chlorine leakage, immediate actions are required according to prepared action plan and program. Safety devices and tools shall be provided and maintained and kept in proper condition to be used any time. Training for emergency situation shall be conducted periodically.
- 5. No smoking in the room of chlorination house

**3. Start-up and shut-down procedures**

**3-1. Facility component of the chlorination equipment**

- The chlorination equipment consists of the following three components;
  - 1. Chlorine cylinder
  - 2. Injector and chlorinator
  - 3. Pipes and valves
 Chlorine gas is taken out from chlorine cylinder and the gas is sucked with negative pressure by the injector. The sucked chlorine gas can be measured and the chlorine dosing flow rate is controlled by the chlorinator. Chlorine gas sucked by the injector is mixed with the water supplied into the injector and injected at the dosing point. Functions for the chlorination equipment are following:  
 Function-1: Supplying of chlorine gas with positive pressure  
 Function-2: Measuring and control of dosed chlorine  
 Function-3: Making of chlorine water and feeding of chlorine water with pressurized water



**3-2.Start up procedures**

- Procedures for start up of chlorinator shall be according the instruction manual issued by the chlorinator manufacturer but generally as follows.
- 1. Connect a copper tube to chlorine cylinder and manifold inlet valve
  - 2. Feed the pressurized water into the injector
  - 3. Confirm the arising of negative pressure in the chlorinator
  - 4. Flow rate of chlorine shall be set at zero in the chlorinator
  - 5. Open slightly outlet valve of chlorine in the chlorinator
  - 6. Check close of inlet and outlet valves for chlorine gas manifold
  - 7. Check the connection parts of the copper tube and tighten a cover nut
  - 8. Open the master valve for cylinder and close it immediately.
  - 9. Check no leak around connection parts of copper tube from cylinder to manifold
  - 10. Leak check shall be conducted by use of ammonia solution water.
  - 11. After confirmation of above, open the outlet valve for manifold and check no leak of chlorine around connection part of the chlorinator.
  - 12. Confirm the flow rate of chlorine gas is zero in the chlorinator.
  - 13. Open the master valve for cylinder gradually until it will be fully open. Check again the connection parts of chlorine gas line for leaks.  
 Sealing characteristic of master valve for cylinder shall be effective in a condition of opened fully.
  - 14. Adjust the flow rate of chlorine gas of the chlorinator to required dosing flow rate. Flow rate of chlorine gas can be confirmed by flow meter in the chlorinator.
  - 15. After 30 minutes of above adjustment, confirm the condition of the flow rate. It must be kept in the required value.
- Key points for start up procedures are as follows;  
 ☆ Chlorine gas feeding into the tube or pipe from cylinder shall be conducted

- step by steps.
- ☆ Check for leaks of chlorine gas shall be done by as small amount of chlorine gas as possible at the first step.
- ☆ Check for leaks from cylinder to connection part and to manifold one by one. Do not feed the gas at the same time into the whole pipe line and facilities.
- ☆ Negative pressure shall be arisen from injector prior to feed chlorine gas into the manifold and the chlorinator.
- ☆ Required chlorine dosing rate shall be grasped prior to start up the chlorinator. Chlorine dosing flow rate is calculated by following formula;  
 Chlorine dosing rate: R (mg/l)  
 Chlorine dosing flow rate: W (kg/h)  
 Flow rate of the process water: Q (m<sup>3</sup>/h)  
 $W = Q \cdot R \cdot 1/1000$  (kg/h)

**3-3.Shut down procedures**

- Cases of shut down
- Operational shut down
  - Long term shut down
  - Changing cylinders
- Procedures for shut down of chlorinator shall be according as the instruction manual issued by the chlorinator manufacturer.

- General procedures are shown hereunder for reference.
- 1. Close the master valve for cylinder and keep this condition for several minutes. Confirm that indication of the pressure in the manifold will be zero. Keep this condition for 10 minutes or more.
  - 2. Check for leaks of chlorine gas from cylinder and pipe connection parts.
  - 3. Close the inlet valve of chlorine gas to the injector.
  - 4. Stop the water supply to the injector. Close the inlet valve for the injector first and then close a outlet valve for the injector.

Regarding of actions for long term stopping of the facilities, refer to them instruction manual issued by a manufacturer of the chlorinator.

**General Notes:**

- ☆ To avoid water flowing into the chlorinator, be sure the procedures from 3 to 4 in above mentions.
- ☆ The often cause of the troubles for the chlorinators are the backward flow of the water into the chlorinator.

**3-4. Monitoring and visual check of facility**

Monitoring and visual check during operation shall be conducted according to the check list.

**3-5 Operation procedures for control of facility**

Dosing flow rate of chlorination shall be changed depend on the following:  
 - Free residual chlorine of the filtered water  
 - Required free residual chlorine for the network water  
 - Flow rate of the filtered water  
 Determination procedures of dosing rate are shown in ASH-WPS06-QC.

**4. Operation under unusual condition**

**4-1 Prospect troubles and trouble shootings**

- 1-1. Chlorinator  
 Troubleshooting of the chlorinator shall be conducted according to the instruction manual issued by the chlorinator manufacturer.  
  
 Examples of prospect trouble for reference are as follows;  
 -1. Gas leak  
 -2. The required gas feed rate is not achieved at start-up  
 -3. Out-of-gas indication occurs during normal operation  
 -4. Insufficient ejector vacuum  
 -5. Loss of gas feed  
 -6. Flowmeter ball bounced and/or maximum gas feed rate cannot be achieved during normal operation  
 -7. Flooded metering tube  
 -8. Vacuum leaks
- 1-2. Piping and valves  
 -1. Gas leak from  
 - Copper tube  
 - Connection part  
 - Valves

**5. Records and Reports**

**5-1.Records**

- 5-1-1. Records for operation condition
- Chlorine gas feed
    - Pressure gauge indication of chlorine gas feed for the chlorine gas manifold
  - Records for the chlorinator
    - Chlorine dosing flow rate
    - Water supply pressure fed to the chlorinator
  - Indication of chlorine gas leak detector
  - Visual check list in a routine work

#### 5-2. Report

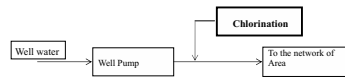
Reports are required as shown in the following:

- 5-2-1. Chlorine consumption records
- Weight of chlorine used each 24-hour period during a month
  - Total weight of chlorine used for a month
  - Average weight of chlorine dosed during a 24-hour period for a month
  - Maximum weight of chlorine used during any 24-hour period during a month
  - Minimum weight of chlorine used during any 24-hour period during a month
- 5-2-2. Recommendation on facility
- Rehabilitation and upgrading
    - Repairing
    - Replacement
    - Reputing
    - Additional parts or facilities
    - Required spare parts
  - Recommendation on modification of the criteria
  - Recommendation on training for persons
  - Recommendation on review of O&M plan

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Ashma WPS	Chlorination Facility	ASH-WPS06-QC
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

#### Introduction

The chlorination facility in Ashma Well Pump Station (ASH-WPS) is chlorination dosing system to the transmission pipeline for the purpose of maintaining the free residual chlorine in the network.



#### 1. MCWW Regulation

According to the water quality control regulation of SHAPWASCO, required residual chlorine concentration in the network is 0.5 mg/l in summer and 0.3 mg/l in winter for the water which source is groundwater. Residual chlorine measurement shall be done on the distribution system at the area farthest from the source of the station. This ensures that the entire distribution system is receiving enough chlorine.

#### 2. Monitoring Frequencies

- 2.1 Frequency of free residual chlorine measurement
- At the station: Once a day
  - At Al Arakeyah service area: once a day
- 2.2 Frequency of chlorine demand test
- For the well water: Once in six months and as the sample is taken for analysis

#### 3. Water quality control under normal condition

- 3-1. Monitoring of the well water
- 3-1-1. Laboratory test of chlorine demand
- Chlorine demand test shall be conducted according to the standard procedure in MCWW for general water quality analysis including sampling procedures for the following items:

- Turbidity
- Iron
- Manganese
- Ammonia
- pH
- Bacteria and coliforms
- Other items as require

#### 3-2. Control of the chlorine dosing rate

Free residual chlorine in the distributed water shall be maintained at least 0.3 mg/l to 0.5 mg/l at any point of the farthest tap in the network. In the case that combined residual chlorine is used for chlorination, the total injected chlorine shall be 1 to 2 mg/l.

Free residual chlorine in the network is consumed during a distribution of the water. Consumed amount of chlorine is varied to the conditions in the network such as contamination, water temperature, condition of network pipe lines and so on.

The free residual chlorine in the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network shall be measured periodically according to the frequency of the criteria.

The control action of free residual chlorine shall be done by following activities:

1. Set a target for the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network
2. Confirm the well water connected with the network
  - Numbers of the well stations
  - Free residual chlorine from each well station
  - Flow rate of the distribution water from each well station
3. Set the target for the supply water
4. Set the chlorine dosing rate
5. Confirm the flow rate of the supply water
6. Set the chlorine dosing flow rate by the chlorinator
7. Monitor the free residual chlorine in the water
  - The supply water
  - The distributed water at any point of the farthest tap in the network
8. Compare the monitored data with the targets
9. Determine whether the chlorine dosing rate is to be changed or not?
10. If a chlorine dosing rate shall be changed, change a dosing flow rate by

- operation of the chlorinator to be increase or decrease
11. Monitor the free residual chlorine in the water
    - The supply water
    - The distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network
  12. Compare a monitored data with the targets
  13. Determine whether the chlorine dosing rate is to be changed or not?
  14. Repeat from control actions 11 to 13 in the routine work

#### 3-3. Visual check of operation condition

Operation condition of the chlorination facilities shall be checked in the routine work to confirm proper operation of the facilities.

#### 4. Operation under unusual condition

##### 4-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

Insufficient free residual chlorine in the supply water at the station and/or distribution water in the network

##### 5. Record and report

- 5-1. Records
- 5-1-1. Records for water quality
    - Free residual chlorine with general water quality analysis results of supply water and the distributed water at any point of the farthest tap in the network
  - 5-1-2. Records for the chlorinator
    - Chlorine dosing rate and dosing flow rate
  - 5-1-3. Records for visual check
    - Check list use in the routine work

##### 5-2. Report

Reports are required as follows;

1. Free residual chlorine measurement
  2. Consumption of chlorine
- 5-2-2. Recommendation on facility
- Rehabilitation
    - Repairing
    - Replacement

- Additional facility
- Recommendation on modification of the criteria and SOPs
- Recommendation on training for personnel
- Recommendation on review of O&M plan

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Ashma WPS	Elevated Tank	ASH-WPS08-OP
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

#### 1. Description of the facility

##### 1-1. Outline of process and facilities

The Elevated Tank is provided to stabilize the flow and pressure in the network.

In Ashma Well Pump Station (ASH-WPS), a reinforced concrete elevated tank is provided for the water supply to Ashma service area. Its upper tank has 100 m3 storage capacity and 21 meter height.

There is only one device to control and operate the elevated tank, i.e. a valve in the rising pipe.

##### 1-2. Function of the Elevated Tank

Functions of the Elevated Tank are to buffer the surplus water/pressure in the network and to cover the peak water consumption exceeding the pump supply capacity.

##### 1-3. Impact of facility

The Elevated Tank is a large scale civil structure but a quite effective facility in the water supply network.

##### 1-4. Relation with other facilities

1-4-1. The well pump  
It is rather special case but in ASH-WPS the elevated tank is by-passed from the transmission pipe to Al Ashma area and is not connected directly from the well pump concerned.

#### 2. The criteria for operation

There is no operation required for the elevated tank and the criteria for operation do not exist.

#### 3. Operation under normal condition

Usually the well water passes through the Elevated Tank and valve in the rising pipe is opened. Hence, any operation or control under normal condition is not required for the Elevated Tank, but monitoring is needed to confirm that unusual condition does not exist. Check list for monitoring and visual check is provided in ASH-FRP03-OPCL-01.

When the upper storage tank is cleaned, the valve in the rising pipe for the Elevated Tank shall be closed and emptied by drainage pipe.

#### 4. Operation under unusual condition

##### 4-1. Prospected unusual condition

- Unusual condition of the Elevated Tank is prospected simply to loose storage function as follows;
- Leakage by concrete structure problem
  - Contamination by flown waste
  - Trouble in the rising pipe and valve

##### 4-2. Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting for the above situation shall be just closing the valve in the operation and remedial maintenance works shall be conducted as required.

##### 5. Records and reports

##### 5-1. Records

Records of monitoring and visual check for the Elevated Tank.

##### 5-2. Reports

- 5-2-1. Annual report
- Report of the corrective action (as needed)
  - Report of the preventive action (as needed)
- 5-2-2. Recommendation
- Rehabilitation and upgrading
  - Review of SOPs

Station Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
Ashma WPS	Elevated Tank	ASH-WPS08-MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

#### Introduction

Generally, maintenance activity of the Elevated Tank is not conducted as a routine daily maintenance, but along with the scheduled maintenance of the station. Structure and devices to be maintained in Ashma Well Pump Station (ASH-WPS) are as follows;

- Upper storage tank structure with steel stairs
- Level gauge
- Rising pipe with a pressure gauge
- Overflow pipe

The tank structure, water supply pipe, and drainage pipe are inspected and cleaned. Cleaning of the tank is the main activity..

#### 1. Criteria for maintenance

Major maintenance activity for the Elevated Tank is to clean the upper storage tank. Inside and outside. Condition of the tank shall be checked and confirmed.

- Frequency of cleaning and inspection of the tank
  - Cleaning work: Once 3-6 months
  - Inspection and repairing: Once a year
- Acceptable time to stop the function of the Elevated Tank
  - In winter season: 6 hours

Criteria for maintenance activity of the other ordinary devices other than the tank shall be followed to the similar maintenance procedures.

#### 2. Maintenance activity

In order to judge the necessity of maintenance activity such as adjustment, repairing or replacing, following four steps shall be considered for the Elevated Tank;

1. Monitoring and checking during operation
2. Inspection
3. Evaluation and analysis of inspection results

#### 4. Maintenance work

##### 2-1. Monitoring and visual check

Monitoring and visual check shall be carried out according to "O&M schedule" and unified check list.

##### 2-2. Inspection

Inspection shall be carried out according to "O&M schedule" and unified check list.

- External check of the tank
  - Appearance of crack on the tank
  - Leak of water from the tank
  - Foreign substances such as flying waste of vinyl materials, birds dropping and so.
- Cleaning of inside of the tank and overflow piping
  - Flushing away sludge by pressured water
  - Brushing away to remove adherent algae on the wall

- 2-2-1. Cleaning of the tank
  - Make a plan and time schedule for cleaning
  - Procedures for drainage of water in the tank
  - Procedures for cleaning of the tank

- 2-2-2. Inspection procedure
  - Inspection check list shall be provided on the following items;
  - Inspection of the tank
  - Inspection of the rising pipe
  - Inspection of the float and level indicator with wire
  - Inspection of overflow pipe

##### 2-3. Evaluate and analysis of the inspection result

After inspection following items shall be evaluated;

- Necessity of maintenance action
  - Corrosion
  - Crack in the wall or bottom of the tank
  - Water leakage

##### 2-4. Maintenance after the inspection

Following shall be conducted for the maintenance work;

- Repairing cracks, leakage parts and broken parts
- Repainting
- Maintenance of the piping and valve
  - Supplying grease as needed
  - Change of parts as needed
  - Replace the valve as needed or periodically
- Repairing of leak part pipe and connection

**3. Procedures under unusual condition**

**3-1.Trouble prospects**

As mentioned in operation procedures, unusual condition of the Elevated Tank is prospected simply to loose storage function as follows;

- Leakage by concrete structure problem
- Contamination by flown waste
- Trouble in the rising pipe and valve

**3-2.Troubleshooting**

Once the above situation happens, shut down the elevated tank by closing the valve and remedial maintenance works shall be conducted as soon as possible.

**4. Records and Reports**

**4-1.Records**

Records for maintenance of the Elevated Tank shall be prepared as follows;

4-1-1.Record of monitoring and visual check  
4-1-2.Record of inspection  
4-1-3.Record of maintenance work.

**4-2.Reports**

Reports for maintenance of the Elevated Tank shall be prepared as follows;

4-2-1. Summary of the Maintenance Records  
4-2-2. Recommendations (as needed)

- Review of maintenance procedures
- Improvement of facility
- Upgrading or rehabilitation of facility
- Replacement of facility
- Repairing of facility
- Review of SOP

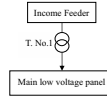
Plant Name: <b>ASHMAA</b>	Title: <b>Power Transformer</b>	SOP TAG No. <b>ASH-WPS17-01OP</b>
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Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

ASH WPS 17-01	Power Transformers
ASH WPS 17-02	Generator
ASH WPS 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear
ASH WPS 17-04	Low voltage Motors
ASH WPS 17-09	General lighting

**1. Introduction**

In ASHMAA Facility there is one step down transformer 100 KVA 11/0.4 KV



**2. Features of process**

**2-1.Function of process**

The transformers in Ashmaa plant are used to convert 11KV to 0.4KV which required by the loads of the plant.

**2-2. Relations between other processes**

The transformers are used to link the medium voltage panel to the low voltage panel.

**3. Criteria for Operation**

The transformer is preferred to operate at the point of maximum efficiency which occurs when the transformer is operated around 80% from its rated.

**4. Operation under normal condition**

Under normal condition the plant are supplied from the electric utility through the transformer and the generator is standby. The following items should be checked

1. The circuit breaker of the generator which exists in the generator panel is switched off

2. The income C.B. from the generator in the main low voltage panel is switched off
3. The income C.B. of the transformer is switched on

**5. Operation under up normal condition**

In case that the electric power from the utility is switched off the standby generator will be operated according to the following sequence:

1. Ensure that the transformer is disconnected from the low voltage panel.
2. Start the standby generator according to the procedure mentioned in generator SOP.
3. Switch on the generator circuit breaker in the generator panel.
4. Switch on the income circuit breaker of the generator in the main low voltage panel.
5. Start connecting the loads gradually.

Plant Name: <b>ASHMAA</b>	Title: <b>Power Transformer</b>	SOP TAG No. <b>ASH-WPS17-01 MT</b>
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Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

ASH WPS 17-01	Power Transformers
ASH WPS 17-02	Generator
ASH WPS 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear
ASH WPS 17-04	Low voltage Motors
ASH WPS 17-09	General lighting

**1. Construction**

The main parts of the transformers are:

- The primary winding
- The secondary winding
- The metal tank
- The oil
- The oil reservoir
- The radiators
- The Buchholz relay
- Oil level indicator
- Tap changer
- insulators & bushings
- Silica jell

**2. Maintenance activity**

Inspection, checking, monitoring, recording, calibration, testing and replacement should be carried out to keep the power transformer as per initial running after the commissioning process.

Maintenance activity consists of 3 kinds of working as follow:

- 1- Monitoring, checking and recording
- 2- Evaluate and analyze results of monitoring and inspection
- 3- Routine maintenance.

**2.1 Monitoring, checking and recording**

Activity of Monitoring, checking and recording should be done according to the maintenance schedule, ASH-WPS17-01MT.

**2.2 Evaluate and analyze results of monitoring and inspection**

Generally, from the monitoring and visual inspection we can recognize the corrective actions needed for the efficient operation of the transformer

**2.3 Routine maintenance**

This is the most important item we have to follow to keep the power transformer unit as much as possible close to initial running of the system after the commissioning process. The routine maintenance is consisting of groups of individual steps which are classified to be done in certain periods according to ASH-WPS17-01 MT.

**3. Report and record**

**3-1.Record**

The Activity of monitoring and visual check should be recorded in the recording sheet ASH-WPS17-01QC01.

**3-2. Report**

**3-2-1. Routine maintenance report:**

The activities of routine maintenance should be reported according the format ASH-WPS17-QC02

**3-2-2. Trouble History report:**

Any troubles occurs in the transformer or in its protection and control circuit which happen during the operation of the transformer should be collected in trouble history sheet ASH-WPS17-QC03. This trouble history will help the maintenance engineer to recognize the system and solve the trouble occurred.

**Operational and Maintenance Schedule (ASH-WPS17-01MT)**

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Name of Facility	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	2Y
<b>1. Record current and voltage readings</b>							
1-1.Record secondary voltage		✓					
1-2.Record secondary current		✓					
<b>2. Inspect silica jell</b>							
2-1. Inspect the color of the silica jell. Change or dry if its color is changed.		✓					
2-2. Change the silica jell if it is contaminated with oil.		✓					
<b>3. Check oil level</b>							
3-1.Check that the oil level is between the sign of 20C and Max. Sign- refill with fresh oil if required.		✓					
3-2.The oil level must not exceed the maximum sign		✓					

when the transformer running at full load.					
<b>4. Check for oil leakage</b>					
4-1. Check the oil leak from tank, radiators and oil discharge valve.				✓	
<b>5. Inspect and clean bushings and transformer surface.</b>					
5-1. Check the medium voltage and low voltage insulator from any cracks. Clean with suitable sateen.				✓	
5-2. Clean with suitable sateen, the transformer surface and radiators.				✓	
<b>6. Check oil dielectric strength</b>					
6-1. Check the oil dielectric strength by the use of oil tester.					✓
<b>7. Tap changer</b>					
7-1. Inspect condition of external tap changer drive shaft, tighten all couplings and bolted connections					✓
7-2. It is important to perform a complete tap changer (electrical operation) from highest to lowest step and back to the position it was found in, this action will clean all internal contacts of the tap changer					✓
<b>8. Oil filtration</b>					
8-1. When the dielectric strength of the oil is lowered, the oil should be filtered using oil filtration unit.					✓
12.2. Re check the oil dielectric strength					✓
<b>9. Measure the winding insulation resistance</b>					
9-1. Measure the insulation resistance between short circuit primary to short circuit secondary					✓
9-2. Measure the insulation resistance between short circuit primary to earth					✓
9-3. Measure the insulation resistance between short circuit secondary to earth					✓

**4. Tools required for routine maintenance**

- 1) Air blower
- 2) Open & Closed Wrenches
- 3) Megger 5000 and 500 volt DC
- 4) Air dryer

**5. Materials required for routine maintenance**

- 1) Sateen
- 2) Transformer oil

ASH-WPS17-01QC01 Revised version Issued date Page: 4of7

Monthly monitoring and recording schedule ASH-WPS17-01QC01:

Transformer	Week		Month		Year	
	from	to	from	to	from	to
Secondary voltage V	/	/	/	/	/	/
Secondary current KA	/	/	/	/	/	/
Oil level.	/	/	/	/	/	/
Silica Jell color	/	/	/	/	/	/
Insulation resistance	/	/	/	/	/	/
Tap changer	/	/	/	/	/	/

ASH-WPS17-01QC02 Revised version Issued date Page: 5of7

Yearly Recording Schedule:

Transformer	Year						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Oil dielectric strength							
Primary winding insulation resistance							
Secondary winding insulation resistance							

ASH-WPS17-01QC03 Revised version Issued date Page: 6of7

Routine Maintenance Report:

Item No.	Date	Description	Used Tools and Materials	Responsible Technician
1	MM/YY/AM			
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				

Issue Date	Revised version	Trouble (3)	Trouble (2)	Trouble (1)
Date of trouble	Trouble Description	Reason and solution	Date of repair	Used materials and spare parts
				Repair item
				Responsible manager

Plant Name: ASHMAA	Title: Emergency Generator	SOP TAG No. ASH-WPS17-02OP
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ASH WPS 17-01	Power Transformers
ASH WPS 17-02	Generator
ASH WPS 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear
ASH WPS 17-04	Low voltage Motors
ASH WPS 17-09	General lighting

**1. Features of process**

**1-1. Function of process**

The function of emergency generator is to provide the electrical power to the water treatment facility, i.e. the emergency generator is the power supply unit for blackout. The purpose of the emergency generator is the equipment in order to secure the electrical power for a minimum of facility operation for produce the drinking water in the facility.

**1-2. Impacts of process**

The emergency generator is used in only emergency situation, and it has independent function different from the water treatment process. The emergency generator has to operate in emergency situation and provide the electrical power certainly in emergency. Therefore the periodical operation, despite the normal condition, should be required in order to secure the function and reliability of the equipment to avoid the fault of the operation in that case.

**1-3. Relations between other processes**

(1) Operation object b the emergency generator  
Existing generator covers 50% of the required power to the facility, in order to avoid damage of the generator or electrical facility in the plant.

**2. Criteria for operation**

**2-1. Operation Method**

Emergency generator operates by manual operation. Emergency generator starts and stops by switch on-off operation at the generator or the independent control panel after the detection of emergency situation, such as blackout.

**2-2. Monitoring-required items**

- (3) Shortage of output of power generation
- (4) Abnormal heating of the engine
- (5) Sudden stoppage of the engine
- (6) Abnormal exhaust (Abnormal odor of exhaust gas)

Trouble shooting is attached at the close of this chapter.

**4-2. Trouble in the past and cause, background and events for recovery**

No.	Predicted Trouble	Cause	Remedy
1	Malfunctioning of starting mechanism	Low battery	Battery charge
		Breakage of starting motor	Repair or replacement of the equipment
		1) Shortage of fuel 2) Aeration in a fuel pipe Breakage of the control unit	1) Provide a fuel 2) Air release Repair or replacement of control unit
2	Engine revolution doesn't reach to rated revolution	Clogging of fuel filter	Drain and clean the fuel filter
		Malfunction of the electrical governor system and fuel injection pump	Checking for the governor or injection pump or replacement of the equipment
		Aeration in a fuel pipe	Air release
		Water mixing in a fuel pipe	Change a fuel
3	Shortage of output of power generation	Using a fuel of low quality	Change a fuel of good quality
		Clogging of fuel filter	Drain and clean the filter
		Malfunction of fuel transfer system composed of pump, nozzle and pipe	Checking or replacement of each equipment
		Shortage of air-intake amount	Clean the air filter
		Malfunction of the electrical governor system and fuel injection pump	Checking for the governor or injection pump or replacement of the equipment
4	Abnormal heating of the engine	Degradation of compression pressure by piston	1) Replacement of the piston ring 2) Replacement of valve sheet and spring unit for air valves 3) Checking for the loosen of fixing bolts
		Overload	Arrange the load properly

- Monitoring-required item during the generator operation is as follows;
- ◆ Generating output power and generation voltage
  - ◆ Temperature and pressure of cooling water
  - ◆ Lubricant pressure
  - ◆ Starting and stopping time
    - From start to top speed: Approx. 10 sec.
    - To Full load: Approx. 10 sec.
    - Total time: Approx. 20 sec.
  - ◆ Rotating speed and periodicity

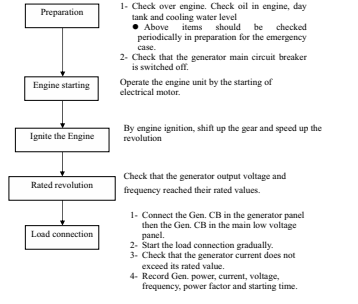
**2-3. Periodical commissioning**

In order to avoid the fault operation in emergency situation, function and reliability of the generator should be checked by periodical commissioning. Commissioning should be conducted more than 30 minutes by actual load or dummy load.

**3. Operation condition**

**3-1. General Start-up procedures**

3-1-1. Start-up  
General start-up procedure for the emergency generator is as shown in following Chart.



**3-1-2. Shutdown**  
After restoration of power, stop the emergency generator operation and changeover the power source to commercial power.

**3-1-2-1 General Shutdown procedures:**

1. Turn of the loads gradually
2. Disconnect the generator CB in the main low voltage panel then connect the transformer CB.
3. Disconnect the generator CB in the generator panel.
4. Keep the generator running for several minutes at no load to cool down before shut off.
5. Turn off the generator.
6. Record the stopping time.

**3-1-2-2 Emergency Shutdown.**

If an emergency or up normal conditions happens during the operation of the generator, the generator can be turned off by pushing the emergency stop switch.

**3-2. Fuel storage system**

Emergency generator has fuel storage tanks for long-time operation. Emergency generator requires certain operation against the emergency situation, such as sudden blackout. Accordingly, emergency generator shall have fuel tanks. It is divided into 2 items, which are weekly tank and monthly tank, by the purpose of fuel provision. Run time of the generator is expected for 3 hours during blackout. The monthly tank having storage capacity of 90 hours, whose storage day is for 30 days, stores the fuel. Fuel is transferred to the daily tank. Then the daily tank having storage capacity of 21 hours, whose storage day is for 7 days, provides fuel to the emergency generator.

**3-3. Starting system**

Engine unit operates by the electrical starting mechanism. Power source of this mechanism is battery. Therefore the periodical check of battery charging is required as shown in the maintenance list.

**4. Operation under unusual condition**

**4-1. Expected troubles and trouble shootings**

- (1) Malfunctioning of starting mechanism
- (2) Engine revolution doesn't reach to rated revolution

No.	Predicted Trouble	Cause	Remedy
2	Leakage from the radiator	1) Shortage of lubricant	1) Refill the lubricant
		2) Using lubricant of low quality	2) Change of lubricant of good quality
		3) Degradation of lubricant feeding pressure	3) Checking or replacement of lubricant feeding pump
5	Sudden stoppage of the engine	Lack of a fuel Aeration in a fuel pipe Breakage of electrical governor system	Refuel Air release Replacement of governor system
6	Abnormal exhaust (Abnormal color of exhaust gas)	Overload or light load	Arrange the load properly
		Using a fuel of low quality	Change a fuel of good quality

Note)  
These troubles should be detected during periodical commissioning. In case that trouble is detected, it should be remedied as soon as possible in preparation for the emergency situation.

Plant Name: ASHMAA	Title: Emergency Generator	SOP TAG No. ASH-WPS17-02MT
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ASH WPS 17-01	Power Transformers
ASH WPS 17-02	Generator
ASH WPS 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear
ASH WPS 17-04	Low voltage Motors
ASH WPS 17-09	General lighting

**1. Component of the Generator**

The generator consists of two (2) main components as engine unit and generation unit. Auxiliary components generally include the following systems for the following services:

- ◆ Fuel feeding system
- ◆ Lubricant feeding system
- ◆ Starting mechanism
- ◆ Air-intake and exhaust system
- ◆ Cooling water circulation system

Maintenance activity for the emergency generator should be conducted to main components and auxiliary components.

**2. Criteria for maintenance**

The emergency generator is installed in preparation for the emergency situation, such as sudden blackout, and it provides electrical power to the equipment and security apparatus in above situation. Therefore the emergency generator is one of most important facility to avoid the expansion of accidents or disasters. Although the maintenance work for the emergency generator is neglected because it is resting the operation in normal condition in a facility, periodical maintenance is required more than the equipment operating in normal condition, in order to fulfill the function in emergency situation.

**3. Maintenance activity**

Periodical check and commissioning should be required to keep the generator in proper working. Maintenance activity shown herein means activity for the routine maintenance.

Maintenance activity consists of two (2) kinds of working components as follows:

- (1) Daily external checking
- (2) Periodical commissioning

**3-1. Inspection and maintenance**

Inspection and maintenance item is as shown in following table.

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Daily	Weekly	Inspection Frequency				
					1 month	6 months	1 year		
Regular Check	Appearance	Deterioration	✓						
		Oil leakage	✓						
		Water leakage	✓						
		Fuel capacity in a service tank	✓						
General condition	Abnormal condition	Abnormal vibration				✓			
		Abnormal odor				✓			
		Abnormal noise				✓			
		Abnormal temperature				✓			
		Abnormal revolution				✓			
		Abnormal pressure				✓			
		Indication of gages				✓			
		Starting mechanism	Check the battery capacity	Check the battery capacity		✓			
				Check the electrolyte density of the lead acid battery.			✓		
				Check the electrolyte level. Refill if necessary.			✓		
Remove any salts created at the battery pins.					✓				
Check the cables of the battery and cable leads.					✓				
Fuel feeding system	Fuel capacity	Check the cable connection between battery and starter.			✓				
		Check the integrity and the output voltage of the battery charger.			✓				
		Fuel capacity				✓			
		Abnormal heart of fuel pump				✓			
		Fuel pressure				✓			
Lubricant	Filter cleaning	Fuel consumption				✓			
		Lubricant leakage				✓			

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Daily	Weekly	Inspection Frequency		
					1 month	6 months	1 year
feeding system	Lubricant pollution	Lubricant pressure				✓	
		Filter cleaning				✓	
		Leakage from cooling water pipe				✓	
Cooling water circulation system	Cooling water temperature	Function of cooling water pump				✓	
		Leakage from radiator and water tank				✓	
		Color of exhaust gas				✓	
Generator	Generator	Use air blower and sateen to remove dust from the exterior of generator unit.				✓	
		Check for excessive vibration, noise and temperature.				✓	
		Check the operation of all measuring devices (voltmeter, ammeter and frequency meter).				✓	
		Check all indicating lamps. Replace if required				✓	
		Check all alarms on the control panels.				✓	
		Tighten all bolts and nuts inside generator panel (terminals of power and control cables).				✓	
		Inspect for corrosion and remove it by suitable emery.				✓	
		Open the two side shields of the exciter unit. Use air blower to clean the stator winding, rotor winding and diodes.				✓	
		Check and clean the control panel, relays and circuit breaker.				✓	
		Check the integrity of all control fuses. Replace if required.				✓	
Check the emergency stop of the generator.				✓			



Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Daily	Weekly	Inspection Frequency		
					1 month	6 months	1 year
Periodical Maintenance	Fuel feeding system	Check earthing connection. Tighten all bolts and nuts in the earthing circuit.			✓		
		Check the operation of the fuel pump motor.		✓			
		Check the continuity of earthing loop.			✓		
		Check the calibration of all meters.			✓		
		Check the generator protections (over voltage, under voltage,...)			✓		
		Check operation and setting of sequence timers.			✓		
		Condition of fuel pump (oil capacity)				✓	
		Condition of fuel injection system				✓	
		Refilling or exchange of lubricant				✓	
		Condition of pressure regulator				✓	
Generator	Generator	Condition of cooling water pump (replacement of consumable parts)			✓		
		Measure the insulation resistance of the generator winding using megger.			✓		
		Measure the polarization index of generator stator winding.			✓		
		Measure the insulation resistance of the generator winding and determine its polarization index.			✓		
		Measure the resistance of the stator winding, compare with the reference values.			✓		
		Measure the earthing resistances.			✓		
		Clean the bearing of the generator at both sides then lubricate them by shell alvania 3.			✓		
					✓		
					✓		
					✓		

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Daily	Weekly	Inspection Frequency		
					1 month	6 months	1 year
Generator Room.	Indicator	Replacement or calibration of instruments				✓	
		Control system					✓
		Check the lighting fixtures and ventilation Fans. Replace or fix if required.		✓			
		Check the operation of the crane.		✓			
		Check and clean the cable trenches and generator room.		✓			

4. Reports and records

4-1. Records

Records should include the following:

- Result of inspection
- Result of periodical commissioning

4-2. Reports

Reports should include the following:

- Rehabilitation
  - Repairing or replace
  - List of spare parts that should be required to stock in the plant
- Upgrading of facility or system
  - Modification of the system

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
ASHMAA	Main Low Voltage Switch Gear	ASH-WPS17-03MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

ASH WPS 17-01	Power Transformers
ASH WPS 17-02	Generator
ASH WPS 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear
ASH WPS 17-04	Low voltage Motors
ASH WPS 17-09	General lighting

Introduction

The low voltage switch gear is consisting generally from the following parts:

- The Withdrawable low voltage Air Circuit Breakers
- The Moulded Case Circuit Breakers
- Miniature Circuit Breakers
- Current Transformer
- Signaling and instrumentation
- Protection devices
- Enclosure
- Bus bar

1. Importance of the switch gear

The switch gear could be considered as the means to connect the electrical power through the cables to the loads. The switch gear control the consumer condition, either to be running or stopped. The switch gear also execute the tripping orders (signals) from the protection devices and the circuit breaker disconnect the faulty section from the electric network.

3. Maintenance activity

Inspection, checking, monitoring, recording, calibration, testing and replacement should be carried out to keep the switch gear as per initial running after the commissioning process.

Maintenance activity consists of 3 kinds of working as follow:

- Monitoring and recording activity
- Results analysis and the healthy criteria
- Routine maintenance

3.1 Monitoring and recording

This includes the daily visual inspection and general observation of the unit. This is

accompanied by recording activity during certain periodicity for all the parameters which judge the condition of the unit such as volt, ampere, power, tripping... The activity of monitoring and visual check should be recorded in the recording sheet ASH-WPS17-03QC01 and ASH-WPS17-03QC02.

3.2 Results analysis and the healthy criteria

The recorded data are analyzed and compared with the previous healthy records to determine the required corrective maintenance.

3.4 Routine maintenance

This is the most important item we have to follow to keep the switch gear unit as much as possible close to initial running of the system. The routine maintenance is consisting of groups of individual steps which are classified to be done in certain periods as shown in ASH-WTP17-03 MT.

Operational and Maintenance Schedule (ASH-WPS17-03MT)

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Activity	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
<b>1. General Check of panels</b>							
1-1. Check the operation of power supply indicating lamps (red, green and yellow)	✓						
1-2. Check the operation of ON, OFF and trip indicating Lamps of all circuit breakers	✓						
1-3. Check the operation all measuring meters (volt, current, P and power meters)	✓						
1-4. Check for unusual noise especially in the contactors and relays.		✓					
<b>2. Check for overheating in:</b>							
2-1. Contacts of the circuit breaker and contactors.		✓					
2-2. At the connection points between cables and bus bars		✓					
<b>3. Check insulating parts</b>							
3-1. Visual check that there is no cracks or damage to the insulators inside the panels.					✓		
<b>4. Clean the different parts of the panel.</b>							
4-1. By the use of air blower, clean the panel and equipment generally.					✓		
4-2. By using spray clean the contacts of the all contactors.					✓		

Inspection Item	Daily	Weekly	1 month	6 months	1 year
<b>5. Check the panel IP</b>					
5-1 Check the security of panel doors					
5-2 Check the IP of all openings of incoming and outgoing cables.					✓
<b>6. Check wiring connections</b>					
6-1. Check all cable connections to C.B., contactors and bus bars. Tighten connection if needed.					✓
6-2. Check and tighten all wiring connections in the control circuit.					✓
<b>6-3. Check earthing connections – Tighten and secure</b>					
6-4. Check connections of C.Ts, P.Ts and instrumentation					✓
Note: Don't open the secondary circuit of the energized current transformer, since this will lead to the damage of the current transformer.					
<b>7. Check settings of the protection devices</b>					
7-1. Check the setting of over current protection					✓
7-2. Check the settings of the under voltage and over voltage protections					✓
7-3. Check the operation of phase failure protection					✓
7-4. Check the operation of phase sequence protection.					✓

4. Tools required for routine maintenance

- Air blower
- Open & Closed Wrenches
- Avometer

5. Materials required for routine maintenance

- Fine emery
- Satben
- Solvent – carbon tetra chloride

GEZ-WTP17-03 QC01 Revised version Issued date Page 4of 5

Monitoring and recording schedule GEZ-WTP17-03 QC01: Each panel should have the following recording sheet.

Panel Name	Day	Inspection Frequency															
		1 month	6 months	1 year	1 month	6 months	1 year	1 month	6 months	1 year	1 month	6 months	1 year	1 month	6 months	1 year	
Operation of Measuring device	✓																
	Check the earthing lamps																
Check the operation of pushbutton	✓																
	Check for abnormal excessive heat																
Check for abnormal excessive heat	✓																
	Check for abnormal excessive heat																

C.B. Tripping History Record due to fault occurrence (GEZ-WTP17-03 QC02):

Panel Name:	R#	S#	C.B. Type (MCCB or ACB)		C.B. Rating	Load Name	Date of circuit breaker tripping due to fault occurred		
			MCCB	ACB			first tripping	second tripping	Third tripping
	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
	11								
	12								
	13								
	14								

- For low voltage MCCBs, three phase all ratings inspection and immediate maintenance (main contacts) should be performed after three direct fault disconnection
- For low voltage MCCBs, single phase and three phase all ratings replacement should be performed after two direct fault disconnection

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
ASHMAA	Water Pumps	ASH-WPS17-04OP
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

ASH WPS 17-01	Power Transformers
ASH WPS 17-02	Generator
ASH WPS 17-03	0.4KV Main Switch Gear
ASH WPS 17-04	Low voltage Motors
ASH WPS 17-09	General lighting

1. Introduction

In Ashmas Well Pumping Station, there are the following main pumps:

Well House	type	Power (HP)	Starting method
1	Horizontal Pump	40,40,60,75	Stare delta
2	Horizontal Pump	40,75	Stare delta
3	Horizontal Pump	50	Stare delta

2. Criteria for operation.

The criterion of operation is depending on the balance operation between pumps such that each pump is operated for the same period. The switching between pumps is chosen to be conducted daily. The choice of the operating pumps is depend on the operating schedule of the pumps and also depend on maintenance activity.

3-1. Operating Schedule for submersible pump.

Due to the capacity of the plant, only one of the submersible pumps is operated and the other is standby. The schedule of operation for the submersible pumps is listed in ASH-WPS17-4 OP01

4. Operation Procedure for Water pumps

4-1. Start-up and shutdown procedures

4-1-1. Pre-start check

- Pump operated should be selected and the following should be checked:
- Water level in the reservoir should be sufficient for operating the pump.
  - Valves in suction pipeline should be opened fully.
  - Valves in discharge pipeline should be closed before starting operation.
  - Power should be supplied to electrical switch board.

4-1-2. Start-up

Since the level of the treated water pumps is lower than the operating level of water in the reservoir, so the T.W. pumps does not need preparation. The operating sequence will be as follows:

- Operate start switch on switch board to start pump
- Open the discharge valve gradually until the pressure of discharge water reaches the required value. In the same time check the current meter reading, it should not exceed the rated value.
- Check unusual noise, vibration, temperature rise and water leakage
- Check condition of water leakage from part of gland packing in stuffing box
- Adjust tightening of gland packing as required
- Record the current and voltage meter.

4-1-3. Shutdown

- Close the discharge valve gradually.
- Push stop button on switch board to stop pump.

Notes:

Any unusual operating condition of the pump should be recorded in notice column of the operating schedule ASH-WPS17-04OP01.

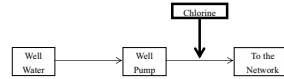


3-1. By the use of air blower and saiteen clean the lighting fixture.				✓		
<b>4. Check security of fittings</b>						
4-1. Check security of fittings for the lighting fixture				✓		

Plant Name: Ashama Well Station	Title: Overview Ashama Well Pump Station	SOP TAG No. ASHAM-WPS06-QC
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## 1. Introduction

The chlorination facility in Ashama Well Pump Station (ASH-WPS) is chlorination dosing system to the transmission pipeline for the purpose of maintaining the free residual chlorine in the network.



## 2. Criteria for water quality control

### 2-1. Regulation on residual chlorine

According to the water quality control regulation in Egypt, required concentration of residual chlorine in the network is 0.5 mg/l (in summer and 0.3 mg/l in winter) for the water which source is groundwater. Residual chlorine measurement shall be done on the distribution system at the area farthest from the source of the station. This ensures that the entire distribution system is receiving enough chlorine.

### 2-2. Frequency of free residual chlorine measurement

- ◆ At the facility: Once a week
- ◆ At the farthest point of the network: Once a week

### 2-3. Frequency of chlorine demand test (break point) for each facility

- ◆ Well water: Once a six months

## 3. Water quality control under normal condition

### 3-1. Monitoring of the well water

Chlorine demand test shall be conducted according to the standard procedure in MCWW for general water quality analysis including sampling procedures for the following items:

- Turbidity
- Iron
- Manganese
- Ammonia
- pH
- Bacteria and coliforms

➢ Other items as required

## 3-2. Control of the chlorine dosing rate

Free residual chlorine in the distributed water shall be maintained 0.5 mg/l at any point of the farthest tap in the network. In the case that combined residual chlorine is used for chlorination, the total injected chlorine shall be 1 to 2 mg/l.

Free residual chlorine in the network is consumed during a distribution of the water. Consumed amount of chlorine is varied to the conditions in the network such as contamination, water temperature, condition of network pipe lines and so on.

The free residual chlorine in the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network shall be measured periodically according to the frequency of the criteria.

The control action of free residual chlorine shall be done by following activities;

- (1) Set a target for the distributed water at a point of the farthest tap in the network
- (2) Confirm the well water connected with the network
  - Numbers of the well stations
  - Free residual chlorine from each well station
  - Flow rate of the distributed water from each well station
- (3) Set a target for the supply water (if there is only one well station is supplying the water, skip this step)
- (4) Set a chlorine dosing rate (by break point)
- (5) Confirm the flow rate of the supply water
- (6) Set the chlorine dosing flow rate by the chlorinator
- (7) Monitor the free residual chlorine in the water
  - Supply water
  - Distributed water at the farthest point in the network
- (8) Compare the monitored data with the targets
- (9) Determine whether the chlorine dosing rate is to be changed or not
- (10) If chlorine dosing rate shall be changed, change a dosing flow rate by operation of the chlorinator
- (11) Repeat from control actions (7) to (10) in the routine work

## 3-3. Visual check of operation condition

Operation condition of the chlorination facilities shall be checked in the routine work to confirm proper operation of the facilities.

## 4. Operation under unusual condition

### 4-1. Prospect troubles and trouble shootings

- (1) Insufficient free chlorine residual in the filtered water
- (2) Insufficient free chlorine residual in the inlet water for the filter
- (3) Unusual colored water
  - ◆ caused by oxidized iron / manganese in the water by chlorination

## 5. Record and report

### 5-1. Record

- (1) Records for water quality
  - Free residual chlorine in the supply water and distributed water
  - Other items described on monitoring of the well water
- (2) Records for the chlorinator
  - Chlorine dosing rate and dosing flow rate
- (3) Records for visual check
  - Check list use in the routine work

### 5-2. Report

Reports are required as shown in the following:

- (1) Consumption tendency of the chlorine
  - ◆ Records for water quality including free residual chlorine and break point
  - ◆ Consumption of chlorine
- (2) Contamination of the wells
  - ◆ Changing tendency of the well water
- (3) Recommendation on facility
  - ◆ Rehabilitation
    - Repairing
    - Replacement
    - Additional facility
  - ◆ Recommendation on modification of the criteria and SOPs
  - ◆ Recommendation on training for personnel
  - ◆ Recommendation on review of O&M plan



**MCWW (Arabic)**



Table with 4 columns: اسم المحطة, العنوان, SOP TAG No., SDI-WTP-INTRO

Table with 4 columns: الإصدار, التطوير بواسطة, الإحداثاء, صديق علياً بواسطة

1- تعريف طرق التشغيل القياسية:
تعريف طرق التشغيل القياسية التي مجموعة من الاجراءات المشككة و تعليمات محددة و موقلة يتم العمل بها في جميع مراحل المحطة.

- تعليقات محددة و مقرررة بواسطة المشغلين
تكون من الهيئات العم و الوحدات الفرعية و يوافق بالوحدات المهام الخاصة بها.
تتكون من شروط التشغيل العادية، حالات الطوارئ المعقدة و حالات الطوارئ المفجئة.
تعليقات طرق التشغيل القياسية تشمل التشغيل اليدوية و تجميع و تحليل البيانات و إنشاء مؤشرات الأداء.

01 El Sadat

طرق التشغيل القياسية ليست فقط تعريف يوضح خطوات التشغيل الصادية، لأستفادة من طرق التشغيل القياسية، فا المشاكل الحالية يجب استصلاحها و تحليها، إننا القادر تحسين سوف يهدف الى عمل جدي، طرق التشغيل القياسية يجب ان تراجع حتى تكون مناسبة و مفيدة في اي وقت و اي ظروف، مودات المياه بناء على تحسين النتائج المستفاد، و يجب عند مراجعة طرق التشغيل القياسية وجود نتائج محسنة لتشغيل و الصيانة و التحكم في جودة المياه.

الهدف من طرق التشغيل القياسية هو كما يلي:

- 1- تشغيل جميع مراحل المحطة بكفاءة و امان.
2- زيادة كفاءة المحطة.
3- التحكم في جودة المياه في المحطة.
4-معالجة حلول للمشاكل (مصادر المياه، المرافق، الموارد البشرية، جودة المياه، و ما الى ذلك)

2- أهمية طرق التشغيل القياسية:

طرق التشغيل القياسية تؤدي الى تطوير المنشآت و النشاطات كما ايضا تزيد من فرة و تكامل الانخراط العملة بشركة المياه و الصراف بالمرفية.
كما انه من الضروري نشر و توصيل التكنولوجيا المتوصل اليها بالانصاف الى الجهد التي تكمل محافظة الصافية.

3- الشروط الواجب توافرها لتفعيل طرق التشغيل القياسية:

- ما اذن لتفعيل طرق التشغيل القياسية للمنحطات و الوصول الى تكثير التمكن، فيجب تحضير الاتي:
1-تحضير فرق العمل.
2-معايرة الاجهزة.
3-رسومات توضيحية و محطمت عامة للمحطة.
4-كتاب شرح الاجهزة.

4-خطوات التشغيل:

- خطوات التشغيل هي مجموع النشاطات في جميع مراحل التشغيل و هذه النشاطات بالاقبال:
1-التشغيل في الظروف العادية:
شروط التشغيل في الظروف العادية يجب ان توضح بالتفصيل لكل نشاط في طرق التشغيل القياسية.
2- التشغيل في الظروف الطارئة:
التشغيل في الظروف الطارئة تشمل على الظروف العادية مثل حالة التلوث المفاجئ للمياه العكرة او الضائع الكبرياء او توقف العمل في محطة التقية.

2-1- 4- تحليل المشاكل القياسية و اسبابها و الابعال الوقائية.

- دراسة و تحليل بعض المشاكل القياسية تساعد على حل المشاكل الحالية و ذلك بمساعدة في الوصول الى الحدود المثالية:
الوصول الي نقاط الصنف بالمعية لتتصميم.
الوصول الي نقاط الصنف بالمشاكل لتشغيل و الصيانة.
الوصول الي نقاط الصنف بالمعية للحدود المثالية للاجهزة.
ذكر خطوات تحليل المشكلة.
ذكر ما عليه الوصول اليه من اجل الوصول الى سبب المشكلة.
ذكر ما يجب تجنبه لعدم حدوث مشكلت.

الخ.

Table with 4 columns: اسم المحطة, العنوان, SOP TAG No., SDI-WTP00-0V

Table with 4 columns: الإصدار, التطوير بواسطة, الإحداثاء, صديق علياً بواسطة

4-الإصلاح بعد الفحص.

- مراقبة حالة المعدة و كفاءتها:
تم المرورية و التصان، بعد فحص على الجوزل الرضئ لتشغيل و الصيانة.

الفحص الدوري:

يجب ان يخل الفحص الدوري لكل جزء في المعدة في الجزء الخارجي الطاهر و أيضاً بالانصاف الى الاجزاء الداخلية للتحقق من ان المعدة سليمة و قادرة على العمل بكفاءة، و عند الفحوصات و ترفيتها يمتد على كل معدة و دورها كما يجب ان تكون على هيئة جدول زمني و يجب كتابتها.

التشغيل و التصمين:

اعية الإصلاح يمتد على اعية المياه و شروط التشغيل و حالة اجزاء المعدة و التبين من تعرضها للتعبية و الصدا.
تخليل الإصلاح يجب ان يتحو الى التفتة و مدى الخطورة و الوقت اللازم للصيانة و يوجد قطع العيار قبل البدء في نشاط الصيانة.
اكتشاف المشاكل مبكراً و العمل على اصلاحها سوف يوفد من عمر المعدة.

الإصلاح بعد الفحص:

الاستبدال، الإصلاح او تعبير المعدة يمتد على توفيق العوار، و امانة فقط التشحيم و التنظيف بدون الغرض.

مشاكل التلوث و المكافحة و البحث عنها

المشاكل المتوقعة و يمكن معرفتها بسهولة من تسجيلات التشغيل المبائة و تحليل خيرات التشغيل.

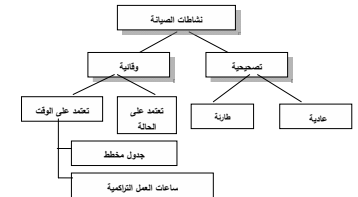
5- قطع الجوزة:

قطب جوزة المياه يجب تعلقها بطة و تحليل البيانات بشكل منتظم و تحديد اي مشكلة في المستقبل و مراجعة مراحل المعالجة.
امن الهيكل و اداء الفحص من جميع مراحل قطع المياه من اجل تشغيل القصادي و تجنب من التصلل الرائد. اتي على من الصعوبات اعية لتشغيل غير الصحيح للخطوة التالية.

7-التحليلات و التقارير:

التحليلات و التقارير هو احد النشاطات الهيمة التي تساعد في التحليل و ايضا يعتبر احد اهم المستندات في العمل الشخصي في داخل و خارج المحطة.
و هذه التحليلات مستفاد و تساهم في تحسين عمليات الصيانة و التشغيل و تجنب تكرار المشكلت.

- 5-مشغلات الصيانة:
5-1- مراجع نشاطات الصيانة
5-1-1- الفكرة العامة
مراجع الصيانة تستخدم لأظهار الاعية للنشاطات التي لها علاقة بالصيانة و التعوير و الفحص لكل جزء من المعدة و تقسم الى صيانة وقائية و صيانة تصحيحية كما هو موضح بالشكل التالي:



الصيانة الوقائية تقسم الى نوعين و احدهما يعتمد على الوقت و الاخرى تعتمد على الحالة القياسية، فهذه صيوية في تحديد مستوى الإحذار لتتمدد.
الصيانة التي تعتمد على الوقت يمكن ان تكون بناء على الجوزل المخطط او معدمة على ساعات العمل التركيبية لتتمدد.
نشاطات الصيانة تقسم الى نوعين احدهما صيانة تصحيحية طارئة و الاخرى صيانة تصحيحية عادية. في الصيانة التصحيحية العادية يجب تعمل مراقبة جيدة و فحص دوري للعدة لأظهار و اكتشاف اي علة غير متوقعة لتتمدد.

تصنيف الصيانة و معرفة اي طريقة مستخدمة يجب ان يعتمد على النشاط و المعدات المرتبطة به.
نشاطات الصيانة تخزي على المراقبة الفحص و تحديد الفعل المقترح ما بين تعوير، اصلاح و تحسين المعدة و
نشاطات الصيانة تخزي على 4 خطوات كما يلي:

- 1-مراقبة حالة المعدة و كفاءتها.
2-فحص دوري.
و تحليل المشكلة و تصحيحها.

Table with 4 columns: اسم المحطة, العنوان, SOP TAG No., SDI-WTP00-0V

Table with 4 columns: الإصدار, التطوير بواسطة, الإحداثاء, صديق علياً بواسطة

1-موقع المحطة:
الجوزل الغربي لمحاطة المنوفية. ( خريطة توضيحية مرفقة في نهاية هذا الفصل )

2-معلومات عامة عن المحطة:

- 2-1-معلومات عامة:
1-اسم المحطة: محطة السادات لمعالجة المياه
2-نوع المحطة: محطة معالجة المياه السطحية
3-تاريخ البناء: عام 2009
4-مسند المياه: الرياح القاصري
5-السعة: 102,000 م3/يوم (السعة المتصصمة)
6:50,866 م3/يوم (السعة الحالية)
6-الاسعة المضافة: مدينة واحدة (مدينة السادات)
7-التحاد المحدم: تقريبا 50,000 نسمة
8-الصناعة: 80 نفقة من الشركة

2-2-مكونات الخطوط في محطة معالجة المياه:

عية معالجة المياه تتكون على عدة من المراحل و كل مرحلة تعتمد على المراحل الأخرى في عيلة معالجة المياه المثالية و تعمل بالتوالي مع كل مرحلة.

2-2-1-مكونات العلية:

- 9- عائلات في محطة معالجة المياه في السادات و هي كما يلي:
1-عائلة المياه العكرة، عيلة التجميع و التحويل.
2-عائلة توزيع المياه العكرة.
3-عية التنظيف و الترسيب.
4-عية الترشيح.
5-عية تخزين المياه و توزيعها.
6-عية تصريف الروبة.
7-عية تياروز المياه المصروفة.
8-عية التفتير.

2-3-النظام العام لوحدة التحكم و التشغيل في المحطة:

1-مسند المياه:
عامة، مسدات المياه تقسم الى نوعين، مسند مياه سطحي و مسند مياه ارضي. مسند المياه السطحية يمتل الياهل، محرات مائية، بحيرة، مياه سفوف السود، اما عن مسند مياه الارضية تشمل الابن و الياض.
الرياح القاصري هي مسند المياه لمحطة السادات لمعالجة المياه.
و المياه العكرة يجب ان تكون في حالة جيدة و كمية كافية لضمان انتاج مياه امنة و مقولة بعد الانتهاء من عيلة المعالجة. و يجب على مسند المياه ان يكون قادر على وجود كمية مناسبة على محمل مستمر. على شكل عارة من الفصل ضمن جودة مياه عكرة جيدة من اجل معالجة المياه ببال تكلفة.

- 2-مأخذ المياه العكرة:
مأخذ المياه العكرة يتخذ من سحب المياه من العفر و توصيلها الى محطة معالجة المياه. المأخذ الأمثل هو الذي يملك المقطرة على سحب المياه من المكان المناسب و تجنب التلطب، المخلفات، المواد العاقلة، الانجرار او الاستفك من السحب الى المحطة.
3-مكونات كل خطوة في المحطة:
1-مأخذ المياه العكرة، علية تجميع و تعويل المياه.
يتم إنشاء كل محطة منتج على حدة من اجل سحب المياه العكرة الى حوض المياه العكرة و تعويلها في محطة معالجة المياه.
عية توزيع المياه العكرة:
و يتم توزيع المياه العكرة الى الخلط، و حوض الترسيب بواسطة خزان التوزيع. خط المياه العكرة يقوم بتوزيع المياه العكرة على اربعة امحاض ترسيب و موصحات.
- يتم اضافة كبريتات الأوموم للمياه العكرة في خزان التوزيع.

2-2-3-مستويات المحطة في كل مرحلة:

- 1-مأخذ المياه العكرة، عيلة التجميع و التحويل.
و هذه العلية تشمل الاتي:
● بوابة مأخذ المياه العكرة.
● بوابة مأخذ المياه العكرة.
● مصححة المياه العكرة

- 2- عيلة توزيع المياه العكرة:
و هذه العلية تشمل الاتي:
● خزان التوزيع

- 3-عية التنظيف و الترسيب:
و هذه العلية تشمل الاتي:
● الخلط السريع
● الخلط البطئ
● الدورق (تجميع الروبة)
● حوض ترسيب كبريتات الأوموم
● خزان عرعات كبريتات الأوموم
● مصححة عرعات كبريتات الأوموم

- 4-عية الترشيح:
و هذه العلية تشمل الاتي:
● حوض الترشيح و الوسط الرشيبي
● الفزان الأومومي
● مصححة الأسفل العكسي
● منقعة الهواء

- 5-عية تخزين المياه النظيفة و التوزيع:
و هذه العلية تشمل الاتي:
● الفزان الأومومي
● بنز المياه المعالجة
● مصححة المياه المعالجة

- 6-عية تصريف الروبة:
و هذه العلية تشمل الاتي:
● خزان الروبة
● مصححة الروبة
● امحاض التفتير

2-2-2-توضيح للتلف المسبق:



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3-1- طرق التشغيل القياسية للتشغيل:

- الرائد التي تتطلب معايير وإجراءات للتشغيل والنقل المتكبر في المحطة يتم تقديمها في طرق التشغيل القياسية وتشمل الآتي:
  - شرح المرحلة و علاقتها بالمراحل الأخرى .
  - معايير التصميم والتشغيل .
  - علاقات التشغيل المتكبر في الظروف العادية والغير عادية .
  - المراقبة والصنع المرئي للمحطة .
  - نظام التقرير والتسجيل .

3-2- طرق التشغيل القياسية للصيانة:

- الرائد التي تتطلب معايير وإجراءات للعمليات الصيانة في المحطة يتم تقديمها في طرق التشغيل القياسية وتشمل الآتي:
  - معايير لعمليات الصيانة
  - علاقات الصيانة في المحطة تحت الظروف العادية والغير عادية .
  - المراقبة والصنع المرئي للمحطة .
  - نظام التقرير والتسجيل .

3-3- طرق التشغيل القياسية للتحكم في جودة المياه:

- الرائد التي تتطلب معايير وإجراءات للعمليات التحكم في جودة المياه في المحطة يتم تقديمها في طرق التشغيل القياسية وتشمل الآتي:
  - معايير لعمليات التحكم في جودة المياه
  - علاقات التحكم في جودة المياه في المحطة تحت الظروف العادية والغير عادية .
  - المراقبة والصنع المرئي للمياه والمراحل
  - نظام التقرير والتسجيل .



شكل 1 : موقع محطة السادات لتقنية المياه

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- عملية الترسيب والترويب:
  - كربونات الأمونيوم المشبعة بالمياه العذبة المذابة في خزان التوزيع تخلط على سرعة عالية بواسطة الخلاط السريع في حوض الترسيب والتقليب، و بعد ذلك تخلط على سرعة بطيئة من أجل تسريع عملية التثقيب .
  - الفدب المتراكب في أسفل الخزان يتم تجمعه بواسطة الموضخ ويتم نقلها بعد ذلك إلى خزان الروية بالتشغيل اليدوي.
- عملية الترتيح:
  - المياه المعالجة بواسطة الترتيح والتثقيب يتم نقلها إلى مرشح الرمل ، و الفدب الصغيرة المتواجدة بالمعأة يتم فصلها عن طريق عملية الترتيح بالرمل .
  - مرشحات الرمل يتم تنظيفها دورياً عن طريق ضخ الهواء و الغسيل المكثف .
- عملية تخزين وتوزيع المياه العذبة:
  - المياه المنتجة من خلال عملية المعالجة سيتم توزيعها لشبكة المدينة بواسطة جهاز ضخ المياه المعالجة .
- عملية تصريف الروية:
  - خزان الروية يستقبل الروية المصروفة من أحواض الترسيب و المروقات ، الروية المصروفة و مياه الصرف من الخزان الأرضي يتم تخليطهم في الخزان ، و بعد ذلك يتم نقلهم إلى أحواض التخفيف .
  - مياه تصريف الروية يتم تصريفها بواسطة أحواض التخفيف سيتم نقلهم إلى خزان الصرف .
- عملية تدوير مياه الصرف:
  - خزان التصريف يستقبل المياه المصروفة المرشحة بواسطة أحواض التخفيف و الغسيل المكثف .
  - المياه في الخزان سوف يتم استرجاعها لخزان التوزيع
- عملية التطهير:
  - عملية تطهير الكلور الانتقائي إلى خزان التوزيع بواسطة أجهزة حقن الكلور الانتقائي و بالسياسة إلى الكلور النهائي يتم إضافة الكلور الأرضي ككل على حدة بواسطة أجهزة حقن الكلور النهائي .

4- التحكم في جودة المياه :وتجري تحاليل جودة المياه بصورة دورية في مختبر المحطة من قبل الكيميائيين .

3-مكونات طرق التشغيل القياسية:

- طرق التشغيل القياسية لمحطة معالجة المياه تحتوي على 3 اجزاء :

- طرق التشغيل القياسية للتشغيل

- طرق التشغيل القياسية للصيانة

- طرق التشغيل القياسية للتحكم في جودة المياه

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**ملحوظة :**

يخضع ان الحد الأدنى لبقاء المأخذ في الحالات العرجة قد تم التذاه بمعرفة الشخص المسؤول و يجب اعداد خطة الألتفئة في حالة الطوارئ لتشغيل

- نشاط الاتصالات
- هاتف فريق الطوارئ
- نشاط تصدب زبده الحظز
- نشاط الاصلاخ

**2-4 المراقبة والصنع المرئي**

المراقبة والصنع المرئي لمنطقة المأخذ نشاط هام للغاية ويجب أن يتم أكثر من مرتين يومياً بواسطة قائمة مراجعة معدا SDI-WTP01-OPSC

في حالة وجود وضع غير طبيعي ، يجب اتخاذ الخطوات التصحيحية مبكراً والسياسه في حالة حدوث ثلوث بمسار المصنر عقبه يجب علاج هذا الثلوث أولاً و تجنب حدوثه مره أخرى

**3-4 خطوات التشغيل والتحكم**

يتم التحكم في كمية المياه العذبة من المأخذ لتجنب ترسيب مواد خطيئة في المياه العذبة و يتم ذلك بحسب محسن المياه العذبة تماعاً

**5- خطوات التشغيل في الظروف الغير معتادة**

**1-5- المشاكل المتوقعة و ايجاد حلول لها**

بالاستناد إلى أوراق حلول المشاكل للاستخدام المتكرر

2-5-المشاكل في المأمسي و أسبابها و كيفية حلها و اساليب حل المشكلة

**ايجاد حل للمشاكل**

المشاكل التي تحدث في المأمسي ستكون مفيدة لحل المشاكل التي ستحدث . سجل المشاكل و الإزمات ، ببدايات المشاكل في المأمسي يجب ان تملئ بطولف الآتي:

- ازداد ضغط الصنخ في المحطة
- ازداد ضغط الصنخ في منشآت التشغيل و الصيفية
- الاستداد في اقرب الحول و الخطوات للمشكلة
- سجل المشاكل مرفق كملحق

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**3- معايير التشغيل**

3-1: عدد مرات المراقبة و الصنع المرئي

تتم أعمال المراقبة و الصنع المرئي بكميات زمنية مرتين مرتين خلال اليوم أو أكثر و يتم تجميع المعلومات عن حالة المياه القائمة في اجداد التدار في حالة قيام وزارة الري بتطوير الترة زمره أخرى

3-2: عدد مرات تثقيب التربة في قدة المأخذ

يتم تثقيب التربة في قدة المأخذ كعمل روتيني يومياً بمعدل من مرتين إلى ثلاثة يوماً

**4- خطوات التشغيل في الظروف المعتادة**

**1-4 خطوات الفتح و القلق**

1-1-4 الفتح

- يتم سحب مياه من القدة من المأخذ حتى تصل إلى بداية المياه العذبة بواسطة الجاذبية (بالتفاه) ويتم التحكم فيها عن طريق الرواية الرئيسية على مدخل قدة المأخذ و الرواية الثانوية في نهاية قدة المأخذ على هيئة مجمع عنق مستطيل .
- تصل المياه العذبة للقناة من القدة على يد المياه العذبة خطاً للخطوات التالية :

أولاً : الرواية الرئيسية ستفتح

ثانياً : الرواية الثانوية ستفتح

المياه العذبة ستجس في بداية المياه العذبة

**الخطوات في القلق**

- المياه المتواجدة على سطح المياه يجب ان تمنع من الدخول إلى قدة المأخذ بواسطة الشبكة .
- الروبات المتوقفة ، و هي الرواية الرئيسية و الرواية الثانوية يجب ان تكون القزات مفرجة تماماً ، وعندما تكون غير مفرجة بالكامل يحدث تسرب من جسم الترسيب و الخداب في بوسم المياه العذبة .

**1-4-1-4 القلق**

يكون نشاط القلق من رعين : النوع الأول القلق المخطط و النوع الثاني قلق الطوارئ .

**1 القلق المخطط**

يكون قلق مياه المأخذ مخططاً بالسياسة و النطقه الدورية لقدة المياه العذبة و في هذا القلق تكون الرواية الرئيسية و محسن المياه متلقين ، و يتم تزاح المياه العذبة من قدة المياه العذبة حسب الحاجة .

2: قلق الطوارئ

في هذا القلق يكون الوضع عرجاً و يجب تجنب دخول المياه العذبة في المحطة التثقية ، و على قلق المأخذ توقف محطة تثقية المياه لتكبح جاذب يكون هذا القلق لتتصوير من محطة تثقية المياه .

أولاً يتم إيقاف ضبابات المياه العذبة

ثانياً يتم قلق محسن المياه العذبة في قدة المياه العذبة و الرواية الرئيسية و المياه العذبة من قدة الرواية الرئيسية

قدة المياه العذبة العذبة

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الخطوة	التشغيل	اسم المحطة:	مأخذ المياه العذبة
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التاريخ الاعداد	اسم البعد:		
تاريخ المراجعة	اسم المراجع:		

[المقتطفة :

عملة :مسار المياه المسطحة معالجة المياه تشمل المياه الطبيعية . المياه العذبة و المياه المعالجة الشترارة من محطة المصنر . مسار المياه الطبيعية هي الامطار ، البزوات ، البزوات ، البزوات و مسطحات ، و المياه الجوفية مسارها هي الامار و الباصع .

مسار المياه لمحطة السادات المعالجة المياه عن الرياح الصحراوي .

جودة المياه العذبة لاادر ان تكون مقبولة كمية شرب آمنة بعد عملية المعالجة ، و كمية المياه يجب ان تكون كافية باستمرار من أجل الطلب للاشكال المستفيدة التي سيتم تزويدها من المحطة . في كثير من الحالات بعد ثلوث المياه فاحل هناك بعض الامتصاصات ان المياه المتواجدة بمسار المياه العذبة تكون غير متدوية على مواد كيميائية و ميكروبيولوجية و مواد المشعة، التي قد تكون ضارة بالصحة .

مأخذ المحطة لها باظفة و هي محسن المياه من القدة و البهر و تعميلها في محطة تثقية المياه . مأخذ المياه السطحي التي قد يدر على أذا المياه العذبة من مسافات مختلفة و تصفيها من أجل تقادي و منع الطحالب ، الحماض ، الضمارة ، الموضخ ، أو الامسك من دخول المحطة .

**2-خصائص أنشطة التشغيل**

**1- مهمة المرحلة**

- سحب المياه من الرواية التصري و تعميلها في محطة تثقية المياه
- حجر العذاب ، الغادات ، أحساب الاصنار أو الامسك من الدخول للمحطة
- منع المياه الضارة من دخول عملة التثقية ونبها على منع المثل دخول زبوت صناعية لمحطة

**2-2 ثقل المرحلة**

- المرحلة الأولى في محطة تثقية المياه
- التثقية الثانية للمياه بواسطة الغادات ،أحساب الاصنار و الخلف الموضخ و المواد العذبة
- تحتل الغادات المرحلة في محطة تثقية المياه بقل المأخذ المياه عند ظهور زبوت صناعية خطيئة بكميات كبيرة عند مأخذ المحطة

**3-2-علاوة المرحلة بالرمل اعمل**

تأثر عند المرحلة على جودة المياه العذبة كما يكون له تاثير على عناصر أخرى جديدة ، خاصة عمليات التثقية .

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**3- التسجيل و التقرير**

من أجل عمل نشاط في التشغيل و الصيانة لمحطة تثقية المياه ، يجب ان تدار ليس فقط بناء على الجوات و العزاز و لكن أيضاً باستخدام النهج الاحصائية والرياضية من خلال التنبؤ ، التحليل ، و عمل تجارب لوصول إلى أفضل النتائج .

و من هنا ، التسجيل و التقرير هو احد اهم و اكثر الرائد في التشغيل و الصيانة لمحطات تثقية المياه ، والتقارير هو النشاط لتقرير الرائد و عمل استعلامات مع فريق العمل داخل و خارج المحطة مساندة التسجيلات ، التقارير و البيانات . التقارير تشمل تقارير دورية مثل التقارير الشهرية و الشهرية و تقارير نشاطات الاصلاخ للمشاكل و الحالات الغير اعتيادية .

**1-3- التسجيل**

التسجيل لمعلومات الصيانشن مأخذ المياه العذبة يجب ان يشمل ما يلي :

1-3-1- التسجيل للمراقبة و الصنع المرئي

قائمة المراقبة و الصنع المرئي يجب ان تكون متواجدة ، في حالة حدوث حالات غير اعتيادية يجب ان يتم تسجيلها و ان تذكر في تقرير قائمة الفحوصات ، ويجب مراقبة و فحص الآتي :

- الرواية و اربانت الرفع
- الضمر و التدهور

- الصدا
- التثقيب
- الفتح و القلق و المرشح
- قدة المياه العذبة

1- كمية طمس المترسب و إزالة طمس المواد العذبة

الشبكة

1- الضمر و التدهور

2- الصدا

3- الاستداد

محسن المياه العذبة

1- الضمر و التدهور

2- الصدا

3- الاستداد

4- التثقيب

5- القلق و القلق و المرشح

حالة الترة في البزوات الطوي

حالة الترة حول مدخل المأخذ

الهيئة حول قدة المأخذ

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الخطوة	التشغيل	اسم المحطة:	مأخذ المياه العذبة
SDI-WTP01-MT			
التاريخ الاعداد	اسم البعد:		
تاريخ المراجعة	اسم المراجع:		

**1- مقدمة**

وحدات مأخذ المياه العذبة تكون من :

- الرواية و اربانت الرفع
- قدة المأخذ
- التثقيب
- الصيانة

يتم تنفيذ نشاط الصيانة طبقاً للجدول الزمني للتشغيل و الصيانة ، SDI-WTP01-OPSC

**1-2- عمليات الصيانة**

أسئلة من أعمال الصيانة لمأخذ المياه العذبة كالآتي :

- التثقيب أو الترتيح
- إعادة دعان
- إزالة الطمس أو الخدش من المياه من قدة المأخذ
- إزالة الخدش العميقة من الترة حول المأخذ
- إزالة المواد الصلبة أو العذبات من منطقة المأخذ
- إحلال العذبات أو أجزاء منها

**2-2-اصلاخ الوضع غير الطبيعي**

الاصلاخ غير الطبيعية المتوقعة كالآتي:

- وجود خارجة تدور في مسورة المياه العذبة
- تختلص مسل موزان المياه العذبة
- ترسيب طمس داخل مسورة المياه العذبة
- عدم إمكانية فتح محسن المياه العذبة بالكامل
- عدم إمكانية فتح مأخذ المياه العذبة

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**6-التقرير**

من أجل عمل نشاط في التشغيل و الصيانة لمحطة تثقية المياه ، يجب ان تدار ليس فقط بناء على الجوات و العزاز و لكن أيضاً باستخدام النهج الاحصائية والرياضية من خلال التنبؤ ، التسجيل ، و عمل تجارب للوصول إلى أفضل النتائج .

و من هنا ، التسجيل و التقرير هو احد اهم و اكثر الرائد في التشغيل و الصيانة لمحطات تثقية المياه ، والتقارير هو النشاط لتقرير الرائد و عمل استعلامات مع فريق العمل داخل و خارج المحطة مساندة التسجيلات ، التقارير و البيانات . التقارير تشمل تقارير دورية مثل التقارير الشهرية و السنوية و تقارير نشاطات الاصلاخ للمشاكل و الحالات الغير اعتيادية .

**1-6- التسجيل**

التسجيل لمعلومات التشغيل أمامخ المياه العذبة يجب ان يشمل ما يلي :

1-6-1- التسجيل للمراقبة و الصنع المرئي

قائمة المراقبة و الصنع المرئي يجب ان تكون متواجدة ، في حالة حدوث حالات غير اعتيادية يجب ان يتم تسجيلها و ان تذكر في تقرير قائمة الفحوصات ، ويجب مراقبة و فحص الآتي :

الرواية و اجهزة الرفع

قدة المياه العذبة

محسن المياه العذبة

حالة الترة في البزوات الطوي

حالة الترة حول مدخل المأخذ

الهيئة حول قدة المأخذ

نشاط المراقبة و الصنع المرئي يجب تسجيلها بناء على جدول التشغيل و الصيانة . SDI-WTP01-OPSC-01

**2-6-التقرير**

التقرير لتشغيل مأخذ المياه العذبة يجب ان يحتوي على الآتي :

التوصيات

مراجعة خطة التشغيل و الصيانة

مراجعة محتويات المراقبة و الصنع المرئي

التنريد

قائمة الفحص



اسم المحطة:	نشاط
مخطط تصفية المياه	تخطيطات المياه العكرة

تاريخ الإعداد:	اسم المصمم:	التوقيع:
تاريخ العرجمه:	اسم المراجع:	التوقيع:

1-3-2-6 ملحة العرمة بالمراحل الأخرى  
 1-3-2-1 ملحة المياه العكرة  
 ملحة المياه العكرة هو الخطر السبب لظهور المياه العكرة حيث تنساب المياه العكرة من المأخذ إلى البيرة بالجاذبية ويكون منسوب المياه وحدها داخل بيرة المياه العكرة غالباً و من المنسوب و هو العرمة في التربة

2-3-2-2 برح التوزيع  
 برح التوزيع هو المرحلة اللاحقة بعد عنر طلمات المياه العكرة ويجب أن تتقال كمية المياه العكرة المطلوبة من عنر طلمات المياه العكرة لحدوث التفت تحت الظروف الطبيعية والكثبات المطلوبة.

3. معايير التشغيل  
 1.3 الجدول الزمني للتشغيل الضميمة

يتم تشغيل طلمات المياه العكرة بناء على الجدول الزمني التشغيلي وفقاً لما تميل التشغيل لمدة 24 ساعة و بعد ذلك يتم التغير الضميمة الأخرى حيث يتم توزيع طلمات التشغيل على جميع الطلمات بناء على الطلب و خلاصة جدول التشغيل فهو كما تم الجدول التالي و بناء على المعايير الآتية عنها يتم مراعاة محلات التشغيل اليومية .

الفترة	جدول التشغيل
الفترة	عمامة (معدل التشغيل )
1.فحص نيار التشغيل	المضخة الأساسية يجب تغييرها كل اسبوع
2.فحص ضبط التشغيل	
3.فحص الضوضاء و الحرارة و الاهتزازات الغير العادية	
4.فحص توقيتات التشغيل ( من البداية للنهاية )	يوماً
5.فحص إجمالي عدد ساعات التشغيل اليومية	
6.فحص إجمالي كمية المياه المنتجة في اليوم	

2-3-3 التصوير ليد بتشغيل الضميمة  
 قبل تشغيل الضميمة يتم سحب الهواء من الضميمة عن طريق طلمبة التصوير حتى تتشبع الطلمبة تماماً بالمياه و عندما يمكن تشغيل الضميمة ويجب أن يكون مؤشر السحب عند ( 0.3 بار ) أو أكثر ليداة تشغيل الضميمة.

3-3-3-1 عدد مضخات المياه العكرة العاملة الضميج :  
 1-2-2 مهمة العرمة :  
 مهمة وحدة المياه العكرة هي توصيل المياه العكرة لأبار التوزيع للكثبات المطلوبة.

4-3-3 مؤشر عداد ضبط تصريف الضميمة :  
 المؤشر الصحيح لعداد الضميط : الحد الأدنى ..... بار  
 الحد الأعلى ..... بار  
 يجب فحص قيمة الضميط في الموقع و على غير المحطة اختبار التشغيل بها .

اسم المحطة:	نشاط
مخطط تصفية المياه	تخطيطات المياه العكرة

تاريخ الإعداد:	اسم المصمم:	التوقيع:
تاريخ العرجمه:	اسم المراجع:	التوقيع:

1- المقدمه :  
 مقدمة مضخة المياه العكرة تتكون من المعدات الآتية :  
 (1) حوض المياه العكرة :  
 خصائصها :  
 -السمه : 1,500 م<sup>3</sup>

(2) مضخات المياه العكرة :  
 خصائصها :  
 1-عدد المضخات المتواجده : 6 مضخات  
 2-السمه : 1,152 م<sup>3</sup>/الساعه x 80م ارتفاع

(3) الواسير و الصمامات :  
 محوس فرشة ( بولي / ميكانيكي ) و محوس عدم خروج .

(4) مضخات الترح :  
 خصائصها :  
 1-عدد المضخات المتواجده : مضخات  
 2-السمه : 126 م<sup>3</sup>/الساعه x 20م ارتفاع

(5) الرشاش :  
 المياه العكرة التي تؤخذ من المأخذ تنقل الي بيرة المياه العكرة من خلال مسورة المياه العكرة . و المياه العكرة في البيرة يتم رفعها بواسطة مضخات المياه العكرة و تحويلها الي خزان التوزيع من خلال مسوير المياه العكرة .

2- خصائص العرمة :  
 1-2-2 مهمة العرمة :  
 مهمة وحدة المياه العكرة هي توصيل المياه العكرة لأبار التوزيع للكثبات المطلوبة.

2-2-2 تكوير العرمة  
 يجب ضبط تصريف المياه العكرة او الدياته المصححة لضبط عمليه الانتاج وحساب الكثايات المطلوبة وبقائى ضبط أجهزة خاں الكثايات حيث يتناسب كثايات المياه و التوزيع . تصريف المياه العكرة و الحرارة التي يمتدها العمل.

2-6-2 التغير  
 تشمل تقارير تشغيل محطة تصفية طلمات المياه العكرة الآتى :

1-2-6-1 التوقيع غير الفني أثناء العمل  
 يتم تسجيل الرفع غير الفني (الإجراء الصحيح الذي تم لمعالجه وقت حدوثه وفترة الزمنية للإصلاح

2-2-6-2 التقرير الدوري  
 1- فترة تشغيل كل معدة  
 2- توصيات على التشغيل

3-2-6 التقرير السنوي  
 1- فترة تشغيل كل معدة  
 2- توصيات على التشغيل

1-6-6 التشغيل  
 سجلات التشغيل لتخطيطات المياه العكرة يجب أن تشمل الآتى :

1-1-6-6 سجلات تشغيل الضميمة  
 1- فترة تشغيل كل ضميمة  
 2- وضع التشغيل  
 3- ضبط التردد : التصريف , الأمبير , و غيره .  
 4- منسوب المياه في بيرة المياه العكرة  
 5- الوضع غير الطبيعي للضميمة

2-1-6-6 سجلات تشغيل الضميمة الضميج  
 1- فترة تشغيل كل ضميمة  
 2- وضع التشغيل  
 3- ضبط التردد : الأمبير و غيره .

اسم المحطة:	نشاط
مخطط تصفية المياه	تخطيطات المياه العكرة

تاريخ الإعداد:	اسم المصمم:	التوقيع:
تاريخ العرجمه:	اسم المراجع:	التوقيع:

2-2-3 نشاط المراقبة و الفحص الدوري يجب تسجيلهم بناء على جدول التشغيل و الضميمة 01-SDF-WTP01-OPSDT  
 2-2-3-1 التقرير  
 التقرير لتشغيل مأخذ المياه العكرة يجب أن تحتوي على الآتى :

- مراجعة خطة التشغيل و الضميمة
- مراجعة محتويات المراقبة و الفحص الدوري
- التردد
- قائمة الفحص

المياه العكرة التي تؤخذ من المأخذ تنقل الي بيرة المياه العكرة من خلال مسورة المياه العكرة . و المياه العكرة في البيرة يتم رفعها بواسطة مضخات المياه العكرة و تحويلها الي خزان التوزيع من خلال مسوير المياه العكرة .

2- خصائص العرمة :  
 1-2-2 مهمة العرمة :  
 مهمة وحدة المياه العكرة هي توصيل المياه العكرة لأبار التوزيع للكثبات المطلوبة.

2-2-2 تكوير العرمة  
 يجب ضبط تصريف المياه العكرة او الدياته المصححة لضبط عمليه الانتاج وحساب الكثايات المطلوبة وبقائى ضبط أجهزة خاں الكثايات حيث يتناسب كثايات المياه و التوزيع . تصريف المياه العكرة و الحرارة التي يمتدها العمل.

5-3-3 مؤشر نيار التشغيل الضميمة :  
 المؤشر الصحيح لنيار التشغيل : الحد الأدنى ..... أمبير  
 الحد الأعلى ..... أمبير  
 يجب فحص القيمة المقتر للضميمة في الموقع و على غير المحطة اختبار التشغيل بها .

6-3-3 مؤشر كمية المياه المنتجة من البئر :  
 كمية المياه المنتجة الضميمة : الحد الأدنى ..... م<sup>3</sup>/يوم  
 الحد الأعلى ..... م<sup>3</sup>/يوم  
 يجب فحص كمية المياه المنتجة من البئر في الموقع و على غير المحطة اختبار التشغيل بها .

4. التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية  
 1-4-4 محلات الفتح و القفل  
 1-1-4-1 مراجعة قبل التشغيل  
 يجب اختبار الضميمة و ذلك من :

1- منسوب المياه في بيرة المياه العكرة ( يجب أن يكون منسوب المياه كافي لتشغيل الضميمة)  
 2- الضمان على خط الصمام ( يجب فتح الصمام الموجود على خط الصمام بالكل )  
 3- الضميط على خط التردد ( يجب التأكد من قلم محبس التردد قبل بدء التشغيل )  
 4- فحص سحب الهواء لطلمبة التصوير ( يجب أن يكون مقرباً بالقفل ) عند التصوير  
 5- لوحة المفاتيح الكهروميكانيكية يجب التأكد من توصيل نيار التحكم الكهربي ( لوحة

2-1-4-4 يهه التشغيل  
 1- يتم تشغيل طلمبة التصوير و التأكد من أن مسوير السحب عند ( 0.3 بار ) أو أكثر  
 2- خلق محس سحب الهواء و إيقاف طلمبة التصوير  
 3- الضميط على زر البداية من لوحة المفاتيح لتبدأ الضميمة  
 4- التأكد من عداد الضميط على خط التردد عند العمل الكامل ( يجب أن تكون من 1.6-1 بار أو أكثر )  
 5- مراجعة مؤشرات نية التيار عند العمل الكامل حسب نية التيار للتأكد من تشغيل الضميمة ( يجب أن تكون .. أمبير أو أقل )  
 6- مراجعة أي أصوات غيرية اعترازات ارتفاع في درجة الحرارة أو تسرب مياه  
 7- مراجعة عداد تورب المياه من حشو الضميمة في صندوق الحشو ( 15-30 نقطة في الدقيقة)  
 8- ضبط مسامير الضميمة للتحكم في معدل التسرب المياه حسب الحاجة

2-1-4-4 إيقاف التشغيل  
 1- الضميط على زر التوقف من لوحة المفاتيح لإيقاف الضميمة  
 2- قفل محبس التردد

2-4-6 المراقبة و الفحص الدوري أثناء التشغيل  
 المراقبة و الفحص الدوري لمحطة تصفيات المياه العكرة نشاط هام للغاية ويجب أن تتم مرتين خلال اليوم عن طريق قائمة مراجعة و(أ) و(ب) وضع غير طبيعي . يجب إجراء وضع تصحيح مباشر . و خاصة في حالة وجود اعتراز أو صوت على أو نقص حد في تصريف طلمبة المياه (إستناداً لتكوير التشغيل)

3-4-6 محلات التشغيل تتحكم  
 يتم التشغيل و التحكم لتخطيطات طلمبة كثايات المياه العكرة المطلوبة مع مراعاة اعطيات التشغيل و الحمل التصميمي لمحطة

5. التشغيل في الظروف الغير طبيعية  
 1-5-6 المشلات المتوقعة و حلولها  
 • استداد في مسورة الصن أو التردد  
 • ضبط التردد ليس كافي  
 • كثايات الخارجة غير كافية  
 • منسوب المياه في بيرة المياه العكرة غير كافي  
 • مشكلة ميكانيكية أو قصرية بالضميمة

6. التسجيل و التقرير  
 1-6-6 التسجيل  
 سجلات التشغيل لتخطيطات المياه العكرة يجب أن تشمل الآتى :

1-1-6-6 سجلات تشغيل الضميمة  
 1- فترة تشغيل كل ضميمة  
 2- وضع التشغيل  
 3- ضبط التردد : التصريف , الأمبير , و غيره .  
 4- منسوب المياه في بيرة المياه العكرة  
 5- الوضع غير الطبيعي للضميمة

2-1-6-6 سجلات تشغيل الضميمة الضميج  
 1- فترة تشغيل كل ضميمة  
 2- وضع التشغيل  
 3- ضبط التردد : الأمبير و غيره .

4- السجلات و التقارير  
 1-4- السجلات  
 مطلوب عمل السجلات كالتالى :

- نتائج المراجعة ( قائمة المراجعة )
- نتائج الفحص الدوري
- التشغيل أثناء عمل الوحدة
- مؤامير ضبط التردد
- مؤامير معدل نيار التيار

2-4-4 التقرير  
 مطلوب عمل التقرير كالتالى :

1-2-4-4 تقارير بالمقومات  
 1. اعادة تأهيل  
 - الإصلاح أو الإحلال  
 - قائمة بطبق العوار التي يجب أن تكون بالمخطة  
 2. تطوير الوحدة أو النظام  
 - تحسين الصمة , المادة و مرسادات أخرى  
 - اقتراح نشاطات الضميمة الوقائية (أ) أو (ب)

2-2-4 تقرير بنشاط الضميمة  
 1- التقرير السنوي  
 - الإصلاح و الإحلال لكل مهمة  
 - المشلات و الحوادث  
 • نتائج الضميمة المصححة  
 • قائمة بطبق العوار المستخدمة خلال السنة

2. الإجراء التصحيحي عند حدوث مشكل أو حوادث

1-3-6 المراقبة و الفحص الدوري  
 1-3-6-6 الفترة الزمنية  
 يومياً  
 1. فحص التسرب من الوصلات  
 2. تعاور حالة طلمبة الضميمة  
 3. ضبط التصريف  
 4. كمية الصمام  
 5. الضوضاء و ارتفاع الحرارة و الاعترازات الغير عادية  
 6. نيار التشغيل

سبوعياً  
 1. فحص التسرب من الوصلات  
 2. تعاور حالة طلمبة الضميمة  
 3. ضبط التصريف  
 4. كمية الصمام  
 5. الضوضاء و ارتفاع الحرارة و الاعترازات الغير عادية  
 6. نيار التشغيل

شهرياً  
 1. مراجعة مسامير تثبيت الطلمات  
 2. مراجعة كمية الزيت  
 3. مراجعة كمية الشمع  
 4. كمية التسرب من اللاتجالت

سنوياً  
 1. مراجعة اعادة تنظيم الآلى  
 2. معايرة التردد  
 3. تنظيم المحاداة  
 4. تغيير الطرق

2-3-6 الفحص الدوري أثناء عمل أو بعد التوقف  
 ويشمل ذلك مراقبة التصريف و رفع المتاويرة للضميمة و إيقاف الضميمة و إسهالك التيار التعريف على كفاءة تشغيل الضميمة و عند توقف الضميمة يتم مراجعة حالة الزيت, شحم الكراسي و نظافة قرائن منها.

3-3-6 تقييم و تحليل بناء على نتائج المراقبة و المراجعة و الفحص  
 في حالة اكتشاف أعطال خلال التشغيل , يجب اصلاحها فوراً من أجل ضمان عمليه تفتية مياه صالحة .

اسم المحطة:	نشاط
مخطط تصفية المياه	تخطيطات المياه العكرة

تاريخ الإعداد:	اسم المصمم:	التوقيع:
تاريخ العرجمه:	اسم المراجع:	التوقيع:

1- مقدمه :  
 ملتميات المياه العكرة هي المحور العمودي لمخضعة التردد المركزية الذي يستخدم من أجل نقل المياه إلى خزان التوزيع , و تتكون طلمبة المياه العكرة من جزئين أساسيين هما الطلمبة و المحرك كما تشمل مسوير الطلمات الواسير , محابس المسحب و التردد و محبس عدم الرجوع . ويجب أن تشمل أعمال الضميمة جميع أجزاء الطلمبة و المهمات الإضافية .

2. معايير الضميمة :  
 معايير نشاطات الضميمة قد تم ذكرها بالفتحة الثالثة ( نشاط الضميمة )

3. نشاطات الضميمة :  
 إعداد نظام المراقبة و المراجعة و الفحص الدوري يتم على أساسه القيام بالضميمة الدورية لكي نقل الطلمبة تعمل جيداً . كما يتكون نشاطات الضميمة من أربعة مراحل عمل كالتالى :

1- مراقبة و المراجعة اعادة أثناء العمل  
 \* يتم عمل المراقبة و المراجعة و وحدات التشغيل في شركة مياه النوفية .

2- الفحص الدوري أثناء العمل أو بعد الإيقاف  
 3- تقييم و تحليل بناءاً على نتائج المراقبة و المراجعة و الفحص  
 4- الإصلاح , الإحلال , إعداد أو تغيير زيت و غيره ( في حالة اكتشاف العطل )

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اسم الصفحة : النشاط				
معدة السبات لتفئة المياه				
SDI-WTP03-OP			<b>عمليات المياه المرشحة</b>	
التاريخ:	اسم المعد:	التاريخ:	اسم المعد:	التاريخ:
التاريخ:	اسم المعد:	التاريخ:	اسم المعد:	التاريخ:

1- المقدمية :

1- منشأة محطة المياه المرشحة تتكون من المحطات الاتية:  
(1) الخزان الأرضي :

خصائصها :  
1- السعة: 5,000 م<sup>3</sup> x 3 خزانات

(2) بيرة المياه المرشحة :  
خصائصها :  
1- السعة: 576 م<sup>3</sup>

(3) محطات المياه المرشحة : المحطة المركزية  
1- عدد المحطات المتوازية: 6 محطات  
2- السعة: 300 لتر x 3 ارتفاع

(4) محطات التصحير :  
خصائصها :  
1- عدد المحطات المتوازية : 1محطات

(5) المواسير والمخارج :  
محسن الوابية ( بنوي / ميكانيكي ) ومحسن عدم دموع

(6) محطات الرفع :  
1- عدد المحطات المتوازية : 1محطات  
2- السعة: 10 x 15 م ارتفاع

(7) الوش

المياه المرشحة تتمة الى بيرة المياه المرشحة من خلال الخزانات الارضية ، المياه المرشحة في البيرة تقلل في التسبب بواسطة محطات المياه المرشحة .

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2- خصائص المرحلة :				
<b>1-2 مهمة المرحلة :</b>				
مهمة محطات المياه المرشحة هي توفيق المياه المرشحة لتشكبات بديرة وضغط كمية جيدة .				
<b>2-2 تآكل المرحلة</b>				
عملية تآكل المياه المرشحة هي احد مراحل عملية تآكل المياه وفي هذه المرحلة يتم التحكم بديرة و كمية وضغط المياه ، فمخضات التوسيل عليها العمل 24 ساعة من أجل توفيق المياه للتوسيل في المساحة المطلوبة .				
<b>3-2 علاقة المرحلة بالمرحل الأخرى</b>				
1-3-1 خزان المياه المرشحة				

بمخر خزان المياه داخل خزان المياه المرشحة هو مصدر لتفئة المياه ويصل بيلارة خطوط معن محطات المياه المرشحة . يجب الحفاظ على المياه داخل خزان المياه المرشحة و بيرة المياه المرشحة نظيفة وآمنة . يجب تعقبة الخزان و البيرة لغزلهما من الأتربة أو الكهواليت الزراعية من ريش الطول المحاورة

**2-3-2 الشببة**  
محطات المياه المرشحة توفيق المياه المرشحة لمخيمه السبات من خلال الشبكات

3- معيار التشغيل

**1-3 الجدول الزمني للتشغيل العملية**

يتم تشغيل عمليات المياه المرشحة بناء على الجدول الزمني للتشغيل وفقاً ما يعمل العملية لمدة 24 ساعة و بعد ذلك يتم التغيير للعملية الأخرى حيث يتم تزويد ساعات التشغيل على جميع العمليات بناء على الطلب و خاصة لجدول التشغيل فوق كميها معن بالجدول التالي و بناء على الجاهز الأتية يتم برادة ساعات التشغيل اليومية .

الفترة	جدول التشغيل
عامة (تعداد التشغيل)	الخصية الأساسية يجب تغيير ما كل اسبوع
	1-أقصى تيوو التشغيل
	2-أقصى ضغط التشغيل
	3-أقصى وضواض و الأجزاء الغير عابية
	4-أقصى قيموات التشغيل ( من البداية للنهاية )
	5-أقصى أحمال عن ساعات التشغيل اليومية
	6-أقصى أحمال كمية المياه المرشحة في اليوم

**2-3 التصحير بعد تشغيل العملية**

قبل التشغيل العملية يتم سحب الهواء من العملية من طرف عملية التصحير حتى تتلص العملية تماماً بالمياه وعندما يمكن تشغيل العملية ويجب أن يكون موافقاً للتحكم عند (0.3 بار) أو أكثر لزيادة تشغيل العملية .

3-3 عدد محطات المياه المرشحة العاملة الصحيح :

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عدد المحطات اللازمة للتشغيل يكون بناء على كمية المياه المطلوبة .				
4-3 موثر: داد ضغط تصريف المحطة : الموثر الصحيح إعداد الضغط الحد الأدنى :..... بار الحد الأعلى :..... بار				
* يجب فحص كمية الضغط في الموقع و على مبنى المحطة اخبار المشغلين بها .				
5-3 موثر: تيوو التشغيل للمحطة : الموثر الصحيح تيوو التشغيل : الحد الأدنى :..... اسير الحد الأعلى :..... اسير				
* يجب فحص تيوو المقدر للمحطة في الموقع و على مبنى المحطة اخبار المشغلين بها .				
6-3 موثر: كمية المياه المرشحة : كمية المياه المرشحة الصحيحة : الحد الأدنى :..... م <sup>3</sup> يوم الحد الأعلى :..... م <sup>3</sup> يوم				
* يجب فحص كمية المياه المرشحة في الموقع و على مبنى المحطة اخبار المشغلين بها .				

4- التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية

**1-4 خطوات قطع وفتح :**

**1-4-1 مراجعة قبل التشغيل**  
يجب اختيار العملية والتأكد من :

- 1- سحب المياه في بيرة المياه المرشحة ( يجب أن يكون منسوب المياه كافي لتشغيل العملية )
- 2- التحاليل على خط السحب ( يجب فحص التحليل الموجود على خط السحب بالكامل )
- 3- التحاليل على خط الطرد ( يجب التأكد من قل حمض الطرد قبل بدء التشغيل )
- 4- فحص سحب الهواء لشمية التصحير ( يجب أن يكون مقروفاً بالكامل ) عند التصحير
- 5- لوحة التشغيل الكيميائية يجب التأكد من توفيق تيوو لشمرك الكيموس ( لوحة

**2-1-4 بدء التشغيل**

- 1- يتم تشغيل عملية التصحير والتأكد من أن موافقاً السحب عند (0.3 بار) أو أكثر
- 2- فتح محسن سحب الهواء ، إيقاف عملية التصحير
- 3- الضغط على زر زيادة من لوحة التشغيل لتبدأ العملية
- 4- التأكد من عدد الضغط على خط الطرد عند العمل الكامل ( يجب أن تكون من 1 إلى 1.6 بار أو أكثر )
- 5- مراجعة مقاييس شدة التيار عند العمل الكامل حسب شدة التيار اللازم للتشغيل العملية ( يجب أن تكون = اسير أو أقل )
- 6- مراجعة أي السمات غريبة ، اعزازات ، ارتفاع في درجة الحرارة أو تسرب مياه

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7- مراجعة معدل تسرب المياه من حوض التخزين الحادو (30-15 نظفاً في الساعة)				
8- ضبط مسامير الخدات للتأكد من معدل تسرب المياه حسب الحاجة				
<b>1-4 إيقاف التشغيل</b>				
1- قفل محسن الطرد				
2- الضغط على زر التوقف من لوحة التشغيل لإيقاف العملية				

**2-4 المراقبة و الفحص اليومي أثناء التشغيل**

المراقبة و الفحص اليومي لمنطة عمليات المعركة نشاطاً هاماً للغاية ويجب أن تتم مرتين خلال اليوم عن طريق قائمة مراجعة وإذا وجد وضع غير طبيعي ، يجب اجراء وضع تصحير مباشرة ، وخاصة في حالة وجود اعزاز أو صوت غير عادي أو نقص خاد في تصريف العملية نتيجة الاندماج بانكاس الباشبوك .

5- التشغيل في الظروف الغير طبيعية

**1-5 المشاكل المتوقعة و حلونها**

- انسداد في مأمورة الص أو الطرد
- ضغط الطرد ليس كافي
- الكمية الخارجة غير كافية
- منسوب المياه في بيرة المياه المرشحة غير كافي
- مشكلة ميكانيكية أو كهربائية بالمنظمة

6- التسجيل و التوثيق

**1-6 التسجيل**

سجلات تشغيل العمليات المياه المرشحة يجب أن تشمل الآتي :

- 1-1-6 سجلات تشغيل العملية**
- فترة تشغيل كل منشأة
  - وضع التشغيل
  - ضغط الطرد ، التصريف ، الأسير ، و غيره .
  - منسوب المياه في بيرة المياه المرشحة
  - الوضع غير الطبيعي للتشغيل

**2-1-6 سجلات تشغيل عملية التصحير**

- فترة تشغيل كل منشأة
- وضع التشغيل
- ضغط الفترج ، الأسير و غيره .

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<b>2-6 التقويم</b>				
تشمل تقاويم تشغيل عملية محطات المياه المرشحة الآتي :				
<b>1-2-6 الوضع غير الطبيعي أثناء العمل</b>				
يتم تشغيل الوضع غير الطبيعي والجراء التصحير التي تم تعليمها ووقت حدوث وفترة الزمنية للإصلاح				
<b>2-2-6 التقاويم الشهري</b>				
1- فترة تشغيل كل معدة				
2- توصيات على التشغيل				
<b>3-2-6 التقاويم السنوي</b>				
1- فترة تشغيل كل معدة				
2- توصيات على التشغيل				

**2-6 المراقبة و الفحص اليومي أثناء التشغيل**

المراقبة و الفحص اليومي لمنطة عمليات المعركة نشاطاً هاماً للغاية ويجب أن تتم مرتين خلال اليوم عن طريق قائمة مراجعة وإذا وجد وضع غير طبيعي ، يجب اجراء وضع تصحير مباشرة ، وخاصة في حالة وجود اعزاز أو صوت غير عادي أو نقص خاد في تصريف العملية نتيجة الاندماج بانكاس الباشبوك .

5- التشغيل في الظروف الغير طبيعية

**1-5 المشاكل المتوقعة و حلونها**

- انسداد في مأمورة الص أو الطرد
- ضغط الطرد ليس كافي
- الكمية الخارجة غير كافية
- منسوب المياه في بيرة المياه المرشحة غير كافي
- مشكلة ميكانيكية أو كهربائية بالمنظمة

6- التسجيل و التوثيق

**1-6 التسجيل**

سجلات تشغيل العمليات المياه المرشحة يجب أن تشمل الآتي :

- 1-1-6 سجلات تشغيل العملية**
- فترة تشغيل كل منشأة
  - وضع التشغيل
  - ضغط الطرد ، التصريف ، الأسير ، و غيره .
  - منسوب المياه في بيرة المياه المرشحة
  - الوضع غير الطبيعي للتشغيل

**2-1-6 سجلات تشغيل عملية التصحير**

- فترة تشغيل كل منشأة
- وضع التشغيل
- ضغط الفترج ، الأسير و غيره .

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اسم الصفحة : النشاط				
معدة السبات لتفئة المياه				
SDI-WTP03-MT			<b>عمليات المياه المرشحة</b>	
التاريخ:	اسم المعد:	التاريخ:	اسم المعد:	التاريخ:
التاريخ:	اسم المعد:	التاريخ:	اسم المعد:	التاريخ:

1- مقدمية :

2- معاير الصيانة :

معاير نشاطات الصيانة قد تم ذكرها بالتفصلة الآتية ( نشاط الصيانة )

3- نشاطات الصيانة :

إعداد نظام للمراقبة و المراجعة و الفحص الدوري يتم على أسسها القيام بالصيانة التورية لكي نطلب المنظمة تعمل جيداً ، كما يتكون نشاطات الصيانة من أربعة مراحل عمل كالآتي :

- 1- مراقبة و مراجعة الوحدة أثناء العمل
- 2- لفحص التوري أثناء العمل أو بعد الإيقاف
- 3- تقييم و تحليل بناداً على نتائج المراقبة و المراجعة و الفحص
- 4- الإصلاح ، الإحلال ، إمداد أو تغيير زيت و غيره ( في حالة اكتشاف المعطل )

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اسم الصفحة : النشاط				
معدة السبات لتفئة المياه				
SDI-WTP03-MT			<b>نشاط التوزيع</b>	
التاريخ:	اسم المعد:	التاريخ:	اسم المعد:	التاريخ:
التاريخ:	اسم المعد:	التاريخ:	اسم المعد:	التاريخ:

3-3 المراقبة و الفحص اليومي

**1-4 المرحلة**

1- وصف المرحلة

**1-1 ملخص عن المرحلة**

في محطة مياه السبات يتم تغذية ارجاء التوزيع بالمياه المعركة من محطات المياه المعركة ويتم من خلال الكميات والنسبة (التلور) في كل مأمورة مياه معركة على حدة حيث يتم من خلال التلور أولاً ثم من خلال الثانية .

توزيع المياه المعركة على 4 أحواض ترسيب في برج التوزيع

**2-1 مهمة بئر التوزيع**

مهمة بئر التوزيع هي استقبال المياه من محطات المياه المعركة و مزج الكميات لم توزيعها على أحواض الترسيب ، بحيث يكون متساوية .

**3-1 تآكل المرحلة**

كمية المياه المعركة هي أحد المعدات الأساسية لتشغيل محطة تغذية المياه المرشحة ، ويتم عليها تغيير كمية الكميات المطلوبة طبقاً لعمرات التي يتجدد العمل وإذا لم يتم تزويد كمية المياه المتساوية بين أحواض الترسيب ، فحوض الترسيب يفرغ ، والآخر يمتلئ بالحمض . وتتوقف جودة المياه المرشحة من حموض ترسيب إلى آخر لذلك يجب أن يتم تزويد كمية المياه المعركة بالتساوي بغير الإمكان

**4-1 علاقة المرحلة بالمرحل الأخرى**

**1-4-1 عمليات المياه المعركة**

يتم تزويد المياه المعركة على 4 أحواض ترسيب من بئر التوزيع

يجب التحكم في كمية المياه المعركة التي تتوجه إلى بئر التوزيع بواسطة عدد محطات التشغيل و فتح المحاسن ، يتم التحكم على كمية المياه المعركة بواسطة قياس التصريف المحوراصل لفيير التوزيع .

**2-4-1 مهمات التوزيع و التصريف**

يتم التحكم في معدل تصريف المياه المعركة لكيك مناسبا للمراحل التالية والتي تشمل مراحل التوزيع والترسيب ، وذلك بناداً على معاير التصميم .

**3-4-1 جرة نسبة و التلور المينسي**

يتم من خلال التلور المينسي و النسبة في مواسير المياه المعركة إلى الوصل في برج التوزيع حيث يتم من خلال التلور المينسي أولاً ثم من خلال الثانية ويؤكد التلور المينسي المواد العسيرة و المواد الأخرى داخل المأمورة و تؤخذ على الرقم الهيدروجيني بحيث يظل عند نسبة

بمؤثر التلور الجيد تتلور مع المياه المعركة و حدة التلور و حدة التلور على تخفيض الرقم الهيدروجيني ويتم التوزيع المتكامل عند أي

هيدروجيني 7.0 - 7.5 ، لذلك يتم من خلال الأس الهيدروجيني لتيامة المعركة بتردي إلى التوزيع جيد .

2- التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية

بئر التوزيع هو الخزان الموصل بالمياه إلى خزانات الترسيب

عندما تملأ أحواض الترسيب ، يتم نقل حمض الطرد وموثر الترسب ، وعند إعادة تشغيل حوض الترسيب ، يتم فتح محسن الفترج لتوزيعها مع حرجه المياه بحوض الترسيب من المعدل فتح محسن الفترج حرجه حرجه بالتأكد من أن المياه في حوض الترسيب

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اصبحت مستقرة .

3.3-التشغيل في الظروف غير الطبيعية

4-1-الوضع غير الطبيعي المتواجد

تم تحميل المياه إلى حوض التوزيع أو حوض التوزيع من خلال خزانات في برج التوزيع لتسليم إلى مجرى خروج المياه وعادة لا يتأخر منسوب المياه في المنطة الوسطى لوح التوزيع بنسب المياه في هذه المجرى إلا أنه عندما يتم قطع حوض الخروج أو ختمه ينظر غير كافٍ على منسوب المياه سابقاً لذلك هذه المجرى والمجرى وسوايل على منسوب المياه في المنطة الوسطى من برج التوزيع ، في هذه الحالة سيتم توزيع المياه بكميات غير متساوية .

4. التسجيل والتقرير

4-1-4 التسجيل

تسجيل تشغيل برج التوزيع يجب أن يكون كالتالي :

1-1-5 تسجيلات المراقبة والحقق العمري

2-1-5 تسجيل معدل تصريف المياه المعركة لكل برز توزيع

2-4-التقرير

مطلوب من تقارير تشغيل لفرز التوزيع كالتالي :

1-2-4-التقرير السنوي

تقرير بكمية المياه المعركة

- تقرير بالإجراءات التصحيحية ( حسب الحاجة )

2-2-4-التوصيات

- إعادة تأهيل وتطوير

- مراجعة خطوط التشغيل

- مراجعة مطب التشغيلات المعقدة

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اسم المحطة : محطة مياه بلدية الهمدانية

التشغيل : يناير التوزيع

1-مقدمة

الغرض من التفتيش والحقق والقياس وأعمال الاستعدادة لفرز التوزيع من خلال مكونات صمامة أثناء فترة التشغيل حيث يتم تشغيل برز التوزيع من مسطور و عادة لا يمكن إيقافه ويمكن أن تتم الأعمال السابقة من خلال أعمال إعادة التأهيل للمحطة أو عند توقفها بالكامل ومع ذلك من الممكن أن تتم أعمال الصيانة للأجزاء الخارجة لفرز التوزيع مثل المحابس والمواسير خلال العمل الروتيني .

2-معايير الصيانة

تكرار الحقق : مرة كل 3 سنوات أو حسب الحاجة

3-نشاطات الصيانة

● حالة المياه داخل برز التوزيع

● المعايرة أو الوزن

● وجود بعض المواد الغريبة

● الوضع الخارجي لفرز التوزيع مثل المحابس والمواسير

يكون نشاط الصيانة من أربعة أنواع كالتالي:

1-وقائية و المراجعة أثناء العمل

2-الحقق

3-تحقيق و تحليل بناءاً على نتائج الحقق

4-الاسترجاع بعد الحقق

1-2-المراقبة والحقق العمري

يتم عمل المراقبة والحقق العمري بناء على " جدول الزمني للتشغيل والصيانة " وقائمة المراجعة الموحدة ، و الجدول الزمني للتشغيل والصيانة سوف يتم استخامه في أنشطة أحواض الترسيب و التوزيع ، و بناء على ذلك مراقبة والحقق من برز التوزيع لها أهمية مثل برز الترسيب .

2-2-الحقق

يتم عمل المراقبة والحقق العمري بناء على الآتي :

● سطوي توزيع المياه من خلال خطوط التوزيع

● حالة المحابس والمواسير

- التدوير

- الصياد

- الترسيب

3-2-تعليم وتحميل بناءاً على نتائج الحقق

بعد الحقق يجب تقييم هذه العناصر الآتية :

- ضرورة الإصلاح والإحلال لعناصر مثل المحابس و خطوط التوزيع

- ضرورة الصيانة مثل درجة فتح الحقق

- ضرورة النظافة

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4-2-الإصلاح بعد الحقق

بعد الحقق يجب إجراء الإصلاحات الآتية حسب الحاجة :

الشفافة

- إعادة البناء

- صيانة أو استبدال المعوايل

- إصلاح أماكن التسرب

3-التسجيل والتقرير

3-1-التسجيل

تتم تسجيلات الصيانة لفرز التوزيع كالتالي:

1-1-4 تسجيل المراقبة والحقق العمري

2-1-4 تسجيل الحقق

3-1-4 تسجيل الحظوظ والملاح

3.2-التقرير

تتمثل تقارير الصيانة لفرز التوزيع الآتي:

1-2-4-التوصيات

1- إعادة التأهيل

2-مراجعة أنشطة الصيانة

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اسم المحطة : محطة مياه بلدية الهمدانية

التشغيل : حوض الترسيب

1- وصف المرحلة :

1-1-تور عمليات الترسيب في مراحل التفتيش

دور عملية الترسيب هي خلق تدفق منسبة من أجل ترسيب الشوائب المتواجدة بأمامه في حوض الترسيب

2-1- عملية الترسيب

الترسيب هي العملية التي يتم فيها التقاط الناتج من إضافة الكيماويات إلى المياه المعركة التي تسلم محملة بالشوائب والأملاح المعلقة خفيفة الوزن ثم يتم إضافة الكلور الممتد لتفاعل مع الأملاح المعلقة فترسب شحمة سائلة لتنتج مع الأيون الموجب لشحمة بعد إزالتها في الماء مكونين مايسمى بالثقل.

والثقل في إنتاج نتاج الكيماويات مع هذه الأملاح وهي أجزاء خفيفة تشبه المواد الفيضالينية المعلقة أو الصفياء الحبيدي وتسمى هذه الصفياءات مما تكونت الخلية التي يمكن ترسيبها في أحواض الترسيب ويعتمد ذلك على الخلية التي يتم بها تثقيب أو تدوير المياه المخلطة لتدفع الخلية لإتاحة الفرصة لتلامسها معها في أجسام أكثر كثافة

وعليه الترسيب من المعلقين هي عملية إيجابية ووقائية في أن تدار لها الكثير من العوامل التي تؤثر على كفاءتها مثل الأس الهيدروجيني pH والمعايرة ودرجة الحرارة ودرجة حموضة الماء، وهي أيضا تعتمد على حركة وتركيز الكيماويات المضافة والمعادمة الفيضالينية من ناحية سرعته وكمية التثقيب والتشطير وكثافة التثقب.

3-1- تثقيب المرحلة

مراحل الترسيب / والترسيب هي المراحل الأساسية في عملية تفتيش مياه القرب والتي تعتمد عليها مصفحات التفتيشية وتكون كالتالي بشكل أساسي في إعادة عملية التفتيش بالكامل بمرحلة الترسيب ثلاث خطوات رئيسية

الخطوة الأولى : إضافة الكيماويات ( وهي الخطوة التي يتم فيها مزج الكيماويات بإمياة المعركة )

الخطوة الثانية : تكوين الخلية ( وهي الخطوة التي يتم فيها تكوين الخلية المعلقة وذلك بتثبيت السورج الكيماويات باستخدام الكيماويات السريعة أو بالتثقيب اليدوي )

الخطوة الثالثة : تثقيب الخلية ( وهي التي يتم عن طريق التثقيب اليدوي الذي ينتج عنه امتزاج التدفق الخفيف مع في تدفق ذات حجم أكبر وأكثر كثافة بحيث يمكن ترسيبها

وفي حوض الرصول إلى كفاءة عالية لتسقط لثلاث السائلة تكون عملية الترسيب قد تمت تماماً بناءً على أن هذه حوض أو تدفق كفاءة أي أن الخطوط الناتجة فهو بالتالي نفس كفاءة عملية الترسيب كمال

4-1- عملية المرحلة بالمرحلتين الأولى

1-4-1- المرحلة السليقة – (المعلقين بترز الترسيب)

● تثبيت المياه ( عند تثبيت المياه المعلقة وكميات المياه الموزعة)

● نوعية المياه ( المعايرة ، pH ، درجة الحرارة ، القوية ، الحد الحظوظي ، وخالته )

● درجة المياه بعد المزج بالكلور الممتد ( الكلور الممتد ) pH ، القوية ، وخالته)

1-4-1- المرحلة للاحقة – (مرحلة الترسيب)

1-المعالجات ذات العلاقة

● جوانب التدفق عند الخروج من منطقة الترسيب إلى منطقة الترسيب (أوزون – كلور)

● كمية الزوية المراد من حوض الترسيب

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2-المعالجات الموزعة

● جودة المياه المعركة

يتم تشغيل المياه المعركة بإجراء اختبار Break Point Test لمعرفة الجرعة المناسبة من الشحمة لإنتاج واختبار Break Point

1-1- ضرورة الجرعة المناسبة للكلور الممتد ويتم ذلك بالعمل وذلك بأخذ عينات المياه المعركة ثم عمل الإشارات للوصول إلى الجرعة المناسبة والتي تحقق أفضل نتائج تكون التدفق

● نوعية المياه بعد الترسيب

● المعايرة

● تركيز الكلور المتبقي

● الأس الهيدروجيني pH

● القوية

● الحد الحظوظي

● عملية التفتيش من الزوية

● تكرر تصريف الزوية من حوض الترسيب

● الفترات الزمنية للتفتيش من الزوية من حوض الترسيب (كل ساعتين)

● وقت معايرة استخراج الزوية من خزان الزوية

2-أسس التشغيل

1-2-أسس التصميم :

تستخدم أساس التصميم لتحديد الخصائص الأساسية مثل السعة ، عدد التركيبات و مكان ، و التي تستخدم تصميم الاختصاصي لمنطقة تفتيش المياه

● القالب البرع

● عدد فئات اللاب

● عدد فئات المياه المعركة في منطقة الخط (من 30-60 ثانية)

● عدد فئات المياه المعركة في خزان التوزيع

● القالب البرع

● عدد فئات المياه المعركة وحوض الترسيب

● عدد فئات اللاب

● حقل الشحمة والكلور الابتدائي

● فترة التماس للكلور الممتد بعد الإضافة

● معدل حقل الكلور الممتد

● معدل الحقل السطحي

● تركيز الشحمة في الخلق

2-2-أسس التشغيل

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● القالب البرع

● حالة تكثيف التدفق

● القالب البرع

● الاستعداد في سجلات التشغيل اليومية لكل من جهاز حقل الشحمة والتلبيد والكلورين .

3-خطوات التشغيل في الظروف المعقدة

1-3-التثقيب السريع

القالب البرع هو محور كهرتاني مع محور رأسي مع محور عمودي للتثقيب

القالب البرع هو كالتالي السورج الابتدائي المياه من أجل التثقيب من التثقيب السريع للكيميات في المياه ، هذه العملية من أجل توزيع الكيماويات على حوض الترسيب ، القالب البرع في غرفة مسطوية تكون مدة التثقيب المسجلة فيه بين 30 إلى 60 ثانية ، من المنطق أن يتم مزج الكيماويات بالكامل على جميع خزانات المياه حتى يبدأ التفاعل الكيمائي.

1-3-4-1-4-1-التشغيل

(1) فحوصات ما قبل التشغيل

يجب التأكد قبل التشغيل من الآتي

● التجهيز

● التدوير

● توصيل الكهرتاني

بعد التأكد من الفحوصات السابقة ، يتم تشغيل السورج البرع وبعد ذلك يتم فحص القدرة على خط المياه بالكمبيوتر .

1-3-2-المراجعة اليومية أثناء التشغيل

يجب مراقبة التشغيل يومياً على مدار اليوم للتأكد من حالة التشغيل ، العناصر التي يجب فحصها هي :

● صوت أو اهتزاز غير اعتيادية

● ارتفاع غير طبيعي في درجات الحرارة (تسبب تسرب الكلور كيميائي

● تسرب الزيت أو التسمم

● حالة تدوير عمود الإزارة ورش التثقيب

● وجود عراقق أو مواد غريبة في حوض التثقيب

1-3-3-خطوات التحكم

ليس هناك أي مشكلة للتحكم في تشغيل القالب البرع سوى التأكيد من أن القالب يعمل طوال الوقت ومراقبة عملية المزج وتكوين التدفق في منطقة الترسيب، التي يمكن ضبطها والتحكم في كفاءة تشغيل القالب البرع

حيث أن عمليات التفاعل مع الكيماويات هي عمليات خطية وخاصة عند درجات الحرارة العالية في فصل الصيف ومن الممكن تكون التدفق محدود خط الكيماويات في حدود قوة دفع هيدروليكي الخرج المياه وفي هذه الحالة يكون القالب البرع الأثر العكس في التفسير المتكررة ويجب ملاحظة ذلك التحكم على استمرار التثقيب السريع أو إيقافه والتثقيب بالكمبيوتر

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اسم المحطة : محطة مياه بلدية الهمدانية

التشغيل : حوض الترسيب

1- معايير الأنشطة الصيانة

2-1-معايير تكرار الصيانة الوقائية

يتم جدولة للصيانة دورياً لضمان إجراء الصيانة في مواقيتها حسب نشاط كل معدة

اسم المهمة

المعركة	الحقق	توقيت	تكرار القيام بالنشاط
1	فحص	PM 6	كل شهر
2	المالح	CM	حسب الحاجة
3	إعداد مواد التشغيل	PM	شهرياً
4	عمرة خلية	PM 3	سنوات
5	فحص	CM	حسب الحاجة
6	ترسيم زوايا	PM	سنوياً
7	التحقق من التأهيل	CM	حسب الحاجة
8	فحص من الخلق	PM	كل شهر
9	فحص العمارة	PM	كل شهر

PM : أنشطة الصيانة الوقائية

CM : أنشطة الصيانة التصحيحية

جدول 1 - صياد و تكرار نشاطات الصيانة

2- التسجيل والتقرير

2-1-2-التسجيل

يتم عمل سجلات موحدة لجميع أنشطة التشغيل والصيانة وتتمثل ، حالة تشغيل الميئات ، نتائج الصيانة ، المشاكل وأعمالها ، كما تتمثل السجلات على :

(1) حالة تشغيل المهمة قبل و بعد الصيانة

● نتيجة المراقبة و المراجعة

● نتيجة الحقق

(2) وقت عمل المهمة

● تسجيلات التشغيل

3-2-3-خطوات التحكم

ليس هناك أي مشكلة للتحكم في تشغيل القالب البرع سوى التأكيد من أن القالب يعمل طوال الوقت ومراقبة عملية المزج والتي يمكن ضبطها والتحكم في كفاءة تشغيل القالب البرع

يتم تقييم مرحلة الترسيب والترسيب وكثافة على النحو التالي :

● نتائج جودة المياه الناتجة من هذه المرحلة

● نتائج اختبار تحليل درجات الحموضة ومدى الالتزام بالجرعة المعتمدة

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فحص بصري لعملية الترسيب

● كيمياء المياه

1-2-1-معايير الترسيب

يتم عمل سجلات موحدة لجميع أنشطة التشغيل والصيانة وتتمثل ، حالة تشغيل الميئات ، نتائج الصيانة ، المشاكل وأعمالها ، كما تتمثل السجلات على :

(1) حالة تشغيل المهمة قبل و بعد الصيانة

● نتيجة المراقبة و المراجعة

● نتيجة الحقق

(2) وقت عمل المهمة

● تسجيلات التشغيل

3-2-3-خطوات التحكم

ليس هناك أي مشكلة للتحكم في تشغيل القالب البرع سوى التأكيد من أن القالب يعمل طوال الوقت ومراقبة عملية المزج والتي يمكن ضبطها والتحكم في كفاءة تشغيل القالب البرع

يتم تقييم مرحلة الترسيب والترسيب وكثافة على النحو التالي :

● نتائج جودة المياه الناتجة من هذه المرحلة

● نتائج اختبار تحليل درجات الحموضة ومدى الالتزام بالجرعة المعتمدة

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اسم المحطة : محطة مياه بلدية الهمدانية

التشغيل : حوض الترسيب

1- معايير الأنشطة الصيانة

2-1-معايير تكرار الصيانة الوقائية

يتم جدولة للصيانة دورياً لضمان إجراء الصيانة في مواقيتها حسب نشاط كل معدة

اسم المهمة

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3	إعداد مواد التشغيل	PM	شهرياً
4	عمرة خلية	PM 3	سنوات
5	فحص	CM	حسب الحاجة
6	ترسيم زوايا	PM	سنوياً
7	التحقق من التأهيل	CM	حسب الحاجة
8	فحص من الخلق	PM	كل شهر
9	فحص العمارة	PM	كل شهر

PM : أنشطة الصيانة الوقائية

CM : أنشطة الصيانة التصحيحية

جدول 1 - صياد و تكرار نشاطات الصيانة

2- التسجيل والتقرير

2-1-2-التسجيل

يتم عمل سجلات موحدة لجميع أنشطة التشغيل والصيانة وتتمثل ، حالة تشغيل الميئات ، نتائج الصيانة ، المشاكل وأعمالها ، كما تتمثل السجلات على :

(1) حالة تشغيل المهمة قبل و بعد الصيانة

● نتيجة المراقبة و المراجعة

● نتيجة الحقق

(2) وقت عمل المهمة

● تسجيلات التشغيل

3-2-3-خطوات التحكم

ليس هناك أي مشكلة للتحكم في تشغيل القالب البرع سوى التأكيد من أن القالب يعمل طوال الوقت ومراقبة عملية المزج والتي يمكن ضبطها والتحكم في كفاءة تشغيل القالب البرع

يتم تقييم مرحلة الترسيب والترسيب وكثافة على النحو التالي :

● نتائج جودة المياه الناتجة من هذه المرحلة

● نتائج اختبار تحليل درجات الحموضة ومدى الالتزام بالجرعة المعتمدة

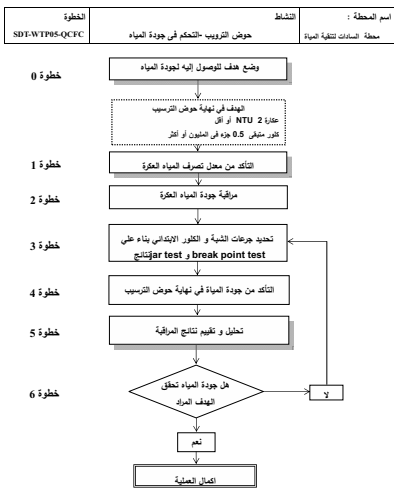
- (3) بيانات عن نشاط الصيانة
- اسم الصيانة
  - بود أو نوعية الصيانة مثل الإصلاح ، الإحلال ، الصبغ ، تغيير الزيت و هكذا
  - صورة الجزء قبل و بعد الصيانة
  - أخرى
- (4) الوضع غير الطبيعي واصلاحه
- وصف حرك الوضع غير الطبيعي
  - الجزء المتلف
  - تاريخ حدوث الوضع غير الطبيعي و الانتهاء من الإصلاح
  - بيانات عن نشاط الصيانة في المنص
  - سبب الوضع غير الطبيعي أو المشكلة و التلف
  - الإجراء التصحيحي أو الوقائي

تاريخ الصيانة هو تسجيل في تاريخ الصيانة يمكن من خلاله التعرف على خصائصها ، انقطاع الصنع و العيوب ، و عمر المعد ، وغيره وتكون سجلات الصيانة بصفة و هامة وتحتل الأتي:

- تحليل من الوضع الحالي
- معرفة سبب الوضع غير الطبيعي أو التلف
- الإشارة إلى الخلل أو الوضع الصحيح غير طبيعي أو التلف
- إعداد قطع اغير بالمخازن

كما يتم الاستفادة من سجلات التشغيل والصيانة لتقرير صيانة مثل التقرير السنوي لنشاط التشغيل والصيانة

- 2-2- التقرير
- يوجه عام ، يتم اعداد التقرير بالفترة التي يمتددها معظم الصيانة الفنية ولا توجد فية لأي تسجيل بدون تخطيطه و التقدير هي اذاعة لائحة الصيانة والتصوير والتقرير المطلوبة هي:
- تقرير صيانة دوري
  - تقرير بأحصاءة التصحيحية
  - نتائج ملاح المشاكل أو الوضع غير الطبيعي



شكل 1 - خطوات المطلوبة لعملية التحكم في جودة المياه لحوض الترويب

اسم الصفحة :	النشاط
SDI-WTP06- OP	حوض الترويب

مقدمة

تتم مراقبة و متابعة حالة المياه من حوض الترويب و إذا لوحظ تغير في حالتها يتم مراجعة حالة التشغيل للتحقق من أسباب التغير و معالجة المياه السائلة لحوض الترويب و تعديل حالة التشغيل إذا لزم الأمر ويتم تقييم عملية الترويب و الترويب بتقييم جودة المياه المرورية و كفاءة الرواسب داخل حوض الترويب و هروب و تكاثف من هارات خروج المياه.

ومن الضروري مراعاة جودة المياه من حوض الترويب و التحكم في عملية تشغيل المراحل السابقة

1-1- أهمية أنشطة التشغيل

وخطوة حوض الترويب هي إزالة النقص الناتجة عن عملية الترويب و الترويب

2-1- تكملة المرحلة

1- نتيجة عملية الترويب هي المواد الموجودة في حوض الترويب

2- نسبة مكالرة كبيرة و كفاءة عالية مقارنة بنسبة اإستاد في منتج مراح الترويب

3-1- حالة المرحلة بالمراحل الأخرى

1- تركز جودة المياه المرورية على كفاءة أعمال الترويب ، ويؤثر هروب النقص المتبقي من حوض الترويب إلى حوض الترويب إلى التلوث كما على أداء المروحة و التخلص في فترة التشغيل وجودة المياه المرورية

2- تآكل عملية الترويب بدي فاعلية المراحل المتعددة و التباينية و التي تتسبب في عملية نقل كيميائي و عملية الترويب .

3- تآكل جودة المياه في حوض الترويب بمعنى تصريف المروحة من حوض الترويب ، في حالة تصريف العجز كافي لثروة زياد كميات النقص الجارية

3- خطوات التشغيل في الظروف المعتادة

1-3- خطوات التفتح و التفتح

1-1-3- خطوات التفتح

عند بدء حوض الترويب بالمياه في بداية التشغيل أن جودة المياه القادمة من المروحة تكون غير مستقرة و ذلك بسبب الترويب المضطرب للمياه أو الترويب في مسار فسيفر لذلك يجب أن يتم صرف المياه المرورية المثلثة باستمرار بعد إعادة التشغيل.

أثناء عملية التفتح ، يجب مراقبة جودة المياه المرورية و منع وصول المرورية مباشرة إلى المروحة و ذلك عن طريق التحكم في معدل الحرج بعد التفتح أو المياه في الحوض ، يجب أن تتم المراقبة و المراجعة دورياً على جودة المياه المرورية

مبدأ ما تكون المراقبة كل 30 دقيقة تقريباً خلال التفتح في حالة المياه ، و من المفترض أنه عندما تكون المكالرة أقل من أو تساوي 2 التفتح ، يجب فحص المروحة مرة أخرى و يتم تشغيل عملية التفتيح و الترويب .

2-1-3- فتح تشغيل حوض الترويب

يتم فتح حوض الترويب في حالة تنظيف الخزان من الداخل أو صيانة المروحة ، و عندما تفتح عملية الترويب ، فتح مبس

الصرف و يتم صرف المياه إلى خزان التجميع المرورية .

اضافة إلى ذلك في حالة انخفاض معدل تفتح المياه المعكرة من اعمل إيقاف التشغيل يتم تغيير معدل كميات الترويب و التلبيد بما يتناسب مع كمية المياه المعكرة .

2-3- المراقبة و الفحص البصري

تتم المراقبة و الفحص البصري بشكل يومي وروتيني كجزء من نشاط التشغيل و الصيانة و يجب أن يتم اكتشاف أي أوضاع غير طبيعية أو مشكلات في مراحل مبكرة ، و من الممكن تقليل مدى البصر الذي سيحدث للمنطقة .

4- خطوات التشغيل في الظروف الغير معتادة

- 1-4- المشاكل المتوقعة و حلولها
- 1-1-4- أثناء الصيانة
- الوضع غير الطبيعي المياه داخل حوض الترويب
  - هروب النقص من خلال الصواني المرورية أو زيادة في سريان المياه
  - جريان المرورية من خلال الصواني المرورية أو زيادة في سريان المياه
  - سريان المياه في مسارات قصيرة نتيجة تجمع المرورية
  - تغير لون المياه بسبب النقص أو الزيادة في معدل حقل جودة المياه المعكرة .
  - التصدي و التفتح على الوضع غير الطبيعي
  - فحص معدل تصريف المرورية
  - فحص توقيتات تصريف المرورية و الوقت المناسب لتصريف
  - فحص معدل حقل التلبيد
  - التحكم و التأكد من معدل سريان المياه المعكرة
  - المراقبة و التشغيل المناسب لجودة المياه المعكرة

2-1-4- إعادة التشغيل بعد فترة توقف طويلة

في حالة توقف حوض الترويب لفترة طويلة لمدة أسبوعين أو أكثر يجب عمل الإعدادات الآتية :

المشاكل المتوقعة نتيجة إيقاف فترة طويلة :

- 1- تراكم المرورية
- المشاكل المتوقعة في المنشأة
  - التلوث المرورية في المروحة
  - انسداد في مسارات التصريف
- 2- معالجة التفتح على التشغيل قبل التفتح
- تشغيل المروحة لمدة تزيد عن ساعتين
  - صرف المرورية باستمرار بعد تصحيحها
- 3- تنظيف التفتح المتبقي في المياه المرورية

4- معالجة التفتح على التشغيل قبل إعادة التشغيل

- مراقبة التفتح المتبقي في المياه المرورية
- نسبة التفتح المتبقي الكافي : 0.5 - مجال أو أكثر .

- 5- التسجيل
- 1-4- التسجيل
- يتم عمل السجلات لحوض الترويب لمعرفة حالة التشغيل و جودة المياه المرورية .

2-5- تفتح المراقبة و الفحص

- جودة المياه المرورية
- المكالرة
- التفتح المتبقي
- محتوى الأيونيوم
- لون المياه
- الوضع الغير طبيعي
- زيادة في المكالرة عن المعدل
- انخفاض في نسبة التفتح المتبقي عن المعدل
- زيادة في محتوى الأيونيوم عن المعدل
- لون غير طبيعي للمياه داخل حوض الترويب
- زيادة التفتح في حوض
- حالة التشغيل
- معدل سريان داخل حوض الترويب
- جودة المياه المعكرة
- معدل حرجة التلبيد و التظور المتبقي
- عدد مرات صرف المرورية
- حالة تشغيل مجمع المرورية

2-5- التقرير

- مرفق محتوى تقرير تشغيل حوض الترويب الآتي :
- 1- تقرير سنوي
- تقرير عن كمية المياه المعكرة
  - تقرير عن الأعمال التصحيحية ( ان وجد )
- 2- الترويبات
- اعدادة التفتح و التفتيح
  - اعدادة التفتح في خطوات التشغيل

اسم الصفحة :	النشاط
SDI-WTP06- MT	حوض الترويب

1- معايير الصيانة

يتمثل نشاط الصيانة الرئيسية بالنسبة لحوض الترويب في النظافة الداخلية لحوض وهو من مهام الرئيسية للصيانة ويتم أثناء عملية النظافة التفتح من الحالة الداخلية لحوض الأجزاء المعمورة و مراجعة معدل المرورية المتراكمة أسفل الحوض .

ط - عدد مرات فحص و تنظيف داخل الحوض

مراجعة واحدة من 3 - 6 شهر

الفحص و الإصلاح : مرة واحدة من 3 - 6 شهر

2- نشاط الصيانة

1-2- المراقبة و الفحص البصري

يتم اعداد المراقبة و الفحص البصري طبقاً للتدور الزمني للصيانة و قائمة المراجعة المرورية

2-2- عناصر الصيانة

- الفحص الخارجي للحوض
- ظهور ترسوخ في الحوض
- ترسب مياه من الحوض
- وجود أي مواد حرجة مثل حبيبات خضراء ، مخلفات مادة البينيل و هكذا
- نظافة حوض الترويب الداخلية و مسوى المياه المرورية
- التخلص من المرورية المتراكمة
- إزالة الخلف العالقة بالمخاط

3-2- خطوات الصيانة

- 1- تنظيف الخزان من الداخل
- عمل خطة و جدول زمني للنظافة
  - تصريف المياه في حوض الترويب
  - تنظيف الخزان من الداخل
- 2- فحص حوض الترويب
- حالة المرورية ( ترسوخ ، ترسب ، تآكل ، حالة الخ )
  - فحص المروحة ( التفتح ، الصدا )
  - كفاءة المروحة ( التفتح ، الصدا )
  - المراسير و المراسير ( حالة التصريف )

3- خطوات صيانة الأوضاع الغير اعتيادية

1-3- المشاكل المتوقعة و علاج المشاكل

تتعلق كمية كبيرة من الخلف بالمخاط

- مراجعة التفتح المتبقي في المياه المرورية
- مراجعة معدل حرجة التفتح المتبقي و التفتح
- تنظيف حوض الترويب

• تصريف المياه من الحوض داخل الخزان

الإصلاح

4- التسجيل

1-4- التشغيل

تتمثل التسجيلات الخاصة بحوض الترويب على الآتي :

- نشاط المنطقة
- نتائج الفحص الخارجي
- نتائج الفحص الداخلي

2-4- التقرير

تتمثل التقرير لتصميم أنشطة التشغيل والصيانة ويجب أن تشمل التوصيات التالية

1- مراجعة عدد مرات صرف المرورية

2- مراجعة نظام تشغيل المروحة

3- اعدادة تفتح و تأهيل المصبات

4- إصلاح المصبات

5- مراجعة المراسير

اسم الصفحة :	النشاط
SDI-WTP07- OP	كاسحة المرورية

1- وصف المرحلة

تتمثل كاسحة المرورية في كسط المرورية المتراكمة من قاع حوض الترويب إلى تصريف الصرف وتتكون من 3 أجزاء رئيسية هي وحدة التشغيل ، الكاسحة ، و الكروي المشدود ولكن معزولة تحت المياه و تتحرك مع دوران الكروي و تكاف وحدة التشغيل الكروي و ترتبط بالكاسحة بالكروي المشدود بواسطة ذراع صلص

تتمثل كاسحة المرورية بالكاسحة تحت المياه بمرحلة ثانية يتم تشغيل كاسحة المرورية باستمرار في فترة عمل حوض الترويب ويتم تشغيل كاسحة المرورية بمرحلة عند تشغيل الكروي عن طريق الضغط على زر الفتح أو القفل على لوحة التحكم و لكن قيادة التشغيل يجب التصرف بها وإزالة مسار الكروي من أي عراق أو أفراد لأنها قد تؤثر سلباً على الأجسام المعروضة لها.

2- تأثير المرحلة

النتيجة المترتبة عن تشغيل كاسحة المرورية و جمع و تصريف الصرف في قاع حوض الترويب في التخلص و تصريف المرورية المتراكمة من دوران كاسحة المرورية و التخلص من الحطام الأمامية في حوض الترويب وكذلك فإن مهمة صرف المرورية من الممام المرورية وادخاها لأعلى حوض الترويب بشكل ملامح.

و في حالة أن المرورية لم تجمع في تصريف الصرف فإن جودة المياه ستتأثر بسبب المرورية المتراكمة المتواجدة في أسفل حوض الترويب .

3- علاقة المرحلة بالمراحل الأخرى

1-3- حوض الترويب

تتمثل كاسحة المرورية بمرحلة تشغيل حوض الترويب .

2-3- صرف المرورية

تتمثل كاسحة المرورية بتساعد في جمع و صرف المرورية إلى تصريف الصرف

4- التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية

- 1-4- خطوات التشغيل و إيقاف
- 1-1-4- مراجعة قبل التشغيل
- (1) عدم وجود أشخاص أو عراق في مسار كاسحة المرورية
- (2) لا يوجد تآكل في الأجزاء الميكانيكية أو الكهربائية
- (3) حوض الترويب في حالة التشغيل
- (4) توصيل مسار الكروية

2-1-4- التشغيل

بعد الانتهاء من المراجعة كما سبق يمكن تشغيل كاسحة المرورية عن طريق التشغيل اليدوي و إذا وجد أي وضع غير طبيعي ، يجب إيقاف كاسحة المرورية مباشرة و إيجاد سبب و تفتحه أو إصلاحه.

3-1-4- إيقاف

بعد إيقاف حوض الترويب من العمل يجب أن يظل كاسحة المرورية يعمل 3 ساعات أو أكثر لتفريغ المرورية ، ترتيب تصريف في المياه يحتاج إلى أكثر من ساعتين .

2-4- المراقبة و الفحص البصري

مطلوب عمل برفقة أثناء تشغيل كاسحة التفتح تحت حوض الترويب بشكل تدريجياً أو استمرار الوضع الغير طبيعي ويجب توريد أعمال التشغيل و العمل بالصيانة و التحكم في جودة المياه بمنتجات المراقبة و الفحص كما يجب أن تكون المراقبة و الفحص البصري على مسي روديني .

5- التسجيل و التقرير

1-5- التسجيل

فإن سجلات تشغيل كاسحة المرورية كالاتي :

(1) تسجيلات فترات العمل

(2) تسجيلات المشاكل

2-5- التقرير

تقرير تشغيل كاسحة المرورية يجب أن تكون كالاتي :

- (1) الترويبات
- ظهور أي اعدادة التفتح
  - الإضرار
  - مراجعة خطوات التشغيل
- (2) التقرير السنوي
- تقرير بالإجراء التصحيحي
  - تقرير بأحصاءة الوقاية

الخطوة	النشاط	اسم المحطة :
SDI-WTP07-MT	كاسحة الزوية	محطة تصفية المياه

- 1- المقدمة**
- يتم تصميم كاسحة الزوية لتحسين أتمتتها في الهواء والأخر معتمدين على الماء ويتم إجراء الصيانة الروتينية الجزء الموجود بالهواء دورياً (على مثال المثال لسحب زيت من وحدة التصفية - صفاً و الخ) . أما صيانة الجزء المعمر في الماء فتم صيانتها ضمن أنشطة نظافة حوض الترسيب وتغيير مستوى مياه الجزء من الأنصب وتكون فرصة تنظيف الحوض في الوقت المناسب لصيانة الجزء المعمر في الماء وتلك مرة واحدة خلال كل 3 شهور أو أكثر كما هو متكرر في مرفق في خطوات التشغيل القياسية للحوض الترسيب.
- 2. معايير الصيانة**
- (1) تكرار الفحص للسمية الروتينية
  - (2) تكرار الفحص للسمية الوقائية
  - (3) تكرار التنجيم
  - (4) إجراء عمرة لوحدة التصفية
- 3. نشاط الصيانة**
- يتم عمل مرآة بومية و مراجمه ، و فحص دوري لتفكيك وحدة التصفية لعمل بصورة جيدة ويضمن نشاط الصيانة المذكور هنا الصيانة الروتينية أو التصحيحية ويمكن :نشاط الصيانة من 4 أنواع كالتالي :
- (1) المراقبة و المراجمه
  - (2) الفحص الدوري
  - (3) التقييم و التخليط بناء على نتائج المراقبة و المراجمه و الفحص
  - (4) الاسترجاع ، مثل الإصلاح و الاحتلال ، تغيير الزيت و غيره

- 3-1: المراقبة و الفحص البصري**
- تتم عملية المراقبة و الفحص البصري لجزء الموجود بالهواء مثل وحدة التصفية أو الكوربي المشترك .
- (1) التالف الخارجي و التدهور
  - (2) ارتفاع درجة الحرارة ، اهتزازات ، صوت غير طبيعي.
  - (3) تسرب الزيت أو النشم
  - (4) رخاوة السامير
  - (5) تغير التشغيل
- 3-2: الفحص الدوري**
- يتم فحص العمل الدوري للجزء الموجود بالهواء مثل وحدة تشغيل الكوربي المشترك و للأجزاء الموجودة في المياه مثل كاسحة و التراجع .
- (1) التدهور

- (2) الاهتزازات الغير عادية ، الحرارة و الاصوات
- (3) تسرب الزيت و النشم
- (4) رخاوة سامير مصاحبات
- (5) تغير التشغيل
- (6) خلوص ما بين كاسحة الزوية و اللامعة الزرنية
- (7) الصدا و حدة التصفية

- 3-3: التقييم و التخليط بناء على نتائج الفحص**
- يتم التقييم و التخليط وتغيير المشاكل و المخاطر المتوقعة و تكلفة نشاط الصيانة
- 4-3: الاسترجاع**
- تتمثل أنشطة الاسترجاع أنواع جديدة منها:
- ◆ الاحتلال
  - ◆ الإصلاح
  - ◆ الضبط و التثبيت
  - ◆ التفتحة
  - ◆ تغيير أو زيادة الزيت و النشم
  - ◆ عمرة كاسحة

- 4. التسجيل و التقرير**
- 4-1: التسجيل**
- تتمثل سجلات صيانة كاسحة الزوية كالتالي :
- (1) سجلات المراقبة و الفحص البصري
  - (2) سجلات الفحص
  - (3) سجلات الاسترجاع

- 3-4: التقرير**
- تتمثل تقرير صيانة كاسحة الزوية كالتالي :
- (1) التوصيات
  - ◆ الاسترجاع و إعادة التخليط
  - ◆ مراجمه خطوات التشغيل
  - ◆ مراجمه خطوات الصيانة

- ◆ مراجمه المعاير
- ◆ التقرير البصري
- ◆ تقرير بالإجراءات التصحيحية
- ◆ تقرير بالإجراءات الوقائية
- ◆ تقرير بتكلفة نشاط الصيانة.

الخطوة	النشاط	اسم المحطة :
SDI-WTP08-MT	صريف الزوية	محطة الصناديق التلقائية المياه

- 1. مقدمة**
- تتم صيانة لوحدة صريف الزوية مرة على الأقل مرة واحدة في السنة . و بالتالي يتم صريف الزوية المتروكة في قاع حوض الترسيب التي تخزن نفايات الزوية و بناء على ذلك تصال الصيانة لتنظيم صريف الزوية هو فحص و التفتق من الأنصاب في خط المواسير و التسرب من الوصلات بين خطوط المواسير .
- 2. معايير الصيانة**
- 1- عند موات التفتيق و الفحص
  - ◆ تفرغ و تنظيف مسؤرة الصريف : مرة سنوياً
- 3. نشاط الصيانة**
- يتم التفتق من وجود وضع غير طبيعي لوحدة صريف الزوية و ذلك نتيجة المراقبة كالتالي :
- 1- حلة الزوية المتصرفة
  - ◆ كمية الصريف
  - ◆ لون الزوية
  - ◆ رائحة الزوية

- 2- يتضم نشاط الصيانة أربعة أنواع عمل كالتالي :**
1. أعمال المراقبة و المراجمه أثناء العمل
  2. الفحص
  3. التقييم و التخليط بناء على نتائج الفحص
  4. الاسترجاع

- 3-1: المراقبة و الفحص البصري**
- يتم عمل المراقبة و الفحص البصري بناء على " جدول الرقعة التشغيلية و الصيانة " و يتم هذا أثناء أنشطة حوض الترسيب
- 3-2: الفحص**
- يتم عمل الفحص بناء على " جدول الرقعة التشغيلية و الصيانة " و يتم هذا أثناء أنشطة الفحص لحوض الترسيب المشتمل المتوقعة لهيئة صريف الزوية كالتالي :
- ◆ وجود مواد غريبة مثل قطع خشبية أو قذير و التي ستؤثر على سهولة الصريف .
  - ◆ فحص الصريف ( التدهور و حلة مانع التسرب)
  - ◆ وجود تسرب في الوصلات التي تربط بين خطوط المواسير
  - ◆ انسداد في خط المواسير

- 3-3: التقييم و التخليط بناء على نتائج الفحص**
- يتم الفحص يتم تقييم المتغيرات التالية :
- ◆ حلة تشغيل محض الصريف ( في حالتي فتح و الخلق )

- 4-3: الاسترجاع بعد الفحص**
- يتم الفحص يجب القيام بالتالي :
- 1- إزالة المواد الغريبة المتواجدة في حوض الترسيب
  - ◆ إعادة الضخ
  - ◆ تفرغ و تنظيف مسؤرة الصريف من الداخل
  - ◆ زيادة كفاءة صريف
  - ◆ زيادة كفاءة صريف
  - ◆ تغيير موانع التسرب حسب الحاجة

- 4. السجلات و التقرير**
- 4-1: السجلات**
- سجلات صيانة صريف الزوية تشمل التالي :
- ◆ تعريفات الصريف
  - ◆ سجلات المراقبة و الفحص البصري
  - ◆ سجلات الفحص
  - ◆ تقرير
- 4-2: التقرير**
- تتمثل تقرير صيانة صريف الزوية التالي :

- 4-1-2: التوصيات**
- 1- تغيير الجدول الزمني لصريف الزوية
  - 2- تكرار نظافة حوض الترسيب
  - 3- إعادة التخليط
- ◆ محض الصريف
  - ◆ زيادة كفاءة صريف
  - ◆ تغيير موانع التسرب حسب الحاجة
  - ◆ تغيير المحض كامل

- ◆ معاير الصريف
- ◆ إعادة الضخ
- ◆ تغيير الفلاتر
- ◆ إعادة ربط المواسير و الصواميل
- ◆ التغيير و التصحيح
- ◆ تحليل النظم ( صيانة أو إعادة مهمة ، تغيير الشكل أو الهيكل - تغيير النوع أو الملمس)

- 2-2:4: التقرير البصري**
1. تقرير تحليل المشاكل و الإصلاحات
  2. جودة صريف الزوية

الخطوة	النشاط	اسم المحطة :
SDI-WTP09-OP	المرشح الرملي السريع	محطة الصناديق التلقائية المياه

- 1- وصف المرحلة :**
- 1-1: المرشح الرملي السريع**
- الدور الذي يقوم به المرشح الرملي السريع هو إزالة التفتق و المواد العالقة المتواجدة بالمياه العذبة .
- 2-1: وصف مرحلة الترسيم**
- المرشح الرملي السريع هو مرحلة أساسية من مراحل معالجة المياه و التي تستخدم الرمل أو مادة صلبة أخرى من أجل إزالة التفتق و مواد أخرى عالقة مثل القذرات و مواد عضوية أخرى . المرشح الرملي السريع يعمل على نحو مشابه من أجل تنظيف المياه السطحية و الجوفية من أجل الوصول لمياه الشرب .
- المرشح الرملي السريع يتكون من طبقة أو أكثر من الوسط المحبب مثل الرمل أو الحمى (الإنترسيت أو السميثايت أو معادن أخرى ، ارتفاع طبقة الوسط عادة تتراوح ما بين 70 إلى 90 سم . المياه المرشحة تسرب أسفل من خلال الوسط و منها تخزن في الخزانات الأخرى .
- عند مرور المياه المرشحة من خلال المرشح الرملي السريع . كثير من المواد العالقة المتوقعة بالماء يتم محصرتها فوق الوسط أو خلفها ، فلهذا هذه المرحلة هي مرحلة أساسية من المياه و بالإضافة للمياه العالقة خلفها يتم سطح الوسط الترسيمي بسبب قوة التفتق بين الحبيبات .

- 3-1: تأثير المرحلة**
- الترشيح هو المرحلة الأخيرة لعملية التفتق و إزالة الملوثات و الأضمار العالقة و الوصول إلى درجة المطلوبة من النقاة لتصحيح المياه العذبة و معالجة التلوث و يقاس نجاح مرشح من التلوث الفهمي بخزان الأخرى بهدف تطهير المياه ووجود نسبة من التلوث المتبقى لحملة المياه من التلوث خلال مرورها بشبكة التوزيع و حتى الوصول للمستهلك
- 4-1: علاقة المرحلة بأعمال الكوربي**
- 1- المرحلة السليمة ( مرحلة الترسيم)**
- ◆ التلوث الإنشائي
  - ◆ جرعة الرموب (كربونات الأيونوم)
  - ◆ ترويب الطحالب ، المواد الغريبة و المواد العضوية .
  - ◆ ترسيب التفتق الناتجة عن طريق ترويب المواد الغريبة و المواد العضوية .
- 2- المرحلة التفتقية**
- ◆ التوازن العائلي (مرحلة الترسيم) بالإضافة لتطور التدهور
  - ◆ جودة المياه المرشحة
  - ◆ عملية التفتيق العكسي للمرشحات
  - ◆ دورة العمل العكسي
  - ◆ كفاءة عملية التفتيق

- 2- خصائص تشغيل المرشحات**
- من أجل الوصول إلى تفتيق المرشح الرملي بكفاءة و تحقيق شروط التشغيل ، فمن الضروري فهم أساس التصميم و خصائص المرشح الرملي .
- الخصائص التي يجب أن تترك جيداً ما بين عمل تحديد أساس التشغيل .

- 1: المرشحات**
- 1- أبعاد المرشح ( الطول ، العرض ، العمق)
  - 2- معدل الترسيم
  - 3- مادة الوسط
  - 4- سطح طبقة الوسط
  - 5- إزالة التفتق و الترسيم
  - 6- طريقة التفتيق
  - 7- مراقبة مستوى المياه
  - 8- ضبط كمية تفتيق المياه
  - 9- مراقبة كمية المياه المرشحة
- 4: نظام العمل العكسي**
- ◆ كيميائيات المياه
  - ◆ عمليات العمل العكسي
  - ◆ أجهزة القياس لصريف الهواء و العمل العكسي
- 5: مهمات أخرى**
- ◆ الحفاظ هواء تشغيل نظام المحابس الهيدروليك
  - ◆ التوسيع و المحابس

- 3: اسم التشغيل**
- تستخدم اسم التشغيل كعنوان على كافة الوثائق و التقارير التي تتعلق بالجدوليات التشغيلية لوحدة و مهمات عملية التفتيق و التي تتمثل
- معدل الترسيم
  - سرعة الترسيم (عندما يتم العمل العكسي)
  - فترات التشغيل ( قبل الخدمة التشغيل)
  - جودة المياه المرشحة
  - التلوث
  - التلوث العائلي
  - الأيونوميزم العكسي
  - معدل تغير الوسط الترسيمي
  - معدل تعويض الفحص في الوسط الترسيمي
  - معدلات الفحص
  - معدل هواء التفتيق
  - معدل مياه التفتيق
  - وقت العمل بالهواء

- ◆ وقت العمل بالماء و الهواء ماء
  - ◆ وقت العمل العكسي
  - ◆ ترميع الوقت الفعلي للمياه العذبة و ترويب الوسط الترسيمي الخ
  - ◆ اسم مرحلة
- الخصائص الواردة فيما بعد هي خصائص المياه الخارجة من عملية الترسيم و الفائدة للمرشحات تلك ذات علاقة بمرآة في عملية التشغيل

- 4: خطوات التشغيل في الظروف المعقدة**
- 4-1: تشغيل المرشح**
- تتضمن خطوات التشغيل للترشح إلى ثلاث حالات كالتالي
- 1-1-4: بدء عملية التشغيل
  - 2-1-4: فتح محض الصريف
  - 3-1-4: بدء عملية تشغيل المحض
  - 4-1-4: إيقاف عملية التشغيل
  - 5-1-4: إيقاف محض الصريف
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Table with 2 columns: اسم المحطة, نشاط. SDI-WTP09-MT محطة تصفية المياه

بعد وضع خطة لخدمة خطة الترشح و يجب ان تتم اعادة الصيانة لطبقة المرشحات بناء على هذه الخطة .

2-3 المراقبة و الصيانة 1-2-3 الرقابة و المراقبة و المراجعة المعقدة

Table with 2 columns: وصف الفحص, الفترة. 1. مراجعة مستويات المياه في حوض الترشح

Table with 2 columns: وصف الفحص, الفترة. 1. مراجعة الصفقات المتكاملة بالمخطط

Table with 2 columns: وصف الفحص, الفترة. 1. اعداد التربة في بؤرة الترسيل العكسي

Table with 2 columns: موصفات الفحص, المعايير. 1. مراقبة كمية المياه المرشحة

- 1-1-5 التشغيل
تعليمات التشغيل للمصلي تحتوي على :
- حمل التشغيل
1. حمل التصريف

- 2-3-5 التقدير
1-2-5-1 توصيات عند الإخراج
1. صيانة الوسط الترشحي
2. تغيير الوسط الترشحي

- 2-2-5 نتائج التحليل من مشكلة أو سوء حالة
1. تعريف و وصف سوء الحالة أو المشكلة
2. عزل في المرشح الرطبي

Table with 2 columns: اسم المحطة, نشاط. SDI-WTP09-MT محطة تصفية المياه

- 1-مخمة
التشغيل و الصيانة و التحكم في جودة المياه ملازمة مراقبة خصوصاً في عملية الترشح ويزان نشاط و نتائج التشغيل و الصيانة على فاطية مرحلة التحكم في جودة المياه قريباً .
2. اسم الصيغة
اسم الصيغة المرشح الرطبي السورج كالتالي :

- 1-1-2 معاير تكرار الصيغة
1. فحص الطبقة الرطبة
2. احوال الطبقة الرطبة
3-1-2 فحص ضغط التصريف
4-1-2 فحص جهاز لمعمل الترشح

- 3. نشاط الصيغة
يجب ان تتم الرقابة و الفحص للمكي على نسبة اتمية الاسترجاع : الإصلاح و الامتثال .
1- مراقبة و مراجعة الوحدة أثناء العمل
2. الفحص الدوري
3- التقييم و تحليل بناء على نتائج الرقابة و المراجعة و الفحص
4. الاسترجاع مثل : الإصلاح , الامتثال و فحص أيضاً بعد العمل

- 3-3 تقييم و تحليل النتائج بعد الفحص
موصفات الفحص
1. المعايرة
2. التكرار الترشحي
3. محتوى الأيونومر

- 4. مراقبة الماء
4.1. معاير الترشح
4.2. معاير الترشح
4.3. معاير الترشح
4.4. معاير الترشح
4.5. معاير الترشح

- 3-3 معاير غسيل المرشحات
1-1-2 معدل تصريف الهواء
2-1-2 معدل تصريف الترسيل
3-1-2 معدل غسيل الهواء
4-1-2 فتره غسيل الهواء و المياه
5-1-2 فتره غسيل الترسيل
2-3 الحد الأقصى لتدفق الترشح
3-3 متوسط المياه عند بداية تشغيل غسيل المرشحات

- 4. التشغيل في الظروف الشديوة
1-4 خطوات الفتح و القفل لغسل المرشحات
البيانات المشتركة :
1- التذكير من مستوى المياه في حوض الروبة
2- قفل محسن المنخل و ترك محسن الخروج مفتوح
3- فحص مستوى المياه في المرشح

- 2. مراجعة معدل الترشح
3. مراجعة فتره تشغيل الترشح
4. مراجعة جودة المياه المرشحة
5. معدل تصريف مياه الترشح
6. معدل تصريف مياه الترشح
7. معدل تصريف مياه الترشح
8. معدل تصريف مياه الترشح
9. معدل تصريف مياه الترشح

- 4. السجلات و التقارير
1-4 السجلات
1-1 الرقابة و المراقبة و الفحص البصري
2-4 المعاير
تقرير الصيغة المرشح الرطبي السورج هي كالتالي :

Table with 2 columns: اسم المحطة, نشاط. SDI-WTP10-OP محطة تصفية المياه

- 1-مخمة
الترشح في مرحلة التفتية الأمامية و التي تزيل الملوثات بطريقة فزيائية قبل التطهير وذلك قبل هذه المرحلة مائة الفية لتتمك من جودة المياه نظراً لأن الحريات الموجودة في المياه قد تمنع القضاء على الجراثيم و الماسطرات و لأن عدد كبير من الجراثيم لا يتم القضاء عليه عن طريق الكلور و إنما يتم إزالتها فزيائياً .

- 2. خصائص المرحلة
1-2 مهمة المرحلة
مرحلة غسيل المرشحات عبارة عن تنظيف الوسط الترشحي من التدف و المواد المترسبة به و التي تم حجزها في مرحلة الترشح
2.2 تغيير المرحلة

- 3-2 عتلة المرحلة بالمراحل الأخرى
1-3-2 مياه الغسيل
مياه الغسيل بدرجة منخفضة لتسليم العكسي من بؤرة مياه الغسيل العكسي و التي تغزى المياه المرشحة لكل مرشح و على .

- 3-3-2 صرف مياه الغسيل من حوض الروبة
3. معاير التشغيل
التحكم في عملية تشغيل المرشحات منظوب مراقبة الأتي :
1) جودة المياه
2) معدل تصريف المياه
3) الفلاش في المرشحات

Table with 2 columns: اسم المحطة, نشاط. SDI-WTP10-MT محطة تصفية المياه

- 1-مخمة
تكون مهمات غسيل المرشحات من الأتي :
- ضخمة الترسيل العكسي
- بالارو لغسيل الهواء
- حوض تجميع مياه الغسيل
- مهمات التصريف
- طبقة الترشح
- الذاوس و المباديب الإضافية

- 2- معاير الصيغة
معاير الصيغة و نتائجها قد تم تكرارها في الجزء التالي ( تشغيل الصيغة )

- 3. نشاط الصيغة
التفصيل بنشاط الصيغة هو نشاط الصيغة الرتيبة أما لخدمة التصحيحية تكون بناء على النشاط أنشطة ملاح المشكلات و يكون نشاط الصيغة من أربعة أنواع كالتالي:
1) مراقبة و مراجعة الوحدة أثناء العمل
2) الفحص الدوري أثناء العمل أو بعد إيقاف
3) تقييم و تحليل بناء على نتائج المعاملين في شركة المياه بغربية
4) الإسترجاع مثل : الإصلاح , الامتثال , الإجراء و تغيير زيت و غيره ( عند كشف عن خطأ ما )

Table with 2 columns: وصف الفحص, الفترة. 1. المعايرة لتسريجات من الوصلات

- 4. فتح محسن التصريف
5. فتح محسن فتح الهواء و تشغيل بالارو الهواء
6. تشغيل منقل الهواء من 5:3 من تلق
7. عمل مزج غسيل الهواء مع المياه
8. تشغيل بالارو الهواء و ضخمة الترسيل لمدة من 6:4 من تلق
9. إيقاف بالارو الهواء و قفل محسن منقل الهواء
10. تشغيل ضخمة الترسيل العكسي لمدة 10 من تلق
11. قفل محسن الترسيل العكسي و إيقاف ضخمة الترسيل
12. قفل محسن التصريف
2-4 الرقابة و الفحص البصري للمشكلة
SDI-WTP10-OPFC-01
3. التحكم في غسيل المرشحات
يمكن التحكم في التشغيل على النحو الآتي :
1) تكرار غسيل المرشحات
2) خطوات و مواصفات غسيل المرشحات

- 3-3-4 تكرار غسيل المرشحات
بإثر تكرار غسيل المرشحات على كمادة التشغيل في محطة تفتية المياه مثل حجم المياه المرشحة و امتدادها الطاقه الكهربائية . و تكرر أيضاً على امتدادها الكهربائي و الكلور بطريقة غير متكررة و لذلك يجب على الأفل ان يكون وقت تشغيل المرشح اقل من 48 ساعة .
5. السجلات و التقارير
1-5 السجلات
تحتوي سجلات مهمات غسيل المرشحات على الأتي :
1-1-5 سجلات عملية الغسيل
- خطوات غسيل المرشح
- معدل تصريف و فتره غسيل الهواء
- معدل تصريف و فتره غسيل المياه
- معدل تصريف و فتره غسيل الهواء و المياه معاً
- اللدق
- نتائج الرقابة و المتابعة

- المعايرة في مياه التصريف بعد الغسيل
1-1-5 سجلات ضاغطات الهواء
وقت التشغيل
عدد الضاغطات التي تعمل
التكرار الكهربي خلال التشغيل
نتائج الرقابة و المتابعة

- 3-1-5 تسجيلات ضخمة الترسيل العكسي
وقت التشغيل
عدد الضخعات التي تعمل
معدل تصريف الترسيل
تكرار الترسيل خلال التشغيل
نتائج الرقابة و المتابعة

- 3-5 التقدير
تحتوي التقدير على الأتي:
1-2-5 التوصيات
2-5-4 خطوات غسيل المرشحات
- احوال أو تزييد رمل
- فحص مياه التصريف
- مسؤولية القيمة مثل البلاور و الضخعة و غيره
- سلامة حوض الترشح
2-2-5 تقرير التشغيل
- تكرار حجم المياه المرشحة المستخدم في الغسيل
- تكرار الترسيل في مياه الغسيل
- معايرة مياه الغسيل

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Plant name El Sade W.T.P	Title: <b>Filter Washing Facility</b>	SOP No. SDI-WTP10-OP	
Document Name <b>Flow Chart</b>	Document Title <b>Steps for Filter washing in new plant line</b>	Document No. SDI-WTP10-OPFC-01	

- مهمة غسل المرشحات
- مكونات مهمة الغسيل هي كالاتي :
  - غسل الهواء : بضاعتات الهواء
  - الغسيل : بمضخة الغسيل
  - المحسب : مضخ هوائي

### 2- خطوات غسل المرشحات

#### 2-1- معيار غسل المرشح

غسل المرشحات يبدأ بأحد الطرفين.  
 1-1-2 غسل المرشحات في وقت محدد خلال اليوم  
 يبدأ غسل المرشحات في وقت محدد خلال اليوم وغسل أن يكون في غير أوقات الذروة ويكون وقت تغسل المرشح محدد من 24 الي 48 ساعة و من الغسل يتم ارجاعها في وقت الذروة  
 2-1-2 غسل المرشحات طبقا للوقت  
 يبدأ غسل المرشحات بتحديد مؤشر خلال زمن المرشحات ويكون وقت تغسل المرشح غير محدد

#### 2-2 خطوات غسل المرشح في خط المحطة الجديدة

- خطوة 0 : تتحقق من مستوى المياه في حوض الروية ، يجب ان يكون هناك سعة كافية لتلقي صرف الغسيل
- خطوة 1 : فتح محسب التورل مع استمرار خروج المياه من المرشحا ومقربها والتحقق حتى يتخلص منسوب المياه الى مسق تقريبا 15 متر فوق سطح الرول .
- خطوة 2 : مراعاة منسوب المياه في المرشح
- خطوة 3 : فتح محسب الخروج بعد انخفاض مستوى المياه
- خطوة 4 : اعتبار المحسبة وضغط الهواء الذي سيتم تشغيله
- خطوة 5 : التأكد من مدة حدة محسب التشغيل اليدوي مقرب أو مفلول .
- خطوة 6 : التفتيش : حدة الفتح
- التراحة : حدة الفتح
- خطوة 7 : فتح محسب الصرف

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6. تغير التشغيل			
شهرية	1. مراجعة مسامير تثبيت الطلمبات		
	2. مراجعة كمية الزيت		
	3. مراجعة كمية الشحم		
	4. كمية الصبوت من اللجانلا		
سبوية	1. مراجعة تكل التروحة		
	2. مقاومة الحمل		
	3. مراجعة الكولنج		
	4. تغيير الطرق		

#### 2-1-2. ضاغط الهواء

السبوية	1. تطور اطار الضاغط		
	2. ضغط الخرد		
	3. كمية الخرد		
	4. صوت ، ارتفاع في درجات الحرارة أو اهتزاز غير اعتيادية		
شهرية	1. تغير التشغيل		
	1. مراجعة مسامير تثبيت الضاغطات		
	2. كمية الزيت		
	3. كمية الشحم		
سبوية	1. تارت مرشح الهواء		
	2. مقاومة الحمل		
	3. مراجعة الكولنج		

#### 2-3. الفحص الدوري خلال التشغيل أو بعد الإيقاف

الفحص الدوري يتمثل بمراقبة معدل التصرف ، تغير الضغط و تغير التشغيل من اجل التأكد على كفاءة التشغيل ، عند توقف المحسبة أو المتفاع ، من التأكد من زيت و شحم الزمان في .

#### 2-3-3 فحص وتحويل نتائج المراقبة والفحص والتفتيش

في حدة الكشف عن ضغط خلال التشغيل ، يجب ان يتم اصلاحها فوراً من اجل ضمان سلامة تفتية مياه صحبة .

#### 4. السجلات و التقارير

##### 4-1 السجلات

يتم عمل السجلات الآتية :

- 1-1-4 سجلات غسل المرشحات

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◆ تتبع خطوات غسل المرشحات			
◆ وقت بداية و نهاية غسل المرشحات			
◆ مكانة مياه الصرف بعد غسل المرشحات			
◆ الفاقد خلال عمل المرشح			
2-1-4 سجلات عمل المحسبات (طلمبات - ضاغط الهواء)			
◆ حالة التشغيل (فحص وجود ضغط على صروصاء و اهتزازات )			
◆ معدل تصرف الغسيل و الهواء			
◆ ضغط الخرد			
◆ تغير التشغيل			
2-4 التقارير			

تتمثل التقارير على الآتي :

#### 2-4-1. تقارير لتتويصات

- ◀ الإصلاح أو الإحلال
- ◀ قائمة بالمياه العوال التي يجب أن تتغيرها 15 بحلول المحسبة
- 2-2-4. تقارير نشاط المحسبة
- ◆ التقرير اليومي
- ◀ الإصلاح أو الإحلال لكل مهمة
- ◀ المشاكل و الحوادث
- ◀ نتائج المحسبة التصحيحية
- ◆ الإجراء التصحيحي لمنع حدوث مشاكل أو حوادث

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خطوة 6: فتح محسب الهواء وتشغيل البالور			
خطوة 7: التأكد من التوزيع المتساوي للهواء بمساعدة مقلع المياه داخل المرشح ، و يجب ان يكون حجم الهواء كافي والتوزيع منتظم .			
خطوة 8 : تشغيل البالور لمدة 3 – 5 دقائق			
خطوة 9 : الغسيل المنجم بين الماء و الهواء ، يتم تشغيل محسبة الغسيل و بعد ذلك يتم فتح محسب الغسيل			
خطوة 10 : اداء التشغيل البالور الهوائي و مضخة الغسيل من 4 – 6 دقائق			
خطوة 11 : إيقاف البالور الهواء و فتح محسب فتح الهواء			
خطوة 12 : اداء تشغيل مضخة الغسيل العكسي لمدة 10 دقائق			
خطوة 13 : فتح محسب الغسيل العكسي و إيقاف مضخة الغسيل العكسي			
خطوة 14 : فتح محسب الصرف			
خطوة 15 : فتح محسب الخرج			
خطوة 16 : فتح محسب الخروج			

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اسم المحسبة : محسبة ضغط تفتية المياه	التعديل: خزان المياه المرشحة	خطوة	
1- مقدمة			
خزان المياه المرشحة ( الخزان الأرضي ) هو الذي يتم فيه عملية تخزين المياه المرشحة والحفاظ عليها نظيفة حيث تسهل المياه المرشحة اليه من المرشحات عن طريق ماسورة المياه المرشحة والتي يتم حلن التورل التفتي في ماسورة المياه المعالجة أو الخزان الأرضي ويمكن الأظهار بيمر .			
التورل التفتي الذي يتم ضخه يتم خلطه و تفتية مع المياه المرشحة من خلال طريق مروج في الخزان ، وقت الاتصال بين التورل مع المياه يجب ان يكون بما فيه الكفاية ، المياه في الخزان الأرضي هي من اخر مراحل تفتية المياه في محطة معالجة المياه و بناء على ذلك يجب حفظ المياه في الخزان الأرضي بسلامة .			
تتطلب التحكم في جودة المياه في اهم مراحل التشغيل في الخزان الأرضي و خصوصاً مراقبة التورل التفتي و يجب ان تتم على تردد مناسب .			
التشغيل لخزان الأرضي يكون عن طريق تشغيل محسب و المراقبة و الفحص ، و مع ذلك تشغيل المحسب ينتقل ضغط المياه من داخل الخزان مثل التأكد على التشغيل ، النشاط الرئيسي لخزان هو المراقبة و الفحص الدوري .			
2- خصائص المحسبة			
2-1-2 مهمة المحسبة			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ضمان فترة تلامس بين التورل التفتي و المياه المرشحة</li> <li>◆ حفظ المياه التفتية نظيفة و آمنة</li> <li>◆ تحقيق التوازن بين الإنتاج و الاستهلاك في ساعات الذروة وعند أقل استهلاك</li> </ul>			
2-2-2 تغير المحسبة			
في خزان المياه المرشحة تتم عملية تفتية التورل بعد إضافة جرعة التورل التفتي و خلطه و ملائمة للمياه المرشحة وبالتالي تكون المياه الموجودة داخل خزان المياه المرشحة هي مياه شربة نظيفة وصالحة للإستهلاك ويجب يتم الحفاظ عليها في حدة آمنة و اي حدة تلوث مبرهودة و غير مقبولة .			
3-2-3 علاقة المرحلة بالمرحل الأخرى			
3-2-3-1-3-2 مهمات حلن التورل			
يتم حلن التورل التفتي في المياه المرشحة قبل خزان المياه المرشحة و ضغط التورل التفتي للقيمة المطلوبة بحيث يستمر استمرار وجود سعة منها في المياه المرشحة للتورل و حدة المرحلة تعتبر اخر مراحل التحكم في التورل التفتي .			
3-2-3-2 الترتيب			
مرحلة الترتيب هي العملية التفتية التي يمكن ايها قريباً زيارتها إلى الملوكت قبل عملية التطهير . لذلك فإن تأثير هذه المرحلة مهم جداً نظراً لأن وجود هذه المرحلات من المياه تحتل القضاء على الجراثيم بالمضخات صعبة وأيضاً لأن جراثيم كثيرة لا يقضى عليها بالتورل فيها أو قريباً زيارتها .			

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3- معيار التشغيل			
(1) تكرار عملية تغسل المرشح المياه المرشحة التفتي ، و الزمه اليه ورجوعتي			
(2) تكرار المراقبة و الفحص اليومي			
(3) منسوب المياه			
التحفظ على منسوب المياه لضمان تشغيل امن للتلمبات وضمان عدم حدوث فقد للمياه من خلال ماسورة الفاضل عند المنسوب الأعل			
(4) تكرار نظافة خزان المياه المرشحة من الداخل			
مرءة واحدة خلال السنة أو حسب الحاجة			
4- التشغيل تحت الظروف الطبيعية			
4-1-4 خطوات الفتح و التقي			
تشغيل خزان المياه المرشحة يجب ان يكون كالاتي :			
(1) تشغيل محسب التورل و الخروج لخزان المياه المرشحة			
(2) صرف المياه			
(3) نظافة خزان المياه المرشحة من الداخل			
(4) صرف خزان المياه التفتية من التطهير			
(5) السماح للمياه التفتية بالخروج لخزان المياه المرشحة			
(6) تغيير خزان المياه المرشحة من الداخل			
4-2-4 المراقبة و الفحص اليومي			
يتم عمل المراقبة و الفحص الدوري لخزان المياه المرشحة عن طريق :			
1-2-3-4 المراقبة و المراجعة التروتينية			

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5. السجلات و التقارير			
5-1 السجلات			
سجلات تشغيل خزان المياه المرشحة تتمثل الآتي :			
(1) سجلات المراقبة و الفحص اليومي			
(2) سجلات منسوب المياه داخل خزان المياه المرشحة			
2-5-2 التقارير			
تقرير تشغيل خزان المياه المرشحة تشمل الآتي :			
1-2-5-1 الترتيب			
تطوير و إعادة تأهيل			
الإصلاح و إحلال			
مراجعة خطوات التشغيل و التحكم			

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اسم المحسبة : محسبة ضغط تفتية المياه	التعديل: خزان المياه المرشحة	خطوة	
1- مقدمة			
خزان المياه المرشحة من اهم الوحدات لحفظ المياه ، وبالتالي يجب صيانة الفحص الدوري ، وذلك لمعرفة الحالة إلى القيام بأعمال إصلاح مبرهدة عند حدوث تسرب مياه أو ظهور شرخ بالخران و تشمل صيانة خزان المياه المرشحة سكان المنشأ الفراسس للخران و الصيانة التفتية به .			
من الأفضل ان تتم عملية الفحص و صيانة المحسب المعلقة في وقت الشتاء حيث يقل استهلاك المياه وراعي ان تتم العملية في القصر وقت ممكن كما هو محسب .			
نظراً لأن المحسب المعلق بالخران لا يتم التعامل معها بشكل يومي لذلك من الممكن ان تصاب هذه المحسب أو اجزاء منها بالصدأ و بالتالي فإن التشغيل الدوري و التتبع المستمر لهذه المحسب .			
2- معايير الصيانة			
(1) تكرار المراقبة و الفحص اليومي			
(2) التشغيل الدوري للمحسب مرة كل شهر			
(3) تكرار عملية النظافة و الفحص المتلفي للخران : مرة كل عام أو حسب الاحتياج			
3- نشاط المحسبة			
نشاط المحسبة يتكون من أربعة أنواع كالاتي :			
(1) أعمال المراقبة و الفحص عن طريق العاملين بمركة التفتية			
(2) الفحص الدوري			
(3) التقييم و التفتيش بناء على نتيجة الفحص			
(4) أعمال الاسترجاع بعد الفحص			
3-1-3 المراقبة و الفحص اليومي			
يجب ان تتم عملية المراقبة و الفحص اليومي بناء على " الجدول الزمني للتشغيل و الصيانة " الخاص بمركة التفتية .			
3-3 الفحص			
يجب ان يتم الفحص بناء على " الجدول الزمني للتشغيل و الصيانة " الخاص بمركة التفتية .			
3-3-3 التقييم و التحليل بناء على نتيجة الفحص			
بعد الفحص يجب تقييم هذه العناصر :			

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◆ التورل داخل الخزان الأرضي			
◆ حالة تشغيل المحسب			
◆ خروج بخراط الخزان			
◆ تسرب المياه من خلال حواض الخزان			
4.3 أعمال الاسترجاع بعد الفحص			
أعمال الاسترجاع بعد الفحص يجب ان تكون كالاتي :			
1- التورل داخل الخزان الأرضي			
◆ نظافة الخزان من الداخل			
تطهير الخزان من الداخل بعد التطهير			
2- حدة تشغيل المحسب			
◆ زيادة الشحم حسب الحاجة			
◆ تغيير أجزاء حسب الحاجة			
◆ إحلال المحسب حسب الحاجة أو دورياً			
3- خروج بخراط الخزان			
إصلاح			
4- تسرب المياه من خلال حواض الخزان			
◆ إصلاح			
3. السجلات و التقارير			
4-4 السجلات			
سجلات صيانة خزان المياه المرشحة تتمثل الآتي :			
(1) سجلات المراقبة و المراجعة			
(2) سجلات الفحص			
(3) سجلات الاسترجاع			
(4) سجلات التطهير			
2-4-3 التقارير			
تتمثل التقارير الآتي			
(1) الترتيب			
◆ مراجعة التأهيل			
◆ الإصلاح و إعادة التأهيل			
(2) التقرير اليومي			





تحدد من 0.2 - 0.5 جزء في المليون .
تجميعاً مع مثقلات من الفوسفات أثناء الفلورة . عندما يضاف الكلور لمياه تحتوي على أمونيا لتكون كلورامين أحادي وكلورامين ثنائي (HOCL) ، تتفاعل الأمونيا مع مخصص الكلورامين (NH3) وتكون كلورامين ثنائي وكلورامين ثلاثي .
تكون هذه الكلوريدات تعتمد على الفرق البيروكسيدجيني للمياه والنسبة الإيجابية للكلور والأمينات .
Chloramine + Water Ammonia + Hypochlorous acid ---->
NH3 + HOCl-----> Monochloramine
NH2Cl + H2O
NHCl2+ HOCl1-----> Dichloramine
NH2Cl2 + H2O
NHCl2+ HOCl1-----> Trichloramine
NC13 + H2O

عند الفرق البيروكسيدجيني المعتدل لمسطح المياه الطبيعية من ( 6.5 - 7.5 ) يكون كلورامين أحادي وكلورامين ثنائي وستة وستين الفرق البيروكسيدجيني أقل من 5.5 يمكن كلورامين ثنائي ، وعند الفرق البيروكسيدجيني 4.0 يكون كلورامين ثلاثي
كلورامين ثلاثي ، والتي لها قوة تطهير وأهمية أقل من كلورامين ثنائي ، كما أن كلورامين ثلاثي مع تكتل فوق الكلورامين غير حاصل كسلفور . وتلك إمكانية تكون مركبات ذات مخاطر راحة .
نظف صحن الكلور

يتم اختيار نظف صحن الكلور بمثابة عين الاختبار للعمليات المختلفة التي تحدث في نطف مثقلات أثناء عملية تقيف المياه والقطف المثقلة للاستعمال هي :
1-4. تكلور المياه
يتم استعمال الكلور المبيد أي عملية أخرى من عمليات تقيف المياه وهذا الاستعمال له الفوائد التالية :
التحكم في نمو الطحالب والبقع .
ب. تقليل فرص تكون الكرات العظيمة داخل المرشحات
ج. تحسين الترويب
د. التخلص من الطعم والرائحة
هـ. زيادة معدل الأمان لعملية تطهير المياه المطلوبة بدرجة

2-4. تكلور المياه
يتمد على المياه التي امتددة الكلور بعد عمليات تقيف المياه للتوزيع وذلك بشكل تطهير المياه والحفاظ عليها حتى وصولها للمستهلك
3-4. الأضواء والخرافات
فإنها لا يتم عملية التكررة باستمرار للأضواء والخرافات ، ولكن يجب تطهير مرصع أي عملية التكرار من الداخل .

التأكد من:
مهمات صحن الكلور خاصة لمصنعة الصنيفة
اسم المنتج :
سجلات البيانات التقنية المبراة للسطحية
SDI-WTP12-MTIP-01

Table with columns for Inspection List, Name of the material, Frequency, and Date. Includes items like '1-1-1 The chlorine content of the water' and '1-2-1 Chlorine content of the water'.

2-2-3. فحص انخفاض الضغط ( بار )
2-3-3. فحص الكلور
2-3-3.1. فحص الكلور في مركزها داخل المصن
2-3-3.2. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-3-3.3. فحص كبريت من الوصلات
2-3-3.4. فحص صندف حفر الكلور
2-3-3.5. فحص الكلور في التانكة
2-3-3.6. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.7. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.8. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.9. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.10. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.11. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.12. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.13. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.14. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.15. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.16. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.17. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.18. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.19. فحص الكلور من الوصلات
2-3-3.20. فحص الكلور من الوصلات

Table with columns for Inspection List, Name of the material, Frequency, and Date. Includes items like '2-4-1. فحص الكلور' and '2-4-2. فحص الكلور'.

3-4-1. فحص كبريت من الوصلات
4-4-1. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-2. فحص الكلور في مركزها داخل المصن
4-4-3. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-4. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-5. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-6. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-7. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-8. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-9. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-10. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-11. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-12. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-13. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-14. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-15. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-16. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-17. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-18. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-19. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-4-20. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور

Table with columns for Inspection List, Name of the material, Frequency, and Date. Includes items like '3-4-1. فحص كبريت من الوصلات' and '4-4-1. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور'.

2-5-4. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
3-5-4. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-4. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-5. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-6. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-7. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-8. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-9. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-10. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-11. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-12. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-13. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-14. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-15. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-16. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-17. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-18. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-19. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
4-5-20. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور

Table with columns for Inspection List, Name of the material, Frequency, and Date. Includes items like '2-5-4. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور' and '3-5-4. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور'.

التأكد من:
مهمات إضافة الأمية
اسم المنتج :
البيانات الفنية للمياه
السطحية
SDI-WTP13-OP

1. خصائص المياه
1-1. مهمة المياه والمرحلة
عملية إضافة كبريتات الأمونيوم (النيتروجين) من أهم مراحل التقيف حيث يودي استعمالها إلى تفاعل عملية الترويب وهي العملية التي يتم فيها التفاعل الناتج من إضافة النيتروجين إلى المياه المتكررة التي تمتاز بمحتوى عالٍ من الأمونيا والملح إضافة لخفض الوزن ثم يتم إضافة الكلور المضاف إليها لإنتاج معالج الأمونيا المتكامل لخدمة سلامة سطح التوزيع مع الأيون الموجب للنتيجة بعد إضافتها في الماء لتكوين ماسيس باضفة.
مرحلة إضافة النيتروجين ثلاث خطوات هي:
1- تخزين النيتروجين سواء صلب أو سائل
2- الفحص والتحكم في معدل تصريف جرعة النيتروجين
3- التقليل النيتروجين وتخزينها في نطفة الكلور

2-1. تكلور المياه
تأكد من عملية الترويب بالمياه في درجة النيتروجين كما تتأكد من عملية تقيف المياه بالكامل بالمياه باضفة عملية الترويب ، وإمكان معالجة الأحماض في عملية الترويب ، ويضاف من مراحل أخرى
3-3. معالجة المياه بصنيفة الأخرى
مرحلة إضافة وعمل النيتروجين لها علاقة وثيقة بعملية الترويب ودرجة يتم فحص النيتروجين في موقع قبل الفلاد المرصع مباشرة ويتم عملية التقليل بعدها ويتم التأكد بشكل كبير بالاتي :
- خصائص المياه المتكررة
- المعالجة
- الأيون البيروكسيدجيني
- الفلورة
- المحتوى النيتروجيني
- درجة حرارة المياه
- فاعلية الكلور
- وقت التماس في حوض الكلور
- نطفة صحن النيتروجين

كما تتأكد من عملية الترويب بمواضع التقليل ومن الممكن التحكم في جرعة عملية الترويب من طريق :
1- إجراء تحليل جرعة المياه ، اختبارات ، مراقبة و تحكم
2- التحكم في معدل خصائص المياه المتكررة ، كذلك بالاختبارات والتحليل للمياه
3- تحديد معدل جرعة النيتروجين المطلوب ، وكذلك بكمية اختبار
4- إجراء التحليل لتفاعل النيتروجين مع المياه المتكررة
5- وقت التماس المياه المتكررة

2. ملاحظة التقليل الكلور في
2-1-1. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-2. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-3. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-4. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-5. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-6. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-7. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-8. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-9. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-10. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-11. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-12. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-13. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-14. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-15. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
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2-1-17. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-18. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-19. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل
2-1-20. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل

Table with columns for Inspection List, Name of the material, Frequency, and Date. Includes items like '2-1-1. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل' and '2-1-2. ملاحظة في عملية التقليل'.

يجب أن تتم عملية الفلورة والنقص العمري للكلور من جرعة النيتروجينية إضافة لخدمة سلامة التوزيع
2-2-3. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-2-4. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-2-5. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-2-6. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-2-7. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-2-8. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-2-9. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
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2-2-13. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
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2-2-17. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-2-18. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-2-19. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-2-20. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور

Table with columns for Inspection List, Name of the material, Frequency, and Date. Includes items like '2-2-3. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور' and '2-2-4. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور'.

2-3-3. فحص الكلور
2-3-3.1. فحص الكلور في مركزها داخل المصن
2-3-3.2. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-3-3.3. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-3-3.4. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-3-3.5. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-3-3.6. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-3-3.7. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
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2-3-3.18. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-3-3.19. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور
2-3-3.20. فحص رصاص باخرة الكلور

Table with columns for Inspection List, Name of the material, Frequency, and Date. Includes items like '2-3-3. فحص الكلور' and '2-3-3.1. فحص الكلور في مركزها داخل المصن'.

تتمثل التقارير الدورية على الآتي:

- البيانات الخاصة بالمنهكة الكلية
- وزن الكلية المستعمل لكل 24 ساعة خلال الشهر
- إجمالي وزن كلية المريض المستعمل
- متوسط وزن جرعة الكلية لكل 24 ساعة خلال الشهر
- أقصى وزن كلية مستخدمة لأي 24 ساعة خلال الشهر
- أدنى وزن كلية مستخدمة لأي 24 ساعة خلال الشهر
- التقييمات الخاصة بأهمية
- التطوير و الإصلاح
- الإحلال
- المهام الصعبة
- قطع الغيار التي يجب أن نخزن
- التقييمات الخاصة بتطوير المعيار
- التقييمات الخاصة بتدريب الأفراد
- التقييمات الخاصة بمراجعة خطة التشغيل و السياسة
- توريد المواد اللازمة لمعالجة التكميم في جرعة المياه

التشطير	مهمات إضافة التثبية	اسم المحطة :	البيانات لصاحبة المياة الضخامة
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مقدمة

يجب أن تتم صيانة مهمات حقل التثبية من مبراس ومعدات تصغير التكميم في الجرعة العادية وحيث أن محمولات التثبية هو عبارة عن مادة كيميائية سائلة خصصة و لها قدرة عالية على تكتل المواد التي تكيف تسرب التثبية و إذا حدث تسرب فمن الضروري سرعة الإصلاح و بعد الإصلاح يتم التخلص من سائلة التثبية التسرب بالمياه و جديها جافة غير رطبة بظلمة من العنقن كما أن من خصائص محمولات التثبية أنه محمول يستعمل بالمبراس في حالة استخدامه وقت محمول التثبية يجب نقله و إزاقته دورياً و يجب أيضاً التخلص و إزالته المبراس من باع الخزانات مثل حزان التثبية و حوض الجرعة .

- 1- معايير الصيانة
- تتمثل معايير الصيانة الآتي :

- 1-1. فرة التثبية السائلة أو الأجزاء التي يجب فحصها .
- 2-1. قيمة الفحص المنسوح بها الاستخدام (حقل) : فرة التشغيل أثناء العمل )
- 3-1. فرت إحلال التثبية أو الأجزاء

2- نشاطات الصيانة

- 2-1- **التحضير على يتم صيانتها**
  - 1-1-2. حزان التثبية
  - 2-1-2. أنظمة حقل التثبية
  - 3-1-2. حوض جرعة التثبية
  - 4-1-2. أجهزة حقل التثبية بالتفصيل
  - 5-1-2. ضاغط الهواء الذي يستخدم في حقل محمول التثبية في حوض جرعة التثبية
  - 6-1-2. المحابس و الموابير

3-2 نشاط الصيانة

- يجري نشاط الصيانة على 4 أنواع من الأحبال كالآتي :
- 1- المعرفة و المراجعة خلال العمل
- 2- الفحص
- 3- التقييم و التحليل بناء على نتائج الفحص
- 4- الإصلاح أو الإحلال بتصمن المراجعة بعد العمل

يجب أن تتم المعرفة و المراجعة و الفحص لتحدد نشاط الإصلاح مثل الصيانة و الإصلاح أو الإحلال

1-2-2 المعرفة و الفحص الدوري

يجب أن تتم عملية المعرفة و المراجعة لتقتل صعقات تعمل بشكل مرضي كالآتي :

- يجب أن يتأكد معدل تصريف جرعة التثبية بالوقت المطلوب و الصحيح .
- يجب أن يكون معدل تصريف جرعة التثبية قابل للتغيير في المدى المطلوب
- يتم حقل محمول التثبية في نظفتن حقل مستخدمين
- توجد مواد غريبة في المحلول
- يوجد تفتل خارجي للمهمة
- لم يحدث مبراس زائد غير معاد
- يحفظ على تركيز المحلول في الوضع المطلوب
- يحفظ على مستوى المحلول في الحوض في وضع مرضي
- لا يزيد زمن انتقال المحلول من الوضع الطبيعي
- يوجد تسرب للثبية

2-2-2 الفحص

يجب أن يتم الفحص أثناء عمل المعدات بشكل مرضي و لا يقتصر الفحص على الشكل الخارجي فقط ولكن أيضاً الأجزاء الداخلية كما يجب أن يتم الفحص دورياً يكون تكرار الفحص محافظاً بناءا على خصائص كل معدة أو أهميتها ( حمل التشغيل و احتمالية حدوث مشاكل وهكذا ) .

3-2-2 التقييم و التقييم بناء على نتائج الفحص

تتم عملية التقييم بناء على وجهة نظر مستخدمه من الأداء و تقويم المعدات و وقت العمل كما يقوم بتغير قطع الغيار قبل بداية نشاط الصيانة و تسهيل الوقت اللازم لإحلال قطع الغيار

التكثف المتكرر عن الوضع الطبيعي و سرعة الإصلاح تزيد من العمر الافتراضي للمعدة

4-2-2 الإصلاح بعد الفحص

لا يمكن السماح بتوقف معدات حقل التثبية أثناء عملية تآقية المياه و عندما يتم تنفيذ عملية إصلاح بعد الفحص يجب التحليظ لها بدون توقف عملية حقل التثبية مثل تركيب الموابير المرفوعة أو استخدام الأجزاء البديلة و تشمل أنشطة الإصلاح المرفوعة الآتي :

- تغيير أو تنظيف المحبس أو الفصعة .
  - تغيير أو تنظيف الموابير
  - نظافة الحزان و تصمن لثة الحراب من باع الحزان
  - إصلاح التسريب أو الجزء التالف .
  - نظافة عداد التصريف
  - إعادة الفحص لتجنب الصدا
  - إحلال معدات
3. إصلاح الوضع الغير طبيعي بعد أنشطة الصيانة

1-3 المشاغل المتوقعة و علاجها

- الأوضاع الغير طبيعية المتوقعة مستعرضة كالآتي :
- تسرب التثبية
- عدم التحكم في معدل جرعة المبراس
- زيادة معدل تصريف محمول التثبية عن معدل التصريف المطلوب
- نقص معدل تصريف محمول التثبية عن معدل التصريف المطلوب
- عدم حقل التثبية
- عدم وصول محمول التثبية إلى نقطة الطبق
- عدم وصول محمول التثبية لأجهزة حقل التثبية من حوض التثبية
- عدم وصول محمول التثبية إلى حوض التثبية من حزان التثبية
- وقت غير متأكد أثناء توصيل محمول التثبية
- مبراس غير طبيعي من حزان التثبية و حوض الجرعة و الحوض المتعلق بأجهزة حقل التثبية

4. السجلات و التقارير

- تتمثل السجلات على الآتي :
- 1-1-4 **نتائج المعرفة و المراجعة**
- يجب أن يتم معرفة و مراجعة المهمة التالية :
- حزان التثبية
- خلية حقل التثبية
- حوض جرعة التثبية
- أجهزة حقل التثبية
- المحابس و الموابير

و تشمل سجلات المعرفة و المراجعة على التالي :

- حزان التثبية
- الحالة الخارجية
- التفتل و التسرب و غيره
- عناصر أخرى
- خلية حقل التثبية
- الحالة الخارجية
- التفتل و التسرب و غيره
- عناصر أخرى

- حوض جرعة التثبية
- الحالة الخارجية
- التفتل و التسرب و غيره
- عناصر أخرى
- أجهزة حقل التثبية
- الحالة الخارجية
- التفتل و التسرب و غيره
- ماع التسرب لمحبس الفتحال الحوض المتعلق
- عناصر أخرى
- المحابس و الموابير
- حوض محمول التثبية
- قطع الأدوات التي يستخدم في حقل محمول التثبية
- عناصر أخرى

تتمثل سجلات أعمال الإصلاح بعد المعرفة و المراجعة كالآتي :

- نتائج أعمال الإصلاح من ضبط و إصلاح و إحلال
- اتفاق وضع معنس التحول بالمستور الكرة التعرض المتعلق
- نتائج أعمال الإصلاح من ترميم
- اسم المهمة و اسم الجزء و مضمون رقم المهمة
- علامة مكان جزء المهمة بالروح و الروموت
- سبب الإصلاح
- تاريخ الإصلاح
- اسم الشخص المسئول عن أعمال الإصلاح

كما تشمل سجلات أعمال الإحلال نفس المعلومات التشغيل ولكن بتغير كلمة " إصلاح " إلى " إحلال "

2-1-4 نتائج الفحص

تتمثل سجلات الفحص نفس مكونات سجلات نتائج المعرفة و المراجعة المبينة

2-4 التقرير

تتمثل التقارير الآتي :

- 1-2-4 **تقرير للتوصيات**
- 1. التأميل

- الإصلاح أو الإحلال
- قائمة بقطع الغيار التي يجب أن نخزن في الصفة

- لأحلال التكميية
- 2. تطوير المهمة أو التقيم
- تغيير البعثة أو مواصفات أخرى
- إضافة مهمة
- تعديل المهمة أو التقيم
- الصيانة الوقائية المقررة اللازمة
- 3-2-4 **تقرير لنشاط الصيانة**
- 1- التقرير الدوري
- إصلاح أو إحلال كل مهمة
- المشاغل و الحوادث
- نتائج الصيانة الوقائية
- قائمة بقطع الغيار المستخدمة خلال السنة
- 2- الأجزاء الوقائية لتجنب المشاغل و الحوادث

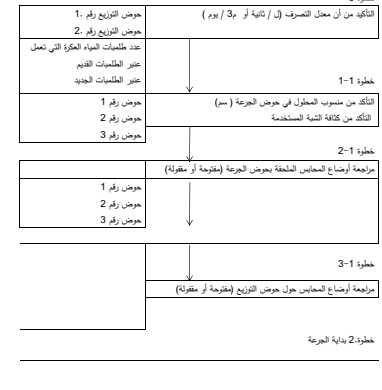
اسم المحطة :	حنوان	التقرير
خطا التشغيل لمعالجة المياة الضخامة	مهمات حقل التثبية	SDF-WP12-OP
نوع الملف	جدول التشغيل و الصيانة	SDF-WP13-OPSC-01

جدول التشغيل و الصيانة

اسم المعدة / نوع المراجعة	بومس	اسرعس	شهرس	3 شهرس	6 شهرس	سنوس	حجم الصفة
1-1. مراجعة التثبية السائلة في الحزان التي يقوم و الانشيط							
2-1.مراجعة تسرب الغزات و المحابس							
3-1.مراجعة المخلفات داخل الحزان							
4-1.فحص الحزان من الداخل من سدا و منافذ							
5-1. فحص الحزان من الخارج من التكتل							
6-1. فحص مواصفات التثبية السائلة							
2 <b>نظافة حقل التثبية</b>							
1-2.مراجعة تسرب الزيت							
2-2.فحص الخلية من الداخل من ميل الصدا							
3-2.فحص الخلية من الخارج من أجل سدا							
4-2.ضبط التصريف							
5-2.ضبط معاد الفتح							
6-2.تصريف الغزات و درجة حرارة التشغيل و المبراس							
7-2.تصريف من الخلية							
8-2.معاود							
3-3.فحص محمول التثبية							
1-3.فك الحضانة و المعايد							
2-3.تصريف زيت التشميم							
3-3.اصورات الغزات و درجة حرارة التشغيل و المبراس							
4-3.تفتل مواد لثوية بالمعدود							
4-4.الموابير و المحابس							
1-4.فك و تسرب							
2-4.اضداد داخل المبرسة							

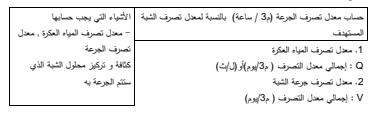
التشطير	التحكم في جرعة التثبية- مهمات حقل التثبية	اسم المحطة :	البيانات لصاحبة المياة الضخامة
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1. العرض
- يوجد هذا المخطط التمثيلي للتعريف بخطوات التحكم في جرعة التثبية
- التطبيق
- خطوات التطبيقية للتحكم في كمية جرعة التثبية



اتبع محاسب أجهزة الحقل
------------------------

- وضع هدف التحكم
- معدل تصريف التثبية ( ساعة )
- التحكم بتغير معدل التصريف
- توعية مهمات حقل التثبية التحكم بها يدوي و التفتل



- 1- معدل تصريف الجرعة (3/ ساعة) بالنسبة لمعدل تصريف التثبية
- 2- معدل تصريف المبراس
- 3- معدل تصريف المبراس (3/لتر) و (3/لتر)
- 4- معدل تصريف التثبية
- 5- معدل تصريف التثبية
- 6- معدل تصريف التثبية
- 7- معدل تصريف التثبية (3/لتر)

- اتبع محاسب الفروج و مهابس جرعة التثبية على مبرسة جرعة التثبية
- اتبع محاسب الفروج و مهابس جرعة التثبية لأجهزة حقل التثبية
- التأك من قراءة عداد التصريف بأجهزة حقل التثبية

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اسم المحطة : محطة شبكات لمعالجة المياه		Title of SOP: <b>(M.V.P)</b> لوحة الجهد المتوسط		SOP TAG No. <b>SDI-WP17-01 OP</b>
Issued	Developed by	التدقيق		
Revised	Approved by	التدقيق		

- نطاق الجهد المتوسط 11KV يتكون من خلايا 5KV .
- خلية رقم 1 : خرج المحول رقم "1" الذي يغذي لوحة التوزيع (R.W.L.V.P.S.B)
- خلية رقم 2 : خرج المحول رقم "1" الذي يغذي لوحة التوزيع (T.W.L.V.P.S.B.No.1)
- خلية رقم 3 : خرج المحول رقم "1" الذي يغذي لوحة التوزيع (T.W.L.V.P.S.B.No.2)
- خلية رقم 4 : مغذي رقم "1"
- خلية رقم 5 : الرابط السطحي
- خلية رقم 6 : الرابط العلوي
- خلية رقم 7 : خرج المحول رقم "2" الذي يغذي لوحة التوزيع (T.W.L.V.P.S.B.No.1)
- خلية رقم 8 : خرج المحول رقم "2" الذي يغذي لوحة التوزيع (T.W.L.V.P.S.B.No.2)
- خلية رقم 9 : خرج المحول رقم "2" الذي يغذي (R.W.L.V.P.S.B)
- خلية رقم 10 : مغذي رقم "2"

- تتكون الخلية عامة من الأجزاء التالية
- قطع دائرة الجهد المتوسط
- المحولات الحثلية والمحتملة
- المقاطع الأرضي
- أجهزة القياس وأجهزة الحماية
- بارات الخلية
- كابينة التحكم
- جسم الكابينة الخارجي

1. ملاحح العملية

• وظيفة العملية :

لوحة الجهد المتوسط "1" كيلو فولت " هي المسؤولة عن تغذية المحولات الكهربائية إما من وحدة التغذية الداخل رقم (1) أو وحدة التغذية الداخل رقم 2  
كما أنها يعمي نظام الطاقة الكهربائية عند حدوث أي عطل كهربائي في المحولات ..

**العلاقة بين العمليات الأخرى**  
إنها تلعب دورا هاما نظرا لأنه يرتبط بين وحدة التغذية والمحولات. أي خطأ في تشغيل لوحة الجهد المتوسط قد تؤدي إلى إيقاف الامداد ، الذي يؤدي إلى وقف جزائيا أو كلها للمحطة ..

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<b>معايير التشغيل</b>				
عملية تشغيل لوحة الجهد المتوسط " 1 " كيلو فولت " تعتمد على				
3-1- توفر الامداد عن طريق المغذي :				
يتم تشغيل لوحة الجهد المتوسط على				
جدول العملية :				
خطة التشغيل المختارة يجب الا تتعارض مع جدول العملية				
هناك ثلاث خطط لتشغيل لوحة الجهد المتوسط المبرجة على النحو التالي				
1. المغذي رقم "1" بعد الاجمل و المغذي رقم "2" احتياطيا				
2. كلا المغذين "1" و"2" بعد الاجمل				
3. المغذي رقم "2" بعد الاجمل و المغذي رقم "1" احتياطيا				

وحدة التغذية رقم 1	الرابط	وحدة التغذية رقم 2
1	تشغيل	تشغيل
2	توقف	تشغيل
3	توقف	تشغيل

4- التشغيل في الظروف العادية

- التشغيل في الظروف العادية يعني توفير الطاقة للمحطة من شركة الكهرباء "أما من وحدة التغذية رقم 1 أو وحدة التغذية رقم 2"

- اجراءات تغيير خطة التشغيل

تعتمد هذه الاجراءات على خطة التشغيل الحالية و الخطة الجديدة

على سبيل المثال :

- التغيير من الخطة 1 الى الخطة 2 :

1. إيقاف الرابط السطحي

2- تشغيل المغذي رقم 2

- التغيير من الخطة 1 الى الخطة 2

1- إيقاف تشغيل المغذي رقم 1

2- تشغيل المغذي رقم 2

- التغيير من الخطة 2 الى الخطة 3

1- إيقاف المغذي رقم 1

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اسم المحطة : محطة شبكات لمعالجة المياه		Title <b>M.V Switch Gear</b>		SOP TAG No. <b>SDI-WP17-01 MT</b>
Issued	Developed by	التدقيق		
Revised	Approved by	التدقيق		

1- معايير العملية

ينبغي إجراء العملية من قبل شركة الكهرباء وفقا لجدول العملية **SDI-WP17-01 MT**

2- اصول العملية

ويتمشى اجراء التشغيل والتفتيش والتدقيق والتسجيل والاختبار و الاستبدال للحفاظ على ال Switch gear كالتالي اولى بدع عملية الفحص

- تحتوي اعمل الصيانة على الاتي :
- المراقبة والتسجيل
- تغيير قطع الطاقة
- الصيانة الروتينية

1.2 المراقبة والتسجيل

ويشمل الفحص الدوري والملاحظة العامة للوحدات ويراقب حداً تشغيل النشاط أثناء فترة صيانة معينة لجميع العناصر التي تحكم على حالة الوحدة مثل فولت، أمبير، والطاقة، والمشاكل ...

ويتمشى اجراء الرصد والتسجيل وفقا للارواق المرفقة **SDI-WP17-01 QC01**

2.2 تغيير قطع التيار الثلاثة

من خلال تحليل بيانات من تسجيل وتفتيش النشاط يمكن لمهندسي الصيانة ان يحدد الصيانة المطلوبة للصفيحة إما استبدال أو استبدال الأجزاء الثلاثة يجب ان تتوفر قطع التيار الترسوسية و الخاصة ببيد القطع ال" switch gear " في مخازن المحطة ينبغي ان يوجد في الاضلاع ان قطع التيار التي توجد في هذه القائمة يجب ان يتم ترواها لفترة صيانة كل سنة متفرقة في مخازن المحطة اللازمة مرة واحدة

3.2 الصيانة الروتينية

تتكون الصيانة الروتينية من مجموعة من الخطوات القياسية التي تصنف له ينبغي القيام بها في فترات معينة كما هو موضح في جدول العملية **SDI-WP17-01 MT**

3. التفتيش

1.3 تفتيش الصيانة الروتينية :

ويتمشى ان يكون :  
**SDI-WP17-QC03**

2-3 تاريخ حدوث المشاكل :

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<b>SDI-WP17-QC04</b>				
ويتمشى تسجيل المشاكل التي تحدث خلال التشغيل فوحدة الجهد المتوسط في التوزيع الخاص بالشبكات				
• واحدة من المشاكل الهامة في لوحات الجهد المتوسط هو الصلصال الاحتكاكي لقطع دائرة الجهد المتوسط " Trip " نظرا لحدوث خطأ ما. يجب ان تسجل هذا النوع من المشاكل وحسبها . على سبيل المثال، عند حدوث خطأ يمر تيار أعلى بالدائرة يقوم قطع الدائرة بفصل التيار عن طريق فصل الأجزاء المتحركة من القطع عن الفرات و يحدث عنها قوس كهربى "تسرا" ينشأ عنها حرارة تعمل على فصل التسميرات "الفولوز" ويجب ان يتم تسجيل الإخطاء لتفاديها فيما بعد .				

SDI-WP17-QC02

- تسجيل مشاكل قطع الدائرة في المحول

جدول العملية SDI-WP17-01MT

عدد الفترات	اسم العملية	يومي	أسبوعي	شهري	كل 3 اشهر	سنوي	عند الحاجة
	التأكد من مؤشرات التوجة والتأكد من الصفيحة						
	التأكد من ان ايمبات البين "On&Off" الخاصة بالمقاطع تعمل	✓					
	التأكد من ان القطع يعمل و الاجزر معناه ان القطع مبروق	✓					
	1-2-التأكد من حالات التيار و الفولت	✓					
	3-3- ملاحظة أي صعوبات غير معتادة	✓					
	4-1- الاضلاع أي حرارة زائدة غير عادية على اجزاء مختلفة من الوحدة	✓					
	2- فحص ضغط قفل ال" SF6 " و اعادة تعبته اذا لزم الامر	✓					
	3-التأكد من ربط المسير و الصواميل و التورج جيدا	✓					
	4- In the truck of the circuit breaker	✓					
	2-3- في داخل القطع	✓					
	3-3- تشحيم كل الأجزاء الميكانيكية للقطع الدائرة	✓					
	4-3- إزالة الغبار من على اجزاء قطع الدائرة باستخدام بالون الهواء	✓					
	4- تحقق من الفولت						
	1-4- الفحص الدوري انه لا يوجد أي تشققات أو صعدمات أو أي اضرار ميكانيكية						
	5- فحص وحدة التحكم						
	1-4-مراجعة جميع التوسيلات بالإنك في كابتينة التحكم	✓					

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<b>ملاحظات :</b>				
2- تشغيل الرابط السطحي				
يتم تغيير خطط التشغيل فقط عند إيقاف تشغيل المغذي ، لان تغيير خطط التشغيل قد يؤدي الى إيقاف تشغيل المحطة.				
5- التشغيل في الظروف الغير عادية				
الظروف الغير عادية تعني اغلاق المغذيات ويتم توفير الطاقة من مولات الفولت .				
في هذه الحالة اجراءات التشغيل ستكون على النحو التالي :				
1- التأكد من إيقاف قطع الدائرة للمغذيات				
2- ابدأ في تشغيل المولد طبقا لاجراءات ال SOP الخاصة بالمولدات				

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2-5- التحقق من أي تسرب للتيار - تأثبه اذا وجد			✓	
3-3-التحقق من حالة الهواء			✓	
4-ملاحظة صوة قطع الدائرة			✓	
1-6- فحص الجزء الثالث للقطع الدائرة			✓	
2-6- فحص الجزء المتحرك للقطع الدائرة			✓	
3-6- فحص وحدة العزل لاجزاء العزل			✓	
4-6-تحقق من تحميل الوحدة			✓	
5-6-تحقق من كل الأجزاء الميكانيكية			✓	

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<b>جدول التشغيل (SDI-WP17-01QC01)</b>				
Item no.	نوع الصفيحة	التاريخ	الوصف	النتائج
1	M	30/08/2017		
2	M	30/08/2017		
3	M	30/08/2017		
4	M	30/08/2017		
5	M	30/08/2017		
6	M	30/08/2017		
7	M	30/08/2017		
8	M	30/08/2017		

SDI-WP17-QC03	Revised version	Issued date	Page	5 of 7
<b>تقرير التشغيل اليومي (SDI-WP17-QC03)</b>				
التي المسجل	الوقت و الملاحظات المستمعة	الوصف	التاريخ	النتائج

SDI-WP17-QC04	Revised version	Issued date	Page	6 of 7
<b>تقرير حدوث اشتداد (SDI-WP17-QC04)</b>				
تاريخ حدوث المشكلة	المسبب (B)	المسبب (D)	المسبب (F)	النتائج

2- التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية  
1-4 خطوات التشغيل بين محولين

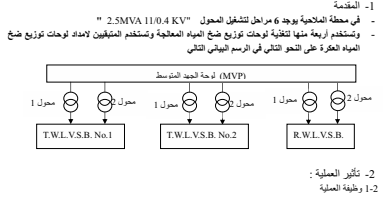
- (a) خطوات التشغيل بين محولات لوحة التوزيع (T.W.L.V.S.B.NO.1)
- في حالة ان لوحة توزيع المياه المرشحة (T.W.L.V.S.B.NO.1) تأخذ من محول رقم 1 و المحول رقم 2 كالمخطط فيجب التداخل بينهم، عملية التداخل يفضل ان تتم في حال تقنية التعليمات المثبتة من "MCC/2"
  - التبديل يوقف عمليات المياه المرشحة أثناء عملية التحويل.
  - تسلسل التشغيل سيكون كالآتي:
    - 1- إيقاف مضخات الرئيسية ( المياه المعكرة و المياه المرشحة)
    - 2- إيقاف المحول رقم "1" من لوحة ال (T.W.L.V.S.B.NO.1) ثم من لوحة توزيع الجهد المتوسط
    - 3- تشغيل المحول الاحتياطي "محول رقم 2" من لوحة الجهد المتوسط ثم من لوحة التوزيع (T.W.L.V.S.B.NO.1)
    - 4- كذلك من اتصال الربط
  - (b) خطوات التشغيل بين محولات لوحة التوزيع (T.W.L.V.S.B.NO.1)
    - (a) نفس الاجراءات السابقة
    - (c) خطوات التشغيل بين محولات لوحة التوزيع (R.W.L.V.S.B)
      - في حالة ان لوحة توزيع المياه المرشحة (R.W.L.V.S.B) تأخذ من محول رقم 1 و المحول رقم 2 كالمخطط فيجب التداخل بينهم كما يلي:
        - 1- إيقاف المحول رقم "1" من لوحة ال (R.W.L.V.S.B) ثم من لوحة توزيع الجهد المتوسط
        - 1- تشغيل المحول الاحتياطي "محول رقم 2" من لوحة الجهد المتوسط ثم من لوحة التوزيع (R.W.L.V.S.B)
        - 2- كذلك من اتصال الربط
      - ملاحظة : قبل عملية التحويل يجب اغلاق خط خدمات المياه المعكرة و اعادة تشغيلها بعد انتهاء عملية التحويل

4-التشغيل في ظروف غير طبيعية

في حالة توقف محول التشغيل بسبب اى خطأ يمل منه المولد البديل وفقا للاجراءات التالية:

1. كذلك من ان المحول المتوقف يتم فصله من الزجاج الجهد المتوسط والمنخفض.
2. تشغيل المحول البديل من لوحة الجهد المتوسط ثم من لوحة الجهد المنخفض
3. كذلك من تشغيل الربط

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اسم المحطة:	محللات الطاقة	Title	SOP TAG No.	
اسم المحطة:	محولات الطاقة	Title	SOP TAG No.	
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي



- 2- تأثير العملية :  
1-2 عملية التسليطة  
المحولات في محطة الملاحة تستخدم لمحول ال 11 K.V الى 0.4 K.V . تأخذ باقي الحمل المحطة  
2-2 العلاقة بين العمليات الاخرى :  
- تستخدم المحولات كمرتب بين لوحة الجهد المتوسط و لوحة الجهد المنخفض  
3- معايير التشغيل :  
- تتقبل من اسلاك الطاقة وقفد الطاقة في المحولات وفي الوقت نفسه زيادة العمر الافتراضي ويستد الى معايير العملية على التشغيل بين كل اثنين من هذه المحولات واحدا منهم يعمل والاخر هو البديل هذه المعايير ايضا تعمل المحول يعمل تقريبا بنفس قدر من الكفاءة (تتحقق أقصى كفاءة عند تحميل المحولات بالقرب من 780 من حملها)  
- المحولات الاحتياطية يجب ان تكون متصلة عن الابتدائية والتأوية، ويضفي ان يتم التحويل بين المحولات كل شهر . ويتم التحويل بين المحولات وفقا للتشغيل

مؤري مصنفات المياه المعكرة:	مؤري مصنفات المياه المرشحة:
محول رقم 6 القبلي	محول رقم 1 التشغيل
محول رقم 5 التشغيل	محول رقم 2 القبلي
محول رقم 4 القبلي	محول رقم 3 التشغيل
محول رقم 3 التشغيل	محول رقم 4 القبلي
محول رقم 2 القبلي	محول رقم 5 التشغيل
محول رقم 1 التشغيل	محول رقم 6 القبلي

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اسم المحطة:	محطات المياه لعمليات	Title	SOP TAG No.	
اسم المحطة:	محطات المياه لعمليات	Title	SOP TAG No.	
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي

محولات توليد الماء الكهربائي من المحطات سيتم توصيل المواد الاحتياطي حسب الاجراءات المتبعة في مستندات ال SOP الخاصة بالمواد .

القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي

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اسم المحطة:	محولات الطاقة	Title	SOP TAG No.	
اسم المحطة:	محولات الطاقة	Title	SOP TAG No.	
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي

SDI-WTP17-02P01	Revised version	Issued date	Page	2of 4
اسم المحطة:	محولات الطاقة	Title	SOP TAG No.	
اسم المحطة:	محولات الطاقة	Title	SOP TAG No.	
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي
القبلي	التعديل	القبلي	التعديل	القبلي

ينبغي القيام بها في فترات معينة وفقاً ل SDI-WTP17-02 MT

- 4- التسجيل و التقارير  
1-3 التشغيل  
ويُنهي تسجيل نشاط الرصد والعنصر البصري وفقاً للجدول SDI-WTP17-02QC01  
2-3 التقارير  
1-2-3 تقرير الصيانة الروتينية  
ويُنهي الإبلاغ عن أنشطة الصيانة الروتينية وفقاً للتشغيل SDI-WTP17-QC03.  
2-2-3 تقرير تاريخ حدوث المشاكل:  
المشاكل لا ينبغي سرد في المحولات فقط ولكن أيضاً ينبغي ان محول الكهرباء لا يتقبل امر العملية المطلوبة بسبب أي مشكلة في دائرة التحكم يجب وصف مثل هذه المشاكل إذا حدثت لكل محول لمساعدة مهندس الصيانة لفهم على النظام وأصل المشكلة التي حدثت.  
ويُنهي جمع المشاكل التي حدثت خلال عملية تشغيل المحول في ورقة التشغيل SDI-WTP17-QC04

13	الفحص اليومي للصيانات الجهد المتوسط و الجهد المنخفض	✓							
14	تقرير الزيت								
15	عند انخفاض قوة عزل الزيت يتم تكويره، والتسخين	✓							
16	إعادة الشح من قوالب التكرير الزيت	✓							
17	فحص مقبولة عزل المنفذ	✓							
18	فحص مقبولة عزل المنفذ	✓							
19	فحص مقبولة العزل بين دائرة الاتصالي و دائرة التناوي	✓							
20	فحص مقبولة العزل بين دائرة الاتصالي و الأراضي	✓							
21	فحص مقبولة العزل بين دائرة التناوي و الأراضي	✓							

- 4- الاموات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية  
1) بلاور هوا  
2) مكبات نوعية و ناحية  
3) افرست  
4) جبر مسير 1000 فرت  
5) محط هوا  
5- الخدمات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية  
1) نورة  
2) زيت المحولات

جدول الصيانة (SDI-WTP17-02MT)

اسم المحطة	Frequency				عدد	تاريخ	ملاحظات
	يومي	اسبوعي	شهري	سنوي			
1- تسجيل فراءات التيار و الجهد							
1-1 تسجيل الجهد الاتصالي و التناوي	✓						
2-1 تسجيل التيار الاتصالي و التناوي	✓						
2- التحقق من وجود المتخصصات الزائدة	✓						
3- فحص يولي السليكا							
1-3 التحقق من اللون البرتقالي لعزل الصيكا يتم تغييره او تحفله اذا تحول الي اللون الابيض				✓			
2-3 التحقق عن زيت في حبل الصيكا، يتم تغييره اذا وجد				✓			
3-3 عند ثورات الصيكا يلاحظ يتم نقل مشرب الزيت كميّة				✓			
مخولة من الفزان							
4- فحص مشرب الزيت							
1-4 يتك من ان مستوى الزيت بين علامة C20 والقسم خرج				✓			
تنظيف ريت جند الأتوم الأخر				✓			
3-4 مستوى الزيت يجب ان يتجاوز الحد الأقصى في حالة التشغيل كالمثل				✓			
1-5 تحقق من ثيوب النفط من المبرعات، الفزان وعصاف							
تصريف الزيت ..				✓			
6- فحص وتنظيف البطبات "الجوياب"							
1-6 التحقق من عزل الجهد المتوسط و الجهد المنخفض من أي عتاق							
2-6 تنظيف البطبات							
7- تنظيف وفحص سطح المحولات و المبرعات							
1-7 تنظيف سطح المحولات و المبرعات بالقطعة							
2-7 تنظيف سطح المحولات، مشعات من أو اسفل صيانة							
8- تشديد ربط كل المسامير و الوصلات على سطح المحول							
9- التحقق من شدة عزل الزيت							
10- التحقق من قوة عزل الزيت باستخدام فحص الزيت							
11- فحص الاتصال الارضي							
1-10 فحص وتكثيد الاتصال بين الموصل الارضي و جسم المحول							
2-10 فحص العفوية الارضية							
12- مطبق الجهد							

**1- ملاح العملية**  
**1-1 وظيفة العملية**  
- موك الطوراني هي وحدة امتداد الطاقة في حلة إنتاج الكهرباء، وظيفتها موك الطوراني هي توفير الطاقة الكهربائية لمحطة معالجة المياه العادمة من موك الطوراني هو تأمين الطاقة الكهربائية لمدة لا تقل عن تشغيل المحطة لإنتاج مياه الشرب من المحطة.

- 1-2 **العلاقة بين العمليات الأخرى**  
- الموك الحالي يعالج 50% من الطاقة المطلوبة للمحطة، من أجل تجنب الضرر للمرك أو وحدة الكهرباء في المحطة.  
2- معايير التشغيل:  
1-2 **طريقة التشغيل:**
- موك طراوى يعمل عن طريق التشغيل اليدوي.
  - بعد التوقف عن حالة من حالات الطوارئ، مثل انقطاع التيار الكهربائي يبدأ تشغيل وتوقف موك الطوراني عن طريق التثبيت "القفز" - تشغيل في أوقات تتحكم مستقلة
- 2-2 **نموذج الرسم المطلوبة:**
- بناء الرسم المطلوبة خلال تشغيل الموك كما يلي:
    - ♦ الطاقة والمجموع المتوازن من خارج الموك
    - ♦ حرارة وضغط تبريد المياه
    - ♦ زمن بدأ والإيقاف

من البداية إلى سرعة قصوى تقريبا 10 .. ثواني  
الوقت اللازم للتبريد 10 ثواني  
♦ سرعة الدوران

- 3-2 **الفحص الدوري**  
• من أجل تجنب حدوث خطأ تشغيل في حلة الطوراني، ينبغي التحقق من وظيفة وحدة الموك عن طريق الفحص الدوري، وبمجرد إجراء الفحص أكثر من 30 دقيقة عن طريق التثبيت العطل أو التجميل وبمهي.

1-3 **حالة التشغيل**  
2-3 **الإجراءات العامة للمياه**

سنة	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
سنة	سنة	سنة	سنة	سنة	سنة	سنة
طرد جزر تريت						
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طرد جزر تريت						
طرد جزر تريت						

موك الطوراني لديها خبرات وفرد التشغيل لفترة طويلة. يتطلب موك الطوراني تشغيل محدد بعد حالة الطوارئ، مثل انقطاع التيار الكهربائي المفاجئ، وفقا لتكته، يجب ان يوجد فترات توقف الموك الطوراني، وهي مخصصة في جدول العمل التي هي جزء أساسي من حزان تشغيل، من خلال توفير الوقود، وعلى سبيل المثال من المتوقع تشغيل وقت الموك لمدة 3 ساعات خلال انقطاع التيار. سمة تخزين الحزان للتعبير 90 ساعة، التي هو لمدة 30 يوما اليوم، يتكون بخزان الوقود. يتم نقل الوقود في حزان يوميا، ثم الحزان اليومى مدة خمسة وعشرين من 21 ساعة، التي هو لمدة 7 ايام لثلاثين، ويوفر الوقود للمواد الطوراني.

**3-3 نظام بدأ:**

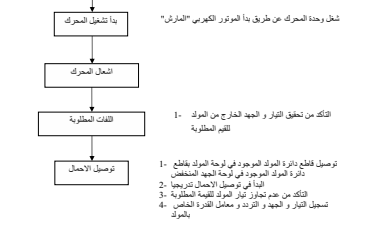
- وهو موك المحرك تعمل بواسطة آلية بدأ كهربائية. مصدر الطاقة من هذه الآلية هو البطارية، ولذلك يتطلب وجود على فحص دوري على شحن البطارية كما هو مبين في قائمة الصيانة.

**3-4 التشغيل في ظروف غير طبيعية:**

- 1) حلال في آلية البداية
- 2) لفات التورون لم تعمل في المحرك
- 3) فحص في الطاقة الخارجية من الموك
- 4) حرارة زائدة في المحرك
- 5) توقف ماكين المحرك
- 6) عدم غير طبيعي (لون غير طبيعي من الغاز العادم)

سنة	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
سنة	سنة	سنة	سنة	سنة	سنة	سنة
طرد جزر تريت						
طرد جزر تريت						
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طرد جزر تريت						

**1-3-1** تبدأ  
الأجراءات العامة للمياه موك الطوراني كما هو مبين في الرسم البياني التالي:



**3-1-2** إيقاف التشغيل:  
بعد استعادة مصدر الطاقة الأساسية إيقاف تشغيل موك الطوراني وتحول الكهرباء إلى مصدرها الأساسي

- 1-2-1-1-2 **الإجراءات العامة لإيقاف التشغيل:**
1. وقت الاحمال ترحيما
  2. فصل قطع دائرة الموك الموجود في لوحة الجهد المنخفض وتوصيل قطع دائرة الموك
  3. الفصل قطع دائرة الموك في لوحة الموك
  4. الحفاظ على تشغيل المولدات لتدفق مع عدم التثبيت ليريد قبل إيقافها.
  5. إيقاف الموك
  6. سجل وقت إيقاف

1-3-2-1-3 **الإيقاف في حلة الطوراني:**

في حلة الطوراني أو ظروف غير طبيعية تحدث أثناء تشغيل المولد، ويمكن إيقاف الموك عن طريق إيقاف التشغيل 2-2-2-3 **نظام تخزين الوقود:**

**جدول 1**  
**المخاطر التشغيل لموك الطوراني**

No.	المشاكل المتوقعة	النسب	الإصلاح
1	خلل في آلية البداية	الخطيرة منخفضة خلل في بدأ تشغيل التورون (1) نقص في الوقود (2) وجود هواء في مسدود الوقود خلل في وحدة التحكم	تشحن البطارية إصلاح أو استبدال المولدات تزييد الوقود إطلاق الهواء إصلاح أو استبدال وحدة التحكم
2	لفات التورون لم تعمل الى المطلوب	إصدار مرجح الوقود خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي وصحة حثن الفورتي خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي وصحة حثن الفورتي خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي وصحة حثن الفورتي	مسرف وتكليف مرجح الوقود فحص التحكم وصحة الحثن أو استبدال إصلاح أو استبدال وحدة التحكم إصلاح أو استبدال وحدة التحكم إصلاح أو استبدال وحدة التحكم إصلاح أو استبدال وحدة التحكم إصلاح أو استبدال وحدة التحكم
3	نقص في الطاقة الخارجية من الموك	استخدام وفرد زائد إصدار مرجح الوقود خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي وصحة حثن الفورتي خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي وصحة حثن الفورتي	حسوف وتكليف مرجح الوقود فحص أو استبدال المولدات تثبيت مرجح الهواء فحص التحكم وصحة الحثن أو استبدال إصلاح أو استبدال وحدة التحكم إصلاح أو استبدال وحدة التحكم
4	حرارة زائدة على المحرك	نقص طاقة المكس فحص ضغط المكس حمل زائد	1) تغيير قطع المكس 2) فحص ضغط أو ترف المسامير 3) تركيب الاحمال بشكل صحيح حمل زائد
5	توقف ماكين للموتور	خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي	تزييد الاحمال بشكل صحيح حمل زائد فحص كمية مياه التبريد 2) فحص أو استبدال المبرد 1) فحص مياه التبريد 3) فحص أو استبدال المبرد 2) فحص أو استبدال المبرد 1) اعادة ملئ زيت التشحيم 2) استخدام زيت التشحيم ذو نوعية جيدة 3) فحص أو استبدال صمامة تخفيف التشيم
6	عدم غير طبيعي (لون غير طبيعي من الغاز العادم)	عدم وجود وفرد خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي خلل زائد أو حمل خفيف استخدام وفرد ذو جودة منخفضة نقص في نظام التحكم الكهربائي نقص في نظام التحكم الكهربائي	التزييد وفوق إطلاق الهواء إصلاح نظام التحكم تزييد الحمل بشكل صحيح استخدام وفرد ذو جودة عالية إعادة تعبئة التشيم 1) فحص أو استبدال صمامة تخفيف التشيم 2) فحص أو تغيير مسامير وضع التشيم

**ملاحظة:**  
يجب ان يتم التوقف من هذه المشاكل خلال التشغيل الدوري في حلة ان تم التوقف عن المشاكل، ينبغي معالجة في أقرب وقت ممكن استعادة المحلة الطوراني.

**جدول 1**  
**قائمة التفتيش والصيانة**

التصنيف	نظام الفحص	بدا الفحص	تكرار الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
التصنيف	نظام الفحص	بدا الفحص	تكرار الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
الفحص العادي	Appearance	التفتيش	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
		تسرب الزيت	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
		تسرب المياه	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
		سمة الوقود في حزان الخدنة	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
		ارتفاع غير عادي	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
		رائحة غير عادية	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
الحلة العامة	ارتفاع غير عادي	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	موضاض غير عادية	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	حرارة غير عادية	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	أفان غير عادية	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	ضخ غير عادي	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	عداد عادات التشغيل	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	فحص سمة البطارية	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	فحص كافة محطول البطارية للبطارية المثلاة	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	فحص منسوب محطول البطارية و إعادة العلى اذا لزم	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	إزالة في حالات كرات على مسامير البطارية	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	فحص من كابات البطارية وككل المودي.	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	فحص من توصيل الكابل بين البطارية وبداي الحركة	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
التحقق من سلامة والجهد الناتج من شحن البطارية	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	
نظام تعبئة الوقود	سمة الوقود	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	محمل وضع غير عادي	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
نظام تعبئة التشيم	ضغط الوقود	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	تثبيت المرشح	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	استبدال الوقود	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
نظام تعبئة التشيم	تسرب التشيم	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	توربات التشيم	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	ضغط التشيم	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	تثبيت المرشح	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	تسرب من مسدود تبريد المياه	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
نظام تبريد مبرد المياه	تبريد حرارة المبرد	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	تبريد مبرد المياه	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	تبريد من المبرد	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
	تسرب من المبرد وخزان المياه	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص
نظام العادم	لون من الغاز العادم	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص	بدا الفحص

**جدول 1**  
**مكونات المحرك**

اسم المحطة : مخطط أوقات الصيانة : المياة	Title SDI-WP17-63MT	مكونات المحرك	SOP TAG No.
اسم المحطة : مخطط أوقات الصيانة : المياة	مكونات المحرك	1- مكونات المحرك يتكون الموك من اثنين (2) من المكونات الرئيسية "وحدة المحرك وحدة توليد". وتشمل مكونات المساعدة عموما الأنظمة التالية للمعدات التالية: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ نظام تعبئة الوقود</li><li>♦ نظام تعبئة التشيم</li><li>♦ آلية البداية "المارش"</li><li>♦ نظام العادم "التشكين"</li><li>♦ نظام تبريد مبرد المياه</li></ul>	
	مكونات المحرك	- يجب ان تتم الصيانة لموك الطوراني لمكونات الرئيسية و الاصلية "قطع الغاز".	
	مكونات المحرك	2- معايير الصيانة * تركيب موك الطوراني استنادا لحالة الطوراني، مثل انقطاع التيار الكهربائي المفاجئ، وبوفر الطاقة الكهربائية للمعدات والأجهزة والأنظمة في الحالة المتكررة أعلام .. * وكذلك فان موك الطوراني من اهر وحدات المحطة لتجنب الازدحام في الحوانات أو الكرات .. * على الزرع من ان أعمال الصيانة للمولدات الطوراني أهم لها أرباح عملية التشغيل في الحالة الطبيعية في المحطة، والصيانة الدورية مطلوبة أكثر من معدات التشغيل في الحالة طبيعية، من أجل تحقيق المياه في حلة الطوراني ..	
	مكونات المحرك	3- نشاطات الصيانة يتطلب وجود الفحص الدوري والتكليف على يعمل الموك بشكل صحيح. يشاط الصيانة كما يوضح ها بعني الصيانة الدورية .. تتكون نشاطات الصيانة من نوعين من مكونات العمل كما يلي: (1) الفحص الخارجي اليومي (2) الفحص الدوري	
	مكونات المحرك	3-1 فحص و الصيانة يبدأ الفحص و الصيانة كما موضح بالجدول التالي :	

Table with 4 columns: SDI-WTP17-03MT, Revised version, Issued date, Page 4of 4. Contains technical details for safety tags.

Table with 4 columns: SDI-WTP17-04 MT, Revised version, Issued date, Page 1of 6. Contains a list of safety tags and their descriptions.

Table with 4 columns: SDI-WTP17-04 MT, Revised version, Issued date, Page 2of 6. Contains further technical details for safety tags.

- ملفئة:
لوحة الجهد المنخفض تتكون من الأجزاء التالية:
• قطع هوائي قابل للسحب
• قطع التبريد
• موصل التيار
• مساحيق بيوت و أجهزة قياس
• أجهزة الحماية
• الجهد الخارجي
• بانص بار

- أهمية مساحح الكهرباء
يمكن اعتبار مساحح الكهرباء كطريقة لتوصيل القوة الكهربائية من خلال الموصلات التي لا تعمل. يتحكم المتاح في التشغيل و الأمان، يقوم القطع في حالة حدوث أي خطأ بعمل فصل الأمبراري (بسط و توقف القطع في المتصلص) أيضاً بتلقي الأوامر والتوقف من أدوات الحماية.

- الضوابط والتدابير
يطلب القيام بما يلي للخصم والتتبع والرقابة والتسجيل والمعايرة والإختبار والإستبدال للحفاظ على حالة المساحح كالأستلام
و تتكون الصيغة من ثلاثة مهام:
• الرقابة والتتبع
• إستبدال الأجزاء التالفة
• الصيانة الروتينية

- الرقابة والتتبع
ويضمن الخصم العمري اليومي والملاحظة العامة لتوحيد وصاحب هذا تسجيل دوري لكل الوحدات التي وضع وضع الوحدة . مثل العزل الأمبر-القوة،فصل الأمبراري نتيجة حدوث خطأ.
يجب تسجيل نتائج الرقابة والصيانة العمري في نموذج SDI-WTP17-04QC01 و SDI-WTP17-04QC02

- إستبدال القطع
وهذا الجزء مهم جداً لضمان سلامة عمل القطع، هناك قطع عبارة خاصة بكل مساحح ومعرف بواسطة المصنع، قائمة قطع العزل هذا يجب وضعها في الحساب لضمان سلامة الرقابة معية تكون متاحة عند الحاجة.

- مراقبة الحرارة الزائدة
وبعد هذا أهم جزء يجب علينا أتباعه للحفاظ على حالة القطع في حالة جفاف و تتكون الصيغة الروتينية من مجموعت خطوات

- 3- التسجيل و التقاویر
1-3 التسجيل
• يجب ان تتضمن المسجلات الاتي
• نتيجة التفتيش
• نتيجة التكاليف الدوري
2-2 التقاویر
\* يجب ان تتضمن التقاویر الاتي:
(1) إعادة التأهيل.
• إصلاح أو إستبدال
• قطع قطع العزل لكي تكون لفرض من المحطة
(2) رفع مستوى المحطة أو النظام
• تحديث النظام

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Table with 4 columns: SDI-WTP17-04 MT, Revised version, Issued date, Page 2of 6. Contains a grid for safety tags with columns for description, date, and status.

Table with 4 columns: SDI-WTP17-04 MT, Revised version, Issued date, Page 3of 6. Contains a grid for safety tags with columns for description, date, and status.

- 4- الأوتومات المغطوية لتوصيعة الدورية
(1) ثلاث حواء
(2) معالج فمادة رابطة
(3) حمض
5- المواد المغطوية لتوصيعة الروتينية
(1) سفارة رابطة
(2) قطع فلص
(3) قطع كربون تيارا كربور
(4) فراء

- ب- يجب فتح حساب خطوط الضغط كاملة
ت- يجب غلق حساب خطوط العزل قبل بدء العملية
ث- يجب فتح حساب ضغط الهواء المتمثل بمنطقة الضغط (المتصير) كالملا
ج- يجب توصيل القوة الكهربائية لدرجة المنفذ
3.1.2 بدء التشغيل
أ- البدء مثل عملية التصدير (مؤشر ضغط الضغط يجب أن يكون سالب 0.3 بار أو أكثر)
ب- غلق حساب ضغط الهواء ووقف عملية التصدير.
ت- تشغيل مناطق التشغيل في لوحة التحكم لتشغيل المنطقة
ث- فتح حساب العزل الكربون حتى يصل الضغط القوية المطلوبة (1.6-1.1) ، راقب في نفس الوقت قراءة عاد
التيار، ويجب أن يزيد عن القيمة للمساعدة
ج- راقب وضع تسرب المادة من
ج- راقب وضغ تسرب المادة من
د- سجل قراءات ثدة التيار والجهد (أمبير وفولت)
3.1.3 الغلق (الإيقاف)
أ- اقطع حساب التصرف
ب- أضغط مفتاح الإيقاف في لوحة التحكم لإيقاف العملية
ملاحظات:
يطلب تسجيل أي تغير غير اعتيادي علمية في حالة الملاحظات في جدول التسجيل

Table with 4 columns: SDI-WTP17-04 MT, Revised version, Issued date, Page 6of 6. Contains a grid for safety tags with columns for description, date, and status.

Table with 4 columns: SDI-WTP17-05OP, Revised version, Issued date, Page 1of 5. Contains a list of safety tags and their descriptions.

- 1- مقدمة
تتطلب محطة التحلية طلبات المادة الأساسية التالية:
نوع العملية
العدد
طلميات بمرشحة
عشرة
طلميات عمرة
خمسة
طلميات غسل
ثلاثة
مضخة هواء
التيان
طلميات زوية
160

- 2- معايير التشغيل
يحدد معيار التشغيل على وزن التشغيل بين الطلميات حيث تشغيل كل طلمية نفس المعدل يتم التمييز بين الطلميات يومياً. ويحدد اختيار الطلميات العاملة على جدول تشغيل الطلميات ويعتمد أيضاً على نشاط العملية.
2.1 جدول تشغيل طلميات عمرة
هناك خمس جدول تشغيل عمرة ويستخدم فقط طلميتين في نفس الوقت، حيث يتعلم الثتان لمدة يومين بعدها يستبدلوا بالثنى الأخرين. ويترجم جدول تشغيل طلميات عمرة في SDI-WTP17-05OP01
2.2 جدول تشغيل طلميات المرشحة
هناك عشر طلميات مرشحة، خصيصاً للموسم الجاف. كل مجموعة من لوحة توزيع واحدة في هذه المرحلة فقط ثلاث طلميات يتم تشغيلها في نفس الوقت، ويقتصر عمل طلميات التشغيل الثلاثة من نفس المجموعة لزيادة كفاءة العمل كما هو موضح في نظام التشغيل القياسي المحمول. ويترجم جدول تشغيل طلميات المرشحة في SDI-WTP17-05OP02.
2.3 جدول تشغيل طلميات مسح الروية
هناك ثلاث طلميات روية في هذه المرحلة فقط طلمية واحدة تعمل في نفس الوقت. إذا تعدد معيار التشغيل على اختيار طلمية واحدة لتمل الأوسع واستغير في الأوسع الثاني، ويترجم جدول تشغيل طلميات مسح الروية في SDI-WTP17-05OP03

- 3- التشغيل تحت الوضع الاعتيادي
3.1 خطوات بدء وإيقاف التشغيل لمنطقة المرشحة والعمرة
3.1.1 خطوات ما قبل التشغيل
يجب اختيار الطلمية المنشطة ومراجعة الاتي:
أ. يجب أن يكون منسوب المياه كفي لتشغيل الطلمية

Table with 4 columns: SDI-WTP17-04 QC02, Revised version, Issued date, Page 6of 6. Contains a grid for safety tags with columns for description, date, and status.



1. المقدمة  
- تستخدم الكيانات والوصلات في نقل القدرة الكهربائية من لوحات التوزيع الكهربائية إلى الأحمال، يجب أن تحمل الكيانات التيار المقفل للأحمال ويجب أن يتحمل تيار القصر في حالة حدوث أي مشكلة حتى يقوم القطع بعمل القدرة

2. الصيغة  
يتم إجراء نشاط الصيغة حسب جدول الصيغة **SDI-WTP17-06QC02**

3. التسجيل  
نتائج الاختبار تسجيل في الجدول الملحق  
كلمات الجهد المنخفض و **SDI-WTP17-06QC01**  
كلمات الجهد المتوسط **SDI-WTP17-06QC02**

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<b>جدول التسجيل للمشاورات على طلبات الموافقة والتعليق على ملاحظات المراجعة (SDI-WTP17-06QC02)</b>					
رقم الطلب	اسم العميل	معلومات العميل		تاريخ الرد	ملاحظات
		اسم العميل	عنوان العميل		
1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2013	
1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2014	
1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2015	
1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2016	

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<b>جدول التسجيل للمشاورات على طلبات موافقة المراجعة (SDI-WTP17-06QC01)</b>					
رقم الطلب	اسم العميل	معلومات العميل		تاريخ الرد	ملاحظات
		اسم العميل	عنوان العميل		
1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2013	
1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2014	
1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2015	
1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2016	

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Revised version		Revised version				
Issued date		Issued date				
<b>جدول تسجيل اختبارات كلمات الجهد المتوسط</b>						
اسم الصفحة	رقم الطلب	اسم العميل	معلومات العميل		تاريخ الرد	ملاحظات
			اسم العميل	عنوان العميل		
SDI-WTP17-06 QC01	1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2013	

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<b>جدول الصيغة SDI-WTP17-06MT</b>						
اسم الصفحة	رقم الطلب	اسم العميل	معلومات العميل		تاريخ الرد	ملاحظات
			اسم العميل	عنوان العميل		
SDI-WTP17-06 MT	1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2013	

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Issued date		Issued date				
<b>جدول الصيغة SDI-WTP17-06MT</b>						
اسم الصفحة	رقم الطلب	اسم العميل	معلومات العميل		تاريخ الرد	ملاحظات
			اسم العميل	عنوان العميل		
SDI-WTP17-06 MT	1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2013	

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Issued date		Issued date				
<b>جدول تسجيل اختبارات كلمات الجهد المنخفض</b>						
اسم الصفحة	رقم الطلب	اسم العميل	معلومات العميل		تاريخ الرد	ملاحظات
			اسم العميل	عنوان العميل		
SDI-WTP17-06 QC02	1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2013	

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Issued date		Issued date				
<b>جدول الصيغة SDI-WTP17-07MT</b>						
اسم الصفحة	رقم الطلب	اسم العميل	معلومات العميل		تاريخ الرد	ملاحظات
			اسم العميل	عنوان العميل		
SDI-WTP17-07 MT	1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2013	

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<b>جدول الصيغة SDI-WTP17-07MT</b>						
اسم الصفحة	رقم الطلب	اسم العميل	معلومات العميل		تاريخ الرد	ملاحظات
			اسم العميل	عنوان العميل		
SDI-WTP17-07 MT	1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2013	

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Issued date		Issued date				
<b>جدول الصيغة SDI-WTP17-06 QC02</b>						
اسم الصفحة	رقم الطلب	اسم العميل	معلومات العميل		تاريخ الرد	ملاحظات
			اسم العميل	عنوان العميل		
SDI-WTP17-06 QC02	1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2013	

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<b>جدول الصيغة SDI-WTP17-06 QC02</b>						
اسم الصفحة	رقم الطلب	اسم العميل	معلومات العميل		تاريخ الرد	ملاحظات
			اسم العميل	عنوان العميل		
SDI-WTP17-06 QC02	1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2013	

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Issued date		Issued date				
<b>جدول الصيغة SDI-WTP17-06 QC02</b>						
اسم الصفحة	رقم الطلب	اسم العميل	معلومات العميل		تاريخ الرد	ملاحظات
			اسم العميل	عنوان العميل		
SDI-WTP17-06 QC02	1	شركة المياه	من الثاني والاثنين	من الثالث والاثنين	2013	

4. الأدوات والمواد المطلوبة للصيانة الدورية  
 1. بكرة هواء  
 2. تورك سنتر  
 3. ميكرو أوهنتر  
 4. مفتاح ليدية و ليدية  
 5. قلعة هائل  
 6. مناب

1. المقدمة  
بعد فحص ناكات الضغط المنخفض وسيلة نقل الطاقة الكهربائية من جانب الجهد المنخفض لتحويل لوجات التوزيع ذات الجهد المنخفض.  
 الجزء المهد من الفحص ناكات هو توصيل الوصلات حيث أن أي زيادة في المقاومة نتيجة التآكل الحاد سوف يؤدي إلى زيادة في سخونة هذه الوصلات، لذا التذكير والفحص لكل الوصلات أمر نقطة في نشاط الصيانة  
 2. نشاط الصيانة  
يجري نشاط الصيانة حسب الجدول الملحق

1. المقدمة  
بعد فحص ناكات الضغط المنخفض وسيلة نقل الطاقة الكهربائية من جانب الجهد المنخفض لتحويل لوجات التوزيع ذات الجهد المنخفض.  
 الجزء المهد من الفحص ناكات هو توصيل الوصلات حيث أن أي زيادة في المقاومة نتيجة التآكل الحاد سوف يؤدي إلى زيادة في سخونة هذه الوصلات، لذا التذكير والفحص لكل الوصلات أمر نقطة في نشاط الصيانة  
 2. نشاط الصيانة  
يجري نشاط الصيانة حسب الجدول الملحق



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اسم المحطة : محطة سدات لمعالجة المياه	الجزء منظومة الأراضي	اسم المحطة الملاحية		
Signature	Developed by	Signature	Issued	
Signature	Approved by	Signature	Revised	

**1 المقدمة**  
يتكون نظام الأراضي من عدد من أقلام (جزيرة) أرض نحاس موصلة ببعضها بموصل أرضي النظام الأرضي حول كل ملى يسمى منطقة الأرض. ويجب أن توصل كل مناطق الأرض ببعضها البعض.  
النظام المصمم والمرتكب صحيحا إلى كل الأجزاء والمعدات. ويجب أن تحتوي وصلة الأرضي الجيدة على:

- مقاومة كهربائية منخفضة للأرض
- مقاومة صداد جيدة

**2 نشاطات الصيانة**  
يكون نشاط الصيانة من نوعين من الأعمال كالتالي

- نشاط الدورية والتشغيل
- الصيانة الروتينية

**2.1 المراقبة والتشغيل**  
من المهم جداً قياس مقاومة الأرضي باستخدام جهاز قياس الأرضي من وقت لآخر حيث أن القيمة المنخفضة تعني جودة الأرضي من عدم الفاع الأمثل أو وجود قصور الفاندر أو حدث في شبكة الكابلات.

**SDI-WTP17-08 QC01**

**2.2 الصيانة الروتينية**  
تم الصيانة الروتينية حسب الجدول المرفق

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<b>جدول الصيانة الروتينية SDI-WTP17-08MT</b>				
التكرار	تاريخ	اسم الفني	اسم المشرف	موقع
عدد	سوى	سوى	سوى	سوى
الأجزاء	الأجزاء	الأجزاء	الأجزاء	الأجزاء

**1. فحص وصلة مقاومة الأرضي**  
1.1. تكل منطقة أرضي: فحص مقاومة الأرضي بواسطة جهاز قياس الأرضي.  
1.2. سجل القيمة المسجلة

**2. ربط السدادات أو وجود عدد الوصلات باستخدام مسطرة خاصة**  
2.1. عدد تكون السدادات عند الوصلات وأول رأس الحربة أو التراميل المصنوع:  
1) فحص وصلات الممنع  
2) زيد السدادات بصفرة ناعمة  
3) نظف سطح التماس باستخدام المناديل.  
4) أعد توصيل الوصلة أو القرعة أو ربط الصواميل والمواسير وأنشكرو

**3. فحص استمرارية سلامة نظام الأرضي**  
3.1. فحص استمرارية سلامة الأرضي في كل منطقة  
3.2. فحص استمرارية سلامة الأرضي من كل المناطق

**3. الأدوات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية**  
1) جهاز قياس أرضي  
2) مسطرة لجمعية وناعمة  
3) مطبق  
4) شاكوي

**4. المواد المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية**  
1) مسطرة ناعمة  
2) قطعة قماش  
3) مناديل

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<b>Recording sheet SDI-WTP17-12 QC01:</b>				
اسم المهندس أو اسم المنطقة	التاريخ	موقع الأرضي		

ملحوظة  
لا يجب أن تزيد مقاومة الأرضي عن 0.3 Ω أوهر

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اسم المحطة : محطة سدات لمعالجة المياه	أنشطة البطاريات	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP17-09MT		
Signature	Developed by	Signature	Issued	
Signature	Approved by	Signature	Revised	

**1 المقدمة**  
تستخدم البطاريات في تركيب مفاتيح تخليعة دوران التحكم والعمليه بعداً عن نظام الطاقة الرئيسي ويحدد تصنيف الهدهد سعة تخزين البطارية عن طريق خدمة جهده البطارية والطاقة المستهلكة عند أعمال مختلفة وفرة الشحن.

**أنواع البطاريات**  
يستخدم نوعين من البطاريات في تركيب مفاتيح التخليعة:

- بطاريات رصاص
- بطاريات النيكل كادميوم

**1.1 بطاريات الرصاص**  
تتكون الأقطاب الكهربائية من حمض الكبريتيك من الرصاص ومركباته و سائل البطارية من حمض الكبريتيك المخفف، ويستخدم في وحدة المولد.

**2.1 بطاريات النيكل كادميوم**  
تتكون الأقطاب الكهربائية من مركبات النيكل المرحوب والكاديميوم والسائل البطارية من بوتاسيوم هيدروكسيد مخفف وتستخدم في تركيب مفاتيح القوتل المتوسط.

**2. نشاطات الصيانة**  
تم نشاطات الصيانة بنأا على جدول الصيانة.

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2-1. إضافة ملى السداد عند الأجزاء مع مرعاة عدم ملأها عن الحد المسموح				
2. التفتك من كثافة السداد				
2-1. باستخدام مفاتيح الموائل المناسب، يتم التفتك من الغل الوعي للسداد.				
ملحوظة: لا يجوز استخدام مفاتيح الموائل لتطريات الرصاص في بطاريات النيكل كادميوم أو الحلي.				
3. التفتك من نظافة غلبي و حدي البطارية				
1-3. تنظيف الأتراب من البطارية بواسطة الكلار				
2-3. استخدام قطعة قماش لآالة الأتربة والقرانين و تنظيف السطح الخارجي للبطارية.				
4. تنظيف، تشحيد، و التفتك من أماكن جميع الوصلات				
1-4. ربط جميع الموصلات على وصلات التحاسين بين البطاريات.				
2-4. يتم التشحيد بغازل بعد التنظيف.				
3-4. التفتك من خلة ملامح التسرب و غطاء البطارية.				
5. تغيير سائل البطارية				
1-5. يتم تغيير سائل بطاريات النيكل كادميوم كل سنتين				
6. فحص وحدة الشحن				
1-6. التفتك من خارج القوتل و التيار الشحن البطارية				

**3. المعدات المستخدمة في الصيانة الروتينية**  
1) قياس الموائل (2) بلادر هواه (3) مفتاح مسطحة ومقرحة (4) مفاتك (5) قوسمتر

**4. الخدمات المستخدمة في الصيانة الروتينية**  
1) قطعة قماش (2) قراين (3) سائل قروي (4) حامض كبريتيك (5) بوتاسيوم هيدروكسيد

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اسم المحطة : محطة سدات لمعالجة المياه	منظومة الأضاءة	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP17-12MT		
Signature	Developed by	Signature	Issued	
Signature	Approved by	Signature	Revised	

**1 المقدمة**  
يصف نظام الأضاءة في التالي:

- الأضاءة الداخلية (أضاءة المبنى)
- الأضاءة الخارجية (أضاءة الأسوار و الطرق)

**1-1 الأضاءة الداخلية**  
تتكون الأضاءة الداخلية في المحطات من الأنواع التالية:

(1) الوحدات التيون:  
(2) الوحدات الأخرى

- في المحطات النموذجية تتكون أضاءة المبنى من الأنواع التالية:
- وحدة الفلورسنت تكون من : (4) المبة
- 2 مكلف (5) المكس
- 3 حمل المبة
- وحدة التلمبات التقليدية تكون من :
- (1) المبة
- (2) المكس
- (3) مكلف مخرجين

**1.2 أضاءة الأسوار و الطرق**  
تتكون أضاءة الأسوار و الطرق في المحطات النموذجية من التالي:

(أ)  
(ب)  
(ج)  
(د)  
(هـ)

- في المحطات النموذجية تتكون أضاءة الطرق و الاسوار من :
- (a) المبة
- (b) لمبة 250 وات للطرق
- (c) لمبة 160 وات للاسوار
- (d) المكس
- (e) مكلف مخرجين

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<b>2 نشاطات الصيانة</b>				
صيانة الأضاءة يجب أن تكون بشكل دوري لضمان أضاءة جيدة و بيئة عمل سليمة.				
تتكون أنشطة الصيانة اليومية إلى نوعين:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• مراقبة و فحص</li> <li>• صيانة روتينية</li> </ul>				
<b>2.2 المراقبة و الفحص</b>				
يتمثل الفحص البصري و مراقبة الأضاءة، ثم تغيير الأضاءة المعطلة.				
<b>2.2 الصيانة الروتينية</b>				
تم الصيانة الروتينية بنأا على جدول الصيانة				

**2 نشاطات الصيانة**  
صيانة الأضاءة يجب أن تكون بشكل دوري لضمان أضاءة جيدة و بيئة عمل سليمة.  
تتكون أنشطة الصيانة اليومية إلى نوعين:

- مراقبة و فحص
- صيانة روتينية

**2.2 المراقبة و الفحص**  
يتمثل الفحص البصري و مراقبة الأضاءة، ثم تغيير الأضاءة المعطلة.

**2.2 الصيانة الروتينية**  
تم الصيانة الروتينية بنأا على جدول الصيانة

التكرار	تاريخ	اسم الفني	اسم المشرف	موقع
عدد	سوى	سوى	سوى	سوى
الأجزاء	الأجزاء	الأجزاء	الأجزاء	الأجزاء
<b>أ أضاءة المبنى</b>				
<b>1. فحص المعدات</b>				
		✓		
1-1. فحص السدادات و تغييرها عند التآوير		✓		
2-1. في حالة الصدادات التيون يتم فحص المسامير أولاً ثم تغيير التلمبة عند التآوير				
3-1. مراجعة مفتاح الأضاءة و تغييرها إذا تآير الأمر		✓		
4-1. يتم تنظيف المضاء من الأتراب باستخدام الكلار				
5-1. يتم تنظيف المكس باستخدام قطعة قماش				
6-1. التفتك من مشابك السدادات و المضاء				
<b>2. مراجعة جميع الوصلات الكهربائية و الأرضي</b>				
1-2. التفتك من ربط جميع الموصلات الكهربائية				
2-2. التفتك من ربط الموصلات الأرضي				
<b>ب أضاءة الأسوار و الطرق</b>				
<b>1- فحص صيانة نظام الخلية الصونية</b>				
1-1. فحص تشحيد الخلية الصونية				
2-1. فحص و تنظيف الكونكتور				
<b>2- فحص تركيبات الأضاءة الخارجية</b>				
1-2. نظف تركيبات الأسوار و استخدام الكلار و فوطية				
3- فحص هيئة المبة				
4-1. فحص هيئة تركيبات الأضاءة الخارجية				

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اسم المحطة : محطة سدات لمعالجة المياه	التحكم في معامل القدرة	SOP TAG No. SDI-WTP17-11MT		
Signature	Developed by	Signature	Issued	
Signature	Approved by	Signature	Revised	

**1 المقدمة**  
يتم تركيب معامل القدرة على لوحة توزيع جهده المخفضين في محطة للملاحية، يتم ضبط معامل القدرة التوماتيكيا.

**2 أهدافات الصيانة**  
قبل بدء أعمال الصيانة في وحدات المكلف، يتم العمل بالخطوات الإضافية الآتية:

1. فصل الكهرباء عن طريق فصل القاطع العمومي للوحة.
2. التأكد من وضع قطع لملامح فرغ التفتك الناعمة بالمكلف ويتم الفرغ يدويا ايضا.

**3 نشاطات الصيانة**  
يتم عمل صيانة وحدة تحسين معامل القدرة بنأا على جدول الصيانة التالي.

عدد التكرار	تاريخ	اسم الفني	اسم المشرف	موقع
عدد	سوى	سوى	سوى	سوى
الأجزاء	الأجزاء	الأجزاء	الأجزاء	الأجزاء
<b>1- تحسين قراءة معامل القدرة</b>				
1-1. مراجعة قراءة عداد معامل القدرة و مقارنته بالقيمة المسجلة				
<b>2- فحص مكونات وحدات تحسين معامل القدرة</b>				
1-2. فحص جميع الفيزوات (HRC) و استبدال القاب				
2-2. فحص جميع الكونكتور و غلبي الأضاءة				
3-2. فحص وصلات المكلف و استبدال الوصلات المعطلة				
4-2. مراقبة التوازن الأوزون المكس لتنظيم معامل القدرة ثم يتم ضبطه				
5-2. مراجعة القيمة المسجلة لمعامل القدرة التفتك عن رقم السجل				
5-2. تكل و كلف مكلف :				
(أ) قياس كثافة من الفلز بجهاز قياس كثافة				
(ب) قياس التيار على كل فارة بجهاز قياس				
ملحوظات:				
1. من المألوف أن تكون القراءات معطلة و لكن يمكن وجود اختلافات بسيطة بنأا على حالة المكلف. يتم مقارنة القراءات بلوحة المحطات.				

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2. تنظيف فارة التيار مع انخفاض قوة الموائل الكهربائي، و هذا يسبب تدهور حالة المكلف.				
3. نشاطات الطاقة				
1-3. يستخدم بلادر الهواء لتنظيف مكونات ضمن معامل القدرة				
<b>4- مراجعة التوسيلات الكهربائية</b>				
1-4. فحص نظف التوسيل بين المكلفات و الكونكتورات و ارتفاع الدائرة و التارت و الكمبرزيت				
1-4. مراجعة جميع الوصلات و وحدات المكلف				
2-4. مراجعة و ربط جميع الوصلات في المنطق الأوتوماتيك				
3-4. مراجعة التوسيلات الأرضي ربط عليها و تكلد أمثالي				

اسم المحطة:		التشطيق
محة التعداد المحيطة:		بئر التوزيع
تاريخ الإعداد: / / 200		اسم المعد:
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200		اسم المراجع:

**مقدمة**

يتم التحكم في جودة المياه لمرحلتين التوزيع كالتالي:

- المرحلة والنقطة العمري
- أخذ عينات من المياه المعالجة بالمطهرات بالكلور المدني
- اختبار العمل Test بزرع المياه السائلة

يتم أخذ عينات من المياه المعالجة بالكلور المدني من خطوط المواسير الخاصة لمرحلتين التوزيع وتستخدم هذه العينات مع الكلور المدني في اختبارات العمل.

- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**
  - 1-1 تكرار أخذ المياه:
    - مرة يوميا أو أكثر
    - بناء على مشكلات التلوث المحتملة
  - 2-1 وقت أخذ العينة: حرى الساعة 7 أو 8 صباحا
  - 3-1 حجم عينة المياه: 10 لتر أو أكثر
  - 4-1 معدات اختبار العينات:
    - بناء على خطرات التلوث البشري
  - 5-1 عناصر جودة المياه التي يجب تحليلها:
    - بناء على مشكلات التلوث المحتملة
- التحكم في جودة المياه في الظروف الطبيعية**

يتم إجراء نشاط التحكم في جودة المياه كالتالي:

  - مراقبة والنقطة العمري
  - تحليل جودة المياه واختبارات العمل
  - أخذ العينات
  - تحليل جودة المياه
  - تحديد معدل حرجة الكلور المدني والنقطة
  - الاتصال مع العميل
  - ضبط معدل حرجة الكلور المدني والنقطة

اسم المحطة:		التشطيق
محة التعداد المحيطة:		حوض التوزيع
تاريخ الإعداد: / / 200		اسم المعد:
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200		اسم المراجع:

الوحدات والامسام الغربية مع أحد الأنشطة الأساسية للتحكم في جودة المياه ويجب تحديد معايير لتشغيل مأخذ المياه بشكل الذي لا يؤثر سلبا على جودة المياه.

ويعتبر هذا النشاط كما يلي:

- ثبات المياه
- ثلث من مواد كيميائية (مثل الكلور في الرابطة بسبب المواد المعالجة)
- ثلث من الزيت (مثل الكلور في الرابطة بسبب المواد الكيميائية)
- الثابت الميكروبي (مثل ال Protosols)

- إصلاح الوضع الغير معتاد**

يتمثل الوضع غير الطبيعي لمأخذ المياه في الآتي:

  - انخفاض مستوى المياه في الحرجة غير المعتاد
  - مستوى كيميائية غير طبيعية على سطح المياه
  - مستوى مواد غير عادية في الرابطة على سطح المياه
  - ثلث في مياه التوزيع مثل زيوت ديوت صناعة غير البتر.
- التسجيل والتقرير**
  - 1-4 تسجيل
  - 1-1-4 تسجيل جودة مياه مأخذ المياه المعركة
  - 1-4-4 تسجيل المراقبة والنقطة العمري.
- التقرير**

يتمثل التقرير التالي في جودة المياه مأخذ المياه المعركة كالتالي:

  - 1-1-4 تسجيل جودة مياه مأخذ المياه المعركة
  - 1-4-4 تسجيل المراقبة والنقطة العمري.
- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**

يتمثل التقرير التالي في جودة المياه مأخذ المياه المعركة كالتالي:

  - 1-1-4 تسجيل جودة مياه مأخذ المياه المعركة
  - 1-4-4 تسجيل المراقبة والنقطة العمري.

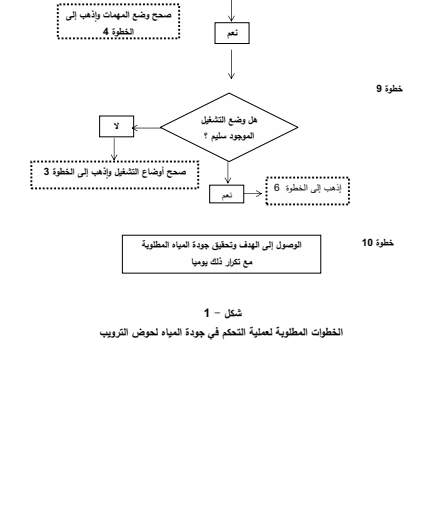
اسم المحطة:		التشطيق
محة التعداد المحيطة:		حوض التوزيع
تاريخ الإعداد: / / 200		اسم المعد:
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200		اسم المراجع:

- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**
  - 1-2-4 تسجيل
  - 1-4-4 تسجيل المراقبة والنقطة العمري.
- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**
  - 1-2-4 تسجيل
  - 1-4-4 تسجيل المراقبة والنقطة العمري.
- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**
  - 1-2-4 تسجيل
  - 1-4-4 تسجيل المراقبة والنقطة العمري.
- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**
  - 1-2-4 تسجيل
  - 1-4-4 تسجيل المراقبة والنقطة العمري.

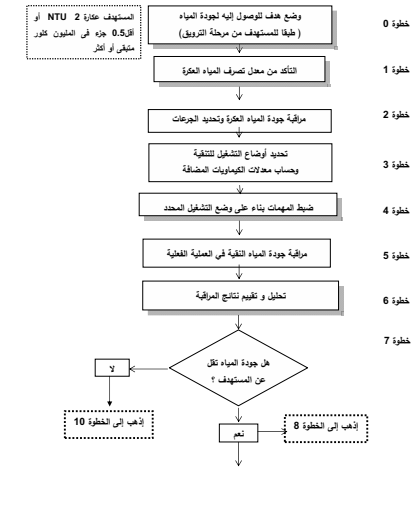
اسم المحطة:		التشطيق
محة التعداد المحيطة:		حوض التوزيع
تاريخ الإعداد: / / 200		اسم المعد:
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200		اسم المراجع:

- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**
  - 1-2-4 تسجيل
  - 1-4-4 تسجيل المراقبة والنقطة العمري.
- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**
  - 1-2-4 تسجيل
  - 1-4-4 تسجيل المراقبة والنقطة العمري.
- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**
  - 1-2-4 تسجيل
  - 1-4-4 تسجيل المراقبة والنقطة العمري.
- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**
  - 1-2-4 تسجيل
  - 1-4-4 تسجيل المراقبة والنقطة العمري.

اسم المحطة:		التشطيق
محة التعداد المحيطة:		حوض التوزيع
تاريخ الإعداد: / / 200		اسم المعد:
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200		اسم المراجع:



اسم المحطة:		التشطيق
محة التعداد المحيطة:		حوض التوزيع
تاريخ الإعداد: / / 200		اسم المعد:
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200		اسم المراجع:



اسم المحطة:		التشطيق
محة التعداد المحيطة:		مأخذ المياه المعركة
تاريخ الإعداد: / / 200		اسم المعد:
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200		اسم المراجع:

- مقدمة**
- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**

من الصعب التحكم في نوعية المياه من مصدرها ولكن يمكن مراقبة الظروف المتغيرة التي تؤثر على نوعية المياه ويجب أن يأخذ المياه المعركة هو المرحلة الأولى من تلبية المياه و من أجل اكتشاف الكلور في جودة المياه المعركة مبكراً يجب الالتزام مع عملية الموافقة بطريقة دورية بآخر الإمكان.

تغير جودة مياه التربة طبقة الجذالة القاد من نهر النيل وتتغير أيضاً مياه التربة نتيجة لتغير معدل التربة ودرجة الحرارة والتغير الموسمي للخصائص الطبيعية لمياه مثل الرقم الهيدروجيني، القلوية ودرجة حرارة المياه.

يتم تحديد بيانات عن الكلور في جودة المياه خلال اليوم، الأسبوع، الشهر و الموسم. على سبيل المثال، في فصل الصيف تصبح درجة الحرارة مرتفعة وتزيد نسبة تلوث الحطبي والمكروا، مما يقارن مع فصل الشتاء.

و تتكرر عملية تلبية المياه بشكل ملحوظ بالمعامل المائية ويجب أن تتم عملية التحكم في جودة المياه بإضافة وتلك بخطوات البينات الصعبة لتوقع أي تغير في جودة المياه المعركة.
- معايير التحكم في الجودة**

معايير التحكم في الجودة كما يلي:

  - عدد مرات المراقبة لجودة المياه المعركة
  - عناصر التحليل لجودة المياه المعركة
  - المدى المسموح به للخصائص المائية بالنسبة للمأخذ
  - تلبية جودة المياه من مأخذ المياه المعركة
- نشاط التحكم في جودة المياه**
  - 1-3 المراقبة والنقطة العمري

يمكن أن تطلق على مراقبة جودة المياه في منطقة المأخذ "إدارة جودة المياه" أو "مراقبة مأخذ المياه المعركة" وتكون البينات الصعبة من جودة المياه المعركة عند المأخذ ضرورية للتحكم في عملية تلبية المياه.

من المفترض أن لا يؤثر مأخذ المياه المعركة على جودة أو كمية المياه المعركة إلا أن التحكم في جودة المياه لمحة المراقبة وإزالة

اسم المحطة:		التشطيق
محة التعداد المحيطة:		حوض التوزيع
تاريخ الإعداد: / / 200		اسم المعد:
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200		اسم المراجع:

- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**
  - 1-2 المراقبة والنقطة العمري

يتم عملية المراقبة والنقطة العمري بناء على القوانين الموحدة للمراقبة والمراجعة. القائمة الموحدة Sadat-WTP04Q-CH01
- تحليل جودة المياه واختبارات العمل التفصيلية**

يتمثل التحليل التفصيلي للمياه على خطرات التلوث البشري. من الممكن الرجوع لبرنامج خطوط التشغيل للتحكم في جودة المياه.
- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**
  - 3-2 تحديد معدل حرجة الكلور المدني

يتم تحديد معدل حرجة الكلور المدني عن طريق نتائج اختبار العمل (مخطة الأكتاس). يتم تحديد حرجة الكلور المدني لبعض العوامل الإضافية، على قيمة نقطة الأكتاس من 0.3 إلى 0.2.
- ضبط معدل حرجة الكلور المدني**

يتم ضبط معدل حرجة الكلور المدني عن طريق تقييم الكلور المتبقي في المياه في برمج التوزيع.

لا تتناقض نتائج اختبارات العمل نادراً مع النتائج الفعلية بسبب العديد من العوامل مثل حالة القلب، درجة حرارة المياه و الرقم الهيدروجيني لجودة المياه المعركة و غيره.
- التسجيل والتقرير**
  - 3-1 تسجيل

تتمثل سجلات التحكم في جودة المياه لمرحلتين التوزيع الآتي:

  - 1-1-5 سجلات المراقبة والنقطة العمري.
  - 2-1-5 سجلات جودة المياه في برمج التوزيع.
- التقرير**
  - 2-3 تقرير

يتمثل سجلات التحكم في جودة المياه لمرحلتين التوزيع الآتي:

  - 1-2-3 تقرير
  - الإضافة أو الحذف
  - 2-2-3 مراجعة خطوات التشغيل والتحكم
  - التعديل
  - الإضافة أو الحذف
  - 2-3-3 التوصيات
  - إضافة وتعديل التقارير
  - التعديلات والتغييرات
  - الإصحاح والإحلال
  - إضافة ملاحظة
  - 4-2-3 التقرير السنوي

اسم المحطة:		التشطيق
محة التعداد المحيطة:		حوض التوزيع
تاريخ الإعداد: / / 200		اسم المعد:
تاريخ المراجعة: / / 200		اسم المراجع:

- معايير التحكم في جودة المياه**
  - 2-4 تقرير

يتمثل التقرير التالي:

  - نتائج تحليل المياه واختبار العمل
  - نتائج الوضع غير الطبيعي الواقع وعملية العلاج
  - التقارير الدورية حول جودة المياه وحالة تلبية المياه
    - شهري
    - سنوي
  - خطوات تحليل المياه
  - ومكنا

3-2-3 التفتيش والقياس العمري

يجب أن يتم بشكل يومي ورشني عمل التفتيش والقياس العمري لنشاط التشغيل والصدمة وكذلك اكتشاف أي أوضاع غير طبيعية أو مشاكل في مراحل المعالجة.

وتوفر قائمة المراقبة والمرادفة في الملحق "Sadat-WTP03QC-CH01" وبخاص "Sadat-WTP03QC" ، ويجب مراعاة هذه القائمة دورياً لبروز أية هذه الأضرار وتحسين الأعمال وتمكين الإستعداد بوثائق معينة لمحمول على خطرات الخطأ المبني.

3. التسجيل والتقرير

3-1-3 التسجيل

يجب أن تحفظ التسجيلات في الحالات الآتية:

- حالة التشغيل
  - معدل الريان داخل حوض الترسيب
  - جودة المياه المعالجة
  - معدل جرمه الكلية والتكرار المينسي
  - عدد مرات صرف الروبة
  - حالة تشغيل حوض الروبة
  - مدة الصدمة

\* ووجهة تصرف الروبة لولا

الوضع الغير طبيعي:

- تعارض معدلات المعالجة
- تعارض معدل التكرار المينسي (الزيادة أو النقص)
- تعارض معدلات مخزون الأيونوم
- لوقن غير طبيعي في الحوض
- زيادة تلف في الحوض

يجب أن تكون التسجيلات الآتية:

3-1-3-1 نتائج تحليل جودة المياه

المعارة:

- ✓ المعارة
- ✓ نقطة التأكسد والخصائص الكيماوية
- ✓ عناصر الكبريت حجب المعالجة

المياه المورقة:

- ✓ المعارة
- ✓ الكبريت
- ✓ مخزون الأيونوم
- ✓ لون المياه داخل الحوض

3-1-3-2 معدل صيانة المياه المعارة

وبالتالي يتم انتظار هذه المدة بعد تغير الوضع لتأكيد من نتيجة تغير حالة التشغيل.

وتعتبر المحطات التالية في الكثير من الأحيان مصداقاً للصدق في جودة المياه الناتجة من عملية الترسيب

- معدل صيانة حوض الترسيب: حوالي 2.5 ساعة
- معدل صيانة حوض التفتيش: حوالي 0.5 ساعة
- إجمالي مدة صيانة الترسيب (تدوير الأيونوم): حوالي 3 ساعات
- مع تلك يتغير مكان المياه في حوض الترسيب بخصن كترتجياً، إلى 3 ساعات إن تكرر و سوف تحتاج مزيد من الوقت.

3-1-2 عمالة المرشحة بمرحلة الأفرى

- 1- تؤثر جودة المياه المورقة على كفاءة أعمال الترسيب ، تتسرب التفتيش التي كان من المفترض إزالة إزالتها في حوض الترسيب إلى المرشحات ، وينتج عن هذا انخفاض وقت تشغيل المرشح وتقل جودة المياه المرشحة
- 2- عملية الترسيب هي جزء من سلسلة عمليات جديدة كفاءة المياه المعارة و نظماً ، عملية الترسيب و الترويق والترشيح

- 3- تتأثر جودة المياه في حوض الترسيب بكفاءة نظام تصريف الروبة من حوض الترسيب في حالة الصرف الغير كافي للروبة تزداد عملية هروب التفتيش
- 4- تتأثر جودة المياه في حوض الترسيب بحالة تشغيل مجمع الروبة من حوض الترسيب ، في حالة التجميع الغير كافي للروبة تزداد عملية هروب التفتيش

خطوات التحكم في جودة المياه حوض الترسيب بموضحة في مخطط التدفق "Sadat-WTP-QCFC-02"

3-2 خطوات التفتيش والتحكم

أثناء عملية فتح ، يجب مراقبة جودة المياه المورقة ، وتتغير كميات المياه الناتجة من عملية الترسيب ، وتلك من طريق التحكم في المحطات بعد استنزاف المياه في الحوض ، يجب أن يتم المراقبة والمرادفة دورياً على جودة المياه المنتجة دورياً في فترة من 30 دقيقة - 60 دقيقة تقريباً

تسوية المعاملات الترسيب من خلال فترات في الأوقات حول المرشح ولا توجد محاسن أو إيجابيات .

3-2-2-1 بدء التشغيل في حالة عدم وجود مياه داخل حوض الترسيب

بعد إعادة التشغيل بعد نفقة الحوض على سبيل المثال يتم ملاحظة أنه عند ملء حوض الترسيب بالمياه في مرادفة المعارة تكون حالة المياه القديمة من المرشح غير مستقرة ، وتلك بسبب كميات المياه المنزلة أو الريان المنضرب أو الحوض غير مستقر لذلك يجب أن صرف المياه القديمة من المرشح وإعادة التشغيل مرة بعد إعادة التشغيل كما يجب خفض معدل صيانة المياه الفارحة من حوض الترسيب في هذه المرحلة ، بعد ذلك سوف تتسارع جودة المياه ، وتم زيادة معدل الريان تدريجياً بعد ذلك

خطوات إعادة التشغيل بعد نفقة حوض الترسيب بموضحة في مخطط التدفق "Sadat-WTP05-OPFC-01"

3-2-2-2 ترويق (إيقاف تشغيل) حوض الترسيب

بعد ترويق حوض الترسيب في حالة التشغيل الترسيب لابد وبقاء مياه الريان المورقة إلى الحوض والمياه يادخله إلى الخارج واما تم وقت تشغيل أحد أحواض الترسيب فحين فإيقاف المياه من المرشح إلى باقي الأحواض وسوف يزداد إذا لم يتم تقليل كميات المياه المعارة من محطة التفتيش وتلك يجب التحكم في معدل صيانة المياه المعارة ليحاسب معدل هذه أحواض الترسيب التي تكون في الخدمة وتلك يجب أن تراعى بسط كميات الكبريت والنتية بما يتناسب مع كميات المياه المعارة .

اسم المحطة : محطة الصيانة الطبيعية

النشاط	حوض الترسيب
تاريخ الإعداد / /	200 / /
اسم المصمم:	اسم المراجع:
تاريخ المرادفة / /	200 / /

مقدمة

تم مراجعة خطة المياه و جودتها أثناء دخولها لحوض الترسيب وإذ لوحظ تغير في حالتها يتم مراجعة خطة التشغيل لعملية الترسيب السائفة لحوض الترسيب وعملية التفتيش لإزالة الأثر المبني ويتم تقييم عملية الترسيب والترويق والترسيب بتقييم جودة المياه المورقة .

1. معايير التحكم في جودة المياه

معايير التحكم في جودة المياه المورقة للكثير:

- 1-1 المعارة
- 1-2-1 التكرار المينسي
- 1-3-1 مخزون الأيونوم
- 1-4-1 بعض الخصائص الأخرى

المساكنيات المطبق عليها المعيار الآتية:

- زيادة المعارة في جودة المياه المورقة بسبب انخفاض وقت تشغيل المرشح
- انخفاض نسبة التكرار المينسي بسبب انخفاض معدل الترسيب
- لا تزيد نسبة مخزون الأيونوم عن 1.0 مجم لكل لتر
- لا تزيد نسبة مخزون الأيونوم عن 1.0 مجم لكل لتر

2. التحكم في جودة المياه المعاملات الظروف الطبيعية

1-2-1 التحكم في جودة المياه المعاملات الظروف الطبيعية

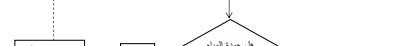
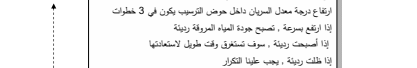
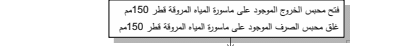
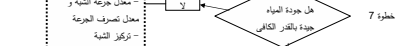
تأثر عملية تفتيش المياه المورقة بشكل مباشر على جودة المياه بشكل رئيسي من خلال عملية الترويق أثناء عملية تفتيش المياه المورقة ونظراً لظروف التشغيل المختلفة لكميات المياه في جودة المياه الموجودة بحوض الترسيب مثل معدل صيانة المياه المورقة أو معدل جرمه الكلية أو معدل جرمه الكلية أو سرعة التفتيش السريع ، والتفصيل ضمن الجدول الآتي

2-2-1 المرحلة وعلاقتها بمرحلة الأفرى

1-1-2 تفتيش المرحلة

- 1-1-1 تأثير عملية الترويق في جودة المياه المورقة
- 1-2-1 زيادة كفاءة في المياه الفارحة من حوض الترسيب إلى أاد، ترتشبي ضعيف .
- 2-1-2 يتسرب تدريجياً القوي في جودة المياه و يستغرق هذا من 2 - 3 يوم .

إذا انخفضت كفاءة التحكم في الترسيب ، يتم تغيير وضع التشغيل للمعاملات الترويق ويظهر تأثير ذلك التغير في مدة من 2 إلى 3 أيام



- ✓ إجمالي معدل صيانة المياه
- ✓ معدل صيانة المياه في حوض الترسيب رقم 1
- ✓ معدل صيانة المياه في حوض الترسيب رقم 2

3-1-3 معدل جرمه الكلية والتكرار المينسي

- ✓ معدل جرمه الكلية في حوض الترسيب رقم 1
- ✓ معدل صيانة المياه في حوض الترسيب رقم 1
- ✓ معدل جرمه الكلية في حوض الترسيب رقم 1
- ✓ معدل صيانة المياه في حوض الترسيب رقم 1
- ✓ معدل جرمه الكلية في حوض الترسيب رقم 2
- ✓ معدل صيانة المياه في حوض الترسيب رقم 2
- ✓ معدل جرمه الكلية في حوض الترسيب رقم 2
- ✓ معدل صيانة المياه في حوض الترسيب رقم 2

4-1-3 عدد المرشحات التي تعمل

- ✓ لكل حوض ترسب لخط التفتيش الجديد

2-3 التقرير

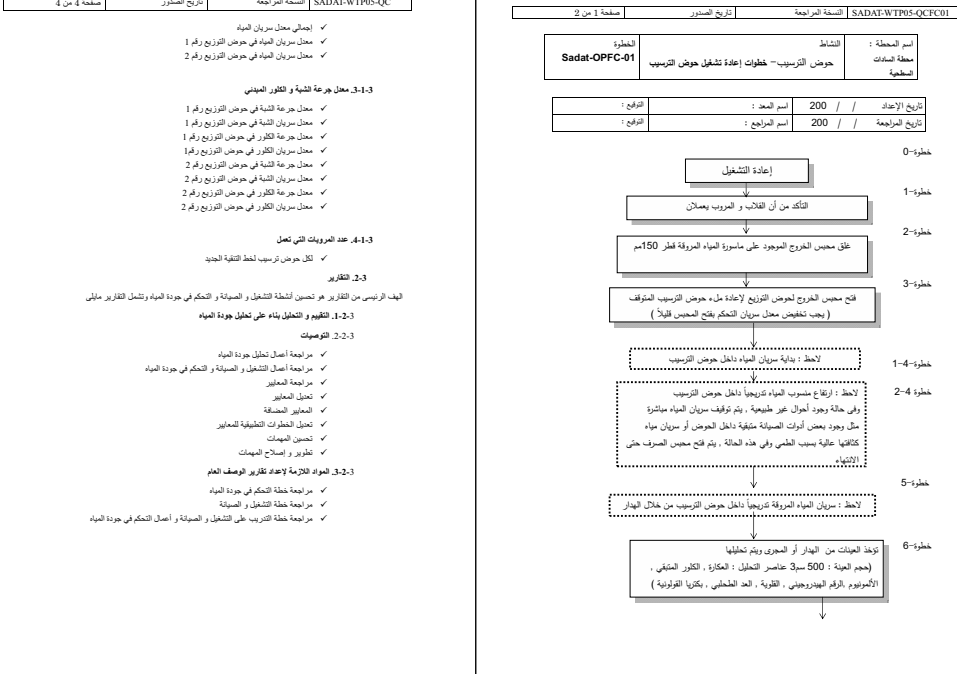
لهدف الرئيس من التقرير هو تحسين كفاءة التشغيل والصدمة والتحكم في جودة المياه وتتمثل التقارير التالي

3-2-3 التقرير والتغيير بناء على تحليل جودة المياه

- ✓ مراجعة أصل تشغيل جودة المياه
- ✓ مراجعة أصل التشغيل والصدمة والتحكم في جودة المياه
- ✓ تحليل المعيار
- ✓ تحليل المعيار
- ✓ تحسين المعاملات
- ✓ تحسين المعاملات
- ✓ تحسين المعاملات

3-2-3-1 الجودة اللازمة لإعداد تقرير الوصف العام

- ✓ مراجعة خطة التحكم في جودة المياه
- ✓ مراجعة خطة التشغيل والصدمة
- ✓ مراجعة خطة التشغيل والصدمة



3. خطوات التحكم في جودة المياه في الظروف الغير الطبيعية

3-1-3 المشاكل المتوقعة وحلها

بوضع المستند SADAT-WTP08-08-QCTS ملاح مشاكل المرشحات وتتمثل ملاح المشكلات أربعة عناصر :

- 1-1-3 نقص جودة المياه وإعدادات ملاحها
- 2-1-3 نقص كمية المياه وإعدادات ملاحها
- 3-1-3 الوضع الغير طبيعي لخطة المرشح وإعدادات ملاح
- 4-1-3 أوضاع أخرى غير طبيعية وإعدادات ملاح

4. المسجلات والتقرير

مسجلات التحكم في جودة المياه للمرشحات معطوية كالاتي:

- 1-1-4 جودة المياه المعارة
- 2-1-4 جودة المياه المورقة
- 3-1-4 جودة المياه المورقة
- 4-1-4 جودة المياه الناتجة عن غسل المرشحات
- 5-1-4 خلية عن جودة المياه
- معدل الترسيب و معدل تصريف المياه المعارة لكل خط المعالجة الجديدة والقديم
- معدل الجرمه و معدل تصريف لثنية و التكرار المينسي
- مواصفات القبول العملي و ضبط المياه
- تكرار غسل المرشحات
- كمية الطاقة في معدل غسل المرشحات

2-4 التقرير

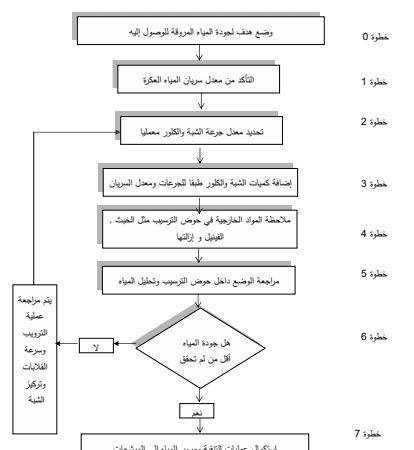
يجب أن تكون التقارير أاداً دقيقة لتحسين الأخطاء القائمة بتطبيق المسجلات وتتمثل التقارير المبثورة

2-4-2 التقرير الدوري للتحكم في جودة المياه

- التغير في جودة المياه المعارة
- التغير بناء على الخسب مثل التغير الموسمي
- التغير نتيجة لتسرب المياه في التربة
- تغير مصدر الترسيب الأساسي
- تغير في جودة المياه المرشحة

اسم المحطة : محطة الصيانة الطبيعية

النشاط	حوض الترسيب - التحكم في جودة المياه
تاريخ الإعداد / /	200 / /
اسم المصمم:	اسم المراجع:
تاريخ المرادفة / /	200 / /



موضوع المستند SADAT-WTP08-QCFC خطوات جودة المياه المرشحة



- 3- الشروط الواجب توافرها لتفعيل طرق التشغيل القياسية 1  
 من أجل تفعيل طرق التشغيل القياسية للمنحطات والوصول إلى تكثير النخس، يجب تحضير الآتي:  
 1-تحضير قرى العمل.  
 2-معايرة الأجهزة.  
 3-رسومات توضيحية و مخططات عامة للمنحطة.  
 4-كتاب شرح الأجهزة.

**4-خطوات التشغيل:**

- خطوات التشغيل هي مجموع النشاطات في جميع مراحل التشغيل و هذه النشاطات بالتسلسل:  
 1-التشغيل في الظروف العادية:  
 شروط تشغيل في الظروف العادية يجب أن توضع بالتفصيل لكل نشاط في طرق التشغيل القياسية.  
 2- التشغيل في الظروف الطارئة:  
 التشغيل في الظروف الطارئة تشمل على الظروف الغير عادية مثل حالات الثورات المفاجئة للحملة المعركة أو انقطاع الكهرباء أو توقف العمل في محطة التفتية.

**4-2-1- تحليل المشاكل الفنية وأسبابها والأعمال الفنية:**

- دراسة و تحليل بعض المشاكل الفنية تساعد على حل المشاكل الحالية و ذلك يساعد في الوصول إلى الجودة التقنية:  
 الوصول إلى نقاط الضعف بالنسبة للتصميم.  
 الوصول إلى نقاط الضعف بالنسبة للتشغيل و الصيانة.  
 الوصول إلى نقاط الضعف بالنسبة للخدمة الفنية للأجهزة .  
 ذكر خطوات تحليل المشكلة.  
 ذكر ما عليه الوصول إليه من أجل الوصول إلى سبب المشكلة.  
 ذكر ما يجب تحديده لعدم حدوث مشاكل.  
 الخ.

اسم المحطة :	الرقم	الموافق	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP-INTRO
محطة جزي لإزالة الحديد و المنجنيز			

الإصدار	تطورت بواسطة	الإنشاء	الإنشاء
المراجعة	صديق علي بواسطة		

**1- تعريف طرق التشغيل القياسية:**

**تعريف طرق التشغيل القياسية انها مجموعة من الاجراءات المتكاملة و تعليمات محددة و موقلة يتم العمل بها في جميع مراحل المحطة .**

- تعليمات محددة و مقرة بواسطة الممثلين .  
 تتكون من الوثائق والوحدات الفرعية و برفق بالوحدات المهام الخاصة بها .  
 ترمي على شروط التشغيل العادية ، حالات الطوارئ المخاطئة و حالات الطوارئ المخالفة .  
 نشاطات طرق التشغيل القياسية تشمل النشاطات الميدانية و تجميع و تحليل البيانات و إنشاء مؤشرات الأداء .  
 طرق التشغيل القياسية ليست فقط تعبر بوضع إجراءات التشغيل و الصيانة ، لأستفادة من طرق التشغيل القياسية ، فالتشغيل الجيد يجب استكمالها و تطبيقها ، إننا نعتبر النخس سوف يهدف إلى عمل عرض جيد ، طرق التشغيل القياسية يجب أن تراعى حتى تكون مناسبة و مفيدة في أي وقت و أي ظروف لمواد المياه بناء على تحسين النتائج المستفادة ، و يجب عند مراجعة طرق التشغيل القياسية وجود نتائج محسنة لتشغيل و الصيانة و التحكم في جودة المياه.

**الهدف من طرق التشغيل القياسية هو كما يلي:**

- 1-تسهيل جميع مراحل المحطة بكافة و أمان .  
 2-زيادة كفاءة المحطة .  
 3-التحكم في جودة المياه في المحطة .  
 4-إيجاد حلول للمشاكل الحالية (مصادر المياه ، المرافق ، الموارد البشرية ، جودة المياه ، و ما إلى ذلك )

**2-أهمية طرق التشغيل القياسية:**

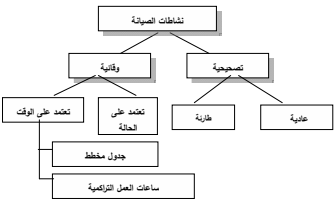
طرق التشغيل القياسية تؤدي إلى تطوير المنشآت و النشاطات كما أيضا تزيد من فرة و تكامل الأشخاص العاملة بتركة المياه و الصرف بالمحلية .  
 كما أنه من الضروري نشر و توحيد التكنولوجيا المتوصل إليها بالانصاف إلى الجهد التي تكمل محافظة المحافظة .

**02 Gezy**

**5-نشاطات الصيانة:**

- 5-1-مراجع نشاطات الصيانة  
 5-1-1- الفكرة العامة

مراجع الصيانة تستخدم لأظهار الأهمية للنشاطات التي لها علاقة بالصيانة و التعوير و الفحص لكل جزء من المعدة و تقسم إلى صيانة وقائية و صيانة تصحيحية كما هو موضح بالشكل التالي:



الصيانة الوقائية تقسم إلى نوعين و أحدهما يعتمد على الوقت و الأخرى تعتمد على الحالة الفنية ، فهناك صعوبة في تحديد مستوى الأضرار للتعهد .

الصيانة التي تعتمد على الوقت يمكن أن تكون بناء على العزل المخطط أو معددة على ساعات العمل التركيبية للتعهد .  
 الصيانة التصحيحية تقسم إلى نوعين أحدهما صيانة تصحيحية خطية و الأخرى صيانة تصحيحية عادية . في الصيانة التصحيحية العادية يجب تفاعل مرافق صيانة جيدة و فحص دوري للتعهد لأظهار و اكتشاف أي علة غير عادية للتعهد .

تصنيف الصيانة و معرفة أي طريقة تستخدم يجب أن يعتمد على النشاط و المعدات المرتبطة به .  
 نشاطات الصيانة تختار على المراقبة و الفحص و تحديد الفعل المقترح ما بين تغيير ، اصلاح و تحسين المعدة ، و نشاطات الصيانة تختار على 4 خطوات كما يلي :  
 1-سرعة حالة المعدة و كفاءتها .  
 2-فحص دوري .

اسم المحطة :	الرقم	الموافق	SOP TAG No. GZY-IMRP00-OV
محطة جزي لإزالة الحديد و المنجنيز			

الإصدار	تطورت بواسطة	الإنشاء	الإنشاء
المراجعة	صديق علي بواسطة		

**1-موقع المحطة:**

- التحيز الغربي لمحطتنا التفتية ، ( خريطة توضيحية بزيادة في نهاية هذا القسمل )  
 2- معلومات عامة عن المحطة :  
 2-1-معلومات عامة :  
 اسم المحطة : محطة جزي لإزالة الحديد و المنجنيز  
 نوع المحطة : محطة إزالة الحديد و المنجنيز  
 3-تاريخ البناء : عام 2009  
 4-مصدر المياه : مياه الأنبار  
 5-السمعة : 2,160 (أوبوم ) ( السعة الشخصية )  
 : 1,800 (أوبوم ) ( السعة الحدية )  
 6-الاستطاعة المحطلة : صفاة عامة مدينة و امد ( مدينة جزي ) و بعض قري الصغيرة الأخرى  
 7-التعداد المخدم : تقريبا 40,000 نسمة  
 8-بعد المسافة : 40 بقعة من الشركة

**2-2-مكونات الخطوط في محطة معالجة المياه:**

عملية معالجة المياه تختار على عدد من المراحل و كل مرحلة تعتمد على المراحل الأخرى في عملية معالجة المياه الشاملة و تعمل بالتوالي مع كل مرحلة .

- 2-2-1- مكونات العملية:  
 2-2-1-1- مكونات في محطة معالجة المياه في السات و هي كما يلي :  
 1-عملية سحب مياه الأنبار .  
 2-عملية التهورية و تفاعل الأكسدة  
 3-عملية الترسيب  
 4-عملية الترشيح  
 5-عملية تنوير المياه و توزيعها  
 6-عملية تنوير الأوبوم  
 7-عملية تصريف المياه  
 8-عملية التفتير

**3-تحليل المشكلة و تحصيلها:**

- 4-الإصلاح بعد الفحص:  
 4-1-مراقبة حالة المعدة و كفاءتها:  
 تتم المراقبة و الفحص بناء على الجدول الزمني للتشغيل و الصيانة .

**الفحص الدوري:**

يجب أن يخل الفحص الدوري لكل جزء في المعدة في الجزء الخارجي الظاهر و أيضاً بالانصاف إلى الاجراء الداخلية لذلك من أن المعدة متساوية و كأثر على العمل بكفاءة و عند الفحوصات و تفتيتها يعتمد على كل معدة و دورها ، كما يجب أن تكون على هيئة جدول زمني و يجب كتابتها .

**التشغيل و النخس:**

أهمية الإصلاح يعتمد على أهمية المعدة و شروط التشغيل و حالة أجزاء المعدة و النخس من تعرضها للتعبية و الصدا .  
 تحليل الإصلاح يجب أن يحتوي على الكفاءة و مدى الخطورة و الوقت اللازم للصيانة و إيجاد قطع الجيار قبل البدء في نشاط الصيانة .  
 اكتشاف المشاكل مبكراً و العمل على اصلاحها بوقت مبكر من عمر المعدة .

**الإصلاح بعد الفحص:**

الاستبدال ، الإصلاح أو تغيير المعدة يعتمد على توفر قطع الجيار و أحيانا فقط للتشويم والتكيف بدون العرض .

**2-مشاكل التهورية و البحث عنها:**

المشاكل التهورية يمكن معرفتها بسهولة من مستويات التشغيل المنبأفة و تحليل خيرات التشغيل .

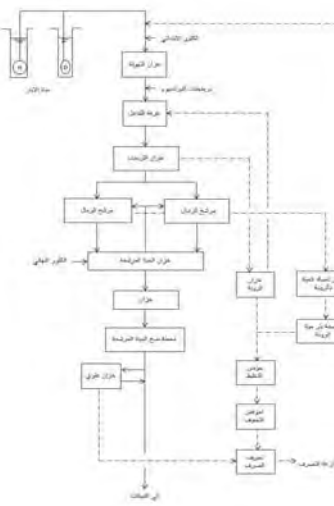
**6-تلميح الجودة:**

خطب جودة المياه يجب تعقبها بقة و تحليل البيانات بانتظام لتحديد أي مشكلة في المنطق و مراجعة مراحل العملية .  
 في ظل التطور التكنولوجي و التحسين من جميع مراحل تقدم المياه من أجل تشغيل الاقتصادي و الناجب من التحميل الزائد على أي من المعدات نتيجة التشغيل غير الصحيح المقنونة المناسبة .

**7-التشغيل و التقارير:**

التشغيلات و التقارير هو أحد النشاطات المهمة التي تساعد في التحليل و أيضاً يعتبر أحد اهم المستندات في التعامل الشخصي في داخل و خارج المحطة .  
 و هذه التشغيلات تساعد و تساهم في تحسين عمليات الصيانة و التشغيل و تجنب تكون المشاكل .

**2-2-2- توضيح للتدفق العام:**



**2-2-3-مستويات المحطة في كل مرحلة:**

- 1- عملية سحب مياه الأنبار .  
 و هذه العملية تشمل الآتي:  
 • مضخة الأنبار (مضخة عاطشة)  
 2- عملية التهورية و تفاعل الأكسدة:  
 و هذه العملية تشمل الآتي:  
 • نظام جرعات بوتاسيوم  
 • خزان التهورية  
 • غرفة التفاعل  
 • خلط (خلط برمجيات بوتاسيوم)  
 3- عملية الترسيب:  
 و هذه العملية تشمل الآتي:  
 • مرشح (التصنيع الأوبوم)  
 4-عملية الترشيح:  
 و هذه العملية تشمل الآتي:  
 • حوض الترشيح و الوسط الرشيحي  
 • خزان المياه المرشحة  
 • مضخة الغسيل العكسي  
 • منخلة الهواء  
 5 - عملية تخزين المياه و توزيعها:  
 و هذه العملية تشمل الآتي:  
 • الخزانات الأرضية  
 • مضخة المياه المعالجة  
 6 -عملية تنوير الأوبوم:  
 و هذه العملية تشمل الآتي:  
 • خزان الأوبوم  
 • مضخة الأوبوم  
 • حوض التلطيح  
 • المرشحات الخلفية  
 7 - عملية تصريف المياه:  
 و هذه العملية تشمل الآتي:  
 • خزان تصفية المياه بالأوبوم  
 • مضخة تنوير المياه بالأوبوم  
 • مضخة البير التنسنة

**8- عملية التطهير:**

- و هذه العملية تشمل الكلور الإيثاني و الكلور الهائل كما يلي :  
 • تخزين لسطوانات الكلور  
 • نظام معالجة غاز الكلور  
 • معدات الفرعت الخاصة للكلور الإيثاني و الهائل  
 • اكتشاف تسرب الكلور

**2-3-الخطام العام لوحدة التحكم و التشغيل في المحطة:**

- 1-مصدر المياه:  
 عامة ، مصدر المياه تقسم إلى نوعين ، مصدر مياه سطحي و مصدر مياه أرضي . فيصدر المياه السطحية يشمل الأهمار ، مجرات مائية ، بحرة و مياه خلف السدود ، أما عن مصدر مياه الأرضية تشمل الأنبار و الياضع .  
 المياه الجوفية ( مياه الأنبار ) هي مصدر المياه لمحطة جزي لإزالة الحديد و المنجنيز .  
 و مياه الأنبار يجب أن تكون في حالة جيدة و كمية كافية لضمان إنتاج مياه آمنة و مخلوطة بعد الألتيام ، من عملية المعالجة ، و يجب على مصدر المياه أن يكون قادر على تأمين وجود كمية مناسبة على معدل مستمر ، على شكل مادة من الفصل ضمن جودة مياه متكررة جيدة من أجل معالجة المياه بكفاءة .  
 2-مكونات كل خطوة في المحطة:  
 • عملية سحب مياه الأنبار  
 • تر واحد متوفر و الآخر على الوصول إلى السعة التصميمية للمحطة  
 • عملية التهورية و تفاعل الأكسدة  
 • يتم إضافة بوتاسيوم الكلور و الأوبوم إلى نهاية خزان التهورية من أجل أكسدة الحديد و المنجنيز المتواجد في المياه .  
 - خزان التهورية يتساقط مياه الأنبار و في خزان التهورية يتم أكسدة الحديد و المنجنيز من خلال الهواء المقدم من مضخة الهواء .  
 - في غرفة التفاعل يتم خلط برمجيات بوتاسيوم سرياً بواسطة الخلط .  
 • عملية الترسيب و التهورية:  
 • يتم فصل الحديد والوكسيد و المنجنيز الموجود في الخزانات  
 • الهدف المتراكمة في قاع الخزانات يتم تعميته بواسطة المروحة و سيتم تعبئة إلى خزان الزرية بالتشغيل اليومي .  
 • عملية الترشيح:  
 • المياه المعالجة بواسطة الترشيح و التنوير يتم نقلها إلى مرشح الرمل ، و التصف الصغيرة المتواجدة بالمياه قبل تصفيتها من طرق عملية الترشيح بالرمل .  
 • مرشحات الرمل يتم تنظيفها دورياً عن طريق ضخ الهواء و الغسيل العكسي .



شكل 1 : موقع محطة جزي لإزالة الحديد والمنجنيز

- 3-1- طرق التشغيل القياسية للتشغيل :
- الرتائق التي تتطلب معاير وإجراءات لتشغيل وتنشيط التحكم في المحطة يتم تقديمها في طرق التشغيل القياسية وتشمل الآتي:
    - شرح المرحلة وعلاقتها بالمراحل الأخرى .
    - معايير التصميم والتشغيل .
    - علاقات التشغيل والتحكم في الظروف العادية والغير عادية .
    - المرافقة والفحص المرئي لمحطة .
    - نظام التقرير والتسجيل .
- 3-2- طرق التشغيل القياسية للصيانة :
- الرتائق التي تتطلب معاير وإجراءات لنشاطات الصيانة في المحطة يتم تقديمها في طرق التشغيل القياسية وتشمل الآتي:
    - معايير نشاطات الصيانة
    - علاقات الصيانة في المحطة تحت الظروف العادية والغير عادية .
    - المرافقة والفحص المرئي لمحطة .
    - نظام التقرير والتسجيل .
- 3-3- طرق التشغيل القياسية للتحكم في جودة المياه :
- الرتائق التي تتطلب معاير وإجراءات لنشاطات التحكم في جودة المياه في المحطة يتم تقديمها في طرق التشغيل القياسية وتشمل الآتي:
    - معايير النشاطات المتكاملة في جودة المياه .
    - علاقات التحكم في جودة المياه في المحطة تحت الظروف العادية والغير عادية .
    - المرافقة والفحص المرئي لجودة المياه ومرحليها .
    - نظام التقرير والتسجيل .

- عملية تخزين وتوزيع المياه :
  - المياه المعالجة من خلال عملية المعالجة سيتم توزيعها لشبكة المدينة بواسطة جهاز ضخ المياه المعالجة .
  - عملية تكوير الروية :
  - خزان الروية يتلقى الروية المصروفة من أحواض الترسيب والمرقات . الروية المصروفة ومياه الصرف من الخزان الإرضي يتم ضخها في الخزان . بعد ذلك يتم ضخها في حوض التخفيف كما سيتم أيضاً تحويلها إلى غرفة القاذن من أجل عملية الأكسدة .
  - حوض التخفيف يتصلل الروية من مياه الصرف والروية سيتم نقلها إلى أحواض التخفيف.
  - عملية تصريف المياه :
  - خزان التصريف يتقبل المياه المصروفة المرشحة بواسطة الحبل المنسج .
  - المياه المصروفة في الخزان سيتم استخراجها لخزان التهوئة لاستكمال تكوير الصرف .
  - عملية التطهير :
  - يتم إضافة الكلور الإيثانيل إلى خزان التهوئة بواسطة أجهزة حقن الكلور الإيثانيل وبمساعدة الكلور الهاملي يتم استهلاك المياه المرشحة كل على حدة بواسطة أجهزة حقن الكلور الهاملي .
- 3- التحكم في جودة المياه :
- وتعري تحاليل جودة المياه بصورة دورية في مختبر المحطة من قبل الكيميائيين .
  - 4- معالجة الصرورة الجديدة المياه الصالحة للشرب ( تركيز الحديد والمنجنيز )
  - بناء على قرار رقم 258 بوزارة الصحة . حدود المعايير والمواصفات لمياه الشرب والمزمنة . قد نصت بتاريخ 21 أكتوبر 2007 و حدود جودة تركيز الحديد والمنجنيز كما يلي :
  - الخصي حد مسموح :
  - حديد : 0.3 مع / لتر
  - منجنيز : 0.4 مع / لتر
- 3-مكونات طرق التشغيل القياسية :
- طرق التشغيل القياسية لمحطة معالجة المياه تحتوي على 3 اجزاء :
- طرق التشغيل القياسية للتشغيل
  - طرق التشغيل القياسية للصيانة
  - طرق التشغيل القياسية للتحكم في جودة المياه

- تركيز الحديد والمنجنيز
  - معاير محطات مياه الشرب الأخرى
- عند حدوث الحالات غير الاعتيادية يجب تسجيل العمل المنطقي والأجراءات العلاجية المناسبة.

2-5- التقرير

- تقرير تشغيل الآبار يجب أن تكون كالآتي:
- كمية المياه المستخرجة شهرياً و "سبوي" من المحطة
- التقرير في مستوى المياه شهرياً " سنوي"
- التقرير في جودة المياه شهرياً و "سبوي"
- الحديد والمنجنيز
- مخزونات أخرى
- أخطاوات صيانة الآبار
- عميل البئر والمصفاة لإزالة الحديد
- دخال أو تغيير هيكل البئر والموسور المحاسن، ألغ
- صيانة صرف المياه المحيطة لموقع البئر

سيتم الحفاظ على نظافة مواقع الآبار من أي تلوث، سواء كان من المياه الطبيعية أو المياه الجوفية. القصص الجبسي و التآكلية حول مواقع الآبار سيتم بشكل دوري ضمن الأعمال الروتينية.

3. التشغيل في الظروف العادية

- 1-3- خطوات بدء التشغيل والتوقف
- ✓ التحقق من المستوى الأستراتيجي و الديناميكي للمياه
- ✓ التحقق من جودة مياه البئر

4. التشغيل في الظروف غير الاعتيادية

- 1-4- المشاكل المتوقعة وحلها
- 1-1-4- التلوث
- في حالة اكتشاف أي تلوث في المياه الجوفية، يتم وقف التشغيل لمحطة فوراً و عمل تطهير للبئر .
- 1-2-4- مستوى المياه
- يوجد نوعان للمشاكل في انخفاض مستوى المياه في البئر:
  - (1) انخفاض على مستوى المياه الديناميكي.
  - (2) انخفاض على المدى البعيد لمستوى المياه الأستراتيجي.
- 1-3-4- انسداد
- تصرف المياه الجوفية قد يقل بسبب انسداد مسامات الصخور أو طبقة المياه الجوفية و من ناحية أخرى انخفاض المستوى قد يحدث بسبب الأخطاء في سحب المياه بالطلمبة، في هذه الحالة:
  - (1) سيتم تحديد شغل الطلمبة حتى استعادة المستوى الطبيعي للمياه.
  - (2) سيبدأ في الأخطاء عمل بئر جديد.
- 1-4-2-2-2-1-4- انخفاض على المدى البعيد لمستوى المياه الأستراتيجي
- مع الأخذ في الأعتبار أسباب كثيرة، يمكن أسباب منسوب المياه على المدى البعيد و يتعلقي المستوى التصميمي في هذه الحالة:
  - (1) التشغيل سعة أقل من معدل التصميم.
  - (2) زيادة سعة الأبار للمطابقة أو أضعاف بئر جديد سيبدأ في الأختار لضمان سعة الفترة للأبار.
- 5. التقرير والتسجيل
- 5-1- التسجيل
- سجل تشغيل الآبار يجب أن يكون كالآتي:
  - 1-1-5- سجل المرافقة والفحص الجبسي
  - يجب تجهيز قائمة للمرافقة والفحص الجبسي، ومواضع التشغيل وتسجيلها كالآتي:
    - 1. مستوى المياه
    - 2. مستوى المياه الأستراتيجي
    - 3. مستوى المياه الديناميكي
    - 4. جودة مياه الآبار الخام

اسم المحطة	الجزءان	موقع الآبار
محطة جزي لإزالة الحديد والمنجنيز		

اسم	تم التسجيل بواسطة	الاصناء
مرشحة	تم الموافقة عليها بواسطة <td>الاصناء</td>	الاصناء

مقدمة

محطة إزالة الحديد والمنجنيز هي محطة لتخفيض محتوى الحديد والمنجنيز من المياه الجوفية في محطة جزي لإزالة الحديد والمنجنيز. مصدر المياه هو الآبار.

1. وصف العملية

- 1-1- وظيفة العملية
- وظيفة البئر هي إنتاج مياه بعمق تصميمية وجودة بنائية على تصميم البئر. يتم استخراج المياه من البئر باستخدام طلمبات الآبار، لنقلها إلى خزان التهوئة لهذا أولى خطوات إزالة الحديد والمنجنيز.
- 2-1- تأثير العملية
- الآبار هي أول مرحلة للعملية في محطة جزي لإزالة الحديد والمنجنيز.
- 3-1- العلاقة بعمليات الأخرى
- المستوى الأستراتيجي و الديناميكي في البئر يؤثر على فترة الطلمبة.
- 2. معاير التشغيل
- 2-1- مستوى المياه
- يجب أن لا يقل المستوى الأستراتيجي و الديناميكي عن المستوى التصميمي للطلزمة. مستوى المياه و التشغيل للمعالجة المرشحة كالآتي:
  - 1. يجب تسجيل المستوى الأستراتيجي لكل بئر، إذا أمكن.
  - 2. يجب تسجيل المستوى الديناميكي لكل بئر أثناء التشغيل للبئر، إذا أمكن.
  - 3. ضمان التصريف لعدد المياه من البئر لا يحددي السماح التصميمي.
  - 4. يجب أن لا يزيد معدل التصريف للطلزمة عن السعة الأمتة للبئر.
  - 5. التحقق من مستوى المياه في البئر كل 3 أشهر للتأكد من كفاءة البئر و حدة الطلمبة.
- 2-2- جودة المياه
- يجب معالجة تركيز الحديد والمنجنيز في مياه البئر، اعتماداً على المعاير المصروفة الحد الأقصى المسموح
- حديد: 0.3 مجم/لتر
- منجنيز: 0.4 مجم/لتر
- 3-2- تآكل مواقع البئر

الجدول التشغيل	العدد
التحقق من المحطة للتشغيل	
التحقق من أسوأ ترسب مرشحة بئر أو أعزق أو ألغ	
التحقق من وقت التشغيل (من بداية التشغيل حتى التوقف)	
التحقق من عدد ساعات التشغيل الكلية يومي	
التحقق من إجمالي المياه المنتجة يومياً	

- 2-2- مؤشر تعداد ضراب طرف الطلمبات
- مؤشر تعداد ضراب الطلمبات:
- حد أدنى ----- بئر
- حد أقصى ----- بئر
- 2-3- مؤشر كفاءة العملية
- مؤشر كفاءة التلوث أثناء العمل:
- حد أدنى ----- أسبوع
- حد أقصى ----- أسبوع
- 2-4- مؤشر كمية المياه المنتجة من البئر
- يجب التحقق من كمية التلوث أثناء العمل في الموقع، و يجب على مدير المحطة لتعلم المشغلين بذلك.
- 2-5- مؤشر كفاءة العملية
- حد أدنى ----- أسبوع
- حد أقصى ----- أسبوع
- يجب التحقق من كمية المياه المنتجة في الموقع، و يجب على مدير المحطة لتعلم المشغلين بذلك.
- 3. التشغيل في الحالات الطارئة
- 1-3- خطوات التشغيل و التوقف
- 1-1-3- الحد من التشغيل
- 1-1-3-1- يجب فحص البئر و الطلمبات قبل بدء التشغيل.
- المساجين في خط الطرد
- جميع المساجين في خط الطرد الطلمبة تكون في وضع القفح، بأستثناء خلية العليات، يجب أن تكون مغلقة.
- 2- برصة مفتاح كبريت
- يجب أمداا العليات بالكبريت.
- 2-1-3- بداية التشغيل
- يتم فتح مفتاح التشغيل بالترتيب للطلزمة. مثل أصوات جرس مرشحة أو إشارات في الطلمبة، بالإضافة إلى ترسيب المياه أثناء التشغيل.
- 2-1-3-1- وقف التشغيل
- جميع المساجين في خط الطرد الطلمبة و بالترجة وقت الطلمبة. يتم غلق محبس الطرد بعد وقف التشغيل لضمان عدم الرجوع. التحقق من ساعات التشغيل و كمية المياه المنتجة للبئر لكل طلمبة.
- 2-3- المرافقة والفحص الجبسي أثناء التشغيل
- المرافقة والفحص الجبسي للطلزمة من أهم النشاطات، و يتم العمل به أكثر من مرة يومياً. إذا وجد حالة غير اعتيادية، سيتم العمل بمصل تصحيح على الفور.

الجزءان	معلومات الآبار	الاصناء
اسم المحطة: محطة جزي لإزالة الحديد والمنجنيز		
اصناء	تطورت بواسطة	الاصناء
مرشحة	صنعت عليه بواسطة	الاصناء

مقدمة

يتمثل برهان كفاءة مياه إند المحطة بالمياه الجوفية. يتم سحب المياه الجوفية من الآبار بواسطة الطلمبات المتحركة على الآبار، و يتم ضخ المياه إلى خزان التهوئة من خلال موسير الآبار.

- تتكون محطة جزي على المعدات التالية:
  - 1- طلمبة البئر (أ): طلمبة عميقة
  - 2- موسير و محاسن
- 1- ملاحظات العملية
- 1-1- وظيفة العملية
- أثر العملية
- 2-1- كفاءة عملية إزالة الحديد والمنجنيز تعتمد على معدل تصريف المياه من البئر.
- 3-1- العلاقة بعمليات الأخرى
- 3-1-1- البئر
- مستوى المياه في البئر يؤثر على ضغط و كمية الطرد، بالإضافة إلى جودة المياه في البئر تؤثر على كفاءة إزالة الحديد والمنجنيز.
- 3-2-1- جودة التهوئة
- مكان خزان التهوئة بعد عمليات البئر، يتم نقل المياه من البئر للخزان باستخدام الطلمبات.
- 2. معاير التشغيل
- 1-2-1- جدول عمل الطلمبات
- سيتم تشغيل الطلمبات بنائية في جدول التشغيل. يجب تغيير العمليات العتامة مرة في الأسبوع ولأمان و التأكد من فترة كل طلمبة. محاسن جدول التشغيل كما هو موضح في الجدول التالي. بناءً على الخصائص التالية، يجب إدارة سجلات التشغيل اليومية.

اسم المحطة	الجزءان	موقع الآبار
محطة جزي لإزالة الحديد والمنجنيز		

اسم	تم التسجيل بواسطة	الاصناء
مرشحة	تم الموافقة عليها بواسطة <td>الاصناء</td>	الاصناء

مقدمة

بناءً على داعي لنشاط صيانة آبار المياه، و لكن تطهير البئر و المصفاة يجب أن يأخذ في الأعتبار، خصوصاً في حالة انخفاض المستوى الأستراتيجي أو الديناميكي.

1. معاير الصيانة

- أهمية نشاط صيانة الآبار هو الحفاظ على الخلفظ على كمية المياه المراد إنتاجها، لمنع الأضرار البالية للمعاير
- المحافظة على سعة البئر عن طريق مراقبة مستوى المياه الأستراتيجي و الديناميكي.
- الحفاظ على موسير الطرد و المحاسن عن طريق الفحص أو التطهير.
- عدد التمرات: 6 كل 6 شهور
- التحقق من تلوث البئر، ينتج عن تلوث المياه الجوفية.
- 2. نشاطات الصيانة
- 1-2- صيانة هيكل و موسير البئر
- كفاءة من نشاطات صيانة الموسير و المحاسن في المحطة، هيكل و موسير البئر سيتم صيانتهم كالآتي:
  - فحص هيكل و موسير البئر بشكل دوري لضمان عدم وجود مشاكل أثناء التشغيل.
  - في حالة تلوث البئر أو انسداد في المصفاة، يتم غسل الآتي:
    - (1) تطهير البئر بمحس الكبريت (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>).
    - (2) نقع هواء عن طريق كبريتوسور هواء.
    - (3) ترميم طلمبة البئر
- 2-2- تطهير موقع البئر
- يجب المحافظة على الموقع حول البئر من التلوث بالمياه الجوفية. سيتم عمل فحص بصري بشكل دوري على النقاط التالية، و عمل صيانة آثار ألامر
- صرف مياه سطحية
- حماية من الزيت و الشمع
- حماية من الحيوانات

3-1 التشغيل للتحكم  
يجب عمل تصريف المياه من أهم تجميع عملية معالجة المياه  
مياه الآبار يتم تجميعها عن طريق التهوئة والقاعات الكيميائية مرحلة أولى و المياه المعالجة تلتق بالمسار إلى حوض  
الترويض ، يتم تخزينها من أجل عملية الترشح .  
المياه من حوض الترويض تتجه إلى المرشحات و المياه المرشحة تصبغ في الشبكات .

4- التشغيل في الحالات غير الاعتيادية

1-1 المشاكل المحتملة وحلها

- 1- حخطط الطرد متخض
- 2. حخطط الطرد مرتفع
- 3. كمية كبريت غير كافية
- 4. مشاكل ميكانيكية في الظلمية
- 5. أعطال في الكهرواء

5. التقارير و التسجيل

1-5 التسجيل

- 1-1-5 سجل عمل الظلمية
- 1. وقت تشغيل كل ظلمية
- 2. حالة التشغيل
- ضغط الطرد، الكمية، التيار الكهربى، ألج
- 3. مستوى المياه في البئر
- 4. الحالة غير الاعتيادية للبئر

2-5 التقارير

- 2-1-5 التقارير للحالات غير الاعتيادية لتعمل
- 2-2-5 تقرير شهري
- 1- وقت التشغيل لكل ظلمية
- 2- التوهيات للتشغيل
- 2-3-5 تقرير سنوي
- 1- وقت التشغيل لكل ظلمية
- 2- التوهيات للتشغيل

اسم المحطة حري آرانة حديد مشغل	المعلومات الأبار	التحليل	الاصحاب	الاصحاب	الاصحاب

1. مقدمة:

تستخدم الشبكات المغلقة في استخراج مياه الآبار . يتم حفظ الظلمية و المونور داخل نظام مضط من أجل منع تلوث المياه .  
يعتقد نظام المونور الأبخاطي على مجالس (مصمام هواء، عدادات ضغط) نشاط الظلمية يجب أن يشمل المكونات الأساسية والأخاطيلية.

2. معايير الصيابة:

المعايير لشبكات الصيابة مكتوب في الفظة التالية "نشاط الصيابة".

3. نشاط الصيابة:

المراقبة و الفحص الدوري و التقنيات الدوري مطلوب من أجل التأكد من عمل الظلمية بشكل صحيح .نشاط الصيابة يحتوي على أربع خطوات لتعمل كالتالي:

- (1) المراقبة و الفحص أثناء التشغيل.
- (2) تقنيش دوري أثناء التشغيل أو بعد التوقف عن العمل.
- (3) تقديم نتائج المراقبة و الفحص.
- (4) إصلاح، تغيير، تغيير الزيت، ألج (في حالة وجود أعطال)

1-3. المراقبة و الفحص:

المدة	نشاطات الصيابة
	1. كتحف عن التسرب في وصلات المونور
	2.حخطط الطرد و الكمية المتبقية
	3. عدد ساعات التشغيل
	4.أهزازات و أصوات غير مأقوفة
	5.تيار التشغيل

المدى	نشاطات الصيابة
أسبوعي	1.كتحف عن التسرب في وصلات المونور 2.حخطط الطرد و الكمية المتبقية 3. عدد ساعات التشغيل 4.أهزازات و أصوات غير مأقوفة 5.تيار التشغيل
شهري	1.المنسوي الأبتاكتير و المنسوي البيواميتك، إذا أمكن 2.ربط المنسوي 3.رفع الظلمية من البئر 4.إستاد في جسم الظلمية 5.تأكل في المراح 6.تدهور في غذاء الظلمية
	4.مقايمة العوزان

2-3 فحص دوري أثناء التشغيل أو بعد التوقف:

الفحص الدوري يحتوي على مراقبة معدل التسرب، الضغط، و تيار التشغيل للتأكد من كفاءة تشغيل الظلمية.

3-3 تقييم و تحليل نتائج المراقبة و الفحص و التقنيش:

في حالة وجود عطل أثناء التشغيل، يجب إصلاحه فوراً ، تأمين عتبة تفتحة المياه بشكل جيد.

4. التقرير و التسجيل

1-4 التسجيل

تحتوي سجلات التشغيل في المحطة على الآتي:

- نتائج المراقبة و الفحص
- نتائج التقنيش الدوري
- التسجيل أثناء التشغيل
- مؤشر لحخطط الطرد
- مؤشر لعاد التيار

2-4 التقرير

التقرير يحتوي على الآتي:

1-2-4 تقرير لتوصيات

(1) التاهل

- أصلاح أو تغيير
- فائمة بطلع العوار لتعملها بالمحطة

(2) تطوير المحطة و المنظومة

- تغيير السمة، التوصيات، و المواصفات الأخرى للظلميات
- أقتراحات لنشاط الصيابة الوقائية حسب الألتاح

2-2-4 تقرير لنشاط الصيابة

(1) التقرير السنوي

- أصلاح و تغيير لكل محطة
- أنتاج الصيابة التصحيحية
- أنتاج الصيابة للصيانة
- أنتاج الصيابة للمنطقة في السنة
- أعمال تصحيحية لمنع المشاكل و الحوادث

(2) أعمال تصحيحية لمنع المشاكل و الحوادث

Plant Name: Gzy IMRP	Title of SOP: Well Pump	SOP TAG No: GZY-IMRP02-OP
Kind of Doc: Trouble Shooting	Title of Document: Trouble Shooting for the Pump	Document No: GZY-IMRP02-OPTS-01
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

المشكلة	السبب المحتمل	الحل المقترح
المياه لا تامل لا يوجد تسرب لا يوجد ضغط	مصب الطرد مغلقل وجود هواء في جسم الظلمية مغلقل إلى العمودية المغمر المونور غير صحيح وجود هواء في أنق المونور تفطلق في العمودية	فتح المصب تغير صمام الهواء (بازد الهواء) تغير العمودية تفطلق الفراوات تغير صمام الهواء، كتحف من الهواء تغير العمودية
الضغط منخفض و الخطأ مسطرة قياس التوات	وجود خللأ في عمودية المونورة فتح الضامية و تظليل المونورة التحقق من قرات ، أستمر من مرتبة الكهرواء التحقق من مستوى الأبتاكتير لمياه	تغير السمة، التوصيات، و المواصفات الأخرى للظلميات أقتراحات لنشاط الصيابة الوقائية حسب الألتاح
توقف المحطة	أعدادات أفسى محل الكهرواء غير صحيحة مشغل المونورة مشكلة في الوصلات الكهربائة	التحقق من قرات ، أستمر من مرتبة الكهرواء التحقق و تصحيح الإعدادات إزالة الخلل من المونورة مراجعة الوصلات الكهربائة

اسم المحطة مصفاة حري آرانة حديد مشغل	المعلومات خزان التهوئة	التحليل	الاصحاب

1-1-1 التحقق من خزان التهوئة ما كفاءة الكندة و الحخطط المتواجدة في مدة الأبار و توصيا المياه المركدة في غرفة القاعات . عملية الأوكدة الحنيد و المنحيز في مدة الأبار تتم عن طريق مفاخ الهواء .

2-1 دور خزان التهوئة

دور خزان التهوئة هو استنباق مياه الأبار من طلمبات الأبار و توصيل المياه إلى غرفة القاعات

3-1 تدوير المحطة

خزان الأوكدة هو أول مرحلة من مراحل كندة الحنيد و المنحيز المتواجدة في مدة الأبار عن طريق القاطع مع الاكسجين في الهواء و هذا القاطع يتم عن طريق مفاخ الهواء

4-1 علاقة خزان التهوئة بالمراق الماخري

1-4-1 طلمبات التيار  
يتم تزويد المياه إلى الخزان عن طريق 2 ظلمية إبار . يتم حساب كمية المياه الموزعة من خلال عداد التصريف المتواجد على المسورة، و بين على شبكة العداد.

1-4-2 غرفة القاعات  
المياه الخارجة من خزان التهوئة تصرف إلى غرفة القاعات عن طريق الجائنية . و يتم استكمال الأوكدة الكندة عن طريق القاطع مع برمجيات الوانسيوم.

1-4-3 حقن الكلور الحيداني للأوكدة  
قبل تصريف المياه إلى خزان التهوئة، يتم حقن الكلور الحيداني في منحل المياه فاعلية الأوكدة تعتمد على حالة الرق الهيدروجيني لمياه و تكون فاعلية عالية في حالة ارتفاع الرق الهيدروجيني . عندما يكون الرق الهيدروجيني ألس عالية، مما هو كافي للأوكدة الحنيد و المنحيز، يكون الكلور الألتاكتي كعمل للأوكدة.

1-4-3 حقن برمجيات الوانسيوم للأوكدة  
من أجل استكمال عملية الأوكدة الحنيد و المنحيز المتواجدة في مدة المياه ، يتم حقن برمجيات الوانسيوم للمياه في مخرج الحوض . عاأاً تستخدم برمجيات الوانسيوم لمعالجة المياه الجوفية لإزالة الحديد و المنحيز و الكبريتات و مشاكل الأون المياه . فهي تؤكدة الحنيد و المنحيز العناب لإنتاج أكسيد غير عتامة و التي تسرب و ترشح خارجاً.

2- معايير التشغيل

يجب تشغيل الآبار الهواء بناء" على جدول التشغيل، عاده يجب تشغيل الآبار لمدة 24 ساعة، ملخص جدول التشغيل كما هو موضح في الجدول التالي بناء" على المحويات التالية، يجب أداء سجل التشغيل اليومي.

المدى	حجول التشغيل
عام (عدد مرات تشغيل)	يجب تشغيل الآبار لمدة 24 ساعة و (آخر الخاطي ) تغيير الآبار في الفصمة كل أسبوع
أبوي	1.التحقق من تيار التشغيل 2.التحقق من أصوات غير مأقوفة، حرارة، أهزاز، و ألج

3- التشغيل في الحالات الاعتيادية

عاده يتم مرور مياه البئر من خلال خزان التهوئة، عذ فتح حنن الحنول، ألس من الضروري التشغيل و التحكم في الحالة العتامة لخزان التهوئة، أكن الرقائة مقبولة للتأكد من عدم وجود حالة خطر.

عند أعادة تشغيل خزان التهوئة، يتم فتح حنن الحنول و مصرف المياه المنطقية في الخزان من مسورة التصريف، يجب حفظ الكلور الألتاكتي بالجرعة المعتادة أثناء التصريف. بعد التأكد من الحنن المناسي لخزان التهوئة، يتم تغذية مياه الطرد من خزان التهوئة إلى غرفة القاعات عن طريق الجائنية، سيتم مراقبة الكلور المنهل الحنر بشكل دوري عن طريق عينات من تحول و طرد الحنول.

4- التشغيل في حالة الخطل

1-4. حالة غير عادية تقليمية

(1) عطل في الآبار الهواء  
عند وجود مشاكل في الآبار الهواء، يجب فحص حالته و تنفيذ أصلاحه أو تغييره.

(2) سد في مسورة فتح الهواء

أوكدة الحنيد و المنحيز من طريق الكلور الحيداني قد يؤدي إلى سد فتحة فتح الهواء في مسورة فتح الهواء داخل المونور، عذ زيادة ضغط التشغيل عن الضغط في الحالة العتامة، يتم تغيير مسورة فتح الهواء.

5-التقارير و التسجيل

1-5 التسجيل

سجل المراقبة و الفحص الحنوي لتشغيل خزان التهوئة.

2-5 التقرير السنوي

- تقرير كمية مياه البئر
- تقرير لامل التصحيحي (حسب الألتاح)
- تقرير العمل الوقائي (حسب الألتاح)
- تقرير الوانسيوم

- التاهل و التقرير
- مراجعة مستندات التشغيل القانسي
- مراجعة سجلات الوحدة

اسم المحطة مصفاة حري آرانة حديد مشغل	المعلومات خزان التهوئة	التحليل	الاصحاب

1. مقدمة:

يتم عمل نشاط الصيابة في خزان التهوئة، ألس بشكل روتيني، و لكن مع الصيابة الدورية للمحطة.  
يتم فحص و تنظيف الجزء المغمر في المياه من حنن نشاط الصيابة.

يتم فحص و تنظيف و صيابة هيكل الخزان، و مسورة المدخل، و مسورة هواء الآبار. تنظيف الخزان هو النشاط الأساسي في حالة عدم تنظيف المياه، إذ يؤدي إلى أساد قاتل الرمل بالجزئيات المكونة المترافقة، مما يؤدي إلى نقص في مدة عمل القطر قبل التنظف.

2. معايير الصيابة:

سيأ الصيابة يتم عن تنظيف داخل الخزان أثناء فترة التنظيف، يمكن التحقق من وجود تلف في المحويات و كمية الروبة المتراصة.

(1) عدد مرات التنظيف و الفحص

- أعمال التنظيف: مرة من 3 إلى 6 أشهر
- الفحص و الأصلاح: مرة من 3 إلى 6 أشهر

3. نشاط الصيابة

1-3. المراقبة و الفحص الحنوي

يجب التحقق من المراقبة و الفحص الحنوي بناء" على جدول التشغيل و الصيابة.

2-3. بناء الصيابة

- (1) الهيكل الخارجي
- تدهور في الهيكل الخارجي
- وجود صندأ
- تأكل داخل الخزان
- أزقة الجزيئات المكونة المتراصة.
- سد في القاعات الصغيرة من منحل المياه و مسورة الهواء من الآبار.

3-3. خطوات نشاط الصيابة

- (1) تنظيف داخل الخزان
- التنظيف ووقت التنظيف
- مصرف المياه من خزان التهوئة
- تنظيف داخل الخزان





**3-2- التقييم والتحليل بناء على نتائج الفحص**  
بعد الفحص يتم تقييم العناصر التالية:

- تكرار و فترات التشغيل لأصرف الزروية
- خضرة نشاط الانسراجاع
- الصدا
- شرخ في الحائط أو فاق الحوض
- تسرب المياه

**4-2- الاسترجاع بعد الفحص**  
بعد الفحص للانسراجاع الإجراءات الواجب إيرادها

- إعادة التعان
- نظافة مسورة الصرف من الداخل
- صيانة محبس الصرف
  - زيادة شحم حسب الحاجة
  - تغيير الأجزاء التالفة
  - إصلاح جزء التسرب حول مسورة الصرف
  - إصلاح جزء التسرب حول الوصلات

3. السجلات والتقارير

**3-3- السجلات**  
سجلات صيانة حوض الترسيب مطبوعة كالتالي:

1-1-3- سجلات المراقبة والفحص الدوري

2-1-3- سجلات الفحص

3-1-3- سجلات الصيانة

**2-3- التقارير**  
تقرير الصيانة لحوض الترسيب مطبوعة كالتالي

يجب تطوير التقريرين على حسب الترسيمات التالية:

**- التطور التكنولوجي**  
يقدم نشاط الصيانة لأربعة أنواع عمل كالتالي:

- 1- أعمال المراقبة والمراجعة أثناء العمل اليومي
- 2- الفحص
- 3- التقييم والتحليل بناء على نتائج الفحص
- 4- الصيانة بناء على نتائج الفحص

**1-1-2- المراقبة والفحص الدوري**  
يتم عمل المراقبة والفحص الدوري بناء على " الجدول الزمني للتشغيل والصيانة "

**2-2- الفحص**  
يتم عمل الفحص بناء على " الجدول الزمني للتشغيل والصيانة " و يتم هذا أثناء أنشطة الفحص لحوض الترسيب كما يتم إزالة أسباب مشاكل صرف الروبة كالتالي:

- الفحص الظاهري ( الحوائط الداخلية والخارجية )
- تسرب مياه من الحوض
- وجود أي مواد خارجية مثل قطع خشبية ومخلفات مادة البوليول وكذا
- نظافة حوض الترسيب الداخلي وإضاءة الميولان
- تسريب الروبة المتبقية بالمياه المضرومة
- غسل الحوض بالقرش لإزالة العوالق العالقة بالحائط
- 2-2-1- نظافة الحوض
- 2-2-2- عمل ختم وجدران زمني للمنطقة
- خطوط صرف المياه من حوض الترسيب
- خطوط تنظيف الحوض
- 2-2-2- خطوط الفحص

يجب إعداد قائمة فحص ومراجعة بالعناصر التالية:

- فحص الحوض
- فحص المسورة

**الخطوة:**  
**GZY-IMRP05-MT**  
اسم المحطة: محطة جزي لإزالة الحديد والمنغنيز  
الحوض: حوض الترسيب

**مقدمة**  
صيانة حوض الترسيب تتم ضمن أنشطة الصيانة الدورية للمنطقة حيث يتم فحص ومراجعة وتنظيف الحوض المتصور بالمياه أثناء نشاط الصيانة نظراً لعدم وجود مهمات داخل حوض الترسيب في محطات إزالة الحديد والمنغنيز لذلك يتم فحص وتنظيف الهيكل الخرساني للحوض وبمسورة سحب مخزنة المرشح وبمسورة الصرف ولكن أعمال نظافة الحوض هي نشاط رئيسي.

إذا كانت النطقة غير كافية فإن العيوب المتكسدة المتصورة يتم سحبها إلى المرشح مما يسبب في قصور أداء المرشح وتقليل زمن التشغيل.

**1- معايير الصيانة**  
نظافة الحوض هي النشاط الرئيسي وأعمال النطقة هذه هي أحد الأعمال الصيانة داخل محطات إزالة الحديد والمنغنيز ومن الممكن المراجعة والتأكد من الوضع الداخلي للحوض وعرض الروبة المتسربة المتبقية في فاق الحوض.

**المعايير**

- عدد مرات فحص وتنظيف داخل الحوض
- أعمال النطقة: مرة واحدة من 3 - 6 شهر
- الفحص والإصلاح: مرة سنوياً
- الوقت المئاح لإيقاف حوض الترسيب
- في فصل الشتاء: 8 ساعات

**2. نشاطات الصيانة**  
تتم المراقبة والمراجعة والفحص بناء على نشاطات التشغيل والصيانة ويتم التأكد من الوضع الجيد لحوض المهمة صرف الروبة عن طريق مراقبة نتائج الأتي:

- حالة المياه داخل حوض الترسيب
- الكمية
- المكاره

**2-3- فترة تشغيل الصرف**  
1-5 ساعة أو أكثر وعند تغير زمن المياه في الترن الأبيض فمن الممكن المياه عطفه الصرف بعض النظر عن الفترة الزمنية.

**4. التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية**

**4.1-4. سجلات الفتح والفتح**

**1-1-4- مراجعة قبل التشغيل**

1-1-4-1- منسوب المياه في حوض الروبة

1-1-4-2- حالة إنسوب المياه على يتم صرفها إلى حوض التفتيح

**2-1-4- التشغيل والإيقاف**

1. فتح الحوض لأصرف الروبة
2. إغناء الحوض بمفرغ حوالي 15 دقيقة
3. تشغيل الحوض إذا لزم الأمر
4. فتح الحوض لأصرف الروبة

**2-4- المراقبة والفحص الدوري أثناء التشغيل**  
يجب أن تتم عملية المراقبة والفحص الدوري لكلا حوض ترسب عن طريق قائمة مراجعة محددة مسبقاً وإذا وجد وضع غير طبيعي مثل تسرب من خط الماسير، يجب أن يتم إجراء تصحيحي فوري.

**5. التشغيل في الوضع الغير طبيعي**

**1-5. المشاكل المتوقعة وحلها**

- 1.5-1- انسداد في خط ماسير الصرف
- 2.5- لا يتم صرف الروبة بناء على توقف المروك

**6. السجلات والتقارير**

**3-3- السجلات**  
سجلات التشغيل لأصرف الروبة مطبوعة كالتالي:

1- فترة تشغيل الصرف

2- حالة التشغيل

3- منسوب المياه في حوض الروبة

**الخطوة:**  
**GZY-IMRP07-OP**  
اسم المحطة: محطة جزي لإزالة الحديد والمنغنيز  
نشاط: صرف الروبة

**1-مقدمة**  
وحدة صرف الروبة هي إحدى الوحدات ضمن مهمات حوض الترسيب و منسوبة به ويجب إزالة الروبة دورياً من حوض الترسيب إلى حوض الروبة.

يؤثر عدم صرف الروبة في جودة المياه المعروقة كما أنه يؤدي إلى سرعة استهلاك الكلور كما تسبب في انسداد الماسير وبالتالي يجب صرف الروبة بطريقة جيدة وبتردد صحيح، الروبة المرصدة في خزان الروبة يتم تحويلها إلى أحواض نظيف الروبة عن طريق عمليات الروبة.

البيانات المتصورة يتم تركيزها، ومنها إلى أحواض التنظيف و إلى أحواض التخفيف بالمخترى المتصلي حتى تصبح الروبة خالية من المياه.

**2- وصف المرحلة**

**1.2- وظيفة المرحلة**  
وظيفة عملية صرف الروبة هي صرف الروبة المتسربة من حوض الترسيب إلى حوض الروبة

**2.2- تأثير المرحلة**  
عدم تكرار صرف الروبة يؤثر على تطور جودة المياه المعروقة وينسب في زيادة عدد مرات التخلص من الحوض.

**3-2- حالة المرحلة بالمراحل الأخرى**

**1-3-2- حوض الترسيب**  
تضطر وحدة صرف الروبة من أهم الأجزاء في حوض الترسيب.

**2-3-2- المروك**  
تجمع الروبة المرصدة في فاق حوض الترسيب خلال الفحص في منتصف الحوض وبعد ذلك يتم طرد الروبة المتجمعة إلى حوض الروبة عن طريق التشغيل الدوري.

**3-3-2- حوض الروبة**  
تنقل الروبة من حوض الترسيب إلى حوض تخزين الروبة

**4-3-2- حوض نظيف الروبة**  
المياه المتصورة المرصدة يتم نقلها إلى حوض نظيف الروبة وبعد ذلك مياه الصرف المعركة سيتم تحويلها إلى أحواض التنظيف من أجل فصل المياه عن الروبة.

**3. المعايير**

**1-3- تكرار صرف الروبة**

- ◆ عكارة أعلى أكثر من 30 NTU في حوض الترسيب: كل ساعتين
- ◆ عكارة أقل من 30 NTU في حوض الترسيب: مرة كل يوم

**(1) الترسيمات**

- مراجعة خطوط الصيانة
- تطوير الوحدة
- مراجعة المعايير
- مراجعة خطوط التشغيل الرئيسي

**بعد الفحص يتم تقييم العناصر التالية:**

**3-3- الاسترجاع بعد الفحص**  
بعد الفحص يجب القيام بالاتي:

- إزالة الحوض الفورية المتواجدة في حوض الترسيب
- إعادة التعان
- تفريغ وتنظيف مسورة الصرف من الداخل
- صيانة محبس الصرف
- زيادة شحم صندوق التروس
- تغيير بواغ التسرب حسب الحاجة

**4. السجلات والتقارير**

**1-4- السجلات**  
سجلات صيانة صرف الروبة تشمل الاتي:

- توقيتات الصرف
- سجلات المراقبة والفحص الدوري

**2-4- التقارير**  
تتمثل تقارير الصيانة لأصرف الروبة الاتي:

**1-2-4- التوصيات**

- 1- تغيير الجدول الزمني لأصرف الروبة
- 2- تكرار نظافة حوض الترسيب
- 3- إعادة التأهيل

- ◆ محبس الصرف
- إعادة ملء الشحم
- تغيير بواغ التسرب حسب الحاجة
- تغيير الحشيش كامل
- ◆ ماسير الصرف

**الخطوة:**  
**GZY-IMRP07-MT**  
اسم المحطة: محطة جزي لإزالة الحديد والمنغنيز  
نشاط: صرف الروبة

**1. مقدمة**  
تتم الصيانة لوحدة صرف الروبة عن عملية النطقة لحوض الترسيب. وبالتالي يتم صرف الروبة المرصدة في فاق حوض الترسيب إلى خزان جمع الروبة، بناء على ذلك فإعمال الصيانة لنظام صرف الروبة فر الحوض والتحقق من الاستناد في خط الماسير و التسرب من الوصلات بين خطوط الماسير.

**2. معايير الصيانة**

- 1- عدد مرات التنظيف والفحص
- ◆ تفريغ وتنظيف مسورة الصرف: مرة سنوياً

**3. نشاطات الصيانة**  
يتم التأكد من وجود وضع غير طبيعي لوحدة صرف الروبة وذلك نتيجة المراقبة كالتالي:

**1- حالة الروبة المتسربة**  
• كمية التصرف

**2- ينقسم نشاط الصيانة لأربعة أنواع عمل كالتالي:**

1. أعمال المراقبة والمراجعة أثناء العمل
2. الفحص
3. التقييم والتحليل بناء على نتائج الفحص
4. الاسترجاع

**3-3- المراقبة والفحص الدوري**  
يتم عمل المراقبة والفحص الدوري بناء على " الجدول الزمني للتشغيل والصيانة " و يتم هذا أثناء أنشطة الفحص لحوض الترسيب المشتمل المتوقعة المهمة صرف الروبة كالتالي:

- وجود مواد غريبة مثل قطع خشبية أو قطن أو التي ستؤثر على سهولة الصرف.
- محبس الصرف (التشغور وحالة مئاح التسرب)
- وجود تسرب في الوصلات التي تربط بين خطوط الماسير
- انسداد في خط الماسير

**3-3- التقييم والتحليل بناء على نتائج الفحص**

**2-6- التقارير**  
تقارير تشغيل صرف الروبة مطبوعة كالتالي:

1-2-6- وضع غير طبيعي أثناء التشغيل

2-2-6- التقرير الدوري

- ◆ فترة تشغيل و توقيت صرف الروبة
- ◆ توصيات التشغيل
- 3-2-6- التقرير السنوي
- ◆ عدد مرات صرف الروبة

توصيات التشغيل

**3 معايير التشغيل**

**(1) تكرار عملية تغذية لمرحلة المياه الكور المتبقي . و التزم بالجدول الزمني**

تكرر كل ساعتين خلال اليوم أو أكثر

**(2) تكرار المرآة و الفحص البصري**

معدلة من الترت . مرتين خلال اليوم أو أكثر

**(3) منسوب المياه**

لتحافظ على منسوب المياه لضمان تشغيل اتم للتصامات وحصان عدم حدوث تلوث للمياه من خلال مسورة الفحص

**(4) تكرار نظافة خزانات المياه المرشحة من الشوائب**

مرة واحدة خلال السنة أو حسب الحاجة

**4. التشغيل تحت الظروف الطبيعية**

**1-4. مخاطر الفتح و النقل**

تتعلق خزانات المياه المرشحة يجب ان تكون كالتالي :

(1) تشغيل محابس البخور و الخروج لخزان المياه المرشحة

(2) صرف المياه

(3) نظافة خزانات المياه المرشحة من الشوائب

(4) صرف المياه المتبقية من التنظيف

(5) السماح للمياه القوية بالدخول لخزان المياه المرشحة

(6) تطهير خزانات المياه المرشحة من الشوائب

**2-4 المرآة و الفحص البصري**

يتم عمل المرآة و الفحص البصري لخزان المياه المرشحة عن طريق :

1-2-3 المرآة و المراجعة الترتيبية

**3-4 التشغيل المتكتم**

لا توجد معدات التحكم في تشغيل خزانات المياه المرشحة ، لكن الذي يتم التحكم فيه هو درجة الحرارة أو منسوب المياه ويتم التحكم في جودة المياه أو منسوب المياه بالتحكم في تشغيل المحابس الأخرى السابقة لهذه العملية مثل مهمات الكور و الترتيب و الترتيب و رابع مستوى المياه في الخزانات الأرضية يتغير على حسب احتياج المياه و الطلب عليها من الشبكة و تعدد التسيل العكسي

استهلاك المياه في الشبكة معلومة مسبوقة من أجل التحكم في مستوى المياه في الخزانات الأرضية ، فالمسئول العكسي يجب الاحتيا في وقت الضرورة حتى يتم السيطرة الترتيبية على الشبكة ، و من ناحية أخرى لخزان الأرضي يمكن توفير المياه من أجل تسيل العكسي في الفترة التي يكون فيها طلب صعب الماء ، و أيضاً يمكن تقليل عدد مضخات المياه المرشحة.

**الخطوة**

**التشط**

**اسم المنطقة :**

**مطلة جزري لإزالة الحديد و المنجنيز**

**1-مقدمة**

خزان المياه المرشحة ( الخزان الأرضي ) هو الذي يتم فيه عملية تخزين المياه المرشحة والحفاظ عليها نظيفة حيث تعمل المياه المرشحة فيه من المرشحات عن طريق مسورة المياه المرشحة والتي يتم حل الكور النهائي في مسورة المياه المرشحة أو الخزان الأرضي ويمكن الانتشار عنهم.

الكور النهائي الذي يتم حذبه يتم خلطه و تخلية مع المياه المرشحة من خلال طريق مروج في الخزان ، وقت الاتصال بين الكور مع المياه يجب ان يكون بعد بافة كافية . المياه في الخزان الأرضي هي آخر مراحل تلبية المياه في محطة معالجة المياه و بناء على ذلك يجب حفظ المياه في الخزان الأرضي نظافة.

تتأثر التحكم في جودة المياه هي أهم مراحل التشغيل في الخزان الأرضي و خصوصاً مراقبة الكور المتبقي و يجب ان تتم على تردد مناسب .

التشغيل لخزان الأرضي يكون عن طريق تشغيل محبس و المرآة و الفحص ، و مع ذلك تشغيل المحبس يتطلب فقط الصيانة من داخل الخزان مثل التأكد من التنظيف ، التشط الرئيسي للخزان هو المرآة و الفحص البصري .

**2 خصائص المرحلة**

**1-2 مهمة المرحلة**

- ضمان قراء تلاص بين الكور النهائي و المياه المرشحة
- حفظ المياه نظيفة و آمنة
- تطبيق الخزان من الإنتاج و الانتفاخ و عند أقل استهلاك

**2-2 تأثير المرحلة**

في خزان المياه المرشحة تتم عملية تلبية المياه المرشحة بعد إضافة جرعة الكور النهائي و خلطه و ملاسطة للمياه المرشحة وبالتالي تكون المياه الموجودة داخل خزان المياه المرشحة هي مياه ثرية وصالحة للإستخدام و يجب يتم الحفاظ عليها في حالة آمنة و أي حالة تؤثر بمرور و غير مقبولة.

**3-2 عملية المرحلة بالمراحل الأخرى**

**1-3-2 مهمات حل الكور**

يتم حل الكور النهائي في المياه المرشحة في خزان المياه المرشحة و حسب الكور النهائي المطلوب النظيفة المسبوقة بحيث يتم استمران وجودها منها في المياه المرشحة للتقليل و هذا المرحلة تعتبر أهم مراحل التحكم في الكور المتبقي.

**2-3-2 الترتيب**

مرحلة الترتيب هي العملية النهائية التي يمكن فيها ترتيباً إزالة الملوثات قبل عملية التطهير . لذلك يتم تكرر هذه المرحلة مهم جداً نظراً لأن وجوده من غير ترتيب المياه يجعل القضاء على الجراثيم بالمطهرات صعبة و أيضاً لأن جراثيم كثيرة لا يقضي عليها بالكور بدون ترتيبها ترتيباً .

**3-2-3 الترتيب**

مرحلة الترتيب هي العملية النهائية التي يمكن فيها ترتيباً إزالة الملوثات قبل عملية التطهير . لذلك يتم تكرر هذه المرحلة مهم جداً نظراً لأن وجوده من غير ترتيب المياه يجعل القضاء على الجراثيم بالمطهرات صعبة و أيضاً لأن جراثيم كثيرة لا يقضي عليها بالكور بدون ترتيبها ترتيباً .

**الخطوة**

**التشط**

**اسم المنطقة :**

**مطلة جزري لإزالة الحديد و المنجنيز**

**1-مقدمة**

خزان المياه المرشحة من أهم الوحدات لحفظ المياه المرشحة ، و بالتالي يجب صيانة بالمحس الدوري . وذلك لمعرفة الحالة إلى القيام بإصلاح محسوم بعد حدوث تسرب مياه أو ظهور شرخ بالخزان و تشمل صيانة خزانات المياه المرشحة سكان المشا الخراساني و الخزانات و المحابس المتبقية به .

من الأضرار ان تتم عملية الفحص و التنظيف لخزان المياه المرشحة و صيانة المحابس المتبقية به في الشتاء حيث يقل استهلاك المياه و يراعى ان تتم العملية في القصر وقت مسكن كما هو مخطط .

نظراً لأن المحابس المتبقية بالخزان اأتم التعامل معها بشكل يومي لذلك من الممكن ان تصاب هذه المحابس أو أجزاء منها بالصدأ و بالتالي فان التشغيل الدوري و الترتيب مطلوب لهذه المحابس .

**2-معايير الصيانة**

**(1) تكرار المرآة و الفحص البصري**

لتحليل الترتيب يتم المرآة أكثر من مرتين في اليوم

**(2) تكرار التشغيل الدوري للمحابس مرتين كل شهر**

**(3) تكرار عملية النظافة و الفحص المتكامل للخزان : مرة كل عام أو حسب الاحتياج**

**3- نشاطات الصيانة**

تتأثر الصيانة بتكرار من أربعة أنواع كالتالي :

(1) أعمال المرآة و المراجعة أثناء العمل

تتم المرآة و الفحص عن طريق العاملين بشركة الموقفة

(2) الفحص الدوري

(3) التقييم و التحليل بناء على نتيجة الفحص

(4) أعمال الاسترجاع بعد الفحص

**1-3 المرآة و الفحص البصري**

يجب ان تتم عملية الفحص و الفحص البصري بناء على " الجدول الزمني للتشغيل و الصيانة " الخاص بشركة التوقفة .

**2-3 الفحص**

يجب ان يتم الفحص بناء على " الجدول الزمني للتشغيل و الصيانة " الخاص بشركة التوقفة .

**3-3 التقييم و التحليل بناء على نتيجة الفحص**

يجب فحص جميع قيم هذه العناصر :

**3-معايير التشغيل**

**1-3 الجدول الزمني لتشغيل العملية**

يتم تشغيل طلمبات المياه المرشحة بناء على الجدول الزمني للتشغيل وهداً ما تعمل العملية لمدة 24 ساعة و بعد ذلك يتم التغيير لتعمله أخرى حيث يتم توزيع ساعات التشغيل على جميع الطلمبات بناء على الطلب و خلاصة لجدول التشغيل فهو كما مبن جدول التالي و بناء على الحاضر الأولية فهنا يتم مراجعة سجلات التشغيل اليومية.

الفترة	جدول التشغيل
عامة (تردد التشغيل )	الصيانة الاساسية يجب تغييرها كل اسبوع
	1-فحص نيو التشغيل
	2-فحص صيانة التشغيل
	3-فحص صيانة و المرآة و المرآة و الاقترانات الغير العادية
	4-فحص توقيتات التشغيل و من البداية لنهاية )
	5-فحص إجمالي عدد ساعات التشغيل اليومية
	6-فحص إجمالي كمية المياه المرشحة في اليوم

**2-3-2-3 مخرجات المرشحة الصالحة**

عدد المضخات اللازمة لتشغيل يكون بناء على كمية المياه المطلوبة.

**3-3 مؤشر أداء تشغيل المرشحة:**

المؤثر التشغيلي للمياه المرشحة : الحد الاعلى ..... يوم

المؤثر التشغيلي للمياه المرشحة : الحد الاعلى ..... يوم

مجب فحص المؤثر الحاضر للتشغيل في الموقع و على مدار المحطة أخبار المشغلين بها .

**4-3 مؤشر تيار التشغيل المتعددة :**

المؤثر التشغيلي للمياه المرشحة : الحد الاعلى ..... اليوم

المؤثر التشغيلي للمياه المرشحة : الحد الاعلى ..... اليوم

مجب فحص كمية المياه المرشحة في الموقع و على مدار المحطة أخبار المشغلين بها .

**5-3 مؤشر كمية المياه المنتجة:**

كمية المياه المنتجة الصحيحة : الحد الاعلى ..... اليوم

كمية المياه المنتجة الصحيحة : الحد الاعلى ..... اليوم

مجب فحص كمية المياه المرشحة في الموقع و على مدار المحطة أخبار المشغلين بها .

**4. التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية**

**4.3 أصل الاسترجاع بعد الفحص**

أصل الاسترجاع بعد الفحص يجب ان تكون كالتالي :

1- الترتيب داخل الخزان الأرضي

- نظافة الخزان من الشوائب
- تطهير الخزانات من الشوائب
- حالة تشغيل المحابس
- زيادة التلحم حسب الحاجة
- تغيير أجزاء حسب الحاجة
- إصلاح المحبس حسب الحاجة أو تروياً

3- خروج بخار الخزان

إصلاح

4- تسرب المياه من خلال حواف الخزان

إصلاح

**3. السجلات و التقارير**

**1-4 السجلات**

سجلات صيانة خزانات المياه المرشحة تشمل التالي :

(1) سجلات المرآة و المراجعة

(2) سجلات الفحص

(3) سجلات الاسترجاع

(4) سجلات التطهير

**2-4 التقارير**

تشمل التقارير التالي

(1) التقييمات

- مراجعة التقييمات
- الإصلاح و إعادة التأهيل

(2) التقرير اليومي

**1-4 مخاطر الفتح و النقل**

**1-4-1 مراجعة قبل التشغيل**

يجب التأكد من التالي و ذلك من :

1- منسوب المياه في بؤرة المياه المرشحة ( يجب ان يكون منسوب المياه كافي لتشغيل الشلطة)

2- المحابس على خط الصبح ( يجب فحص المحابس الموجود على خط الصبح بالكامل )

3- المحابس على خط المرآة ( يجب ان يكون من قفل محبس المرآة قبل بدء التشغيل )

4- لوحة المفاتيح الكهربائية يجب التأكد من توصيل التيار لتشرك الكهرباء ) لفرقة

**2-1-4 بدء التشغيل**

1- يتم تشغيل طلمبة المياه المرشحة عن طريق مفتاح الفتح في لوحة التحكم

2- فتح محبس المرآة

3- التأكد من ضغط المرآة

4- مراجعة مؤثر أداء الكور

5- مراجعة أي أصوات غريبة ، إزلاقات ، ارتفاع في درجة الحرارة أو تسرب مياه

6- حسب مساهمات الخانات للتحكم في معدل تسرب المياه حسب الحاجة

**2-1-4 إيقاف التشغيل**

1- إغلاق محبس المرآة

2- الضغط على زر التوقف من لوحة تشغيل لإيقاف العملية

**2-4 المرآة و الفحص البصري أثناء التشغيل**

المرآة و الفحص البصري لمصلحة تشغيل الكور كما القارة ويجب ان تتم ثلاثة مرات خلال اليوم عن طريق قامة مراجعة وإذا رده وضع محبس طبيعي ، يجب إجراء وضع فحص مستمر ، و خاصة في حالة وجود إزلاق أو صوت على أو نقص على أن تصرف الكور تصرف العملية نتيجة الإلتصاق بالكمالات

**5 التشغيل في الظروف الغير طبيعية**

**1-5 التشغيل المتعددة و مرآة**

الحداد في مسورة المحبس أو المرآة

- حفظ المرآة ليس كافي
- الكثيرة الخارجة غير كافية
- منسوب المياه في بؤرة المياه المرشحة غير كافي
- مشكلة ميكانيكية بالشلطة

**6 التشغيل و التقارير**

**أعادة العمل**

**أعادة الاقتران**

**أعادة ضبط المسامير و الصواميل**

**4-التطوير و التحسين**

**◆ تعديل الطلمبات ( صفة أو إبعاد مهمة- تغيير الشكل أو المهيكل- تغيير النوع أو القطر)**

**2-2-4 التقرير الدوري**

1- تقرير تحليل المشاكل و الإصلاحات

2- حوزة صرف الروبة

**5. السجلات و التقارير**

**1-5 السجلات**

سجلات صيانة خزانات المياه المرشحة تشمل التالي :

(1) سجلات المرآة و الفحص البصري

(2) سجلات منسوب المياه داخل خزان المياه المرشحة

**2-5 التقرير**

تقارير تشغيل خزانات المياه المرشحة تشمل التالي :

1-2-5 التقييمات

- تطوير و إعادة تأهيل
- إصلاح و إحتلال
- مراجعة خطوات التشغيل و التحكم

**الخطوة**

**التشط**

**اسم المنطقة :**

**مطلة جزري لإزالة الحديد و المنجنيز**

**1-مقدمة**

مثلة مخرجات المرشحة تتكون من المحبات الاتية :

(1) الخزان الأرضي

(2) مضخات المياه المرشحة : الصلطة المركزية شخصياً

1-عدد المضخات المتواجدة : مضخات

2-السمعة : 25 x 60 ملم ارتفاع

(3) المسامير و المحابس : محبس قرانة ( بنوي ) و محبس عدم رجوع

(4) مضخات التروية : 1-عدد المضخات المتواجدة : مضخات

(5) الوش

المياه المرشحة تنتجة على بؤرة المياه المرشحة من خلال الخزانات الأرضية . المياه المرشحة في البؤرة تنقل إلى الشبكة بواسطة مضخات المياه المرشحة .

**2- خصائص المرحلة :**

**1-2 مهمة المرحلة :**

مهمة عملية المياه المرشحة هي توصيل المياه المرشحة للشبكة بحدود و ضغط و كمية جيدة .

**2-2 تأثير المرحلة**

عملية نقل المياه المرشحة هي أهم مراحل عملية تلبية المياه المرشحة و يعمل البؤرة بحدود و كمية و ضغط المياه ، مضخات التوصيل عليها ليعمل 24 ساعة من أجل توفير المياه المرشحة بكمية و صالحة للتطبيق في المساحة المطلوبة .

**3-2 عملية المرحلة بالمراحل الأخرى**

**1-3-2 خزان المياه المرشحة**

يعتبر خزان المياه المرشحة هو مصدر تلبية لبيانات المياه المرشحة و يعمل البؤرة بحدود و ضغط المياه المرشحة ، يجب الحفاظ على المياه داخل خزان المياه المرشحة و بؤرة المياه المرشحة بكمية و صالحة للتطبيق في المساحة المطلوبة . الهواء الخارجي من أجل تجنب التلوث من الخارج .

**3-3-2 التهيئة**

مضخات المياه المرشحة توفر المياه المرشحة لمدينة بؤرة و مدن أخرى مسفورة من خلال الشبكات

1-3 الحرائق و الفحص العمري	
الفترة الزمنية	نشاطات الصيانة
يوماً	1. فحص التسرب من الوصلات.
	2. تدوير حدة طائر الحصىة
	3. ضغط التسرب
	4. كمية التسرب
	5. الصوداء و ارتفاع الحرارة و الاهزازات العر عمية
	6. تيار التشغيل
سبوعاً	1. فحص التسرب من الوصلات
	2. تدوير حدة طائر الحصىة
	3. ضغط التسرب
	4. كمية التسرب
	5. الصوداء و ارتفاع الحرارة و الاهزازات العر عمية
	6. تيار التشغيل
شهرياً	1. مراجعة مسافر تثبيت القطببات
	2. مراجعة كمية الزيت
	3. مراجعة كمية التسم
	4. كمية التسرب من الاجلاد
سنوياً	1.مراجعة و اعادة تجميع الهلي
	2. معايرة العزل
	3. ضبط السرعة
	4. تغيير الطوق

**2-3 الفحص الدوري لكاه العمل أو بعد توقف**  
 ويشمل ذلك مراقبة التسرب و ارتفاع العمود وى القطببات واهتزازات التورب العر على كاهة تشغيل العنبد و عند توقف العنبد يتم مراجعة حدة الزيت، لشم الكراسي و نظافة اذراع منها.

**3-3 تقييم و تحليل بناء على نتائج المراقبة و المراجعة و الفحص**  
 يتم ذلك بمراقبة التسرب و ارتفاع العمود وى القطببات واهتزازات التورب العر على كاهة تشغيل العنبد و عند توقف العنبد يتم مراجعة حدة الزيت، لشم الكراسي و نظافة اذراع منها.

**1-6 التشغيل**  
 سجلات التشغيل لطبقات المياه المرشحة يجب أن تشمل الأتي:

**1-1-6 سجلات تشغيل العنبدية**

- فترة تشغيل كل طنسة
- وضع التشغيل
- ضغط الطرد: التصرف، الأمبر، و عرء.
- منسوب المياه في بكرة المياه المرشحة
- الوضع غير الطبيعي للطنسة

**2-1-6 سجلات تشغيل طنسة التحضير**

- فترة تشغيل كل طنسة
- وضع التشغيل
- ضغط التفريغ، الأمبر، و عرء.

**2-4 التقرير**  
 تلتزم تقارير تشغيل محطة معلومات المياه المرشحة الأتي:

**1-2-6 الوضع غير الطبيعي أثناء العمل**  
 يتم تسجيل الوضع غير الطبيعي للأجزاء التصحيصي الذي تم علاجه حوثة وفترة أزمة الإصلاح

**2-2-6 التقرير الشهري**

- 1- ساعات تشغيل كل طنسة
- 2- توصيات على التشغيل

**3-2-6 التقرير السنوي**

- 1- ساعات تشغيل كل طنسة
- 2- توصيات على التشغيل

الخطوة	النشاط	اسم المحطة:
GZY-IMRP10-MT	طبقات المياه المرشحة	محطة جزي ازالة الحديد و المنضف

**1- مقدمة:**  
 طبقات المياه العكرة هي المحور العمودي لمضخة الطرد المركزية التي يستخدم من أجل نقل المياه الي خان التوزيع، و تكون طنسة المياه العكرة من جزئين أساسيين هما الطنسة و المحرك كما تشمل ماسورس القطببات الماسور و المحاسين مثل محاسين عدم الرجوع و محاسين الفتراسة (بوبي)، يجب أن تشمل أعمال الصيانة جميع أجزاء للطنسة و المهمات الإضافية.

**2. معايير الصيانة:**  
 معايير نشاطات الصيانة قد تم ذكرها بالتفصيل الثالثة (نشاطات الصيانة)

**3-نشاطات الصيانة:**  
 اعداد نظام للمراقبة و المراجعة و الفحص الدوري يتم على أسسه القيام بالصيانة الدورية لكي نحلل الطنسة تعمل جيداً. كما يتكون نشاطات الصيانة من أربعة مراحل عمل كالآتي:

- 1- مراقبة و مراجعة الوحدة أثناء العمل
- \* يتم عمل المراقبة و المراجعة وحده من وحدات التشغيل في شركة مياه المنوفية.
- 2- الفحص الدوري أثناء العمل أو بعد الإيقاف
- 3- تقييم و تحليل بناءاً على نتائج المراقبة و المراجعة و الفحص
- 4- الإصلاح، الإحلال، إمداد أو تغيير زيت و غيره ( في حالة اكتشاف العطل )

**4- السجلات و التقارير**

**1-4 السجلات**  
 مطلوب عمل السجلات كالآتي:

- نتائج المراقبة و المراجعة ( قائمة المراجعة )
- نتائج الفحص الدوري
- التشغيل أثناء عمل الوحدة
- ماسورس ضغط الطرد
- ماسورس عداد التيار

**2-4 التقرير**  
 مطلوب عمل التقرير كالآتي:

**1-1-2-4 تقرير بالتوصيات**

- 1- اعداد تأمل
- الإصلاح أو الإحلال
- قائمة بقطع العوار التي يجب أن تكون بالمحطة
- 2- تقرير الوحدة أو الطاقم
- تغير نسبة: الصناديق و ماسورسات أخرى
- فراغ نشاطات الصيانة ايقافية أو آتية الأخر

**2-2-4 تقرير بنشاط الصيانة**

- 1- التقرير الشهري
- الإصلاح و الإحلال مهمة
- المشاكل والحالات
- نتائج الصيانة التصحيصية
- قائمة بقطع العوار المستخدمة خلال السنة
- 2- الإجراء التصحيصي لمنع حدوث مشاكل أو حرجات

SOP TAG No	الرمز	اسم المحطة:
GZY-IMRP10-OP	مراقب حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم	محطة جزي ازالة الحديد و المنضف
Document No		
GZY-IMRP10-OPIS-01	مشاكل الطنسات و الحلول المتوقعة	مشاكل و شرح

المشكلة	السبب المحتمل	حل للمشكلة
لا يوجد امداد لتياه	حساس التسرب أو العنبر ملحق	فتح الحساسين المعلق
لا يوجد تصريف	تغير في مستوى المياه	تحسين العملية عن طريق وحدة التحضير
لا يوجد ضغط	سحب جواء في خط السحب	رفع مستوى المياه
	فتح صمامات تفريغ الهواء في مسورة السحب	غلق جميع الفلاتشات و الجوانات باكتر
	تغير في مائع التسرب العمود	فتح صمامات تفريغ الهواء في مسورة السحب
	تغير في مائع التسرب العمود	تغير مائع التسرب أو الحشو
	تغير البروجية	تغير البروجية
	التمدد الدوران غير صحيح	عكس الفرات
	تغير الطوق	تغير الطوق
	كمية جواء في زادة في السائل	فتح صمامات تفريغ الهواء
	تغير نسبة	تغير نسبة
	موازنة خارجة في البروجية	تغير الطنسة: تنظيف البروجية
	تغير في العمود أو حشوات العمود	تغير العمود و الحشوات
	الخصائص في المواد	التحقق من المواد، الاستعانة بشركة الكهربياء
	ظن أن حشوي في مواد التشغيل	استخدام مواد نظيفة للتشغيل
	مائع التسرب لا يتحرك	إفترس حشود و زيت
	مائع التسرب يمتد	تغير وضع العمود
	تغير في التشغيل	إضافة حشود و زيت
	التمدد الدوران غير صحيح	تغير العمود
	اعدادات خاطئة للتشغيل الكهربي	مراجعة و تصحيح الاعدادات
	تلف في كرسى التشغيل	تغير كرسى التشغيل
	سدا في البروجية	إزالة العنق من البروجية
	مشاكل في الوصلات الكهربية	مراجعة الدارة الكهربية

الخطوة	النشاط	اسم المحطة:
GZY-WTP12-OP	مراقب حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم	محطة جزي ازالة الحديد و المنضف

**1- ملاحظ المرحلة**

**1-1 ملاحظ المرحلة و المراقب**

أنا كانت كمية الأكسجين في مياه الشرب قليلة، فمن الممكن حدوث الحديد و المنجنيز في المحلول، كلا العنصرين من الممكن أن تؤدي إلى لون غامق، و من الممكن أن تكون ضارة لأعمال السباكة و غسل الملابس، حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم يهدف إلى إزالة الحديد و المنجنيز المتواجدة في المياه العكرة عن طريق الكهدة كيميائية.

مهمة مراقب حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم تتكون من ثلاثة أعمال كما يلي:

- (1) حفظ بومنجات البوتاسيوم سواء كانت سائلة أو صلبة
- (2) إقبار و التحكم في معدل تدفق جرعات بومنجات البوتاسيوم
- (3) تحوير و حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم في نقطة الحنجران

**2-1 تذكير المرحلة**

بومنجات البوتاسيوم لها تأثير كهدة قوية مقارنة مع الكلور، الاستخدام الآتاني لبومنجات البوتاسيوم هو إزالة الحديد و المنجنيز، بومنجات البوتاسيوم سوف تتركس الحديد و المنجنيز لتحويل الحديد من حالة (2+) إلى حالة (3+) و المنجنيز من حالة (2+) إلى حالة (4+)، العنصرين البوكسيدة يتكون تريميتل مثل هيدروكسيد الحديد و هيدروكسيد المنجنيز، التركيب الكيميائي للتفريغ للتريميتل تعتمد على طبيعة المياه، درجة الحرارة و الرقم الهيدروجيني.

**3-1 علاقة المرحلة بالمراحل الأخرى**  
 مراقب حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم لها علاقة وثيقة بإزالة الحديد و المنجنيز في المرشح الرملي، بومنجات البوتاسيوم يتم حفظها في خان التهيئة و مباشرة قبل الغلاب السريع في غرفة التفافات، بعد إضافة بومنجات البوتاسيوم للمرحلة، عملية الأكسدة ستبدأ في خلال من 10 دقائق، عملية الأكسدة ستأثر بشكل كبير بالمواد التالية:

- خصائص المياه العكرة:
  - ◀ الرقم الهيدروجيني
  - ◀ تذكير التقلب
  - ◀ فترة المكث في حوض التقلب
  - ◀ نظفة حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم
- بالإضافة إلى ذلك، عملية الأكسدة تعتمد على الحالات الآتية لتشغيل و التحكم
  - ◀ اختيار جودة جود ماء صالحة، المراقبة و التحكم
  - ◀ اترك خصائص المياه العكرة عن طريق اختبارات مثل تحليل المياه و خاصة كميات الحديد و المنجنيز.
  - ◀ تحديد جرعات بومنجات البوتاسيوم المطلوبة عن طريق عمل اختبارات مثل اختبار الميعات
  - ◀ تقلب سريع صحيح و فترة الإحتجاز
  - ◀ تقلب موزن و تشتيت بومنجات البوتاسيوم مع المياه العكرة

◀ فترة احتجاز المياه العكرة

- تشغيل صحيح، مراقبة و التحكم في جرعات بومنجات البوتاسيوم
- تعديل و إلقاء، على جرعات بومنجات البوتاسيوم المطلوبة
- ◀ مراقبة و الإلقاء، على جودة بومنجات البوتاسيوم المستخدمة

**2- معايير التشغيل**  
 2-1 تخزين محلول بومنجات البوتاسيوم

بومنجات البوتاسيوم مذوق و قوي، ويجب التعامل معه بحذر شديد أثناء تحضير محلول التغليف، لا يوجد مخلفات جانبية تنتج أثناء تحضير المحلول، و هذا العنصر ذات الطور اللامع من الممكن أن تسبب الحزاز، جسيمات العنبر، و القشرة و عسيرة جداً في حالات الاستنشاق، و من الممكن أن تسبب الإلتهاب في حالة إلتهاها، يجب التعامل معها بحذر شديد و بقرق خاصة مثل استخدام نظارات أمن، درع للوجه و واقي من العوار و معطف و الخدعة لعدم التعرض لها مباشرة.

**2-2 تحضير محلول بومنجات البوتاسيوم**  
 يتم تحضير بومنجات البوتاسيوم كنسبة \_\_\_\_\_ محلول من أجل الحقن، العوامل التالية تشرح الخطوات المرشحة لعمل محلول بومنجات البوتاسيوم.

- (1) توصيل مياه \_\_\_\_\_ الفلتران
  - (2) استخدام ميين المسوي لمعرفة منسوب المياه في الحزان
  - (3) عند اكتمال تعبئة المياه يتم إضافة \_\_\_\_\_ كعب من بومنجات البوتاسيوم في الحزان.
  - (4) بدء التقلب عن طريق القالب، بدء عملية تحضير المحلول
  - (5) عند اكتمال تحضير المحلول و أصبحت بومنجات البوتاسيوم المصفاة مادية بالكامل حينها تنتهي عملية الأتابة.
- 3- التشغيل تحت الظروف الطبيعية

**3-1-1 الإختصاصات**

- (1) تشغيل الطنسة يجب أن يتم عن طريق المحرك الكيميائي الموصل إلى الطنسة
- (2) تشغيل الطنسة بدون أي إمداد بيودي في ضعف الطنسة.

**3-1-2 تشغيل حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم**

- (1) الحرص على أن الماسورس و مشتملات الماسورس في خط التدوير لا يوجد بها مواد غريبة أو قارة.
- (2) استخدام قياس الزيت لمعرفة اذا كانت الطنسة بها منسوب كاف من الزيت
- (3) تشغيل الطنسة و إيقابها في التشغيل لمدة ثلاث ثواني و التوقف من المادة دوران المحرك.
- (4) تحليل النبتة حتى 0 %
- (5) تشغيل الطنسة لمدة خمس دقائق مع إيقاب النبتة على 0 % و أثناء التشغيل يجب التأكد أن لا يوجد أي شئ غير صحيح في أي جزء من أجزاء الطنسة.

(6) تحليل النبتة و تشغيلها و تشغيلها مرة أخرى

(7) أثناء التشغيل تعديل النبتة (100%-75%-50%-25%) و يجب فيه العلاقة ما بين تحليل النبتة و معدل التفريغ الجلي و رسم الرسومات البائية لكل طنسة.

**3-1-3 إيقاب وحدة حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم** (وقف المحطة لفترة من الزمن و بعد ذلك اعادة تشغيلها)

عادة، نادراً ما يحدث وقف كامل لمراقب حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم، و لكن هذا الخطوات مطلوبة عند توقف مراقب حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم أو إصلاح المنشأ.

عند توقف المحطة لمدة شهر أو أكثر فمن المهم تنظيف الفلاترات و الماسورس قبل إيقاب المحطة.

- (1) قبل إيقاب المحطة لفترة طويلة من الزمن
- (2) إزالة حزان بومنجات البوتاسيوم الوصول إلى اقل منسوب المحلول
- (3) إيقاب حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم
- (4) تنظيف داخل الحزان، طنسة التفريغ، الماسورس و المحاسين
- (5) قطع الكهرباء عن الطنسات
- (6) قطع جميع المحاسين
- (7) قطع إمداد التشغيل
- (8) فتح جميع المحاسين
- (9) ضبط معدلات حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم قبل التشغيل
- (10) أداء خطوات تحضير محلول بومنجات البوتاسيوم
- (11) بدء تشغيل الحنجران

**3-2 المراقبة و الفحص العمري**  
 المراقبة و الفحص العمري يجب أن يتم من أجل تأكيد العرعة الصالحة لبومنجات البوتاسيوم، تفصيل و تردد المراقبة و الفحص يجب أن يكون مراقب في جدول التشغيل و الصيانة.

- (1) حزان محلول بومنجات البوتاسيوم
  - منسوب المحلول في كل خان
  - تسرب من الحزان، المحاسين و أجزاء الوصلات
  - تلفت الخارجي و التآكل
- (2) وحدة حنجران بومنجات البوتاسيوم
  - معدل تفريغ الحنجران
  - معدل تفريغ الحنجران

**5-1-5 التقرير**  
 يجب أن تحتوي التقارير على الأتي:

- (1) تقارير يومية
- معدل الحقل ومعدل التفتق البرمجات الواتسيوم
  - مسلوب المحلول
  - خزان تخزين برمجات الواتسيوم
- (2) تقارير اخرى
- تركيز المحلول
  - قائمة فحص للمراقبة والتحكم اليومية

**5-2 التقارير**

- يجب ان تحتوي التقارير على الاتي
- (1) استهلاك برمجات الواتسيوم
- كمية البرمجات المستخدمة خلال كل 24 ساعة
  - كمية البرمجات المستخدمة خلال شهر
- (2) توصيات المحطة
- اعيال التشغيل والتنصين
  - اصلاح
  - تغيير
  - تطبيق النشاط على محطات اخرى
  - قطع عريان يجب ان تكون متواجدة
  - توصيات بتدريب المشغلين
  - توصيات بتدريب الأشخاص
  - توصيات باعادة النظر في جدول التشغيل والصيانة
  - توفير المواد اللازمة للتشغيل في خطة التحكم بعودة العمرة

الخطوة	الغرض	اسم المحطة
GEZ-IMRP12-OPFC-01	مراقبة حقل برمجات الواتسيوم	معدة مزج اوتوماتيكية و مستشعر التحكم في حقل برمجات الواتسيوم

- الهدف
- هذا المستطد الاساسي يوفر معرفة خطوط تشغيل مرقق حقل برمجات الواتسيوم
- التطبيق
- الخطوات اللازمة للتحكم في حقل برمجات الواتسيوم
- التحضير



خطوة 3 - التحكم في الحقل	حساب معدل الحقل المطلوب لبرمجات الواتسيوم بوحدة م / ساعة	الحد من حساب الاتي
معدل تفتق العمرة	معدل تفتق العمرة	● معدل الحقل
معدل تفتق البرمجات	معدل تفتق البرمجات	● معدل الحقل
معدل تفتق المحلول	معدل تفتق المحلول	● معدل الحقل
معدل تفتق البرمجات	معدل تفتق البرمجات	● معدل الحقل
معدل تفتق المحلول	معدل تفتق المحلول	● معدل الحقل
معدل تفتق البرمجات	معدل تفتق البرمجات	● معدل الحقل
معدل تفتق المحلول	معدل تفتق المحلول	● معدل الحقل
معدل تفتق البرمجات	معدل تفتق البرمجات	● معدل الحقل
معدل تفتق المحلول	معدل تفتق المحلول	● معدل الحقل

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
جزي	محوالات الطاقة	GEZ-WTP17-01-MT

Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

**1- المقدمة :**



- في محطة جزي توجد مرحة واحدة لتشغيل المحول 300 KVA 11/0.4 KV
- 2- تأخير العملية
- 1-2 طريقة العملية:
- تستخدم المحولات في محطة جزي لتحويل 11KV إلى 0.4KV التي تغذيها اعمال المحطة
  - 2-2 العلاقة بين العمليات الاخرى:
  - تستخدم المحولات لربط لوحه الجهد المتوسط الى لوحه الجهد المنخفض ..
- 3- معيار التشغيل :
- وبمعدل تشغيل المحولات عند نقطة الفحص قدر من الكفاءة والذي يحدث عند تشغيل المحول بحوالي 780 من فترته
- 4- التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية
1. امتد ظروف طبيعية يتم تزويد المحطة بالطاقة الكهربائية من خلال محول في حين ان المولد في حالة التشغيل ، أثناء التشغيل المادي يجب فحص المواد التالية :
  - 2- إيقاف تشغيل قطع دائرة المولد الموجود في لوحة المولد
  - 3- إيقاف تشغيل قطع دائرة المولد الموجود في لوحة الجهد المنخفض
  4. تشغيل قطع دائرة المحول
  6. التشغيل في ظروف غير عادية :
- في حالة ان إيقاف الطاقة الكهربائية من المصدر سيتم تشغيل المولدات الاحتياطية وفقا للتشغيل التالي :
  - 1. إنك من فصل المحول عن لوحة الجهد المنخفض
  - 2. بدء تشغيل المولد الاحتياطى وفقا الاجراءات المذكورة في مستندات التشغيل القياس الخاصة بالمولد.

3. تشغيل قطع الدارة الكهربائية للمولد في لوحة المولد
4. تشغيل قطع دائرة الكهربائية للمولد في لوحة الجهد المنخفض الرئيسى.
5. البدء في توصيل الاحمال تدريجيا

اسم المحطة	Title	SOP TAG No.
جزي	محوالات الكهرباء	GEZ-WTP17-01-MT

Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

**1. الإلتزامات**

- الاجراء الرئيسية للمحول هي
  - التفتق الاتوماتي
  - التفتق اليدوي
  - الرتبت
  - خزون الرتبت
  - المبردات
  - ممتص بوغاز "مجازر حملة"
  - مؤشر مستوى الرتبت
  - منظر الجهد "تاب شيلدر"
  - العزلون و الطحاطات
  - سلكية حبل
- 2- نشاط الصيانة :
- ويتنفي اجراء التفتق والفحص والرصد، والتنصيب، والمعايرة والاختبار والابتدخال للتحقق على محول الكهرباء وفقا لتشغيل أوئي بعد عملية الفحص
  - يتكون نشاط الصيانة من 3 انواع على النحو التالي :
  - 1- الرصد والفحص والتنصيب
  - 2- تغيير وتحليل ال نتائج بعد الفحص والرصد
  - 3- الصيانة الروتينية
- 1-2 الرصد والفحص والتنصيب
- ويتنفي ان يتم نشاط الرصد والفحص والتنصيب وفقا لتشغيل الصيانة GEZ-WTP17-01MT
- 2-2 تليم وتحويل النتائج بعد الفحص والرصد :
- عموما، فإذا ماكانت التعرف على الاجراءات التصحيحية اللازمة لكفاءة تشغيل المحول من الرصد والفحص العمري
- 3-2 العمرة الروتينية :
- هذا هو الفحص الأكثر أهمية علينا ان نتمه للتحقق على وحدة محول الكهرباء قدر الإمكان قريبة الى تشغيل الاتي للتأكد بعد عملية التفتق والتكليف والصيانة الروتينية هي التي تتكون من مجموعة من الخطوات القوية التي تصنف الهه بانفس القيام بها في فترات معينة وفقا ل GEZ-WTP17-01 MT

- 4- التشغيل والتقرير
- 1-3 التشغيل
- ويتنفي لتسجيل نشاط الرصد والفحص العمري وفقا الجدول GEZ-WTP17-01QC01
- 2-3 التقارير :
- 1-2-3 تقرير الصيانة الروتينية
- ويتنفي الإبلاغ عن أنشطة الصيانة الروتينية وفقا للتشغيل GEZ-WTP17-QC02
- 2-2-3 تقرير حدوث المشاكل بالتاريخ :
- المشاكل لا تعني ضرر في المحولات فقط ولكن أيضا تعني ان محول الكهرباء لا يعمل بأمر العملية المطلوبة بسبب أي مشكلة في دائرة التحكم ويجب وصف مثل هذه المشاكل إذا حدثت لكل محول لمساعدة مهندس الصيانة لفهم على النظام ولحل المشكلة التي حدثت. ويتنفي جمع المشاكل التي حدثت خلال عملية تشغيل المحول في ورقة المشاكل. "GEZ-WTP17-QC03"
- جدول التشغيل والصيانة (GEZ-WTP17-01MT)
- D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN:As needed.

اسم المحطة	Frequency					
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y
1- تشغيل افرامات الجهد والتغير الحثاني						
1-1 تشغيل الجهد الاتومي	✓					
2-1 تشغيل الفشار الاتومي	✓					
2- فحص حبل الصيانة						
1-2 فحص اوتون حبل الصيانة	✓					
2-2 تغيير معدل التفتق اذ ينقطع أو يرتد بارت	✓					
3- فحص مستوى الرتبت						
1-3 إنك من ان مستوى الرتبت بين 20 و دائرة الفحص اعادة التبعية يرتد جديد تا ازم الامر	✓					
2-3 مستوى الرتبت يجب ان يتجاوز الحد الأدنى عندما يعمل المحول على الفحص التشغيل	✓					
4- التحقق من تسرب الرتبت						
1-4 تحقق من تسرب الرتبت من الخزانات او المبردات وصمام تصريف الرتبت			✓			
5- فحص وتنظيف سطح الطحاطات بالمحولات						
1-5 التحقق من عزل الجهد المتوسط عزل الجهد المنخفض من أي شقوق و التناقص بالموتة				✓		
2-5 تنظيف سطح المحولات و المبردات					✓	
6- فحص اوتون عزل الرتبت						
1-6 التحقق من اوتون عزل الرتبت باستخدام فحص الرتبت						✓

7- مطهر الجهد "كين شيلدر"				
7-1. Inspect condition of external tap changer drive shaft, tighten all couplings and bolted connections				✓
7-2. It is important to perform a complete tap changer (electrical operation) from highest to lowest step and back to the position it was found in, this action will clean all internal contacts of the tap changer				✓
8- تكرير الرتبت				
1-8 عند الفحص اوتون عزل الرتبت ، يتمي تكرير الرتبت باستخدام وحدة التكرير				✓
2-8 فحص مستوى اوتون عزل الرتبت				✓
3-8 فحص منظومة عزل النفط				✓
1-8 فحص منظومة العزل بين دائرة الاتوماتي الى دائرة الاتومي				✓
2-8 فحص منظومة العزل بين دائرة الاتوماتي و الارضى				✓
3-8 فحص منظومة العزل بين دائرة الاتومي و الارضى				✓

**4 - الادوات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية :**

1. سدح الهواه
2. مفتاح عمدة ندية
3. مفتاح 500 فولت و 5000 وات
4. مفتاح الهواه

**(5) الخدمات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية :**

1. فونة
2. زيت المحولات

GEZ-WTP17-01QC01	Revised version	Issued date	Page: 4of 7
Item	الاسم	الكمية	ملاحظات
Waste	Transmembrane	3	3
	الفوه الاتومي	3	3
	مستوى الرتبت	3	3
	مستوى الرتبت	3	3
	مستوى الرتبت	3	3
	مستوى الرتبت	3	3
	مستوى الرتبت	3	3
	مستوى الرتبت	3	3
	مستوى الرتبت	3	3
	مستوى الرتبت	3	3
	مستوى الرتبت	3	3

GEZ-WTP17-02OP	Revised version	Issued date	Page	5 of 7
Plant Name:	GEZAY	Title:	موك التشغيل الكبريتي	
Revised version	2013	Issued date	2013	2014
2014		2015		2016
2016		2017		2018
2018		2019		2020
2020		2021		2022
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2106		2107		2108
2108		2109		2110
2110		2111		2112
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2164		2165		2166
2166		2167		2168
2168		2169		2170
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Plant Name:	GEZAY	Title:	موك التشغيل الكبريتي	
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2040				





SOP TAG No. GEZ-WTP17-05MT		Title كليات الجهد المنخفض والمتوسط جزي	اسم المحطة : جزي
Issued	Developed by	Signature	
Revised	Approved by	Signature	

1- مقدمة  
2- استخدام الكليات والوصلات في نقل القدرة الكهربائية من لوحات التوزيع الكهربائية إلى الأعمال، يجب أن تتحمل الكليات التيار العابر المقبول للأحمال ويجب أن يتحمل تيار العنصر في حالة حدوث أي مشكلة حتى يقوم القاطع بحمل الدارة .  
3- نشاط الصيانة  
4- GEZ-WTP17-05MT الصيانة جدول الصيانة  
5- التسجيل :  
يتم تسجيل نتائج الاختبار في ورقة التسجيل المعرفة GEZ-WTP17-05QC01 كليات الجهد المنخفض

اسم المحطة	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
1- فحص ترسبات الكليات							
1-1: تنظيف ترسبات الكليات من أي مواد غير مرغوبه.							
2-1 فحص ترسبات الكليات من أي تسرب مياه . استخدام مأمورة الصرف في حالة وجود تسرب مياه							
3-1 فحص غطاء ترسبات الكليات وتغيير التالف أو المكسور							
4-1 فحص الصبوري لأي تلف لعزل الكليات							
2- فحص ترسبات القليل							
1-2 فحص اتصال طرف الكابل الإنساني							
تثبيت ربط كل المسامير والوصلات حسب الضرورة ، و تكون امانة نظيفة							
اختبار كليات الجهد المنخفض							
1- اختبار كابل الجهد المنخفض باستخدام 500 v dc Megger "ميغر"							
تحريز طرف الكليات من كلا الطرفين							
2-3 قياس مقاومة العزل بين كل مرحلة و المقاومة الأرضية وتسجيل النتيجة							
3-3 قياس مقاومة العزل بين كل مرحلتين، وتسجيل النتيجة							
اختبار كليات الجهد المنخفض							
2- اختبار كابل الجهد المتوسط بواسطة " ميغر 5000 فولت"							
تحريز طرف الكليات من كلا الطرفين							
2-3 قياس مقاومة العزل بين كل مرحلة و المقاومة الأرضية وتسجيل النتيجة							
3-3 قياس مقاومة العزل بين كل مرحلتين، وتسجيل النتيجة							

5- الصيانة التصحيحية  
- عندما حدوث خطأ في كليات الجهد المنخفض يتم عمل الصيانة التصحيحية على النحو التالي  
1. تحديد عيوب الكليات عن طريق تحديد عيوب الكليات  
2. اصلاح العيوب  
3. اعادة تشييد الكابل

جدول التسجيل الدوري للعمليات الصيانة حسب رتبة الأولوية: (GEZ-WTP17-06QC03)

اسم المحطة	Frequency						
	D	W	M	3M	6M	Y	AN
1- فحص مستوى سائل البطارية							
1-1 فحص مستوى السائل في كل ربيع							
2-1 اعادة ملئ الأبراج الفاصدة حتى علامة الحد الأدنى فقط							
2- فحص ثلاثة سائل التوصيل بالبطارية							
3- فحص نظافة البطارية							
3-1 استخدام التيار المتردد لتنظيف عود البطارية بطيوان من الأتربة							
3-2 استخدام لفعة فرش عديمة لتنظيف العار و العازل و تنظيف الجزء الخارجي للبطارية							
1- تنظيف و تشحيم و تأمين جميع الوصلات							
1-4 تشديد ربط جميع مسامير القضبان النحاسية بين البطاريات، وتكون نظيفة وآمنة							
2-3 تشحيم الجوانب بعد تنظيف و ربط اعماليه							
3-4 فحص صيانة سائل التسرب							
5- فحص وحدة الشحن							
1-5 التحقق من حميد الناتج وحميد العازل من الشاحن							

Plant Name: GEZAY		Title النظمة الارضية	SOP TAG No. GEZ-WTP17-06MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature	
Revised	Approved by	Signature	

1- المقدمة  
The earthing system is consists of number of copper earth electrodes which are connected to each other by earthing conductor.  
A correctly designed and installed earthing system safeguards both lives and equipment. A good earth connection should have:  
• Low electrical resistance to earth.  
• مقاومة جيدة ضد التآكل  
Soil resistivity is the a effective factor in obtaining a "good earth"  
2- نشاط الصيانة  
يتكون نشاط الصيانة من نوعين كالاتي:  
• نشاط الرصد و التسجيل  
• الصيانة الروتينية  
1-1 الرصد و التسجيل  
It is very important to check the earthing resistance by the use of earth tester from time to time as the low accepted value of the earthing resistance is the only safe defense line to absorb the short circuit current if happened in the electrical network.  
Monitoring and recording will be conducted according to the attached sheets  
GEZ-WTP17-06QC01.

2-2 الصيانة الروتينية  
- الصيانة الروتينية وفقا للجدول المرفق . GEZ-WTP17-06MT

1- الأدوات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية:  
1 Earthing tester (1)  
2 مفكات ناعمة و ناعجة (2)  
3 مفكات (3)  
4 شوكوش (4)  
3-الخامات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية:  
1 بيسفورة مناسية (1)  
2 بلورة (2)  
3 Solvent (3)  
4 بيلين من الماء (4)

ورقة التسجيل: GEZ-WTP17-06QC01

اسم المنطقة أو اسم المحطة	التاريخ	مقاومة الارضية
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

ملاحظة:  
- ينبغي ان تتجاوز مقاومة الارضية "3Ω"

Plant Name: GEZAY		Title أنظمة البطاريات جزي	SOP TAG No. GEZ-WTP17-07MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature	
Revised	Approved by	Signature	

1- المقدمة  
في محطة جزي للفصل الحديد والمخزن توجد البطاريات فقط في داخل المواد بغرض تشغيل وهي من نوع السائل ذي الأواح الرصاصي بجهد 12 فولت وتتكون البطارية من أقطاب من الرصاص موضوعة داخل سائل التوصيل الإلكتروليتي (حمض الكبريتيك)  
2- متطلبات الصيانة  
الحفاظ على البطاريات في اتصال جيل لمدة زمنية طويلة سيتم عمل صيانات لها حسب جدول صيانة زمني كما هو موضح  
GEZ-WTP17-07MT.

جدول الصيانة الدورية للبطاريات (GEZ-WTP17-07MT)  
D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: Each 6 month, Y: Yearly, 0: 2 years, AN: As needed

اسم المحطة	التردد				
	يومي	أسبوعي	شهري	ربع سنوي	سنوي
1- فحص مستوى سائل البطارية					
1-1 فحص مستوى السائل في كل ربيع					
2-1 اعادة ملئ الأبراج الفاصدة حتى علامة الحد الأدنى فقط					
2- فحص ثلاثة سائل التوصيل بالبطارية					
3- فحص نظافة البطارية					
3-1 استخدام التيار المتردد لتنظيف عود البطارية بطيوان من الأتربة					
3-2 استخدام لفعة فرش عديمة لتنظيف العار و العازل و تنظيف الجزء الخارجي للبطارية					
1- تنظيف و تشحيم و تأمين جميع الوصلات					
1-4 تشديد ربط جميع مسامير القضبان النحاسية بين البطاريات، وتكون نظيفة وآمنة					
2-3 تشحيم الجوانب بعد تنظيف و ربط اعماليه					
3-4 فحص صيانة سائل التسرب					
5- فحص وحدة الشحن					
1-5 التحقق من حميد الناتج وحميد العازل من الشاحن					

3-الخامات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية:  
1 فوطه (1)  
2 ابروش (2)  
3 مفكات ناعمة و ناعجة (3)  
4 مفكات (4)  
5 افرمير (5)  
3- الخامات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية:  
1 فوطه (1)  
2 ابروش (2)  
3 Alkaline electrolyte (3)  
4 حمض الكبريتيك (4)

Plant Name: GEZAY		Title Reactive Power Control	SOP TAG No. GEZ-WTP17-08MT
Issued	Developed by	Signature	
Revised	Approved by	Signature	

1- المقدمة:  
في محطة جزي ، يتم تركيب وحدة معامل تحسين القدرة في لوحة التوزيع الرئيسية ذات الجهد المنخفض، و يتم ضبط معامل القدرة تلقائياً .  
1- التخفيضات الخاصة بالمحسوبة:  
2- أقل اعباء اي محطة في وحدات المكثف إلكترونيات الإمان التالية يجب ان تتبع:  
1. عزل الكهرباء عن المكثف.  
2. النظر بوضع دقائق التصريف.  
\_ صيانة وحدة معامل تحسين القدرة يجب ان تتم وفقاً للجدول "GEZ-WTP17-08MT"





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### 3-2-3 إعادة التشكيل بعد فترة توقف طويلة

في حالة التوقف لفترة طويلة لمدة أسبوعين مثلاً ، يجب صرف المياه الموجودة بحوض الترسيب قبل نفقة المرشحات بما في ذلك فاس الكلور المتبقى والمكازة في المياه .  
لا تمتنع المرشحات بمياه حوض الترسيب حتى تصبح حوزة الكلور المتبقى والمكازة في المياه كافية بالمعيار بالمعايير .

### 4. خطوات التشغيل في الظروف غير المعتادة

#### 4-1 المشاكل المتوقعة و حلولها

1-1: أثناء الخدمة  
يجب مراقبة حالة المياه وحالة تشغيل المياة بوقت تعيقها إذا أزم الأمر .  
الوضع غير طبيعي لمشروع المياه

- زيادة العوزات المتكاثفة
- تغير لون المياه
- وضع غير طبيعي لمشروع المياه
- زيادة العوزات المتكاثفة
- صرف زور في كاني
- حوزة غير مناسبة في الحدوث
- إفراط في معدل صرف الكلور

#### تغير لون المياه لتصبح أو يغير

- صرف زور في كاني
- حوزة كلور غير كافية
- تغير في حوزة المياه
- وضع غير طبيعي لحساسات المنسوب بحوض الترسيب

وضع غير طبيعي لترعة الفائض الكهربائية  
الأشعة فوق البنفسجية لتجنب الأوضاع غير المعتادة:  
صرف الزور بانتظار  
الوقت المناسب لصرف الزور  
حوزة كلور مناسبة

وضع غير طبيعي للمشروع المياه  
وضع غير طبيعي لترعة الفائض الكهربائية  
الأشعة فوق البنفسجية لتجنب الأوضاع غير المعتادة:  
صرف الزور بانتظار  
الوقت المناسب لصرف الزور  
حوزة كلور مناسبة

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الأشعة فوق البنفسجية لتجنب الأوضاع غير المعتادة:  
صرف الزور بانتظار  
الوقت المناسب لصرف الزور  
حوزة كلور مناسبة

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- اللون
- الرائحة
- المواد العريضة
- عوامل أخرى خارجة عن الطبيعي
- طبيعة الخدمة
- حالة حوزة الكلور المتبقي ( إذا أمكن )

#### 2-1-3 نقل تشغيل حوض الترسيب

يتم نقل حوض الترسيب من حالة التشغيل الجزئي للخدمة العادية وإيقاف مضخة البئر و صرف المياه من الحوض طبق مخططة المرشح حتى يصل منسوب المياه الجاه حوالي 50 سم من منسوب المياه من القاع .

#### 3-3 التحكم في حوزة مياه حوض الترسيب

##### 1-2-3 التحكم في الكلور المتبقي داخل حوض الترسيب

يجب قياس الكلور المتبقي عند نقطة ما كما ذكر سابقاً  
نقطة أخذ العينة : 1 - نقطة بعد بضع دقائق من الكلور المبثي مباشرة .  
نقطة أخذ العينة : 2- نقطة بعد وقت المتكامل داخل حوض الترسيب .

يجب تحطيق وتقييم الجوانب الجانبة للمياه داخل حوض الترسيب حيث يجب حفظ معدل حوزة الكلور المبثي حسب الانتاج وعندما يكون قياس الكلور الجانبي غير كافي مقارنة بالمعايير يجب مراجعة معدل حوزة جبال الكلور و زيادة معدل حوزة الكلور المبثي حسب الحاجة كما يجب التأكد من العناصر المنفصلة بالتفصيل :

- معدل تصريف مياه البئر
- احتياج الكلور طبقاً لحالة مياه البئر

#### 2-2-3 التحكم في المكازة داخل حوض الترسيب

عندما يكون صرف الزور في كاني تزيد الفيزيات المتكاثفة في المياه وعند ذلك يجب صرف الزور مباشرة وترجع معاير ركن ركن صرف الزور .

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#### 1-2-4 إعادة التشكيل بعد فترة توقف طويلة

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لا تمتنع المرشحات بمياه حوض الترسيب حتى تصبح حوزة الكلور المتبقى والمكازة في المياه كافية بالمعيار بالمعايير ويمكن أن يكون ذلك بسبب :

- راسب الزور
- تشتت الزور في القاع
- تشتت الزور في المنورة
- عدم قدرة صرف الزور لامتداد المنور
- الأشعة التي يجب القيام بها قبل إعادة التشغيل لتجنب المشاكل السابق ذكرها كما يلي :

#### 2-2-3 التحكم في المكازة داخل حوض الترسيب

عندما يكون صرف الزور في كاني تزيد الفيزيات المتكاثفة في المياه وعند ذلك يجب صرف الزور مباشرة وترجع معاير ركن ركن صرف الزور .

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اسم الخدمة	التنفيذ	الخطوة
حوزة إزالة الحديد والمنجنيز	المرشح	Gezy-FMR05-QC

تاريخ الإعداد /	200 /	اسم المصمم :	شريف
تاريخ المراجعة /	200 /	اسم المراجع :	شريف

### مقدمة



يجب أن تشمل أنشطة التحكم في حوزة المياه الآتي :

- مراقبة حوزة المياه الخارجة للمرشح وفي المياه المتكاثفة
- مراقبة حوزة المياه المرشحة
- مراقبة فرق الضغط
- مراقبة حوزة مياه صرف الحسيل المكسي
- مراجعة تشغيل المرشح ، الإعداد والترشح و الحسيل المكسي
- مراقبة حالة الوسط الترشيحي

يجب أن تتم مراقبة حوزة المياه ومرمجة وضع تشغيل المرشح بشكل دوري للتحكم في حوزة المياه في محطات إزالة الحديد والمنجنيز ولكن يتم الأداء الجيد داخل محطات الحديد والمنجنيز بلزم القيام بالتالي :

- التحكم في حوزة المياه في حوض الترسيب
- تطبيق البودات المعجمة كحديقة من حوزة المياه المرشحة
- مراقبة التورية للمياه المرشحة وضبط حوزة الكلور حسب الحاجة
- مراقبة وضع التشغيل
- المراقبة الدورية لزوم الرمل المرشح والإجراء المبكر لاستمرارض أو تغيير الرمل حسب الحاجة .

يجب أن يتم التحكم في حوزة المياه للوصول للدرجة المثلى ليس فقط عن طريق مراقبة حوزة المياه ولكن بمراجعة أنشطة التشغيل والصيانة حيث يتم إكتشف معظم المياه داخل بوح التوربية /الكثيفة بالكلور المبثي و الترسيب

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### 3. المسحلات والتقرير

#### 1-3 المسحلات

تحتاج مسحلات المرشح لمعرفة حالة التشغيل و حوزة المياه ولاستمرشان . مسحلات التحكم في حوزة المياه من المرشح ستكون كالآتي :

- نتيجة المراقبة والمراجعة
- حوزة المياه المرشحة
- المكازة
- الكلور المتبقي
- مستوى الأمونيوم
- نقطة التشغيل
- معدل السريان داخل حوض الترسيب
- حوزة مياه البئر
- معدل حوزة الكلور المبثي
- عدد مرات صرف الزور

#### 2-3 التقرير

يجب إيلاح العاملين بالاعتماد على الحالة الفعلي لأداء محطة إزالة الحديد والمنجنيز بمعدل التشغيل الفعلي التي تتم وأن تكون هناك قيمة لأي تقرير بدون تحليلها ويجب أن تصبح هذا التقرير أداة مفيدة لأشعة الصممن و التطوير القائمة بتطبيق التشغيل .

التقرير المطلوبة بالنسبة للمرشحات سوف تكون لمنطقة محددة و تحتاج لبعض التوضيات كأخوذ في الاعطار لتشغيل المرشح الآتي :

- 1-2-3 التوضيات
- إعادة التأهيل
- الإصلاح أو الإزالة لتطبيقات والمخامس
- حالة الوسط الترشيحي
- لجمال أجزاء أو مهمات
- قطع الغيار المطلوبة
- مراجعة خطوات التشغيل اليقاسي
- المحظوظ
- المعاير
- المسحلات و التقارير المطلوبة
- تقرير التشغيل

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### كميات المياه المتشحاة

- كميات المياه المستخدمة في الحسيل المكسي
- شهري و سنوي
- الكلور المتبقى في مياه البئر

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- 3-2: عدد مرات أخذ عينات مياه بوكندا : المصص الكلور المبثي 6 مرات خلال اليوم أو أكثر
- 4-2: عدد مرات صرف الزور

### 3. التحكم في جودة المياه في الظروف المعتادة

#### 1-3 المراقبة والحصص اليومي

يتم عمل المراقبة والحصص العمري للتأكد من تغير في حوزة المياه و تدرجشة التشغيل والمبكم والمبكم في العملية بدون مراقبة و المبكم إجراء المراقبة بدون معاير حسب.

#### 1-3-1 مراقبة التحكم في حوزة المياه بوكندا

عملية الترشح من المرحلة الأخيرة لإزالة المكازة و أكثفة الحديد والمنجنيز في عملية المياه وبالتالي يجب توصيل المياه المرشحة طبقاً لمعايير مياه الشرب العمري أو أعلى منها ويتم إضافة الكلور التبراتي بعد الترشح لتجنب تسبب الكلور المتبقى البقي في المياه المتشعة في المشركين .

قبل عملية الترشح تتألف مياه البئر من طريق عملية التطوية والكلور المبثي و يزال الحديد والمنجنيز الموجودين في حوض الترسيب و لكن الأكسدة والإزالة لا يكونا على أمكان وجه القوسول إلى حدود حوزة المياه لذلك يتم ترشيحها لقوسول إلى لمعاير .

بعد أن تتم مراقبة مياه على حيزه المراقبة المراقبة ، يترد المراقبة ، يتم تحديد الوضع الحالي بما إذا كان مناسب أو غير مناسب من طريق المعاير .

- 1- أخذ عينات مياه
- موقع أخذ نقطة العينة
- عينات:
- من خلال حصة حوض الترسيب ( المياه المخشحة )
- عينات:
- من خلال مسورة الحصب من ضخعة المرشح ( مياه القاع )
- حجم العينة : 1 لتر لكل عينة
- تكرار أخذ العينة : 6 مرات خلال اليوم
- وقت أخذ العينة:

- 2: بعد الفتح ب 30 دقيقة 4 كل 4 ساعات بعد السلق
- 4: بعد الفتح ب 2 ساعة 4 كل 4 ساعات بعد السلق

- 2- تحليل حوزة المياه
- مطلوب عمل تقارير وتحليل بناء على الكلور التالي:
- حديد و منجنيز:
- المكازة و الكلور التالي: 6 مرات خلال اليوم
- الحصص العمري

- 3- الحصص العمري
- يتم عمل الحصص العمري للمياه من خلال النظر في القنطة أو أخذ عينة من المياه
- حدة المياه بالقطر

GEZY-IMR04-QC	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ الصدور	صفحة 1 من 7
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### 2-1-4 إعادة التشكيل بعد فترة توقف طويلة

في حالة التوقف لفترة طويلة لمدة أسبوعين مثلاً ، يجب صرف المياه الموجودة بحوض الترسيب قبل نفقة المرشحات بالمياه يجب قياس الكلور المتبقى والمكازة في المياه .  
لا تمتنع المرشحات بمياه حوض الترسيب حتى تصبح حوزة الكلور المتبقى والمكازة في المياه كافية بالمعيار بالمعايير ويمكن أن يكون ذلك بسبب :

- راسب الزور
- تشتت الزور في القاع
- تشتت الزور في المنورة
- عدم قدرة صرف الزور لامتداد المنور
- الأشعة التي يجب القيام بها قبل إعادة التشغيل لتجنب المشاكل السابق ذكرها كما يلي :

#### 2-2-3 التحكم في المكازة داخل حوض الترسيب

عندما يكون صرف الزور في كاني تزيد الفيزيات المتكاثفة في المياه وعند ذلك يجب صرف الزور مباشرة وترجع معاير ركن ركن صرف الزور .

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ASH-WPS-G	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 2 من 4
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- ✓ التعرف على نقطة الضعف بسبب التصميم
- ✓ التعرف على نقطة ضعف نشاط التشغيل و الصيانة
- ✓ التعرف على نقطة الضعف بسبب الحالة الفنية للمعدات نتيجة التآكل
- ✓ مرجع طريقة تحليل وخطوات حل المشكلة
- ✓ مرجع لما 'تعلمت' لفضل المشكلة
- ✓ مرجع لما هو المتروك فعل 'التجنب' المشكلة
- ✓ و هكذا

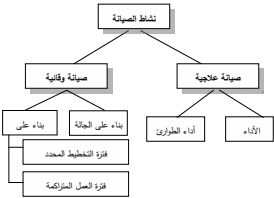
يجب أن تجمع بيانات تاريخ المشكلة وتوضع في ملف مبرمج يمكن الرجوع إليه عند تكرار المشكلة

4- نشاط الصيانة

1-4 معايير أنشطة الصيانة  
4-1-1 فترة عامة

تستخدم معايير الصيانة لتحديد أهمية نشاط الصيانة المطلوب للإصلاح ، الإحلال ، القمع و غيره البعض الأجزاء أو للمعدات كليا وتقسيم أنشطة الصيانة إلى نوعين هما الصيانة الوقائية و الصيانة العلاجية كما هو موضح في الشكل التالي :

ملحوظة : الصيانة الوقائية تعني 'الصيانة الروتينية'



ASH-WPS-G	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 1 من 4
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اسم المشكلة : مقطع مياه عشما	النشاط : عشما	الخبرة : ASH-WPS-G
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تاريخ الإعداد : / / 200	اسم المدع : التابع :
تاريخ المراجعة : / / 200	اسم المراجع : التابع :

1- مصادر مياه الشرب

تقتصر مصادر مياه الشرب بشكل عام إلى مصدرين ، مصدر مياه سطحية و مصدر مياه جوفية وتتألف مصادر المياه السطحية من أنهار ، مجاري مائية ، بحيرات ، أو مياه محصورة خلف سدود ، بينما تتألف مصادر المياه الجوفية من الآبار أو الينابيع.

مصدر المياه في محطة مياه عشما هي الآبار.

3- خطوات التشغيل

تتمثل خطوات التشغيل لمجموعة الأشعة التي تتم في مراحل التشغيل المختلفة والتي تم تقسيمها إلى B مرحلة حسب المرفق يوز تفصيليا ابتداء من ASHA-WPS01-OP حتى ASHA-WPS08-OP كما تشمل هذه الأنشطة التشغيل في الظروف العادية والظروف الطارئة

1-3 خطوات التشغيل في الظروف العادية

سوف يتم التعرف لها بالتفصيل في كل مرحلة من مراحل خطوات التشغيل القياسية

2-3 خطوات التشغيل في الظروف الطارئة

وتتمثل مجموعة الأشعة التي يتم اتخاذها عند حالات الطوارئ وتتضمن في الأوضاع غير المعتادة مثل ظهور ثورت مفاجئ بمياه الآبار أو انقطاع التيار الكهربائي أو توقف مرحلة أساسية في عملية التنقية.....وغيره

1-2-3 المشاكل المتوقعة و علاج المشاكل

من الممكن التعرف على المشاكل المتوقعة من خلال خبرات العاملين بالمحطة ومراجعة سجلات التشغيل والصيانة

2-2-3 تحليل المشاكل في الماضي و معرفة أسبابها . و خطوات الإصلاح

مراجعة أمثلة لمشاكل حدثت في الماضي تكون مفيدة عند حل المشاكل التي تحدث في الماضي . ويمكن من خلال تحليل و دراسة هذه المشاكل الوصول إلى :

- ✓ التعرف على نقطة الضعف بسبب الاستخدام

ASH-WPS00-OV	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 1 من 10
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اسم المشكلة : مقطع إيار عشما	النشاط : فكرة عامة عن محطة إيار عشما	الخبرة : ASH-WPS00-OV
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تاريخ الإعداد : / / 200	اسم المدع : التابع :
تاريخ المراجعة : / / 200	اسم المراجع : التابع :

1. معلومات عامة عن المحطة

1-1-1 الموقع  
تقع محطة إيار عشما على بعد (11) كم إلى الغرب من مدينة شبن الكوم عاصمة المحافظة و المحطة تقع فرع الشركة بالشمام و تقع عند إحداثيات 3384256 شمالا و 298274 شرقا.

2-1-1 مراحل الإنشاء

تم إنشاء المحطة سنة 1952

3-1-1 الخطوط الرئيسية للمحطة

مصدر مياه المحطة (الآبار) حيث يوجد بالمحطة عدد (3) آبار فإنها كالتالي:  
1- البئر رقم 1 قطر 10" عمق 105 متر و تم إنشاؤه سنة 1994  
2- البئر رقم 4 قطر 12" عمق 105 متر و تم إنشاؤه سنة 2009 بدلاً من البئر رقم 2 و الذي تم إيقافه  
3- البئر رقم 3 قطر 12" عمق 100 متر و تم إنشاؤه سنة 2005

كما يوجد بالمحطة عدد 3 مآري كل ماري مربوط على بئر من آبار المحطة و يوجد عدة مجموعات رفع سببه كالتالي:

- مآري رقم 1: المآري مربوط على بئر رقم 1 قطر 10" و يوجد به عدد 4 مجموعات رفع كهربائية:
- M1- صناعة محلية قدرة المحرك 40 ح تصروف طلمية 30 لترات
- M2- صناعة الصين قدرة المحرك 40 ح تصروف الطلمية 35 لترات
- M3- صناعة الصين قدرة المحرك 60 ح تصروف طلمية 40 لترات
- M4- صناعة الصين قدرة المحرك 75 ح تصروف الطلمية 50 لترات

مآري رقم 2: المآري مربوط على البئر رقم 4 قطر 12" و يوجد به عدد 2 مجموعة رفع كهربائية + مجموعة نيزل

- M5- صناعة الصين قدرة المحرك 40 ح تصروف الطلمية 35 لترات
- M6- صناعة الصين قدرة المحرك 75 ح تصروف الطلمية 50 لترات
- M7- الصناعة الصينية قدرة المحرك 41 ح تصروف الطلمية 35 لترات

مآري رقم 3: المآري مربوط على البئر رقم 3 قطر 12" و يوجد به عدد 2 مجموعة رفع كهربائية + مجموعة نيزل

- M7- صناعة الصين قدرة المحرك 50 ح تصروف 40 لترات
- M8- صناعة الصين قدرة المحرك 60 ح تصروف الطلمية 40 لترات
- MD2- الصناعة الصينية قدرة المحرك 40 ح تصروف الطلمية 35 لترات

1-1-4- التشغيل المخرومة و الوسائل لتبكية التوزيع  
تقوم محطة إيار عشما بخدمة شبكات مياه قري (عشما، عشما، عشما) بالإضافة إلى مجموعة عرب محمورة. و يوجد بالمحطة عدد 2 خط قطر 8" كل خط مركب عليه عدد تصروف قطر 8"

ASH-WPS-G	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 4 من 4
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أهمية عملية الإصلاح يجب أن تتناسب مع درجة أضرار البعد وصورها وظروف التشغيل لها ودرجة أضرارها وتعرضها للتآكل أو الصدأ .

يتم إجراء تقييم وصورة الإصلاح لأجزاء البعد بناء على معدلات وعوامل مثل التآكل و تغير الحامض والوقت اللازم للصيانة وتوافق قطع الغيار قبل البدء في نشاط الصيانة ويجب تسجيل الوقت الذي يتم فيه الإصلاح في سجلات الصيانة للإستفادة منه كمراجع عند القيام بأعمال مماثلة .

الإكتشاف المبكر للوضع الغير طبيعي و العلاج السريع يؤدي إلى إطالة عمر البعد . و يتم ذلك عن طريق الفحص البصري و مراجعة تسجيلات التشغيل.

4-4-1 الإصلاح بعد الفحص

وتتوقف عمليات الإصلاح أو الاستبدال أو التعديل حسب نوع البعد وتوافق قطع الغيار والمثل وقد يكون المطلوب فقط هو نظافة وتنشيم أو تزييت البعد

5- التحكم في الجودة

يجب أن تتم عملية التحكم في جودة المياه بانتظام و ذلك بتدخل البعثات المتوقعة التي تغير في جودة المياه المبكرة ومراجعة مراحل التنقية المختلفة ومنتج النهائي

ومن المهم أن تتم رقابة عملية التنقية في جميع مراحلها للوصول إلى التشغيل الاقتصادي الأمثل بحيث لا تتحمل مرحلة من مراحل التنقية مشاكل أو سوء تشغيل المرحلة التي قبلها

6- التسجيل و التقرير

لا يتم تنفيذ أنشطة التشغيل و الصيانة بناء على خبرتنا ومدى وعلا فقط ولكن أيضاً بالتسجيل الإحصائي والسجلات التي يمكن أن توصل إلى تبيها والتدخل في الدرجة المثلى للتشغيل والصيانة .

لذلك فإن التقرير أو التسجيل من الوثائق الضرورية و الأساسية للتدخل في محطات تنقية المياه . وهي أحد الأنشطة التي يتم من خلالها عمل الترتيب و الاتصالات الأوامر بعضهم سواء داخل أو خارج محطة تنقية المياه

وتؤدي دراسة التسجيلات والتقارير والبيانات ووقائع أخرى إلى سرعة إصلاح الأخطاء وتجنب الحالات الغير عادية وكما ذكره في التشغيل.

ASH-WPS-G	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 3 من 4
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شکل 1-1 أقسام نشاط الصيانة

وتقسم الصيانة الوقائية إلى نوعين ، صيانة يمنية على الوقت و صيانة يمنية على الحالة الفنية للبعد ووفقا ما توجد مسوية في تقييم درجة استهلاك البعد.

و تقسم الصيانة اليمينية على الوقت (ساعات تشغيل البعد) على نوعين أحدهما حسب التنظيط المسبق لعمليات الصيانة والأخر حسب ساعات التشغيل المزمع البعد

كما تقسم الصيانة العلاجية إلى نوعين مستغلين أحدهما صيانة صيانة تصحيحية في حالة الطوارئ و الأخر هي الصيانة التصحيحية المعتادة . في هذا النشاط يجب ملاحظة و مراجعة البيانات للإكتشاف المبكر للوضع الغير طبيعي والإكتشاف والقيام بالصيانة التصحيحية فورا ويجب أن يكون هناك معيار للإكتشاف للوضع الغير طبيعي أثناء المراجعة أو الفحص الروسي أو الدوري.

لذلك يجب تقسيم أنشطة الصيانة لمجموعات و تحديد نشاط الصيانة لكل شيء مثل المهمة أو أجزاء من المهمة سواء كانت صيانة وقائية أو صيانة تصحيحية ويعتبر إحدى المعايير .

تتمثل أنشطة الصيانة أعمال المراقبة ، المراجعة والفحص للتأكد من سلامة المظلة سواء بالتفتيش أو الإصلاح أو التعديل ويضمن نشاط الصيانة أربعة أنواع من العمل كالتالي :

- 1- مراقبة و مراجعة أداء المهمات أثناء العمل
- 2- أعمال الفحص الدوري
- 3- التقييم و التحليل طبقا لنتائج الفحص
- 4- الإصلاح بعد الفحص .

1-4-1 مراقبة و مراجعة أداء المهمات أثناء العمل

يتم إجراء المراقبة و الفحص البصري طبقا للجدول الزمني للتشغيل و الصيانة

2-4-1 أعمال الفحص الدوري

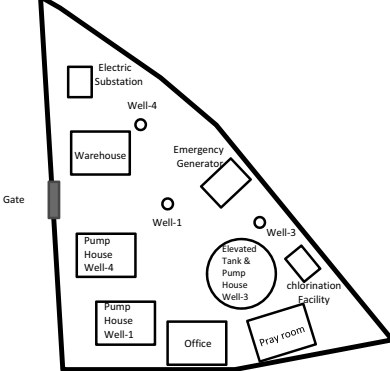
يتم إجراء الفحص الدوري للتأكد من على أن أداء المهمات بشكل مرضي . على أن لا يقتصر بالفحص الخارجي فقط ولكن يجب أيضا أن يتم فحص داخل أجزاء المهمات بحيث يتم النظر والفحص جيداً لجميع الأجزاء والمكونات للتأكد من سلامتها ويجب أن يتم عمل الفحص دوريا و تتعدد عدد مرات الفحص باختلاف أهمية الأجزاء ، والتحميل ، و إمكانية حدوث مشاكل و هكذا .

وتتم أعمال الفحص طبقا قائمة يتم إعدادها لكل مرحلة للتأكد من أن نشاط الفحص يتم بدون الخلل من شخص لأخر وأن هذا النشاط يتم بشكل منهجي كامل .

3-4-1 التقييم و التحليل طبقا لنتائج الفحص

ASH-WPS00-OV	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 1 من 10
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1-1-6- المرفق العام



ASH-WPS00-OV	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 1 من 10
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1-1-6-1 الهيكل التنظيمي و التشكيل الوظيفي

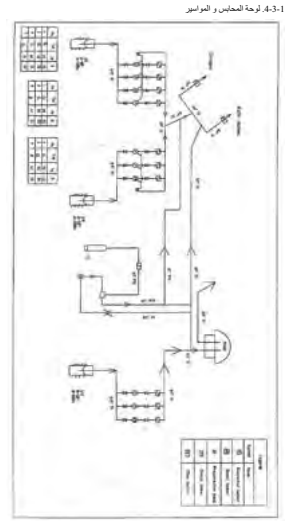


ASH-WPS00-OV	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصدار	صفحة 2 من 10
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- خطوط رقم 1 قطر 8" يهاني شبكات مياه العرفية عزرة ميذا عزرة حبيب-مزرية سيدي صالح
- خطوط رقم 2 قطر 8" يهاني شبكات مياه عشما-كفر عشما-عزرة زو عزرة الإصلاح

- يوجد خط ربط الشبكات بمعية مياه أكثر الملائمة قطر 8" يوجد عليه محبس (مقطع خاليا)
- كما يوجد خط ربط قطر 4" بمعية مياه الشبهاء الأرتوازية يوجد عليه محبس (مقطع خاليا)

- سما التخلية: 3x100
- ارتفاع: 21م
- قياس المنسوب: عن طريق عروامة وسلك



4.3-1 لوحة المحاسن والمواير

- 6- لوحات التشغيل الكهربائي والكمالات
- تتضمن التالي
- لوحات التشغيل الكهربائي الرئيسية ومقاطع تشغيل الطلمانات
- الكمالات الكهربائية

7- المراد الكهربائي لمداد المحطة بمليار الكهربائي في حالة انقطاع التيار بالشبكة العمومية  
محرك المولد(التريل) مارة مركز فرقة (136 ج) و المراد الكهربائي مارة استنفورد و يحمل بفرقة 100 K.V.A.

3-2-1 مواصفات كل معدة و جهاز لكل وحدة

الرجوع لقائمة التسمية المرفقة في الملحق (مستم إعدادها لاحقاً أثناء تطبيق خواتم التشغيل القياسي)

3-1 النظام الأساسي لتشغيل المهمة و التحكم في العملية

1-3-1 النظام الأساسي للتحكم في العملية

- التحكم في التشغيل وكميات المياه
- يتم التحكم في جميع وحدات العمليات بالمحطة بديوانا.
- التحكم في جودة المياه
- يتم عمل تحليل لجودة مياه الآبار للرقابة و يتم مراقبة معدل جرعة الكلور المتبقى الحر بالخطوط السائقة باستمرار و يتم التحكم فيه حسب الحاجة.

2-3-1 النظام الأساسي

يتم فتح و غلق محابس مضخة التر بديوانا

- تتم مراقبة جودة المياه

3-3-1 نظام العمليات

1-1- آبار الإنتاج

- يوجد عدد 3 بئر بالمحطة لخدمة منطقتين
- 2- مضخات نقل مياه البئر
- 3- مضخات نقل مياه البئر
- 4- أربع مضخات بموقع البئر القليلة و ثلاث مضخات بموقع البئر رقم 2

التأثير و كما يوجد 3 مضخات بموقع البئر رقم 3 أحدها مجموعة تريل

3- منظومة الكلور

- اسطوانة الكلور: 50كم
- جهاز الكلور
- سعة جهاز الكلور: 2 كجم/ساعة

توجد مجموعة واحدة من أجهزة الكلور و تتكون من الآتي:

- نوعية جهاز الكلور : نوع غلق متحديوي
- نوعية التشغيل : تشغيل يدوي
- نوعية التحكم في معدل جرعة الجرعة : التحكم اليدوي
- نقطة القفل : ماسورة نقل المياه بداخل المحطة

4- الجزان الهلي

يوجد خزان علي من الخرسانة المسلحة و يستخدم لإمداد خط مياه متعلقة ختما.

2- مكونات العملية و المهمة في محطة الآبار

- 1-2-1 المكونات
- يوجد خمس مكونات ميكانيكية إضافية على نظام إمداد القوى الكهربائية بمحطة الآبار وهي مرتبطة حيث أن كل مكون مرتبط بمغلقه مع المكون الآخر وهذه المكونات :
- آبار الإنتاج
  - مضخات الآبار
  - منظومة الكلور
  - الجزان الهلي
  - المواسير و المحابس
  - لوحات التشغيل الكهربائي و الكمالات
  - مراد كهربائي
- 2-2-1 أجهزة و معدات العملية
- تتكون وحدات العملية من الآتي :
- 1- آبار الإنتاج
- تتضمن التالي
  - آبار بسعة إنتاج كافية
- 2- محقق نقل مياه البئر
- تتضمن التالي
- 3- منظومة الكلور
- تتضمن التالي
  - اسطوانة الكلور
  - مواسير و محابس تغذية المياه
  - مواسير و محابس غزل الكلور
  - أجهزة الكلور
  - مضخة التغذية
- 4- الجزان الهلي (100) م<sup>3</sup>
- تتضمن التالي
  - خزان علوي مزود بجهاز قياس المنسوب
  - محابس و مواسير رفع و خفض
  - مواسير و محابس و الجزان
  - تتضمن التالي
  - مواسير و محابس ربط الآبار بظلمات الصنع
  - مواسير و محابس ربط ظلمات الصنع بالخطوط السائقة

الصيغة كمرجع لتأني:

- جميع بيانات المعدات اللازمة أداء الصيغة العامة
- ترتيب أجزاء الإمداد والإنتاج
- ترتيب قطع لإعدادات توصيلات التشغيل و الصيغة النظام
- عتبات المياه : التشغيل و الإشارات المطلوبة لتفعيل النظام
- مراقبة عمارة التفتيش لأشكال خواتم أعمال المياه بطريقة مفصلة
- بيانات نوعية المياه و خواتم التشغيل المائية و خواتم تشغيل المراسي

يتمسح خطة التشغيل و الصيغة كمرجع ترتيب ترتيب التوصيل مرجع في أيديهم أثناء تعلمهم تشغيل الوحدات

عادة ما يراجع المشغل ذو الخبرة الخطة للتشغيل و الصيغة للتأكد من التشغيل و الصيغة في الظروف الطبيعية و كمرجع استرشدي التشغيل في الظروف الغير طبيعية. يجب أن يشمل التشغيل المتبدا لخطة التشغيل و الصيغة العديد من المرات كمرجع و تعليمات.

3-1-2-1 الغرض من خواتم التشغيل القياسي لمحطة آبار عشما

3-1-2-2 الغرض من خواتم التشغيل القياسي

الغرض من خواتم التشغيل القياسي هو تقديم المساعدة في التشغيل و الصيانة و خواتم التحكم في جودة المياه لكل محطة مياه و مدينة خاصة بالآبار.

3-2-1 البنية ذات الأثرية أو الجيوب أو توراها يتم تشغيل التشغيل القياسي SOP

بناء على نتائج البحث العلمي الحالي السليمة تم الاتفاق من المؤيد ذات الأولوية التشغيل و الصيانة الواجب توفرها في بروتوكول خواتم التشغيل القياسي (بند 4) منها و إضافة فريق (SOP) و كالتالي

3-2-2 تشغيل العملية اعتماداً على استهداف المياه بالشبكة

يتم التحكم في إمداد المناطق الخدمية عن طريق التحكم في فتح و غلق مضخة التر والتي عادة ما تسيطر زيادة المنسوب في الوقت الذي يليه إله التشغيل كما تسيطر حسب سرب مياه الشبكة بوزن من فقد المياه. ويتم ذلك سوف يوضح في الإصدار أثناء خواتم تشغيل المحطة أن تتناسب مع استهداف المياه بالشبكة و خاصة في فترة أو قبل أقل استهداف واقية الغرض يجب أن جميع الحالات مثل تسجيلات تشغيل المحطات و خصائص الشبكة.

3-2-2-2 الاستعداد الكامل للفرق الحادي

يوجد خزان علي محطة الآبار وذلك على الحد من إمداد المسطحات المائية. ويجب أن يؤخذ في الاعتبار عند إعداد خواتم التشغيل القياسي SOP (بند 4) منها و إضافة فريق (SOP) خاصة بالآبار.

من المتوقع أن يتم المناقش الخدمية عما بعد عام و من الممكن أن يصبح المنصب في نهاية الشبكة غير كافى وذلك يجب التخطيط ورسمه هذا الوضع و أخذ في الاعتبار

3-2-3 مراقبة الآبار

يعتمد مصدر المياه على الآبار حسب خطة الآبار باستمرار و التشغيل. من الممكن أن يكون هناك أعمال صيانة ضرورية بالتقارير الشهرية أو ربع سنوية

3-2-3-1 تحديد المياه الجوفية بالآبار الثلاث الموجودة بالمحطة

منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي

منسوب المياه الديناميكي

تخطيط جودة المياه الجوفية

يؤخذ جودة المياه على تعليمات شركة مياه الشرب و الصرف الصحي بالمحوية

3-2-3-2 تطبيق خواتم التشغيل القياسي

يجب تطبيق خواتم التشغيل القياسي بفترة التشغيل و الصيانة الحاملين و التحكم في جودة المياه و مع ذلك، إن نصيب خواتم التشغيل القياسي دامة يجب مراعاتها في فترة وأخرى

لا يجب الاقتصار فقط على تشغيل الآبار و لكن يجب استهدافها كأداة لإشغلة التشغيل و الصيانة و التحكم في جودة المياه و كذلك يجب تطبيق خواتم التشغيل القياسي للأشغلة العامة. و بعد ذلك و تعويض و تراجع لتصبح عملية و تفاعلية أي وقت و في كل وقت. فالتشغيل القياسي، على غرار التفتيش العنق، يجب علينا إيجاد نهجاً تضمن التشغيل و الصيانة و الصيانة للتحكم في جودة المياه كما تم فحص و مراجعة خواتم التشغيل القياسي.

3-2-3-3 مكونات خواتم التشغيل القياسي

تعدوي خواتم التشغيل القياسي على 8 أنشطة تشغيلية و هذه المكونات معروضة في " الخطة الرئيسية لخواتم التشغيل القياسي " وبعثوي كل نشاط تشغيل قياسي على 3 مجموعات تشغيل قياسي

- خواتم تشغيل قياسي التشغيل
- خواتم تشغيل قياسي للصيانة

خواتم تشغيل قياسي للتحكم في جودة المياه

3-1-4-2 خواتم التشغيل القياسي للتشغيل

الوقت الحصري على المعايير و الخواتم المطلوبة لأشغلة التشغيل و التحكم للصيانة مبرودة في خواتم التشغيل شرح الترخيم و شكلها بالمعامل الأخرى

- معيار نشاط التشغيل و الصيانة
- عناصر الترخيم : التشغيل يدوي
- عناصر الترخيم : التحكم اليدوي لكل مهمة
- نظام الترخيم و التشغيل

3-2-2 خواتم التشغيل القياسي للصيانة

الوقت الحصري على المعايير و الخواتم المطلوبة لأشغلة صيانة المهمة مبرودة في خواتم التشغيل القياسي هذه و تحوي على الآتي:

- معيار نشاط الصيانة
- خواتم صيانة المهمة في الظروف الطبيعية و الظروف الغير طبيعية
- عناصر الترخيم : التحكم اليدوي لكل مهمة
- نظام الترخيم و التشغيل

3-4-2 خواتم التشغيل القياسي للتحكم في جودة المياه

الوقت الحصري على المعايير و الخواتم المطلوبة لأشغلة التحكم في جودة المياه و أنشطة التحكم مبرودة في خواتم التشغيل القياسي هذه و تحوي على الآتي:

- معيار نشاط التحكم في جودة المياه
- التحكم في جودة المياه و خواتم التحكم في المرحلة في الظروف الطبيعية و الظروف الغير طبيعية
- عناصر الترخيم : التحكم اليدوي لكل مهمة
- نظام الترخيم و التشغيل

3-5-2 مراجعة خواتم التشغيل القياسي و خطة التشغيل و الصيانة

خواتم التشغيل و الصيانة في إحدى الأوقات لتطبيق الترخيم التالي من أنشطة التشغيل و الصيانة و التحكم في جودة المياه و نتائجها لتضمن إقرار تشغيل محطة الآبار

من الممكن بعد التحقق أن نجد أن أنشطة التشغيل و الصيانة يجب تعديلها أو ترقيتها لتتناسب مع ظروفها بطريقة أبسط أسهل فعمل و مناسب بتطبيق خواتم التشغيل القياسي. وعندما نجد جزء يجب تعديله أو ترقيته لتتناسب مع خواتم التشغيل القياسي، يعني ذلك أننا نرى ما من مراجعة خواتم التشغيل القياسي لتصبح ملائمة بناء على الخواتم المدة و ذلك الوقت ما كان قدر الامكان.

3-5-2-2 مراجعة أنشطة التشغيل و الصيانة و التحكم في جودة المياه

يجب أن تتم مراجعة خواتم التشغيل القياسي دورياً على الأقل مرة سنوية و بالتزامن إذا لزم الأمر. بعد مراجعة خواتم التشغيل القياسي يجب تحديث خواتم التشغيل القياسي كاستدراج مراجع

تسجيلات مراجعة خواتم التشغيل القياسي و تاريخ المراجعة المطلوبة لإصدارهم و حفظهم. يجب أن تتضمن تسجيلات المراجعة الآتي:

- الأنشطة قبل المراجعة و بعد المراجعة و أسباب المراجعة
- أعضاء الأشخاص الموافقين و تاريخ المراجعة
- نتائج المراجعة
- خطة العمل للمراجعات و توصيف تخصص المراجعة في وقت خواتم التشغيل القياسي المراجعة

3-6-2 إعداد خطة عمل التشغيل و الصيانة

يتم تطوير خطة التشغيل و الصيانة مكونة من السيل الرجوع إليها كاسترشاد لنظام تشغيل المياه و استخدام خطة التشغيل و

2. معايير التشغيل

1-2-2 منسوب المياه

يجب ألا يقل المنسوب الاستاتيكي أو الديناميكي عن الأرقام التصميمية / التخطيطية لتضخات. عندما لا تكون منسوب المياه التصميمية / التخطيطية متاحة في المرحلة المبداية لتطبيق خواتم التشغيل القياسي يتم تحديد منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي باستخدام تسجيلات منسوب المياه الحالية كالتالي:

- 1- يجب أن يتم تحديد منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي داخل كل بئر
- 2- يجب أن يتم تسجيل منسوب المياه الديناميكي أثناء التشغيل داخل كل بئر
- 3- يجب أن لا يتعدى تصرف البئر عن الحدود التصميمية
- 4- يجب أن لا تزيد قدرة تصرف المحطة عن التصرف الأمثل للبئر
- 5- يتم التأكد من أن ثلاثة عشر منسوب المياه داخل البئر للتريل كفاءة البئر و حالة المضخات

3-2-2-2 جودة مياه البئر

يجب أن لا تتجاوز جودة المياه البئر الحدود التصميمية / التخطيطية للمحطة.

عندما لا تكون جودة المياه التصميمية / التخطيطية متاحة في المرحلة المبداية لتطبيق خواتم التشغيل القياسي يتم تعريف جودة المياه المبداية باستخدام تسجيلات منسوب المياه الحالية و عملية التشغيل. ويتم تحديد القيم الاسترشادية في السرح وقت مسكن.

يجب وضع وتطبيق عتبات المياه يومياً و كذلك للرقابة و عملية التشغيل و يتم إجراء تحليل شهرية طبقاً لتكامل الجودة الواردة بخواتم التحكم في الجودة.

3-2-2-3 نقطة موقع البئر

يجب المحافظة على موقع البئر نظيفاً و حمايته من التلوث الناتج من المياه السطحية أو المياه الجوفية. يتم فحص بعرض يومي للبئر.

3-3 التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية

3-3-1 خواتم الفتح و الغلق

1-1-3 الفحص المسري لموقع البئر

يجب أن يتم الفحص المسري لموقع الآبار و التأكد من صرف المياه السطحية وأن مهمات الآبار الأخرى في حالة جيدة.

2-1-3 منسوب المياه

يتم متابعة قياس منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي من خلال بئر المراقبة ( البئر القديم ) و التأكد من أن المنسوب ليس أقل من المنسوب التصميمي / التخطيطي.

3-1-3-1 جودة مياه البئر

يجب مراجعة جودة مياه البئر بشكل دوري تحليل في اليوم السابق و التأكد من أن القيم القليلة أعلى من القيم التصميمية / التخطيطية. كما يجب إعداد عتبات مياه تحليل وذلك في اليوم الذي يلي تشغيل الماسورة.

3-2-3 المراقبة أثناء التشغيل

يجب قياس منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي في بئر الملاحظة ( البئر القديم ) و التأكد من أن القيمة ليست أقل من المنسوب التصميمي / التخطيطي.

4. التشغيل في الظروف غير الطبيعية
- المشاكل المتوقعة و علاجها
- 1-4-1 التلوث
- في حالة تسرب مياه الأنطار داخل البئر أو تسرب مياه سطحية من الأماكن المجاورة، من إيقاف المحطة فوراً و اتخاذ الإجراءات التصميمية اللازمة لمعالجة التلوث ثم إعادة الصنع للشبكة بعد التحقق من فاعلية الإجراءات المتخذة.
- 2-4-2 منسوب المياه
- قد يحدث انخفاض في منسوب المياه الجوفية كتنتيجة لانحسب سحب مياه بئر منسوب المياه الديناميكي أو انخفاض المنسوب الاستاتيكي على المدى الطويل.
- 1-4-2-1-1-4-2 المنسوب
- ينخفض منسوب سحب المياه الجوفية نتيجة سدد بالمحسبي أو السحب الزائد من الخزان الجوفي في المناطق المحيطة بالبئر وفي هذه الحالة:
- 1) يجب حصر تشغيل المحطة على منسوب السحب الطبيعي أو
  - 2) استخدام بئر آخر يعمل بكفاءة بحيث يتم سحب عكس البئر لمصعب ملانم لتعمل أو
  - 3) من الممكن أن يكون هناك خيار آخر غير جديد بالكامل.
- 2-2-4-2-2 انخفاض منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي
- هناك العديد من الأسباب المؤدية لانخفاض المنسوب الجوفية. انخفاض المنسوب الاستاتيكي المستمر وقد يزيد عن المنسوب التصميمي / التخطيطي و في هذه الحالة يتم اتخاذ الإجراءات التالية لتقليل على ذلك:
- 1) يتم التشغيل بقل من القيمة التصميمية لتصرف البئر و
  - 2) زيادة دفع المنصب أو إضافة بئر جديد لتزويد السعة التصميمية المطلوبة.
- 3-4-2 جودة المياه
- يتم إيقاف المحطة فوراً في حالة تجاوز عتبات منسوب المياه خلف الجيد و المتجانس عن مواصفات مياه الشرب مع إتاحة السبب لسوء الجودة و اتخاذ الإجراءات التصميمية المناسبة.
5. التكاليف و المجلات
- 1-5-1 المجلات
- يجب أن تحوي مجلات الآبار على ما يلي:
- 1-1-5-1 سجلات المراقبة و الفحص المسري
  - إعداد قائمة بالمراقبة و الفحص المسري تشمل النقاط الأساسية الواجب مراقبتها و تسجيلها كما يلي:
  - 1- الفحص المسري لموقع البئر و بروج التربة
  - 2- منسوب المياه
  - 3- منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي
  - 4- منسوب المياه الديناميكي
  - 3- جودة مياه البئر

2. معايير التشغيل
- 1-2-2 منسوب المياه
- يجب ألا يقل المنسوب الاستاتيكي أو الديناميكي عن الأرقام التصميمية / التخطيطية لتضخات. عندما لا تكون منسوب المياه التصميمية / التخطيطية متاحة في المرحلة المبداية لتطبيق خواتم التشغيل القياسي يتم تحديد منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي باستخدام تسجيلات منسوب المياه الحالية كالتالي:
- 1- يجب أن يتم تحديد منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي داخل كل بئر
  - 2- يجب أن يتم تسجيل منسوب المياه الديناميكي أثناء التشغيل داخل كل بئر
  - 3- يجب أن لا يتعدى تصرف البئر عن الحدود التصميمية
  - 4- يجب أن لا تزيد قدرة تصرف المحطة عن التصرف الأمثل للبئر
  - 5- يتم التأكد من أن ثلاثة عشر منسوب المياه داخل البئر للتريل كفاءة البئر و حالة المضخات
- 3-2-2-2 جودة مياه البئر
- يجب أن لا تتجاوز جودة المياه البئر الحدود التصميمية / التخطيطية للمحطة.
- عندما لا تكون جودة المياه التصميمية / التخطيطية متاحة في المرحلة المبداية لتطبيق خواتم التشغيل القياسي يتم تعريف جودة المياه المبداية باستخدام تسجيلات منسوب المياه الحالية و عملية التشغيل. ويتم تحديد القيم الاسترشادية في السرح وقت مسكن.
- يجب وضع وتطبيق عتبات المياه يومياً و كذلك للرقابة و عملية التشغيل و يتم إجراء تحليل شهرية طبقاً لتكامل الجودة الواردة بخواتم التحكم في الجودة.
- 3-2-2-3 نقطة موقع البئر
- يجب المحافظة على موقع البئر نظيفاً و حمايته من التلوث الناتج من المياه السطحية أو المياه الجوفية. يتم فحص بعرض يومي للبئر.
- 3-3 التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية
- 3-3-1 خواتم الفتح و الغلق
- 1-1-3 الفحص المسري لموقع البئر
- يجب أن يتم الفحص المسري لموقع الآبار و التأكد من صرف المياه السطحية وأن مهمات الآبار الأخرى في حالة جيدة.
- 2-1-3 منسوب المياه
- يتم متابعة قياس منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي من خلال بئر المراقبة ( البئر القديم ) و التأكد من أن المنسوب ليس أقل من المنسوب التصميمي / التخطيطي.
- 3-1-3-1 جودة مياه البئر
- يجب مراجعة جودة مياه البئر بشكل دوري تحليل في اليوم السابق و التأكد من أن القيم القليلة أعلى من القيم التصميمية / التخطيطية. كما يجب إعداد عتبات مياه تحليل وذلك في اليوم الذي يلي تشغيل الماسورة.
- 3-2-3 المراقبة أثناء التشغيل
- يجب قياس منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي في بئر الملاحظة ( البئر القديم ) و التأكد من أن القيمة ليست أقل من المنسوب التصميمي / التخطيطي.
1. خصائص العملية
- 1-1-1 مهمة العملية
- يتم البئر هي إنتاج المياه بالحدود و التصرف المطلوبين دون التأثير على كفاءة البئر أو الخزان الجوفي ويؤثر منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي على التصرف و كمية وكيفية و إذا لم تكن جودة مياه البئر مطابقة للحدود التصميمية. لا يتم توزيع المياه بالشبكة
- 2-2-1 تأثير العملية
- تعتبر إنتاج الآبار و جودة المياه معدات أساسية لمحطة الآبار و التي تؤثر تشغيل التشغيل العمليات التي عليها.
- 3-1-1 علاقة المحطة بالمراجل الآبار
- يؤثر منسوب المياه الاستاتيكي في البئر على كفاءة و تصرف المحطة و كمية المياه المنقولة من البئر

التاريخ	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 2 من 2
2-2	ASH-WPS01-MT	نموذج الجرافة	صفحة 2 من 2

- 2-2 صيانة مواسير البئر**
- تتم الصيانة لمواسير البئر كجزء من نشاط الصيانة للمحابس والمواسير داخل المحطة كما يلي
- يجب أن يتم الصيانة بانتظام للتحقق من أن مواسير الطرقة صالحة جيدة. سيتم إعداد قائمة لفحص المواسير كجزء من محاسن ومواسير المحطة.
- إصلاح
  - دهان
  - احلال
- 3-2 نظافة موقع البئر**
- يجب الحفاظ على نظافة المنطقة حول البئر من أي ملوثات خارجية. يجب أن يتم فحص بصري يومي في النقاط التالية ويجب أن تتم الصيانة اللازمة كما هو مطلوب
- صرف المياه المتلحقة
  - المحمولة من الزيت والشمع
  - المحمولة من المواديات
3. السجلات والتقارير
- في حين أن التسجيل والتقارير من أساسيات التشغيل والصيانة في محطة إزالة الحديد والمنظف. يجب تسجيل وتخزين جميع أنشطة الصيانة التي تتم شهرياً وسنوياً مع سجلات تشغيل المحطة الكاملة. من الممكن أن تؤخذ هذه السجلات في الاعتبار لإعداد خطة تشغيل والصيانة للعام التالي.

التاريخ	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 1 من 2
ASH-WPS01-MT	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 1 من 2

- أدء المحطة:**
- مقمنة
- تدري أعمال الصيانة الرئيسية الدورية للآبار بصفة منفصلة عن أعمال الصيانة الروتينية للمنطقة بالتنسيق مع مسئول الآبار بالمصفاة ورسالة الشركة. ويقيم فريق آبار برامسة الشركة بوضع برنامج دوري لأعمال صيانة الآبار ومعالجة مع الطأع.
- 1- معايير الصيانة
- تدري أنشطة الصيانة الرئيسية للآبار لضمان تشغيل الآبار عند التصرف الآمن لإنتاج كمية المياه الفنية المطلوبة دون التأثير الساسي على البئر أو الخزان الجوفي طبقاً للمعاير التالية:
- الحفظ على الظروف الغير بالمرغوبة الدورية للمنسوب الإستراتيجكي والديناميكي للبئر.
  - الزمن : طبقاً للبرامج الأسري لصيانة الآبار
  - المنطقة على العواسير الخارجة من البئر بالمصفاة المستمرة و إجراء أعمال الصيانة والدخان أو الإحلال
  - التكرار : مرة كل 6 شهور
  - الحفظ على موقع البئر يتجنب التلوث بالمياه المتلحقة أو غيرها لمسافة لا تقل عن 5 متر من جميع الاتجاهات حول البئر مع المشاهدة المستمرة لأعمال المنطقة بمعرفة فريق التشغيل.
  - التكرار : مرة في البئر
2. نشاط الصيانة
- بناء على المعاير السابقة ، يكون نشاط الصيانة من الثلاثة أقسام التالية :
- في حالة حدوث انخفاض ملحوظ لمنسوب المياه الديناميكي أثناء تشغيل محضفة البئر يجب اتخاذ الإجراء التالي :
- أ) عمل عيبيل عكسي للبئر
- ب) إحلال الآبار التالفة بالمر جديدة
- صيانة المنطقة حول البئر والمواسير والمحابس وخلافة
  - نظافة موقع البئر
- 1-2 ضمان التصرف الآمن
- لضمان التصرف الآمن. من الممكن أن يتم العمل العكسي للآبار بانتظام عن طريق إغلاق الآبار بملكب الطأع ومن الممكن تحديد عدد مرات العيبيل والرعية عن طريق تقرير مراقبة اختبار منسوب المياه الإستراتيجكي والديناميكي بواسطة فريق تشغيل المحطة. عندما لا تتحسن فرة العيبيل العكسي ولا يمكن استرجاع التصرف الآمن للعيبيل العكسي. يجب أن يتم الإعداد لعقر بار جديد للإحلال.

التاريخ	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 3من3
ASH-WPS02-OP	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 3من3

- 5. السجلات والتقارير**
- 5-1 سجلات
- سجلات تشغيل محضفة البئر المطلوبة كالتالي :
- 1-1-1 سجلات تشغيل المحضفة
- 1-1-2 فرة تشغيل الآبار
- 2-2-1 حالة التشغيل (مخطط الطرقة) ، القيمة (الكمية، البئر، الكبريتي، وغيره )
- 3- منسوب المياه في البئر
- 4- الوضع العام للمحط المتشغلة
- 2-5 التقارير
- تقارير تشغيل محضفة البئر المطلوبة كالتالي :
- 1-2-5 الوضع العام لمحمط التشغيل
- 2-5-1 التقرير الشهري
- 1- فرة تشغيل كل محضفة
- 2- توصيات التشغيل
- 3-2-5 التقرير السنوي
- 2- فرة تشغيل كل محضفة
- 2- توصيات التشغيل

التاريخ	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 2من3
ASH-WPS02-OP	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 2من3

- يجب أن يتم تشغيل محضفات الآبار بما في ذلك المحضفة التي تعمل بصورة دورية بحيث تكون فرة الصيانة 24 ساعة فيما عدا المحضفة التي تعمل بصورة الفولز ويتم تشغيلها أسبوعياً مرة واحدة
- 2-2-2 موثرات عدم ضغط المحضفة
- موثرات ضغط المناسب : أقصى حد 3 بار أقصى حد 4 بار
3. التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية
- 3-1 خطوات الفتح والتغلق
- 1-1-3 مراجعة ما قبل التشغيل
- يجب اختبار البئر ومضخات البئر السوف يتم تشغيله.
- 1- محاسب خط البئر : يجب أن تغلق جميع المحابس على خط طرقة مضخات الآبار مطرقة
- 2- لوحة المفاتيح الكهربائية تكون جاهزة للإعداد بالطرقة
- 2-1-3 الفتح
- جميع المضخات تعمل يدوياً و يتم تشغيل مفاوح التشغيل من على لوحة المفاتيح لتشغيل المحضفة البئر مع إجراء الفحص المتحد بعد التشغيل لفحص الأسواط الفيرية والإحزازات لمنسقة البئر و شرب المياه ويتم التكد من ضبط خط البئر عن طريق مانومتر الضغط على خط البئر (ومر مانومتر الضغط على آبار كبريتان أو أكثر)
- 3-1-3 الفتح
- جميع المضخات يتم تشغيلها يدوياً و ذلك عن طريق الضغط على مفاوح الإيقاف من على لوحة المفاتيح لإيقاف محضفة البئر ويتم فحص المنسقة بعد الفتح وفترة تشغيل محضفة البئر تعنى فقرة من نهاية التشغيل و حتى الإيقاف لتفحص الضغط على البئر
- 2-3 الفغرية والفحص العمري أثناء التشغيل
- تُشاهد الفغرية والفحص العمري لمضخعة المياه البئر ثم لفه مائة و يجب أن يتم مران خلال اليوم عن طريق قامة مراجعة و إذا وجد وضع غير طبيعي ، يجب إجراء وضع تصححي مطابقا
- 3-3 التشغيل لتتمك
- مصرف مياه البئر من هي من إعدادات عملية الضغط وتغلق مياه البئر عن طريق محضفة البئر لتشكبة بالضغط المناسب.
- القيمة التصميمية للمنطقة في 25 أو 20 و 90 و 100 ساعة لمنطقة ضخاً و كل ضخاً و تكون بواقع 35 ذات أو 126 و 126 ساعة لمنطقة الفغرية و العرب المسدورة و يكون الإجماع 60 ذات أو بواقع 216 و 216 ساعة أو في حالة التشغيل الطبيعي تكون فترة التشغيل مضخات متصلة حسب محسب محسب محسب جدول التشغيل خلال اليوم 24 ساعة
4. التشغيل في الظروف غير الطبيعية
- 1-4 المشائل المتوقعة و علاجها
- 1- الضغط الخارج غير كافي
- 2- الضغط الخارج غير جاً
- 3- القيمة الخارجة غير كافية
- 4- مشكبة ميكانيكية أو فغرية بالضغط
5. الطأع القوى الكهربائية

التاريخ	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 3من3
ASH-WPS01-OP	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 3من3

- أدء المحطة:**
- مقمنة
- تركيز الحديد والمنظف
- عنصر آباري لمراسمات مياه الشرب
- عند حدوث وضع غير طبيعي ، يجب تنظيف و الإجراءات القوية التي تمت و القياسات العلاجية.
- 2-5 التقارير
- تقارير تشغيل الآبار يجب أن تكون كالتالي :
- حجم المياه الجوفية المنتجة في المحطة شهرياً وسنوياً
  - تغير منسوب المياه شهرياً وسنوياً
  - تغير جودة المياه شهرياً وسنوياً
  - صيانة الآبار المطلوبة
  - عمل البئر و المشكبة لإزالة الترسبات
  - دهان أو تغير الغطاء ، المواسير ، المحابس ، الخ
  - صيانة صرف المياه المتلحقة في مواقع الآبار

التاريخ	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 3من3
ASH-WPS02-OP	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 3من3

- أدء المحطة:**
- مقمنة
- يرود عمل مضخات الآبار في محطة آبار ضخاً لمنع المياه الجوفية التي تتسكك فيها 4 مضخات في غير المضخات رقم 1 خاصة بالبئر ومناطق أخرى ولتت مضخات الأبية في غير المضخات رقم 2 خاصة بالبئر. تمت بوجد عدد 3 مضخات في غير البئر رقم 3.
- بموجب المياه الجوفية من الآبار عن طريق مضخات البئر و يتم ضخ المياه إلى الشبكة لمنطقة ضخاً و العفارية من خلال الخزان العلوي.
- 1- المحابس و المواسير : المواسير تركيبها كركبوني والمحابس متكينة ومحماس عدم رجوع
- 1 خصائص الصيانة
- 1-1-1 مهمة الصيانة
- مهمة صيانة محض الآبار هي توصيل المياه الجوفية للشبكة بالكمية المطلوبة وضبط المياه المناسب وطبقاً للمواصفات الفنية المعمورة.
- عمل تصريف المياه البئر من عمل أعمال إيراد المياه المنطق الخدمة وتتمدد كميات المياه التي يتم ضخها إلى شبكة طبقاً لمعدل تصريف البئر بناء على حساب متوسط الآبار الآبار
- 3-1-3 خطة المرحلة بالمعامل الأباري
- تتمثل مهمة صيانة محض الآبار أربعة عناصر ميكانيكية ، البئر ، مضخعة البئر ، الخزان العلوي و مهمات البئر
- 1-3-1 البئر
- يؤثر منسوب المياه داخل البئر وكمياته على ضغط المياه وكميتها و لكن من الممكن أن لا يؤثر جودة مياه البئر على التشغيل و ذلك بسبب عدم وجود معالجة متوقعة داخل المحطة
- 2-3-1 الخزان العلوي
- يستخدم الخزان العلوي بكمية إزاحة كل خزان موازنة ويزيم عند ملئه الخزان العلوي لإيقاف الضخ إلى الشبكة لعدم كفاية كميات المياه.
- 3-1-3 مهمات البئر
- يتم تنظيم البئر عن طريق خطين كلر. أحدهم يقضي شبكة مياه ضخاً و المياه الآخر شبكة العرفية
- 3-1-4 الشبكة
- يتم تغذية الشبكة بمياه البئر عن طريق مضخعة البئر مباشرة أو من خلال الأجرار ومن خلال الخزان العلوي في منطقة المصطفي.

التاريخ	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 3 من 6
ASH-WPS06-OP	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 3 من 6

- 4- يجب أن يتم ضبط معدل تصريف البئر عند الصافر
- 5- يجب فحص خروج الكلور بالبئر برفق في جهاز الكلور
- 6- مراجعة ضغط المحاسب تدفق وخروج الكلور في خط تجمع الكلور الرئيسي
- 7- مراجعة أجزاء الوصلات للألوية المناسب و تثبيت صمامات الضغط
- 8- فتح محاسب عموم الأسطوانة ولفه مادة مالترية في حالة وجود تسريب
- 9- التكد من عدم وجود تسريب أجزاء الألوية المتحابس من الأسطوانة في خط تجمع الكلور الرئيسي
- 10- يجب أن تتم مراجعة التسريب باستخدام مقياس ماء الأيونيا
- 11- بعد التكد من ذلك يتم فتح محاسب خط تجمع الكلور الرئيسي و مراجعة عدم تسريب الكلور حول أجزاء وصلات جهاز الكلور
- 12- التكد من معدل تصريف الكلور صفر في جهاز الكلور
- 13- فتح محاسب العموم في الأسطوانة تدريجياً و يجب فتح محاسب عموم الأسطوانة بالكامل نظراً لأن مائع التسريب لبعض الأسطوانات يمكن أن يعلا عند الفتح الكامل ويتم مراجعة تسريب أجزاء وصلات خط خط الكلور مرة أخرى
- 14- ضبط معدل جرعة غاز الكلور لجهاز إمداد التصريف المطلوب. من الممكن التكد من معدل جرعة الكلور عن طريق عدم تصريف في جهاز الكلور.
- 15- فتح 30 دقيقة من الضغط السابق التكد من معدل التصريف ويجب أن تغلق البئر ثلثة.
- و يتم جميع الأجزاء المتبقية يجب بمرور الأثر :
- يجب أن تتم تغذية غاز الكلور للألوية أو الماسورة خفرة مطعوراً .
  - يجب أن تتم مراجعة تسريب الكلور عن طريق قطع كمية صغيرة بذخ الأيونان في أول خفرة
  - مراجعة تسريب الأسطوانة وأجزاء الوصلات بضغط التصريف الرئيسي كل على حدة ولا يتم ذلك في نفس الوقت الفورات والمواسير بالكامل
  - يجب دفع الضغط السالب في جهاز قبل التفحفة بظغط الكلور وكذلك لخط التصريف الرئيسي وجهاز الكلور
  - يجب تأمين جهاز تصريف غاز الكلور قبل بداية تشغيل جهاز الكلور وخصاب معدل جرعة التردد كالتالي :
- معدل جرعة الكلور : ( ممول ) R  
محل تصريف الكلور : ( كبريتان ) W  
محل تصريف عملية المياه : ( موالس ) Q  
( كبريتان ) (W)- R/Q 1000
- 3-3 خطوات الفتح
- خطوات الفتح :
- 1- الفتح لإجراء التشغيل
- 2- فتح طريق المدي
- 3- تغير الأسطوانات

التاريخ	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 6 من 6
ASH-WPS06-OP	النسخة المراجعة	تاريخ المصموم	صفحة 6 من 6

4. المسارة الدورية للتأكل في حالة الفولز ويتم فحص تسريب الكلور لشدته وفي هذه الحالة يتم التصرف بطريقة بناء على برنامج خطة العمل المعدة مسافاً لآبار و وجود أجهزة و محاسن أمن و المياه بسيلتاتها والمنطقة عليها في حالة جيدة لاستخدامها في أي وقت ، ويلزم الترتيب الدوري على موجهة حالات تسريب الكلور .
5. منع التدفق داخل خط البئر
3. خطوات الفتح والتغلق
- 1-3 مكونات منظومة الكلور
- تكون منظومة الكلور من ثلاث مكونات رئيسية كالتالي :
- 1- اسطوانة الكلور
- 2- جهاز حقن الكلور
- 3- المحابس والمواسير
- يتمثل الخط من اسطوانة الكلور بضغط سائل عن طريق المفاوح ويقضي غاز الكلور المسحوب و التكد في معدل جرعة الكلور عن طريق جهاز حقن الكلور ، يسحب غاز الكلور المذاب و المسحوب عن طريق المفاوح ويخضع غاز الكلور المسحوب مع المياه المترودة في المفاوح و يتم ضخ جرعة المياه المتطرقة بالكلور في نقطة الفتح .
- مهام منظومة الكلور كالتالي :
- 1-1-1 إعداد غاز الكلور بضغط موجب
- 2- مهمات: قياس و تكد في جرعة الكلور
- 3- مهمات: عمل مكالورة ، تغذية مياه الكلور بمياه مضغوطة
- 3-3-3 مكامن الخطر
- خطورة الخطر : الخطر من نقص مياه المضغوطة
- خطورة الخطر : الخطر من نقص مياه المضغوطة
- خطورة الخطر : الخطر من نقص مياه المضغوطة
- خطورة الخطر : الخطر من نقص مياه المضغوطة



- 2- ردم جزء من مصفاة البئر نتيجة لتخول الرمال في البئر.
- 3- انخفاض كفاءة البئر.
- 4- تلوث المياه المنتجة من البئر.

1.4 حياطة حوزة المياه الجوفية

من اهم الابعاء التي تقع على عتاق العاملين الرقابية على موارد المياه الجوفية وصيانتها العمل على اتخاذ الاحتياطات بحماية المورد من التلوث وهذه الاحتياطات متنوعة ويمكن تلخيص بزوده في الاتي:

- أ- يجب عمل حياطة لموقع البئر أو الأباريس وصلح سور حول هذا الموقع مع إزالة جميع مساندر التلوث الموجودة في هذا الحوز.
- ب- يجب عدم وضع مساندر شبكة توزيع المياه أو أي حياض بجوار مساندر لتسجاري أو ترشحات الصرف الصحي.
- ت- يجب عمل طريقة صرف حياطة المياه المستعملة في تهيئة الحاكيكات وصرف دورات المياه إن وجدت بالموقع.

2. اختيار الهبوط

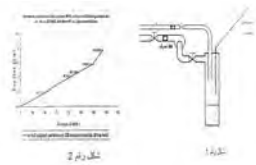
2.1 مقيدة:

من الضروري جدا وضع نظام جيد للمراقبة ومتابعة أداء الأبار والحاكية القنية لها وذلك بغرض الحفاظ عليها بعمل التنمية اللازمة لها وفر وصول نسب الانتاد بها للتنبؤ بالازر عددها على تنمية وقت تطور الحالة القنية لها وتوقعها عن الإنتاج.

وهذا يما سوف يتم شرح كيفية مراقبة ومتابعة أداء الأبار وطرق التنمية الميكانيكية والتنمية باستخدام الأحماض وإعادة تأهيل الأبار.

2.2 قياسات الهبوط للصوره الأبار:

- يجب القاء بالجرز اختبارات الهبوط القصوره مره واحده كل ستة أشهر مرتين سولوا حسب ما تقتضى الحاجة لجرز هذه الاختبارات
- قياس الهبوط في البئر يلزم وجود ماسوره قطر 1 بوصة داخل البئر تنتهي تحت أقصى مسود بديناميكي البئر كما هو موضح بالشكل.
- من الضروري رسم العلاقة البيانية بين التصرف والهبوط لكل بئر على حدة كما هو موضح بالشكل.



2.3 خطوات عملية القياس:

- 1- يتم قياس مسود المياه الأستاتيكي للبئر.
- 2- يتم غلق محبس خط طرذ الوحدة المتحركة للبئر.
- 3- يتم تشغيل الوحدة مع فتح محبس الطرذ على ثلاث أ. أربعة مرامل بحيث يتم عدد كل مرحلة ما يلي:
- قياس مسود المياه الأستاتيكي بالبئر
- 4- يتم تسجيل البيانات السابقة في الجدول التالي:

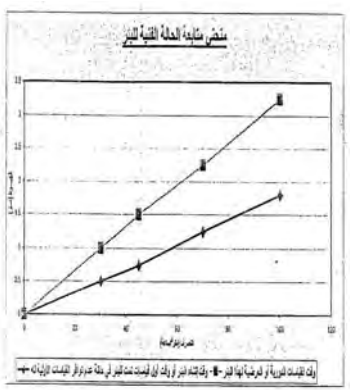
التصريف م <sup>3</sup> ساعة	مصدر
مسود المياه الأستاتيكي (متر)	
الهبوط (متر)	
التصريف الورقي (متر <sup>3</sup> /ساعة/بئر)	

- بالجدول السابق يتم حساب الهبوط والتصريف الورقي البئر عند كل تصريف كما يلي:

- أولاً:
- الهبوط = مسود المياه الأستاتيكي - مسود المياه الأستاتيكي
- كالتالي:

التصريف الورقي البئر = (الهبوط / المساطل له (متر<sup>3</sup>/ساعة/بئر)

- 1. يتم معرفة حالة البئر وتحديد كفاءته عن طريق القياسات الورقية التي يتم على البئر وحساب قيمة التصرف الاسمي ومقارنته بقيمة التصرف الورقي البئر وقت الإنتاج.
- 2. مع استمرار انخفاض قيمة التصرف الورقي البئر وقت القياس عن التصرف الورقي البئر وقت الإنتاج كما هو موضح وتراجع التصرف اليه يسند تحسب وهو مسود السنادات جزيئية يسند.



شكل رقم (3)

3. الانتاد برهان كما هو موضح وعلى النحو التالي:

أولاً: الانتاد الحادث على مدار بئر الصخر  
ثانياً: الانتاد الحادث على مدار مسودر مصفاة البئر والانتاد الحادث بالأبار بوعية يكون بسود حدوث ترسبات مركبات كيميائية لبعض العناصر الموجودة بالمياه تتسمل على تقليل معامل تقايدية الفزان الجوهلي إما في المنطقة الحياطة بالمصفاة أو على مدار بئر الصخر الإنتاجي وبالتالي يتخلف التصريف الورقي البئر.

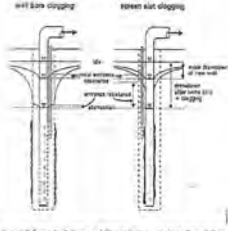


Figure 1. Difference of well clogging and screen slot clogging. Well clogging is caused by the presence of fine sand particles and silt in the well water, which is filtered by the screen. Screen slot clogging is caused by the presence of coarse sand particles and silt in the well water, which is not filtered by the screen.

4. في حال حدوث انخفاض في التصرف الورقي للبئر أكثر من 25% من التصرف الورقي الأسملي للبئر وقت الإنتاج يجب تنمية هذا البئر على الفور أو عمل إعادة تأهيل له.

2.4 كيفية تحديد حاجة البئر لعمل تنمية أو إعادة تأهيل

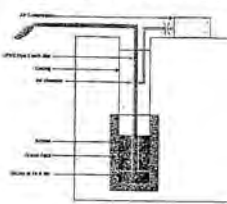
حال حدوث انخفاض في التصرف الورقي البئر وصول نسبة الانتاد به للتنبؤ الوجهب معها عمل تنمية أو قياس على البئر ومقارنته بعفته وقت الإنتاج للوقوف على حاجة البئر لعمل تنمية أو إعادة تأهيل وفقاً لما يلي:

- البئر يحتاج إلى عمل تنمية إذا كان العمق وقت انخفاض التصرف الورقي مسولوا للعمق وقت الإنتاج.
- البئر يحتاج إلى إعادة تأهيل إذا كان العمق وقت انخفاض التصرف الورقي أقل من العمق وقت الإنتاج.

3. خطوات إعادة تأهيل الأبار:

- 1- يتم استخراج ما داخل البئر من رمال وطين وحتى الوصول للعمق الأسمى للبئر ويتم استخدام وسيلة مميولاً لها الغرض.
- 2- يتم تجهيز مسودر بلاستيك UPVC (مساحة) بقطر مناسب مع عمل المركبات اللازمة لإزالتها داخل البئر السابق تخفيفه من الرمال.
- 3- يتم إزلال العتاق الرطبي في الفراغ الموجود بين مسودر البئر والمواسير البلاستيك بكمثل المصفاة ويطرها مسافة 10 أمتار.
- 4- يتم تعقيب بالي العمق بين مسودر البئر والمواسير البلاستيك بأستمت وحتى نهاية البئر.
- 5- يتم تشغيل وحدة رفع مناسبة لتعويض البئر وحتى خروج المياه لظيفة وخالية من أي رمال أو شوائب.
- 6- يتم عمل القياسات اللازمة للبئر وحساب التصرف الورقي الجديد للبئر.

وسيلة التخلص من الرمال والرسوبات الموجودة بطاقم البئر



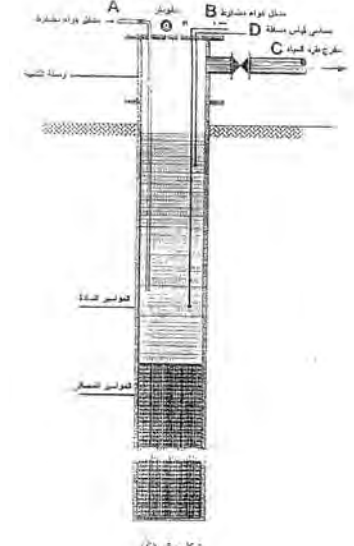
شكل رقم (5)

وهذا يما سوف يتم شرح خطوات أعمال التنمية الميكانيكية أو التنمية باستخدام الأحماض. ويجب التأكيد على أن عمل التنمية سواء الميكانيكية أو باستخدام الأحماض تعد أعمال تخصصية جدا وتحتاج إلى خبرة يمتل هذه الأعمال.

3.1 خطوات طريقة التنمية الميكانيكية:

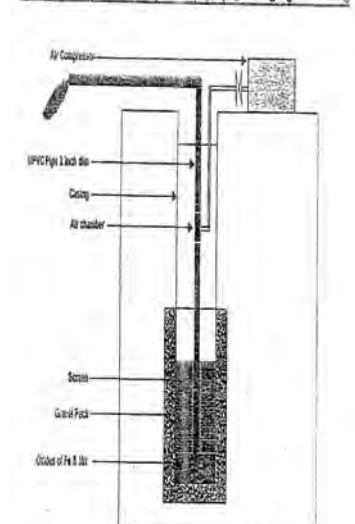
- 1- قياس عمل البئر.
- 2- يتم توصيل ضاغط الهواء بالماسوره B مع فتح المحبس A.C كما هو موضح لوسيلة التنمية.
- 3- يتم تشغيل ضاغط الهواء بحيث يتم الضغط على سطح الماء داخل البئر لتسفل مسودر الماء عبر فتحات المصفاة ويستمر في ضغط الهواء إلى أن يهبط مسودر الماء الأستاتيكي داخل البئر حوالي

- مسافة 1.5 م ويمكن معرفة ذلك عن طريق جهازين قياس مسودر الماء داخل البئر D
- 4- يتم فتح المحبس C مع غلق المحبس B حتى يرتفع الماء داخل البئر ويصل إلى المسودر الأستاتيكي ويمكن معرفة ذلك أيضاً عن طريق جهازين القياس المسودر الماء داخل البئر D
- 5- يتم تكرار الخطوات 3.4 حوالي (2) نصف ساعة.
- 6- يتم توصيل ضاغط الهواء بالمحسب A مع فتح جزئي للمحسب A وفتح قمع للمحسب C وعلق B وتتصلب ضاغط الهواء مع ملاحظة خروج الماء من الماسوره C ملاحظة أكسيد الحديد المنجذب ويتم الاستمرار حتى خروج الماء الخالي من الأكسيد.
- 7- تكرر الخطوات 3.4.5.6 حتى الوصول إلى مرحلة خروج الماء لظيفة خالي من أي أكسيد وكذلك يتم تسجيل زمن هبوط الماء وزمن الرجوع وسوف نلاحظ أن الهبوط يقل مع مرور الوقت وكذلك زمن الرجوع إلى أن يصل إلى حالة التبات كما يدل على التقلص من أي أكسيد أو اسناد داخل الفزان الجوهلي.
- 8- يتم قياس عمق البئر بعد عملية التنمية ومقارنته بعقب البئر قبل التنمية وسوف نلاحظ وجود اختلاف مما يدل على وجود ترسبات بقاع البئر ويمكن التخلص من تلك الترسبات كما يوضح الوسلة المستخدمة في التخلص من الترسبات بقاع البئر.
- 9- يتم تشغيل البئر بعد ذلك في حالته العادية وسعمل القياسات الهيدرولوجية له ومقارنتها بالقياسات السابقة وملاحظة مدى استعادة البئر ل حالته الأسملية التي كان عليها قبل حدوث الانتاد.



شكل رقم (6)

وسيلة التخلص من الأكسيد والترسبات الناتجة عن أعمال التنمية بإداع البئر

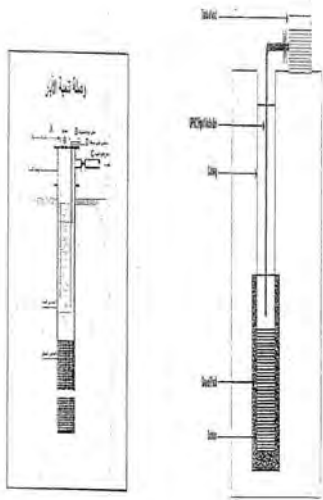


شكل رقم (7)

3.2 خطوات طريقة تنمية الأبار باستخدام الأحماض:

- 1- قياس عمق البئر.
- 2- إضافة محلول المحسب المناسب بتركيز من 2% حسب نوع وكمج الترسبات المتكونة على عمود مسودر مصفاة البئر أو على جدران بئر الصخر الإنتاجي وذلك من خلال ماسوره PVC قطر 1 بوصة داخل البئر وتصل إلى نهاية المصفاة من أعطى وبالوع 0.3م<sup>3</sup> من المصفاة وذلك كما هو موضح بالرسم.
- 3- بعد ذلك يتم إضافة كمية ماء داخل البئر لضمان خروج المحلول المحسب إلى الفزان الجوهلي حيث يتم التقاطه عن مركبات الكلسيوم والمنسودم وأكسيد الحديد والمنجذب وأي مركبات كيميائية أخرى ويمكنها ويمكن حساب كمية الماء المطلوبة من المعادلة الآتية:  
 $V = (3.14) (R1)^2 L + (0.33) (3.14) (R2)^2 L$   
 $R1 = \text{Well Radius}$   
 $R2 = \text{Borehole Radius} + (0.1) \text{ m.}$   
 $L = \text{Screen Length (m)}$
- 4- يتم توصيل ضاغط الهواء بالماسوره B مع فتح المحبس B وعلق المحبس A.
- 5- يتم تشغيل ضاغط الهواء في نفس اليوم بحيث يتم الضغط على سطح الماء داخل البئر لتسفل مسودر الماء عبر فتحات المصفاة ويستمر في ضغط الهواء إلى أن يهبط مسودر الماء الأستاتيكي داخل البئر حوالي مسافة 1.5 م ويمكن معرفة ذلك عن طريق جهازين القياس المسودر الماء داخل البئر D.
- 6- يتم فتح المحبس C مع غلق المحبس B حتى يرتفع الماء داخل البئر ويصل إلى المسودر الأستاتيكي ويمكن معرفة ذلك أيضاً عن طريق جهازين القياس المسودر الماء داخل البئر D.
- 7- يتم تكرار الخطوات 5-6 حوالي 10 إلى 15 مره.

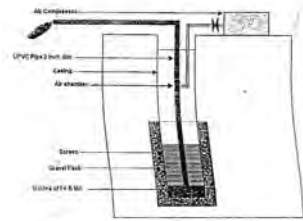




شكل رقم (8) شكل رقم (9)

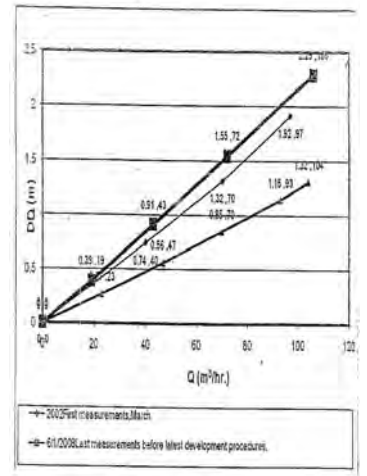
**البيانات:**

- 8) يتم تكرار الخطوات 5-6 حوالي 3 ساعات مع تسجيل زمن هبوط الماء وزمن رجوع الماء داخل الثبر.
- 9) يتم توصيل مضخة الهواء بالمحس A مع فتح جزئي للمحس A وفتح كلي للمحس C وفتح المحس B وتشفيل مضخة الهواء مع ملاحظة خروج الماء من الماسورة C مخلطة بالكاسيت الجديد وتجهيز وأي ترسيبات لأي مركبات كيميائية أخرى ويتم الاستمرار حتى خروج الماء خالي من أي ترسيبات.
- 10) يتم تكرار الخطوات 5-6 حتى الوصول إلى مرحلة خروج الماء نظيف خالي من أي أكاسيد وكذلك تسجيل زمن هبوط الماء وزمن الرجوع وسوف نلاحظ أن زمن هبوط الماء يقل مع مرور الوقت وكذلك زمن الرجوع إلى أن يصل إلى حالة الثبات مما يدل على التخلص من أي أكاسيد أو انسداد داخل الفزان الحولي.
- 11) يجب الاستمرار في سحب الماء وتغيير البئر ومتابعة قياس الأمن الهيدروجيني للماء وحتى وصوله قيمة الأملية بعد ذلك يتم إيقاف عملية التسمية.
- 12) يتم قياس عمق البئر بعد عملية التسمية ومقارنته بعمق البئر قبل التسمية وسوف نلاحظ وجود اختلاف مما يدل على وجود ترسيبات بفاح البئر ويمكن التخلص من تلك الترسبات.



شكل رقم (10)

- 13) يتم تشغيل بعد ذلك في حالته العادية وتصل القياسات الهيدروجينية له ومقارنتها بالقياسات السابقة وملاحظة ومدي استعادة البئر لحالته الأملية التي كان عليها قبل حدوث الانسداد كما هو واضح



شكل رقم (11)

- 3.3- التسمية باستخدام طريقة الصبح المكسيكي
  - في هذه الطريقة يتم تنظيف الصبحي بخطف الماء فقط دون استخدام هواء مضغوط أو مواد كيميائية
- 3.3.1- نظرية التسمية
  - يصبح الماء داخل البئر (الفراد تسمية) يتم تنظيفه عن طريق سريان الماء المضغوط من ماسورة البئر إلى الفزان الحولي خلال فتحات الصبحي، يؤدي ذلك إلى تسليك هذه الفتحات مما قد يؤدي إلى نقل بها آباء التلوث.
- 3.3.2- الخطوات:
  - 1- يتم فحص عدم الرجوع الموجود على ماسورة البئر
  - 2- يتم فتح الماء إلى البئر من مصدر خارجي (بئر آخر - خزان - شبكة المنيخ)
  - 3- يتم تركيب صبحي التصريف على مسامير المياه التابعة إلى البئر
  - 4- يتم تشغيل مضخة مياه بوزنات تدريجياً حتى يتم غسل مداخل الماء إلى البئر مساميرها أو أكثر لشبكة التصميمية البئر
  - 5- يتم تكرار الخطوة رقم 4 لعدد من المرات على مدار يوم واحد
  - 6- تترك البئر لعدة أيام واحد
  - 7- يتم تشغيل البئر وتوجد عملية تنظيف الماسورة
  - 8- يتدفق البئر إلى الخدمة كمنزلة جديد

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
محولات الكهرباء <td>محولات الطاقة <td>ASH-WP517-01OP</td> </td>	محولات الطاقة <td>ASH-WP517-01OP</td>	ASH-WP517-01OP

- 1- المقدمة:

في محطة عملاً توجد مرحلة واحدة لتشفيل المحول 11/0.4 KVA



- 2- تأثير العملية:
  - 1-2 وظيفة العملية:
    - تشغيل المحولات في محطة عملاً لتحويل 11KV إلى 0.4KV التي تغذيها أعمال المحطة
    - 2-2 العلاقة بين العمليات الأخرى:
  - تشغيل المحولات لربط لوحة الجهد المتوسط إلى لوحة الجهد المنخفض.

- 3- معايير التشغيل:
  - وضعت تشغيل المحولات عند نقطة قصير من الكفاءة والتي يحدث عند تشغيل المحول بحوالي 780 من قبله

- 4- التشغيل في الظروف الطبيعية

- 1- تحت ظروف طبيعية يتم تزويد المحطة بالطاقة الكهربائية من خلال محول في حين أن العود في حالة الانسداد، أثناء التشغيل العادي يجب فحص البند التالي:
- 2- إيقاف تشغيل قطع دائرة المحرك الموجود في لوحة العود
- 3- إيقاف تشغيل قطع دائرة العود الموجود في لوحة الجهد المنخفض
- 4- تشغيل قطع دائرة المحول
- 6- التشغيل في ظروف غير عادية:
  - في حالة أن إيقاف الطاقة الكهربائية من المصدر سيتم تشغيل المحولات الاحتياطية وفقاً للتشغيل التالي:
    - 1- تأكد من فصل المحول عن لوحة الجهد المنخفض
    - 2- بدء تشغيل المحول الاحتياطية وفقاً للإجراءات المذكورة في مستندات التشغيل القياسية الخاصة بالمورد.

- 3- تشغيل قطع دائرة الكهرباء لتفرد في لوحة العود
- 4- تشغيل قطع دائرة الكهرباء لتفرد في لوحة الجهد المنخفض الرئيسي.
- 5- التأكد من توصيل الأحمال تدريجياً

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Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

- 1- الإشارات:
  - الأجزاء الرئيسية للمحول هي:
    - الملف الابتدائي
    - الملف الثانوي
    - القلب الحديدي
    - الزيت
    - خزان الزيت
    - المبردات
    - ميثم بوليمر "مجاز حديدية"
    - مؤشر مستوى الزيت
    - نظام الجهد "آب شامبر"
    - العزل والحماية
    - سيليكا جيل

- 2- نشاطات الصيانة:
  - ينبغي إجراء الفحص والصيانة، والتنظيف، والمعايرة والإصلاح والإحتفاظ على محول الكهرباء وفقاً لتشغيل وأنسب بعد عملية الفحص
  - يتكون نشاطات الصيانة من 3 أنواع هي النحو التالي:
    - 1- الرصد والفحص والتنظيف
    - 2- تقييم وتدخل النتائج بعد الفحص والرصد
    - 3- الصيانة الروتينية

- 1-2 الرصد والفحص والتنظيف
  - ينبغي أن يتم نشاطات الرصد والفحص والتنظيف وفقاً لإجراءات الصيانة (ASH-WP517-01IMT)

- 2-2 تقييم وتحليل النتائج بعد الفحص والرصد:
  - صواباً، فإنها ينبغي التعرف على الإجراءات التصحيحية اللازمة لتفادي تشغيل المحول من الرصد والفحص الدوري

- 3-2 الصيانة الروتينية:
  - هذا هو الحصر الأمثل أهمية علينا أن نتمه الحفاظ على وحدة محول الكهرباء قدر الإمكان قريبة إلى تشغيل الأري
  - للقيام بعد عملية التكليف، والصيانة الروتينية هي التي تتكون من مجموعة من الخطوات الروتينية التي تصنف أنه بنسب القياسية في فترات محددة وفقاً لجدول الصيانة (ASH-WP517-01 IMT)

- 4- التشغيل والتفريغ

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- 1-3 التشغيل
  - ينبغي تشغيل نشاط الرصد والفحص الدوري وفقاً لإجراءات (ASH-WP517-01QC01)

- 2-3 التفريغ:
  - 1-2-3 تفريغ الصيانة الروتينية
    - وينبغي الإطلاع على أنشطة الصيانة الروتينية وفقاً للشكل (ASH-WP517-01QC02)
  - 2-2-3 تفريغ حدوث المشاكل بالمخارج:
    - المشاكل لا تمنع ضرر في المحولات فقط ولكن أيضاً تعني أن محول الكهرباء لا يقبل من العملية المطلوبة بسبب أي مشكلة في دائرة التحكم بجهد وصف مثل هذه المشاكل إذا حدثت لكل محول لمساعدة مهندس الصيانة للتعرف على النظام وإعداد التشغيل التي حالت. ينبغي فحص جميع المشاكل التي حدثت خلال عملية التشغيل في ورقة المشاكل.

- 3-2-3 جدول التشغيل والصيانة (ASH-WP517-01IMT)

D: Daily, W: weekly, M: Monthly, 3M: Each 3 month, 6M: 6 Months, Y: Yearly, O: 2 years, AN: As needed

Frequency								اسم المهمة
2Y	Y	6M	3M	M	W	D		
							1- تشغيل (أوقات الجهد والتفريغ اليومي)	
							1-1 تشغيل الكهربائي والآنصبي	
							2-1 تشغيل الكهربائي والآنصبي	
							3- فحص سطح المحول	
							1-2 فحص لوي سطح التسمية، التلوث، أو تسخيفه أو تغير اللون	
							2-2 تغير سطح التسمية إذا لزم الأمر أو تغير لون الزيت	
							3- فحص مستوى الزيت	
							1-3 تأكد من أن مستوى الزيت بين c و 20 ودرجة القصوى إعادة التسمية زيت جديد إذا لزم الأمر	
							2-3 مستوى الزيت يجب أن يتجاوز الحد الأدنى عندما يعمل المحول على أقصى تشغيل	
							4- تنظيف سطح المحول	
							1-4 تحقق من تسرب الزيت من الخزانات والمبردات وصيانتها لتفريغ الزيت.	
							5- فحص وتقييم سطح المحولات	
							1-5 التحقق من عزل الجهد المتوسط وعزل الجهد المنخفض من أي شقوق والتشغيل بالطريقة	
							2-5 تنظيف سطح المحولات وإزالة الرطوبة	
							6- فحص قوة عزل الزيت	
							1-6 التحقق من قوة عزل الزيت باستخدام فحص الزيت	
							7- تنظيف الجهد الكهربائي	

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- 12.1 فحص حالة سطح الجهد وتأكد من خفظة التشغيل وتأكد من ربط الماسورة في الجزء الخارجي للتشغيل

- 12.2 من المهم عمل أداء نظام الجهد والحفاظ على كيفية تشغيله من أعلى خطوة إلى أعلى خطوة وتأكد من أن جميع المكونات سليمة

- 1-8 عند الفحص فور عزل الزيت، ينبغي فحص بئر الزيت باستخدام وحدة التفريغ

- 2-8 إعادة فحص قوة العزل الكهربائي الزيت

- 3-8 فحص سلامة عزل الملف

- 1-8 قياس مقاومة العزل من دائرة الأحمال إلى دائرة التحويل

- 2-8 قياس مقاومة العزل من دائرة الأحمال إلى الأحمال

- 3-8 قياس مقاومة العزل من دائرة التحويل إلى الأحمال

- 4- الأدوات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية:
  - 1- مذراع الهواء
  - 2- مذراع ناعمة رقيقة
  - 3- مذراع 500 فولت
  - 4- مذراع الهواء

- 5- الخامات المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية:
  - 6- فورة
  - 7- زيت المحولات

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ASH/WPS17-02001 جدول تاريخ تحديث الوثيقة: ASH/WPS17-02001			
التعديل	الاصلاح	تاريخ البنية	تاريخ البنية
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8

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جدول التحديثات: ASH/WPS17-02002			
التعديل	الاصلاح	تاريخ البنية	تاريخ البنية
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8

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جدول التحديثات: ASH/WPS17-02003			
التعديل	الاصلاح	تاريخ البنية	تاريخ البنية
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8

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جدول التحديثات: ASH/WPS17-02004			
التعديل	الاصلاح	تاريخ البنية	تاريخ البنية
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8

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Plant Name:	موك الطوارئ	Title	SOP TAG No. ASH-WPS17-020P

1- وصف العملية

1-1- وظيفة العملية

2- موك الطوارئ هي وحدة امدادات الطاقة في حدة انقطاع الكهرباء، وظيفة موك الطوارئ هي توفير الطاقة الكهربائية لمحطة معالجة المياه، الغرض من موك الطوارئ هو تأمين الطاقة الكهربائية لمدة لا تقل عن تشغيل المحطة لإنتاج مياه الشرب من المحطة.

1-2- العلاقة بين العمليات الأخرى

1- الموك الحالي يعطى 750 من الطاقة المطلوبة لتشغيل المحطة، من أجل تجنب الضرر للموك أو وحدة الكهرباء في المحطة.

3- معايير التشغيل:

1-3- طريقة التشغيل:

- موك طوارئ يعمل عن طريق التشغيل اليدوي.
- بعد الكنتف عن حلة من حالات الطوارئ، مآل لقطاع التيار الكهربائي يبدأ تشغيل و توقف موك الطوارئ عن طريق التتميل "الكنتف" في الموك أو لوحة تحكم مستقلة

2-3- بؤود الرصد المطلوبة:

- بؤود الرصد المتولد من خارج الموك
- الضغط ودرجة حرارة المياه
- مستوى الزيت
- زمن البدء و الأيقاف

3-1-2- إيقاف التشغيل:

- بعد استعادة مصدر الطاقة الأساسي إيقاف تشغيل موك الطوارئ و تعويل الكهرباء في مصدرها الأساسي

3-1-3- الإجراءات العامة لإيقاف التشغيل:

- وقف الأحمال تدريجياً
- افصل قطع دائرة الموك الموجود في لوحة الجهد المنخفضة و توصيل قطع دائرة الحمول
- افصل قطع دائرة الموك في لوحة الموك
- الحفاظ على تشغيل المولدات لمدة دقائق بعد عدم التتميل ليبرد قبل إيقافها.

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3-2- الفحص الدوري

- من أجل تجنب حدوث خللًا تشغيلي في حالة الطوارئ، ينبغي التحقق من وظيفة وحدة الموك عن طريق الفحص الدوري. وينبغي إجراء التشغيل للوحدة أكثر من 30 دقيقة عن طريق التتميل الفعلي أو تحميل وهمي.
- حالة التشغيل
- 1-3- الإجراءات العامة لبدء موك الطوارئ كما هو مبين في الرسم البياني التالي.

1-1-3- بدأ التشغيل

التحقق من الموك، تحقق من زيت المحرك، والغازات اليومية وسرور مياه التبريد

التأكد من إيقاف قطع دائرة التتميل للموك

البدء في تشغيل الموك

البدء في تشغيل الموك

تقلع وحدة الموك عن طريق المرش

بعد تشغيل الموك، زد سرعة التقلع.

التأكد من تحقيق التيار و الجهد الخارج من الموك

التحقق المطلوبة

توصيل قطع دائرة الموك الموجود في لوحة الموك بقطع دائرة الأحمال المتدفقة

التأكد من عدم تجاوز التيار العنصر الموك للقيمة المطلوبة

تسجيل التيار و الجهد و التردد و معامل القدرة الخاص بالموك

3-1-2- إيقاف التشغيل:

- بعد استعادة مصدر الطاقة الأساسي إيقاف تشغيل موك الطوارئ و تعويل الكهرباء في مصدرها الأساسي

3-1-3- الإجراءات العامة لإيقاف التشغيل:

- وقف الأحمال تدريجياً
- افصل قطع دائرة الموك الموجود في لوحة الجهد المنخفضة و توصيل قطع دائرة الحمول
- افصل قطع دائرة الموك في لوحة الموك
- الحفاظ على تشغيل المولدات لمدة دقائق بعد عدم التتميل ليبرد قبل إيقافها.

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5- إيقاف الموك

6- سجل وقت الأيقاف

3-1-2- إيقاف في حدة الطوارئ:

في حالة الطوارئ أو ظروف غير طبيعية تحدث أثناء تشغيل الموك، ويمكن إيقاف الموك عن طريق مفتاح الطوارئ

3-2- نظام تخزين الوقود:

موك الطوارئ لديها خزانات وقود لتشغيل لفترة طويلة، يتكلم موك الطوارئ عملية معينة عند حالة الطوارئ، مثل انقطاع التيار الكهربائي المعالم، وفقاً لذلك، يجب أن يوجد خزانات وقود موك الطوارئ. وهي مخصصة إلى اثنين، التي هي خزان السورين و خزان التبريد، من خلال توفير الوقود، ومن السورين تشغيل وقت الموك لمدة 3 ساعات. خلال انقطاع التيار. مدة تخزين الغاز الطبيعي المهيمن 90 ساعة، الذي هو لمدة 30 ساعة اليوم التخزين، مخزن الوقود، يتم نقل الوقود إلى خزان يومياً، ثم الخزان الأيسر يوجد مدة تخزين من 21 ساعة، الذي هو لمدة 7 أيام اليوم تخزين، ويوفر الوقود لمولدات الطوارئ.

3-3- نظام البها:

وحدة الموك تعمل بواسطة آلية بدأ كهربائية مصدر الطاقة من هذه الآلية هو البطارية. ولذلك يتكلم وجود عدد محدد دوري على سطح البطارية كما هو مبين في قائمة الصيانة.

4- التشغيل في ظروف غير طبيعية:

1-4- المشاكل و اخطاء التشغيل المتوقعة

- خلل في آلية البدء
- فقدان الكفاءة لم تصل إلى المطلوب
- نقص في الطاقة الخارجة من الموك
- حرارة زائدة على المحرك
- توقف مضخة التبريد
- عدم غير طبيعي (لون غير طبيعي من الغاز العادم)

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2-4- المشاكل والأسباب وطرق علاجها:

جدول 1

No.	المشاكل المتوقعة	السبب	الإصلاح
1	خلل في آلية البدء	البطارية منخفضة خلل في بدأ تشغيل المرش (1) نقص في الوقود (2) التسرب في مسدود الوقود خلل في وحدة التحكم	فحص البطارية اصلاح او استبدال المعدات تزويد الوقود اطلاق الهواء اصلاح او استبدال وحدة التحكم
2	فقدان الكفاءة لم تصل إلى المطلوب	خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي و أنظمة حقن الوقود عدم هواء في مضخة الوقود خلل المياه في مضخة الوقود استخدام وقود ردي	فحص التكميم و نظف المرش معدات اطلاق الهواء تغيير الوقود استخدام وقود ردي
3	نقص في الطاقة الخارجة من الموك	خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي و أنظمة حقن الوقود نقص ضغط المكبس	استبدال قطع الوقود مصرف و تنظيف مرشح الوقود فحص أو صيانة تنظيف مرشح الهواء
4	حرارة زائدة على المحرك	نقص مياه التبريد تسرب من الزيت	تغيير خلية المكبس تغيير ريفر المكبس ووسمته فحص الهواء فحص ضغطه أو تلف السامير
5	توقف مضخة التبريد	عدم وجود وقود التعب في مسدود الوقود خلل في نظام التحكم الكهربائي	تزويد الوقود اطلاق الهواء مصدقة نظام التحكم
6	عدم غير طبيعي (لون غير طبيعي من الغاز العادم)	خلل في حقل تفلين استخدام وقود ذو جودة منخفضة نقص في الزيت	تزويد الحقل بشكل صحيح استخدام وقود ذو جودة عالية إعادة تعبئة الزيت

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ملاحظة:

يجب أن يتم الكنتف عن هذه المشاكل خلال الفحص الدوري، في حالة أن تم الكنتف عن المشاكل، ينبغي معالجتها في أقرب وقت ممكن استناداً لحالة الموك.

Plant Name:	Title:	SOP TAG No.:
عمارة	موك الطوارئ	ASH-WPS17-02MT

- 1- مكونات الموك
- يتكون الموك من مكيان أساسي وعضو وحدة الموكور وحدة التوليد
  - وتشمل مكونات المساعدة عموماً الأنظمة التالية للخدمات التالية:
  - نظام تبريد الفروود
  - نظام تغذية الزيت
  - التية البدء "المرتب"
  - نظام العادم "الشكمان"
  - نظام تبريد مبريد المياه

- يجب أن يتم الصيانة لموك الطوارئ المكونات الرئيسية والاختيائية.
- 2- معايير الصيانة:

- 1- يتم تركيب موك الطوارئ استناداً لحالة الطوارئ، مثل انقطاع التيار الكهربائي المعاصر، ويوفر الطاقة الكهربائية للخدمات والأجهزة الأساسية في الحالة المذكورة أعلاه.
- 2- وذلك في ظل موك الطوارئ من المبرودات المحطة لتجنب الزيادة في الحوادث أو الكوارث.
- 3- على الرغم من أن أعمال الصيانة للمركبات الطوارئ لهدف أنها أرخص صيانة التشغيل في الحالة الطبيعية في المحطة، والصيانة الدورية مطابقة أكثر من معدات التشغيل في الحالة الطبيعية، من أجل تحقيق المهام في حالة الطوارئ.

- 3- نشاطات الصيانة
- يتطلب وجود العنصر الدوري والتكليف حتى يعمل بشكل صحيح، نشاط الصيانة كما يوضح هذا يعني الصيانة الدورية.
- يكون نشاط الصيانة من نوعين من مكونات العمل كما يلي:
- (1) العنصر الخارجي اليومي
- (2) العنصر الدوري

1- فحص والصيانة

يحدد العنصر والصيانة كما هو مبين في الجدول التالي:

التصنيف	نظام الحكم	بند الفحص	قائمة العنصر والصيانة	
			يومي	أسبوعي
العنصر العادي	مظهر عام	شرب وفرد	✓	
		شرب الزيت	✓	
العنصر العامة		شرب المياه	✓	
		سعة الفروود في خزان الخدمة	✓	
		افراز غير عادي	✓	
		رائحة غير عادية	✓	
العنصر اليومي		ضوضاء غير عادية	✓	
		حرارة غير عادية	✓	
		قلاط غير عادية	✓	
		ضخط غير عادي	✓	
		ساكنات التشغيل	✓	
		فحص سعة البطارية (متاحتها)	✓	
		فحص حالة محلول البطارية الكهربائية السائلة	✓	
		فحص منسوب محلول البطارية، وإعادة التوليد إذا لزم	✓	
		إزالة أي نفايات كوكبات على مسامير البطارية	✓	
		تحقق من كوابل البطارية	✓	
تحقق من توصيل الكابل بين البطارية وبنود الحركة	✓			
نظام تغذية الفروود		التحقق من سلامة العنصر الناتج من شاحن البطارية.	✓	
		سعة الفروود (خزان)	✓	
		معدل ضخ غير عادي (ضامة)	✓	
		ضخط الفروود	✓	
		تنظيف الفلتر	✓	
نظام تغذية الزيت		معدل استهلاك الفروود	✓	
		شرب الزيت	✓	
		توليد الزيت	✓	
		ضخط الزيت	✓	

التصنيف	نظام الحكم	بند الفحص	تكرارية العنصر	
			يومي	أسبوعي
نظام تبريد المياه	سريان	تسرب من ممبرو تبريد المياه	✓	
		درجة حرارة المياه	✓	
نظام العادم "الشكمان"	لون الغاز العادم	درجة سريان المياه	✓	
		تسرب من المبرود وخزان المياه	✓	
العنصر		استخدم بالدرء الهواء والرطوبة في إزالة العادم من الموكور الكهربائي وحدة الموكور	✓	
		التحقق من وجود افراز رائحة والظوضاء ودرجة الحرارة	✓	
		تحقق من تشغيل جميع أجهزة القياس (الفولتميتر، غشيان التيار الكهربائي ومقياس الضغط)	✓	
		التحقق من كل الفلتر واستبدالها إذا لزم الأمر	✓	
		تحقق من كل الإشارات على لوحات التحكم	✓	
		تعددية ربط جميع المسامير والصواميل في لوحة الموكور (الفرافيم كوابل الكهرباء والتحكم)	✓	
		فحص التآكل وإزالته بواسطة مسفرة سائلة	✓	
		التحقق من سلامة العنصر الخارجي من الموكور واستخدام الماء فقط للعنصر الثالث والتعويض الفلتر والمواد	✓	
		فحص وتنظيف لوحة التحكم وقطع التلوث والزيوت	✓	
		التحقق من سلامة جميع صمامات (الريالات) التحكم واستبدالها إذا لزم الأمر	✓	
		فحص إيقاف الطوارئ الموكور	✓	
		التحقق من الاتصال الأرضي لتعدد السلك	✓	
		ربط جميع المسامير والصواميل في دائرة الأرضي	✓	
		التحقق من تشغيل موكور ضخ الفروود	✓	
		التحقق من استمرارية دائرة الأرضي	✓	
		تأكد من معيونة كل المعدات	✓	

التصنيف	نظام الحكم	بند الفحص	تكرارية العنصر	
			يومي	أسبوعي
الصيانة الدورية	نظام تغذية الفروود	فحص سعة الموكور (مخضع)	✓	
		فحص تشغيل وسط المعدات	✓	
		حالة منسقة الفروود	✓	
		حالة نظام سخن الفروود	✓	
		نظام الزيت	✓	
		فحص مستوى الزيت وأمد تعبئة أو استبدال الزيت	✓	
		حالة منسقة الضغط	✓	
		نظام توزيع تبريد المياه	✓	
		حالة منسقة تبريد المياه (استبدال الأجزاء المتهلكة)	✓	
		فحص مقاومة الجوز نصف الموكور باستخدام معبر	✓	
عرة العنصر	نظام التحكم	فحص مؤشر الضخية للعضو الثالث للموكور	✓	
		فحص مقاومة العزل للملف الخارجي والتأكد من نظافته	✓	
		فحص مقاومة العنصر الثالث ومقاومتها بالمعيار الموصى به	✓	
		فحص المقاومة الأرضية	✓	
		تنظيف كراسي تمثيل الموكور من الجانحين كل الفحص باستخدام زيت خفيف القوام "3-in-1 Electric Grease"	✓	
		مؤشر الضغط	✓	
		نظام التحكم	✓	
		التأكد من نتائج الصيانة	✓	
		فحص تركيزات الأبخرة ومرواح التهوية، إصلاحها أو استبدالها	✓	
		فحص تشغيل الوش	✓	
فحص وتنظيف ترسبات الكابلات وفرقة الموكور	✓			

- 4- التسجيل والتقارير:
- 4-1- التسجيل
- يجب أن تتضمن التسجيلات الآتي
- نتيجة الفحص
  - نتيجة العنصر الدوري

- 2-4 التقارير
- يجب أن تتضمن التقارير الآتي
- (1) إعادة التأهيل
- إصلاح أو استبدال
  - قائمة بقطع العنصر التي يجب أن تكون موجودة في مخزن المحطة
- (2) رفع مستوى المحطة أو نظام التشغيل
- تعديل النظام

Plant Name:	Title:	SOP TAG No.:
عمارة	Main Low Voltage Switch Gear	ASH-WPS17-03MT

- مقدمة:
- لوحة الجهد المنخفض تتكون من الأجزاء التالية:
  - قطع برانس
  - قطع
  - قواطع متباعدة
  - موصل التيار
  - مسامير بيان و أجهزة قياس
  - أجهزة الحماية
  - الهيكل الخارجي
  - بانس بار (قطبان تفرقي)

• أهمية مفتاح الكهرباء

يمكن اعتبار مفتاح الكهرباء كطرفية لتوصيل القوة الكهربائية من خلال الموصلات الى الاجمال بينما يكتمل المقاح في التشغيل والإيقاف. يقوم القطع في حالة حدوث أي خطأ بعمل فصل اضرائي (يسقط) ويقوم المقاح في المتكاتف- حدوث خطأ) أيضاً بتلقي اشارات التوقف من أدوات الحماية.

- 1- الصيانة
- يجب القيام بما يلي الفحص والصيانة والتمتع والفرقة والتسجيل والمعايرة والاختبار والاستبدال للحفاظ على حالة المقاح
  - اكتشاف أي عيب في العنصر
  - وتكثرت الصيانة من 20% مهام:
  - الصيانة والتسجيل
  - استبدال الأجزاء التالفة
  - الصيانة الروتينية

- 3-3 المعايرة والتسجيل:
- وتضمن الفحص الدوري والصيانة المتكاملة للملحة للتحقق من صحتها وتحديد دوري لكل الوحدات التي تكتمل وضع الإجراء، مثل الفروود الأمامي، درجة الفحص الكهربائي، درجة الفحص الكهربائي (يسقط) ويقوم المقاح في المتكاتف- حدوث خطأ) أيضاً بتلقي اشارات التوقف من أدوات الحماية.
- 2-3 تشغيل والتفتيش والصيانة:
- يتم تشغيل الوحدات المحطة ومقراتها بمحطات سابقة لتعداد الصيانة التصحيحية المطلوبة.
- 3-3 الصيانة الروتينية

- وقد تم تعديلها بحيث تتواءم مع متطلبات التشغيل في حالة جدد وتكون الصيانة الروتينية من مسومت
- ASH-WPS17-03 MT.

جدول التشغيل والصيانة (ASH-WPS17-03MT)

النشاط		AN	Y	6M	3M	M	W	D
1. المعايرة العامة للتجهيزات								
1.1	التأكد من عمل أمانات الشارة بمصدر الكهرباء "حجم الحاضر، انقراض"					✓		
1.2	التأكد من عمل امانات الشارة (ON, OFF) والفصل الأمومي، لكل فراغ الدائرة					✓		
1.2	التأكد من عمل كل أجهزة القياس (الجهد، التيار، معامل القدرة) وعاد قياس معامل القدرة والطاقة (التردد)					✓		
4-1	التحقق من وجود ضجيج عالي خاصة في الكونكتات و التريبات					✓		
2. معايرة الحرارة الزائدة								
2.1	عند وصلات الضغط و الكونكتات					✓		
2.2	عند توصيل ما بين الكابلات و البراز					✓		
3. الفحص اليومي								
3.1	التأكد من وجود جوكور تروخ أو تلف الموائل، داخل الوحدة		✓					
4. تنظيف كل الأجزاء داخل الوحدة								
4.1	باستخدام البازون نظف الفلتر والسدات		✓					
4.2	تنظيف الواصلات لكل الكونكتات باستخدام سبراي		✓					
5. أي بي الوحدة								
5.1	فحص امان ارباب الوحدة							
5.2	نظف أي بي لكل وحدات الكابلات							
6. الفحص والوصلات المشككة								
6.1	التأكد من وصلات الكابلات، مع التوافق و الكونكتات و الضمان بالي ولم إعادة تربيد الوصلات عند الحاجة.					✓		
6.2	فحص و أعدا تربيد الوصلات المشككة عند الحاجة داخل دائرة التحكم					✓		
3-6	فحص الاتصال الأرضي مع احمال الربط					✓		
6.3	فحص وصلات محولات التيار و محولات الجهد و أجهزة القياس					✓		
6.3	ملاحظة: لا يفتح الدارة الثانوية لمحول التيار لتنظيف حيث أن ذلك سيؤدي إلى تلف محول التيار							
7. معايرة معدات أجهزة الحماية								
7.1	مراجعة ضبط جهاز حماية ضد التيار الزائد					✓		
7.2	مراجعة ضبط جهاز حماية ضد انخفاض و زيادة الجهد					✓		

- 7.3- مراجعة عمل حماية خطوط الفاز
- 7.4- معايرة عمل حماية مكمل الفولتات
- 7.5- معايرة عمل حماية الدوائر الحاف

4. الأدوات المطلوبة للصيانة الدورية
- (1) ملاهز هواء
- (2) متابعات لدرجة و تلمية
- (3) الفرز
5. المواد المطلوبة للصيانة الروتينية
- (1) مواد عازلة
- (2) قناع فني
- (3) سبب - كربون ناعرا اخريه (مراعي)

جدول الصيانة والتسجيل

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Title		SOP TAG No.		
ASH-WPS17-05MT				
Issued	Developed by	Signatures		
Revised	Approved by	Signatures		

1. المقدمة :

- يمكن تصنيف نظام الإضاءة لتكامل التثبيت.
- الإضاءة الداخلية (إضاءة المبنى)
- الإضاءة الخارجية

في عتمة . تتضمن الإضاءة التركيبات التالية:

مجموعة الفورست تتكون من :

- 1- العبة
- 2- لمبة الفورست
- 3- بادئ الحركة
- 4- محول

• التعتات الصغراء

2- إضاءة الطريق و الأسيوار :

- في المحطات المتوسطة، ونظام الإضاءة من الطريق والممرات الإضاءة هي التي تتكون من
  - (a) العبة
  - (b) لمبة 250 وات الطرق
  - (c) لمبة 160 وات الأسيوار
  - (d) المتكس
  - (e) كشاف هاوخن

2- نشاط الصيانة :

- يتكون نشاط الصيانة من نوعين كالتالي:
  - الفحص و الرصد
  - الصيانة الروتينية

1-2 والفحص و الرصد :

ويشمل هذا الفحص العملي والمراقبة العامة لتركيبات الإضاءة و عليها أسبيل الأجزاء التالفة

2-2 الصيانة الروتينية

تتم الصيانة الروتينية كما جدول الصيانة "ASH-WPS17-09 MT"

اسم المحطة	التكوير				
	بوسم	اسم رمي	شهري	رابع	سبوي
1. إضاءة المبنى					
1-1 فحص التعتات والتعتات عند التورم			✓		
2-1 في حالة التعتات التورم يتم فحص الماساري أو لا تم تغيير التعتة عند التورم			✓		
4-1 يتم تنظيف العطاء من التراب باستخدام الحزاز.				✓	
3-1 مراجعة ملفات الإضاءة والتعتات إذا لزم الأمر.				✓	
4-1 يتم تنظيف المتكس باستخدام قطعة قماش			✓		
6-1 الفحص من مشكات التعتات والعطاء			✓		
2. مراجعة جميع إوصلات الكهرباء والأرضي					
1-2 الفحص من ربط جميع المسامير ومراجعة أمان إوصلات الكهرباء			✓		
2-2 الفحص من ربط إوصلات الأرضي			✓		
1- فحص تركيبات الإضاءة الخارجية			✓		
1-2 فحص تركيبات التورم باستخدام التورم وفجوة			✓		
2- فحص صيانة الصيانة					
1-4 فحص صيانة تركيبات الإضاءة الخارجية			✓		

اسم المحطة	تاريخ الصيانة	تاريخ الصيانة	تاريخ الصيانة	تاريخ الصيانة	تاريخ الصيانة
1	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
2	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
3	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012

اسم المحطة	التنسيق	مهمات حقل التورم	التورم
ASHMA-WPS06-QC	مهمة حقل التورم		
تاريخ الإصدار	200 / /	اسم المصمم	التوقيع
تاريخ المراجعة	200 / /	اسم المراجع	التوقيع

مقدمة

يتم حقل التورم في عتمة على خط المواسير المعذى بهدف المحافظة على جودة مياه الشرب حتى أطراف الشبكة.



1- معاير تقنية مياه الشرب في شركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي بدمناقية :

طبقاً لمعايير ضبط الجودة لمياه الشرب بشركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي بالشريعة فإن الحد الأدنى للتورم المتبقي في أطراف الشبكة لا يجب أن يقل عن 0.5 ملليجرام لكل لتر المعرض من إضافة الكلور قبل المخ على الشبكة وفواصل التورم المتبقي عند نقطة الحقل وفي نهاية الشبكة هو التعرف على حالة الشبكة وضمان وصول المياه خالية من أي ملوثات لمنطق الخدمة.

2 تكرار عمليات المعاير

1-2 عدد مرات اختيار التورم المتبقي

- في المحطة : مرة كل أسبوع
- في منطقة التوزيع بالأحواض : مرة كل أسبوع

2-2 عدد مرات اختيار احتياج الكلور

- مياه البئر : مرة كل 6 شهور

3. التحكم في جودة المياه تحت الظروف الطبيعية

1-3 مراقبة مياه البئر

1-1-3 اختيار احتياج الكلور المعمل

يجب أن يتم اختيار احتياج الكلور بناء على الحسابات القياسية بشركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي بالبحرية مستخدمة خطوات أخذ العينات وتلك المعايير الآتية :

- اللون
- العكارة
- الحديد
- المنجنيز
- الأمونيا
- الرقم الهيدروجيني
- الكلورينا والكلورينا القلوونية
- العناصر الأخرى حسب الحاجة

2-1-3 التحكم في معدل جرعة الكلور النهائي

يجب مراقبة الكلور المتبقي في المياه المرشحة ويجب تحديد جرعة الكلور النهائي بناء على المستهدف للكلور المتبقي في أطراف الشبكة بحيث لا يقل عن 0.5 ملليجرام لكل لتر مكعب وتلك بناء على سجلات قياس الكلور المتبقي في المياه الموزعة في أبرد نقطة في الشبكة ويتم التحكم في الكلور المتبقي عن طريق ضبط إجمالي الكلور المضاف في أول الشبكة في حدود من 1.0 إلى 2.0 ملليجرام لكل لتر

يختلف معدل تناقص الكلور المتبقي في أطراف الشبكة باختلاف حالة الشبكة ووجود ملوثات ودرجات الحرارة ... الخ

- ويجب قياس الكلور المتبقي في نهاية الشبكة طبقاً للمعايير .

وتتمثل خطوات التحكم في إضافة الكلور الآتي

- 1- حدد الهدف من الكلور المتبقي عند أطراف شبكة للتوزيع
- 2- تأكد من حالة المياه من الإبار من حيث :
  - عدد الأبر المعتملة
  - التورم المتبقي في بداية خط النقل
  - معدل التصريف من البئر
- 3- حدد المستهدف من كمية المياه المنقولة
- 4- حدد معدلات الكلور المطلوب إضافتها عن طريق ال "Break Point"
- 5- تأكد من كميات المياه المنقولة للشبكة
- 6- ضبط معدل جرعة كلور للكلور النهائي عن طريق جهاز الكلور

7- مراقبة الكلور المتبقي في المياه طبقاً لما يلي:

- المياه المطلوبة
- المياه عند أطراف الشبكة
- مقارنة نتائج المراقبة بالأهداف
- 9- تحديد ما إذا لزم تغيير معدل جرعة الكلور أم لا ؟
- 10- إذا لزم تغيير معدل جرعة الكلور . يتم تغيير معدل تصريف الجرعة بالتشغيل لجهاز الكلور النهائي للزيادة أو النقص.
- 11- إعادة إجراءات التشغيل 7 إلى 10 في العمل الروتيني .

3-3 الفحص البصري لحالة التشغيل

يجب مراجعة حالة التشغيل لمهمات الكلور أثناء العمل الروتيني للتأكد من الوضع المناسب للتشغيل للمهمات.

4. التشغيل في الظروف الغير طبيعية

1-4 المشاكل المتوقعة وحلها

كلور متبقي غير كافي في المياه عند أطراف الشبكة

5. السجلات والتقارير

1-5 السجلات

- 1-1-5 سجلات جودة المياه
- الكلور المتبقي مع نتائج التحليل العامة في أبرد نقطة تغذية في الشبكة
- 2-1-5 سجلات جهاز الكلور
- معدل جرعة الكلور عند نقطة الحقل
- 3-1-5 سجلات الفحص البصري في العمل الروتيني
- قائمة الفحص البصري في العمل الروتيني

2-5 التقارير

مطلوب عمل التقرير كالتالي :

1-2-5 استهلاك الكلور

- قياسات الكلور المتبقي و ال "Break Point"
- معدلات استهلاك الكلور
- ملوث الإبار

- تغير ميل مياه الإبار

2-3-3 توصيات

- الإصلاح
- استبدال
- إضافة مهمة
- توصيات بتعديل المعايير
- توصيات بتدريب الأشخاص
- توصيات بمراجعة خطة التشغيل و الصيانة



**SHAPWASCO (English)**





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Issued	Developed by	Signature	
Revised	Approved by	Signature	

**1. Definition of Emergency Situation in Water Treatment Facility**

Emergency situation in a water treatment facility is defined as follows:  
 1) The case example that water treatment function stops or stoppage of the function is predicted  
 In following status, it is difficult to secure the water quality, capacity, distribution pressure and etc, which are required as the water treatment function. And these statuses lead to the emergency situation in a water treatment facility.

- (a) Degradation of Raw Water Quality
  - (b) Trouble of the Water Distribution Facility
  - (c) Power Failure
  - (d) Abnormal Concentration of Residual Chlorine at the Water Reservoir
  - (e) Increase of the Turbidity at the Water Reservoir
- 2) The case example that further damage to surrounding environment of the facility is predicted  
 (a) Leakage of gaseous chlorine

**2. Detection of the Emergency Situation**

Early detection of the emergency situation makes it possible to minimize the damage to the facility or the surrounding environment. In order to detect the malfunction of the equipment or abnormal condition of water quality, periodical monitoring of water condition and periodical check of the equipment is required. Frequency of monitoring and check recommends every 2 hours a day.

**1) Countermeasure for the Emergency Situation**

In case the emergency situation is detected, the detector should make emergency contact to the facility manager. The facility manager appoints the deputy at least 2 persons taking consideration the absence of the responsible person, and has to prepare the phone network in case of emergency. The facility manager (or deputy) who received emergency contact should confirm the exact condition of the damage and make emergency treatment before spreading of the damage.

**3. Risk Assessment in Emergency Situation**

The effect extent of the risk in emergency situation is assessed as following formula.

$C = A \times B$

- A: Extent of the disaster
- B: Occurrence frequency of emergency case
- C: Effect extent of the risk

In this SOP, "extent of the disaster" and "Occurrence frequency of emergency case" is assessed by three steps, as shown in following table.

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<b>Table 3-1 Extent of the Disaster</b>			
Extent Step	Description	Calculation Point	
Stage 1	Disaster which causes a damage to a part of the facility	1	
Stage 2	Disaster which causes a damage to whole facility	2	
Stage 3	Serious disaster which causes the damage to human life or harms human body	3	

<b>Table 3-2 Occurrence Frequency of Emergency Case</b>			
Extent Step	Description	Calculation Point	
Stage 1	Almost never	1	
Stage 2	Equal or more than 1 time a year	2	
Stage 3	Equal or more than 2 times a year	3	

Calculation result is as shown in following table.

<b>Table 3-3 Calculation Result</b>				
Emergency Case	Extent of the Disaster (A)	Occurrence Frequency (B)	Effect extent of the risk (C)	
1 Degradation of Raw Water Quality	3	1	3	
2 Trouble of the Water Distribution Facility	1	1	1	
3 Power Failure	2	3	6	
4 Abnormal Concentration of Residual Chlorine at the Water Reservoir	3	1	4	
5 Increase of the Turbidity at the Water Reservoir	3	1	3	
6 Leakage of gaseous chlorine	3	2	6	

Evaluation result regarding risk management is as shown in following table.

<b>Table 3-4 Effect extent of the risk</b>	
Risk Level	Item
High	a) Power Failure b) Leakage of gaseous chlorine
Medium	a) Degradation of Raw Water Quality b) Abnormal Concentration of Residual Chlorine at the Water Reservoir c) Increase of the Turbidity at the Water Reservoir
Low	Trouble of the Water Distribution Facility

Preparation for the countermeasure against emergency situation is different by the risk level described above. In order to reduce the risk level, not only periodical monitoring of water condition and periodical check of the equipment is required, but the preparation of stand-by equipment and instrumentations, such as gaseous chlorine leakage detector, water quality analyzer and etc, is required.

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**4. Necessary Countermeasure for the Emergency Situation**

**4-1. Countermeasure for the Power Failure**

Power failure has 2 events. One is the planned blackout for the maintenance of power plant, and another is sudden power failure due to the power transmission trouble, overload and etc. In a first case, it is possible to have preparation period, such as stoppage of facility operation, preparation of emergency generator and etc, prior to the planned blackout. On the other hand, in case of sudden power failure, serious disaster may occur if the confirmation of operation conditions is not done by facility staffs immediately after power failure. Countermeasure for the sudden power failure is mentioned in this clause.

**1) Emergency Treatment for the Power Failure**

- Stoppage of Chlorine Dosing Facility  
In order to prevent chlorine leakage, chlorine feeding should be stop immediately after power failure. In case power failure occurs, the master valves fixed in chlorine cylinder have to be closed certainly because gaseous chlorine is provided by cylinder. Then chlorine leakage check should be conducted to the connected point between piping and fittings, by using Ammonia solution because gaseous chlorine remains in a pipeline. In case that the chlorine leakage is detected, neutralization by chlorine neutralization system (if installed in a facility) or active ventilation is required. During emergency treatment, Workers should wear the safety equipment and use the gas mask.
- Stoppage of Filter Facility  
In case that the power failure occurs, inlet and outlet valves of each filter should be closed certainly in order to stop the filtering operation.
- Stoppage of Alum Dosing Facility  
(Limited to the water treatment facility adopting the gravity dosing system)  
In the water treatment facility adopting the gravity dosing system of Alum, excess amount of Alum is dosed unnecessarily during power failure. Since the excess dosage of Alum causes degradation of coagulation effect in water treatment process, dosage of Alum should be stopped immediately after power failure.
- Confirmation of the Water Level at Clear Water Reservoir  
Water level of clear water reservoir is stable during power failure because water distribution facility stops the operation. However, in case inlet and outlet valves of filters are opened due to the operation error, water level may increase and cause overflow. In order to prevent unnecessarily overflow, check the valve condition of filters, and increase of water level should be monitored during power failure.

**2) Countermeasure after Restoration of Electrical Power**

Resumption procedure of water treatment operation after restoration of electrical power is almost same as start-up operation procedure. Check the water level in each water tank and residual chlorine at clear water reservoir. Then, start to operate water treatment process from raw water pump. After water treatment is started again, water quality monitoring at each treatment process should be required until the water quality will be stable.

**4-2. Countermeasure for the Gaseous Chlorine Leakage**

Chlorine is the chemical which has strong toxic condition. And in case that the chlorine concentration in atmosphere becomes high, risk of death will be concerned. Therefore the periodical maintenance, especially to the piping and valves, should be done certainly because gaseous chlorine is easy to leak due to the deterioration of gasket and sealing materials. Furthermore, preparation of gaseous chlorine leakage detector, gaseous chlorine neutralization system and safety equipment should be required on regular basis.

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**1) Countermeasure for the Chlorine Leakage of High Concentration**

(Chlorine concentration in the atmosphere is more than 1mg/L)  
 In case that the chlorine leakage is found, Detector should contact to the facility manager (or deputy) and ask the arrangement of workers for the emergency treatment. Countermeasure for the chlorine leakage should conduct by at least more than 2 persons in order to secure the safety, and Workers should wear the safety equipment and use gas mask.

As the emergency treatment, the room where the chlorine leakage is detected should be sealed by closing doors in order to minimize the damage to the surrounding environment. Then, Start the neutralization of gaseous chlorine.  
 After chlorine concentration reduces, close the master valves fixed in chlorine cylinder. Then identify the leakage point by Ammonia solution. The leakage point is identified easily because white smoke will be treated if the dry cotton immersed in Ammonia solution comes closer to the leakage point.

**2) Countermeasure for the Chlorine Leakage of Low Concentration**

(Chlorine concentration in the atmosphere is less than 1mg/L)  
 In case that the chlorine concentration is less than 1mg/L, doors should be opened and ventilate the air in a room, differently from above case. Then, close the master valves fixed in chlorine cylinder, and identify the leakage point by Ammonia solution, with wearing safety equipment and gas mask.

**4-3. Countermeasure for the Abnormal Concentration of Residual Chlorine**

In case that the abnormal concentration of residual chlorine at the clear water reservoir is found, identify the cause. Then, adjust the chlorine dosing rate and dosing amount properly according to the suggestion of Chemist.

**4-4. Countermeasure for the Increase of the Turbidity at the Water Reservoir**

The cause of increasing turbidity at the clear water reservoir is considered as follows:

- (f) Alum dosing rate and dosing amount is not proper.
  - (g) Filtering velocity is not proper
  - (h) Deterioration of under drain system of the filter
  - (i) Contamination of the clear water reservoir
- In case Alum dosing rate and dosing amount is not proper or the filtering velocity is not proper, they should be changed to proper value. On the other hand, in case increase of turbidity is caused by another reason, identify the reason and should conduct repair works.

**4-5. Countermeasure for the Degradation of Raw Water Quality**

Degradation of raw water quality is detected by daily water quality analysis and visual monitoring, such as color, odor and etc. In case that the degradation of raw water quality is found, Detector should contact to the facility manager (or deputy). After the facility manager confirms the exact condition, and recognizes as emergency situation, stop the water intake and identify the cause with chemists.

Furthermore, degradation of raw water quality should be informed to the river administrator who manages the corresponding river or canal also.

The judgment items for the deterioration of raw water quality are as follows:

- (a) High pollution such as oil is identified in raw water
- (b) A lot of dead fish is flowing
- (c) Pungent odor or bad smell is identified in raw water

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**4-6. Countermeasure for the Trouble of the Water Distribution Facility**

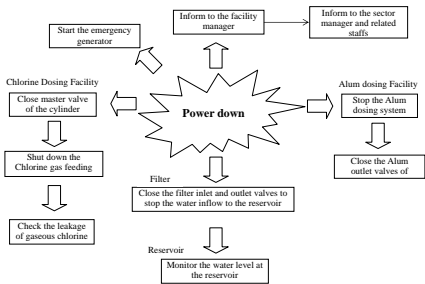
In case that the pump breaks down during operation, operate the stand-by pump. In preparation for the sudden breakdowns of equipment, stand-by pump should be maintained and operated periodically. Furthermore, preparation of spare parts should be required.

**5. Attachment**

**5-1. Activity Chart in Case of Emergency**

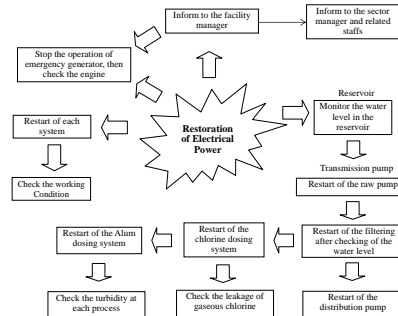
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**Table 5-1 Countermeasure for the Power Failure**



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**Table 5-2 Countermeasure for the Restoration of Electrical Power**



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**Table 5-3 Countermeasure for the Gaseous Chlorine Leakage**

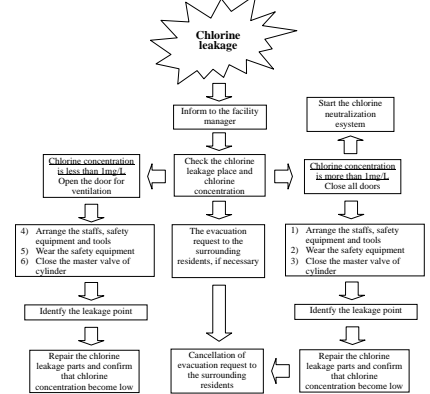


Table 5-4 Countermeasure for the Abnormal Concentration of Residual Chlorine

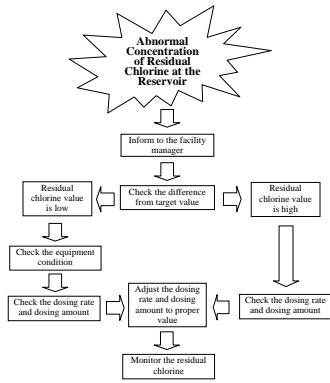


Table 5-5 Countermeasure for the Increase of the Turbidity at the Water Reservoir

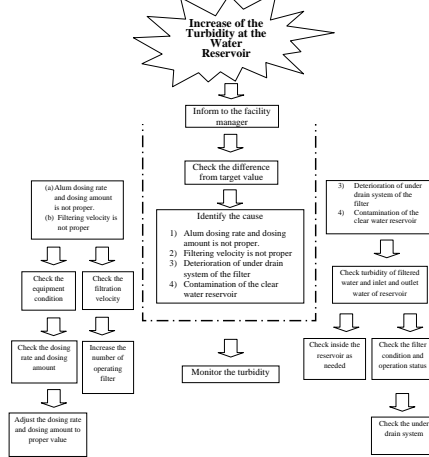
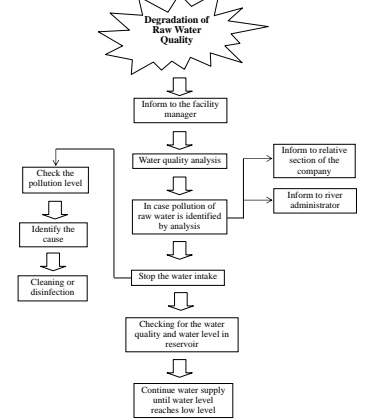


Table 5-6 Countermeasure for the Degradation of Raw Water Quality



Plant Name: ZAGZIG W.T.P.	Title <b>Emergency Plan for Gaseous Chlorine Leakage</b>	SOP TAG No. ZAG-WTPx-EM
Issued	Developed by	Signature
Revised	Approved by	Signature

- 1. Purpose**  
The purpose of this document is to provide SOPs for the personnel who is working with chlorine gas.
- 2. Condition of Chlorine Gas**
- General Condition
    - Chlorine is filled in a cylinder as pressurized and liquidized condition.
    - Specific gravity of liquid chlorine is approx. half time of water and it will boil at minus 34 degrees.
    - In case that the liquid chlorine leak to atmosphere, capacity will become approx. 460 times.
    - Specific gravity of chlorine gas is 2.5 times of the air, and it is pungent to the lower part.
    - Gaseous chlorine is greenish-yellow gas. And it has strong pungent odor.
  - Toxic Condition
    - Chlorine gas leads to inflammation to the organ such as eyes, nose, windpipe, lung and etc.
    - Chlorine gas causes severe burn if inhaled or upon skin contact.
    - The relation between the gaseous concentration and the symptom example is as shown in following table.

Table 1 The relation between the gaseous concentration and the symptom Example

Gaseous Condition in Atmosphere (mg/l)	Symptom Example
0.1 to 0.3	Detect the existence of chlorine gas.
1	Limit concentration to withstand for a long time.
2 to 5	Cause coughing, choking, nausea and etc.
5 to 30	Cause dizziness, difficulty breathing. Danger of death within 30 to 60 min.
30 to 60	Make unconscious and cause the death within 30 to 60 min.

- 3. Regular Stock for the Safety**
- In preparation for the gaseous chlorine leakage, safety equipment and neutralization chemical should be stored near the chlorine dosing facility where these items can be used immediately.
- Safety Equipment
    - Necessary numbers of safety equipment should be prepared in accordance with the numbers of staffs.

- Gas Mask (Breathing Apparatus)
  - Rubber Glove
  - Rubber Boots
  - Safety Wear made by Rubber
  - Safety Helmet
- 2) Tools and Spare Parts

Maintenance tools for the chlorine dosing system should be prepared in warehouse.

- Handgrip for the Valves assembled in Chlorine Cylinder
  - Tool Set
  - Cooper Tubing
  - Nuts and Gaskets
  - Ammonia Solution (for the Leakage Check)
  - Air Exhaust Ventilator
- 3) Neutralization Chemical

Caustic soda solution (Approx. 15%) should be prepared as the neutralization chemical. Gaseous chlorine is not neutralized by water.

**4. Emergency Treatment against Chlorine Leakage**

- The Rule of Emergency Treatment
  - In case the gaseous chlorine leakage is detected, detector should inform to related parties immediately. From the safety aspect, emergency treatment should be done by more than 2 persons, at least.
  - Safety wear and gas mask should be equipped certainly.
  - Persons in charge of the treatment should approach from the windward to conduct the emergency treatment. Gaseous chlorine stays at lower area because specific gravity is heavier than the air.
  - Emergency treatment should be conducted quickly to avoid the expansion of the damage.
- Emergency Treatment

In case that the chlorine leakage is detected, Detector should contact to the facility manager (or deputy) and ask the arrangement of workers for the emergency treatment. Countermeasure for the chlorine leakage should conduct by **at least more than 2 persons** in order to secure the safety, i.e. never act by 1 person. And Workers should wear the safety equipment and use gas mask.

- Establishment of Restricted Area
  - In case that the chlorine leakage is detected, let the working staffs, except for authorized workers, evacuate to the safety area in order to avoid expansion of chlorine gas. And then, establish the restricted area.

- Chlorine Leakage of High Concentration (Chlorine concentration in the atmosphere is more than 1mg/L)

The room where the chlorine leakage is detected should be sealed by closing doors in order to minimize the damage to the surrounding environment.

- Chlorine Leakage of Low Concentration

(Chlorine concentration in the atmosphere is less than 1mg/L)  
The doors should be opened and ventilate the air in a room, differently from first case.

- Operation of Gaseous Chlorine Neutralization System

After the evacuation, start the neutralization process by the operation of gaseous chlorine neutralization system.

- Emergency Treatment

After neutralization process, identify and fix the leakage point in accordance with following procedure.

- Leakage from the Pipeline

- In case that the gaseous chlorine leaks from the pipeline due to the degradation of gaskets or deterioration of piping materials, master valves fixed in chlorine cylinder should be closed to stop the consume of chlorine.
- The leakage point should be identified by the ammonia solution. The leakage point is identified easily because white smoke will be breathed if the dry cotton immersed in Ammonia solution comes closer to the leakage point.

- Leakage from the Cylinder (Following procedure is done during neutralization process.)

- In case that the liquid chlorine leaks due to the deterioration of cylinder material, master valves fixed in chlorine cylinder should be closed immediately. And then remove the copper tubing from the cylinder.
- Change the cylinder position in order to change the leakage condition from liquid to gas.
- Continue the neutralization.
- When chlorine concentration in atmosphere reduces, check the stoppage of leak by ammonia solution. After leakage stops, move the cylinder to outdoor.

- First Aid Manual for the Poisoned Patient

First aid method for the poisoned patient is as shown in following table.

Table 2 First Aid Method for the Poisoned Patient

Condition	First Aid Method
Case of having a cough	1) Take a rest at well-ventilated place. 2) Gargle the throat.
Case of harming the eye	Wash the eye by clean water more than 15 minutes. Then have an examination by a doctor.
Serious Injury	Have an examination by a doctor immediately. First aid action until the doctor arrives is as follows; 1) Carry the patient to safety place and laydown, and then warm his body. 2) In case of breathing difficulty, oxygen inhalation is required. 3) In case breathing stops, rescue breathing is required.

- Establishment of the Organization against Emergency Case
- The communication network and the emergency treatment procedure should be established based on this SOP. Periodical practice against the chlorine leakage is recommended in preparation for the emergency case.

**5. Inspection and Maintenance Schedule**

Inspection and maintenance schedule is as shown in following table.

Table 3 Inspection and Maintenance Schedule

Object	Maintenance Item	Frequency	Maintenance Method
Chlorine Cylinder	Chlorine Leakage	1-3 times/day	Checking for the connecting point between pipeline, valves and equipment, by ammonia
	Chlorine Leakage	1-3 times/day	Checking for the connecting point between pipeline and cylinder.
	Cylinder Body	1 time/ month	Checking for the corrosion condition. If corrosion is detected, stop the usage and return it to the manufacturer.
Valves	Valves	1 time/ day	Checking for the opening and closing condition.
	Chlorine Leakage	1-3 times/day	Checking for the crack, deterioration and corrosion.
Pipeline	Piping Support	1 time/ month	Checking for the deterioration.
	Operating Condition	1 time/ month	Checking for the opening and closing action.
Dosing Equipment	Chlorine Leakage	1-3 times/day	Checking for the connecting point between pipeline and equipment.
	Operating Condition	1-3 times/day	Checking for the operation condition of the regulate, heater and flow control unit.
Neutralization System	Leakage Detector	1 time/ year	Periodical change of detector cartridge before expiry date.
	Chemical	1 time/ year	Periodical change of chemical before the degradation of oxidant.
	Apparatuses (Blower, Pump, Agitator and etc.)	1 time/ month	Checking for the malfunctioning conditions.

Plant Name: ZAGZIG W.T.P.	Title <b>Emergency Generator</b>	SOP TAG No. ZAG-WTPx-OP
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**1. Features of process**

**1-1. Function of process**

The function of emergency generator is to provide the electrical power to the water treatment facility, i.e. the emergency generator is the power supply unit for blackout. The purpose of the emergency generator is the equipment in order to secure the electrical power for a minimum of facility operation for produce the drinking water in the facility.

**1-2. Impacts of process**

The emergency generator is used in only emergency situation, and it has independent function different from the water treatment process. The emergency generator has to operate in emergency situation and provide the electrical power certainly in emergency. Therefore the periodical operation, despite the normal condition, should be required in order to secure the function and reliability of the equipment to avoid the fault of the operation in that case.

**1-3. Relations between other processes**

(1) Operation object is the emergency generator  
Existing generator covers 50% of the required power to the facility, in order to avoid damage of the generator or electrical facility in the plant.

**2. Criteria for operation**

**2-1. Operation Method**

Emergency generator operates by manual operation. Emergency generator starts and stops by switch on-off operation at the generator or the independent control panel after the detection of emergency situation, such as blackout.

**2-2. Monitoring-required items**

Monitoring-required item during the generator operation is as follows;

- Generating output power and generating voltage
- Temperature and pressure of cooling water
- Lubricant pressure
- Starting and stopping time

From start to top speed: Approx. 10 sec.  
To Full load: Approx. 10 sec.

Total time: Approx. 20 sec.  
◆ Rotating speed and periodicity

**2-3. Periodical commissioning**

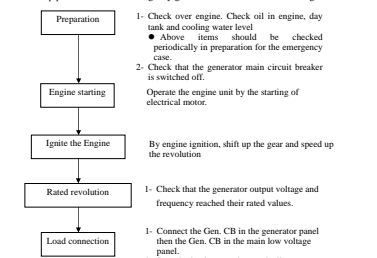
In order to avoid the fault operation in emergency situation, function and reliability of the generator should be checked by periodical commissioning. Commissioning should be conducted more than 30 minutes by actual load or dummy load.

**3. Operation condition**

**3-1. General Start-up procedures**

**3-1-1. Start-up**

General start-up procedure for the emergency generator is as shown in following Chart.



**3-1-2. Shutdown**

After restoration of power, stop the emergency generator operation and changeover the power source to commercial power.

**3-1-2-1 General Shutdown procedures:**

- Turn of the loads gradually

2. Disconnect the generator CB in the main low voltage panel then connect the transformer CB.
3. Disconnect the generator CB in the generator panel.
4. Keep the generator running for several minutes at no load to cool down before shut off.
5. Turn off the generator.
6. Record the stopping time.

**3-1-2-2 Emergency Shutdown.**

If an emergency or up normal conditions happens during the operation of the generator, the generator can be turned off by pushing the emergency stop switch.

**3-2. Fuel storage system**

Emergency generator has fuel storage tanks for long-time operation. Emergency generator requires certain operation against the emergency situation, such as sudden blackout. Accordingly, emergency generator shall have fuel tanks. It is divided into 2 items, which are weekly tank and monthly tank, by the purpose of fuel provision. Run time of the generator is expected for 3 hours during blackout. The monthly tank having storage capacity of 90 hours, whose storage day is for 30 days, stores the fuel. Fuel is transferred to the daily tank. Then the daily tank having storage capacity of 21 hours, whose storage day is for 7 days, provides fuel to the emergency generator.

**3-3. Starting system**

Engine unit operates by the electrical starting mechanism. Power source of this mechanism is battery. Therefore the periodical check of battery charging is required as shown in the maintenance list.

**4. Operation under unusual condition**

**4-1. Expected troubles and trouble shootings**

- (1) Malfunctioning of starting mechanism
- (2) Engine revolution doesn't reach to rated revolution
- (3) Shortage of output of power generation
- (4) Abnormal heating of the engine
- (5) Sudden stoppage of the engine
- (6) Abnormal exhaust (Abnormal color of exhaust gas)

Trouble shooting is attached at the close of this chapter.

**4-2. Trouble in the past and cause, background and events for recovery**

**- Trouble history -**

**Table 1 Trouble Shooting for the Emergency Generator Operation**

No.	Predicted Trouble	Cause	Remedy
1	Malfunctioning of starting mechanism	Low battery	Battery charge
		Breakage of starting motor	Repair or replacement of the equipment
		1) Shortage of fuel 2) Aeration in a fuel pipe Breakage of the control unit	1) Provide a fuel 2) Air release Repair or replacement of control unit
2	Engine revolution doesn't reach to rated revolution	Clogging of fuel filter	Drain and clean the fuel filter
		Malfunction of the electrical governor system and fuel injection pump	Checking for the governor or injection pump or replacement of the equipment
		Aeration in a fuel pipe	Air release
		Water mixing in a fuel pipe	Change a fuel
3	Shortage of output of power generation	Using a fuel of low quality	Change a fuel of good quality
		Clogging of fuel filter	Drain and clean the filter
		Malfunction of fuel transfer system composed of pump, nozzle and pipe	Checking or replacement of each equipment
		Shortage of air-intake amount	Clean the air filter
		Malfunction of the electrical governor system and fuel injection pump	Checking for the governor or injection pump or replacement of the equipment
		Degradation of compression pressure by piston	1) Replacement of the piston ring 2) Replacement of valve sheet and spring unit for air valves 3) Checking for the loosen of fixing bolts
4	Abnormal heating of the engine	Overload	Arrange the load properly
		1) Shortage of cooling water 2) Leakage from the radiator	1) Checking for the amount of cooling water 2) Checking or replacement of radiator
		1) Shortage of lubricant 2) Using lubricant of low quality 3) Degradation of lubricant feeding pressure	1) Refill the lubricant 2) Change of lubricant of good quality 3) Checking or replacement of lubricant feeding pump
		Overload	Arrange the load properly
5	Sudden stoppage of the engine	Lack of a fuel	Refuel
		Aeration in a fuel pipe	Air release

No.	Predicted Trouble	Cause	Remedy
6	Abnormal exhaust (Abnormal color of exhaust gas)	Breakage of electrical governor system	Replacement of governor system
		Overload or light load	Arrange the load properly
		Using a fuel of low quality	Change a fuel of good quality
		1) Shortage of lubricant 2) Degradation of lubricant feeding pressure	1) Refill the lubricant 2) Checking or replacement of lubricant feeding pump

*Note)*  
These troubles should be detected during periodical commissioning. In case that trouble is detected, it should be remedied as soon as possible in preparation for the emergency situation.

Plant Name:	Title	SOP TAG No.
ZAGAZG W.T.P.	<b>Emergency Generator</b>	ZAG-WTPxx-MT

**1. Component of the Generator**

The generator consists of two (2) main components as engine unit and generator unit. Auxiliary components generally include the following systems for the following services:

- ◆ Fuel feeding system
- ◆ Lubricant feeding system
- ◆ Starting mechanism
- ◆ Air-intake and exhaust system
- ◆ Cooling water circulation system

Maintenance activity for the emergency generator should be conducted to main components and auxiliary components.

**2. Criteria for maintenance**

The emergency generator is installed in preparation for the emergency situation, such as sudden blackout, and it provides electrical power to the equipment and security apparatus in above situation.

Therefore the emergency generator is one of most important facility to avoid the expansion of accidents or disasters. Although the maintenance work for the emergency generator is neglected because it is resting the operation in normal condition in a facility, periodical maintenance is required more than the equipment operating in normal condition, in order to fulfill the function in emergency situation.

**3. Maintenance activity**

Periodical check and commissioning should be required to keep the generator in proper working. Maintenance activity shown herein means activity for the routine maintenance.

Maintenance activity consists of two (2) kinds of working components as follows:

- (1) Daily external checking
- (2) Periodical commissioning

**3-1. Inspection and maintenance**

Inspection and maintenance item is as shown in following table.

**Table 1 Inspection and maintenance List**

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency			
			Daily	Weekly	Commissioning	1 year
Regular Check	Appearance	Deterioration	✓			
		Oil leakage	✓			
		Water leakage	✓			
	General condition	Fuel capacity in a service tank	✓			
		Abnormal vibration			✓	
		Abnormal odor			✓	
		Abnormal noise			✓	
		Abnormal temperature			✓	
		Abnormal revolution			✓	
		Abnormal pressure			✓	
Indication of gages			✓			
Starting mechanism	Check the battery capacity		✓			
	Check the electrolyte density of the lead acid battery.			✓		
	Check the electrolyte level. Refill if necessary.			✓		
	Remove any salts created at the battery pins.			✓		
	Check the cables of the battery and cable leads.			✓		
	Check the cable connection between battery and starter.			✓		
Fuel feeding system	Check the integrity and the output voltage of the battery charger.			✓		
	Fuel capacity				✓	
	Abnormal heart of fuel pump				✓	
	Fuel pressure				✓	
	Filter cleaning				✓	
	Fuel consumption				✓	
	Lubricant leakage				✓	
Lubricant feeding system	Lubricant pollution				✓	
	Lubricant pressure				✓	

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency			
			Daily	Weekly	1 month	6 months
Cooling water circulation system		Filter cleaning			✓	
		Leakage from cooling water pipe			✓	
		Cooling water temperature			✓	
		Function of cooling water pump			✓	
Air-intake and exhaust system	Generator	Leakage from radiator and water tank			✓	
		Color of exhaust gas			✓	
Generator		Use air blower and saetec to remove dust from the exterior of generator unit.	✓			
		Check for excessive vibration, noise and temperature.	✓			
		Check the operation of all measuring devices (voltmeter, ammeter and frequency meter).	✓			
		Check all indicating lamps. Replace if required.	✓			
		Check all alarms on the control panels.	✓			
		Tighten all bolts and nuts inside generator panel (terminals of power and control cables).		✓		
		Inspect for corrosion and remove it by suitable emery.		✓		
		Open the two side shields of the exciter unit. Use air blower to clean the stator winding, rotor winding and diodes.		✓		
		Check and clean the control panel, relays and circuit breaker.		✓		
		Check the integrity of all control fuses. Replace if required.		✓		
Check the emergency stop of the generator.		✓				

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency				
			Daily	Weekly	1 month	6 months	
Periodical Maintenance	Generator	Check earthing connection. Tighten all bolts and nuts in the earthing circuit.			✓		
		Check the operation of the fuel pump motor.			✓		
		Check the continuity of earthing loop.			✓		
		Check the calibration of all meters.			✓		
		Check the generator protections (over voltage, under voltage,...)			✓		
		Check operation and setting of sequence timers.			✓		
		Fuel feeding system	Condition of fuel pump (oil capacity)				✓
		Lubricant feeding system	Condition of fuel injection system				✓
			Refilling or exchange of lubricant				✓
			Condition of pressure regulator				✓
Cooling water circulation system	Condition of cooling water pump (replacement of consumable parts)				✓		
Generator		Measure the insulation resistance of the generator winding using megger.				✓	
		Measure the polarization index of generator stator winding				✓	
		Measure the insulation resistance of the exciter winding and determine its polarization index.				✓	
		Measure the resistance of the stator winding, compare with the reference values.				✓	
		Measure the earthing resistance.				✓	
	Clean the bearing of the generator at both sides then lubricate them by shell				✓		

Classification	Objective system	Inspection Item	Inspection Frequency				
			Daily	Weekly	1 month	6 months	
Generator Room.		avama 3.				✓	
		Indicator				✓	
		Control system	Replacement or calibration of instruments				✓
		Check for protection relay				✓	
Generator Room.		Check the lighting fixtures and ventilation Fans. Replace or fix if required.		✓			
		Check the operation of the crane.		✓			
Generator Room.		Check and clean the cable trenches and generator room.		✓			

**4. Reports and records**

**4-1. Records**

Records should include the following:

- ◆ Result of inspection
- ◆ Result of periodical commissioning

**4-2. Reports**

Reports should include the following:

- (1) Rehabilitation
  - ◆ Requiring or replace
  - ◆ List of spare parts that should be required to stock in the plant
- (2) Upgrading of facility or system
  - ◆ Modification of the system



**SHAPWASCO (Arabic)**









No.	المشكلة المتوقعة	السبب	الإصلاح
3	يتمسك في الطاقة الخارجة من المحرك	التربة في حوضه الفرود	اطلاق الهواء
		خطب المياه في حوضه الفرود	تغيير الفرود
		استخدام فرود قبيح الجودة	استخدام فرود عالي الجودة
		استداده مبروح الفرود	صرف وتنظيف مبروح الفرود
		خلف في نظام تغذية الفرود	فحص أو استبدال المعادن
		استداده قطر الهواء	تنظيف مبروح الهواء
		خلف في نظام التحكم الكبريتي و حوضه حقن الفرود	فحص التحكم و حوضه الحقن أو استبدال المعادن
		فحص ضغط التحكم	(1) تغيير حلقة التحكم (2) فحص حوضه أو تلف السامير
		فحص ضغط التحكم	(1) توزيع الأعمال بطريقة صحيحة حمازات
		فحص ضغط التحكم	(1) فحص كمية مياه التبريد (2) فحص في مياه التبريد
4	حرارة زائدة على المحرك	فحص في مياه التبريد	(1) فحص كمية مياه التبريد (2) فحص في مياه التبريد
		استخدام زيت تشحيم ذو نوعية جيدة	(1) إعادة ملئ التشحيم (2) استبدال زيت تشحيم ذو نوعية جيدة
		فحص أو استبدال حوضه التبريد	(1) فحص في الحوض (2) استخدام فرود قبيح الجودة (3) خلف في تغذية مواد التشحيم
5	توقف مقاهي المحرك	فحص في الفرود	اطلاق الهواء
		توقف مقاهي المحرك	استبدال بطرق التحكم الكبريتي
6	عدم عمل محو طبعي (ون غير طبيعي من الغاز العام)	فحص في الفرود	توزيع الأعمال بطريقة صحيحة استخدام فرود قبيح الجودة
		فحص في الفرود	(1) إعادة تعبئة التشحيم (2) فحص أو تغيير مساروة سطح التشحيم

**ملاحظة:**  
يجب أن يتم الكشف عن هذا المشكل خلال الصيانة الدورية في حدة أن تم الكشف عن المشكل ، ينبغي معالجتها في أقرب وقت ممكن استناداً لحالة الطوارئ.

اسم المحطة :	Title	SOP TAG No.
محطة الفرود لمعالجة المياه	مركب الطوارئ	ZAG-WTPax-MT

- مكونات المركب :
  - مكون المركب من التين (2) من المكونات الرئيسية "وحدة المحرك وحدة توليد".
  - وتشمل المكونات المساعدة عموماً الأغطية التالية للخدمات التالية:
    - نظام تغذية الفرود
    - نظام التحكم
    - البية التبريد
    - نظام التحكم "التحكم"
    - نظام تبريد سريان المياه
- يجب أن تتم الصيانة لمركب الطوارئ الرئيسية و الاحتياطية "قطع الغاز".

\* يتم تركيب مركب الطوارئ استناداً لحالة الطوارئ، مثل قطع التيار الكهربائي والمياه، و بوفر الطاقة الكهربائية للخدمات والأجهزة الأمنية في الحدة المذكورة أعلاه...  
\* إنكاف فلن يملك مركب الطوارئ من الوحدات المتصلة لتجنب الزيادة في الوحدات أو الكارث...  
\* على الرغم من أن أصل الصيانة للمعدات الطوارئ يُعمل لأنها تُريح عملية التشغيل في الحدة الطبيعية في المحطة، والصيانة الدورية المطلوبة أكثر من معدات التشغيل في الحدة الطبيعية، من أجل تحقيق المهام في حدة الطوارئ... .

- نشاط الصيانة :
  - يتمثل وجود الفحص الدوري حتى يعمل المركب بشكل صحيح بنشاط الصيانة كما أوضح هنا بنى الصيانة الدورية.
  - الفحص الخارجي اليومي
  - الفحص الدوري

3- [ الفحص والصيانة ]  
- يندرج الفحص والصيانة موضحةً بالجدول الآتي :

تصنيف	Objective system	ناتج الفحص	تكرار الفحص			
			يومي	أسبوعي	شهر	سنوي
الفحص اليومي	الفرود	الفحص	✓			
		تفتيش الزيت	✓			
		تفتيش المياه	✓			
		تفتيش الفرود في حزان الحزمة	✓			
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
الفحص الأسبوعي	الفحص	فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
الفحص الشهري	الفحص	فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
الفحص السنوي	الفحص	فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓
		فحص ضغط التحكم				✓

تصنيف	Objective system	ناتج الفحص	تكرار الفحص			
			يومي	أسبوعي	شهر	سنوي
الفحص اليومي	مركب	استخدام بالترتيب الهواء و الوطبة في إزالة الغاز عن الجزء الخارجي لوحدة المركب	✓			
		التحقق من وجود الغاز زائد، والوضوءاء ودرجة الحرارة	✓			
		التحقق من تشغيل جميع أجزاء القياس (البارومتر، عداد الضغط الكبريتي، مقاييس التردد)	✓			
		التحقق من كل مستلحي الأمان واستبدالها إذا لزم الأمر	✓			
		التحقق من كل الإشارات على لوحات التحكم	✓			
		تتدق جميع الصمامات والصمامات داخل لوحة المركب (بما في ذلك كوابل الطاقة والتحكم)	✓			
		فحص التحكم وإزالة بواسطة صفرًا مناسبة	✓			
		فتح الخزان الخارجي من المركب واستخدام الأجزاء خلف الصمامات والتأكد من الصمامات المغلقة و	✓			
		فحص وتنظيف لوحة التحكم و قطع القارة و أجهزة التحكم	✓			
		التحقق من سلامة جميع صمامات التحكم واستبدالها إذا لزم الأمر	✓			
الفحص الأسبوعي	مركب	فحص إيقاف الطوارئ للمركب	✓			
		التحقق من الاتصال الأرضي . تتدق ربط جميع الصمامات والصمامات في دائرة الأرضي	✓			
		التحقق من تشغيل محرك مضخة الفرود	✓			
		التحقق من استمرارية دائرة الأرضي	✓			
		التحقق من معطية المعدات	✓			
		فحص حمية المركب "حيد عالي جيد مخطط..."	✓			
		التحقق من التشغيل و ضبط التشغيل المعدات	✓			
		حالة حوضه الفرود (سعة الزيت)	✓			
		حالة نظام حقن الفرود	✓			
		حالة نظام حقن الفرود	✓			
الفحص الشهري	مركب	إعادة تعبئة أو تحدي مواد التشحيم	✓			
		حالة نظام الضغط	✓			
		حالة حوضه مياه التبريد (استبدال الأجزاء المشتملة)	✓			
		فحص مقاييس العزل من لف المولدات باستخدام MEGGER "ميجر"	✓			
		فحص مؤشر العزل لفائف الصمامات ثلاث	✓			
		فحص مقاييس العزل و تحدي قيمة مؤشر العطفية	✓			

تصنيف	Objective system	ناتج الفحص	تكرار الفحص			
			يومي	أسبوعي	شهر	سنوي
الفحص اليومي	مركب	فحص صمامات الفرود من لف الصمامات والتأكد من مطابقتها مع القيم المرجعية.	✓			
		فحص المقاييس الأرضية	✓			
		تنظيف جانب المركب من كلا الجانبين وتنظيفه ب "مزيل - ألبا"	✓			
		التحقق من سلامة جميع صمامات التحكم واستبدالها إذا لزم الأمر	✓			
		استبدال أو معايرة الأجزاء	✓			
		فحص نتائج الصيانة	✓			
		التحقق من أرقام التشغيل الإحصائية ومراجحة التربة	✓			
		التحقق من الأمان أو الإصلاح إذا لزم الأمر.	✓			
		فحص تشغيل الأجزاء	✓			
		فحص وتنظيف حذائق الكوابل "الفرشبات" وعرفه المركب.	✓			

- التسجيل و التقارير
- 1-4 التسجيل
  - يجب أن تتضمن السجلات الآتي:
    - نتيجة التفتيش
    - نتيجة الفحص الدوري
- 2-4 التفتيش :
  - يجب أن تتضمن التقارير الآتي:
    - إعدادة التشغيل:
    - اصلاح أو استبدال
    - قائمة بقطع الغاز المطلوبة لكي يُحزن في المحطة
  - رفع مستوى المحطة أو النظام
  - تسجيل النظام



**S2.7 Operation Record**  
**GHAPWASCO (English)**







Backwash Records Day / / 20

No.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Filter	Start Air	Start Air+Water	Start Water only	End	Air Flow Rate	Backwash water flow rate [m3/min]	Water Backwash time [min]	Amount of Backwash Water [m3]
Note	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)-(2)	(7)X(6)
F1								
F2								
F3								
F4								
F5								
F6								
F7								
F8								
F9								
F10								
F11								
F12								
F13								
F14								
F15								
F16								
<b>Total amount Backwash</b>						<b>Sum(6)</b>		

Note: Amount of water used in washing (8) = washing water rate flow (6) x time of wash with water (7)

Remarks

<b>Recorder</b>	<b>Shift manager</b>	<b>Operation manager</b>	<b>Plant manager</b>
Shift 1 Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature
Shift 2 Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature
Shift 3 Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature



Filter Operation Records Day / / 20

Filter No.	Filter Condition	Operation Hour																								Total Operation Hour	
		First Shift						Secound Shift						Third Shift													
		AM												PM													
		7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6		
No. 1	Filter Condition																										
No. 2	Filter Condition																										
No. 3	Filter Condition																										
No. 4	Filter Condition																										
No. 5	Filter Condition																										
No. 6	Filter Condition																										
No. 7	Filter Condition																										
No. 8	Filter Condition																										
No. 9	Filter Condition																										
No. 10	Filter Condition																										
No. 11	Filter Condition																										
No. 12	Filter Condition																										
No. 13	Filter Condition																										
No. 14	Filter Condition																										
No. 15	Filter Condition																										
No. 16	Filter Condition																										
Filteration rate		<b>Total Operation Hour (Hour)</b>																									
		<b>Raw water amount (m3/day)</b>																									
		<b>Filteration rate (m3/m2/day)</b>																									

Filteration rate=  $\frac{\text{Raw Water Amount (m3/day)}}{\text{filter area} \times (\text{total operation hour}/24)}$

- Note
- 1) Filtration Rate should be of 120 to 200 m3/m2/day.
  - 2) Put operation conditions "Operate", "Stop" and "Backwash" to the blank.
  - 3) In case filter operation is stopped, the reason should be described as a remark.



**Laboratory Records Day / / 20**

Chemical Dosing Recommendation		
chemicals	Alum	Total Cl. (Pre+Post)
Dose (Mg/l)		
Remarks		

Reseduil Chlorine Records													
Time	8	10	pm 12	2	4	6	8	10	am 12	2	4	6	avre. Of day
Concentration mg/l													

	<u>Recorder</u>	<u>Shift Manger</u>	<u>Operation manger</u>	<u>Lab. Manger</u>	<u>Plant Manger</u>
Shift 1	Name _____ Signature _____	Name _____ Signature _____	Name _____ Signature _____	Name _____ Signature _____	Name _____ Signature _____
Shift 2	Name _____ Signature _____	Name _____ Signature _____	Name _____ Signature _____	Name _____ Signature _____	Name _____ Signature _____
Shift 3	Name _____ Signature _____	Name _____ Signature _____	Name _____ Signature _____	Name _____ Signature _____	Name _____ Signature _____

الشركة القابضة لمياه الشرب والصرف الصحي  
 شركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي بالقاهرة  
 إدارة التشغيل القياسي " SOP "  
 محطة مياه طنطا المرشحة



سجل تشغيل شهري

													سنة	شهر	مدخل
(15)	(14)	(13)	(12)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(7)	(6)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	بند
الطاقة المولدة [ساعات/ك.و.أ.]	الطاقة [ساعات/ك.و.أ.]	الانحراف نسبة [%]	الكمية المثبتة وكمية المعمل من المثبتة [كجم]	الكمية المثبتة المعمل من المثبتة [كجم]	الكمية المثبتة المعمل من المثبتة [كجم]	الكمية المثبتة المعمل من المثبتة [كجم]	الكمية المثبتة المعمل من المثبتة [كجم]	الكمية المثبتة المعمل من المثبتة [كجم]	الكمية المثبتة المعمل من المثبتة [كجم]	الكمية المثبتة المعمل من المثبتة [كجم]	الكمية المثبتة المعمل من المثبتة [كجم]	الكمية المثبتة المعمل من المثبتة [كجم]	الكمية المثبتة المعمل من المثبتة [كجم]	الكمية المثبتة المعمل من المثبتة [كجم]	الكمية المثبتة المعمل من المثبتة [كجم]
power/TW [kWh/m3]	power [kWh]	Alum deviation [%]	Alum amount use on site [kg]	Alum amount labo. ideal [kg]	labo. Alum dose ratio [mg/L]	Residual Cl daily ave. [m/L]	Cl deviation [%]	Cl amount use on site [kg]	Cl amount labo. ideal [kg]	labo. Cl dose ratio [mg/L]	loss ratio [%]	loss amount [m3]	product water amount [m3]	raw water amount [m3]	م
(14)/(2)	مدخل	((12)-(11)) /(11)*100	مدخل	(1)*(10) /1000	مدخل	مدخل	((7)-(6)) /(6)*100	مدخل	(1)*(5)/1000	مدخل	(3)/(1)*100	(1)-(2)	مدخل	مدخل	م
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															المجموع

اسم المدير  
توقيع

اسم المسجل  
توقيع







Day / / 20

**Backwash Record**

Filter	Activation Satrt	Activation End	Activation Time	Remarks
F1				
F2				

**Fiter Operation Record**

Filter No.	Filter Condition	Operation Time																Total Operation Hour hr							
		PM								AM															
		9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F1	Filter Condition																								
F2	Filter Condition																								
Filtration Rate		Total Operation Hour (Hour)																							
		Raw water amount (m3/day)																							
		Filtration rate (m3/m2/day)																							

**Notes**

- 1) Filtration Rate should be of 120 to 200 m3/m2/day.
- 2) Put operation conditions "Operate", "Stop" and "Backwash" to the blank.
- 3) In case filter operation is stopped, the reason should be described as a remark.

One filter area= 2.5 m2

$$\text{Filtration rate} = \frac{\text{Raw Water Amount (m3/day)}}{\text{filter area} \times (\text{total operation hour}/24)}$$

**Remarks**

	Recorder	Shift Manger	Operation manger	Plant Manger
Shift 1	Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature
Shift 2	Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature
Shift 3	Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature

**سجل تشغيل شهري**

		سنة		شهر		مدخل									
(15)	(14)	(13)	(12)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(7)	(6)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	بند
الطاقة / ال مجمه الدرجعة ك.و ا.ت ساعة [م <sup>3</sup> /3]	الطاقة ساعة [ساعات/ك.]	الاحراف نسبة [%]	كمية برمونات المعالجة البيروكسيد [كجم]	كمية برمونات المعمل من البيروكسيد [كجم]	الكلور جرعة المعملية المثالية البيروكسيد [تر/مجم]	الكلور متوسط اليوم في المعمل [تر/مجم]	الاحراف نسبة [%]	الكلور الفعالية [كجم]	الكلور المعمل من المثالية [كجم]	الكلور المعملية الكلور جرعة [تر/مجم]	الكلور المعملية الكلور جرعة [تر/مجم]	الكلور المعملية الكلور جرعة [تر/مجم]	الكلور المعملية الكلور جرعة [تر/مجم]	الكلور المعملية الكلور جرعة [تر/مجم]	الكلور المعملية الكلور جرعة [تر/مجم]
power/TW [kWh/m3]	power [kWh]	KMnO4 deviation [%]	KMnO4 amount use on site [kg]	KMnO4 amount labo. ideal [kg]	labo. kMnO4 dose ratio [mg/L]	Residual Cl daily ave. [mg/L]	Ca(ClO)2 deviation [%]	Ca(ClO)2 amount use on site [kg]	Cl amount labo. ideal [kg]	labo. Ca(ClO)2 dose ratio [mg/L]	loss ratio [%]	loss amount [m3]	treated water amount [m3]	raw water amount [m3]	بند
(14)/(2)	مدخل	[(12)-(11)] /(11)x100	مدخل	(1)x(10) /1000	مدخل	مدخل	[(7)-(6)] /(6)x100	مدخل	[(1)x(5a) +(2)x(5b)] /1000	مدخل	مدخل	(3)/(1) x100	(1)-(2)	مدخل	مدخل
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**GHAPWASCO (Arabic)**





سجل تشغيل الفلاتر عن يوم 20 / /

الرقم	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
مرشح	بداية الفسيل بالهواء فقط	بداية الفسيل بالماء والهواء	بداية الفسيل بالماء فقط	نهاية الفسيل	محل تدفق الهواء	محل التدفق الفسيل [م3/ساعة]	زمن الفسيل بالماء [دقيقة]	كمية المعالجة المستخدمة [3م]
ملحوظة	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)-(4)	(6)(7)
1م								
2م								
3م								
4م								
5م								
6م								
7م								
8م								
9م								
10م								
11م								
12م								
13م								
14م								
15م								
16م								
مجموع المورد رقم 8 (9) إجمالي كمية المعالجة المستخدمة								

ملحوظة: كمية المياه المستخدمة في الفسيل (8) معال تتفق المية (6) x زمن الفسيل بالماء (7)

ملاحظات

معدل ملتر المحطة  
الإسم: \_\_\_\_\_  
التوقيع: \_\_\_\_\_

معدل التشغيل  
الإسم: \_\_\_\_\_  
التوقيع: \_\_\_\_\_

معدل القراءات  
الإسم: \_\_\_\_\_  
التوقيع: \_\_\_\_\_

الوردية 1  
الإسم: \_\_\_\_\_  
التوقيع: \_\_\_\_\_

الوردية 2  
الإسم: \_\_\_\_\_  
التوقيع: \_\_\_\_\_

الوردية 3  
الإسم: \_\_\_\_\_  
التوقيع: \_\_\_\_\_



سجل تشغيل الفلاتر 20 / /

رقم الفلتر	وقت التشغيل												مجموع وقت التشغيل (ساعة)															
	الوردية الثالثة						الوردية الثانية							وردية الاولى														
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	11	AM	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	PM	1	12	11	10	9		
رقم 1	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 2	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 3	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 4	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 5	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 6	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 7	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 8	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 9	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 10	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 11	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 12	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 13	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 14	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 15	حالة الفلتر																											
رقم 16	حالة الفلتر																											
الترشيح معدل	(ساعة) التشغيل وقت مجموع																											
	(يوم/3م) العكرة المياه كمية -2																											
	(يوم/2م/3م) الترشيح معدل -3																											

= الترشيح معدل مساحة الفلتر الواحد x (مجموع ساعات التشغيل / 24)

ملاحظات  
1- معدل الترشيح لابد ان يكون من 120 الى 200 م3/2يوم  
2- ضع حالة الفلتر اذا كان بالخدمة ام خارج الخدمة او في حالة 2.7-5.2 مل في الجدول  
3- في حالة توقف الفلتر لابد من ذكر السبب في ملاحظات



سجل المعمل يوم / / 20

تعليمات جرعات الكيماويات		
الكميوات	الشبة	اجمالي الكلور (الابتدائي + النهائي)
الجرعة [مجم/لتر]		
ملاحظات		

سجل تحليل الكلور المتبقي													
الوقت	8	10	pm 12	2	4	6	8	10	am 12	2	4	6	المتوسط اليومي
التركيز [مجم/لتر]													

مسجل القراءات	رئيس الوردية	مسئول التشغيل	مدير المعمل	يعتمد مدير المحطة
الاسم: التوقيع:	الاسم: التوقيع:	الاسم: التوقيع:	الاسم: التوقيع:	الاسم: التوقيع:
الوردية 1	الاسم: التوقيع:	الاسم: التوقيع:	الاسم: التوقيع:	الاسم: التوقيع:
الوردية 2	الاسم: التوقيع:	الاسم: التوقيع:	الاسم: التوقيع:	الاسم: التوقيع:
الوردية 3	الاسم: التوقيع:	الاسم: التوقيع:	الاسم: التوقيع:	الاسم: التوقيع:



سجل تشغيل شهري

يوم	سنة													يوم	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)
بينة	المعرة المياه [م3]	المنتجة المياه [م3]	كمية الفاقد [م3]	نسبة الفاقد [%]	الحق جرعة المعملية للكلور [مجم/لتر]	كمية الكلور المثالية من المعمل [كجم]	الكلور كغية الفعلة [كجم]	الانحراف نسبة [%]	الكلور متوسط اليوم في المتبقي [مجم/لتر]	الحق جرعة للشبة المعملية [مجم/لتر]	الشبة كمية المعمل من المثالية [كجم]	الانحراف نسبة الفعلة [كجم]	الانحراف نسبة [%]	الطاقة المرشحة ساعات/كجم [كجم/ساعة]	الطاقة المرشحة ساعات/كجم [كجم/ساعة]
يوم	مدخل	مدخل	(1)-(2)	(3)/(1)*100	مدخل	(1)*(5)/1000	مدخل	(7)-(6) /(6)*100	مدخل	مدخل	(1)*(10) /1000	مدخل	((12)-(11)) /(11)*100	مدخل	مدخل
1	50000	47000	3000	6.0	10.0	500	750	50.0	1.5	20.0	1000	750	-25.0	18000	0.383
2	65000	59000	6000	9.2	10.0	650	700	7.7	1.2	20.0	1300	1200	-7.7	20000	0.339
3	55000	53000	2000	3.6	10.0	550	700	27.3	1.6	18.0	990	1000	1.0	19000	0.358
4	57000	53000	4000	7.0	12.0	684	680	-0.6	1.5	18.0	1026	900	-12.3	18000	0.340
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المجموع	227000	212000	15000	6.5	10.5	2384	2830	21.1	1.5	19.0	4316	3850	-11.0	75000	0.355
المتوسط	56750	53000	3750	6.5	10.5	708	708	21.1	1.5	19.0	1079	963	-11.0	18750	0.355









**MCWW (English)**





Daily Pump Operation Records											Day / / 20	
Item	Current (A)	Pressure (Bar)	Hour Meter Reading (Hr.Min)		Operation Hour (hr:min)		Total Daily Operation Hour(Hr)	Remarks				
			Day Start	Day End	From	To		Please Don't use mentioned below until you found mentioned malfunction				
								Sound	Vib.	Temp.	Prep.	Others
Pump 1												
Pump 2												
Pump 3												
Pump 4												
Pump 5												
Pump 6												

Notes		
Item	Design Capacity (l/s)	Power Capacity (KW)
Pump 1	300	450
Pump 2	300	450
Pump 3	300	450
Pump 4	300	450
Pump 5	300	450
Pump 6	300	450

Meter	Flow meter 1	Flow Meter 2	Sludge flow meter
start Day AT			
End Day At			
Capacity(m3) (End-Start)			

Feeder	No.1	No.2	Total (1+2)
start Day At			
End Day AT			
Consumption(KWH) (End-Start)			

**Recorder**

Shift 1 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shift 2 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shift 3 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**Shift Manger**

Shift 1 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shift 2 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shift 3 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**Operation Manger**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**Plant Manger**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_



**Alum Records**  
 Day / / 20

Tank	No.1	No.2	No.3	Total Consumption
Day start Level AT				
Day End Level At				
Diffrence				
Amount				م.ك

Alum Dose = Lab. Recommendation mg/l = /hr

Amount = Diffrence X Tank Area X Consentration

**Remarks**

**Recorder**

Shift 1 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shift 2 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shift 3 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**Shift Manger**

Shift 1 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shift 2 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shift 3 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**Operation Manger**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**Plant Manger**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_



**Clorine Record**  
 Day / / 20

Line	No 1	No 2	Total Consumption
Day Start Cylinder weight At			
Day End Cylinder weight At			
Diffrence			kg
Cl. Amount = Diffrence X No. Of Cyl.			

Pre Cl. =                      Lab. Recommendation                      kg/hr  
 Post Cl.=                      mg/l =                      mg/l=                      kg/hr

ملاحظات

<b>Recorder</b>	<b>Shift Manger</b>	<b>Operation Manger</b>	<b>Plant Manger</b>
Shift 1 Name Signature	Shift 1 Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature
Shift 2 Name Signature	Shift 2 Name Signature	Signature	Signature
Shift 3 Name Signature	Shift 3 Name Signature		



**Filter Backwash record Day / / 20**

No.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Filter	Start Air	Start Air+Water	Start Water only	End	Air Flow Rate	Backwash water flow rate [m3/min]	Water Backwash time [min]	Amount of Backwash Water [m3]
Note	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)-(2)	(7)x(6)
F1								
F2								
F3								
F4								
F5								
F6								
F7								
F8								
Total amount Backwash Water						Sum (8)		

No.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Filter	Start Air	Start Air+Water	Start Water only	End	Air Flow Rate	Backwash water flow rate [m3/min]	Water Backwash time [min]	Amount of Backwash Water [m3]
Note	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)-(2)	(7)x(6)
F9								
F10								
F11								
F12								
F13								
F14								
F15								
F16								
Total amount Backwash Water						Sum (8)		

Note: Amount of water used in washing (8) = washing water rate flow (6) x time of wash with water (7)

Remarks

<b>Recorder</b>	<b>Shift Manger</b>	<b>Operation Manger</b>	<b>Plant Manger</b>
Shift 1 Name Signature	Shift 1 Name Signature	Name Signature	Name Signature
Shift 2 Name Signature	Shift 2 Name Signature	Signature	Signature
Shift 3 Name Signature	Shift 3 Name Signature		





Record for discharging sludge - Day - / / 2013

Clarifier No.		Clarifier No. 1	Clarifier No. 2	Clarifier No.3	Clarifier No.4
First Shift	Start opening discharge valve				
	finish opening discharge valve				
	Period				
Second Shift	Start opening discharge valve				
	finish opening discharge valve				
	Period				
Third Shift	Start opening discharge valve				
	finish opening discharge valve				
	Period				
Total Opening Duration for each Clarifier					
Total Opening Duration for all Clarifiers =					
Amount of water discharged = 25 x Total duration =					

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Daily Pump Operation Records Day / / 20																				
Type	Item	Current (A)	Pressure (bar)	Prev. Operation Hour (hr.min)	Operation Hour		Total Daily Operation Hour	Total Operation Hour(Prev.+ Daily)	Operation Remarks Please Don't use mentioned below until you found mentioned malfunction											
					From	To			Sound	Vib.	Temp.	Prep.	Others							
well	Submerged Pump 1																			
	Submerged Pump 2																			
Treated	Pump 1																			
	Pump 2																			

ملاحظات :				
Type	Item	Design Capacity (l/s)	Current (A)	Capacity (kW)
Well	Well 1	25	87	36.75
	Well 2			
Treated	Pump 1	25	103	55
	Pump 2	25	103	55

Meter	Well 1	Well 2	Treated	Sludge Flow Meter
Day Start At				
Day End At				
Capacity(m3) (End - start)				
Total				

Feeder	No.1	No.2	Total (Cons.1+ Cons. 2)
Day Start At			
Day End At			
Consumption (KWH) (end - start)			

<b>Reader</b>	<b>Shift Manger</b>	<b>Operation Manger</b>	<b>Plant Manger</b>
Shift 1 Name signature	Shift 1 Name signature	Name Signature	Name Signature
Shift 2 Name signature	Shift 2 Name signature		
Shift 3 Name signature	Shift 3 Name signature		





**Chemical Records**

Day / / 20

**1- Chlorine**

Line	No.1	No.2
Day Start Weight At		
Day End Weight At		
Difference		

Lab. Recommendation		
Pre Cl. Dose =	mg/l =	kg/hr
Post Cl. Dose =	mg/l =	kg/hr
KMNSO4 Dose =	mg/l =	l/hr
MNSO4 Concentration =	% =	kg/m3

**2-KmnsO4**

Tank	No. 1	No. 2	Consumption
Day Start Water Level At			
Day End Water Level At			
Difference			
KMNSO4 Amount			kg

**KMNSO4 Amount = Difference X Tank Area X Concentration**

**Remarks**

**Reader**

Shift 1	Name	signature
Shift 2	Name	signature
Shift 3	Name	signature

**Shift Manger**

Shift 1	Name	signature
Shift 2	Name	signature
Shift 3	Name	signature

**Operation Manger**

Name  
Signature

**Plant Manger**

Name  
Signature



Day / / 20

**Backwash Record**

No.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)		(8)
						Backwash water flow rate [m3/min]		Water Backwash time [min]		
						Flow 1 l/s	Flow 2 l/s	Time 1 Min	Time 2 Min	
Filter	Start Air	Start Air+Water	Start Water only	End	Air Flow Rate					Amount of Backwash Water [m3]
Note	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3-2)	(4-3)	$((7-1*6-1)+(7-2*6-2)) * 0.06$
F1										
F2										
Total amount Backwash Water								Sum (8)		

Note: Amount of water used in washing (8) = washing water rate flow (6) x time of wash with water (7)

Note

- 1) Filtration Rate should be of 120 to 200 m3/m2/day.
- 2) Put operation conditions "Operate", "Stop" and "Backwash" to the blank.
- 3) In case filter operation is stopped, the reason should be described as a remark.

**Filter operation Records**

Filter No.	Filter Condition	Operation Hour																		Total Operation Hour						
		First Shift						Second Shift						Third Shift												
		AM												PM												
No.1	Filter Condition	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	
No.2	Filter Condition																									
		Total Operation Hour (Hour)																								
<b>Filtration rate</b>		Raw water amount (m3/day)																								
		Filtration rate (m3/m2/day)																								

Filtration rate =  $\frac{\text{Raw Water Amount (m3/day)}}{\text{filter area X (total operation hour/24)}}$

**Remarks**

**Reader**

Shift 1	Name	signature
Shift 2	Name	signature
Shift 3	Name	signature

**Shift Manger**

Shift 1	Name	signature
Shift 2	Name	signature
Shift 3	Name	signature

**Operation Manger**

Name  
Signature

**Plant Manger**

Name  
Signature

سجل تشغيل شهري

مدخل		شهر	سنة															
يوم	بئد	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		المياه العذبة [م3]	المياه المرشحة [م3]	الروبة مياه الراجعة [م3]	الفقد كمية [م3]	الفقد نسبة [%]	التكوير المعالجة الحفن جرعة [تر/م3]		التكوير كمية العمل من المثالية [كجم]	التكوير كمية الفعلي [كجم]	الانحراف نسبة [%]	التكوير متوسط اليومي المثالي [تر/م3]	الحفن جرعة المثالية اليومي المثالي [تر/م3]	برمونات كمية العمل من اليومي المثالي [كجم]	كثيية برمونات التغطية اليومي المثالي [كجم]	الانحراف نسبة [%]	الطاقة [ساعات/كوات/ك] [م3/3]	الطاقة [م3/3]
		raw water amount [m3]	treated water amount [m3]	sludge water recycl amount [m3]	loss amount [m3]	loss ratio [%]	labo. Cl dose ratio [mg/L]		Cl amount labo. ideal [kg]	Cl amount use on site [kg]	Cl deviation [%]	Residual Cl daily ave. [mg/L]	labo. kMnO4 dose ratio [mg/L]	KMnO4 amount labo. ideal [kg]	KMnO4 amount use on site [kg]	KMnO4 deviation [%]	power [kWh]	power/TW [kWh/m3]
		مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	(1)-(2)	(4)/(1) x100	(6a) post	(6a) pre	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
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30																		
31																		

اسم المدير  
توقيع

اسم المسجل  
توقيع

**MCWW (Arabic)**





ملاحظات:

البيان	السعة التخميرية (لتر/ثانية)	القدرة (KW)
طلبة 1	300	450
طلبة 2	300	450
طلبة 3	300	450
طلبة 4	300	450
طلبة 5	300	450
طلبة 6	300	450

جدول التشغيل اليومي للطلبات المرشحة لיום الموافق / / 20

البيان	قراءة الاسميتر (بار)	قراءة العداد (دقيقة/ساعة)	ساعات تشغيل (دقيقة/ساعة)		اجمالي ساعات التشغيل اليومي (دقيقة/ساعة)	يرجى استخدام هذه الخانات فقط في حالة وجود الخطر لكن أثناء العمل الطبيعي تكون فارغة	صوت	امتزاز	إحراة	تحفيز	اخرى
			من	الى							
طلبة 1											
طلبة 2											
طلبة 3											
طلبة 4											
طلبة 5											
طلبة 6											

المعنى	رقم 1	رقم 2	المجموع (استهلاك رقم 1+ استهلاك رقم 2)
بداية اليوم الماء			
نهاية اليوم الماء			
الاستهلاك (KWH) - (النهاية - البداية)			

القراءة	قراءة عداد التصرف رقم 1	قراءة عداد التصرف رقم 2	ادراج الرو
في بداية اليوم الساعة			
نهاية اليوم الماء			
لم التصرف (النهاية - البداية)			

يعتمد مدير المحطة  
الإسم :  
التوقيع :

مسئول التشغيل  
الإسم :  
التوقيع :

رئيس الوردية  
الوردية 1 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الوردية 2 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الوردية 3 الإسم :  
التوقيع :

مسجل القراءات  
الوردية 1 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الوردية 2 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الوردية 3 الإسم :  
التوقيع :



سجل الشبة  
اليوم الموافق / / 20

جرعة الشبة =  
تعليمات المعمل  
مجم / لتر =  
لتر/ ساعة

الخزان	رقم 1	رقم 2	رقم 3	مجموع استهلاك الشبة
ب الخزان في بداية اليوم				
منسوب الخزان في نهاية اليوم				
فرق المنسوب				
كمية الشبة				كجم

كمية الشبة = مساحة الخزان × فرق المنسوب × التركيز

ملاحظات

يعتمد مدير المحطة  
الإسم :  
التوقيع :

مسئول التشغيل  
الإسم :  
التوقيع :

رئيس الوردية  
الوردية 1 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الوردية 2 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الوردية 3 الإسم :  
التوقيع :

مسجل القراءات  
الوردية 1 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الوردية 2 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الوردية 3 الإسم :  
التوقيع :



الشركة القابضة لمياه الشرب والصرف الصحي  
شركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي بالمنوفية  
إدارة التشغيل القياسي " SOP "  
محطة مياه السادات المرشحة  
سجل الكلور  
اليوم / / 20

تعميمات المعمى  
= جرعة الكلور الأبتدأنى =  
كجم/ساعة  
=جرعة الكلور النهائي=  
كجم/ساعة

مجم /لتر  
مجم /لتر

الخط	رقم 1	رقم 2
وزن الاسطوانة في بداية اليوم		
وزن الاسطوانة في نهاية اليوم		
فرق الوزن		
عدد X كمية الكلور= الفرق الوزن الاسطوانات		

ملاحظات

مسجل القراءات	رئيس الوردية	مسئول التشغيل	يعتمد مدير المحطة
الوردية 1 الإسم : التوقيع :	الوردية 1 الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :
الوردية 2 الإسم : التوقيع :	الوردية 2 الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :
الوردية 3 الإسم : التوقيع :	الوردية 3 الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :



الشركة القابضة لمياه الشرب والصرف الصحي  
شركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي بالمنوفية  
إدارة التشغيل القياسي " SOP "  
محطة مياه السادات المرشحة

سجل غسل المرشحات عن يوم / / 20

الرقم	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
مرشح	بداية الغسيل بالهواء فقط	بداية الغسيل بالماء والهواء	بداية الغسيل بالماء فقط	نهاية الغسيل	معدل تدفق الهواء	معدل التدفق لمياة الغسيل	زمن الغسيل بالماء	كمية المياة المستخدمة
ملحوظة	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)-(4)	(6)x(7)
9م								
10م								
11م								
12م								
13م								
14م								
15م								
16م								
			(9)	إجمالي كمية المياة المستخدمة		مجموع العمود رقم 8		

الرقم	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
مرشح	بداية الغسيل بالهواء فقط	بداية الغسيل بالماء والهواء	بداية الغسيل بالماء فقط	نهاية الغسيل	معدل تدفق الهواء	معدل التدفق لمياة الغسيل	زمن الغسيل بالماء	كمية المياة المستخدمة
ملحوظة	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)-(4)	(6)x(7)
1م								
2م								
3م								
4م								
5م								
6م								
7م								
8م								
			(9)	إجمالي كمية المياة المستخدمة		مجموع العمود رقم 8		

ملحوظة : كمية المياة المستخدمة في الغسيل = معدل تدفق المياة X زمن الغسيل بالماء

ملاحظات

مسجل القراءات	رئيس الوردية	مسئول التشغيل	يعتمد مدير المحطة
الوردية 1 الإسم : التوقيع :	الوردية 1 الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :
الوردية 2 الإسم : التوقيع :	الوردية 2 الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :
الوردية 3 الإسم : التوقيع :	الوردية 3 الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :



سجل تشغيل المرشحات عن يوم / / 20

رقم المرشحات	ساعات تشغيل المجموع ساعات التشغيل (دقيقة/ساعة)	حالة المرشحات (مخاطر)	ملاحظات	ساعات تشغيل المجموع ساعات التشغيل (دقيقة/ساعة)	
				من	إلى
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

ملحوظة: في حالة توقف المرشحات لابد من ذكر السبب في الملاحظات

مكتب مدير المحطة

الإسم:  
التوقيع:

مسئول التشغيل

الإسم:  
التوقيع:

رئيس الورديات

الورديّة 1 الإسم:  
التوقيع:  
الورديّة 2 الإسم:  
التوقيع:  
الورديّة 3 الإسم:  
التوقيع:

مسجل القراءات

الورديّة 1 الإسم:  
التوقيع:  
الورديّة 2 الإسم:  
التوقيع:  
الورديّة 3 الإسم:  
التوقيع:

سجل تشغيل المرشحات

رقم المرشحات	وقت التشغيل												مجموع وقت التشغيل (ساعة)											
	الورديّة الثالثة						الورديّة الثانية																	
	6	5	4	3	2	1	PM 12	11	10	9	8	7	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	
رقم 1	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 2	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 3	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 4	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 5	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 6	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 7	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 8	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 9	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 10	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 11	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 12	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 13	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 14	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 15	حالة المرشحات																							
رقم 16	حالة المرشحات																							
	مجموع وقت التشغيل (ساعة) (1)																						معدل الترشيح	
	2- كمية المياه المعكّرة (م/3/يوم) (2)																							
	3- معدل الترشيح (م/2/يوم) (3)																							

كمية المياه المعكّرة (م/3/يوم)  
معدل الترشيح =  
مساحة المرشحات الواحد x (مجموع ساعات التشغيل / 24)

ملاحظات  
1- معدل الترشيح لا بد أن يكون من 120 إلى 200 م/3/2 يوم  
2- مع حالة المرشحات إذا كان بالخدمة أم خارج الخدمة أو في حالة التحويل في الجدول  
3- في حالة توقف المرشحات لابد من ذكر السبب في ملاحظات

سجل تشغيل شهري

مدخل		شهر		سنة		يوم											
(16)	(15)	(14)	(13)	(12)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(7)	(6)		(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	يوم
الطاقة/ال مياه المرشحة [كجم/م3]	الطاقة [ساعة واطك] (15b) المحطة الرئيسية	تسبب الانحراف [%] (15a) الداخ	كمية الشبنة الفعلية [كجم] (13)	كمية الشبنة المثالية للمعمل من [كجم] (12)	جرعة العقن المعملية المثالية [لتر/كجم] (11)	متوسط الكلور المتدفق الي الشبنة [لتر/كجم] (10)	نسبة الانحراف [%] (9)	كمية الكلور الفعلية [كجم] (8)	كمية الكلور المثالية المعمل من [كجم] (7)	تلكور العملية الخن جرعة [لتر/كجم] (6a) النهائي (6b)	labo. CI dose ratio [mg/L] (6a) post (6b) pre	loss ratio [%] (5)	كمية الفائت [م3] (4)	مياه الريوية الزاجعة [م3] (3)	المرشحة المياه [م3] (2)	المياه العكرة العكرة [م3] (1)	يوم
power/TW [kWh/m3]	Power (15b) main facility (15a) intake	Alum deviation [%] ((13)-(12))/(12)*100	Alum amount use on site [kg]	Alum amount labo. ideal [kg] ((11)*(3))/(1000)	labo. Alum dose ratio [mg/L]	Residual Cl daily ave. [m/L]	CI deviation [%] ((8)-(7))/(7)*100	CI amount use on site [kg]	CI amount labo. ideal [kg] ((11)*(3)+(6a)+(2)*(6b))/1000	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل
((15a)*(15b))/(2)	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل
0.404	15000	4000	-25.0	750	1000	20.0	17.0	750	641	3.0	10.0	6.0	3000	100	47000	50000	1
0.308	13000	3000	11.1	1200	1080	20.0	-6.4	700	748	4.0	10.0	3.7	2000	0	52000	54000	2
0.363	14000	3800	6.8	1000	936	18.0	1.2	700	692	3.5	10.0	5.8	3000	100	49000	52000	3
0.421	16000	4200	2.0	900	882	18.0	-4.0	680	708	2.5	12.0	2.0	1000	0	48000	49000	4
																	5
																	6
																	7
																	8
																	9
																	10
																	11
																	12
																	13
																	14
																	15
																	16
																	17
																	18
																	19
																	20
																	21
																	22
																	23
																	24
																	25
																	26
																	27
																	28
																	29
																	30
																	31
المجموع	58000	15000		3850	3898			2830	2789				9000	200	196000	205000	
المتوسط	0.374	14500	3750	-1.3	963		19.0	1.5	2.0	708	3.3	10.5	4.4	2250	50	49000	51250

اسم المدير  
توقيع

اسم المسجل  
توقيع



الشركة القابضة لمياه الشرب والصرف الصحي  
شركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي بالمنوفية  
إدارة التشغيل القياسي " SOP"  
محطة مياه السادات المرشحة

ملاحظات:

البيان	السعة التسمية (لتر/ساعة)	القدرة (KW)
طنمية 1	300	450
طنمية 2	300	450
طنمية 3	300	450
طنمية 4	300	450
طنمية 5	300	450
طنمية 6	300	450

جدول التشغيل اليومي للعمليات المرشحة ل يوم الموافق / / 20

البيان	قراءة الامبير (A)	قراءة عداد الضغط (بار)	قراءة عداد الساعة (دقيقة/ساعة)	قراءة عداد الساعة (دقيقة/ساعة)	ساعات تشغيل اليومي (دقيقة/ساعة)		اجمالي ساعات التشغيل اليومي (دقيقة/ساعة)	ملحوظات التشغيل									
					من	الى		صوت	امتزاز	اجارة	تحضير	اخرى					
طنمية 1																	
طنمية 2																	
طنمية 3																	
طنمية 4																	
طنمية 5																	
طنمية 6																	

الغذاء	رقم 1	رقم 2	المجموع (استهلاك رقم 1 + استهلاك رقم 2)
في بداية اليوم الساعة			
في نهاية اليوم الساعة			
(KWH) استهلاك (البدائية)			

القراءة	قراءة عداد التصريف رقم 1	قراءة عداد التصريف رقم 2	عدد راجع الروبة
في بداية اليوم الساعة			
في نهاية اليوم الساعة (3) التصريف (البدائية)			

يعتمد مدير المحطة  
الإسم:  
التوقيع:

مسئول التشغيل  
الإسم:  
التوقيع:

رئيس الوردية  
الوردية 1 التوقيع:  
الوردية 2 التوقيع:  
الوردية 3 التوقيع:

مسجل القراءات  
الوردية 1 التوقيع:  
الوردية 2 التوقيع:  
الوردية 3 التوقيع:





الشركة القابضة لمياه الشرب والصرف  
شركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحى بالم  
إدارة التشغيل القياسى "SOP"  
محطة مياه السادات المرشحة

اليوم الموافق / / 20

الخزان	رقم 1	رقم 2	رقم 3	مجموع استهلاك الشبة
منسوب الخزان فى بداية اليوم				
منسوب الخزان فى نهاية اليوم				
فرق المنسوب				
كمية الشبة				كجم

كمية الشبة = مساحة الخزان X فرق المنسوب X التركيز

جرعة الشبة = تعليمات المعمل = مجم/لتر = لتر/ساعة

ملاحظات

مسجل القراءات	رئيس الورديّة	مسئول التشغيل	يعتمد مدير المحطة
الورديّة 1	الإسم : الورديّة 1 التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :
الورديّة 2	الإسم : الورديّة 2 التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :
الورديّة 3	الإسم : الورديّة 3 التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :



الشركة القابضة لمياه الشرب والصرف الصحى  
شركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحى بالم  
إدارة التشغيل القياسى "SOP"  
محطة مياه السادات المرشحة  
سجل الكلور

اليوم الموافق / / 20

الخط	رقم 1	رقم 2	مجموع استهلاك الكلور
وزن الاسطوانة فى بداية اليوم			
وزن الاسطوانة فى نهاية اليوم			
فرق الوزن			
عدد X كمية الكلور = فرق الوزن الاسطوانات			كجم

= جرعة الكلور الأبتدائى = تعليمات المعمل = مجم/لتر  
= جرعة الكلور النهائى = كجم/ساعة = مجم/لتر

ملاحظات

مسجل القراءات	رئيس الورديّة	مسئول التشغيل	يعتمد مدير المحطة
الورديّة 1	الإسم : الورديّة 1 التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :
الورديّة 2	الإسم : الورديّة 2 التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :
الورديّة 3	الإسم : الورديّة 3 التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :	الإسم : التوقيع :



سجل غسيل المرشحات عن يوم 20 / /

الرقم	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
مرشح	بداية الغسيل بالهواء فقط	بداية الغسيل بالماء والهواء	بداية الغسيل بالماء فقط	نهاية الغسيل الهواء	معدل تدفق الهواء	معدل التدفق لمياة الغسيل	زمن الغسيل بالماء	كمية المياة المستخدمة
ملحوظة	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)-(4)	(6)x(7)
9م								
10م								
11م								
12م								
13م								
14م								
15م								
16م								
	(9) إجمالي كمية المياة المستخدمة		مجموع العمود رقم 8					

الرقم	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
مرشح	بداية الغسيل بالهواء فقط	بداية الغسيل بالماء والهواء	بداية الغسيل بالماء فقط	نهاية الغسيل الهواء	معدل تدفق الهواء	معدل التدفق لمياة الغسيل	زمن الغسيل بالماء	كمية المياة المستخدمة
ملحوظة	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)-(4)	(6)x(7)
1م								
2م								
3م								
4م								
5م								
6م								
7م								
8م								
	(9) إجمالي كمية المياة المستخدمة		مجموع العمود رقم 8					

ملحوظة : كمية المياة المستخدمة في الغسيل = معدل تدفق المياة X زمن الغسيل بالماء

ملاحظات

يعتمد , مدير المحطة

الإسم :  
التوقيع :

مسئول التشغيل

الإسم :  
التوقيع :

رئيس الورديّة

الإسم :  
الورديّة 1 التوقيع :  
الإسم :  
الورديّة 2 التوقيع :  
الإسم :  
الورديّة 3 التوقيع :

مسجل القراءات

الإسم :  
الورديّة 1 التوقيع :  
الإسم :  
الورديّة 2 التوقيع :  
الإسم :  
الورديّة 3 التوقيع :

سجل تشغيل الفلاتر

رقم الفلتر	وقت التشغيل												مجموع وقت التشغيل (ساعة)												
	الورديّة الثالثة						الورديّة الثانية																		
	6	5	4	3	2	1	PM 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	AM 12	11	10	9	8	7	
رقم 1 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 2 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 3 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 4 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 5 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 6 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 7 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 8 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 9 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 10 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 11 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 12 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 13 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 14 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 15 حالة الفلتر																									
رقم 16 حالة الفلتر																									
	(1) مجموع وقت التشغيل (ساعة)																							معدل الترشيح	
	(2) -2 كمية المياة العكسة (م <sup>3</sup> /يوم)																								
	(3) -3 معدل الترشيح (م <sup>3</sup> /2م/يوم)																								

كمية المياة العكسة (م<sup>3</sup>/يوم)  
معدل الترشيح =  
مساحة الفلتر الواحد X (مجموع ساعات التشغيل / 24)

ملاحظات  
1- معدل الترشيح لا يبد ان يكون من 120 الى 200 م<sup>3</sup>/2م/يوم  
2- مع حالة الفلتر اذا كان بالخدمة ام خارج الخدمة اوفى حالة التغيل في الجدول  
3- في حالة توقف الفلتر لابد من ذكر السبب في ملاحظات



سجل تشغيل المرشحات عن يوم / / 20

رقم المرشح	تاريخ التشغيل	مجموع ساعات التشغيل	حدا القتر (دقائق)	ملاحظات	ساعات تشغيل	
					نسي	نسي
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						

ملحوظة : في حالة توقف الفلتر لابد من ذكر السبب في الملاحظات

يعتمد مدير المحطة

الإسم :  
التوقيع :

مسئول التشغيل

الإسم :  
التوقيع :

رئيس الورديّة

الورديّة 1 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الورديّة 2 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الورديّة 3 الإسم :  
التوقيع :

مسجل القراءات

الورديّة 1 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الورديّة 2 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الورديّة 3 الإسم :  
التوقيع :



سجل تشغيل المرشحات عن يوم / / 20

رقم المرشح	المرشح رقم 4	المرشح رقم 3	المرشح رقم 2	المرشح رقم 1	رقم المرشح
الورديّة الأولى	بدء فتح محجم تصريف الروبة				
	نهاية فتح محجم تصريف الروبة				
	العدد				
الورديّة الثانية	بدء فتح محجم تصريف الروبة				
	نهاية فتح محجم تصريف الروبة				
	العدد				
الورديّة الثالثة	بدء فتح محجم تصريف الروبة				
	نهاية فتح محجم تصريف الروبة				
	العدد				
مجموع عدد الفتح					
المجموع الكلي لعدد فتح المرشحات =					
كميات المعيار المعروفة لتصريف روبة المرشحات = 25 x المجموع الكلي للعدد =					

ملحوظة : في حالة توقف الفلتر لابد من ذكر السبب في الملاحظات

يعتمد مدير المحطة

الإسم :  
التوقيع :

مسئول التشغيل

الإسم :  
التوقيع :

رئيس الورديّة

الورديّة 1 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الورديّة 2 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الورديّة 3 الإسم :  
التوقيع :

مسجل القراءات

الورديّة 1 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الورديّة 2 الإسم :  
التوقيع :  
الورديّة 3 الإسم :  
التوقيع :

سجل تشغيل شهري

مدخل		شهر		سنة		بنفذ		يوم										
(16)	(15)	(14)	(13)	(12)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(7)	(6)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)			
الطاقة / ال مياه المرشحة [ك.و.ساعة] / [3]	الطاقة [ساعة.وات] (15b) المرشحة [ك.و.ساعة] / [3]	نسبة الانحراف [%] (15a)	كمية الشيبة الفعليه [كجم]	كمية الشيبة المعالجه المعمل من [كجم]	جرعة الحقن المعالجه الشيبة [كجم]	متوسط الكلور العقوى في النوم [ت.كجم]	نسبة الانحراف [%]	كمية الكلور الفعليه [كجم]	كمية الكلور المعالجه المعمل من [كجم]	لتكوير المعالجة جردية [ت.كجم]	نسبة الفاقد [%]	كمية الفاقد [م3]	مياه الزوية الراجعة [م3]	المرشحة العياه [م3]	المعكرو المعكرو [م3]			
power/TW [kWh/m3]	Power (15b) main facility (15a) intake	Alum deviation [%]	Alum amount use on site [kg]	Alum amount labo. ideal [kg]	labo. Alum dose ratio [mg/L]	Residual Cl daily ave. [m/L]	Cl deviation [%]	Cl amount use on site [kg]	Cl amount labo. ideal [kg]	labo. Cl dose ratio [mg/L]	loss ratio [%]	loss amount [m3]	sludge water recycl amount [m3]	treated water amount [m3]	raw water amount [m3]			
((15a)*(15b)) / (2)	مدخل	مدخل	((13)-(12)) / ((12)*100)	مدخل	((11)*(3)) / 1000	مدخل	((8)-(7)) / ((7)*100)	مدخل	((1)+(3)) / 1000	((1)+(3)) / 1000	(4) / (1) x 100	(1)-(2)	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل			
0.404	15000	4000	-25.0	750	1000	20.0	1.5	17.0	750	641	3.0	10.0	6.0	3000	100	47000	50000	1
0.308	13000	3000	11.1	1200	1080	20.0	1.2	-6.4	700	748	4.0	10.0	3.7	2000	0	52000	54000	2
0.363	14000	3800	6.8	1000	936	18.0	1.6	1.2	700	692	3.5	10.0	5.8	3000	100	49000	52000	3
0.421	16000	4200	2.0	900	882	18.0	1.5	-4.0	680	708	2.5	12.0	2.0	1000	0	48000	49000	4
																		5
																		6
																		7
																		8
																		9
																		10
																		11
																		12
																		13
																		14
																		15
																		16
																		17
																		18
																		19
																		20
																		21
																		22
																		23
																		24
																		25
																		26
																		27
																		28
																		29
																		30
																		31
0.374	58000	15000	-1.3	3850	3898	19.0	1.5	2.0	2830	2789	3.3	10.5	4.4	9000	200	196000	205000	المجموع
	14500	3750		963					708					2250	50	49000	51250	المتوسط

اسم المدير  
توقيع

اسم المسجل  
توقيع



الشركة القابضة لمياه الشرب والصرف الصحي  
شركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي بالمنوفية  
إدارة التشغيل الفني " SOP "  
محطة مياه جزي (إزالة الحديد ومنجنيز)

ملاحظات :				
النوع	البيان	القيمة التصميمية (الرقم)	القياس (A)	القدر (KW)
الابار	بئر 1	25	87	36.75
	بئر 2			
المرشحة	طلعية 1	25	103	55
	طلعية 2	25	103	55

جدول التشغيل اليومي لتطبيقات ليوم الموافق / / 20											
النوع	البيان	قراءة الامبير (A)	قراءة الساعة (ساعات)	عدد الساعات التشغيلية (دقيقة)	عدد الساعات التشغيلية (ساعة)	اجمالي ساعات التشغيل (اليومي) (دقيقة ساعة)	اجمالي ساعات التشغيل (اليومي) (دقيقة ساعة)	صوت	اهتزاز	حرارة	تحضير
الابار	غاطسة 1										
	غاطسة 2										
مرشحة	طلعية 1										
	طلعية 2										

المعدى	رقم 1	رقم 2	المجموع
في بداية اليوم			
في نهاية اليوم			
الاستهلاك (KWH) (النهاية - البداية)			

القراءة	عدد بيلر 1	عدد بيلر 2	عدد راجع الزوية
في بداية اليوم الساعة			
في نهاية اليوم الساعة			
المصرف (النهاية - البداية)			
المجموع			

بمعد مدير المحطة

مسئول التشغيل

رئيس الورنية

مسجل القراءات

مسجل القراءات

الاسم:

الاسم:

الورنية 1 الاسم:

الورنية 1 الاسم:

الاسم:

الاسم:

الاسم:

الورنية 2 الاسم:

الورنية 2 الاسم:

الاسم:

الاسم:

الاسم:

الورنية 3 الاسم:

الورنية 3 الاسم:

الاسم:



الشركة القابضة لمياه الشرب والصرف الصحي  
شركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي بالمنطقة  
إدارة التشغيل القياسي " SOP"  
محطة مياه جزي (إزالة حديد ومنجنيز)

سجل الكيماويات

العدد الموافق / / 20

التاريخ:

تعليمات العمل	
جرعة الكلور الابتدائي = مجم/لتر = كجم/ساعة	
جرعة الكلور النهائي = مجم/لتر = كجم/ساعة	
جرعة البرمنجانات = لتر/ساعة	
مجموع استهلاك البرمنجانات كجم	% =

الخط	رقم 1	رقم 2
وزن الاسطوانة في بداية اليوم		
وزن الاسطوانة في نهاية اليوم		
فرق الوزن		

2- برمنجانات البوتاسيوم

الخزان	رقم 1	رقم 2	مجموع استهلاك البرمنجانات كجم
منسوب الخزان في بداية اليوم			
منسوب الخزان في نهاية اليوم			
فرق المنسوب			
كمية البرمنجانات			

كمية برمنجانات = مساحة الخزان x فرق المنسوب x التركيز

ملاحظات

يعتمد مدير المحطة

مسئول التشغيل

الاسم:

الاسم:

التوقيع:

التوقيع:

رئيس الورديّة

الاسم:

التوقيع:

الاسم:

التوقيع:

مسجل القراءات

الاسم:

التوقيع:

الاسم:

التوقيع:



الشركة القابضة لمياه الشرب والصرف الصحي  
شركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي بالمنطقة  
إدارة التشغيل القياسي " SOP"  
محطة مياه جزي (إزالة حديد ومنجنيز)

يوم / / 20

سجل غسيل المرشحات

سجل تشغيل المرشحات

الرقم	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
مرشح	بداية الغسيل بالهواء فقط	بداية الغسيل بالماء والهواء	بداية الغسيل بالهواء فقط	نهاية الغسيل	معدل تدفق لترات/دقيقة	معدل التدفق لمياه الغسيل	زمن الغسيل بالماء	كمية المياه المستخدمة
ملحوظة	-	-	-	-	تدفق 1 لتر/دقيقة	تدفق 2 لتر/دقيقة	زمن 1 دقيقة	3 متر
1م								
2م								
	مجموع العمود رقم 8							
	جمالي كمية المياه المستخدمة							
	مجموع العمود رقم 9							

ملحوظة: كمية المياه المستخدمة في الغسيل = معدل تدفق المياه x زمن الغسيل بالماء

ملاحظات

معدل الترشيح لا بد أن يكون من 120 الى 200 م<sup>3</sup>/2م/يوم  
2- ضع حالة الفلتر اذا كان بالخدمة ام خارج الخدمة او في حالة الغسيل في ا  
8- في حالة توقف الفلتر لابد من ذكر السبب في ملاحظات

ملاحظات

رقم الفلتر	وقت التشغيل											
	الوردية الاولى AM						الوردية الثانية PM					
1	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
9	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
10	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
11	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
12	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6

كمية المياه المعكرة (م<sup>3</sup>/يوم)

معدل الترشيح =

مساحة الفلتر الواحد x (مجموع ساعات التشغيل/24)

يعتمد مدير المحطة

مسئول التشغيل

الاسم:

الاسم:

التوقيع:

التوقيع:

رئيس الورديّة

الاسم:

التوقيع:

الاسم:

التوقيع:

مسجل القراءات

الاسم:

التوقيع:

الاسم:

التوقيع:

سجل تشغيل شهري

مدخل		سنة	شهر	يوم															
(16)	(15)	(14)	(13)	(12)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(7)	(6)		(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	بند		
الطاقة / ال مياه المعالجة كـم / ساعة [م <sup>3</sup> /3]	الطاقة [ساعات/كـم <sup>3</sup> ]	الانحراف نسبة [%]	كثافة برمونات التعليق اليوتاسيوم [كـم]	برمونات كمية المثالية اليوتاسيوم المعمل من [كـم]	الحقن جرعة المعالجة المثالية اليوتاسيوم لبرمونات اليوتاسيوم [تر/م <sup>3</sup> ]	التكوير متوسط اليومي المثالي [تر/م <sup>3</sup> ]	الانحراف نسبة [%]	التكوير الفعلية [كـم]	التكوير كمية المعمل من المثالية [كـم]	التكوير المعالجة الحقن جرعة [تر/م <sup>3</sup> ] (6a) الإبتدائي (6b) النهائي		الفقد نسبة [%]	الفقد كمية [م <sup>3</sup> ]	الروبة مياه الراجعة [م <sup>3</sup> ]	المياه المرشحة [م <sup>3</sup> ]	المياه المعكرة [م <sup>3</sup> ]	يوم		
power/TW [kWh/m <sup>3</sup> ]	power [kWh]	KMnO4 deviation [%]	KMnO4 amount use on site [kg]	KMnO4 amount labo. ideal [kg]	labo. KMnO4 dose ratio [mg/L]	Residual Cl daily ave. [mg/L]	Cl deviation [%]	Cl amount use on site [kg]	Cl amount labo. ideal [kg]	labo. Cl dose ratio [mg/L] (6b) post (6a) pre	loss ratio [%]	loss amount [m <sup>3</sup> ]	sludge water recycl amount [m <sup>3</sup> ]	treated water amount [m <sup>3</sup> ]	raw water amount [m <sup>3</sup> ]	مدخل			
(15)/(2)	مدخل	[(13)-(12)] /(12)x100	مدخل	[(11)+(3)x(11)] /1000	مدخل	مدخل	[(8)-(7)] /(7)x100	مدخل	[(1)+(3)]x(6a) +2x(6b)] /1000	مدخل	مدخل	(4)/(1) x100	(1)-(2)	مدخل	مدخل	مدخل			
0.383	18000	-25.0	750	1000	20.0	1.5	17.0	750	641	3.0	10.0	6.0	3000	100	47000	50000	1		
0.385	20000	11.1	1200	1080	20.0	1.2	-6.4	700	748	4.0	10.0	3.7	2000	0	52000	54000	2		
0.388	19000	6.8	1000	936	18.0	1.6	1.2	700	692	3.5	10.0	5.8	3000	100	49000	52000	3		
0.375	18000	2.0	900	882	18.0	1.5	-4.0	680	708	2.5	12.0	2.0	1000	0	48000	49000	4		
																	5		
																	6		
																	7		
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																	31		
0.383	75000	18750	-1.3	3850	3898	19.0	1.5	2.0	2830	2789	3.3	10.5	4.4	9000	200	196000	205000	المجموع	
														2250	50	49000	51250	المتوسط	

اسم المدير  
توقيع

اسم المسجل  
توقيع

**S2.8 PI Monitoring Record**

**GHAPWASCO**







**GHARBIA POTABLE WATER  
AND SANITATION COMPANY  
(GHAPWASCO)**

**JAPAN  
INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION**



**THE PROJECT  
FOR  
IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT CAPACITY  
OF  
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE  
FOR WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES IN NILE DELTA AREA**

**PI Monitoring Record**

**August 2014**

**Project Team  
GHARBIA COMPANY FOR  
WATER AND WASTEWATER  
(GHAPWASCO)**

**Activity Monitoring in Each Model Facility in GHAPWASCO**

Target setting of PI, which has determined in Phse-2, and activity result toward the achievement of PI is described hereinafter.

**1. El Melahia SWTP**

**1.1 Activity Result**

The result of SOP activities is as shown in Table 2.

**Table 1 Target Setting of PIs in El Melahia SWTP**

	Effective utilization Ratio of Water (%)	Unit consumption of Chemicals		Energy Consumption (kWh/m <sup>3</sup> )	
		Water Loss (%)	Gaseous Chlorine (g/m <sup>3</sup> )		Liquid Aluminum Sulfate (g/m <sup>3</sup> )
Target Setting	90.0	10.0	8.00	35.00	0.35

**Table 2 Improvement Effect in El Melahia SWTP**

Month	Effective utilization Ratio of Water (%)		Unit consumption of Chemicals		Energy Consumption (kWh/m <sup>3</sup> )
	Water Loss (%)		Gaseous Chlorine (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	Liquid Aluminum Sulfate (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	
Dec 2012	85.0	15.0	8.87	38.45	0.39
Jan 2013	85.3	14.7	8.11	39.47	0.38
Feb 2013	84.1	15.9	8.19	38.14	0.40
Mar 2013	82.7	17.3	9.09	37.00	0.39
Apr 2013	80.6	19.4	8.76	42.56	0.37
May 2013	83.2	16.8	8.53	39.08	0.38
Jun 2013	84.5	15.5	8.10	43.74	0.36
Jul 2013	90.0	10.0	6.38	36.18	0.37
Aug 2013	80.1	19.9	6.01	34.42	0.39
Sep 2013	87.6	12.4	7.10	34.00	0.39
Oct 2013	88.2	11.8	7.51	33.14	0.34
Nov 2013	90.1	9.9	7.95	33.43	0.41
Dec 2013	91.9	8.1	6.62	42.14	0.38
Jan 2014	89.3	10.7	7.00	37.90	0.41
Feb 2014	91.0	9.0	7.40	34.90	0.49
Mar 2014	92.3	7.7	5.30	38.00	0.34
Apr 2014	86.3	13.7	6.25	29.70	0.30
May 2014	88.6	11.4	8.10	48.00	0.40
Jun 2014	86.7	13.3	9.00	34.00	0.39

## 2. Mahalet Marhoom IMRP

### 2.1 Activity Result

The result of SOP activities is as shown in Table 4.

**Table 3 Target Setting of PIs in Mahalet Marhoom IMRP**

	Effective utilization Ratio of Water (%)		Unit consumption of Chemicals		Energy Consumption (kWh/m <sup>3</sup> )
	Water Loss (%)		Calcium Hypochlorite (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	Potassium Permanganate (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	
Target Setting	96.0	4.0	6.00	2.00	0.60

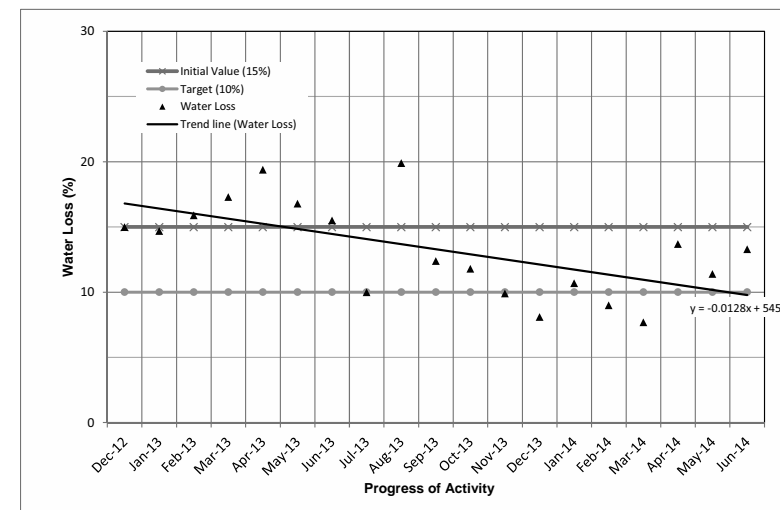
**Table 4 Improvement Effect in Mahalet Marhoom IMRP**

Month	Effective utilization Ratio of Water (%)		Unit consumption of Chemicals		Energy Consumption (kWh/m <sup>3</sup> )
	Water Loss (%)		Calcium Hypochlorite (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	Potassium Permanganate (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	
Dec 2012	N/A	N/A	7.05	3.04	0.76
Jan 2013	N/A	N/A	6.59	2.38	0.66
Feb 2013	N/A	N/A	7.42	2.12	0.60
Mar 2013	93.7	6.3	3.97	1.98	0.62
Apr 2013	94.1	5.9	5.28	1.92	0.59
May 2013	94.3	5.7	4.92	1.79	0.54
Jun 2013	96.7	3.3	4.14	1.50	0.50
Jul 2013	93.5	6.5	2.64	1.5	0.56
Aug 2013	98.5	1.5	3.37	1.68	0.59
Sep 2013	93.9	6.1	3.98	1.60	0.59
Oct 2013	91.3	8.7	2.54	1.70	0.56
Nov 2013	91.2	8.8	3.45	1.97	0.60
Dec 2013	91.6	8.4	3.06	2.04	0.60
Jan 2014	92.5	7.5	2.88	1.92	0.66
Feb 2014	98.0	2.0	2.92	1.95	0.63
Mar 2014	96.5	3.5	2.81	1.80	0.57
Apr 2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
May 2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jun 2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

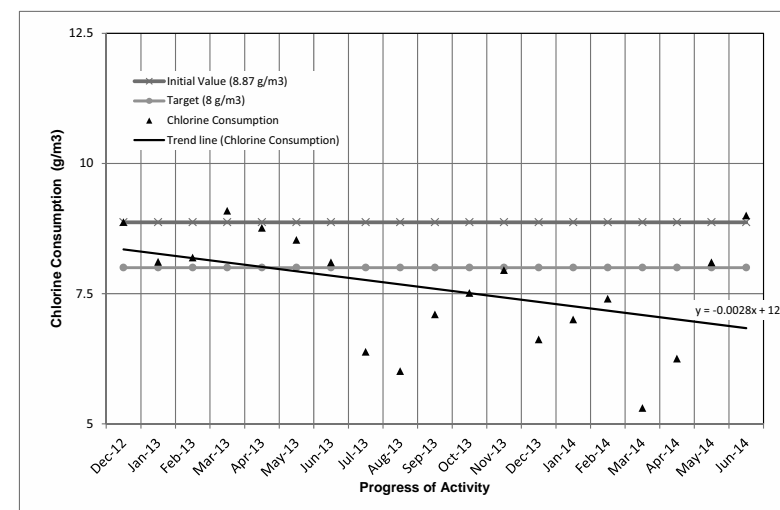
Note)

1. Due to the brakeage and its repair of ultrasonic flow meter, which is for the measurement of water distribution volume, PI monitoring is suspended from April 2014.

## Attachment-1 Improvement Record in El Melahia SWTP



**Figure 1 Effective Utilization Ratio (Ratio of Water Loss)**



**Figure 2 Chlorine Consumption**

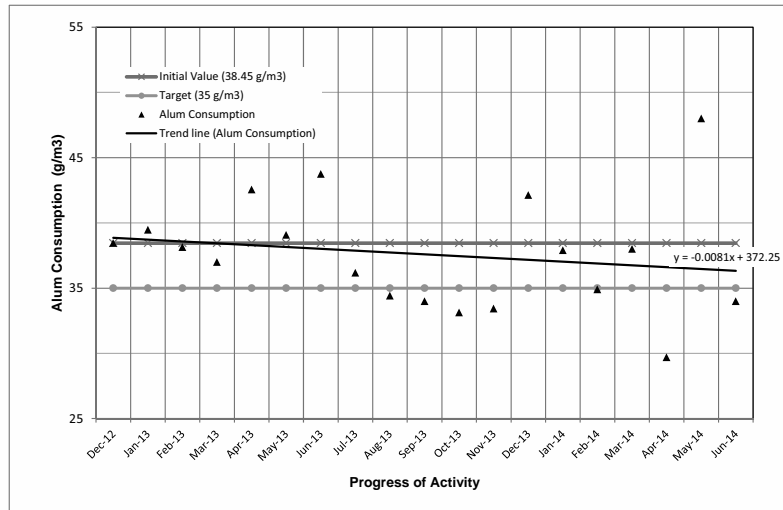


Figure 3 Aluminum Sulfate Consumption

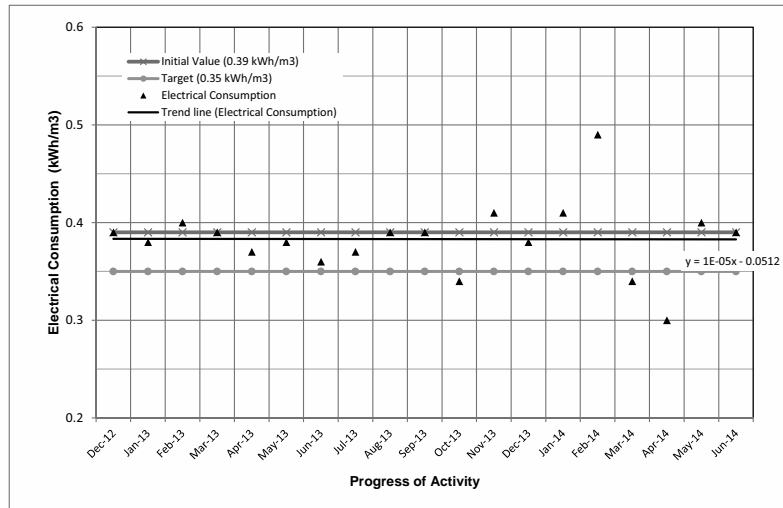


Figure 4 Electrical Consumption

Attachment-2 Improvement Record in Mahalet Marhoom IMRP

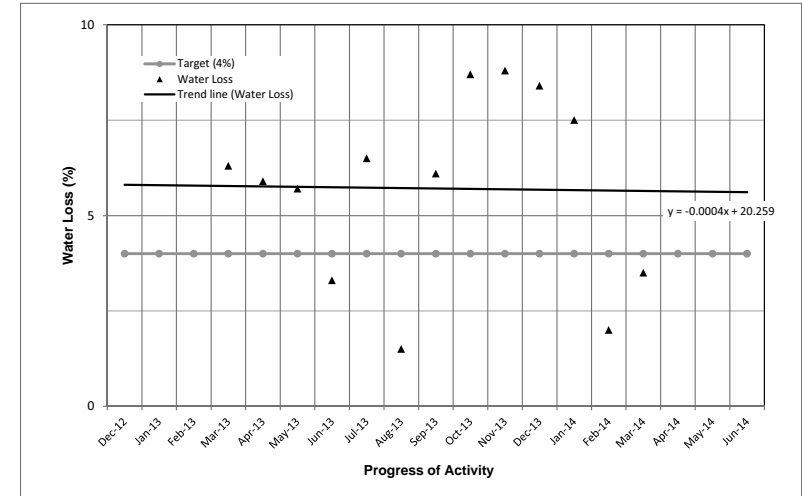


Figure 5 Effective Utilization Ratio (Ratio of Water Loss)

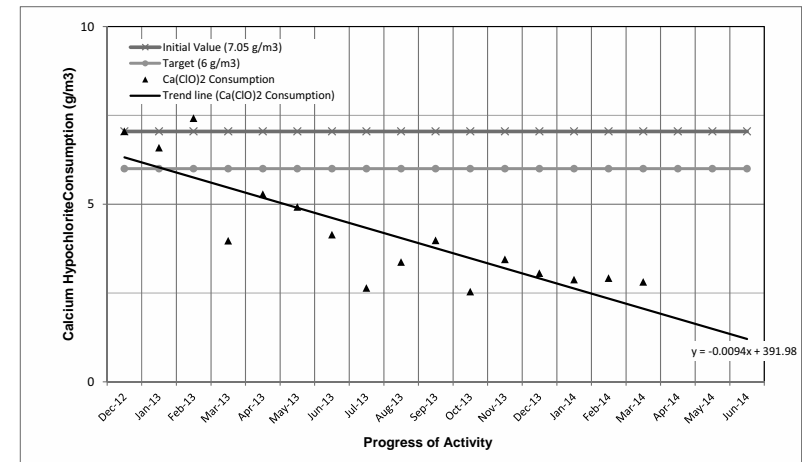


Figure 6 Chlorine Consumption

SS2.8-3

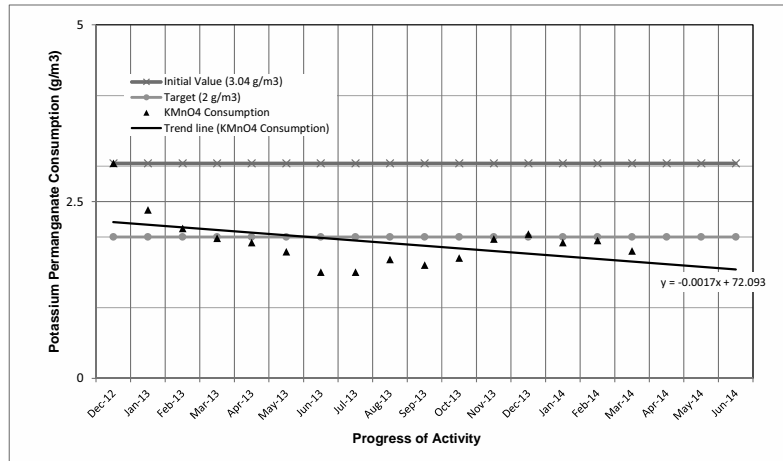


Figure 7 Potassium Permanganate Consumption

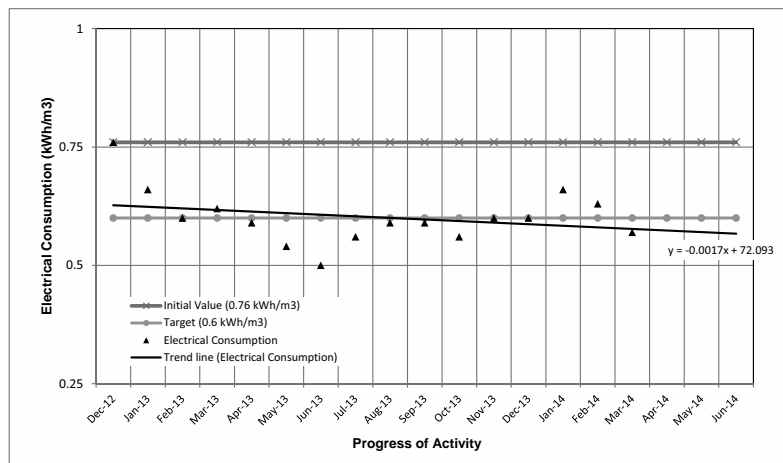


Figure 8 Electrical Consumption

S2.8-4

**MCWW**





MINUFIA COMPANY FOR  
WATER AND  
WASTEWATER  
(MCWW)

JAPAN  
INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION



THE PROJECT  
FOR  
IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT CAPACITY  
OF  
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE  
FOR WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES IN NILE DELTA AREA

**PI Monitoring Record**

August 2014

**Project Team**  
MINUFIA COMPANY FOR  
WATER AND WASTEWATER  
(MCWW)

**Activity Monitoring in Each Model Facility in MCWW**

Target setting of PI, which has determined in Phse-2, and activity result toward the achievement of PI is described hereinafter.

**1. El Sadat SWTP**

**1.1 Activity Result**

The result of SOP activities is as shown in Table 2.

**Table 1 Target Setting of PIs in El Sadat SWTP**

	Effective utilization Ratio of Water (%)	Unit consumption of Chemicals		Energy Consumption (kWh/m <sup>3</sup> )	
		Water Loss (%)	Gaseous Chlorine (g/m <sup>3</sup> )		Aluminum Sulfate (g/m <sup>3</sup> )
Target Setting	92.0	8.0	6.50	18.0	0.36

**Table 2 Improvement record in El Sadat SWTP**

Month	Effective utilization Ratio of Water (%)		Unit consumption of Chemicals		Energy Consumption (kWh/m <sup>3</sup> )
	Water Loss (%)		Gaseous Chlorine (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	Aluminum Sulfate (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	
Sep 2012	88.0	12.0	9.20	26.0	0.45
Oct 2012	90.0	10.0	8.50	24.0	0.42
Nov 2012	90.0	10.0	7.50	22.0	0.42
Dec 2012	88.6	11.4	6.56	22.6	0.36
Feb 2013	90.41	9.6	6.41	20.0	0.41
Mar 2013	92.46	7.5	6.02	16.0	0.41
Apr 2013	91.2	8.8	6.00	18.0	0.39
May 2013	91.0	9.0	6.20	18.0	0.38
June 2013	91.0	9.0	6.70	20.0	0.37
July 2013	90.5	9.5	6.30	35.0	0.36
Aug 2013	92.0	8.0	6.20	26.0	0.38
Sep 2013	93.0	7.0	6.50	24.0	0.35
Oct 2013	92.0	8.0	6.60	22.0	0.37
Nov 2013	92.0	8.0	7.00	20.0	0.36
Dec 2013	91.0	9.0	7.00	20.0	0.37
Jan 2014	91.0	9.0	6.90	22.0	0.40
Feb 2014	89.0	11	8.10	28.5	0.30
Mar 2014	94.6	5.4	7.68	49.1	0.42
Apr 2014	97.7	2.3	6.51	30.8	0.39
May 2014	N/A	N/A	6.58	52.67	0.33
Jun 2014	N/A	N/A	6.32	54.14	0.36

(Note)

1. Due to the inaccuracy of flow meter and suspension of water treatment system, it was impossible to obtain the data in January 2013.
2. Due to the brakeage and its repair of ultrasonic flow meter, which is for the measurement of raw water volume, PI monitoring was suspended from April to May 2014.

## 2. Gezy IMRP

### 2.1 Activity Result

The result of SOP activities is as shown in Table 4.

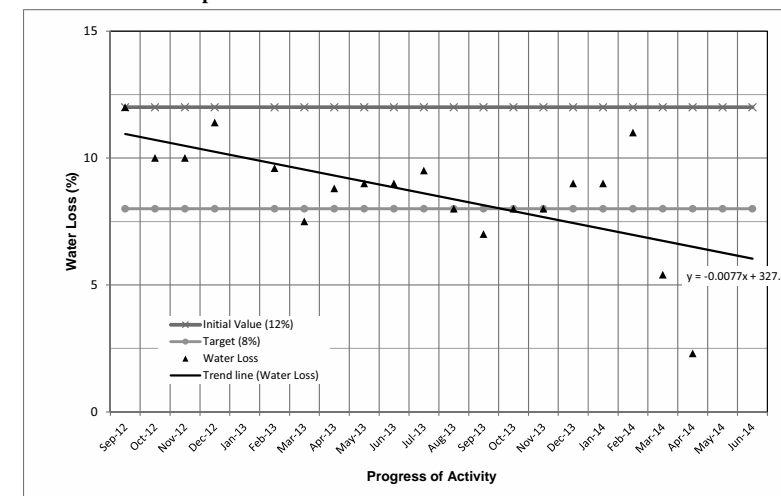
**Table 3 Target Setting of PIs in Gezy IMRP**

	Effective utilization Ratio of Water (%)		Unit consumption of Chemicals		Energy Consumption (kWh/m <sup>3</sup> )
	Water Loss (%)		Gaseous Chlorine (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	Potassium Permanganate (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	
Target Setting	92.0	8.0	6.50	1.0	0.50

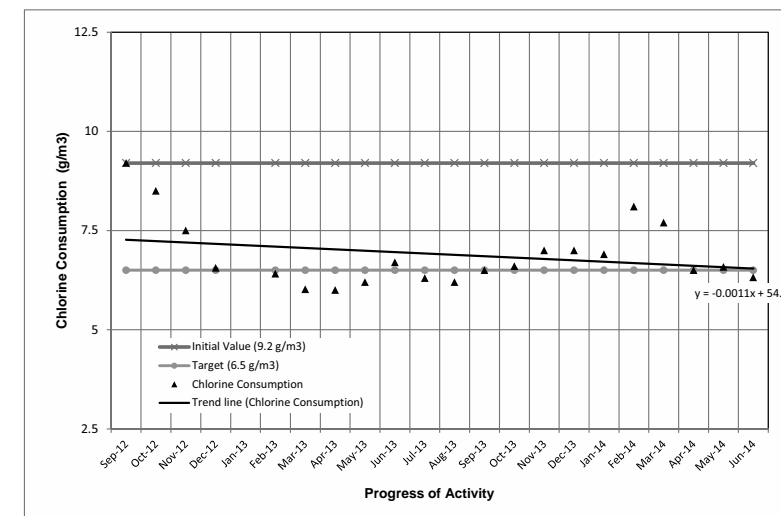
**Table 4 Improvement Effect in Gezy IMRP**

Month	Effective utilization Ratio of Water (%)		Unit consumption of Chemicals		Energy Consumption (kWh/m <sup>3</sup> )
	Water Loss (%)		Gaseous Chlorine (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	Potassium Permanganate (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	
Sep 2012	84.0	16.0	3.50	2.0	0.80
Oct 2012	84.8	15.2	4.03	1.61	0.81
Nov 2012	86.3	13.7	6.40	1.07	0.80
Dec 2012	88.5	11.5	6.00	0.91	0.80
Jan 2013	91.2	8.8	6.30	1.09	0.76
Feb 2013	91.5	8.5	6.80	1.17	0.797
Mar 2013	91.6	8.4	6.80	1.08	0.80
Apr 2013	91.0	9.0	7.00	1.10	0.81
May 2013	91.0	9.0	6.50	0.96	0.79
June 2013	90.0	10.0	6.90	0.99	0.75
July 2013	90.4	9.6	6.40	0.94	0.77
Aug 2013	89.0	11.0	6.50	0.95	0.76
Sep 2013	89.0	11.0	6.50	1.00	0.80
Oct 2013	90.0	10.0	6.06	1.02	0.79
Nov 2013	90.2	9.8	6.50	1.07	0.76
Dec 2013	91.0	9.0	6.40	1.03	0.75
Jan 2014	90.0	10.0	7.00	0.98	0.79
Feb 2014	89.9	10.1	6.37	0.95	0.83
Mar 2014	76.2	23.8	7.40	1.09	0.94
Apr 2014	87.6	12.4	6.44	1.00	0.80
May 2014	88.9	11.1	6.74	0.93	0.80
Jun 2014	91.5	8.5	6.77	0.91	0.76

## Attachment-1 Improvement Record in El Sadat SWTP



**Figure 1 Effective Utilization Ratio (Ratio of Water Loss)**



**Figure 2 Chlorine Consumption**

SS.8-6



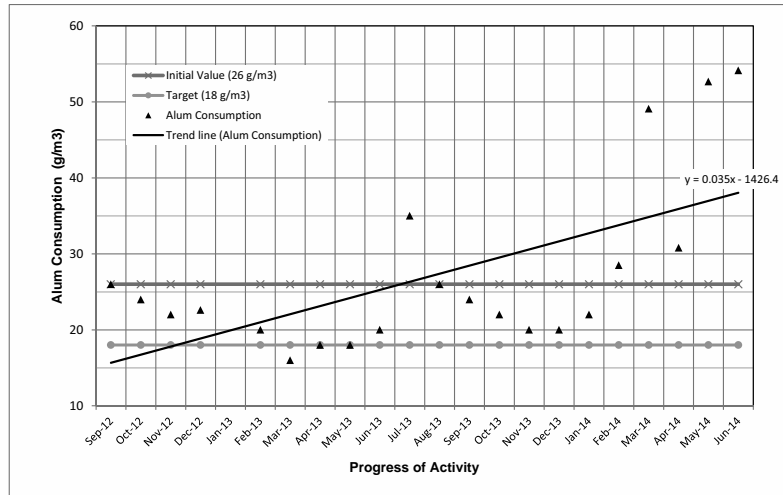


Figure 3 Aluminum Sulfate Consumption

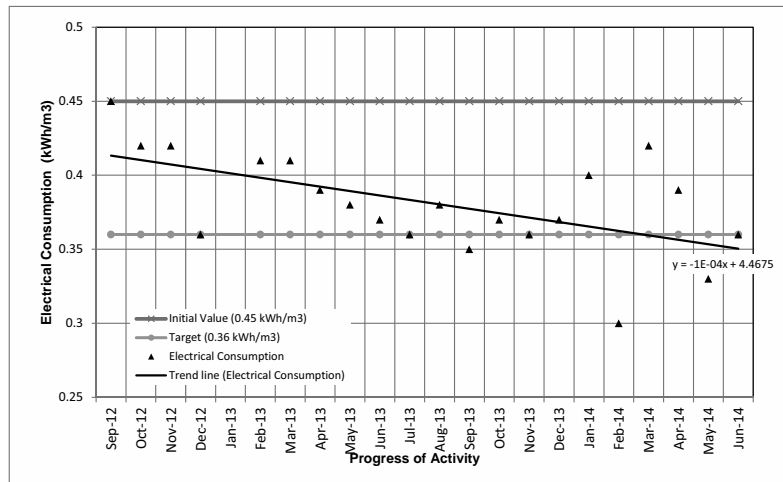


Figure 4 Electrical Consumption

Attachment-2 Improvement Record in Gezy IMRP

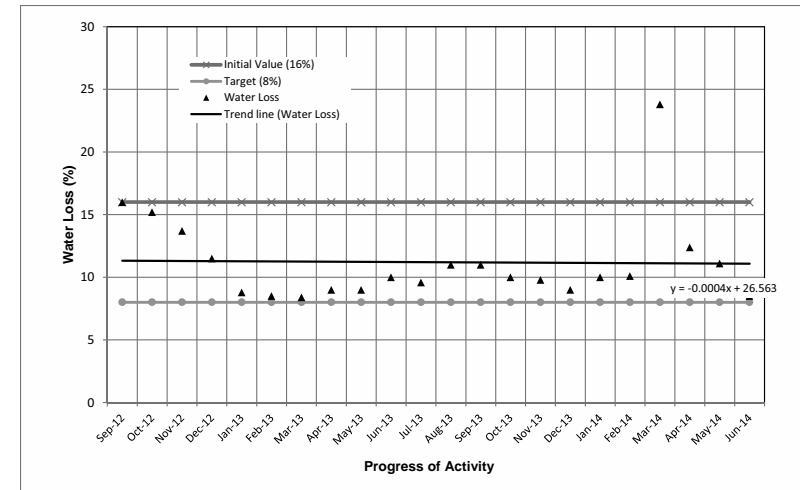


Figure 5 Effective Utilization Ratio (Ratio of Water Loss)

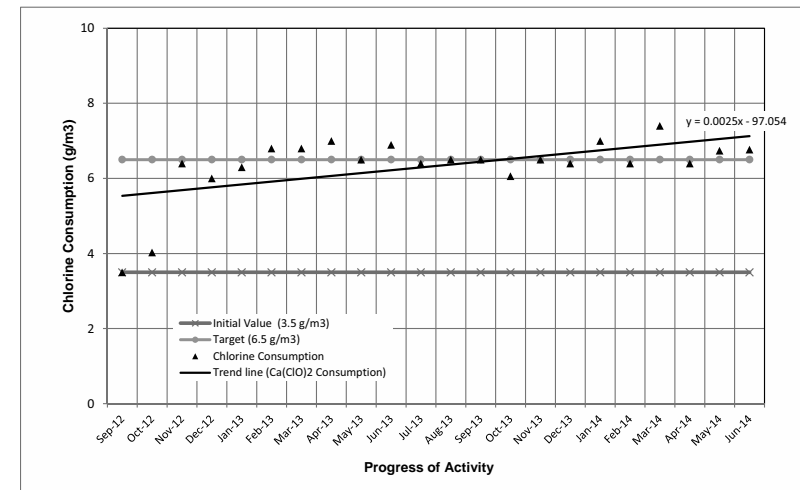


Figure 6 Chlorine Consumption

S2.8-7

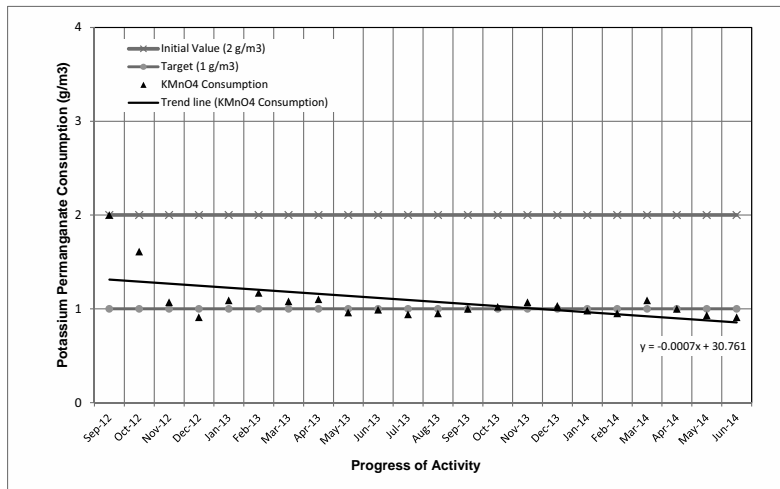


Figure 7 Potassium Permanganate Consumption

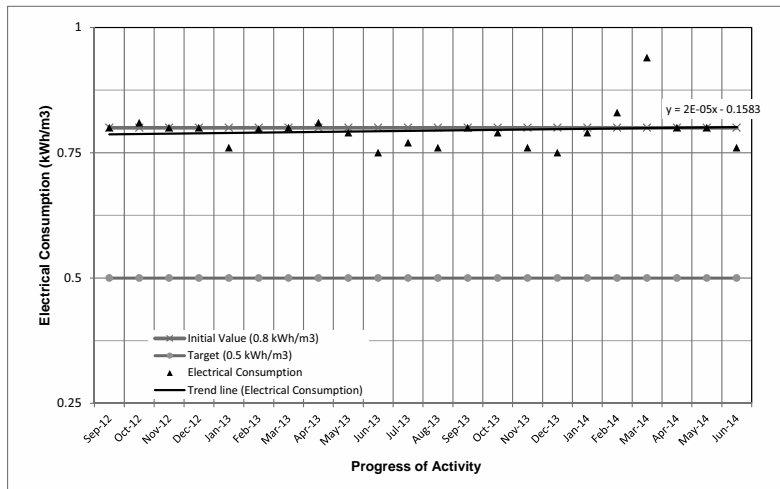


Figure 8 Electrical Consumption

S2.8-8

**S2.9 Plan for Expanding SOP Activities to**  
**Other Markazes (English and Arabic)**  
**GHAPWASCO (English)**





**GHARBIA POTABLE WATER  
AND SANITATION COMPANY  
(GHAPWASCO)**

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION AGENCY  
(JICA)**



**THE PROJECT  
FOR  
IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT CAPACITY  
OF  
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE  
FOR WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES IN NILE DELTA AREA**

**Plan for Expanding SOP Activities to the  
Other Markazes**

**January 2014**

**Project Team  
GHARBIA COMPANY FOR  
WATER AND WASTEWATER  
(GHAPWASCO)**

**1. Introduction**

Through the Project for the Improvement of Management Capacity of Operation and Maintenance for GHAPWASCO (Herein after referred to as "the Project") under the Japan technical cooperation by JICA, SOP activities have been transferred to the GHAPWASCO staffs by the Japanese Expert Team.

However, in order to achieve the overall goal as "Management capacity of operation and maintenance of water supply facilities is improved in Minufia Governorate", GHAPWASCO is required to expand their activities to the Governorate level by conducting the following:

- Establishing SOP department
- Recruiting necessary staffs for SOP department
- Setting out a practicable methodology for SOP activity

Furthermore, SOP dissemination is expected to be spread to other Governorate in Nile Delta Area through 3 ACs, GHAPWASCO, MCWW and SHAPWASCO in the future.

**2. Improvement of SOP Department in the Expected Future**

A new department will be established under the name of "Department of Stander Operation Procedures (SOP)" in the Head Quarter. Under the leadership of Mr, Ahmed el Malah, who will be the head the new department, 5 members (Mr. Rizk El-Hassaneen, Mr. Gad Abd El Monsef, Mr. Mohamed Masoud, Mr. Mahmoud Badr and Dr. Makawy) who are currently supervising SOP activities on the governorate level.

In order to expand the activity, one staff, who is in charge of the information technology, and expert engineers from 8 branches of the company, who is the head of Water Department at branch sector, supervise to apply SOP to all branch's facilities with the help of HQ Team.

In addition, nine fresh graduated Engineers (Full Time) persons from each branch and it is preferred to have knowledge about engineering Illustration drawing, and surveying method ets, and a fresh graduated chemist from each branch (Part Time) to form together a team for the branch to supervise the SOP at each branch. In addition, they will be trained on SOP theory and methodology.

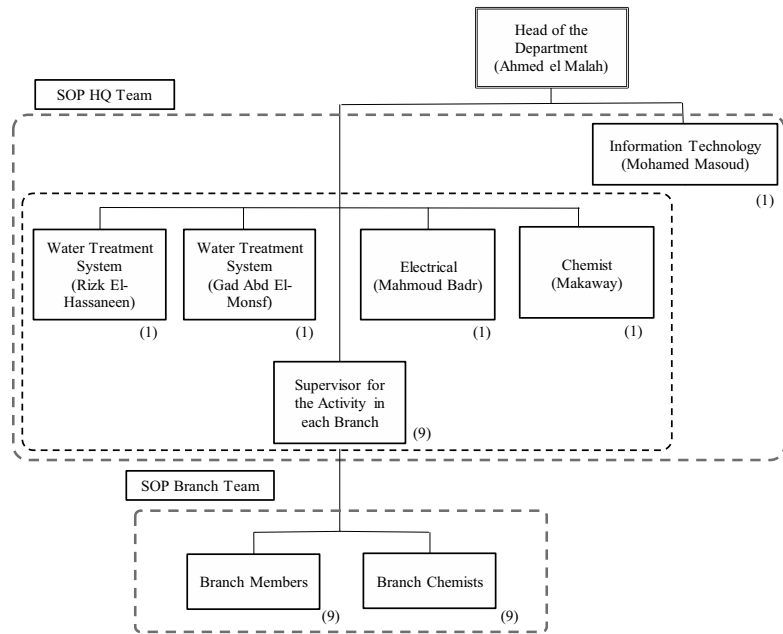


Figure-1 The Expected Organizational Chart for SOP Department in GHAPWASCO

### 3. Desirable Organizational System of SOP Department

#### 3.1 Organization and Tasks of SOP Department

##### 3.1-1 Organization of SOP Department

SOP department will be composed of HQ team and 8 branch sector team and the number of employees will become 94 persons. The organization of the department is proposed as shown in Figure-2.

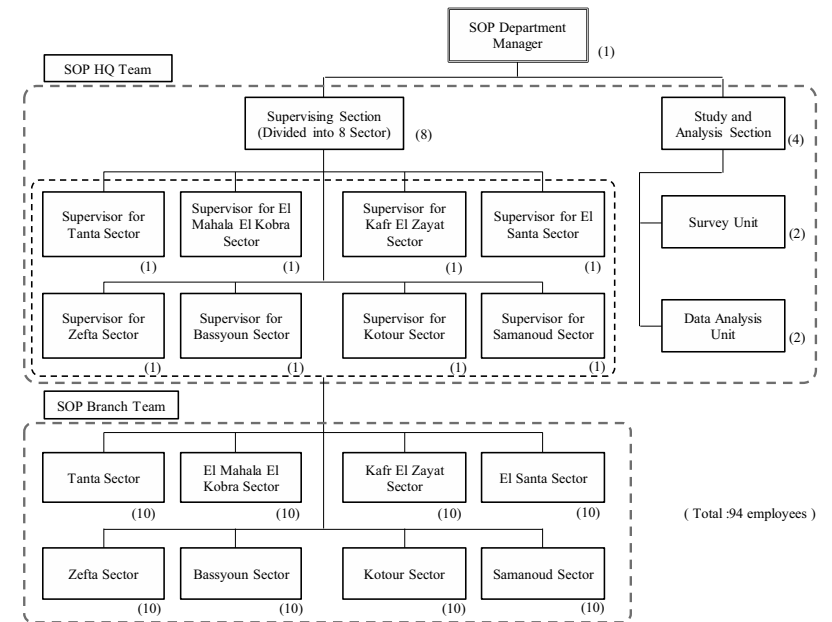


Figure-2 Proposed Organization Chart for SOP Department of GHAPWASCO

##### 3.1-2 Organization of SOP/HQ Team

SOP/HQ team shall be composed of the following members;

- Head of SOP/HQ team: 1 (Head of SOP Department)
- Supervisor for SOP sector team: 1 x 8 area = 8
- Study and data analysis: 4

The organization of SOP/HQ team is proposed in Figure-3.

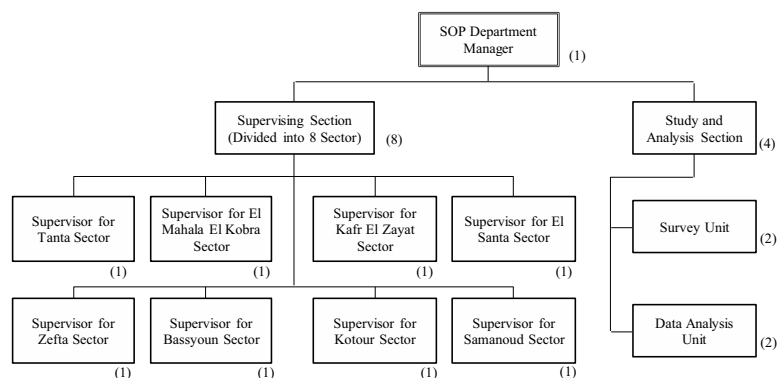


Figure-3 Proposed Organization of SOP/HQ Team of GHAPWASCO

### 3.1-3 Task for SOP/HQ Team

Tasks for SOP/HQ team are as follows;

- (1) Formulating action plan for SOP activity
- (2) Preparing program for training SOP branch sector member
- (3) Preparing training schedule and conducting training to SOP branch sector member
- (4) Supervising SOP activities in each facility to check the treatment efficiency, which includes Water Treatment Plant, Iron and Manganese Removal Plant and Well
- (5) Analyzing survey result and examining data
- (6) Conducting correction measures to the facility which has low treatment efficiency
- (7) Preparing a plan for recruiting SOP members
- (8) Conducting procurement of spare parts and maintenance of equipment, which includes calibration of instrumentation devices such as flow meter, level meter, etc.
- (9) Preparing an annual budgetary plan for SOP department (HQ team and branch sector team)

For the tasks mentioned above, the roles of SOP/HQ team members are as shown in Table-1.

Table-1 Tasks and Roles of SOP/HQ Team Member

No.	Task	Head of SOP/HQ Team	Supervisor for Branch Sector Team	Study and Analysis Section
(1)	Formulating action plan for SOP activity	○	△	
(2)	Preparing program for training SOP branch sector member	○		
(3)	Preparing training schedule and conducting training to SOP branch sector member	○	△	△
(4)	Supervising SOP activities in each facility to check	△	○	△

No.	Task	Head of SOP/HQ Team	Supervisor for Branch Sector Team	Study and Analysis Section
	the treatment efficiency, which includes Water Treatment Plant, Iron and Manganese Removal Plant and Well			
(5)	Analyzing survey result and examining data	△	△	○
(6)	Conducting correction measures to the facility which has low treatment efficiency	△	○	○
(7)	Preparing a plan for recruiting SOP members	○		
(8)	Conducting procurement of spare parts and maintenance of equipment, which includes calibration of instrumentation devices such as flow meter, level meter, etc.	△	○	
(9)	Preparing an annual budgetary plan for SOP department (HQ team and branch sector team)	○		

Note: ○:main task, △: assisting other staff's task

### 3.1-4 Job Description of SOP/HQ Team

- (1) Formulating action plan for SOP activity

SOP/HQ team shall formulate an annual budgetary plan for SOP activity of SOP department. This plan shall include an action plan prepared by each SOP branch sector team. The action plan shall include at least the followings;

- Basic and detail information of target facility, which include equipment condition, current water treatment efficiency
- P&ID for the target facility
- Rehabilitation schedule for equipment
- Training schedule for the facility

- (2) Preparing program for training SOP branch sector member

The contents of the program for training are as follows;

<Class Room Training>

- Meaning of SOP activity
- Outline of the SOP activity
- Formulating of recording format (daily and Monthly)
- Explanation and distribution of SOPs prepared in the Project

<OJT at Water Treatment Facility>

- Data recording method
- Improvement method of water treatment efficiency

- (3) Preparing training schedule and conducting training to SOP branch sector member

SOP/HQ team shall prepare an annual training plan for SOP branch sector teams and conduct training according to the training plan by means of training program.

(4) Supervising SOP activities in each facility to check the treatment efficiency, which includes Water Treatment Plant, Iron and Manganese Removal Plant and Well

SOP/HQ team has a responsibility of the followings;

- Check for the facility and equipment condition
- Monitoring of water treatment condition
- Collecting recording data
- Supervising the activity of SOP branch sector team
- Giving advice to SOP branch sector team for the improvement of water treatment efficiency

(5) Analyzing survey result and examining data

- Examination of recording data
- Analyzing result of water treatment efficiency

(6) Conducting correction measures to the facility which has low treatment efficiency

- Giving guidance of countermeasures for the improvement of water treatment efficiency

(7) Preparing a plan for recruiting SOP members

In order to realize continuous SOP activity, young members of less than 30 years old shall be employed at fixed intervals.

(8) Conducting procurement of spare parts and maintenance of equipment, which includes calibration of instrumentation devices such as flow meter, level meter, etc.

SOP/HQ team has a responsibility of the followings;

- Conducting control for spare parts (checking inventory stock, preparing list of required quantity to be procured)
- Procuring spare parts necessary for the equipment
- Conducting regular check-up for facility component and equipment
- Taking necessary action for repairing the equipment when it has become out of order or damaged

(9) Preparing an annual budgetary plan for SOP department (HQ team and branch sector team)

SOP/HQ team has a responsibility of the followings;

- a) Preparing annual budgetary plan for SOP department, which includes following cost
  - Operation cost for SOP/HQ team (personnel cost, fuel cost, training cost, maintenance cost, etc.)
  - Operation cost for SOP branch sector team (personnel cost, repairing, etc.)

### 3.2 Organization and Tasks of SOP Branch Sector Team

#### 3.2-1 Organization of SOP Branch Sector Team

SOP branch sector teams shall be composed of the following members;

- Head of SOP branch sector team: 1
- Engineer/ Technician: 4
- Worker: 5

The organization of SOP branch sector team is proposed in Figure-3.

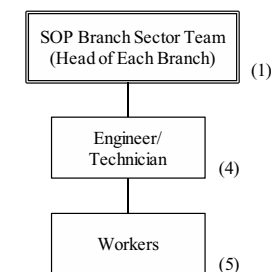


Figure-4 Proposed Organization of SOP Branch Sector Team of GHAPWASCO

#### 3.1-3 Task for SOP Branch Sector Team

Tasks for SOP branch sector team are as follows;

- (1) Determining target facility for SOP through the consultation with HQ team
- (2) Monitoring of daily routine work of facility staffs
- (3) Conducting regular check-up for target facility component and equipment according to the action plan
- (4) Supporting the daily recording work to facility staffs
- (5) Repairing minor damage of facility component or equipment
- (6) Reporting the result of above works to HQ team at a regular basis

### 4. Establishment of Methodology for Practicable SOP Activity

In order to conduct SOP activity efficiently and practicably, the activity shall be focused on a small number of target facility. For this purpose, target facilities shall be determined as precondition for the preparation of the action plan.

After determining the target facilities, SOP activity shall be conducted to confirm the current water treatment efficiency. The current situation shall be compared with the allowable level obtained as the Project result, then set the target value of PI (Performance Indicator).

The method mentioned is explained by flow chart in Figure-5.



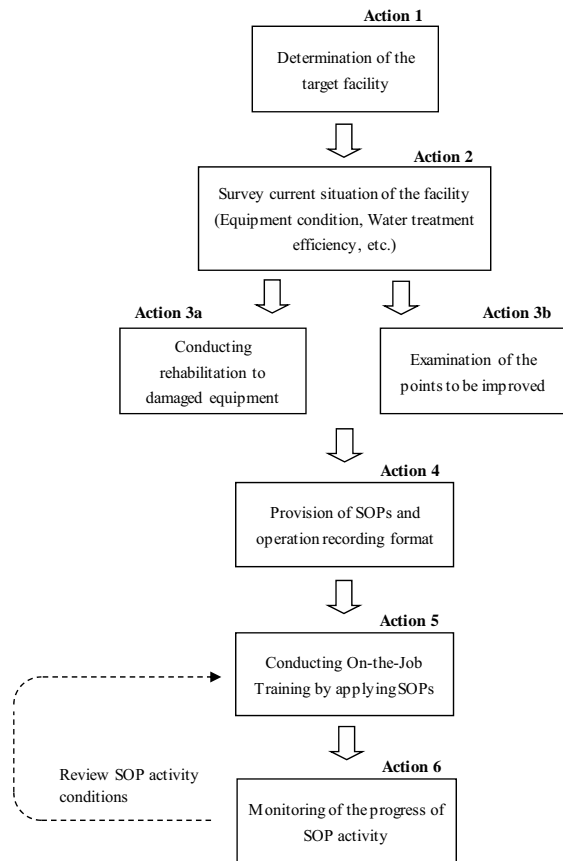


Figure-5 Flow Chart for Practicable SOP Activity of GHAPWASCO

S2.9-5



**GHAPWASCO (Arabic)**





شركة مياه الشرب و الصرف الصحي بالغربية  
(GHAPWASCO)

وكالة التعاون الدولي الياباني  
(JICA)



## 1- مقدمة

- من خلال مشروع تحسين القدرة الادارية على التشغيل و الصيانة في الغربية (يُشار اليه هنا و فيما بعد ب"المشروع" ) عن طريق التعاون الفني الياباني و مؤسسة " الجايكا" تم نقل أنشطة التشغيل القياسي الى موظفين شركة الغربية عن طريق فريق الخبراء اليابانيين في الفترة من (مايو 2011 – مارس 2014).
- لكن من أجل تحقيق الهدف العام " تحسين القدرة الادارية على التشغيل و الصيانة في محافظة الغربية "، مطلوب من شركة الغربية التوسع على مستوى المحافظة عن طريق الأتي:

تأسيس قسم التشغيل القياسي

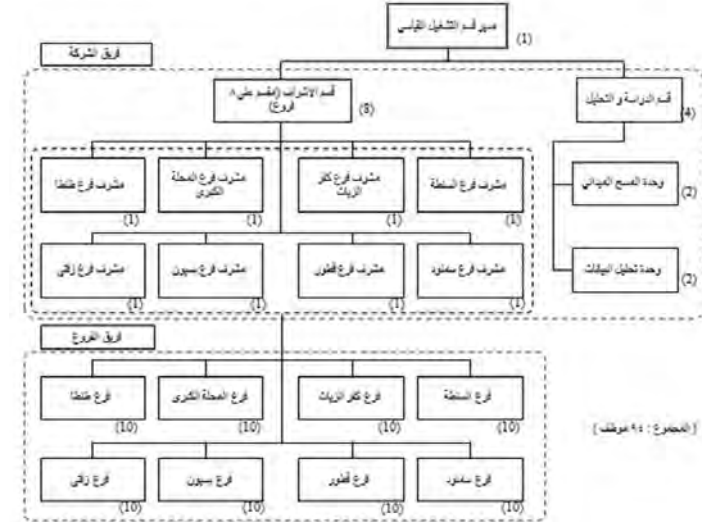
- تعيين موظفين في قسم التشغيل القياسي
- إعداد منهج مناسب لنشاط طرق التشغيل القياسية

2- تأسيس قسم التشغيل القياسي :

1-2 تنظيم و مهمات التشغيل القياسي :

1-1-2 تنظيم قسم التشغيل القياسي :

تتكون إدارة طرق التشغيل القياسية من فريق من المركزية و فريق من 8 مراكز المحافظة، و عدد العاملين في المنظومة 94 شخص.  
الهيكل التنظيمي المقترح للإدارة في شكل – 1.



شكل-1 الهيكل التنظيمي المقترح لأدارة طرق التشغيل القياسية بشركة الغربية

## مشروع تحسين القدرة الادارية على التشغيل و الصيانة لمرافق امداد المياه في

### منطقة دلتا النيل

## خطة نشر نشاطات التشغيل القياسي للمراكز الاخرى

يناير 2014

فريق المشروع  
شركة مياه الشرب و الصرف الصحي بالغربية  
(GHAPWASCO)

مشروع تحسين القدرة الادارية على التشغيل و الصيانة لمرافق امداد المياه في منطقة دلتا النيل  
خطة نشر نشاطات التشغيل القياسي للمراكز الاخرى

### جدول - 1 مهام فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة

قسم الدراسة و التحليل	مدير فريق الفرع	رئيس قسم التشغيل القياسي	المهمة
	Δ	○	صياغة خطة عمل لأنشطة التشغيل القياسي (1)
		○	تحضير برنامج لتدريب اعضاء فرق التشغيل القياسي في الفروع (2)
Δ	Δ	○	تحضير جدول التدريب و عمل التدريب لاعضاء فرق التشغيل القياسي في الفروع (3)
Δ	○	Δ	الإشراف على أنشطة التشغيل القياسي في كل محطة للتأكد من كفاءة المعالجة و التي تتضمن المحطات السطحية و محطات ازالة الحديد و المنجنيز و محطات الأبار (4)
	Δ	Δ	تحليل نتائج المسح و تقييم البيانات (5)
	○	Δ	عمل التدابير التصحيحية للمحطة ذات كفاءة منخفضة للمعالجة (6)
		○	تحضير خطة لتوظيف اعضاء التشغيل القياسي (7)
	○	Δ	شراء قطع الغيار و صيانة المعدات، و تتضمن معايرة أجهزة القياس مثل جهاز التصريف، جهاز قياس المستوى، الخ. (8)
		○	عمل ميزانية سنوية لقسم التشغيل القياسي (فريق الشركة و فرق الفروع) (9)

ملحوظة: ○: مهمة رئيسية , Δ: مهمة مساعدة للآخرين

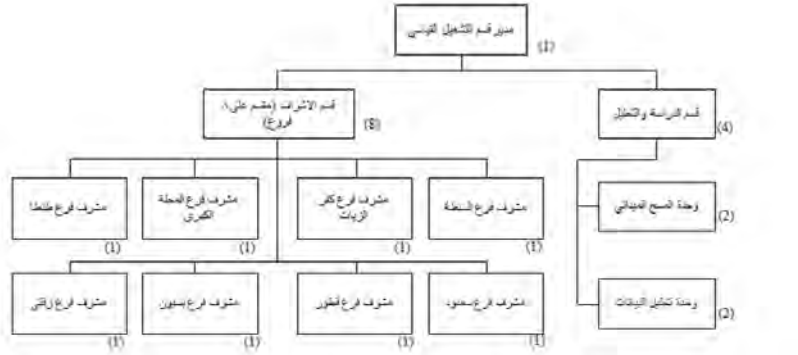
مشروع تحسين القدرة الادارية على التشغيل و الصيانة لمرافق امداد المياه في منطقة دلتا النيل  
خطة نشر نشاطات التشغيل القياسي للمراكز الاخرى

### 2.1-2 تنظيم فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة

- من المفترض ان يتكون فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة من الاعضاء التاليين :

- رئيس قسم التشغيل القياسي: 1
- مدير فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفرع: 8
- الدراسة و تحليل البيانات: 4

الهيكل التنظيمي المقترح لفريق طرق التشغيل القياسية بالأدارة المركزية في شكل 2-



شكل 2- الهيكل التنظيمي المقترح لفريق طرق التشغيل القياسية بالأدارة المركزية

### 3-2.1 مهام فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة :

- مهام فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة كما يلي :

- (1) صياغة خطة عمل لأنشطة التشغيل القياسي
- (2) تحضير برنامج لتدريب اعضاء فرق التشغيل القياسي في الفروع
- (3) تحضير جدول التدريب و عمل التدريب لاعضاء فرق التشغيل القياسي في الفروع
- (4) الإشراف على أنشطة التشغيل القياسي في كل محطة للتأكد من كفاءة المعالجة و التي تتضمن المحطات السطحية و محطات ازالة الحديد و المنجنيز و محطات الأبار
- (5) تحليل نتائج المسح و تقييم البيانات
- (6) عمل التدابير التصحيحية للمحطة ذات كفاءة منخفضة للمعالجة
- (7) تحضير خطة لتوظيف اعضاء التشغيل القياسي
- (8) شراء قطع الغيار و صيانة المعدات، و تتضمن معايرة أجهزة القياس مثل جهاز التصريف، جهاز قياس المستوى، الخ.
- (9) عمل ميزانية سنوية لقسم التشغيل القياسي

1- ووفقا للمهام المذكورة اعلاه , يكون دور فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة كالاتي :

### 6 4-1-2 التوصيف الوظيفي لفريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة

(1) صياغة خطة عمل لأنشطة التشغيل القياسي

- صياغة خطة الميزانية لأنشطة التشغيل القياسي من قبل فريق المركزية لأدارة. تتضمن هذه الخطة المعدة من قبل فرق الأفرع لخطة العمل. ستتضمن الخطة الآتي:

- المعلومات العامة و المفصلة عن المحطة، و تتضمن حالة المعدة و كفاءة معالجة المياه.
- عمل رسومات ال P&ID للمحطة
- جدول التأهيل للمعدات
- جدول التدريب للمحطة

(2) تحضير برنامج لتدريب اعضاء فرق التشغيل القياسي في الفروع  
مكونات برنامج التدريب كما يلي:

< تدريب فصل >

- معنى أنشطة التشغيل القياسي
- الخطوط العريضة لأنشطة التشغيل القياسي
- صياغة شكل اوراق التسجيل (يومي و شهري)
- شرح و توزيع مستندات التشغيل القياسية المجهزة في المشروع

مشروع تحسين القدرة الادارية على التشغيل و الصيانة لمرافق امداد المياه في منطقة دلتا النيل  
خطة نشر نشاطات التشغيل القياسي للمراكز الاخرى

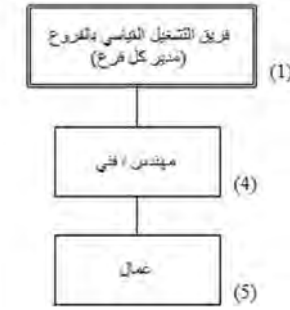
➤ تكلفة التشغيل لفريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع (تكلفة العاملين ،تكلفة الاصلاحات ،الخ)

2-2 تنظيم و مهام فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفرع

1-2-1 تنظيم فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفرع :

- يجب ان يتكون فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفرع من الاعضاء التاليين
- مدير فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفرع : 1
- المهندسين / الفنيين : 4
- العمال : 5

- الهيكل التنظيمي المقترح لفريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع بالغبربية في شكل "3"



الهيكل التنظيمي المقترح لفريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع بالغبربية في شكل "3"

3-2.1 مهمات فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع

- مهمات فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع كما يلي :

- (1) تحديد محطة مستهدفة من خلال التشاور مع فريق الشركة
- (2) مراقبة العمل اليومي للعاملين بالمحطة
- (3) إجراء فحص منتظم لمكونات ومعدات المحطة المستهدفة وفقا لخطة العمل
- (4) تحفيز العاملين بالمحطة على التسجيل يوميا
- (5) اصلاح اي تلف في مكونات المحطة او في المعدات
- (6) ابلاغ فريق الشركة بنتائج الاعمال المذكورة اعلاه بشكل منتظم

2- انشاء منهجية قابلة للتنفيذ لنشاطات التشغيل القياسي :

من اجل تنفيذ نشاطات التشغيل القياسي عمليا و بكفاءة ،يجب التركيز على عدد قليل من المحطات ،و لذلك ،يجب تحديد المحطات المستهدفة مسبقا لاعداد خطة العمل.

- بعد تحديد المحطات المستهدفة ،يتم تنفيذ نشاطات التشغيل القياسي لتأكيد الكفاءة الحالية لمعالجة المياه ،يتم مقارنة لوضع الحالي بالمستوى المسموح الوصول اليه كنتيجة للمشروع ،ثم وضع القيم المستهدفة من مؤشرات الاداء

مشروع تحسين القدرة الادارية على التشغيل و الصيانة لمرافق امداد المياه في منطقة دلتا النيل  
خطة نشر نشاطات التشغيل القياسي للمراكز الاخرى

> التدريب الحقل في محطات معالجة المياه <

- طريقة تسجيل البيانات
- طريقة تحسين كفاءة معالجة المياه

(3) تحضير برنامج لتدريب اعضاء فرق التشغيل القياسي في الفروع من قبل فريق المركزية و عمل التدريب بناتاً على خطة التدريب

(4) الاشراف على أنشطة التشغيل القياسي في كل محطة للتأكد من كفاءة المعالجة و التي تتضمن المحطات السطحية و محطات ازالة الحديد و المنجنيز و محطات الابار

- فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة مسئولون عن :

- فحص حالة المحطة و حالة المعدات
- مراقبة حالة معالجة المياه
- تجميع البيانات المسجلة
- الاشراف على نشاطات فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع
- اعطاء نصائح لفريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع لتحسين كفاءة معالجة المياه

(5) تحليل نتائج المسح و تقييم البيانات :

- تقييم البيانات المسجلة
- تحليل نتائج كفاءة تحليل المياه

(6) عمل التدابير التصحيحية للمحطة ذات كفاءة منخفضة للمعالجة

➤ اعطاء توجيهات بالاعمال اللازمة لتحسين كفاءة معالجة المياه

(7) تحضير خطة لتوظيف اعضاء التشغيل القياسي

- من اجل استمرارية نشاطات التشغيل القياسي ،يجب توظيف اعضاء اقل من 30 سنة في اوقات محددة

(8) شراء قطع الغيار و صيانة المعدات، و تتضمن معايرة أجهزة القياس مثل جهاز التصرف، جهاز قياس المستوى، الخ.  
فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة مسئول عن :

- إجراء الرقابة على قطع الغيار (فحص المخزون، وإعداد قائمة من الكمية المطلوبة ليتم شراؤها)
- توفير قطع الغيار اللازمة للمعدات
- إجراء فحص منتظم لمكونات ومعدات المحطة
- اتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة لإصلاح المعدات عندما تصبح خارج الخدمة او حدوث تلف بها

(9) عمل ميزانية سنوية لقسم التشغيل القياسي (فريق الشركة و فرق الفروع)

- فريق التشغيل القياسي مسئول عن :

(a) عمل خطة للميزانية السنوية لقسم التشغيل القياسي و التي تتضمن الاتي :

➤ تكلفة التشغيل لفريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة (تكلفة العاملين، وتكلفة الوقود، وتكاليف التدريب، وتكاليف الصيانة، الخ)

مشروع تحسين القدرة الادارية على التشغيل و الصيانة لمرافق امداد المياه في منطقة دلتا النيل  
 خطة نشر نشاطات التشغيل القياسي للمراكز الاخرى

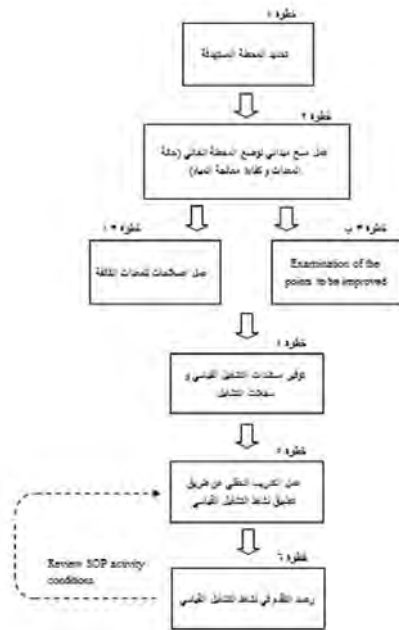


Figure-4 Flow Chart for Practicable SOP Activity of GHAPWASCO

S2.9.9



**MCWW (English)**





**MINUFIA COMPANY FOR  
WATER AND  
WASTEWATER  
(MCWW)**

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION AGENCY  
(JICA)**



**THE PROJECT  
FOR  
IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT CAPACITY  
OF  
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE  
FOR WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES IN NILE DELTA AREA**

**Plan for Expanding SOP Activities to the  
Other Markazes**

**March 2014**

**Project Team  
MINUFIA COMPANY FOR  
WATER AND WASTEWATER  
(MCWW)**

**1. Introduction**

Through the Project for the Improvement of Management Capacity of Operation and Maintenance for MCWW (Herein after referred to as “the Project”) under the Japan technical cooperation by JICA, SOP activities have been transferred to the MCWW staffs by the Japanese Expert Team.

However, in order to achieve the overall goal as “Management capacity of operation and maintenance of water supply facilities is improved in Minufia Governorate”, MCWW is required to expand their activities to the Governorate level by conducting the following:

- Establishing SOP department
- Recruiting necessary staffs for SOP department
- Setting out a practicable methodology for SOP activity

Furthermore, SOP dissemination is expected to be spread to other Governorate in Nile Delta Area through 3 ACs, MCWW, GHAPWASCO and SHAPWASCO in the future. As a leading company for SOP, MCWW, therefore, has to enhance the organizational system and keep the activity on track.

**2. Improvement of SOP Department in the Expected Future**

A new department has been established under the name of “Follow-up of Implementation of SOP” in the Head Quarter. Under the leadership of Mr. Aiman Bassyouni, who is the head the new department, 5 members (Mr. Mohamed fawzy, Mr. Mohamed fathy, Mr. Khaled Kazamel, Mr. Saeed Abdelfattah and Dr. Adel Ibraheem) who are currently supervising SOP activities on the governorate level.

In order to expand the activity, one staff, who is in charge of the information technology and expert engineer from 9 branches, which are the total number of branches of the company, supervise to apply SOP to all branch's facilities with the help of HQ Team.

In addition, nine fresh graduated persons from each branch and it's preferred to have a knowledge about engineering Illustration drawing, and surveying method ets, and a fresh graduated chemist from each branch to form together a team for the branch to supervise the SOP at each branch. And they will be trained on SOP theory and methodology.

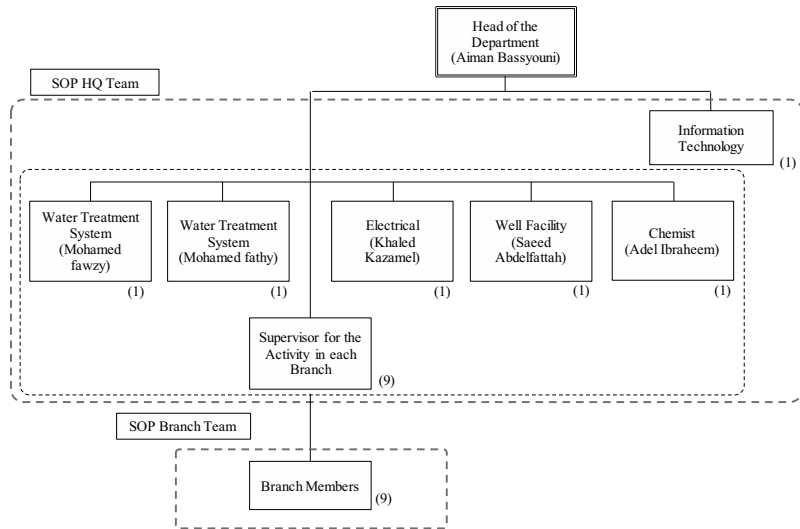


Figure-1 The Expected Organizational Chart for SOP Department in MCWW

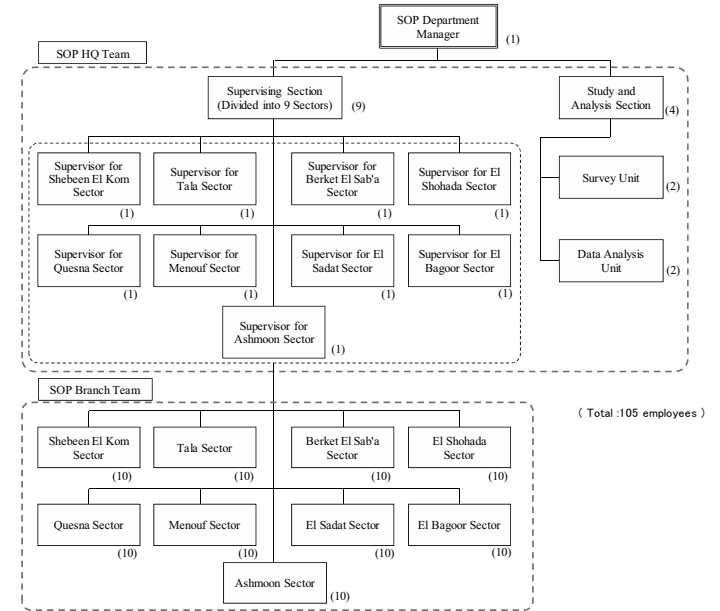


Figure-2 Proposed Organization Chart for SOP Department of MCWW

### 3. Desirable Organizational System of SOP Department

#### 3.1 Organization and Tasks of SOP Department

##### 3.1-1 Organization of SOP Department

SOP department will be composed of HQ team and 8 branch sector team and the number of employees will become 94 persons. The organization of the department is proposed as shown in Figure-2.

##### 3.1-2 Organization of SOP/HQ Team

SOP/HQ team shall be composed of the following members;

- Head of SOP/HQ team: 1 (Head of SOP Department)
- Supervisor for SOP sector team: 1 x 9 area = 9
- Study and data analysis: 4

The organization of SOP/HQ team is proposed in Figure-2.

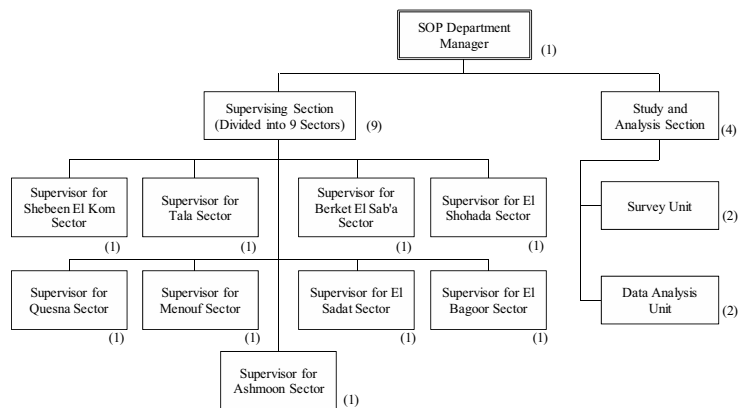


Figure-3 Proposed Organization of SOP/HQ Team of MCWW

### 3.1-3 Task for SOP/HQ Team

Tasks for SOP/HQ team are as follows;

- (1) Formulating action plan for SOP activity
- (2) Preparing program for training SOP branch sector member
- (3) Preparing training schedule and conducting training to SOP branch sector member
- (4) Supervising SOP activities in each facility to check the treatment efficiency, which includes Water Treatment Plant, Iron and Manganese Removal Plant and Well
- (5) Analyzing survey result and examining data
- (6) Conducting correction measures to the facility which has low treatment efficiency
- (7) Preparing a plan for recruiting SOP members
- (8) Conducting procurement of spare parts and maintenance of equipment, which includes calibration of instrumentation devices such as flow meter, level meter, etc.
- (9) Preparing an annual budgetary plan for SOP department (HQ team and branch sector team)

For the tasks mentioned above, the roles of SOP/HQ team members are as shown in Table-1.

Table-1 Tasks and Roles of SOP/HQ Team Member

No.	Task	Head of SOP/HQ Team	Supervisor for Branch Sector Team	Study and Analysis Section
(1)	Formulating action plan for SOP activity	○	△	
(2)	Preparing program for training SOP branch sector member	○		
(3)	Preparing training schedule and conducting training to SOP branch sector member	○	△	△

No.	Task	Head of SOP/HQ Team	Supervisor for Branch Sector Team	Study and Analysis Section
(4)	Supervising SOP activities in each facility to check the treatment efficiency, which includes Water Treatment Plant, Iron and Manganese Removal Plant and Well	△	○	△
(5)	Analyzing survey result and examining data	△	△	○
(6)	Conducting correction measures to the facility which has low treatment efficiency	△	○	○
(7)	Preparing a plan for recruiting SOP members	○		
(8)	Conducting procurement of spare parts and maintenance of equipment, which includes calibration of instrumentation devices such as flow meter, level meter, etc.	△	○	
(9)	Preparing an annual budgetary plan for SOP department (HQ team and branch sector team)	○		

Note: ○:main task, △: assisting other staff's task

### 3.1-4 Job Description of SOP/HQ Team

- (1) Formulating action plan for SOP activity

SOP/HQ team shall formulate an annual budgetary plan for SOP activity of SOP department. This plan shall include an action plan prepared by each SOP branch sector team. The action plan shall include at least the followings;

- Basic and detail information of target facility, which include equipment condition, current water treatment efficiency
- P&ID for the target facility
- Rehabilitation schedule for equipment
- Training schedule for the facility

- (2) Preparing program for training SOP branch sector member

The contents of the program for training are as follows;

<Class Room Training>

- Meaning of SOP activity
- Outline of the SOP activity
- Formulating of recording format (daily and Monthly)
- Explanation and distribution of SOPs prepared in the Project

<OJT at Water Treatment Facility>

- Data recording method
- Improvement method of water treatment efficiency

- (3) Preparing training schedule and conducting training to SOP branch sector member

SOP/HQ team shall prepare an annual training plan for SOP branch sector teams and conduct training according to the training plan by means of training program.

(4) Supervising SOP activities in each facility to check the treatment efficiency, which includes Water Treatment Plant, Iron and Manganese Removal Plant and Well

SOP/HQ team has a responsibility of the followings;

- Check for the facility and equipment condition
- Monitoring of water treatment condition
- Collecting recording data
- Supervising the activity of SOP branch sector team
- Giving advice to SOP branch sector team for the improvement of water treatment efficiency

(5) Analyzing survey result and examining data

- Examination of recording data
- Analyzing result of water treatment efficiency

(6) Conducting correction measures to the facility which has low treatment efficiency

- Giving guidance of countermeasures for the improvement of water treatment efficiency

(7) Preparing a plan for recruiting SOP members

In order to realize continuous SOP activity, young members of less than 30 years old shall be employed at fixed intervals.

(8) Conducting procurement of spare parts and maintenance of equipment, which includes calibration of instrumentation devices such as flow meter, level meter, etc.

SOP/HQ team has a responsibility of the followings;

- Conducting control for spare parts (checking inventory stock, preparing list of required quantity to be procured)
- Procuring spare parts necessary for the equipment
- Conducting regular check-up for facility component and equipment
- Taking necessary action for repairing the equipment when it has become out of order or damaged

(9) Preparing an annual budgetary plan for SOP department (HQ team and branch sector team)

SOP/HQ team has a responsibility of the followings;

- a) Preparing annual budgetary plan for SOP department, which includes following cost
  - Operation cost for SOP/HQ team (personnel cost, fuel cost, training cost, maintenance cost, etc.)
  - Operation cost for SOP branch sector team (personnel cost, repairing, etc.)

### 3.2 Organization and Tasks of SOP Branch Sector Team

#### 3.2-1 Organization of SOP Branch Sector Team

SOP branch sector teams shall be composed of the following members;

- Head of SOP branch sector team: 1
- Engineer/ Technician: 4
- Worker: 5

The organization of SOP branch sector team is proposed in Figure-4.

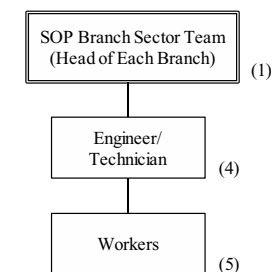


Figure-4 Proposed Organization of SOP Branch Sector Team of MCWW

#### 3.1-3 Task for SOP Branch Sector Team

Tasks for SOP branch sector team are as follows;

- (1) Determining target facility for SOP through the consultation with HQ team
- (2) Monitoring of daily routine work of facility staffs
- (3) Conducting regular check-up for target facility component and equipment according to the action plan
- (4) Supporting the daily recording work to facility staffs
- (5) Repairing minor damage of facility component or equipment
- (6) Reporting the result of above works to HQ team at a regular basis

### 4. Establishment of Methodology for Practicable SOP Activity

In order to conduct SOP activity efficiently and practicably, the activity shall be focused on a small number of target facility. For this purpose, target facilities shall be determined as precondition for the preparation of the action plan.

After determining the target facilities, SOP activity shall be conducted to confirm the current water treatment efficiency. The current situation shall be compared with the allowable level obtained as the Project result, then set the target value of PI (Performance Indicator).

The method mentioned is explained by flow chart in Figure-5.

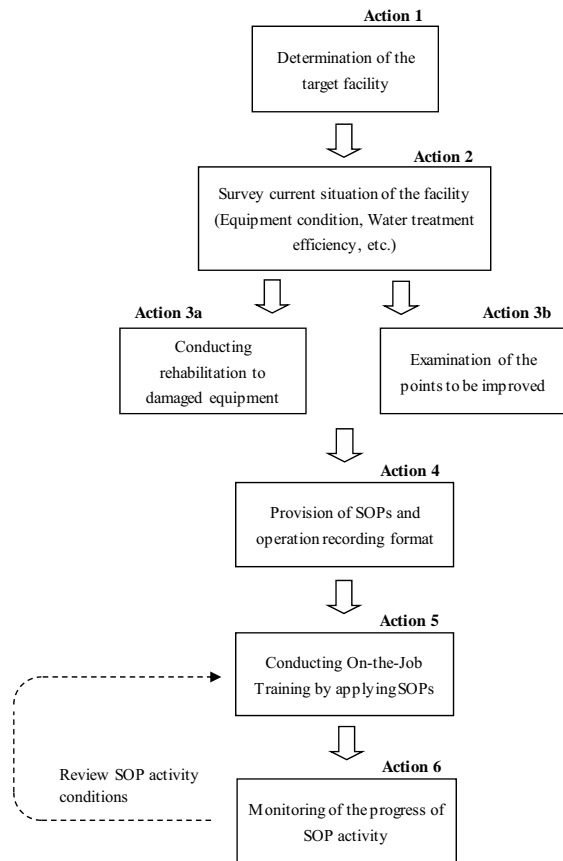


Figure-5 Flow Chart for Practicable SOP Activity of MCWW

S2.9-14





**MCWW (Arabic)**



## 1- مقدمة

لمن خلال مشروع تحسين القدرة الإدارية على التشغيل والصيانة في المنوفية (يُشار إليه هنا وفيما بعد بـ "المشروع") عن طريق التعاون الفني الياباني ومؤسسة "الجايكا"، تم نقل أنشطة التشغيل القياسي الى العاملين بشركة المنوفية عن طريق فريق الخبراء اليابانيين في الفترة من (مايو 2011 – مارس 2014) لكن من أجل تحقيق الهدف العام " تحسين القدرة الإدارية على التشغيل والصيانة في محافظة المنوفية "، مطلوب من شركة المنوفية التوسع على مستوى المحافظة عن طريق الأتي:

- تأسيس إدارة التشغيل القياسي
  - تعيين موظفين في إدارة التشغيل القياسي
  - أعداد منهج مناسب لنشاط طرق التشغيل القياسية
- أضافة اللي ذلك، يتوقع توسع نشاط التشغيل القياسي في المستقبل للمحافظات الأخرى في منطقة الدلتا من خلال الثلاث شركات التابعة، شركة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي بالمنوفية، الغربية والشرقية. ومن خلال الشركة المتقدمة في مجال التشغيل القياسي وبواسطة القيادة القوية لشركة المنوفية، يلزم تحسين الهيكل التنظيمي للحفاظ على سير النشاط على المسارين.

2- التحسين المتوقع إدارة التشغيل القياسي في المستقبل:

تم انشاء إدارة جديد في الفرع الرئيسي للشركة تحت مسمى "متابعة تطبيق نظم التشغيل القياسي". وذلك تحت إدارة المهندسين أيمن بسيوني، "الذي بدوره رئيس الإدارة الجديد، حالياً هناك خمسة أعضاء يشرفون على نشاطات التشغيل القياسي على مستوى المحافظة هم (م/ محمد فوزي، م/ محمد فتحي، م/ خالد قزامل، م/ سعيد عبد الفتاح ود/ عادل أبراهيم).

من أجل توسيع في النشاط، سيتم اختيار أحد العاملين، ليكون مسؤول عن نظم المعلومات. وسيتم الاستعانة بمهندس من كل فرع (من مهندسي الفرع) من التسعة أفرع للشركة التي هي مجمل أفرع الشركة، من ذوي الخبرات، ليتولى الأشراف على تطبيق نظم التشغيل القياسية بجميع محطات الفرع بمساعدة فريق الإدارة المركزية.

بالإضافة الي ذلك، سيتم اختيار تسعة مهندسين حديثي التخرج واحد من كل مركز ويفضل أن يكونوا مهندسين على معرفة بالرسم الهندسي وطريقة المسح، .... الخ. وكيميائي حديث التخرج من كل مركز ليشكلا معاً فريق للمركز للأشراف على تطبيق التشغيل القياسي في كل مركز. وسيتم تدريبهم على نظرية ومنهجية التشغيل القياسي.



شركة مياه الشرب و الصرف الصحي  
بالمونوفية (MCWW)

وكالة التعاون الدولي الياباني  
(JICA)

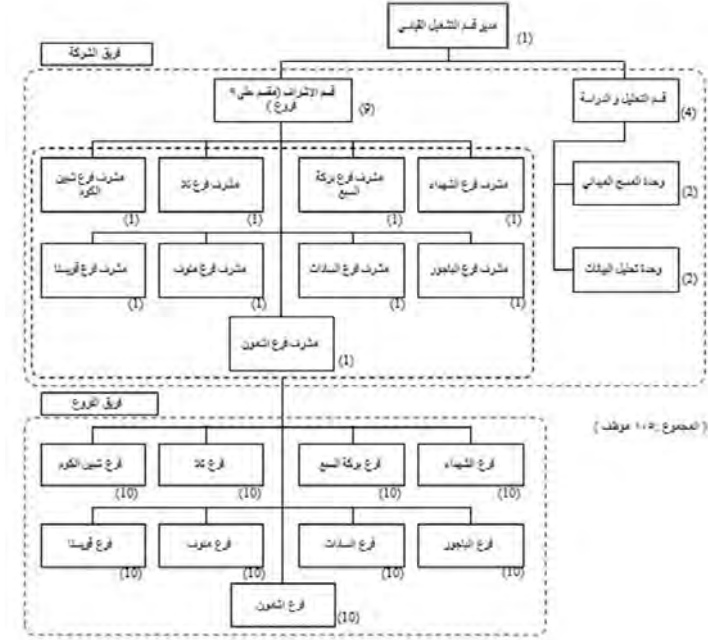


## مشروع تحسين القدرة الادارية على التشغيل و الصيانة لمرافق امداد المياه في منطقة دلتا النيل

### خطة نشر نشاطات التشغيل القياسي للمراكز الاخرى

يناير 2014

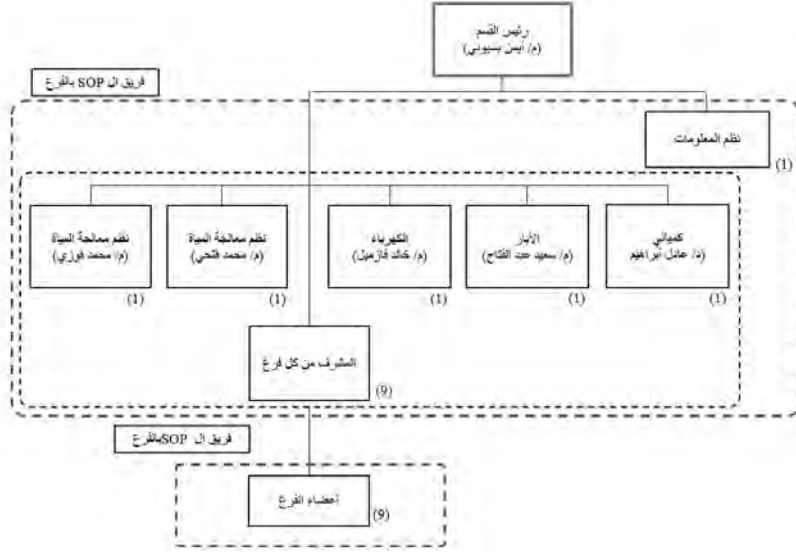
فريق المشروع  
شركة مياه الشرب و الصرف الصحي بالمونوفية  
(MCWW)



شكل-2 الهيكل التنظيمي المقترح لأدارة طرق التشغيل القياسية بشركة المنوفية

2.1-2 تنظيم فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة

- - من المفترض ان يتكون فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة من الاعضاء التاليين :
- رئيس أدارة التشغيل القياسي : 1
- مدير فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفرع : 9
- دراسة وتحليل البيانات: 4
- الهيكل التنظيمي المقترح لفريق طرق التشغيل القياسية بالأدارة المركزية في شكل- 3



شكل رقم 1 الهيكل التنظيمي المتوقع للإدارة التشغيل القياسي في شركة المنوفية لمياه الشرب والصرف الصحي

3- الهيكل التنظيمي المرغوب للإدارة التشغيل القياسي

1-2 تنظيم ومهام التشغيل القياسي:

1-1-2 تنظيم أدارة التشغيل القياسي:

تتكون أدارة طرق التشغيل القياسية من فريق من المركزية و فريق من 9 مراكز المحافظة، و عدد العاملين في المنظومة 105 شخص. الهيكل التنظيمي المقترح للأدارة في شكل - 2.

مشروع تحسين القدرة الادارية على التشغيل و الصيانة لمرافق امداد المياه في منطقة دلتا النيل  
خطة نشر نشاطات التشغيل القياسي للمراكز الاخرى

### جدول 1- مهام فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة

No.	المهمة	رئيس قسم التشغيل القياسي	مدير فريق الفرع	قسم الدراسة و التحليل
(1)	صياغة خطة عمل لأنشطة التشغيل القياسي	○	△	
(2)	تحضير برنامج لتدريب اعضاء فرق التشغيل القياسي في الفروع	○		
(3)	تحضير جدول التدريب و عمل التدريب لاعضاء فرق التشغيل القياسي في الفروع	○	△	△
(4)	الإشراف على أنشطة التشغيل القياسي في كل محطة للتأكد من كفاءة المعالجة و التي تتضمن المحطات السطحية و محطات ازالة الحديد و المنجنيز و محطات الأبار	△	○	△
(5)	تحليل نتائج المسح و تقييم البيانات	△	△	○
(6)	عمل التدابير التصحيحية للمحطة ذات كفاءة منخفضة للمعالجة	△	○	○
(7)	تحضير خطة لتوظيف اعضاء التشغيل القياسي	○		
(8)	شراء قطع الغيار و صيانة المعدات، و تتضمن معايرة أجهزة القياس مثل جهاز التصريف، جهاز قياس المستوى، الخ.	△	○	
(9)	عمل ميزانية سنوية للإدارة التشغيل القياسي (فريق الشركة و فرق الفروع)	○		

ملحوظة: ○: مهمة رئيسية , △: مهمة مساعدة للآخرين

### 4-1-2 التوصيف الوظيفي لفريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة

- (1) صياغة خطة عمل لأنشطة التشغيل القياسي  
صياغة خطة الميزانية لأنشطة التشغيل القياسي من قبل فريق المركزية للإدارة. تتضمن هذه الخطة المعدة من قبل فرق الأفرع لخطة العمل. ستتضمن الخطة الآتي:
- المعلومات العامة و المفصلة عن المحطة، و تتضمن حالة المعدة و كفاءة معالجة المياه.
  - عمل رسومات ال P&ID للمحطة
  - جدول التأهيل للمعدات
  - جدول التدريب للمحطة

(2) تحضير برنامج لتدريب اعضاء فرق التشغيل القياسي في الفروع  
مكونات برنامج التدريب كما يلي :

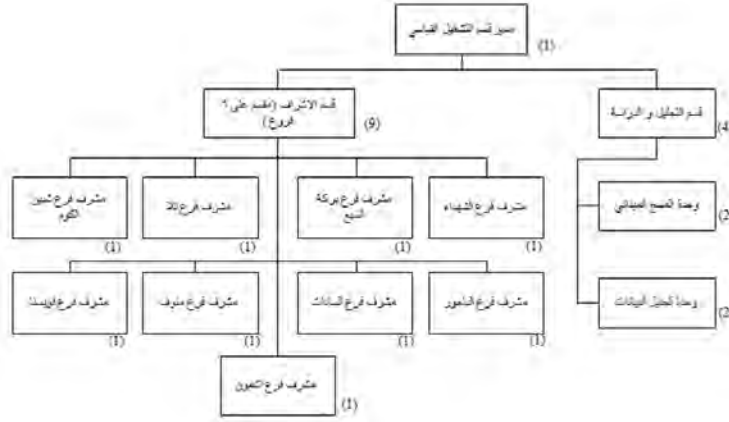
#### < تدريب فصل >

- معنى أنشطة التشغيل القياسي
- الخطوط العريضة لأنشطة التشغيل القياسي
- صياغة شكل اوراق التسجيل (يومي و شهري)
- شرح و توزيع مستندات التشغيل القياسية المجهزة في المشروع

<التدريب الحقل في محطات معالجة المياه>

- طريقة تسجيل البيانات

مشروع تحسين القدرة الادارية على التشغيل و الصيانة لمرافق امداد المياه في منطقة دلتا النيل  
خطة نشر نشاطات التشغيل القياسي للمراكز الاخرى



### شكل 3- الهيكل التنظيمي المقترح لفريق طرق التشغيل القياسية بالأدارة المركزية

#### 3-2.1 مهام فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة :

- مهام فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة كما يلي :

- (1) صياغة خطة عمل لأنشطة التشغيل القياسي
- (2) تحضير برنامج لتدريب اعضاء فرق التشغيل القياسي في الفروع
- (3) تحضير جدول التدريب و عمل التدريب لاعضاء فرق التشغيل القياسي في الفروع
- (4) الإشراف على أنشطة التشغيل القياسي في كل محطة للتأكد من كفاءة المعالجة و التي تتضمن المحطات السطحية و محطات ازالة الحديد و المنجنيز و محطات الأبار
- (5) تحليل نتائج المسح و تقييم البيانات
- (6) عمل التدابير التصحيحية للمحطة ذات كفاءة منخفضة للمعالجة
- (7) تحضير خطة لتوظيف اعضاء التشغيل القياسي
- (8) شراء قطع الغيار و صيانة المعدات، و تتضمن معايرة أجهزة القياس مثل جهاز التصريف، جهاز قياس المستوى، الخ.
- (9) عمل ميزانية سنوية للإدارة التشغيل القياسي

وفقا للمهام المذكورة أعلاه , يكون دور فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة كالاتي :

مشروع تحسين القدرة الادارية على التشغيل و الصيانة لمرافق امداد المياه في منطقة دلتا النيل  
خطة نشر نشاطات التشغيل القياسي للمراكز الاخرى

➤ المهندسين / الفنيين : 4

➤ العمال : 5

➤ الهيكل التنظيمي المقترح لفريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع بالمنوفية في شكل "4"



الهيكل التنظيمي المقترح لفريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع بالمنوفية شكل "4"

3-2.1 مهمات فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع

- مهمات فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع كما يلي :

- (1) تحديد محطة مستهدفة من خلال التشاور مع فريق الشركة
- (2) مراقبة العمل اليومي للعاملين بالمحطة
- (3) إجراء فحص منتظم لمكونات ومعدات المحطة المستهدفة وفقاً لخطة العمل
- (4) تحفيز العاملين بالمحطة على التسجيل يوميا
- (5) اصلاح اي تلف في مكونات المحطة او في المعدات
- (6) ابلاغ فريق الشركة بنتائج الاعمال المذكورة اعلاه بشكل منتظم

1- انشاء منهجية قابلة للتنفيذ لنشاطات التشغيل القياسي:

- من اجل تنفيذ نشاطات التشغيل القياسي عمليا و بكفاءة يجب التركيز على عدد قليل من المحطات و لذلك يجب تحديد المحطات المستهدفة مسبقا لاعداد خطة العمل

بعد تحديد المحطات المستهدفة يتم تنفيذ نشاطات التشغيل القياسي لتأكيد الكفاءة الحالية لمعالجة المياه يتم مقارنة لوضع الحالي بالمستوى المسموح الوصول اليه كنتيجة للمشروع ثم وضع القيم المستهدفة من مؤشرات الاداء

مشروع تحسين القدرة الادارية على التشغيل و الصيانة لمرافق امداد المياه في منطقة دلتا النيل  
خطة نشر نشاطات التشغيل القياسي للمراكز الاخرى

➤ طريقة تحسين كفاءة معالجة المياه

(3) تحضير برنامج لتدريب اعضاء فرق التشغيل القياسي في الفروع من قبل فريق المركزية و عمل التدريب بنائاً على خطة التدريب

(4) الاشراف على أنشطة التشغيل القياسي في كل محطة للتأكد من كفاءة المعالجة و التي تتضمن المحطات السطحية و محطات ازالة الحديد و المنجنيز و محطات الابار

- فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة مسؤولون عن :

- فحص حالة المحطة و حالة المعدات
- مراقبة حالة معالجة المياه
- تجميع البيانات المسجلة
- الاشراف على نشاطات فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع
- اعطاء نصائح لفريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع لتحسين كفاءة معالجة المياه

(5) تحليل نتائج المسح و تقييم البيانات :

- تقييم البيانات المسجلة
- تحليل نتائج كفاءة تحليل المياه

(6) عمل التدابير التصحيحية للمحطة ذات كفاءة منخفضة للمعالجة  
- اعطاء توجيهات بالاعمال اللازمة لتحسين كفاءة معالجة المياه

(7) تحضير خطة لتوظيف اعضاء التشغيل القياسي  
- من اجل استمرارية نشاطات التشغيل القياسي يجب توظيف اعضاء اقل من 30 سنة في اوقات محددة

(8) شراء قطع الغيار و صيانة المعدات، و تتضمن معايرة أجهزة القياس مثل جهاز التصرف، جهاز قياس المستوى، الخ.

- فريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة مسؤول عن :
- إجراء الرقابة على قطع الغيار (فحص المخزون، وإعداد قائمة من الكمية المطلوبة ليتم شراؤها)
- توفير قطع الغيار اللازمة للمعدات
- إجراء فحص منتظم لمكونات و معدات المحطة
- اتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة لإصلاح المعدات عندما تصبح خارج الخدمة او حدوث تلف بها

(10) عمل ميزانية سنوية للإدارة التشغيل القياسي (فريق الشركة و فرق الفروع)

- فريق التشغيل القياسي مسؤول عن :

- (a) عمل خطة للميزانية السنوية للإدارة التشغيل القياسي والتي تتضمن الاتي:
- تكلفة التشغيل لفريق التشغيل القياسي بالشركة (تكلفة العاملين، وتكلفة الوقود، وتكاليف التدريب، وتكاليف الصيانة، الخ)
- تكلفة التشغيل لفريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع (تكلفة العاملين ، تكلفة الاصلاحات ، الخ)

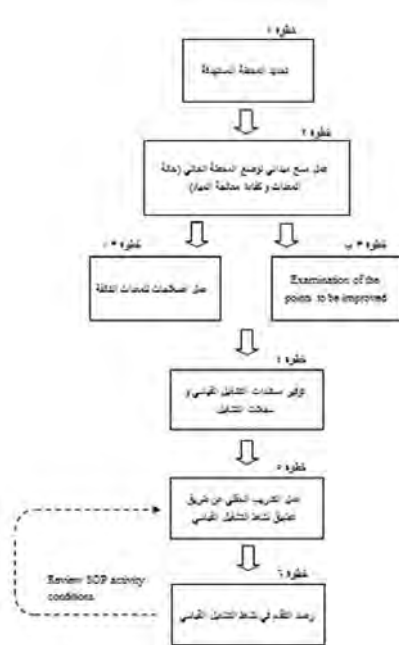
2-2 تنظيم و مهام فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع

1-2-2 تنظيم فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع :

- يجب ان يتكون فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع من الاعضاء التاليين

➤ مدير فريق التشغيل القياسي بالفروع : 1

مشروع تحسين القدرة الإدارية على التشغيل و الصيانة لمرافق امداد المياه في منطقة دلتا النيل  
 خطة نشر نشاطات التشغيل القياسي للمراكز الاخرى



شكل 5- رسم بياني لنظم التشغيل القياسي العملي بشركة المنوفية لمياه الشرب و الصرف الصحي





## **S2.10 Issues to be Improved on the Facility Design**



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION AGENCY  
(JICA)



**THE PROJECT  
FOR  
IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT CAPACITY  
OF  
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE  
FOR WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES IN NILE DELTA AREA**

**Issues to be Improved  
on the Facility Design**

**May 2014**

**JICA Expert Team**

**1. Introduction**

Basic concept on SOP activity aims at improving water treatment efficiency by operating the facility faithfully in accordance with basic operation philosophy. Through the technical transfer, that includes SOP documentation, such as P&ID, single line diagram, O&M manuals and operation record, and application of OJT based on the above document, water treatment efficiency of model facilities was improved in fact.

However, the points to be improved on facility design have been clarified while practicing activity. It is considered that operation efficiency will improve more, if the facility having proper water treatment capability is constructed by improvement of facility design ability. Accordingly, JICA Expert Team hereinafter proposes the issues to be improved on water treatment facility design.

**2. Current Situation on Water Works Facility Plan & Design**

Division of roles between water treatment facility design and operation and maintenance for the facility is clarified as follows;

- Water treatment facility design : NOPWASD (National Organization for Potable Water and Sanitary Drainage)
- O&M for the facility : Water Company in each Governorate

However, because the measures to improve the design accuracy by feeding back opinions and items to be improved to the designer in NOPWASD from staffs of Water Company are deemed not to be taken well, similar problems regarding facility design are found in each facility.

**3. Points to be Improved on the Facility Design**

Various points and items to be improved on the facility design were clarified through the SOP activities in the Project. Especially in the iron and manganese removal plant in MCWW, iron and manganese removal process at Gezy is too complicating and excessive design. As an example, oxidization process of iron and manganese depends on both aeration and chemical although soluble iron and manganese in raw water is oxidized enough by chemical. In addition, since pumping head for the well pump is too high against required head, it causes increase of electricity cost. Such points are found in other water treatment facilities. Points to be improved on the facility design are summarized in Table 1.

On the other hand in above iron and manganese removal facility, any documents mentioning operation philosophy are not handed over to the facility. In addition, operation and maintenance instruction was not done enough by the Contractor before handing over the facility. For the above reason, the facility is being operated without understanding of optimum operation concept planned by facility designer. In this manner, not only facility design but also handing over condition should be improved in the future.

#### 4. Recommendation

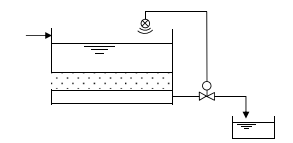
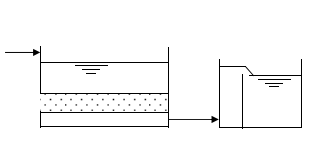
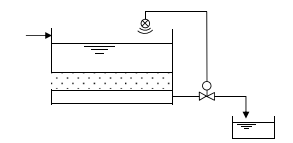
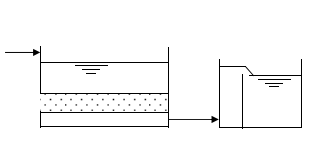
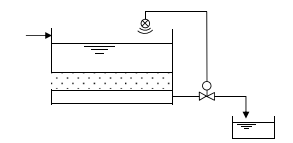
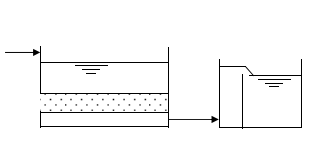
NOPWASD employs highly-skilled designers for the water treatment facility. However, they have no chance to become aware of points to be improved on facility operation and maintenance because operation and maintenance for the facility is done by the Water Company. For this reason, similar problems regarding facility design are found in each facility as mentioned in Paragraph 3. In order for optimum water treatment facility to be planned and designed from the aspect from quality, economic efficiency and operation and maintenance, it is important to review the design relevancy repeatedly by hearing opinions from facility staffs. This measure contributes to further improvement of design skill as a result.

Because C/Ps of GHAPWASCO and MCWW are aware of some problematic points on the facility design through the Project activity, and they are in leading position to hold the exchange of idea and opinion with NOPWASD. Accordingly, it is expected that optimum water treatment facility excellent in both design and operation and maintenance condition is planned and constructed in the future, in case that a technical exchange of opinion regarding the facility design, handing over condition, etc. is periodically held between aforementioned Company and NOPWASD.

**Table 1 Issues on the Facility Design to be Improved**

No.	Objective Facility	Issues on the Facility Design to be Improved
1	Iron and Manganese Removal Plant	<p><b>1) Reexamination of the Specification of Well Pump (Gezy IMRP)</b> In Gezy IMRP, pumping head for the well pump is too high against required head. The reason is deemed as supplying the water directly from the well to water network. However, because raw water from the well is discharged by closing of discharge valve so that proper volume can be supplied to the aeration tank, this situation causes high consumption of electricity. Well water should be purified by iron and manganese removal process, and it is therefore recommended to reexamine the specification of well pumps.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p><b>Specification of Well Pump</b> Current Spec. : 25 L/sec x 90m Proper Spec. : 25 L/sec x 15-20m</p> </div> <p><b>2) Review of Water Treatment Process (Gezy IMRP)</b> Several iron and manganese removal Plants, which are similar design as Gezy IMRP, are under the construction. Iron and manganese concentration contained in well water in Gezy IMRP is 2-3 mg/L of iron and 1 mg/L of manganese. The other hand, Iron and manganese concentration in Kafr El batanon IMRP, which is located in Shebeen El Kom Markaz, is 0.7-1 mg/L of iron and 0.4 mg/L of manganese. For this reason, it is deemed that the iron and manganese treatment process in Gezy and Kafr El batanon is too complicating and excessive design against well water quality. The facility to be constructed in the future, should determine proper water treatment process taking into consideration the raw water quality in a well, in order to manage proper construction cost and operation &amp; maintenance cost. In addition, the facility applies the treatment process of "Pre chlorination, Aeration, Sand filtration and then Post chlorination". However, purpose of aeration is unclear because soluble iron in raw water is oxidized by pre chlorination. In order to reduce chlorine and electrical consumption, it is therefore recommended to stop the aeration.</p>

No.	Objective Facility	Issues on the Facility Design to be Improved
		<p><b>3) Sludge recirculation (Gezy IMRP)</b> Sludge recirculation system from the sludge tank to the react chamber is introduced in Gezy IMRP. However, water is purified by chemical reaction in treatment process, differing from sewage treatment whose process is done by biological reaction. For this reason, recirculation sludge may not affect the reduction of iron and manganese but only increases the turbidity. Sludge recirculation system therefore should be reexamined well in future design, in accordance with the trial result in Gezy.</p> <p><b>4) Reexamination of Backwash Method (Gezy IMRP/ Mahalet Marhoom IMRP)</b> High reservoir tank is built in most of IMRPs. Although the water backwash for sand filters is conducted by exclusive pump in current design, availability of water backwash by water head difference should be examined in the future, taking into consideration the reduction of electricity.</p> <p><b>5) Modification of the Installation Level for Drain Pipe (Gezy IMRP)</b> Installation level of drain pipe for the aeration tank, react chamber and sedimentation tank is more than 10 cm from the bottom slab in current design. In order to drain the water completely for periodical cleaning of tanks, installation level should be reexamined in the future design.</p>
2	Surface Water Treatment Plant	<p><b>1) Filtration Flow Control (El Melahia WTP/ Sadat WTP)</b> As filtration flow control system in a filter, level control method is introduced in most of surface water treatment plant of GHAPWASCO and MCWW. This control system has complicating mechanism, and it is hard to say that this system is utilized properly due to the malfunction of level meter and program trouble of PLC (programmable logic controller). For this reason, Influent water is sprinkled to a sand layer, in early stage of filtration after backwash. It causes bad influence to filtered water quality. The natural balance method is therefore recommended as filtration control for future design of water treatment plant. Summary of both filtration controls is as mentioned in below table. For your reference, Natural balance method is applied in El Mahala El Kobra WTP in GHPWASCO.</p>

No.	Objective Facility	Issues on the Facility Design to be Improved													
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Level Control Method</th> <th>Natural Balance Method</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flow Control</td> <td>In order to maintain a constant rate filtration, signal for water surface level of a filter, which is detected by electrical level meter, is transmitted to treated water flow control system through the PLC unit. Treated water flow control valve adjusts own opening rate according to the calculation result in PLC unit.</td> <td>In order to maintain a constant rate filtration, overflow weir is installed at higher level than sand level of a filter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feature</td> <td>Control mechanism is complication, and periodical maintenance by manufacturer is required.</td> <td>Filtration structure is simple. It is easy to maintain a constant rate filtration without any complicating mechanism.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	Level Control Method	Natural Balance Method				Flow Control	In order to maintain a constant rate filtration, signal for water surface level of a filter, which is detected by electrical level meter, is transmitted to treated water flow control system through the PLC unit. Treated water flow control valve adjusts own opening rate according to the calculation result in PLC unit.	In order to maintain a constant rate filtration, overflow weir is installed at higher level than sand level of a filter.	Feature	Control mechanism is complication, and periodical maintenance by manufacturer is required.	Filtration structure is simple. It is easy to maintain a constant rate filtration without any complicating mechanism.	
Item	Level Control Method	Natural Balance Method													
															
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Feature	Control mechanism is complication, and periodical maintenance by manufacturer is required.	Filtration structure is simple. It is easy to maintain a constant rate filtration without any complicating mechanism.													
		<p><b>2) Drainage Recirculation System (Sadat WTP)</b> Drainage recirculation system in Sadat WTP redelivers water, which is filtered water by drying beds and backwash drainage from sand filters, from the dressing tank to distribution chamber. In order to establish proper recirculation system, drainage water is separated to supernatant water and sludge in the dressing tank, and only supernatant water should be redelivered to the distribution chamber. However in current system, water is redelivered by the pump installed near the bottom slab of the dressing tank. For this reason, effective recirculation system is a bit difficult because a lot of suspended matter contained in backwash drainage is flowed into the distribution chamber and it may cause an excessive increase of turbidity. Accordingly, in case that drainage recirculation system is planned in another facility, recirculation pump for supernatant water and sludge pump for sludge accumulated at the bottom of the tank should be individually installed as shown in attached flow diagram which is for El Mahala El Kobra WTP constructed by JICA.</p> <p><b>3) Storage Capacity of Clear Water Reservoir (Sadat WTP/ El Melahia WTP)</b> Clear water reservoir requires the function to absorb hourly fluctuations of storage water amount. "Design Criteria for Waterworks Facilities" published by JWWA (Japan Water Works Assosiation) mentions that clear water reservoir should have the storage capacity of 12 hours against design daily maximum water demand. However, storage capacity in the model facility in both GHAPWASCO and MCWW is approximately 3.5-5 hours. Accordingly facility operations have to be minutely controlled depending on the fluctuation of water demand. The water treatment facility to be planned in the future, therefore, should be designed having enough function to absorb hourly fluctuations.</p>													

S2.10-3



**S2.11 Customer Claim Survey**

**GHAPWASCO**







The result of the survey is arranged as shown in Figure 1-3 by SOP team. Classifying the character of customer claim, frequency of occurrence of a water supply problem based on customer claim is scored and expressed as a graph shown as below.

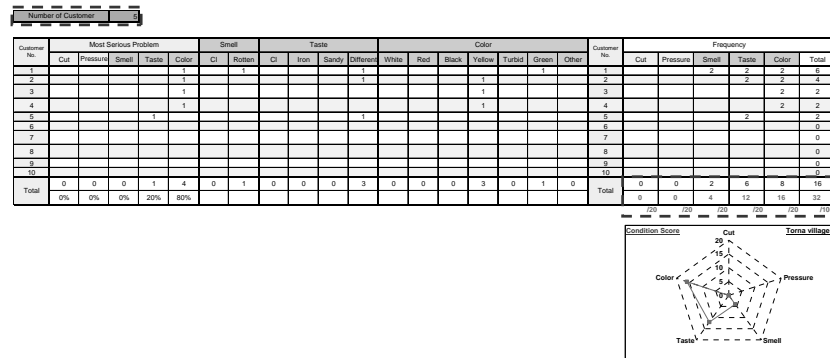


Figure 1-3 Image of Data Arrangement of Customer Claim

As shown in Figure 1-3 (highlighted part by blue dashed line), here, we score each item (Cuts in water supply, Water pressure, Smell, Taste and Color) out of 20 and total score is 100. Considering the frequency of the problem, in the case one customer “SOMETIMES” has a problem on each item mentioned above, we score it “1” and if that customer “Always” has a problem, we score it “2”. In short, high score indicates bad condition of supplied water and low score indicates good condition and customer does not have serious problem. Here, we call it “Condition Score”.

Moreover, considering the number of surveyed customer and total score of each item (Maximum score = 20) will vary according to place (some place will be 5 customers [total score of each item will be 5 \* 2 = 10 in maximum], the other place will be 10 customers [total score of each item will be 10 \* 2 = 20 in maximum]), we converted the score based on the following expression.

$$Converted\ Score = Surveyed\ Score \times \frac{Maximum\ Score(=20)}{Maximum\ Surveyed\ Score(=0 \sim 20)}$$

Drawn graph will be shown on a map and it will indicate the distribution and characteristic of customer claim as shown in Figure 1-4.

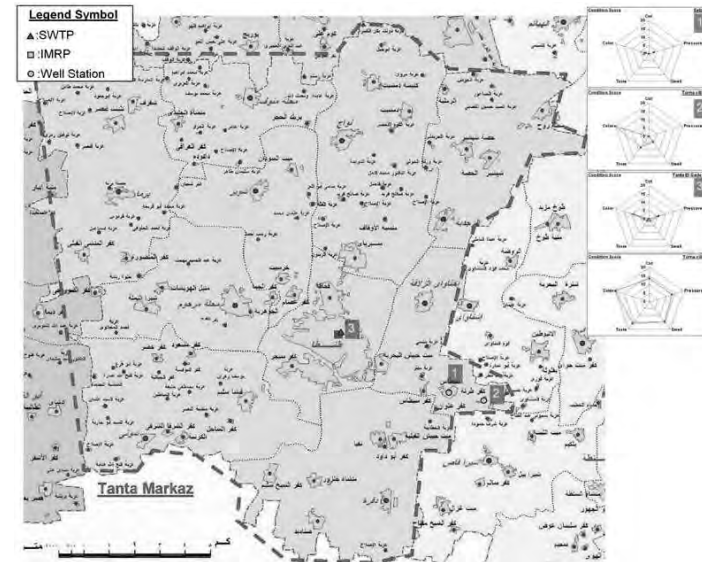


Figure 1-4 Image of Distribution map of Customer Claim

#### 1.4 Target area

Target area is as previously described in Figure 1-4, Tanta Markaz.

#### 1.5 Survey period

Survey period is October 2011 to March 2012.

## 2. Result of Customer Claim Survey

### 2.1 Summary of the result

Customer Claim Survey was conducted in following places (both near the facility and network of the facility). In some places, the survey was conducted twice or three times.

Table 2-1 Surveyed place and date

No.	Place	Surveyed Date	No.	Place	Surveyed Date
1	Septas	10/26, 12/10	21	Shoobher	12/26
2	Kafr Temah	10/26, 12/10	22	Kharecet	12/26
3	Ali El Kebeer (city)	10/26	23	Al Perrol (city)	12/31
4	Shokrof	11/19, 12/24	24	Al Salam (city)	12/31
5	Talbant Kisar	11/19, 12/24	25	Ebn Al Fared (city)	1/2, 1/30, 3/21
6	Meet Al Sodan	11/21	26	Al Geesh (city)	1/4
7	Mehalet Menof	11/21, 12/28	27	Al Khrasanh (city)	1/4, 1/30, 3/21
8	Manyal Alhowishat	11/23, 12/19, 3/28	28	Kafr Essam (city)	1/4, 1/30, 3/21
9	Kafr Al Shorafa	11/23	29	Al montazh (city)	1/12, 2/1
10	El Ramliah	12/3	30	Al Galaa	1/12
11	Damshet	12/7	31		
12	Konaset Damshet	12/7, 3/26	32		
13	El Ragdiyah	12/13, 1/21	33		
14	Shabsher	12/13, 1/21	34		
15	Kafr Al Arab	12/14, 1/28	35		
16	Mahalet Marthoom	12/14, 1/28	36		
17	Kafr Alhema	12/19, 3/28	37		
18	Ekhaway	12/22	38		
19	Manshiat Al Awkaf	12/22	39		
20	Berna	12/22, 3/12	40		

To tell the conclusion first, according to the result of the customer claim survey, customer does not have serious problem in the supplied water most of the places in Tanta Markaz (refer to Table 2-2).

On the other hand, total scores were relatively high in "Kafr Temah", "El Ramliah", "Ebn Al Fared" and "Al Khrasani" (in first survey). In those places, both "Near the facility" and "Network" are showing high scores, besides the analytical results show the exceeding of Egyptian standards in turbidity and bacteria. Therefore, it is considered that the customer's opinion and perception on supplied water is correct.

Moreover, as described in Table 2-2, many claims are related to "water quality". Comparatively speaking, scores of "Problem of Non-Water Quality" did not exceed 10, but scores of "Problem of Water Quality" exceeded 10 and the highest score was 18 in some sampling places. Summation of each score of all places also shows the high value in "Problem of Water Quality".

In conclusion, it is considered that in the place where customers have relatively high dissatisfaction with supplied water, that dissatisfaction is due to the water quality at the present moment in Tanta Markaz.

Further study (Areal difference and Temporal change) is described in following section.

Table 2-2 Result of Customer Claim Survey (1<sup>st</sup> survey is shown in the table)

No.	Date	Facility	Place	Condition Score					Total <sup>1)</sup> (/100)	Number of Surveyed Customer	Analytical Result <sup>2)</sup>			Remarks		
				Problem on Non-Water Quality		Problem on Water Quality					Turb. (1/L)	Residual Cl.	Bacteria			
				Cut (/20)	Pressure (/20)	Smell (/20)	Taste (/20)	Color (/20)								
1	10/26	Well	Septas	Near facility	0	3	0	0	2	2	10	0.80	-	-	-	-
2	10/26	Well	Kafr Temah	Network	4	8	4	0	2	18	10	1.00	-	-	-	Sum of middle way of facility and edge of village
3	10/26	Well	Ali El Kebeer (city)	Network	0	2	0	11	12	25	10	2.40	-	-	-	Customers are using a 15m pump for drinking and cooking water instead of tap water
4	10/26	SWTP	Al El Kebeer (city)	Near facility	0	0	4	12	16	32	5	1.50	-	-	-	Taste different, Color yellow
5	11/19	IMRP	Shokrof	Near facility	0	6	1	2	8	17	14	0.13	0.4	-	-	-
6	11/19	Well	Talbant Kisar	Near facility	0	9	0	0	3	12	10	2.60	0.0	-	-	OK
7	11/21	SWTP	Meet Al Sodan	Near facility	0	5	0	1	8	14	10	1.00	0.0	-	-	OK
8	11/21	IMRP	Mehalet Menof	Near facility	0	2	8	3	2	15	10	2.70	2.0	-	-	OK
9	11/23	IMRP	Manyal Alhowishat	Near facility	0	4	9	3	4	20	10	0.20	0.0	-	-	OK
10	11/23	SWTP	Kafr Al Shorafa	Near facility	0	7	6	4	3	20	10	1.70	0.0	-	-	OK
11	12/3	Well	El Ramliah	Network	0	4	4	4	6	18	10	1.70	0.0	-	-	OK
12	12/7	Well	Damshet	Near facility	0	3	1	0	5	9	10	0.99	0.0	-	-	OK
13	12/7	IMRP	Konaset Damshet	Near facility	0	6	4	2	5	17	10	0.10	0.0	-	-	OK
14	12/13	Well	El Ragdiyah	Near facility	0	1	7	1	1	10	10	0.62	0.0	-	-	OK
15	12/13	Well	Shabsher	Network	0	0	10	12	4	26	5	1.57	1.8	-	-	Smell chlorine, Taste chlorine
16	12/13	Well	Manshiat Al Awkaf	Network	2	2	10	8	8	20	4	2.80	0.0	-	-	Smell chlorine, Taste chlorine
17	12/13	Well	Shoobher	Near facility	4	0	0	5	6	15	10	0.70	0.0	-	-	Exceed
18	12/13	Well	Kharecet	Network	0	2	1	6	7	16	10	0.43	0.0	-	-	Exceed
19	12/13	Well	Berna	Near facility	0	1	1	1	3	6	10	0.40	1.7	-	-	OK
20	12/13	IMRP	Shoobher	Network	0	2	0	1	2	5	10	0.70	0.0	-	-	OK
21	12/13	Well	Shabsher	Near facility	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	1.50	0.0	-	-	OK
22	12/13	Well	Manshiat Al Awkaf	Network	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	0.91	0.0	-	-	OK
23	12/13	Well	Kharecet	Near facility	0	1	2	1	1	5	10	1.00	1.8	-	-	OK
24	12/14	IMRP	Mahalet Marthoom	Near facility	0	6	2	0	2	10	10	1.00	0.0	-	-	OK
25	12/14	IMRP	Kafr Alhema	Network	0	0	5	0	1	6	10	2.40	0.0	-	-	OK
26	12/14	IMRP	Ekhaway	Near facility	0	0	3	0	0	3	10	2.00	0.0	-	-	OK
27	12/22	IMRP	Manshiat Al Awkaf	Network	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	0.97	0.0	-	-	OK
28	12/22	Well	Berna	Near facility	1	6	0	0	2	9	10	0.83	0.0	-	-	OK
29	12/22	Well	Manshiat Al Awkaf	Near facility	0	4	0	0	0	2	6	0.86	0.0	-	-	OK
30	12/22	IMRP	Berna	Network	0	1	0	0	1	2	10	0.87	0.0	-	-	OK
31	12/26	Well	Shoobher	Near facility	0	1	1	1	5	8	10	0.89	0.0	-	-	OK
32	12/26	Well	Shoobher	Network	0	5	0	0	7	12	10	0.20	0.0	-	-	OK
33	12/26	Well	Shoobher	Near facility	0	2	4	0	2	8	5	0.88	0.0	-	-	OK
34	12/26	Well	Shoobher	Network	1	3	2	3	1	14	7	0.22	0.0	-	-	OK
35	12/26	Well	Kharecet	Near facility	0	0	0	3	4	7	7	0.01	0.0	-	-	OK
36	12/26	Well	Kharecet	Network	0	0	0	1	6	7	7	0.92	0.0	-	-	OK
37	12/31	Well	Al Perrol (city)	Near facility	0	2	2	0	2	6	10	3.30	0.0	-	-	OK
38	12/31	Well	Al Salam (city)	Near facility	0	6	1	0	0	7	10	1.20	0.0	-	-	OK
39	12/31	Well	Al Salam (city)	Network	0	4	0	0	1	5	10	1.00	0.0	-	-	OK
40	12/31	Well	Al Salam (city)	Network	0	1	0	2	3	6	10	1.30	0.0	-	-	OK
41	1/2	Well	Ebn Al Fared (city)	Near facility	0	1	10	0	4	25	10	1.50	0.0	-	-	Smell notes, Taste different
42	1/4	Well	Al Geesh (city)	Network	0	1	7	4	6	18	10	2.50	0.0	-	-	OK
43	1/4	Well	Al Khrasanh (city)	Near facility	0	1	4	18	3	26	10	1.40	0.0	-	-	Taste different
44	1/4	Well	Al Khrasanh (city)	Network	0	1	7	0	16	24	10	0.60	0.0	-	-	Smell notes, Taste different
45	1/4	Well	Kafr Essam (city)	Near facility	1	3	5	0	7	16	10	0.50	0.0	-	-	OK
46	1/4	Well	Al montazh (city)	Network	0	2	3	8	5	20	10	0.40	0.1	-	-	OK
47	1/4	Well	Al montazh (city)	Near facility	0	0	0	5	3	8	10	0.50	0.0	-	-	OK
48	1/12	Well	Al Gaha	Network	3	2	0	2	3	10	10	0.70	0.0	-	-	OK
49	1/12	Well	Al Gaha	Near facility	2	2	4	4	5	17	10	0.40	0.0	-	-	OK
50	1/12	Well	Al Gaha	Network	1	3	0	1	5	10	10	1.00	0.0	-	-	OK
Total					36	134	152	161	199							

<sup>1)</sup> Red Number - Total Score is more than "25", Blue Number - Total Score is below "10"  
<sup>2)</sup> Red Number - Exceeding the Standard

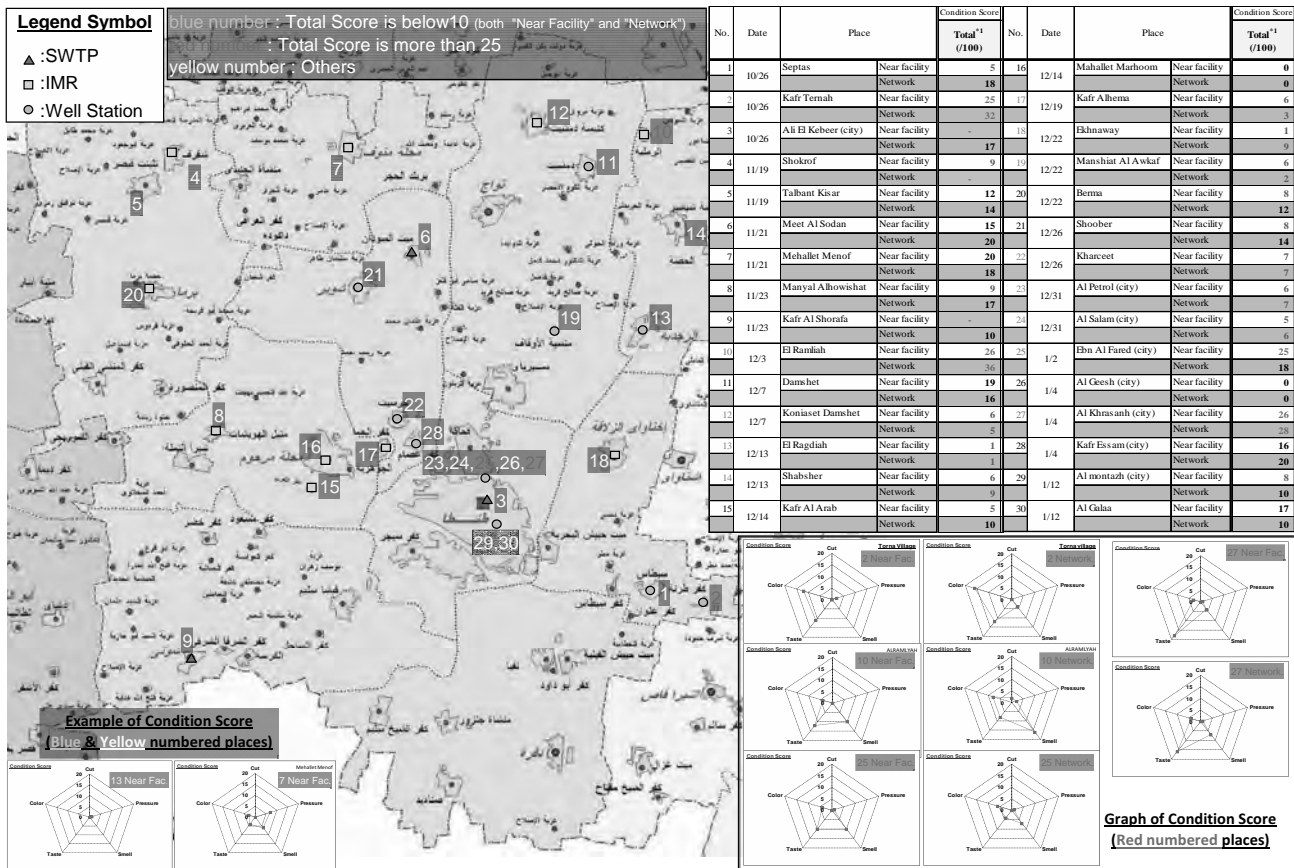


Figure 2-1 Distribution map of Customer Claim

## 2.2 Areal Difference (Distribution map of Customer Claim)

Distribution map of customer claim is shown in Figure 2-1.

At the beginning, we assumed that the problem of supplied water or dissatisfaction with supplied water will be increased in the network, where far from the facility. However, according to the result, not always the problem of supplied water at the network is worse than near the facility.

On the other hand, it's natural that the condition score (dissatisfaction with supplied water) in the network is usually high when the score is high near the facility.

No areal difference was found from the result (For example, here, areal difference means: "Northern part of Tanta Markaz has generally high dissatisfaction").

No.	Date	Facility	Place	Condition Score					Total <sup>1</sup> (/100)	Number of Surveyed Customer	Analytical Result <sup>2</sup>			
				Problem on Non-Water Quality		Problem on Water Quality					Turb.	Residual Cl.	Bacteria	
				Cl <sub>2</sub> (/20)	Free Chlorine (/20)	Smell <sup>3</sup> (/20)	Taste (/20)	Color (/20)						
1	10/26	W.U	Sephas	Near facility	0	3	0	0	0	2	5	0	0.00	OK
				Network	1	1	0	0	0	2	18	0	0.00	OK
2	12/10	W.U	Sephas	Near facility	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	0.00	OK
				Network	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0.00	OK
3	10/26	W.U	Kafr Ternah	Near facility	0	2	0	0	0	12	21	0	0.00	OK
				Network	0	2	0	0	0	4	8	0	0.00	OK
4	12/10	W.U	Kafr Ternah	Near facility	0	2	0	0	0	4	8	0	0.00	OK
				Network	1	0	0	0	1	8	10	0	0.00	OK
5	11/19	IMP	Shabshar	Near facility	0	2	1	1	1	3	9	0	0.40	OK
				Network	0	3	2	0	0	5	10	0	0.40	OK
6	12/24	IMP	Shabshar	Near facility	0	1	2	0	0	3	3	0	0.32	OK
				Network	0	1	2	0	0	3	3	0	0.32	OK
7	11/19	W.U	Talbant Kisar	Near facility	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	0.00	OK
				Network	0	2	0	0	0	8	14	0	0.00	OK
8	12/24	W.U	Talbant Kisar	Near facility	0	0	1	2	0	3	4	0	0.00	OK
				Network	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0.15	OK
9	11/21	IMP	Mahaker Mansaf	Near facility	0	2	0	4	3	20	10	0	0.00	OK
				Network	0	2	0	4	0	6	18	0	0.00	OK
10	12/28	IMP	Mahaker Mansaf	Near facility	0	2	0	0	0	2	5	0	0.00	OK
				Network	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0.25	OK
11	11/23	IMP	Maryat Albowshat	Near facility	0	2	1	0	0	5	9	0	0.00	OK
				Network	0	2	1	0	0	5	17	0	0.00	OK
12	12/19	IMP	Maryat Albowshat	Near facility	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0.00	OK
				Network	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0.00	OK
13	3/28	IMP	Maryat Albowshat	Near facility	0	2	2	1	1	6	0	0	0.00	OK
				Network	0	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0.00	OK
14	12/7	IMP	Romaset Damhat	Near facility	0	1	1	1	1	5	4	0	0.40	1
				Network	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	0.20	OK
15	3/28	IMP	Romaset Damhat	Near facility	1	1	2	0	0	2	6	0	0.71	0.3
				Network	0	2	1	0	0	2	5	0	0.40	0.4
16	12/11	W.U	El Ragalah	Near facility	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.00	OK
				Network	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.00	OK
17	1/21	W.U	El Ragalah	Near facility	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	0.00	OK
				Network	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0.12	0.4
18	12/11	W.U	Shabshar	Near facility	0	0	1	2	1	4	6	0	0.00	OK
				Network	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	OK
19	1/21	W.U	Shabshar	Near facility	0	0	1	0	4	5	0	0	0.00	OK
				Network	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	0.00	OK
20	12/14	IMP	Kafr Al Arab	Near facility	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0.00	OK
				Network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	OK
21	1/28	IMP	Kafr Al Arab	Near facility	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	0.00	1.5
				Network	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.6
22	12/14	IMP	Mahaker Marhous	Near facility	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.00	OK
				Network	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	0.62	1.5
23	1/28	IMP	Mahaker Marhous	Near facility	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0.00	0.4
				Network	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0.00	0.8
24	12/19	IMP	Kafr Al Bahsa	Near facility	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0.00	0.2
				Network	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0.00	0.2
25	3/28	IMP	Kafr Al Bahsa	Near facility	0	1	4	0	0	2	7	0	0.33	1.4
				Network	0	4	2	0	1	7	0	0	0.00	0.0
26	12/22	IMP	Berna	Near facility	0	1	1	1	1	5	3	0	0.00	0.0
				Network	0	2	0	0	0	2	8	0	0.00	0.0
27	3/21	IMP	Berna	Near facility	0	2	1	0	2	8	0	0	0.12	0.8
				Network	0	2	1	0	0	2	7	0	0.00	0.0
28	1/2	W.U	Ebn Al Fared (city)	Near facility	0	1	0	1	4	2	17	0	0.00	0.0
				Network	0	1	7	4	6	18	0	0	0.00	0.0
29	1/30	W.U	Ebn Al Fared (city)	Near facility	0	2	1	1	1	5	0	0	0.00	0.0
				Network	0	2	1	0	2	5	0	0	0.00	0.0
30	3/21	W.U	Ebn Al Fared (city)	Near facility	0	2	0	1	2	6	0	0	0.00	0.4
				Network	0	3	1	1	1	6	0	0	0.34	0.1
31	1/4	W.U	Kafr Essam (city)	Near facility	1	3	5	0	7	16	0	0	0.00	0.0
				Network	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.0
32	1/30	W.U	Kafr Essam (city)	Near facility	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0.00	0.0
				Network	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0.00	0.4
33	3/21	W.U	Kafr Essam (city)	Near facility	0	3	3	0	1	7	0	0	0.43	0.4
				Network	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0.00	0.0
34	1/12	W.U	Al amarah (city)	Near facility	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	0.00	0.0
				Network	1	2	0	2	3	10	0	0	0.00	0.0
35	2/1	W.U	Al amarah (city)	Near facility	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0.15	0.0
				Network	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0.25	0.0

<sup>1</sup> Red Number - Total Score is more than "25"; Blue Number - Total Score is below "10"  
<sup>2</sup> Red Number - Exceeding the Standard

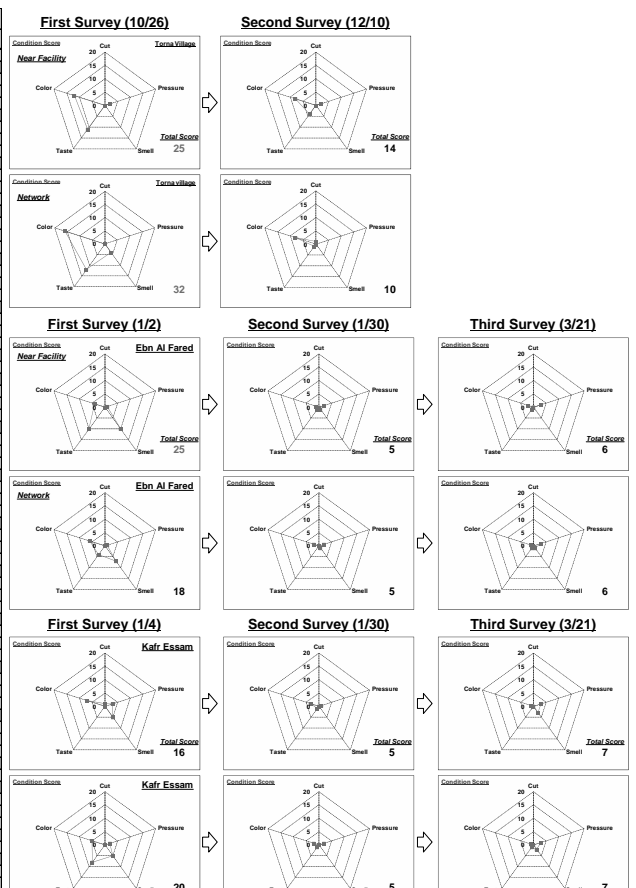


Figure 2-2 Temporal change

### 2.3 Temporal Change

The second or the third customer survey was conducted at the same place in 16 sampling places out of 30 and the result is shown in Figure 2-2 (Graphs are the case of "No.2 – Kafr Ternah", "No.25 – Ebn Al Fared" and "No.28 – Kafr Essam"). A clear temporal change in the same place is not found from the result. However, it is similar to the first survey, customer generally does not have serious problem in the supplied water most of the places in Tanta Markaz even in second and third survey.

Especially in Ebn Al Fared, condition scores, which were 25 (near the facility), 18 (network) in the first survey, fell to 5 in both near the facility and the network in second survey and it was 6 in the third survey (The reason for this is not known).

Also in Kafr Ternah, the score in the second survey fell to 14 (near the facility) and 10 (network) from 25 and 32. However, the total condition score and score for water color are relatively high than other places. Besides, turbidity (in the network) and bacteria are exceeding the standard. Therefore, continuous survey or detail survey or some action for improvement may be required.

Although the condition scores are low in first and second survey in "No.5 - Talbant Kisar", "No.14 – Shabshar" and "No.15 – Kafr Al Arab", analytical records show the exceeding of Egyptian standard in turbidity both first and second survey. Therefore, some attention to periodical analytical records conducted by blanch laboratory will be required for a while in those places. If the analytical record will not be improved and the customer dissatisfaction increased, some action shall be implemented.

### 3. Recommendation

- Because customer does not have serious problem in the supplied water most of the places in Tanta Markaz at the moment, no need to implement the customer survey continuously (like as every month) in the same place. However, periodical (like as every season – 2 to 4 times a year) survey may be important to grasp the actual customer satisfaction and its trend.
- Although customer does not have serious problem in the supplied water most of the places in Tanta Markaz at the moment, some attention and continuous survey shall be recommended when the condition score is such as the following
  - (i) Each score (Cuts in water supply, Water pressure, Smell, Taste and Color) exceeds 10
  - (ii) Total condition score exceeds 20 to 25
  - (iii) Analytical record examined by blanch laboratory is exceeding the Egyptian standard continuously
- Customer claim survey will be useful for early detection of problem in the supplied water and customer's dissatisfaction with supplied water.
- Generally, one customer survey (in 2 to 3 sampling places, both near the facility and in the network) took 2 to 3 hours including the traveling time. Number of sampling places and frequency at the network of blanch laboratory in Tanta SWTP is shown in Table 3-1.

Model Facility	Sampling Frequency	Number of Sampling Place	One Series of Sampling
Tanta SWTP (Tanta Markaz)	Three (3) Days / Week	58	Two (2) Months

- Because customer claim survey is conducted in local community, the person who is known well in local community (such as water meter reader) or the person related to public relations section (such as "Public Awareness Section") will be recommended to conduct the survey.
- If customer claim survey will be continued, counterpart member of SOP will be able to guide how to implement the survey at the beginning (including preparing the questionnaire and data input).

**MCWW**









## 2. Result of Customer Claim Survey

### 2.1 Summary of the result

Customer Claim Survey was conducted in following places. In some places, the survey was conducted twice.

Table 2-1 Surveyed place and date

Surveyed Date	Place	No.
26/12, 28/11	المنطقة الأولى	1
26/12, 28/11	المنطقة الثانية	2
26/12, 28/11	المنطقة الثالثة	3
27/12, 12/12	المنطقة الرابعة	4
27/12, 12/12	المنطقة الخامسة	5
5/12	المنطقة السادسة	6
5/12	المنطقة السابعة	7
5/12	المنطقة الثامنة	8
5/12	المنطقة التاسعة	9
20/12, 6/12	المنطقة العاشرة	10
20/12, 6/12	المنطقة الحادية عشر	11
20/12, 6/12	المنطقة الثانية عشر	12
13/12	المنطقة الثالثة عشر	13
		14
		15

To tell the conclusion first, according to the result of the customer claim survey, in certain area, customer has serious problem in the supplied water (refer to Table 2-2).

Especially in "Ebny Beak", almost all the customers complaining that the water is not supplied all the time. Moreover, total scores were relatively high in "Sampling place No.1" and "Sampling place No.2" and customers have a problem on supplied water quality.

Moreover, as described in Table 2-2, many claims are related to "water quality", especially in "Color" (summation of each score of all the sampling place is showing that "Color" scores "61" in 1<sup>st</sup> survey and "98" in 2<sup>nd</sup> survey).

In conclusion, it is considered that in the place where customers have relatively high dissatisfaction with supplied water, that dissatisfaction is due to the water quality at the present moment in Sadat Markaz.

Further study (Areal difference and Temporal change) is described in following section.

Table 2-2 Result of Customer Claim Survey (1<sup>st</sup> survey is shown in the table)

No.	Date	Facility	Place	Condition Score					Total <sup>1</sup> (/100)	Number of Surveyed Customer	Analytical Result <sup>2</sup>					Remarks	
				Problem on Non-Water Quality		Problem on Water Quality					Turb. (1.0)	Residual Cl	Fe	Mn	Bacteria		
				Cut (/20)	Pressure (/20)	Smell (/20)	Taste (/20)	Color (/20)									
1	11/28	SWTP	المنطقة الأولى	Network	1	3	1	15	6	26	10	0.40	0.3	0.19	0.27	OK	Taste different
2	11/28	SWTP	المنطقة الثانية	Network	4	2	2	9	9	26	10	0.30	0.0	0.20	0.30	Exceed	Taste different, Turbid
3	11/28	SWTP	المنطقة الثالثة	Network	0	2	0	3	5	10	6	0.30	0.3	0.13	0.13	OK	
4	12/12	SWTP	المنطقة الرابعة	Network	0	3	8	1	8	20	10	0.50	0.4	0.13	0.18	OK	Smell chlorine, Turbid & Yellow
5	12/12	SWTP	المنطقة الخامسة	Network	0	1	0	6	0	7	7	0.18	0.0	0.19	0.23	OK	
6	12/12	SWTP	المنطقة السادسة	Network	2	4	8	6	0	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	Smell chlorine, Taste chlorine
7	12/5	SWTP	المنطقة السابعة	Network	0	1	0	0	6	7	7	0.28	0.4	0.14	0.13	OK	Turbid & Yellow
8	12/5	SWTP	المنطقة الثامنة	Network	0	1	0	1	4	6	10	0.31	0.6	0.11	0.13	Exceed	
9	12/5	SWTP	المنطقة التاسعة	Network	0	0	3	1	3	7	7	0.21	0.0	0.13	0.15	Exceed	
10	12/6	SWTP	المنطقة العاشرة	Network	0	0	0	1	1	2	10	0.30	0.1	0.18	0.23	OK	
11	12/6	SWTP	المنطقة الحادية عشر	Network	0	2	1	3	9	15	10	0.19	0.5	0.17	0.19	OK	Turbid & Yellow
12	12/6	SWTP	المنطقة الثانية عشر	Network	13	0	0	0	7	24	7	0.38	0.0	0.14	0.14	OK	
13	12/13	SWTP	المنطقة الثالثة عشر	Network	0	0	0	2	3	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>					24	20	23	48	61								

<sup>1</sup> Red Number - Total Score is more than "25", Blue Number - Total Score is below "10"  
<sup>2</sup> Red Number - Exceeding the Standard

Table 2-2 Result of Customer Claim Survey (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> surveys are shown in the table)

No.	Date	Facility	Place	Condition Score					Total <sup>1</sup> (/100)	Number of Surveyed Customer	Analytical Result <sup>2</sup>					Remarks	
				Problem on Non-Water Quality		Problem on Water Quality					Turb. (1.0)	Residual Cl	Fe	Mn	Bacteria		
				Cut (/20)	Pressure (/20)	Smell (/20)	Taste (/20)	Color (/20)									
1	11/28	SWTP	المنطقة الأولى	Network	1	3	1	15	6	26	10	0.40	0.3	0.19	0.27	OK	Taste different
1	12/26	SWTP	المنطقة الأولى	Network	0	6	8	2	8	24	5	0.22	0.2	0.20	0.27	OK	Smell chlorine, and rotten
2	11/28	SWTP	المنطقة الثانية	Network	4	2	2	9	9	26	10	0.30	0.0	0.20	0.30	Exceed	Taste different, Turbid
2	12/26	SWTP	المنطقة الثانية	Network	8	8	1	3	11	30	8	0.38	0.2	0.21	0.29	OK	Turbid & Yellow
3	11/28	SWTP	المنطقة الثالثة	Network	2	2	0	3	5	12	6	0.30	0.3	0.13	0.13	OK	
3	12/26	SWTP	المنطقة الثالثة	Network	0	3	2	3	3	12	6	0.25	0.1	0.16	0.20	OK	
4	12/12	SWTP	المنطقة الرابعة	Network	0	3	8	1	8	20	10	0.50	0.4	0.13	0.18	OK	Smell chlorine, Turbid & Yellow
4	12/27	SWTP	المنطقة الرابعة	Network	0	0	1	1	0	3	7	0.40	0.1	0.18	0.21	OK	
5	12/12	SWTP	المنطقة الخامسة	Network	0	1	0	6	0	7	7	0.18	0.0	0.19	0.23	OK	
5	12/27	SWTP	المنطقة الخامسة	Network	5	5	0	3	8	20	4	0.29	0.1	0.11	0.16	OK	Taste different, Turbid
6	12/12	SWTP	المنطقة السادسة	Network	2	4	8	6	0	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	Smell chlorine, Taste chlorine
7	12/5	SWTP	المنطقة السابعة	Network	0	1	0	0	6	7	7	0.28	0.4	0.14	0.13	OK	Turbid & Yellow
8	12/5	SWTP	المنطقة الثامنة	Network	0	1	0	1	4	6	10	0.31	0.6	0.11	0.13	Exceed	
9	12/5	SWTP	المنطقة التاسعة	Network	0	0	3	1	3	7	7	0.21	0.0	0.13	0.15	Exceed	
10	12/6	SWTP	المنطقة العاشرة	Network	0	0	0	1	1	2	10	0.30	0.1	0.18	0.23	OK	
10	12/20	SWTP	المنطقة العاشرة	Network	1	1	0	0	1	4	7	0.02	0.1	0.08	0.20	OK	
11	12/6	SWTP	المنطقة الحادية عشر	Network	0	2	1	3	9	15	10	0.19	0.5	0.17	0.19	OK	Turbid & Yellow
11	12/20	SWTP	المنطقة الحادية عشر	Network	0	3	0	0	3	6	7	0.37	0.3	0.12	0.19	OK	
12	12/6	SWTP	المنطقة الثانية عشر	Network	13	0	0	0	7	24	7	0.38	0.0	0.14	0.14	OK	
12	12/20	SWTP	المنطقة الثانية عشر	Network	13	4	2	0	3	23	10	0.02	0.1	0.14	0.17	OK	
13	12/13	SWTP	المنطقة الثالثة عشر	Network	0	0	0	2	3	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>					54	50	37	60	98								

<sup>1</sup> Red Number - Total Score is more than "25", Blue Number - Total Score is below "10"  
<sup>2</sup> Red Number - Exceeding the Standard





### 3. Recommendation

- Because customer does not have serious problem in the supplied water most of the places (except for “Ebny Beatk”) in Sadat Markaz at the moment, no need to implement the customer survey continuously (like as every month) in the same place. However, periodical (like as every season – 2 to 4 times a year) survey may be important to grasp the actual customer satisfaction and its trend.
- In “Ebny Beatk”, the results show that the customers are suffering from water cut off. Thus, investigation of the troubles and the causes and certain countermeasure (network repair) shall be taken immediately.
- Although customer does not have serious problem in the supplied water most of the places in Sadat Markaz at the moment, some attention and continuous survey shall be recommended when the condition score is such as the following
  - (i) Each score (Cuts in water supply, Water pressure, Smell, Taste and Color) exceeds 10
  - (ii) Total condition score exceeds 20 to 25
  - (iii) Analytical record examined by blanch laboratory is exceeding the Egyptian standard continuously
- Customer claim survey will be useful for early detection of problem in the supplied water and customer’s dissatisfaction with supplied water.
- Generally, one customer survey in 2 to 3 sampling places took 1 to 2 hours. Number of sampling places and frequency at the network of blanch laboratory in Sadat SWTP is shown in Table 3-1.

Model Facility	Sampling Frequency	Number of Sampling Place	One Series of Sampling
Mahatet El Sadat El Satheya (El Sadat Markaz)	Six (6) Days / Week	73	One (1) Week

- Because customer claim survey is conducted in local community, the person who is known well in local community (such as water meter reader) or the person related to public relations section (such as “Public Awareness Section”) will be recommended to conduct the survey.
- If customer claim survey will be continued, counterpart member of SOP will be able to guide how to implement the survey at the beginning (including preparing the questionnaire and data input).

**S2.12 Report of SOP Activities for the Well Station**

**GHAPWASCO**







## Report of SOP Activities for the Well Station in GHAPWASCO

### 1. Summary of Model Facility

Model facility of Well station in GHAPWASCO is Seberbay Well Station which is located in the northern part of Tanta. General information of the facility is shown in Figure-1 P&ID.

### 2. Present Condition of Facilities of the Well Station and Data Recording

#### Condition of Facility

Well: Basically condition of each well is good except for stopped well.

Pump and Motor: Basically condition is good.

#### Recording

Condition of recording of operation and maintenance record of the well station if as follows;

- ✓ Daily operation record of well and pump/motor is recorded by well station staff.
- ✓ Fuel consumption record of emergency generator is recorded by well station staff.
- ✓ There is no manual for daily operation of well, motors and pumps.
- ✓ There is no record of groundwater extraction volume from each well and supply volume to the network.
- ✓ There is no record about chlorine consumption.
- ✓ There is no record about consumption of electricity.

### 3. SOP Activity of Well Station

#### 3-1 Activity for Drawing Up of P&ID

As a basic data of selected well station, a P&ID of well station was prepared through an inspection of the well station by C/P team. Japanese expert supported to C/P.

#### 3-2 Activity for Record of Operation and Maintenance of the Well Station

##### (1) Installation/modification of flow meter

As shown in P&ID, this well station extract water from two (2) wells with submergible pump and supply water to the network by 3 water supply pipes/system. Flow meter to check the amount of extraction volume from the well has already installed each well. However, there is no flow meter to check the supply volume to the network. By this SOP activity, three (3) flow meters to check the supply volume to the network well were installed. Further, since one of the flow meter which installed to each well had failed, modification of this flow meter was

implemented by the maintenance team of GHAPWASCO.

##### (2) Record of operation of well

After the installation of flow meters, C/P and expert had an instruction regarding the method of how to fill the record sheet.

Other than extraction volume from well and supply volume to the network, record sheet as listed below were prepared.

- Consumption of chlorine (Daily consumption)
- Consumption of electricity (Daily consumption)

Then well station staff/ manager started to record in order to consider appropriate operation schedule of the well.

### 3-3 Activity of Confirmation/improvement of the Well Station

#### (1) Maintenance of Well station

As an activity for the well station, cleaning method/ procedure of well facility was checked.

##### a) Well

Well cleaning is done by the well station staff once per month.

##### b) Elevated Tank

Cleaning of an elevated tank is done by the well station staff 3 to 4 times per month.

##### c) Distribution pipe in the well station and network

Cleaning of water distribution pipe in the well station and network is done by the well station staff once per month at the same time of well cleaning.

##### d) Cleaning up of well station

Cleaning up of well station is done by the well station staff as a daily work.

#### (2) Chlorine dosing

Chlorine dosing is carried out by a chlorine pump.

Chlorine is mixed with law water immediate before supply water to the network. Generally it is said that chlorine should be mixed with law water before law water is stored into an elevated tank because content of chlorine is very high near the well station. Therefore, C/P and Japanese expert suggest to the well station manager that chlorine dosing point should be changed before law water goes into an elevated tank. However, dosing point has not been changed and modification will be done in the future.

#### (3) Other recommended point to be improved

Existing water level meter of elevated tank is broken and no functioning. Therefore, C/P and Japanese expert suggested replace water level meter of elevated tank.

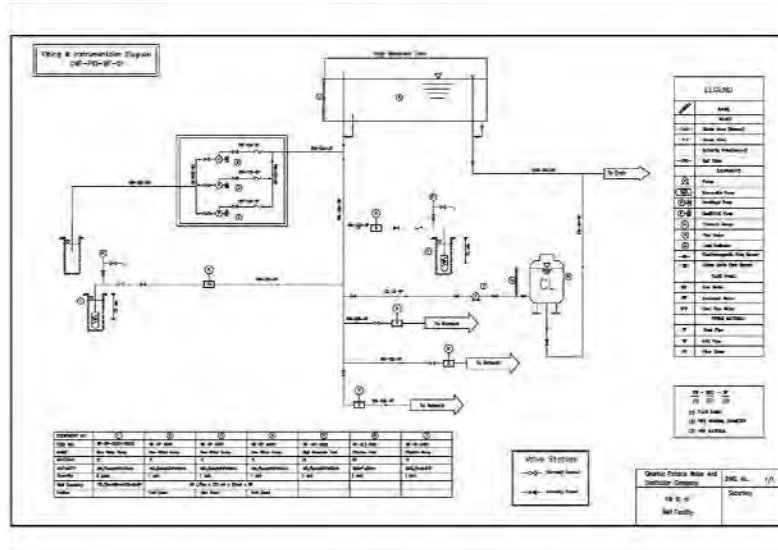
### 3-4 About Continuous Groundwater Level Measurement

A continuous groundwater level measurement is relocated to the Seberbay well station from the Khrusyet well station. Khrusyet well station is located in the Tanta city area and Seberbay well station is a well station which is a target of the SOP for well station. The cause of relocation is as follows;

There are two submergible pump wells in the Seberbay well station. A sensor of a groundwater

level measurement can be installed into the well with submergible pump. So it is possible to grasp the relation between extraction volume and groundwater level change at the SOP well station.

Regarding measurement condition of the other two locations was checked. Basically, measurement has been done. This means that there is no problem on the function of equipment. However, there are some lacks of data collection. Japanese expert request C/P to improve it. Examination of the result of continuous groundwater level measurement will be done in the activity of the 3<sup>rd</sup> year.



3-5 Draw Down Test

(1) Outline of the Draw down Test

A draw down test was conducted on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2012 at the Seberbay well station in the GHAPWASCO.

Purpose of the Draw down test is as follows,

- > Estimation of appropriate extraction/discharge volume from each well
- > Confirmation of an influence such as decrease in extraction volume/ discharge due to the interference when 2 wells work at the same time

(2) Result of the Draw down test

A result of the Draw down test is shown in Table-1.

Table-1 Result of the Draw Down Test (a time-series)

Well-2					
Time	Groundwater Level GL-m	Discharge		Draw down	Note
		m <sup>3</sup> /h	liter/sec		
9:26	3.3				Well-2 Operation stop
9:45					Well-1, Discharge 173m <sup>3</sup> (48liter/sec)
9:48	3.44				This value is thought to be Static groundwater level of this well
9:56	3.47				
					Well-2 resume operation
10:00	5.4	86.0	23.9	1.96	
10:17	4.96	79.6	22.1	1.52	
	Average	82.8	23.0	1.74	
10:22	5.1	85.7	23.8	1.66	Valve with the wide open, however discharge can not increase
10:32	122.0	34.0			After operation stop of well-1, discharge increase
11:30	3.44				Well-2 Operation stop

Well-1					
Time	Groundwater Level GL-m	Discharge		Draw down	Note
		m <sup>3</sup> /h	liter/sec		
10:30	8.08				Well-1 and well-2 are operating, Well was stopped immediate after waterlevel check
10:31	4.51				
10:35	4.47				
10:41	4.38				
10:45	4.45				
10:50	4.44				
10:55	4.44				
11:00	4.44				This value is thought to be Static groundwater level of this well.
					Well-1 resume operation
11:04	8.13	161.85	45	3.96	
11:14	8.07	158.01	43.9	3.63	
	平均	159.9	44.5	3.8	
11:15	8.11	159.4	44.2	3.67	
11:25	8.1	158.7	44.1	3.66	
11:26					Well-2 Operation stop
11:30	8.23	174.0	48.3	3.79	After operation stop of well-2, discharge increase

(3) Examination of the result of Draw down test

In case operation of well-1 and well-2 at the same time, discharge of well-1 and well-2 is 45liter/sec and 24liter/sec respectively. Further draw down of each well is 3.7m and 1.7m. This result shows that there is no remarkable groundwater level down when 2 wells are operating at the same time. Therefore it is thought that there is no problem in terms of discharge volume from each well.

On the other hand, discharge of well-1 is a max 48liter/sec when only well-1 is operating, and discharge of well-2 is a max 34liter/ sec when only well-2 is operating.

From those results, it is verified that there is a well interference when 2 wells work at the same time. As the result of well interference, discharge from well-1 has a decrease of 15% compared with single operation of well-1 and discharge from well-2 has a decrease of 30% compared with

single operation of well-2 are verified. This result shows that there is a loss of 14liter/sec discharge when 2 wells work at the same time.

Result of the draw down test shows the other problem on the well-2. Submergible pump of well-1 and well-2 has same specification. However, discharge of well-2 is about 70% of discharge of well-1. It is thought that there is problem on a submergible pump or a riser pipe of well-2 since recovery of groundwater level after operation and draw down at the time of operation well is thought to be normal. Problem on submergible pump or riser pipe of well-2 are thought to be items listed below.

- Clogging of pump screen
- Looseness of a bolt of connection of raiser pipe
- Corrosion of riser pipe

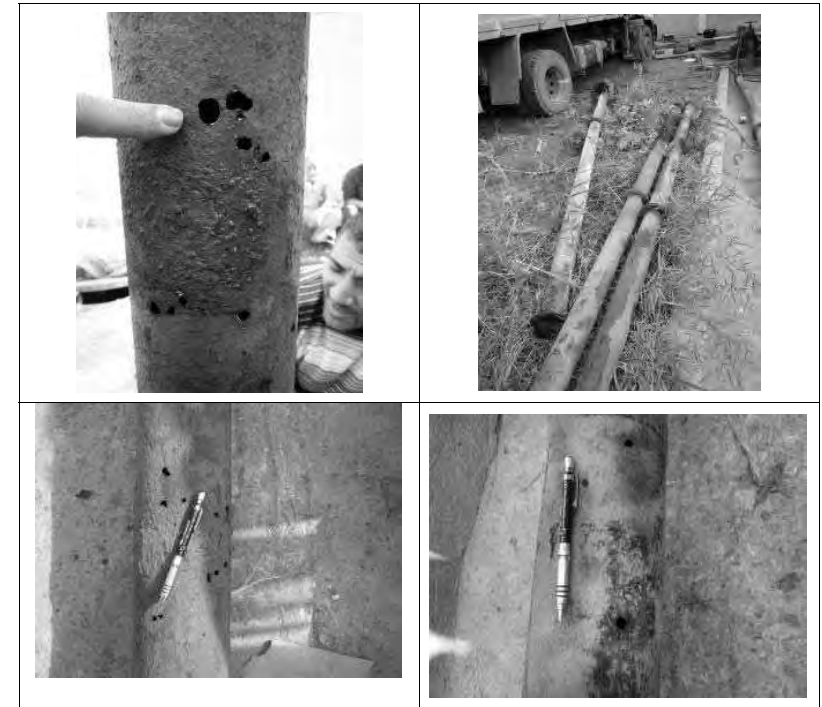
#### (4) Improvement of well station based on the result of Draw down test

After the draw down test, raiser pipe and submergible pump of the well-2 were extracted and condition of those parts was inspected.

By the result of inspection, it was verified that there were many holes with 1 to 2 cm diameter on the riser pipe (refer to Table-1 ). It was confirmed that groundwater drawn by a submergible pump leaks out from inside of riser pipe through those holes. Decreasing of extraction volume from the well-2 resulted from this water leakage.

After the inspection, new riser pipes were installed into well-2 in order to improve this problem. As a result extraction volume from the well-2 was recovered to the same extraction volume of the well-1.

Holes on riser pipe are situated in the depth (below ground surface) which always soaks in the groundwater because of no influence of groundwater drawdown by groundwater extraction. Riser pipe of this well is made by steel. From this, the cause of holes on the riser pipe is a corrosion of pipe due to direct chlorine dosing into the well. In this connection, the Ministry of Health in Egypt suggests that riser pipe should be a PVC pipe. Furthermore, there is a possibility that corrosion will be occurred in the well-1 in the future, if same method of chlorine dosing until now is continued.



**Figure-2 Holes of Riser Pipe due to Corrosion of the Well-2**

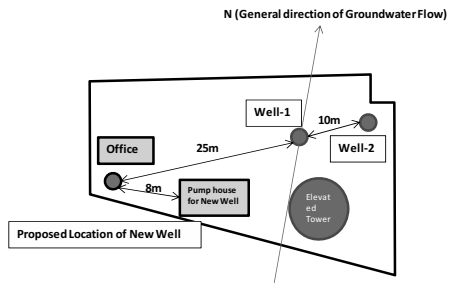
As an example of this case, it is important to check the groundwater extraction capacity, draw down at the time of groundwater extraction, and groundwater level rise immediate after stop operation of pump by a draw down test. These points should be reflected in the SOP.

#### **3-6 Selection of the Location of a New Well in the Seberbay Well Station**

It is planned that a new well (horizontal suction well) will be constructed in the Seberbay well station near future.

Based on the result of draw down test mentioned above, it is verified that there is a well interference when 2 wells work at the same time. From this, it is recommendable that the distance between a new well and existing 2 wells should keep a distance as much as possible in the well station area.

On the other hand, groundwater flow direction in the Nile Delta Area is generally toward north from south. Therefore it is recommendable that location of new well should be selected at the east or west side of existing 2 wells. Based on these point, a construction point of new well show in Figure-3 was proposed by Japanese expert and C/P.



**Figure-3 Proposed New Constructed Well in the Seberbay Well Station**

### 3-7 Meeting on SOP for Well Station in the SHAPWASCO

After inspection of each well station in GHAPWASCO and MCWW, a meeting for SOP for well station was held at the SHAPWASCO HQ. C/P of GHAPWASCO, MCWW and SHAPWASCO were gathered and discussed mainly about the contents of SOP for the well monitoring.

At the beginning of the meeting each C/P of GHAPWASCO and MCWW explained the condition of well station and problems regarding operation and maintenance of well station. Then C/Ps had a discussion on the SOP for well station.

As a result of discussion, following points were listed up for the contents of the SOP in order for appropriate operation and maintenance of well stations.

- Operation schedule of wells
- Method of chlorine dosing, consumption of chlorine and its measures for unusual situation
- Capacity of electrical facility
- Sand intrusion into an elevated tank
- Condition of the pipes in the well station for supplying water to the customer
- Data recording
- Specification of pump, motor and design discharge of wells
- Well inventory
- Relation between well and groundwater flow direction

**MCWW**





**MINUFIA COMPANY FOR  
WATER AND  
WASTEWATER  
(MCWW)**

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION AGENCY  
(JICA)**



## Report of SOP Activities for the Well Station in MCWW

### 1. Summary of Model Facility

Model facility of Well station in MCWW is Ashama Well Station which is located in the northern part of Gharbia. General information of the facility is shown in Table- and Figure-1 P&ID.

### 2. Present Condition of Facilities of the Well Station and Data Recording

#### Condition of Facility

Well: Basically condition of each well is good except for stopped well.

Pump and Motor: Basically condition is good.

#### Recording

Condition of recording of operation and maintenance record of the well station if as follows;










- ✓ Daily operation record of well and pump/motor is recorded by well station staff.
- ✓ Fuel consumption record of emergency generator is recorded by well station staff.
- ✓ There is an instruction for daily operation of well, motors and pumps.
- ✓ There is no record of groundwater extraction volume from each well and supply volume to the network.
- ✓ There is no record about chlorine consumption.
- ✓ There is a record format about consumption of electricity.

**Table-1 Site Description/Check list of the Ashama Well Station**

Affiliation	: MCWW
Facility Name	: Ashama
Location of Facility:	Shebeen Markaz
Area of this well station is not big. And there is a surface water treatment plant near this station.	
Facility of well station is not proper. No generator.	
Attendance	:
<b><u>General Information</u></b>	
1. Construction Year of Well Station	:1952
2. Organization and Task of Staff	
1) Manager	:1
2) Technician & Operator	:6(technician) and 1(operator)
3) Labor	: -
4) Other	: -
3. Water Quality:	No data about water quality.
4. Cover Area	: Total 4 villages (Kafr Ashama, Ashama, Tragia, Ezzab)
5. Service Population	: 40,000 – 50,000
6. Access Level	:40 min
7. Work Hour and Shift	
24hours	
3 shift:	7am to 3 pm, 3pm to 11pm, 11pm to 7 am
<b><u>Facility Outline</u></b>	
1. System Structure:	well, elevated tank, one pump house, one chlorine pump house
2. Number of Well	
1) Total Number of Wells	: 4
➤ Working	: 3
➤ Not Working	: 1
Reason:	Old
➤ Canceled	:
Reason:	
➤ Used as emergency	: -
Reason:	
3. Type and Number of Pump/ Motor	
Described in the table (Specification of pump)	
4.Elevated Tank	
1) Number of Elevated Tank:	1
2) Height	: 35m

S2.12-5

<p>3) Capacity : 100m<sup>3</sup></p> <p>4) Usage of the Elevated Tank: no regulation</p> <p>5. Flow Meter</p> <p>1) Extraction from well : No</p> <p>2) Supply to the Network : Yes (2 flow meters)</p> <p>6. Other Facility (if any): No</p>
<p><b><u>Consumption</u></b></p> <p>1. Chemical Consumption: 50kg/month(average) for well and cleaning up of elevated tank</p> <p>2. Electricity: 25,000kWh/month (average)</p> <p>3. Fuel: 220litter/month (average)</p>
<p><b><u>Facility Condition</u></b></p> <p>1. Well</p> <p>1) Well 1: Good</p> <p>2) Well 2: Stopped</p> <p>3) Well 3: Good</p> <p>4) Well 4: Good</p> <p>2. Pump and Motor</p> <p>Total 10 pumps: all good</p> <p>3. Electrical Equipment</p> <p>1) Voltage and Ampere Meter: Good</p>
<p><b><u>O &amp; M Condition</u></b></p> <p>1. Annual Budget for Operation and Maintenance</p> <p>5,267LE/year (MCWW)</p> <p>2. Operation and Maintenance Activities</p> <p>1) Daily operation procedure (Yes/No)</p> <p>Yes (but there are some disorder)</p> <p>2) Document for the operation</p> <p>Yes (but there are some disorder)</p> <p>3) Data Recording</p> <p>i) Water volume: Yes (but there are some disorder)</p> <p>Daily, 2,900m<sup>3</sup>/day (average)</p> <p>ii) Consumption</p> <p>✓ Chemical: yes</p> <p>✓ Electricity: yes</p> <p>✓ Fuel: yes</p> <p>3) Operation hour: yes</p>

4) Other O&M activities		
<p><b><u>Current Problem</u></b></p> <p>1) Complaint from Customer</p> <p>Contents: Customer has complaint after chlorine doing. Summer time complaint of water amount.</p> <p>2) Problem on O&amp;M</p> <p>Electric transformer is not enough for operation of all pumps (100KVA)</p> <p>3) Improvements/Countermeasure for the Problem</p> <p>No improvement for above mentioned problem. But they ask MCWW to replace bigger one.</p>		
<p><b><u>Photos of Well Station</u></b></p>		
		
		
		

#### Specification of Well

#### Specification of Pump

No. of Well	Depth	Screen depth	Diameter (inch)	Construction Year	Condition/Usage of Well	Type of Screen/Casing pipe
Well 1	100	60	10	1994	Good	Steel
Well 2	100	60	12	2000	Stopped	Steel
Well 3	105	60	12	2005	Average	Steel
Well 4	100	60	12	2009	Good	Steel



**3 \* 40Hp**

	Item	Specification	Condition/Description
1	Type	Electric	
2	Capacity	25litter/sec	
3	Output	40 HP	
4	Rated Voltage	380/660	
5	Rated Current	40 – 42	
6	Actual flow rate	90 – 100 m <sup>3</sup> /hour	
7	Accessory	No	

**2 \* 75Hp**

	Item	Specification	Condition/Description
1	Type	Electric	
2	Capacity	50litter/sec	
3	Output	75 HP	
4	Rated Voltage	380/660	
5	Rated Current	85	
6	Actual flow rate	180 m <sup>3</sup> /hour	
7	Accessory	No	

**1\* 50Hp**

	Item	Specification	Condition/Description
1	Type	Electric	
2	Capacity	50litter/sec	
3	Output	75 HP	
4	Rated Voltage	380	
5	Rated Current	85	
6	Actual flow rate	180m <sup>3</sup> /hour	
7	Accessory	No	

**2 \* 60Hp**

	Item	Specification	Condition/Description
1	Type	Diesel	
2	Capacity	35litter/sec	
3	Output	60 HP	
4	Rated Voltage	380	
5	Rated Current	55	
6	Actual flow rate	100 m <sup>3</sup> /hour	
7	Accessory	No	

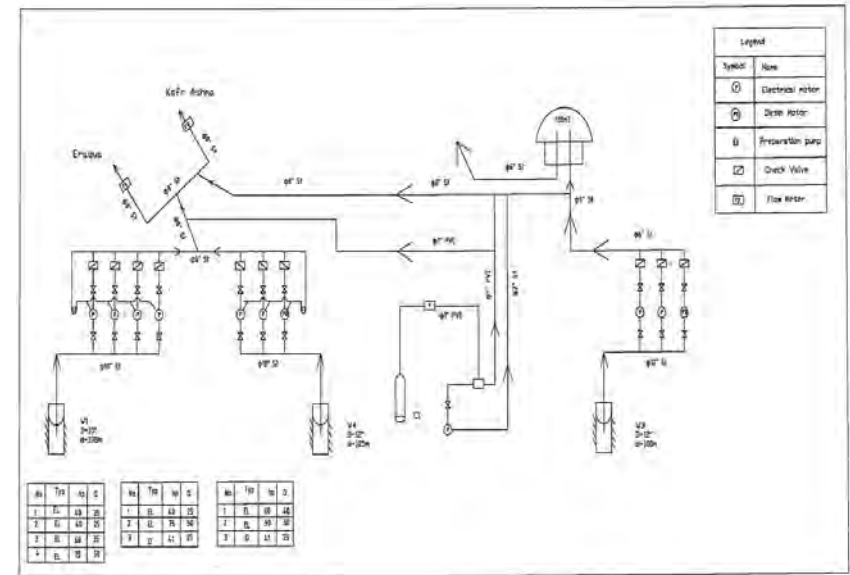


Figure-1 P&ID (Ashama Well Station)

### 3. SOP Activity of Well Station

#### 3-1. Modification of the Model Facility MCWW

##### (1) Reason of modification

As the SOP activities for well station, Dekma well station was selected as model facility of SOP for well station at the beginning of 2<sup>nd</sup> year of this project. However, MCWW requested to replace Dekma station with Ashama for the model well, due to the following reasons;

- Groundwater level is decreasing. Accordingly, the well should be closed soon.
- An alternative well is not allowed by Ministry of Health to be drilled in the well field, in a view of environmental conditions.

In above situation, modification of the model facility in MCWW had been approved by 3rd JCC held on 26th of November 2012.

##### (2) Process of selection

Before the activity from November 2012, C/P selected three (3) candidate well stations for SOP activity as shown in Table-. In the middle of November 2012, C/P and Japanese expert checked those three (3) well stations for confirmation the situation of each candidate well station. Based on the result of this, C/P and Japanese expert select the Ashama well station as a model facility of the SOP for well station.

As shown in Table- , operational condition of the Ashama well station is not good compared with other two (2) candidate well stations. Therefore effectiveness is expected by implementation of SOP for well station to Ashama well station.

#### 3-2. Activity for Drawing Up of P&ID

As a basic data of selected well station, a P&ID of well station was prepared through an inspection of the well station by C/P team. Japanese expert supported to C/P.

#### 3-3. Activity for Record of Operation and Maintenance of the Well Station

##### (1) Installation of flow meter

As shown in P&ID, this well station extract water from three (3) horizontal suction wells and supply water to the network by 2 water supply pipes. Supply water pipe already has flow meter to check the supply volume to the network. However, there is no flow meter to check the extraction volume from wells. By this SOP activity, three (3) flow meters to check the extraction volume from well were installed in the pump house of each well.

##### (2) Record of operation of well

After the installation of flow meters, C/P and expert had an instruction regarding the method of how to fill the record sheet.

Other than extraction volume from well and supply volume to the network, record sheet as listed below were prepared.

- Consumption of chlorine (Daily consumption)

- Consumption of electricity (Daily consumption)

Then well station staff/ manager started to record in order to consider appropriate operation schedule of the well.

#### 3-4. Activity of Confirmation/improvement of the Well Station

##### (1) Maintenance of Well station

As an activity for the well station, cleaning method/ procedure of well facility was checked.

###### a) Well

Well cleaning is not scheduled. In case some inadequate in terms of water quality is happened, the laboratory issues an order to clean up well to the station. Then well station staff/ manager has a cleaning of well.

###### b) Elevated Tank

Cleaning of an elevated tank is done by the well station staff 2 times per month.

###### c) Distribution pipe in the well station and network

Cleaning of water distribution pipe in the well station and network is done by the well station staff once per month at the same time of elevated tank cleaning.

###### d) Cleaning up of well station

Cleaning up of well station is done by the well station staff as a daily work.

##### (2) Chlorine dosing

Chlorine dosing is carried out by a chlorine pump.

Chlorine is mixed with law water immediate before supply water to the network. Generally it is said that chlorine should be mixed with law water before law water is stored into an elevated tank because content of chlorine is very high near the well station. Therefore, C/P and Japanese expert suggest to the well station manager that chlorine dosing point should be changed before law water goes into an elevated tank. However, dosing point has not been changed and modification will be done in the future.

##### (3) Other recommended point to be improved

Existing water level meter of elevated tank is broken and no functioning. Therefore, C/P and Japanese expert suggested replace water level meter of elevated tank.

#### 3-5. About Continuous Groundwater Level Measurement

Regarding measurement condition of three (3) locations was checked. Basically, measurement has been done. This means that there is no problem on the function of equipment. Examination of the result of continuous groundwater level measurement will be done in the activity of the 3<sup>rd</sup> year.

**Table-2 Three Candidate Well Stations for MCWW Substitute for Dekma Well Station**

Name of Candidate Well Station	Construction Year of Well Station	No. of Well	Specification of Well	Construction Year of Well	Condition of Well/ Pump	Existing Flow Meter	Necessary Equipment to be Installed	Operational Condition of Well Station	Note
<b>Ashama</b> (40minutes from HQ)	1952	3	3 Horizontal Wells 3 Pump Houses	1994 2005 2009	Well: Good (all) Pump: Good	2 Flow Meters for Supply Volume	3 Flow Meters for Extraction Volume from each Well	Average to Poor	Selected as Well Station for SOP
<b>Elkom El Akhdar</b> (25minutes from HQ)	1952	3	3 Horizontal Wells 3 Pump Houses	2002 2002 2006	Well: Weak/Fair Pump: Good	1 Flow Meter for Supply Volume	3 for Extraction Volume from each Well	Average	
<b>Kafr El Galabeta</b> (40minutes from HQ)	1999	3	2 Horizontal Wells 1 Submergible Pump House	1999 2004 2002	Well: Good (all) Pump: Good	1 Flow Meter for Supply Volume	3 for Extraction Volume from each Well	Good	

**3-6. Meeting on SOP for Well Station in the SHAPWASCO**

After inspection of each well station in GHAPWASCO and MCWW, a meeting for SOP for well station was held at the SHAPWASCO HQ. C/P of GHAPWASCO, MCWW and SHAPWASCO were gathered and discussed mainly about the contents of SOP for the well monitoring.

At the beginning of the meeting each C/P of GHAPWASCO and MCWW explained the condition of well station and problems regarding operation and maintenance of well station. Then C/Ps had a discussion on the SOP for well station.

As a result of discussion, following points were listed up for the contents of the SOP in order for appropriate operation and maintenance of well stations.

- Operation schedule of wells
- Method of chlorine dosing, consumption of chlorine and its measures for unusual situation
- Capacity of electrical facility
- Sand intrusion into an elevated tank
- Condition of the pipes in the well station for supplying water to the customer
- Data recording
- Specification of pump, motor and design discharge of wells
- Well inventory
- Relation between well and groundwater flow direction



### **S3. NRW Reduction Activities**



**S3.1 Action Plan for NRW Reduction Activity**

**(English and Arabic)**

**GHAPWASCO (English)**







### Abbreviations

GHAPWASCO	Gharbia Potable Water and Sanitation Company
NRW	Non Revenue Water
HQ	Headquarters
C/P	Counterpart
GIS	Geographical Information System
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MNF	Minimum Night Flow

### **Introduction**

In order to grasp the current situation of Non Revenue Water (NRW) in Gharbia Governorate and formulate an action plan for NRW reduction activity, GHAPWASCO nominated NRW HQ team for NRW reduction activity and has conducted site survey for candidate area for the Project. Actions to be taken to achieve the purpose of the project have been discussed actively including the selection of pilot project sites for the activity and results were compiled as "Action Plan for NRW Reduction Activity". And workshop for Action Plan was held on 26<sup>th</sup> of October, 2011 and approved by counterpart of each branch. The attendances of C/P members for workshop are listed below.

#### Attendance on Workshop of Action Plan formulation for NRW Reduction Activity

Markaz	Name
NRW H/Q	E/ Ahmed Rabea E/ Omar Mohamed Salah El-Din E/Ahmed Ramadan El Bakary
Tanta City	E/Shawky Mohamed El Sharnwby
El Mahalla El Kobra Markaz	E/Abdel Aal Ali Abdel Hady E/Magdy Rashid Mohamed Abdo
Zefta Markaz	E/ Abdel Azim Goda Abo Khamir S/ Abdel Kadir Mohamed Youssif El Barbary Khattab Abdo El Deswky Khattab
Kafr El Zayat Markaz	E/ Mohamed Hamid Abdo S/ Ragab Mohamed Ali El Nagar
El Santa Markaz	E/ Malak Shehata Mwoaad E/ Arafa Mostafa el Bahnasy
Bassyon Markaz	E/ Nasr El Din Mohamed El Barbary
Kotor Markaz	E/ Ali Ibrahim Maary Abdel Nasser Khalil
Samanod Markaz	Mosaad Mossad el-Said
Commercial section	Abdel Aziz Abdel Rehem Abo Hassan Yousri Ibrahim Marzouk Ahmed Abdel Salam Mohamed

Note : (E) stands for engineer and (S) for supervisor

JICA Expert Team for NRW reduction activity

Mr. Mitsuhiro Omori	Japanese Expert for NRW Reduction Management
Mr. Hiroki Niimura	Japanese Expert for Leak Detection
Dr. Mostafa Moawed Mostafa	Egyptian Expert for NRW Reduction
Mr. Ahamed Atef	Interpreter
Mr. Mohamed Abdel Kader Abouzekry	Facilitator

SS.1-3

## Chapter 1. Pilot Project Areas

### 1.1 Method for Selecting Pilot Project Areas

The method of selecting pilot areas is shown as Figure 1-1.

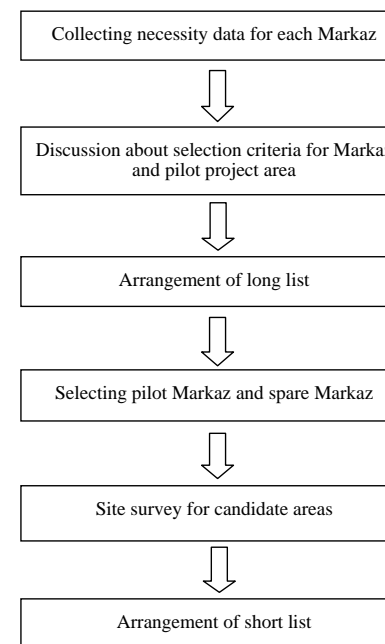


Figure 1-1 Flow Chart for Selecting Pilot Project Site

### 1.2 Selection Criteria and Selected Areas

(1) Data collecting

General data for water distribution network in each Markaz such as population, production water volume, number of claims, pipe material, and so on were collected for selecting of model areas.

(2) Discussion about selection criteria for model Markaz and pilot project areas

The selection criteria have been discussed as followings.

a) Criteria for selecting model Markaz

- Number of claims (Leakage-break-color change) shall be high.
- Level of production water volume shall be high.
- Level of piping network length shall be high.
- In case that level of importance of Markaz by GHAPWASCO is high, it shall be considered.

b) Criteria for selecting pilot project area

- Pilot areas should contain controlling valves so it could be isolated from the surrounded areas, and fed from only one inlet which the flow meter will be installed at to measure minimum night flow, and in villages there is an ability to select area with one controlling valve.
- It is preferred to choose areas with computerized bills.
- The valves should be in good condition.
- The sites should be in suitable size so it could be easily monitored.
- It should have various activities (domestic, Government, etc.) with suitable number (with sewage system).
- And also it is preferred to have specific number of house connections so it could be easily counted.
- The percentage of explosions should be high and the pressure in the network should be from 1-2 bar.
- It is preferred that the area have old Asbestos pipes.
- All the connections should have meter, and the company should install meters to those connections which doesn't have meters.
- All the meters should be recorded and have bills regularly.
- If there are fire hydrants, it should be monitored to measure the amount of lost water and take it in consideration when we calculate water losses amount.
- The site size should be around 2-3 km<sup>2</sup>.
- To reduce the repairing costs, the area shouldn't have transportation of high density.
- Accurate GIS maps should be available to show the valve locations, and how to increase the pressure in the network if needed.

(3) Arrangement of long list for candidate pilot areas

Total 28 areas were selected as a long list in accordance with selection criteria for pilot project areas.

Number of the candidate pilot area as long list is shown as Table1-1.

**Table 1-1 Number of Candidate Areas as Long List**

No.	Markaz Name	Number of Areas
1	Tanta	3
2	El Mahalla El Kobra	5
3	Zefta	5
4	Kafr El Zayat	3

No.	Markaz Name	Number of Areas
5	El Santa	3
6	Bassyon	3
7	Kotor	3
8	Samanod	3
Total		28

(4) Selection of model Markaz and site survey for isolation

The 3 model areas (Tanta, El Mahalla El Kobra, Zefta) were selected in the project in accordance with selection criteria for Markaz, and 1 Markaz (Kafr El Zayat) was selected as spare Markaz. In order to confirm the current network situation in the candidate project areas, the teams das conducted isolation survey.

**Table 1-2 List of Candidate Model Area**

No.	Markaz Name	Characteristics
1	Tanta	1.High No. of population (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) 2.Highest No. of Claims 3.High length of networks(2 <sup>nd</sup> )
2	El Mahalla El Kobra	1.Highest No. of population 2.High No. of Claims (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) 3.Highest length of network
3	Zefta	1.High No. of population (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) 2.High No. of Claims(3 <sup>rd</sup> ) 3.High length of networks(3 <sup>rd</sup> )
4	Kafr El Zayat	1.High No. of population (4 <sup>th</sup> ) 2.High No. of Claims(4 <sup>th</sup> ) 3.Near to HQ

**Table 1-3 List of Candidate Project Areas**

Markaz Name	Area Name	Condition of Site Survey
Tanta	Mohamed Farid	Successfully isolated
	Sayd El Mzayen	Successfully isolated
	Seberbay	Successfully isolated, and extracting GIS on progress to determine the area boundaries
El Mahalla El	Mubarak buildings	Low Pressure

Markaz Name	Area Name	Condition of Site Survey
Kobra	Abdel Monem Ryad	Low Pressure
	El Zahraa 1	Successfully isolated
	El Zahraa 2	Successfully isolated
	Ezbet Khedr ( Abo Deraa)	Successfully isolated, and extracting GIS on progress to determine the area boundaries
Zefta	El Masaraf 1	No Isolated
	Behind Railway	High G.W.L
	El Masaraf 2	Successfully isolated
	El Masry	Successfully isolated
	Ibrahim Khatab	Successfully isolated
Kafr El Zayat	El Morashahat	Successfully isolated
	El Gezera	Successfully isolated
	El Thanawya	Successfully isolated

(5) Selecting of pilot Markaz and spare Markaz

The teams selected following 12 pilot project areas including spare Markaz through site survey as of end of October.

Markaz Name	Name of Candidate Project Area		Number of House Connection
1.Tanta	Area-1	Mohamed Farid	600-1,000
	Area-2	Sayd El Mzayed	700-1,000
	Area-3	Seberbay	600-800
2.El Mahalla El Kobra	Area-1	Zahraa 1	500-700
	Area-2	Zahraa 2	800-1,000
	Area-3	Abou Deraa	500-600
3. Zefta	Area-1	El Masry	1,000-1,200
	Area-2	El Masaraf	800-1,000
	Area-3	Ibrahim Khatab	800-1,000
4. Kafr El Zayat	Area-1	El Thanawy	500-700
	Area-2	El Gezera	600-900
	Area-3	El Morashahat	700-1,000

Note: The Number of house connection shown on the table is the Average number, and it could be changed according to the circumstances of the pilot area.

## Chapter 2. Actions to be Taken for NRW Reduction Activity

During the NRW reduction activity of the Project, following actions shall be taken.

**Table 2-1 Actions to be Taken in NRW Reduction Activity**

Action	Title	Contents	Remarks
1	Analyze the current situation on NRW in Gharbia Governorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Analysis of the balance between water distribution amount and water consumption</li> <li>➤ Analysis of the number of claims in each Markaz, etc.</li> </ul>	
2	Organize NRW reduction team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Selection of counterpart for headquarter(HQ)</li> <li>➤ Nomination of counterpart for each Markaz</li> <li>➤ Organizing NRW teams</li> </ul>	
3	Select 3 areas (Markazes) for NRW reduction in Gharbia Governorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Discussion on selection criteria for Markaz and candidate pilot area</li> <li>➤ Arrangement of long list for candidate pilot area</li> <li>➤ Conducting site survey of candidate pilot area for isolation</li> <li>➤ Selection of 3 Markazes</li> <li>➤ Nomination of more than 3 candidate pilot areas in selected Markaz</li> </ul>	
4	Conduct training on general practice of NRW reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conducting training of NRW teams in SHAPWASCO</li> <li>➤ Learning of principle and mechanism for leak detection equipment</li> <li>➤ Training of Minimum Night Flow Survey equipment in the Hihya training yard</li> </ul>	
5	Conduct training at the training yard in Sharkiya Governorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conducting training of NRW teams at the Hihya training yard in Sharkiya</li> <li>➤ Training on leak detection survey and leak detection equipment</li> </ul>	
6	Prepare Geographical Information System (GIS) drawing for model areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Preparing GIS drawings for distribution pipelines of the candidate pilot areas in selected model areas (Markazes)</li> </ul>	
7	Make water balance analysis at model areas before repair		
7-1	Conducting Minimum Night Flow (MNF) survey for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conducting MNF survey for 9 (or more) candidate pilot areas</li> </ul>	

Action	Title	Contents	Remarks
	candidate pilot area		
7-2	Determining pilot project area for each model area (Markaz)	➤ Pick up one (1) candidate pilot area as the pilot project area for 3 Markazes	
7-3	Making field survey of distribution network	➤ Collection of exact distribution network data for pilot project area ➤ Site survey for exact boundary of pilot project area	
7-4	Conducting water flow measurement	➤ Conducting water distributed volume measurement of the pilot project area ➤ Conducting water meter reading (approx. for one week) of the customers in the pilot project area	
7-5	Measuring metering error for working and waste in the house	➤ Collection and sorting-out of customers' data in the pilot project areas ➤ Check of the installation conditions of water meter ➤ Measuring metering error for water meter of at 20 to 30 customers selected at random in the pilot project area	➤ Identifying non-working meters
7-6	Making Water balance analysis before repair	➤ Checking current leak by minimum night flow (MNF) ➤ Analyze total distributed water volume and consumed water volume in the pilot project area in 24 hours ➤ Calculation of NRW ratio before leak repair	➤ Obtaining MNF by conducting 24-hour water flow measurement
8	Conduct leakage detection survey at model areas		
8-1	Conduct leakage detection survey at model areas	➤ Detecting invisible (or underground) leakage ➤ Sorting-out the repairing items	
8-2	Repairing leaking parts	➤ Acquiring construction permits from the authorities concerned ➤ Inspection by the authority concerned, if necessary	
8-3	Improvement of water meter condition	➤ Replacement of non-working water meters with new water meters ➤ Installation of new water meters for houses without water meter	➤ Procurement of new water meters and preparation of installation

Action	Title	Contents	Remarks
9	Make water balance analysis after repair		
9-1	Conducting water flow measurement	➤ Conducting water distributed volume measurement of the pilot project area ➤ Conducting water meter reading (approx. for one week) of the customers in the pilot project area	
9-2	Making water balance analysis after repair and evaluation	➤ Sorting out the contents of NRW	➤ By using the following results : - Distributed water flow - Water consumption by water meter reading - MNF - Metering error
10	Conduct training at model areas for water distribution management in Sharkiya Governorate	➤ Exchanging experience with the SHAPWASCO for water distribution management activity	
11	Draft policy/plan for disseminating NRW reduction activities to the other Markazes	➤ Compiling of long-term NRW reduction activity target and pipeline re-installation plans ➤ Preparing the draft policy/plan of NRW reduction activity for whole Gharbia governorate	
Activities related to NRW reduction activity			
1	Holding NRW workshops and seminars for transferring of experience from SHAPWASCO to GHAPWASCO and presenting the activity results by GHAPWASCO	➤ Holding internal workshops and open workshops ➤ Holding open seminars	

### Chapter 3. Flow of Actions for NRW Reduction Activities

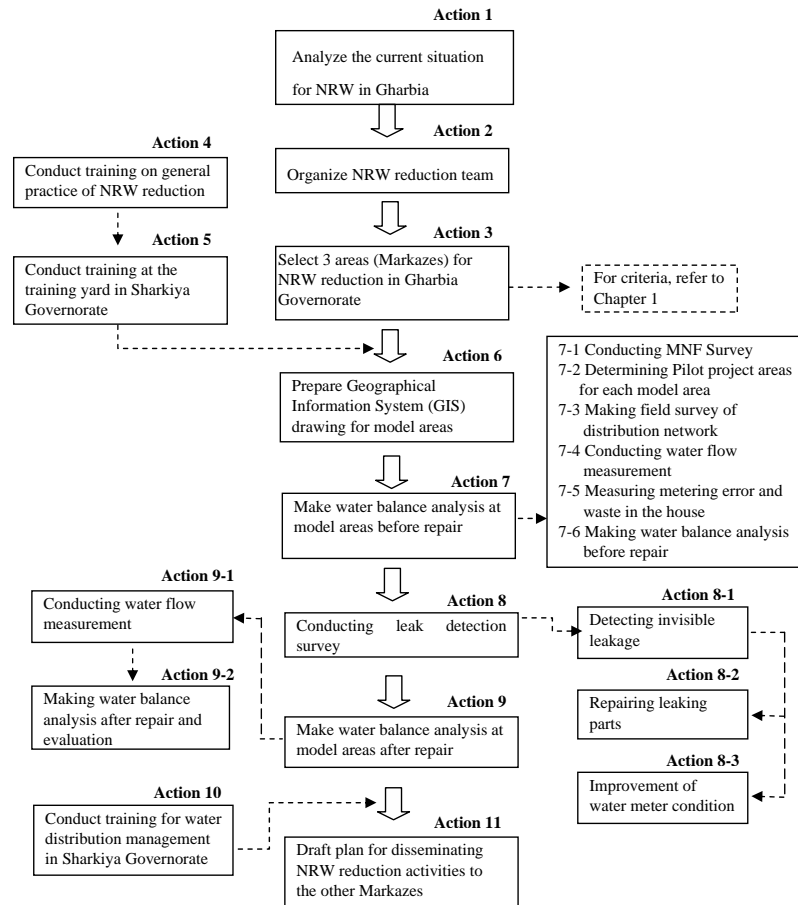


Figure 3-1 Flow of Actions for NRW Reduction Activity

### Chapter 4. Description of Each Action

Actions listed in Table 2-1 are described in details as follows:

#### Action 1 Analyze the Current Situation on NRW in Gharbia Governorate

The teams analyzed the main water transmission and distribution systems in the governorate and grasp water production and transmission/distribution flows. Also, teams grasp the current situation in each Markaz about population, number of house connection, number of claims and network pipe condition and so on.

#### Action 2 Organize NRW Reduction Team

GHAPWASCO organize a) a supervising unit of NRW reduction activities at headquarters, and b) NRW reduction teams in each Markaz.

In the field, the C/P members will be formed basically one engineer, two technicians, one cashier and one water meter reader. Moreover, since activities will be implemented at all branch offices in the future, teams will be formed at all branch offices. At the same time, practical training at the Hihya training yard will be opened to staff members from all branches.

Table 4-1 List of NRW Team Member

Markaz	Name
Headquarter	E/ Ahmed Rabea
	E/ Omar Mohamed Salah El-Din
Tanta City	E/ Saad Abdel Hamid
	Mr. Sami Mohamed Abdel Gawad
	T/ El Desoky Hasan Abo Samra W/ Shaker El Shenawy
Tanta Markaz	E/ Ibrahim Abdel Malek
	Mr. Mostafa Mohamed Ragab
	Mr. Ahmed Abdel Salam Hemida
	W/ Magdy Abo El Yazid Sharara
El Mahalla El Kobra Markaz	E/Abdel Aal Ali Abdel Hady
	E/Makram Abdel Fatah
	E/ Hamdy Mohamed Yasin
	T/ Refaay Abdel Rahman T/ Mohamed El Sheshtawy Fatouh
Zefta Markaz	E/ Abdel Azim Goda Abo Khamir

Markaz	Name
	S/ Mohamed El Awyel
Kafr El Zayat Markaz	E/ Mohamed Hamid Abdo
	S/ Ragab El Nagar
	W/ Mahmoud Ahmed Sakaya
El Santa Markaz	E/ Galal Barakat
	E/ Arafa El Bahnsy
	S/ Abdel Hamid Ali Omar
Bassyon Markaz	E/ Alaa El Din Abdel Gawad
	E/ Nasr El Din Mohamed El Barbary
Kotor Markaz	E/ Ali Maary
	S/ Abdel Nasr Abdel Samey Khalil
	W/ Tamer Saied Ahmed
	W/ Salah Atia
Samanod Markaz	E/ Fawzy El Zenouky
	E/ Mosaad El Shiekh

Note : (E) stands for engineer and (S) for supervisor

The teams organized in the pilot project areas and other Markazes will work together in cooperation with other teams as proposed in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2 NRW Team Distribution During NRW Reduction Activity**

City/Markaz (Pilot Project Area)	Core Team	Cooperating Team
Tanta	Tanta	Kafr El Zayat Bassyon
Zefta	Zefta	El Santa
El Mahalla El Kobra	El Mahalla El Kobra	Samanod Kotor

### Action 3 Select 3 Areas for NRW Reduction in Gharbia Governorate

The teams select 3 Markazes as the model area for implementing NRW reduction in Gharbia Governorate. In addition, the teams select spare Markaz for the Project, if required.

The model areas are selected based on selection criteria and result of Action 1. The teams arrange more than 3 candidate pilot areas in each model area as long list. After arrangement of long list, the

teams conduct site survey of candidate pilot area for isolation. The isolation survey should be conducted for obtaining the proper NRW ratio. Through isolation survey, the teams decide the 3 candidate pilot areas in model areas.

### Action 4 Conduct Training on General Practice of NRW Reduction

SHAPWASCO conduct training on the principles of water leakage survey, flow measurement and practical training in Hihya training yard. C/P from each branch joins this training.

### Action 5 Conduct Training at the Training yard in Sharkiya Governorate

The training will be timed to coincide with the start of water leakage detection work. This training will be focused on leak detection work. After the first training, the teams will examine possibility of periodic implementation and acceptance of staff members from other governorates.

### Action 6 Prepare Geographical Information System (GIS) Drawing for Model Areas

GIS drawings (the scale of 1 to 5,000) for candidate pilot areas shall be prepared before detail survey. The network system shall be exact information on GIS drawing.

### Action 7 Make Water Balance Analysis at Model Areas Before Repair

#### Action 7-1 Conducting Minimum Night Flow (MNF) Survey for Candidate Pilot Area

In order to select 3 pilot project areas in model areas, minimum night flow (MNF) survey shall be conducted in the candidate pilot areas.

Average leakage ratio obtained in the MNF survey shall be assumed as the representative leakage ratio for each Markaz.

#### Action 7-2 Determining Pilot Project Area for Each Model Area

Pick up one (1) candidate area as the pilot project area for each model areas.

The selected candidate area shall have the nearest leakage ratio to the representative leakage ratio of the city and Markaz.

#### Action 7-3 Making Field Survey of Distribution Network

Field survey shall be executed for the selected pilot project areas as follows:

- Confirming location and conditions of valves at site
- Confirming location of public taps, fire hydrant and governmental buildings, if any
- Confirming exact boundary of pilot project area
- Surveying installation condition of water meters

#### Action 7-4 Conducting Water Flow Measurement

(1) Conducting water distributed volume measurement of pilot project area.



Distributed water volume in pilot project area should be measured for water balance analysis. This measurement shall be conducted during activity of meter reading. Followings are practical explanation for distributed measurement volume.

a) Method of distribute volume measurement

This is an example for how to install flow meter, one (1) flow meter will be installed as shown in Figure 4-1.

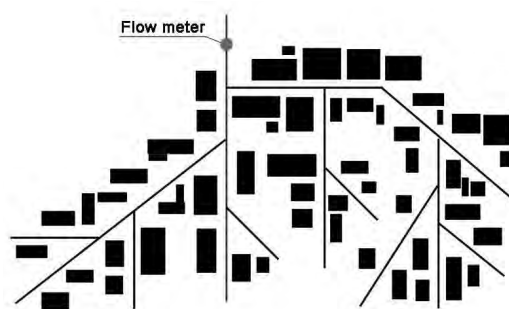


Figure 4-1 Flow Meter Installation for Tree Shape Network

b) Type of Flow Meter

The minimum night flow shall be measured by ultrasonic flow meter (refer to Figure 4-2). The ultrasonic flow meter can measure flow in pipes by catching variation in the velocity of ultrasonic waves, as they exactly depend on the rate of flow in the pipeline. It can be installed on/around water pipe without interrupting water supply.

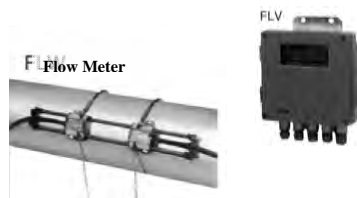


Figure 4-2 Ultrasonic Flow Meter

c) Measurement of water pressure

This device is used for recording water pressure during measurement of distribution volume. It will be installed at the inlet point of the pilot project area and end point of the site (at taps or hydrants) to measure average water pressure in the site.

(2) Conducting meter reading of the customers in pilot project area

Water consumption volume in pilot project area should be measured for water balance analysis. In order to measure this volume, the water meters in the pilot area should be recorded twice. It will be needed approx. for one week depend on number of the house connection. After readings, average water consumption will be calculated.

**Action 7-5 Measuring Metering Error for Working Meters and Waste in the House**

Metering error (or meter insensitive water volume) shall be estimated by the method shown in Figure 4-3 below. In order to measure the metering error more accurately, wastage of water in the house (leakage at taps, toilet equipment, etc.) will also be measured.

Procedures for measuring metering error and wastage in the house are as follows:

**[1<sup>st</sup> Step : Measuring metering error]**

1. Select 20 to 30 working meters randomly in the pilot project site.
2. Close all the taps in the house.
3. Set the hands of the water meter at zero point.
4. Open one tap and close all other taps in the house. Measurement shall be done by the following three cases for the degree of tap opening:
  - Case 1 : Full opening
  - Case-2 : Half opening
  - Case-3 : Quarter opening
5. Keep running water into the measuring tank for one minute and close the tap.
6. Reopen the tap for one minute and close.
7. Repeat items 5 and 6 until water level shows 20L or other readings (10L and 15L which will be determined taking into account the work progress at site and situation of the house).
8. Close the tap and read the meter.
9. Record the time of the measurement (from item 3 to 5).
10. Repeat the procedure from item 3 to 6 for all cases.

**[2<sup>nd</sup> Step : Measuring wastage of water in the house]**

1. Close all the taps in the house.
2. Install the flow meter at feeding pipe in the house.
3. Measure the wastage volume in the house.

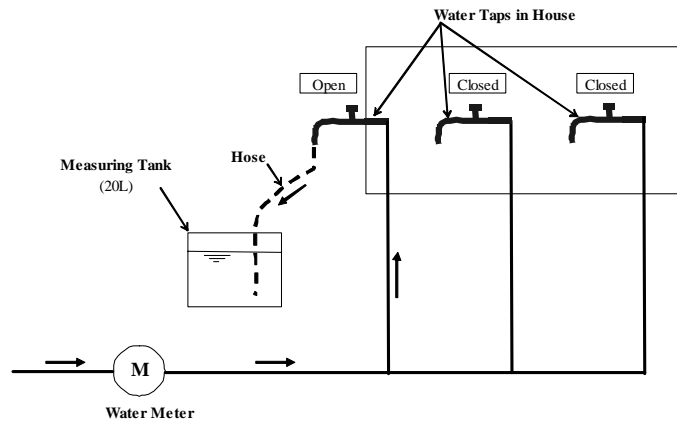


Figure 4-3 Method of Measuring Metering Error

#### Action 7-6 Making Water Balance Analysis Before Repair

Water balance analysis is essential in preliminary work for NRW reduction activity. Following data shall be collected for the analysis.

- Water production volume
- Water distribution volume
- Authorized water consumption
  - Billed authorized consumption
  - Unbilled authorized consumption
- Water losses
  - Apparent losses (consumption by illegal connection, metering error, etc.)
  - Real losses (leakage in the water supply system)

The example of the water balance analysis is shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Water Balance Analysis Sheet (Example)

Raw Water	Water Distribution Volume	Authorized Consumption	Billed Authorized Consumption (Subtract over-registration volume)	Sold Water	Revenue Water (RW)
		Unbilled Authorized Consumption	Billed Unmetered Consumption		
		Water Losses	Apparent Losses	Unbilled Metered Consumption Unbilled Unmetered Consumption	Commercial Loss
	Real Losses	Unauthorized Consumption Metering Inaccuracies	Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks Leakage on Service Connections up to point of Customer metering	Physical Loss	
	Treatment Losses (Backwash, etc.) Evaporation				Categorized as NRW

#### Action 8 Conduct Leak Detection Survey at Model Areas

##### Action 8-1 Conduct Leak Detection Survey at Model Areas

Leak detection survey shall be conducted by means of the following methods:

- (1) Detection of leaking sound by Acoustic Rod or Digital Sound Detector

When leakage occurs, leaking sound spreads through the pipe. At the point where valves are available, acoustic rod or digital sound detector will be useful for detecting the sound. The method of leaking sound detection is shown on Figure 4-4.

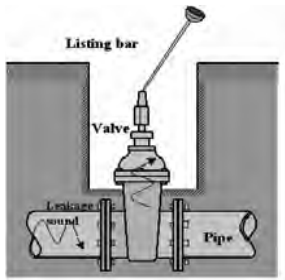


Figure 4-4 Detecting by Acoustic Rod or Digital Sound Detector

(2) Detection of leaking points by Leak Detector

The location of the leaking points will be identified by Leak Detector. The detection work by Leak Detector is shown in the picture.



Detection Work by Leak Detector

The mechanism of detecting leaking point is explained in Figure 4-5.

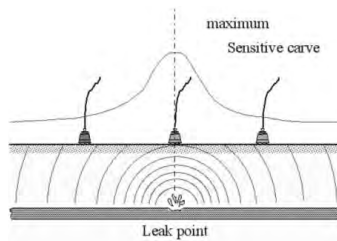


Figure 4-5 Mechanism of Detecting Leaking Point

The typical leak detector is as shown in Figure 4-6.



Figure 4-6 Typical Leak Detector

(3) Detection by Leak Noise Correlator

Leak Noise Correlator will be applied to confirm the leaking point when leak sound is detected in two points. This equipment identifies the location of leaks by intercepting leak noise that is caught by a sensor at two valves or hydrants (refer to Figure 4-7). It measures the difference in transmission time between two points, and processes the data by computer. Thus, it exactly shows the leaking point.



Figure 4-7 Leak Noise Correlator

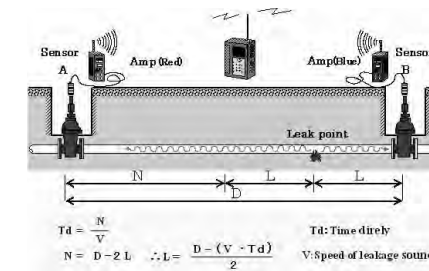


Figure 4-8 Method of Detecting Leak by Leak Noise Correlator

(4) Confirmation of Leak Point by Acoustic Rod

After detecting leak point, some holes are drilled at the detected leak points and acoustic rod will be inserted in the hole to confirm the exact location of the leak point (refer to Figure 4-9).

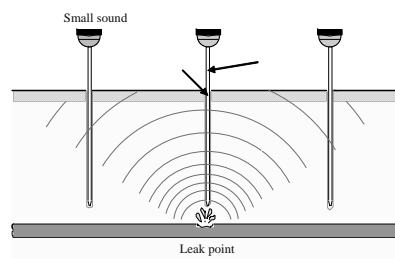


Figure 4-9 Method of Confirming Exact Location of Leak Point

(5) Pipe Locating Devices

When the buried pipes are not identified, following devices will be applied.

Pipe & Cable Locator

This device is used for locating pipes and cables under the ground.



Figure 4-10 Pipe & Cable Locator

Metal Locator

A sensor of this device detects the location of hidden iron-made structures such as valve boxes and stop valves. As iron creates a magnetic field, the suitable sensors can detect it.



Figure 4-11 Metal Locator

Water balance analysis shall be conducted using data obtained after the repairing works of the leak

points and evaluation the effects of the reduction works.

**Action 8-2 Repairing Leaking Parts**

After leak detection work, items to be repaired for stopping leak shall be listed with priority and the cost estimation shall be done. The repairing work will be executed for the leak parts according to the priority within the budget of GHAPWASCO.

**Action 8-3 Improvement of Water Meter Condition**

In case non-working water meters or the connection without water meters are existed, new water meters shall be repaired, replaced or installed.

**Action 9 Make Water Balance Analysis After Repair**

**Action 9-1 Conducting Water Flow Measurement**

In order to confirm the effectiveness of the repairing work (or reduction percentage of leakage ratio), water flow measurement shall be carried out after the repairing work of the leaking parts.

**Action 9-2 Making Water Balance Analysis After Repair and Evaluation**

Water balance analysis shall be conducted using data obtained after the repairing works of the leak points and evaluation the effects of the reduction works.

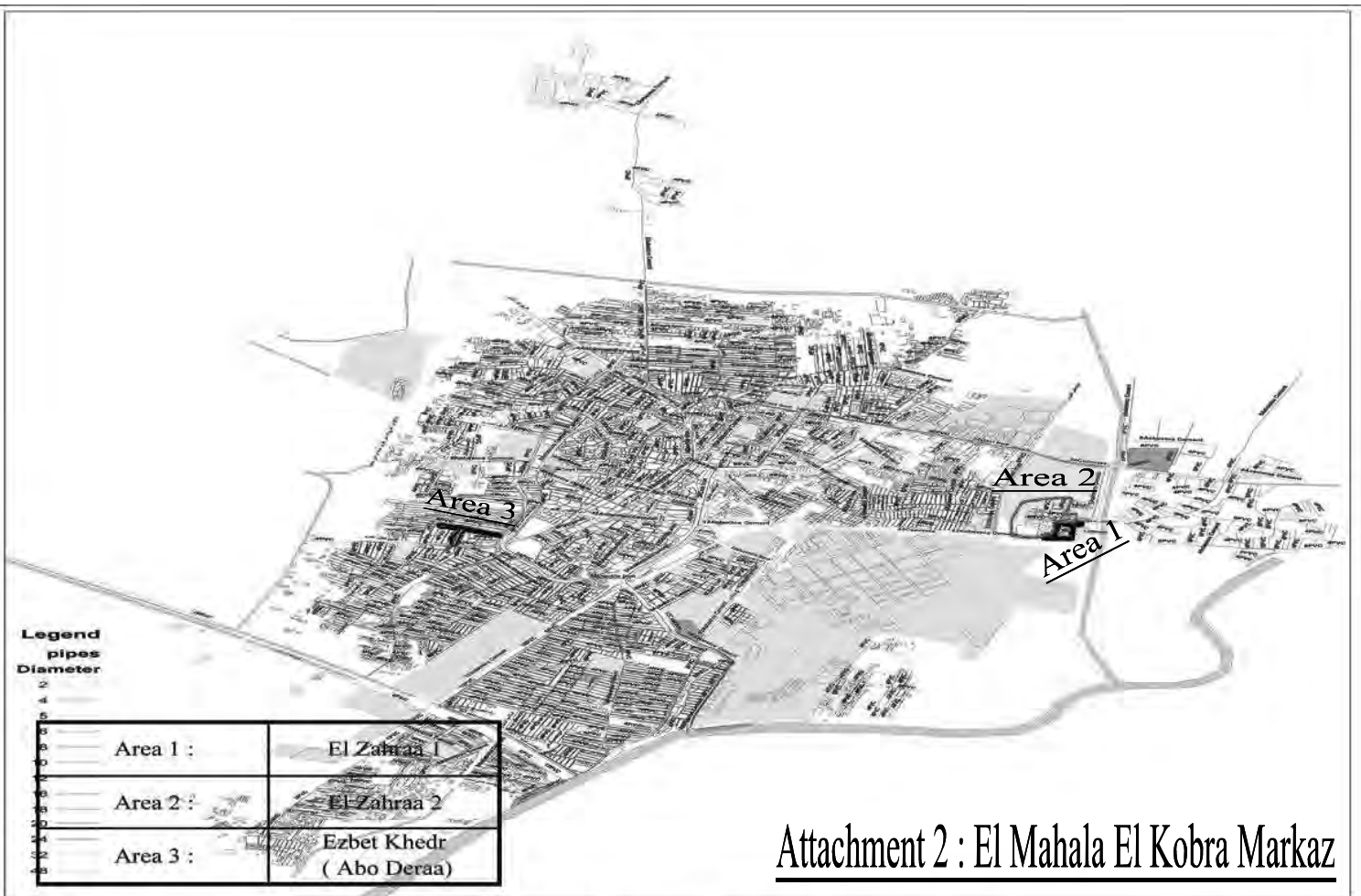
**Action 10 Conduct Training at Model Areas for Water Distribution Management in Sharkiya Governorate**

The JICA expert team and SHAPWASCO will conduct case study training on the system and activities of water distribution management in model area of Sharkiya Governorate that is established in Water Distribution Management Activity of SHAPWASCO. Since the training will be conducted away from the field activities of GHAPWASCO, it will be difficult to conduct OJT. However, effort will be made to improve knowledge through exchanging opinions with the SHAPWASCO staff members. Through observation, know-how regarding distribution network management, which is different from the NRW reduction, will be promoted.

**Action 11 Draft Policy/plan for Disseminating NRW Reduction Activities to the Other Markazes**

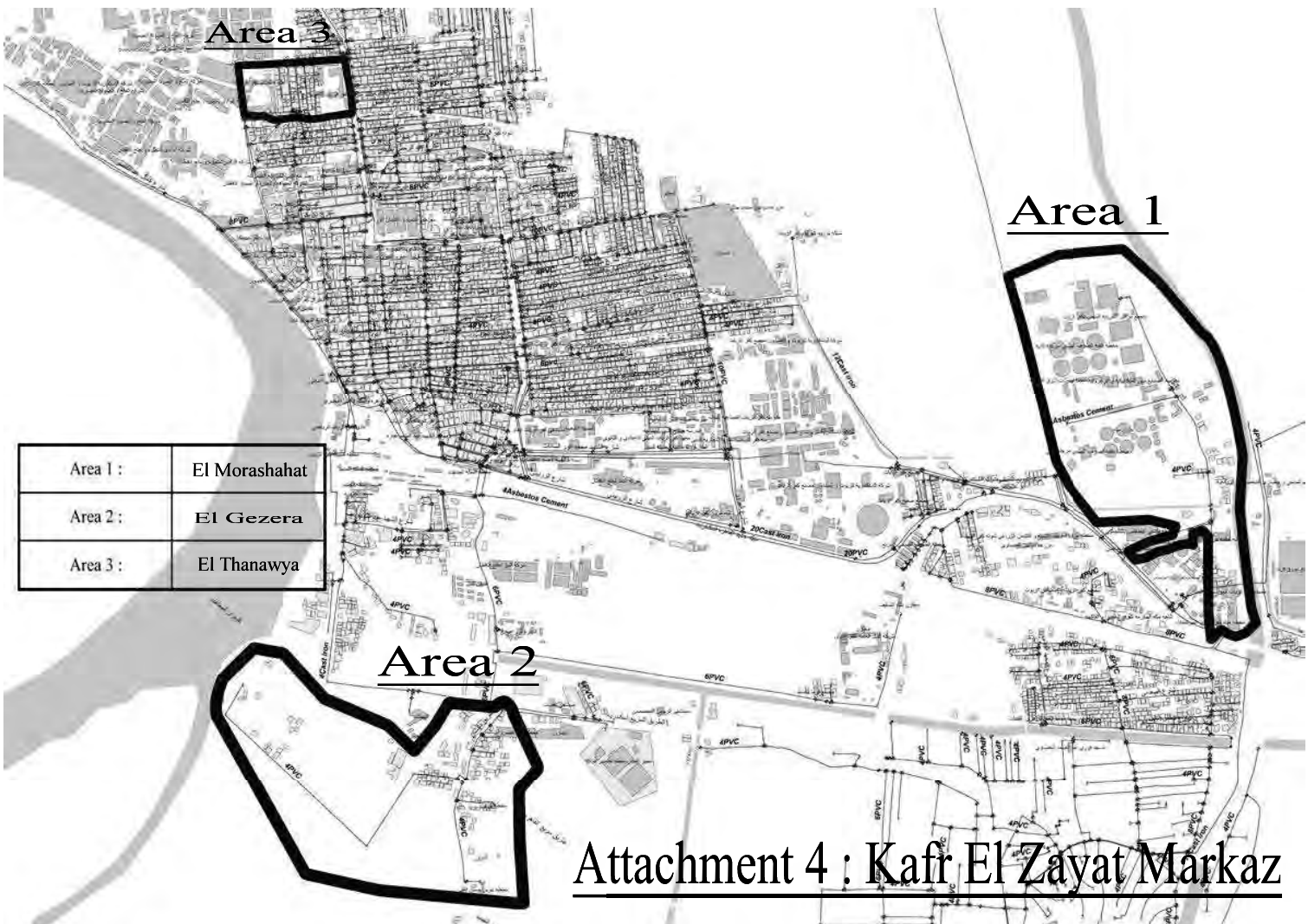
The draft policy and plan will be prepared to disseminate the NRW reduction activities to all areas of Gharbia Governorate. The teams will jointly compile long-term NRW reduction target and pipeline re-installation plans, as well as analyze cost effectiveness.





Area 1

S3.1-14



Area 1 :	El Morashahat
Area 2 :	El Gezera
Area 3 :	El Thanawya

Attachment 4 : Kafr El Zayat Markaz





**GHAPWASCO (Arabic)**



## خطة العمل لتقليل المياه غير المحاسب عليها

### فهرس المحتويات

1	مقدمة :
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2-1	1-1 طريقة اختيار مواقع المشروع التجريبية .....
3	2-1 المناطق المرشحة لتكون موقعا للمشروع .....
7	الباب الثاني : الإجراءات التي ستتخذ لتقليل الفاقد .....
9	الباب الثالث: مخطط سريان خطوات تنفيذ أنشطة تقليل الفاقد .....
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هيئة التعاون الدولي  
الياباني-جاپكا



شركة مياه الشرب والصرف  
الصحي بالغربيه



مشروع  
تحسين القدره الإداريه  
على التشغيل والصيانه  
لمرافق الأمداد بمياه الشرب في دلتا النيل

## خطة العمل لنشاط تقليل كمية المياه الغير محاسب عليها

أكتوبر 2011

### فريق العمل

شركة مياه الشرب و الصرف الصحي  
بالغربيه

### مقدمة

قام فريق تقليل الفاقد بالإدارة بالاشتراك مع فريق الخبراء بعمل زيارات ميدانية من أجل استيعاب موقف فاقد الشبكات بمحافظة الغربية في الفترة من مايو 2011 حتى أغسطس 2011. ولوضع خطة العمل لأنشطة تقليل الفاقد في الشبكات تم عقد ورشة عمل في 18 يونيو، 28 يوليو 2011 بحضور ممثلين من كافة قطاعات الشركة. الجدول التالي يوضح الحضور في الورشة. وقد تم مناقشة الخطوات التي ستتبع للوصول إلى هدف تقليل الفاقد وكذلك مناقشة اختبار مناطق تجريبية في المراكز المختارة للعمل وفي النهاية تم الوصول إلى وضع خطة عمل لأنشطة تقليل الفاقد في الشبكات.

### قائمة الحضور بورشة تشكيل خطة عمل أنشطة تقليل الفاقد في الشبكات:-

مركز	الاسم
المقر الرئيسي لشركة الغربية	م. أحمد السيد ربيع م. عمر محمد صلاح الدين م. أحمد رمضان البكري
طنطا	م. شوقي محمد الشرنوبى
المحلة الكبرى	م. عبد العال على عبد الهادى م. مجدى رشيد محمد عبده
زفتى	م. عبد العظيم جوده أبو خمير مشرف. عبد القادر محمد يوسف البربرى خطاب عبده الدسوقي خطاب
كفر الزيات	م. محمد حامد عبده م. رجب محمد على النجار
السنطة	م. مالك شحاته معوض م. عرفه مصطفى البهنسى
بسيون	م. نصر الدين محمد البربرى
قطور	م. على إبراهيم مرعى م. عبد الناصر خليل
سمنود	م. مسعد مسعد السيد
القطاع التجارى	عبد العزيز عبد الرحيم أبو حسان يسرى إبراهيم مرزوق أحمد عبد السلام محمد

### فريق خبراء الجاكا لنشاط تخفيض الفاقد من المياه

م. ميتسوهيتو أومورى	الخبير اليابانى لإدارة تخفيض الفاقد من المياه
م. هيروكى نيمورا	الخبير اليابانى لاكتشاف التسرب
د. مصطفى معوض مصطفى	الخبير المصرى لتخفيض الفاقد من المياه
أ. أحمد عاطف	مترجم
م. محمد أبو ذكري	منسق

### الاختصارات

GHAPWASCO	Gharbia Potable Water and Sanitation Company	شركة مياه الشرب و الصرف الصحي بالغربية
NRW	Non Revenue Water	تقليل فاقد المياه
HQ	Headquarters	رئاسة الشركة
C/P	Counterpart	الفريق النظير
GIS	Geographical Information System	نظم المعلومات الجغرافية
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	هيئة التعاون الدولي الياباني- جاكا
MNF	Minimum Night Flow	أدنى تصرف ليلي

## 1.2 أسس الاختيار والمواقع المختارة

(1) تجميع بيانات

تم تجميع البيانات العامه لشبكات توزيع المياه في كل مركز مثل (عدد السكان- كمية المياه المنتجة- عدد الشكاوي – نوعيه المواسير) وذلك بجميع فروع الشركة الثمانية

(2) مناقشة معايير إختيار المراكز والمواقع المختارة :

### ■ بالنسبة لإختيار المراكز :-

- عدد الشكاوي(التسرب- تغيير اللون – قطع مياه)
- كمية المياه المنتجة
- أطوال الشبكات
- الوضع في الاعتبار مدى أهمية المركز لشركة الغربية.

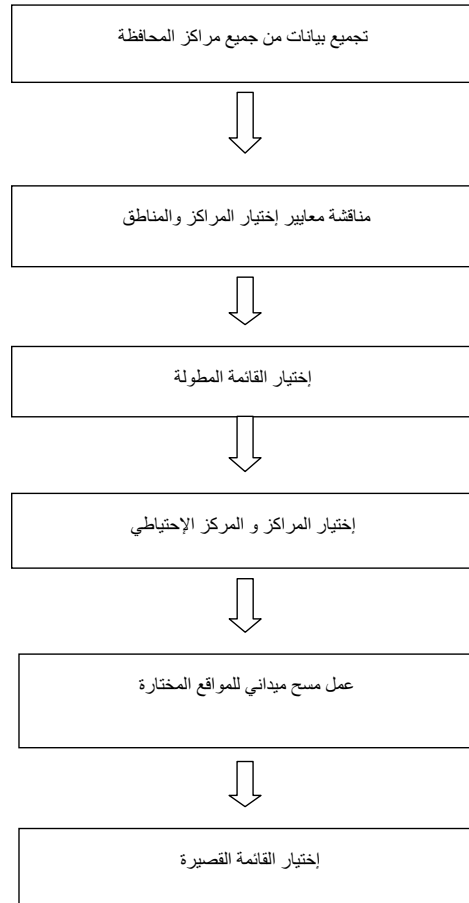
### ■ بالنسبة لإختيار المواقع :-

- يجب أن تحتوى المواقع المرشحة على محابس تحكم حتى يمكن عزلها عن باقي المناطق المحيطة ويتم تغذيتها من مكان واحد سيركب عليه جهاز قياس التصرف لقياس أدنى تصرف ليلى ، وفي القرى يمكن اختيار منطقة يكون التحكم فيها من محبس واحد ( مثل القرى التي تستخدم النظام الشجري في الشبكات ) .
- يفضل المناطق التي تصدر فيها الفواتير بالكمبيوتر .
- يجب أن تكون المحابس بحالة جيدة .
- يجب اختيار المواقع بحجم مناسب حتى يسهل مراقبتها.
- أن تحتوى على تنوعات من المشتركين(منزلي، حكومي، أخرى ) بعدد مناسب (مع وجود خدمة صرف صحي).
- كما يفضل عدد محدد من الوصلات حتى يسهل حصر المنطقة من 1000 – 2000 مشترك
- أن تكون نسبة الانفجارات بالمنطقة عالية وأن يكون الضغط بالشبكة من 1-2 ضغط جوى .
- يفضل أن تحتوى المنطقة على مواسير من الاسبتوس القديمة .
- يجب أن تكون جميع التوصيلات مركب عليها عدادات وعلى الشركة أن تقوم بتركيب عدادات للوصلات الغير مركب عليها عدادات.
- أن تكون جميع العدادات مسجلة وتستخرج لها فواتير بانتظام .
- في حالة وجود حنفيات حريق يجب مراقبتها حتى يمكن معرفة كمية المياه المفقودة وأخذها في الاعتبار عند حساب مفقودات المياه.
- يفضل عدم وجود حنفيات مياه عامة وفي حالة وجودها يجب أن يركب عليها عداد مياه.
- مساحة الموقع تكون في حدود 2-3 كم<sup>2</sup> او حسب طبيعة المنطقة المرشحة.
- لتقليل تكاليف الإصلاح يجب أن لا تحتوى المنطقة على طرق مواصلات ذو كثافة عالية
- يجب توافر رسومات وخرائط دقيقة توضح أماكن المحابس وكيفية رفع الضغوط بالشبكة إذا لزم الأمر

## الباب الأول: مواقع المشروع التجريبية

### 1-1 طريقة اختيار مواقع المشروع التجريبية

طريقه اختيار المواقع النموذج طبقا للشكل 1-1



شكل 1-1 مخطط يوضح اختيار المناطق المرشحة للدراسة

#### (4) اختيار المراكز والمركز الإحتياطي:-

تم اختيار مراكز (طنطا، المحلة الكبرى، زفتي) تبعاً لمعايير اختيار المراكز، وتم اختيار مركز احتياطي (كفر الزيات). وقد قامت الفرق بعمل مسح ميداني لتجربة العزل للتأكد من الوضع الحالي لكل مركز.

#### جدول 1-2 قائمة المراكز

رقم المنطقة	اسم المنطقة	الخصائص
1	طنطا	1. عدد السكان (الثاني) 2. أعلى عدد شكاوى 3. أطول شبكات (الثاني)
2	المحلة الكبرى	1. عدد السكان 2. أعلى عدد شكاوى (الثاني) 3. أطول شبكات
3	زفتي	1. عدد السكان (الثالث) 2. أعلى عدد شكاوى (الثالث) 3. أطول شبكات (الثالث)
4	كفر الزيات	1. عدد السكان (الرابع) 2. أعلى عدد شكاوى (الرابع) 3. قرب المسافة

#### جدول 1-3 قائمة بالمناطق المرشحة للمشروع

اسم المركز أو المدينة	المنطقة المختارة
طنطا	محمد فريد
	السيد المزين
	سبرباي (منطقة مسجد بسيوني)
المحلة الكبرى	مساكن مبارك
	عبد المنعم رياض
	الزهراء 1
	الزهراء 2
زفتي	عزبة خضر (أبو دراع)
	المصرف 1
	خلف السكة الحديد
	المصرف 2
	المصري
كفر الزيات	إبراهيم خطاب
	المرشحات
	الجزيرة
	الثانوي

#### (3) اختيار القائمة المطولة للمناطق المختارة:-

تم اختيار 28 منطقة لتكوين القائمة المطولة تبعاً لمعايير اختيار مناطق المشروع النموذج.

عدد مناطق المشروع المرشحة للقائمة المطولة معروض في جدول 1-1

#### جدول 1-1 عدد المناطق المرشحة للقائمة المطولة

رقم المنطقة	اسم المنطقة	عدد المواقع
1	طنطا	3
2	المحلة الكبرى	5
3	زفتي	5
4	كفر الزيات	3
5	السنطة	3
6	بسيون	3
7	قطور	3
8	سمنود	3
إجمالي المواقع		28

## الباب الثاني : الإجراءات والنشاطات التي ستتخذ لتقليل الفاقد في المياه

أثناء القيام بنشاطات تقليل الفاقد في المياه خلال فترة المشروع, سوف يتم عمل الآتي.

### جدول 1-2 الأنشطة التي ستتخذ لتقليل الفاقد في المياه

م	النشاط	المحتوى	ملاحظات
1	تحليل الوضع الحالي فيما يتعلق بالمياه غير ذات العائد في محافظة الغربية (NRW)	تحليل التوازن بين كمية المياه الموزعه وكمية المياه المستهلكه تحليل عدد الشكاوى في كل مركز	
2	تنظيم فرق تقليل المياه غير ذات العائد (NRW)	اختيار فريق نظير في رئاسه الشركه ترشيح فريق نظير لكل مركز تنظيم فرق الفاقد من المياه	
3	اختيار 3 مناطق (مراكز) لتقليل المياه غير ذلت العائد (NRW) في محافظة الغربية	مناقشة معايير اختيار المراكز والمناطق النموذج في المراكز المختاره اعداد القائمه المطوله للمناطق النموذج اجراء عملية مسح ميداني للمناطق النموذج لتجربة عملية العزل بها اختيار ثلاث مراكز ترشيح اكثر من ثلاث منطوق في المركز	
4	تنفيذ تدريب عام على نشاطات تقليل المياه الغير ذات عائد	اجراء تدريب لفرق الفاقد من المياه في محافظة الشرقيه تعلم مبادئه وتقنيات استخدام معدات كشف التسرب التدريب على استخدام اجهزة قياس ادنى تصرف ليلي في ساحة تدريب ههيا	
5	تنفيذ تدريب في ساحة التدريب بمحافظه الشرقيه	اجراء تدريب لفرق الفاقد من المياه في ههيا في الشرقيه التدريب على معدات مسح التسرب ومعدات اكتشاف التسرب	
6	اعداد خرائط نظم المعلومات الجغرافيه للموقع النموذج	تجهيز خرائط لشبكات التوزيع للمناطق المرشحه في المراكز المختاره (GIS)	
7	عمل ائزان مائي في المواقع النموذج قبل أعمال الإصلاح		
7-1	عمل ادنى تصرف ليلي للمواقع المرشحه	اجراء عملية قياس ادنى تصرف ليلي لعدد 9 مناطق مرشحه (او اكثر)	
7-2	تحديد المواقع المرشحه في كل مركز	اختيار منطقه مرشحه كمنطقه نموذج لتنفيذ المشروع في كل مركز لعدد 3 مراكز	
7-3	عمل مسح ميداني لشبكات التوزيع	تجميع البيانات الدقيقه عن شبكات التوزيع في منطقه المشروع النموذج اجراء عملية مسح ميداني للتأكد على حدود المنطقه النموذج للمشروع	
7-4	قياس تصرف المياه	اجراء عملية قياس لكمية المياه الموزعه في المنطقه النموذج للمشروع القيام بعملية قراءة عدادات المستهلكين (تقريباً لمدة اسبوع واحد) في منطقه المشروع النموذج	
7-5	مسح ميداني للعدادات في	تجميع وفرز بيانات المستهلكين في منطقه	تحديد العدادات المعطله

## (5) المناطق المرشحة لتكون موقعا للمشروع :-

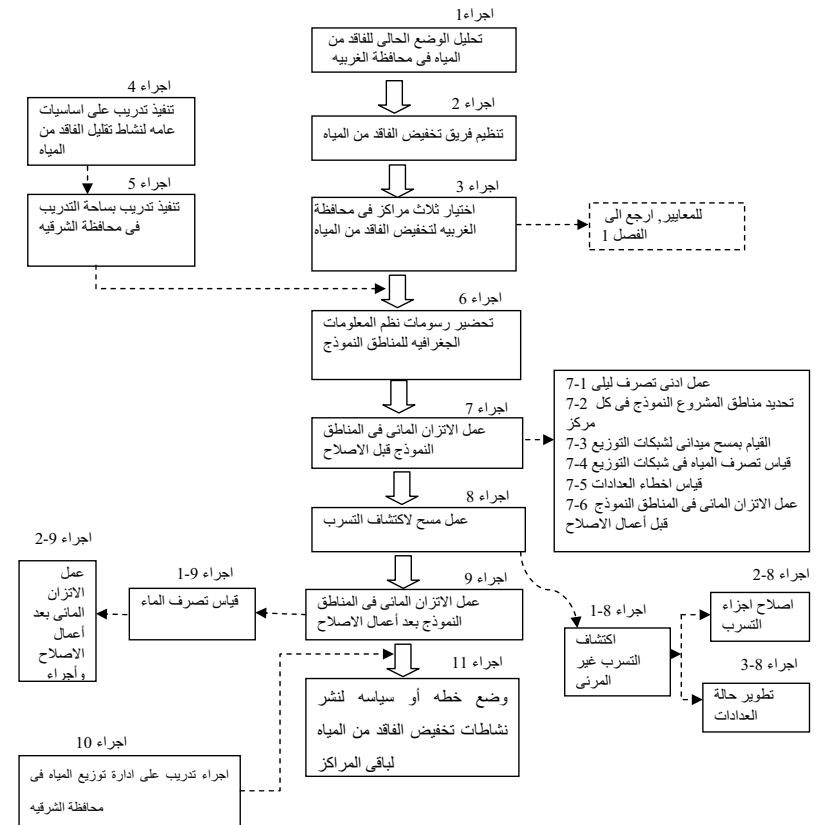
المناطق التي تم ترشيحها في نطاق المشروع ستكون على أساس كمية التسرب ( أو أدنى تصرف ليلي ) بعد عمل المسح الميداني.

رقم المنطقة	اسم المنطقة	الحجم ( عدد الوصلات)
1 (طنطا)	منطقه 1	محمد فريد
	منطقه 2	السيد المزين
	منطقه 3	سيرباي(منطقة مسجد بسبوني)
2 (المحله الكبرى)	منطقه 1	الزهراء 1
	منطقه 2	الزهراء 2
	منطقه 3	منطقة أبو ذراع
3 (زفتي)	منطقه 1	المصري
	منطقه 2	المصرف
	منطقه 3	إبراهيم خطاب
4 (كفر الزيات)	منطقه 1	الثانوي
	منطقه 2	الجزيرة
	منطقه 3	المرشحات

ملحوظة: عدد الوصلات المنزلية الموضح بالجدول هو الرقم الأمثل ويمكن تغييره طبقاً لظروف الموقع المرشح

م	النشاط	المحتوى	ملاحظات
	مواقع المشروع و حساب الخطأ في العدادات لاستخدامه في تصحيح القراءات	المشروع النموذج فحص حالة عدادات المياه قياس اخطاء عدادات المياه لعدد (20) الى (30) عينه عشوائيه في منطقة المشروع المختاره	
7-6	حساب الاتزان المائي داخل مناطق العمل قبل اجراء أعمال الإصلاح	فحص حالة التسرب الحاليه من خلال قياس ادني تصرف ليلى تحليل اجمالي كمية المياه الموزعه والمياه المستهلكه في منطقة المشروع النموذج قياس معدل الفاقد من المياه قبل الاصلاح	الحصول على ادني تصرف ليلى عن طريق تنفيذ عملية قياس التصرف لمدة 24 ساعه
8	كشف التسرب في مواقع العمل		
8-1	كشف التسرب في مواقع العمل	تحديد التسرب غير المرئي (او تحت الارض) فرز الاجزاء التي تمت عليها عملية الاصلاح تقدير التكلفة المطلوبه للاصلاح	
8-2	إصلاح مناطق التسرب	الحصول على تصاريح من السلطات المعنيه التفتيش من السلطات المعنيه، اذا لزم الامر	
8-3	تطوير حالة العدادات	استبدال عدادات المياه التي لا تعمل بعدادات جديده تركيب عدادات للمنازل التي ليس بها عدادات	شراء عدادات جديده والتجهيز لتركيبتها
9	حساب الاتزان المائي بعد اجراء أعمال الاصلاح		
9-1	قياس تصرف المياه	اجراء عملية قياس لكمية المياه الموزعه في المنطقه النموذج للمشروع القيام بعملية قراءة عدادات المستهلكين (تقريباً لمدة اسبوع واحد) في منطقة المشروع النموذج	
9-2	حساب الاتزان المائي بعد اجراء أعمال الاصلاح و اجراء عملية تقييم	فرز محتويات الفاقد من المياه	من خلال النتائج التاليه : - تصرف المياه الموزعه - المياه المستهلكه من خلال قراءات العدادات - ادني تصرف ليلى - اخطاء العدادات
10	اجراء تدريب للمواقع النموذج على ادارة توزيع المياه في محافظة الشرقيه	تبادل الخبرات مع الشرقيه في نشاطات ادارة توزيع المياه	
11	وضع خطة لنشر نشاطات تخفيض الفاقد من المياه لباقي المراكز	اعداد خطه طويلة الاجل لتخفيض الفاقد من المياه وتغيير الشبكات اعداد مشروع سياسه او خطه لنشاط تخفيض الفاقد من المياه في محافظة الغربية بالكامل	
<b>برامج متعلقة بنشاطات تقليل الفاقد</b>			
1	اقامة ورش عمل وندوات لنقل الخبره من الشرقيه الى الغربية، والقيام بعرض نتائج النشاط بواسطه الغربية	عقد ورش عمل داخلية وورش عمل مفتوحه عقد ندوات مفتوحه	

### الفصل الثالث: الانشطه المتبعه لنشاطات تخفيض الفاقد من المياه



شكل 1-3 ترتيب الانشطه المتبعه لنشاطات تقليل الفاقد من المياه



مدينه/مركز (منطقة المشروع المرشحه)	الفريق الاساسى	الفريق المعاون
طنطا	طنطا	كفر الزيات بسيون
زفتى	زفتى	السنطه
المحله الكبرى	المحله الكبرى	سمنود قطور

### النشاط 3 اختيار ثلاث مراكز لتخفيض الفاقد من المياه في محافظة الغربية

ستقوم الفرق بأختيار ثلاث مراكز كمرکز مثاليه لتنفيذ تخفيض الفاقد من المياه في محافظة الغربية. وأيضا سيقوموا بأختيار مركز احتياطي للمشروع. اذا لزم الامر.  
المناطق المرشحه تم أختيارها بناء على معايير الأختيار وكتيجته للنشاط [1]. الفرق أختارت أكثر من ثلاث مناطق مرشحه في كل مركز كقائمه مطوله للمشروع. بعد الأختيار. تم القيام بعملية زياره للمواقع المرشحه لتجربة العزل فيها. يتم تنفيذ العزل للحصول على نتائج دقيقه لمعدل الفاقد من المياه فيما بعد. ومن خلال المسح الخاص بالعزل. الفرق أختارت الثلاث مناطق المرشحه للمشروع في كل مركز.

### النشاط 4 اجراء تدريب عام على نشاط تخفيض الفاقد من المياه

شركة الشرقية ستقوم بتنفيذ تدريب على أساسيات اكتشاف التسرب و قياس التصرف و تدريب عملى فى ساحة تدريب ههيا. الفرق المناظره من كل فرع ستحضر هذا التدريب.

### النشاط 5 اجراء تدريب فى ساحة التدريب بمحافظه الشرقيه

سيتم اختيار وقت هذا التدريب لينزامن مع بداية عملية اكتشاف تسرب المياه. سيتم التركيز فى هذا التدريب على عملية اكتشاف التسرب. وبعد الانتهاء من التدريب. ستقوم الفرق بأختيار امكانية التنفيذ الدورى

### النشاط 6 إعداد خرائط نظم المعلومات الجغرافية للمناطق المرشحه

سيتم تجهيز الخرائط الأساسية لنظم المعلومات الجغرافية بمقياس رسم 5000/1 للمواقع المرشحه قبل عملية المسح. ومن المفترض أن تكون الشبكات مطابقه للرسومات.

### النشاط 7 عمل الاتزان الماني فى المواقع النموذج قبل الاصلاح

### النشاط 1-7 عمل أدنى تصرف ليلى للمناطق المرشحه

سيتم تنفيذ قياس أدنى تصرف ليلى فى المناطق المرشحه. حتى يتم أختيار ثلاث مناطق نموذج للمشروع فى كل مركز. متوسط نسبة التسرب التى سيتم الحصول عليها أثناء قياس أدنى تصرف ليلى. سيتم أختيارها ممثلا لنسبة التسرب فى كل مركز.

### النشاط 2-7 تحديد منطقة المشروع المرشحه فى كل مركز

أختيار منطقة واحده لتكون منطقة المشروع المرشحه فى كل مركز من المراكز المختاره.  
من المفترض أن تكون نسبة الفاقد فى المناطق المرشحه قريبه من النسبه الممثلة للمركز والمدينه.

## الفصل الرابع : شرح لكل نشاط

قائمة النشاطات فى جدول 1-2 ستم شرحها بالتفصيل كما هو مبين:

### النشاط 1 تحليل الوضع الحالى للفاقد من المياه فى محافظة الغربية

قامت فرق الفاقد من المياه بتحليل نظم توزيع ونقل المياه فى المحافظه وفهم انتاج المياه وتوزيع التصرف. أيضا تم فهم الوضع الحالى المتعلق بأعداد السكان وعدد المشتركين وعدد الشكاوى وحالة مواسير الشبكات وما الى ذلك فى كل مركز على حده.

### النشاط 2 تنظيم فريق تخفيض الفاقد من المياه

شركة الغربية قامت بتنظيم وحدة الإشراف على نشاطات تقليل الفاقد من المياه بالمقر الرئيسى. وفرق عمل لتخفيض الفاقد من المياه بكل مركز. فى مواقع العمل. أعضاء الفرق النظيره ستتكون من (مهندس و فنيان و محصل وقارىء للعدادات). علاوه على ذلك. وحيث أن النشاطات سيتم تنفيذها فى المستقبل فى كل أفرع الشركه. سيتم تشكيل فرق فى كل الأفرع. فى نفس الوقت. سيتم إقامة تدريب عملى فى ساحة تدريب ههيا وسيتم فتح الساحة لأعضاء الفرق النظيره فى كل الفروع.

الاسم	مركز
م. أحمد السيد ربيع م. عمر محمد صلاح الدين	المقر الرئيسى
م. سعد عبد الحميد أ. سامى محمد عبد الجواد فنى. الدسوقي حسن أبو سمرة عامل. شاكرا الشناوى	طنطا
م. عبد العال على عبد الهادى م. مكرم عبد الفتاح م. حمدى محمد ياسين فنى. رفاعى عبد الرحمن فنى.محمد الششاوى فتوح	المحله الكبرى
م. عبد العظيم جوده أبو خمير مشرف. محمد العويل	زفتى
م. فوزى الزنوكى م. مسعد الشيخ	سمنود
م. علاء الدين عبد الجواد م. منصر الدين محمد البربرى	بسيون
م. على مرعى مشرف. عبد الناصر عبد السميع خليل عامل. تامر سيد أحمد عبد الهادى عامل. صلاح عطيه	قطور
م. جلال بركات م. عرفه البهنسى مشرف. عبد الحميد على عمر	السنطه
م. محمد حامد عبده مشرف. رجب التجار عامل. محمود أحمد سقايه	كفر الزيات

الفرق التى تم تنظيمها فى مناطق المشروع المرشحه والمراكز الاخرى التى لم يتم اختيار مناطق بها سيعملون معا بالتعاون مع الفرق الاخرى كما هو موضح بالجدول 2-4



شكل 2-4 عداد قياس ألترا سونيك

#### (ج) قياس ضغط المياه

هذا الجهاز يتم استخدامه لتسجيل ضغط المياه خلال عملية قياس حجم المياه الموزعه. يتم تركيبه على نقطة دخول المياه لمنطقة المشروع المرشحه ونقطة النهايه في المنطقه (حنفية مياه أو حنفية حريق) لقياس متوسط ضغط المياه في الموقع.

(2) قراءة عدادات المشتركين في منطقة المشروع المرشحه

حجم استهلاك المياه في منطقة المشروع المرشحه يجب قياسه لتحليل توازن المياه. ولكي يتم قياس حجم الاستخدام.

#### النشاط 5-7 قياس أخطاء عدادات المياه والفاقد في المنازل

سيتم قياس الخطأ في دقة قراءة العدادات بالطريقة الموضحة في شكل 2-4. ولقياس خطأ العدادات بطريقة أدق يجب الأخذ في الاعتبار عدم حساسية العدادات في قياس التسرب داخل المنازل (التسرب في الحنفيات وصناديق الطرد... الخ).

إجراءات قياس خطأ قراءة العداد سيتم كمايلي:

الخطوة الأولى:

- 1- اختيار 20 إلى 30 عداد عامل عشوائيا في منطقة الدراسة.
- 2- قفل كافة المحابس والصنوبر داخل المنزل
- 3- وضع كافة عقارب العداد الى وضع الصفر.
- 4- فتح صنوبر واحد فقط مع البقاء على غلق باقي الصنابير. يتم قياس القراءات بالعداد في الاوضاع التالية لنسب فتح الصنوبر:
  - أ- الحالة الاولى الصنوبر مفتوح بالكامل
  - ب- الحالة الثانية: الصنوبر نصف مفتوح
  - ت- الحالة الثالثة: الصنوبر ربع مفتوح
- 5- يتم فتح الصنوبر لمدة دقيقة وقياس الماء في اثناء معايرة لمدة دقيقة
- 6- اعادة فتح الصنوبر لمدة دقيقة اخرى والغلق
- 7- اعادة الخطوات رقم 5 و 6 حتى يصل حجم المياه المجموعة 20 لتر او اى حجم اخر يتم تقديره حسب تقدم التجربة وحالة المنزل الذى تتم فيه التجربة.
- 8- اغلق الصنوبر و قم بقراءة العداد
- 9- قم بتسجيل زمن القياس (من الخطوة 3 الى الخطوة 5)

#### النشاط 3-7 عمل مسح ميدانى لشبكات التوزيع

سيتم القيام بمسح ميدانى لمواقع المشروع المرشحه كما هو مبين :

- تحديد أماكن وحالة المحابس في المواقع
- تحديد أماكن الحنفيات العامه وحنفيات الحريق والمبانى الحكوميه, اذا وجد
- تحديد حدود المنطقه
- القيام بمسح ميدانى لمعرفة حاله العدادات المركبه

#### النشاط 4-7 قياس تصريف المياه

(1) قياس حجم المياه الموزعه لمناطق المشروع المرشحه.

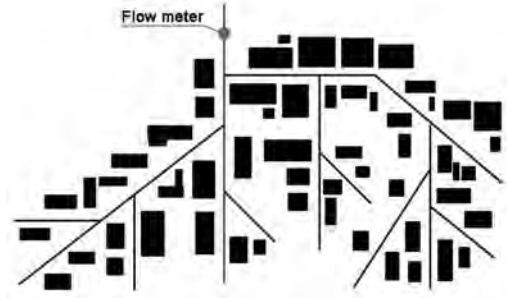
حجم المياه الموزعه في مناطق المشروع المرشحه يجب أن تقاس لعملية الاتزان المائي.ستتم عملية القياس خلال فترة قراءة العدادات.

التالى شرح عملى لقياس حجم التوزيع.

(أ) طريقة قياس حجم التوزيع

هذا مثال لكيفية تركيب عداد قياس تصريف, عداد قياس تصريف واحد سيتم تركيبه كما هو موضح فى

شكل 1-4



شكل 1-4 تركيب عداد قياس تصريف على شبكه شجريه

(ب) نوع عداد قياس التصريف

قياس أدنى تصريف ليلي سيتم بواسطة عداد قياس ألترا سونيك (موضح بشكل 2-4).

يتم تحديد قيمة أدنى تصريف ليلي باستخدام عداد قياس تصريف يعمل بنظام الموجات فوق الصوتية (شكل 2-4). يعتمد قياس التصريف في هذا النوع من العدادات على قياس سرعة المياه داخل الماسورة باستخدام الموجات فوق الصوتية حيث تختلف سرعة انتشار هذه الموجات مع تغير سرعة المياه داخل الماسورة والتي تعتمد على معدل التصريف المار داخل الماسورة. ومن مميزات هذا النوع إمكانية التركيب دون الحاجة إلى إيقاف ضخ المياه أو الاضطرار إلى فك وتركيب اى جزء من الماسورة.

### مثال لتحليل توازن المياه موضح في الشكل 3-4

المياه المستهلكة	مصدر المياه	نوع الفاقد	الاستهلاك المسموح	
			قانونيا ولها فواتير	قانونيا وليس لها فواتير
المياه ذات العائد	المياه المباعة	فواتير الاستهلاك المقاس (استخراج اكثر من الحجم المسجل) فواتير الاستهلاك غير المقاس	المياه المستهلكة قانونيا وليس لها فواتير	الفاقد التجاري
			الفاقد الفني	الفاقد الحقيقي
المياه غير ذات العائد	المياه غير ذات العائد	استهلاك غير مقاس لا يصدر له فواتير	الفاقد الفني	الفاقد الحقيقي
			الفاقد التجاري	الفاقد الحقيقي

علاج الخسائر (الغسيل العكسي، الخ.)  
تبخّر

تصنيف أنواع الفاقد

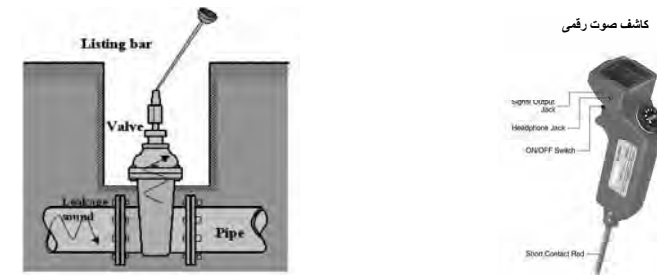
جدول 5-4 شكل تحليل الاتزان المائي (مثال)

### النشاط 8 فحص التسرب في مواقع العمل

### النشاط 1-8 فحص التسرب في مواقع العمل

سيتم تنفيذ مسح ميداني لاكتشاف التسرب عن طريق التالي:

(1) كشف صوت التسرب باستخدام قضيب سمعي أو كاشف صوت رقمي عند حدوث تسرب فإن صوت التسرب يسري خلال جسم الماسورة. وبدون الحاجة إلى حفر وفي حالة توافر غرفة محاسب فإنه يمكن اكتشاف صوت التسرب خلال جسم المحبس باستخدام قضيب السمع أو كاشف صوت رقمي. والشكل رقم 4-4 يوضح طريقة اكتشاف وقياس صوت التسرب والأجهزة المستخدمة لذلك

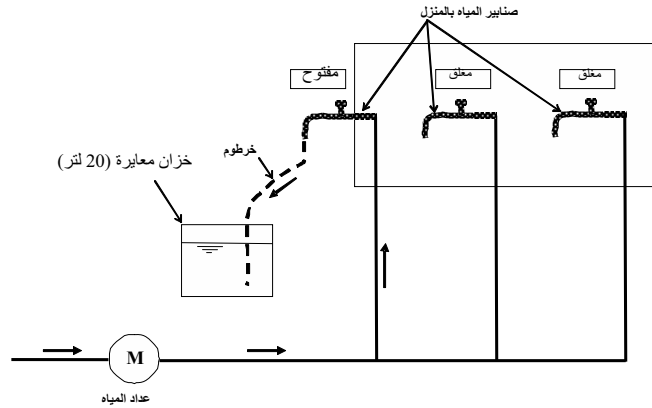


شكل 4-4 كشف التسرب باستخدام قضيب السمع أو كاشف الصوت الرقمي

### 10- يتم تكرار الخطوات من 3 إلى 6 مع باقي حالات فتح الصنوبر.

### الخطوة الثانية: قياس الفاقد داخل المنازل

- 1- اغلق كافة الصنابير في المنزل
- 2- تركيب العداد على الماسوره المغذيه للمنزل.
- 3- حساب الفاقد من البياه في المنزل



شكل 3-4 طريقة تقدير الخطأ في قراءة عدادات المياه

### النشاط 6-7 القيام بالاتزان المائي قبل الاصلاح

يعتبر دراسة اتزان الشبكة من الأمور الأساسية الهامة في أعمال تقييم وتقليل الفاقد في الشبكات. يجب تجميع البيانات الآتية للتمكن من إجراء دراسة اتزان الشبكة:

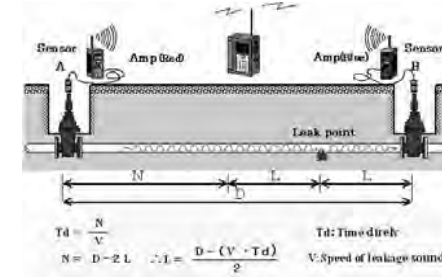
- كمية المياه المنتجة
- كمية المياه الموزعة داخل الشبكات
- المياه المستهلكة قانونيا
  - المياه المستهلكة قانونيا ولها فواتير
  - المياه المستهلكة قانونيا ولا يصدر لها فواتير
- فواقد المياه
  - الفواقد التجارية (الوصلات الغير قانونية – اخطاء العدادات ... الخ)
  - الفواقد الفنية (التسرب في الشبكات)

### (3) كشف التسرب باستخدام ترابط صوت التسرب

يتم استخدام هذا الجهاز (شكل 7-4) للتحديد الدقيق لمكان التسرب عند اكتشاف صوت تسرب عند محبين أو نقطتين على جسم الماسورة في حالة إمكانية الوصول إليها. يحدد هذا الجهاز مكان التسرب بحساب بعد نقطة التسرب عن احد الجهازين المركبين (الأزرق والأحمر) على نقطتين من الماسورة (شكل 8-4). يتم قياس الفرق الزمني بين وصول الصوت إلى احد الجهازين عن الآخر واستخدام هذا الفارق الزمني في حساب المسافة بين نقطة التسرب والجهاز الأزرق.



شكل رقم (7-4) جهاز كشف التسرب الترابي



شكل (8-4) الترابي الزمني لاكتشاف التسرب

### (4) تأكيد مكان التسرب باستخدام القضيب السمعي

بعد تحديد مكان التسرب التقريبي يتم حفر جسات صغيرة ووضع القضيب السمعي بداخلها لتأكيد المكان الدقيق لنقطة التسرب كما بالشكل 9-4.

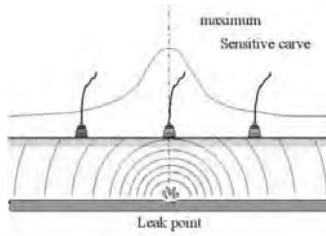
### (2) كشف نقط التسرب باستخدام كاشف التسرب

يتم تحديد موقع نقطة التسرب باستخدام كاشف التسرب. طريقة تحديد موقع التسرب موضحة في الصورة التالية



كشف التسرب باستخدام كاشف التسرب

نظرية كشف التسرب هي أن صوت التسرب يزداد كلما اقترب الجهاز من مكان التسرب ثم يقل تدريجيا كلما ابتعد الجهاز.



شكل 5-4 نظرية تحديد مكان التسرب

الشكل 6-4 يوضح جهاز نمطي لتحديد مكان التسرب .



شكل 6-4 جهاز كشف التسرب

### النشاط 2-8 اصلاح مناطق التسرب

بعد كشف أماكن التسرب يتم إعداد قائمة بالإصلاحات المطلوبة مع إعطاء أولويات لهذه البنود وتقدير تكلفة الإصلاح. يتم إصلاح أماكن التسرب حسب الأولويات وفي حدود إمكانيات الشركة.

### النشاط 3-8 تطوير حالة العدادات

في حالة وجود عدادات لا تعمل أو وصلات بغير عدادات، يجب تغيير أو تركيب عدادات.

### النشاط 9 القيام بتحليل الاتزان المائي بعد أعمال الإصلاح

### النشاط 1-9 قياس تصرف المياه

للتأكد من جدوى عملية الإصلاح (أو نسبة تخفيض التسرب)، سيتم قياس تصرف الماء بعد اصلاح أجزاء التسرب.

### النشاط 2-9 تحليل الاتزان المائي بعد الإصلاح وتقييم الموقف

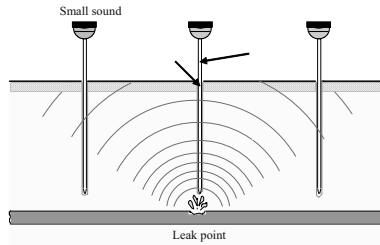
يتم عمل حسابات الاتزان المائي باستخدام البيانات المتوافرة بعد إجراء الإصلاحات المطلوبة لنقط التسرب وإجراء تقييم لمدى التحسن في تقليل قيمة الفاقد بالشبكات.

### النشاط 10 تنفيذ تدريب في المناطق النموذج المختاره في مشروع ادارة توزيع المياه في محافظة الشرقية

فريق الخبراء الياباني و شركة الشرقية سيقوموا بتنفيذ تدريب لدراسة حالة الانظمه والانشطه في ادارة توزيع المياه في مناطق المشروع في محافظة الشرقية التي تم تنفيذها ضمن نشاط ادارة توزيع الماء في شركة الشرقية. بما أن التدريب سيتم تنفيذه بعيدا عن النشاطات الميدانية في الغربية، سيكون من الصعب تنفيذ تدريب عملي. لكن، سيتم بذل جهد لتطوير المعرفة من خلال تبادل الآراء مع أعضاء شركة الشرقية من خلال الملاحظه. شركة الشرقية ستستوعب الفرق بين نشاطات ادارة توزيع المياه وبين نشاطات تخفيض الفاقد من المياه.

### النشاط 11 وضع خطة لنشر نشاطات تقليل الفاقد من المياه في المراكز الاخرى

سيتم تجهيز خطة لنشر نشاطات تخفيض الفاقد من المياه في كل مناطق محافظة الغربية. الفرق سيتجمعوا معا هدف تخفيض الفاقد من المياه الطويل الامد وأيضا الخطط الخاصه بتغيير المواسير. بالإضافة الى تحليل فعالية التكاليف.



شكل 4-9 طريقة تأكيد الموقع الدقيق لنقطة التسرب

(5) جهاز تحديد موقع الماسورة

### موقع الماسورة

يستخدم الجهاز الموضح بشكل 4-10 لتحديد مكان الماسورة تحت الأرض.



شكل 4-10 جهاز تحديد موقع الماسورة

### كاشف المعادن

يقوم مجس هذا الجهاز بكشف الأجزاء المعدنية تحت الأرض مثل صندوق البريزة ومحابس القفل. ويعتمد المجس على اكتشاف المجال المغناطيسي المتولد من الأجزاء المعدنية.

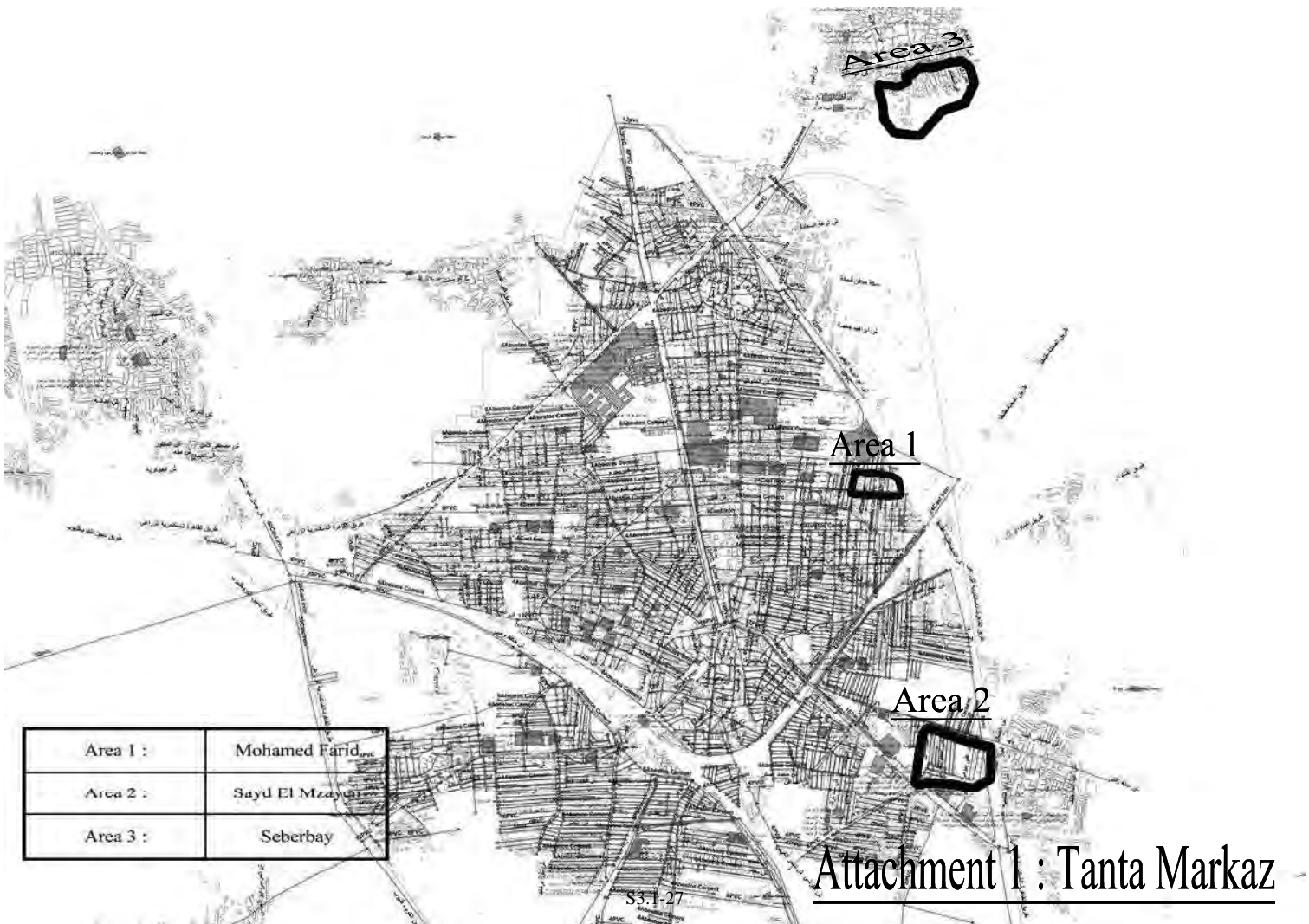


شكل 4-11 جهاز كشف الأجزاء المعدنية

سيتم تنفيذ تحليل الاتزان المائي بواسطة البيانات التي تم الحصول بعد أعمال الإصلاح على مناطق التسرب وتقييم مدى تأثير أعمال التخفيض.

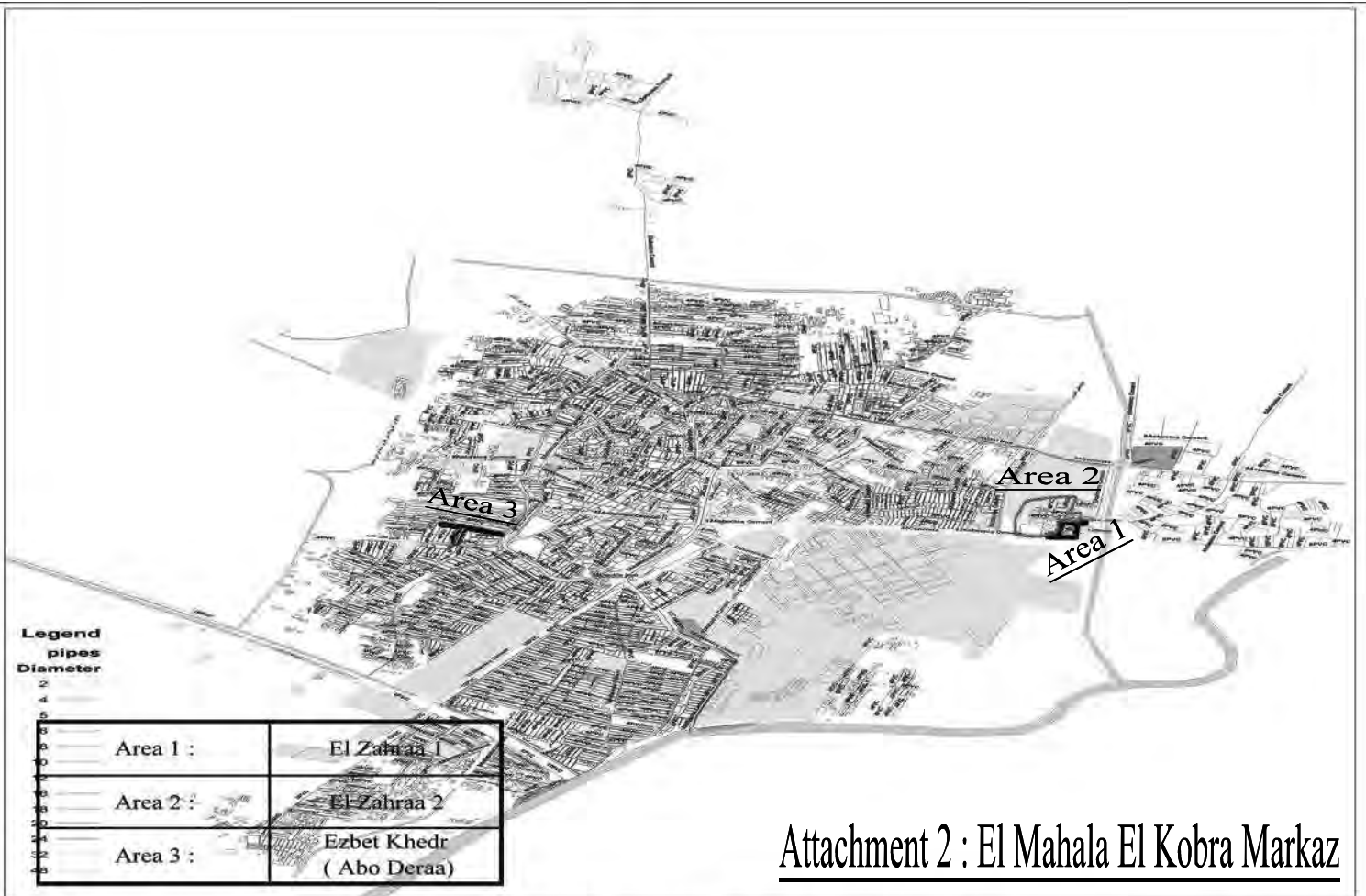
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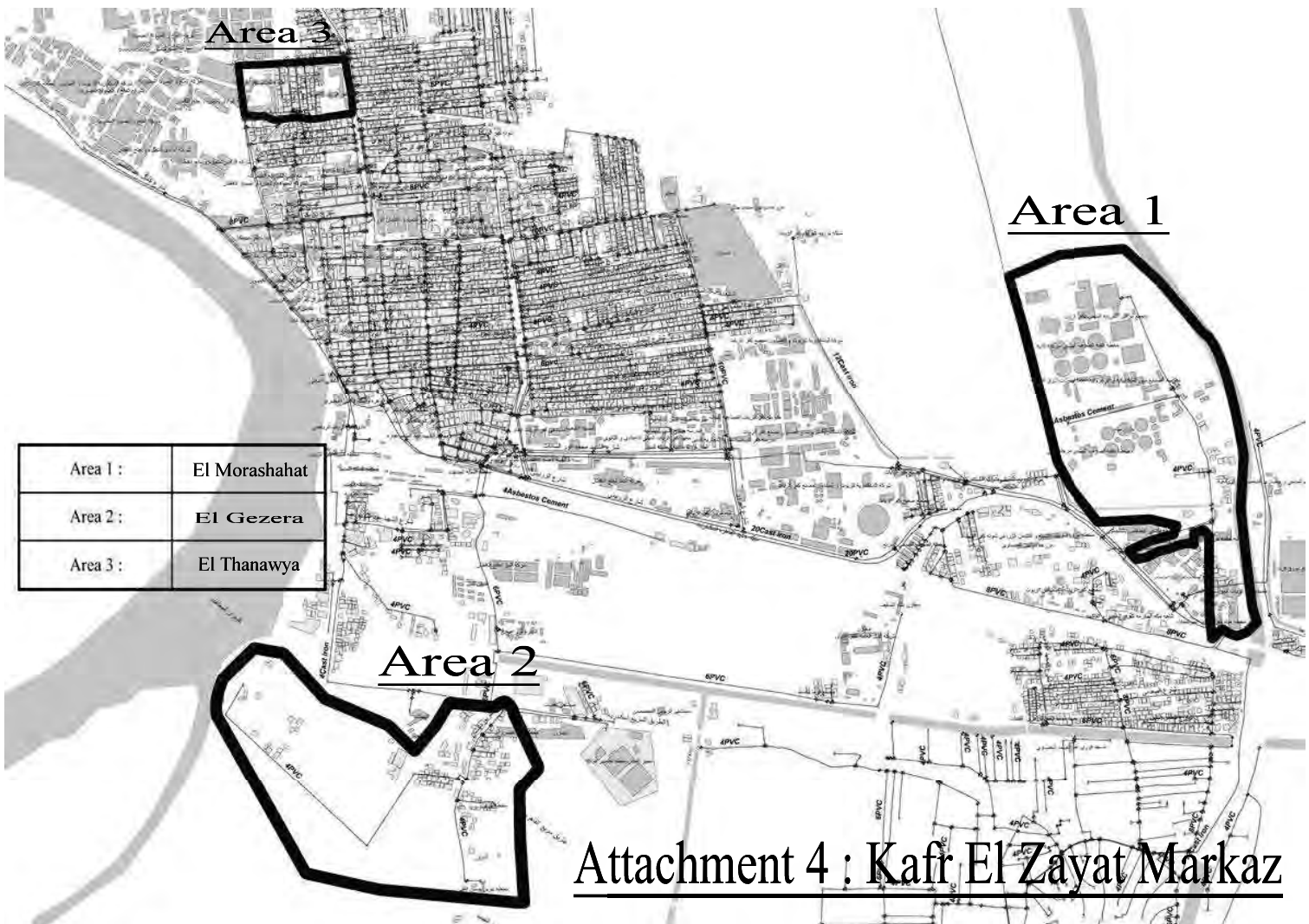
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Area 1 :	Mohamed Farid
Area 2 :	Sayd El Mezayen
Area 3 :	Seberbay

Attachment 1 : Tanta Markaz





Area 1 :	El Morashahat
Area 2 :	El Gezera
Area 3 :	El Thanawya

Attachment 4 : Kafr El Zayat Markaz



**MCWW (English)**





**MINUFIA COMPANY FOR  
WATER AND  
WASTEWATER  
(MCWW)**

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION AGENCY  
(JICA)**



**THE PROJECT  
FOR  
IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT CAPACITY  
OF  
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE  
FOR WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES IN NILE DELTA  
AREA**

**Action Plan for NRW Reduction Activity**

**October 2011**

**Project Team  
MINUFIA COMPANY FOR  
WATER AND WASTEWATER  
(MCWW)**

**Action Plan for NRW Reduction Activity**

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### **Abbreviations**

MCWW	Minufia Company for water and wastewater
NRW	Non Revenue Water
HQ	Headquarters
C/P	Counterpart
GIS	Geographical Information System
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MNF	Minimum Night Flow

### **Introduction**

In order to grasp the current situation of Non Revenue Water (NRW) in Minufia Governorate and formulate an action plan for NRW reduction activity, MCWW nominated NRW HQ team for NRW reduction activity and has conducted site survey for candidate area for the Project. Actions to be taken to achieve the purpose of the project have been discussed actively including the selection of pilot project sites for the activity and results were compiled as "Action Plan for NRW Reduction Activity". And workshop for Action Plan was held on 26<sup>th</sup> of October, 2011 and approved by counterpart of each branch. The attendances of C/P members for workshop are listed below.

#### Attendance on Workshop of Action Plan formulation for NRW Reduction Activity

Markaz	Name
NRW H/Q	E/ Belal Galal E/ Ahmed Radwan E/ Mohamed Shafey
Shebeen El Kom	E/ Hamid Salama
Quesna	E/ Sadek Abdelati Mr. Abdelsattar Hossin E/ Saied Abdel Rahman Khalil E/ Monir Mohamed Ibrahim Badr E/ Hassan Abdel Rahman Amin E/ Anwar Ibrahim
Berket El Sab'a	T/ Reda Alhossiny T/ Magdy El Din Abdel Allah Ghoniem
Menouf	E/ Saeed Nassar S/ Mohamed Bekhiet Mohamed T/Abdullah Wahdan E/ Ahmed Ibrahim Gabr
Tala	E/ Amin Eitelby E/ Sha'aban Ammar
El-Shohada	E/ Amed Abdel Hakim E/ Mohamed Eldib
Sers El-lian	E/ Saad Farouk
El-Bagoor	E/ Ahmed El-bagory E/ Radi El-tawel
El Shohada	E/ Mohamed Zarif Abdel Hamid E/ Mohamed Mohamed El Zayen

Markaz	Name
	E/ Salah El Din Mohamed Mostafa
H/Q	E/ Ayman Basyoun Abdin E/ Mohamed Fawzy Tawfik E/ Khalid Mohamed

Note : (E) stands for engineer and (S) for supervisor

JICA Expert Team for NRW reduction activity

Mr. Mitsuhiro Omori	Japanese Expert for NRW Reduction Management
Mr. Hiroki Niimura	Japanese Expert for Leak Detection
Dr. Mostafa Moawed Mostafa	Egyptian Expert for NRW Reduction
Mr. Ahamed Atef	Interpreter
Mr. Mohamed Abdel Kader	Facilitator

SS.1-32

## Chapter 1. Pilot Project Areas

### 1.1 Method for Selecting Pilot Project Areas

The method of selecting pilot areas is shown as Figure 1-1.

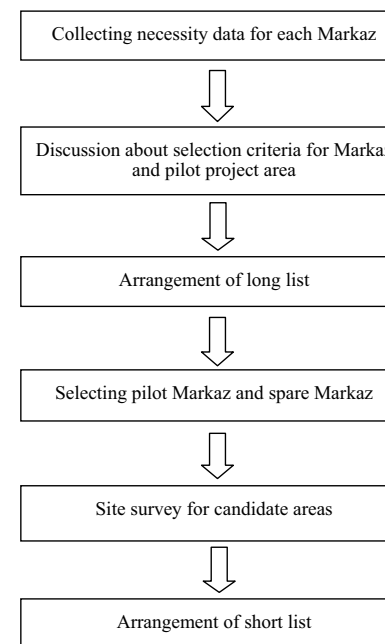


Figure 1-1 Flow Chart for Selecting Pilot Project Site

### 1.2 Selection Criteria and Selected Areas

(1) Data collecting

General data for water distribution network in each Markaz such as population, production water volume, number of claims, pipe material, and so on were collected for selecting of model areas.

(2) Discussion about selection criteria for model Markaz and pilot project areas

The selection criteria have been discussed as followings.

a) Criteria for selecting model Markaz

- Number of claims (Leakage-break-color change) shall be high.

- Level of production water volume shall be high.
- Level of piping network length shall be high.
- Short distance to HQ is preferable.
- Availability of workers in each Markaz.
- Type of Pipes Material.
- NRW ratio shall be high.
- In case that level of importance of Markaz by MCWW is high, it shall be considered.

b) Criteria for selecting pilot project area

- Pilot areas should contain controlling valves so it could be isolated from the surrounded areas, and fed from only one inlet which the flow meter will be installed at to measure minimum night flow, and in villages there is an ability to select area with one controlling valve.
- It is preferred to choose areas with computerized bills.
- The valves should be in good condition.
- The sites should be in suitable size so it could be easily monitored.
- It should have various activities (domestic, Government, etc.) with suitable number (with sewage system).
- And also it is preferred to have specific number of house connections so it could be easily counted.
- The percentage of explosions should be high and the pressure in the network should be from 1-2 bar.
- It is preferred that the area have old Asbestos pipes.
- All the connections should have meter, and the company should install water meters to those connections which doesn't have water meters.
- All the water meters should be recorded and have bills regularly.
- If there are fire hydrants, it should be monitored to measure the amount of lost water and take it in consideration when we calculate water losses amount.
- The site size should be around 2-3 km<sup>2</sup>.
- To reduce the repairing costs, the area shouldn't have transportation of high density.
- Accurate GIS maps should be available to show the valve locations, and how to increase the pressure in the network if needed.

(3) Arrangement of long list for candidate pilot areas

Total 28 areas were selected as a long list in accordance with selection criteria for pilot project areas. Number of the candidate pilot area as long list is shown as Table1-1.

**Table 1-1 Number of Candidate Areas as Long List**

No.	Markaz Name	Number of Areas
1	Shebeen El Kom	4
2	Quesna	3

No.	Markaz Name	Number of Areas
3	Berket El Sab'a	4
4	Ashmoon	3
5	El Sadat	3
6	Tala	2
7	Menouf	1
8	El Shohada	2
9	El Bagoor	3
Total		25

(4) Selection of model Markaz and site survey for isolation

The 3 model areas (Shebeen El Kom, Quesna, Berket El Sab'a) were selected in the project in accordance with selection criteria for Markaz, and 2 Markaz (El Sadat City, Ashmoon) was selected as spare Markaz. In order to confirm the current network situation in the candidate project areas, the teams has conducted isolation survey.

**Table 1-2 List of Candidate Model Area**

Markaz Name	Reason for Selection
1. Shebeen	1. High water production (1 <sup>st</sup> ). 2. Request from C/P team. 3. High No. of claims (1 <sup>st</sup> ). 4. High length of networks (2 <sup>nd</sup> ). 5. High No. of population (2 <sup>nd</sup> ). 6. High No. of Workers (1 <sup>st</sup> ).
2. Quesna	1. High NRW ratio 2. High No. of population (4 <sup>th</sup> ) 3. Near to HQ.
3. Berket El Sab'a	1. High No. of claims (2 <sup>nd</sup> ). 2. Near to HQ.
4. El Sadat City	1. High NRW ratio (1 <sup>st</sup> ) 2. Request from C/P team.
5. Ashmoon	1. High water production (2 <sup>nd</sup> ). 2. High NRW ratio (4 <sup>th</sup> ). 3. High length of networks (1 <sup>st</sup> ). 4. High No. of population (1 <sup>st</sup> ).

**Table 1-3 List of Candidate Project Areas**

Markaz Name	Area Name	Condition of Site Survey
Shebeen El Kom	Arafa	Successfully isolated
	Abo Agwa	Successfully isolated
	Menshat Esam Village	Successfully isolated
	Santawy	Low pressure
Quesna	El Tahrir	Successfully isolated
	Taimor	Successfully isolated
	El Agaiza	Successfully isolated
Berket El Sab'a	Abdel SalamAaref	Successfully isolated
	El Teratin	Successfully isolated
	Port Said Street	Valve should be replaced
	Taware'	Two water source
El Sadat City	5 <sup>th</sup> District	Valve should be replaced
	11 <sup>th</sup> District	Valve should be replaced
	12 <sup>th</sup> District	Valve should be replaced
Ashmoon	El Rawda	Not visited
	El Mona	Not visited
	Ezbe Laamy	Not visited

(5) Selecting of pilot Markaz and spare Markaz

The teams selected following 15 pilot project areas including spare Markazes through site survey as of end of October.

Markaz Name	Name of Candidate Project Area		Number of House Connection
1. Shebeen El Kom	Area-1	Arafa	600-1,000
	Area-2	Abo Agwa	700-1,000
	Area-3	Menshat Esam Village	800-1000
2. Quesna	Area-1	El Tahrir	500-1,000
	Area-2	Taimor	500-1,000
	Area-3	El Agaiza	500-1,000
3. Berket El Sab'a	Area-1	Abdel salam aref	1,300-1,400
	Area-2	El Teratin	800-900
	Area-3	Port Said Street	800-1,000

Note: The Number of house connection shown on the table is the average number, and it could be changed according to the circumstances of the pilot area.

## Chapter 2. Actions to be Taken for NRW Reduction Activity

During the NRW reduction activity of the Project, following actions shall be taken.

**Table 2-1 Actions to be Taken in NRW Reduction Activity**

Action	Title	Contents	Remarks
1	Analyze the current situation on NRW in Minufia Governorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Analysis of the balance between water distribution amount and water consumption</li> <li>➤ Analysis of the number of claims in each Markaz, etc.</li> </ul>	
2	Organize NRW reduction team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Selection of counterpart for headquarter(HQ)</li> <li>➤ Nomination of counterpart for each Markaz</li> <li>➤ Organizing NRW teams</li> </ul>	
3	Select 3 areas (Markazes) for NRW reduction in Minufia Governorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Discussion on selection criteria for Markaz and candidate pilot area</li> <li>➤ Arrangement of long list for candidate pilot area</li> <li>➤ Conducting site survey of candidate pilot area for isolation</li> <li>➤ Selection of 3 Markazes</li> <li>➤ Nomination of more than 3 candidate pilot areas in selected Markaz</li> </ul>	
4	Conduct training on general practice of NRW reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conducting training of NRW teams in SHAPWASCO</li> <li>➤ Learning of principle and mechanism for leak detection equipment</li> <li>➤ Training of Minimum Night Flow Survey equipment in the Hihya training yard</li> </ul>	
5	Conduct training at the training yard in Sharkiya Governorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conducting training of NRW teams at the Hihya training yard in SharkiYa</li> <li>➤ Training on water leakage survey and water leak detection equipment</li> </ul>	
6	Prepare Geographical Information System (GIS) drawing for model areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Preparing GIS drawings for distribution pipelines of the candidate pilot areas in selected model areas (Markazes)</li> </ul>	
7	Make water balance analysis		

Action	Title	Contents	Remarks
	at model areas before repair		
7-1	Conducting Minimum Night Flow (MNF) survey for candidate pilot area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conducting MNF survey for 9 (or more) candidate pilot areas</li> </ul>	
7-2	Determining pilot project area for each model area (Markaz)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pick up one (1) candidate pilot area as the pilot project area for 3 Markazes</li> </ul>	
7-3	Making field survey of distribution network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Collection of exact distribution network data for pilot project area</li> <li>➤ Site survey for exact boundary of pilot project area</li> </ul>	
7-4	Conducting water flow measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conducting water distributed volume measurement of the pilot project area</li> <li>➤ Conducting water meter reading (approx. for one week) of the customers in the pilot project area</li> </ul>	
7-5	Measuring metering error for working and waste in the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Collection and sorting-out of customers' data in the pilot project areas</li> <li>➤ Check of the installation conditions of water meter</li> <li>➤ Measuring metering error for water meter of at 20 to 30 customers selected at random in the pilot project area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Identifying non-working meters</li> </ul>
7-6	Making water balance analysis before repair works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Checking current leakage by minimum night flow (MNF)</li> <li>➤ Analyze total distributed water volume and consumed water volume in the pilot project area in 24 hours</li> <li>➤ Calculation of NRW ratio before leak repair</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Obtaining MNF by conducting 24-hour water flow measurement</li> </ul>
8	Conduct leak detection survey at model areas		
8-1	Conduct leak detection survey at model areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Detecting invisible (or underground) leak</li> <li>➤ Sorting-out the repairing items</li> </ul>	
8-2	Repairing leaking parts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Acquiring construction permits from the authorities concerned</li> <li>➤ Inspection by the authority concerned, if necessary</li> </ul>	



Action	Title	Contents	Remarks
8-3	Improvement of water meter condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Replacement of non-working water meters with new water meters</li> <li>➤ Installation of new water meters for houses without water meter</li> </ul>	➤ Procurement of new water meters and preparation of installation
9	Make water balance analysis after repair		
9-1	Conducting water flow measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conducting water distributed volume measurement of the pilot project area</li> <li>➤ Conducting water meter reading (approx. for one week) of the customers in the pilot project area</li> </ul>	
9-2	Making water balance analysis after repair and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sorting out the contents of NRW</li> </ul>	By using the following results : - Distributed water flow - Water consumption by water meter reading - MNF - Metering error
10	Conduct training at model areas for water distribution management in Sharkiya Governorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Exchanging experience with the SHAPWASCO for water distribution management activity</li> </ul>	
11	Draft policy/plan for disseminating NRW reduction activities to the other Markazes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compiling of long-term NRW reduction activity target and pipeline re-installation plans</li> <li>➤ Preparing the draft policy/plan of NRW reduction activity for whole Minufia governorate</li> </ul>	
<b>Activities related to NRW reduction activity</b>			
1	Holding NRW workshops and seminars for transferring of experience from SHAPWASCO to MCWW and presenting the activity results by MCWW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Holding internal workshops and open workshops</li> <li>➤ Holding open seminars</li> </ul>	

### Chapter 3. Flow of Actions for NRW Reduction Activities

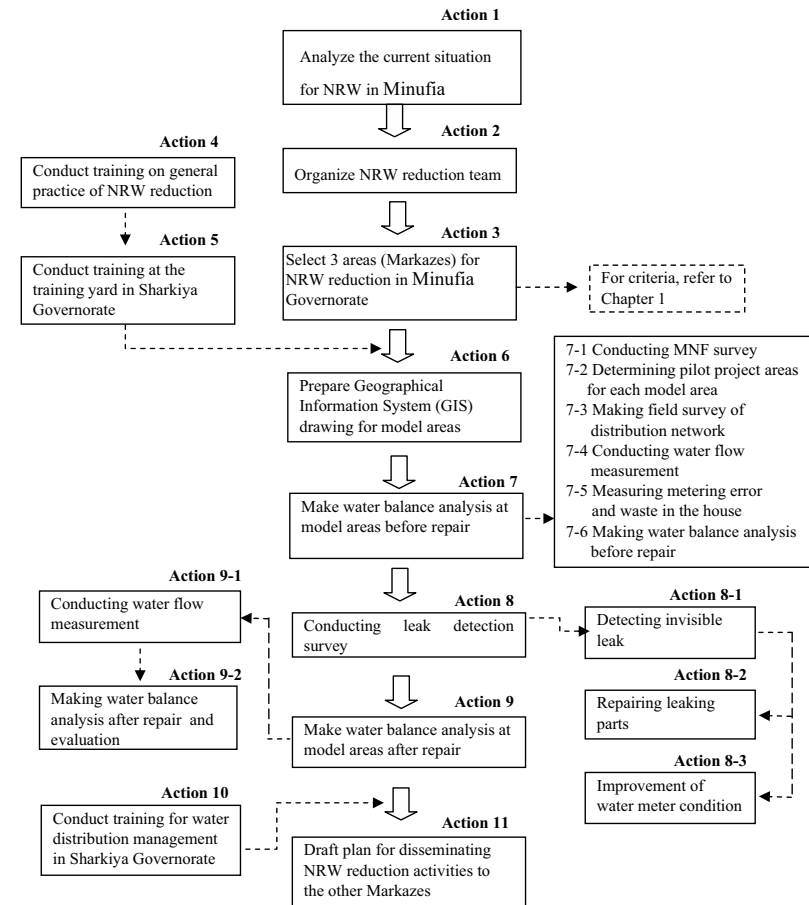


Figure 3-1 Flow of Actions for NRW Reduction Activity

## Chapter 4. Description of Each Action

Actions listed in Table 2-1 are described in details as follows:

### Action 1 Analyze the Current Situation on NRW in Minufia Governorate

The teams analyzed the main water transmission and distribution systems in the governorate and grasp water production and transmission/distribution flows. Also, teams grasp the current situation in each Markaz about population, number of house connection, number of claims and network pipe condition and so on.

### Action 2 Organize NRW Reduction Team

MCWW organize a) a supervising unit of NRW reduction activities at headquarters, and b) NRW reduction teams in each Markaz.

In the field, the C/P members will be formed basically one engineer, two technicians, one cashier and one water meter reader. Moreover, since activities will be implemented at all branch offices in the future, teams will be formed at all branch offices. At the same time, practical training at the Hihya training yard will be opened to staff members from all branches.

**Table 4-1 List of NRW Team Member**

Markaz	Name
NRW H/Q	E/ Belal Galal
	E/ Ahmed Radwan
	E/ Mohamed Shaf'ey
	E/ Mohamed Fawzy
Shebeen El Kom	E/ Hamid Salama
	Mr. Mohamed Ghonim
Quesna	E/ Sadek Abdelati
	Mr. Abdelsattar Hossin
Berket El Sab'a	T/ Reda Alhossiny
	T/ Magdy Ghonim
Menouf	E/ Saeed Nassar
	S/ Mohamed Nagib
	T/Abdullah Wahdan
El Sadat	E/ Nabil Elnashar
	E/ Ahmed Fied
	W/ Gaber Abdelhamid
Tala	E/ Amin Eltelby

Markaz	Name
	E/ Sha'aban Ammar
El Shohada	E/ Mohamed El-sharif
	E/ Mohamed Eldib
Sers El-lian	E/ Sami Farouk
El Bagoor	E/ Ahmed El-bagory
	E/ Radi El-tawel
Ashmoon	

Note : (E) stands for engineer and (S) for supervisor

The teams organized in the pilot project areas and other Markazes will work together in cooperation with other teams as proposed in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2 NRW Team Distribution During NRW Reduction Activity**

City/Markaz (Pilot Project Area)	Core Team	Cooperating Team
Shebeen El Kom	Shebeen El Kom	Menouf El Sadat
Quesna	Quesna	El Bagoor Ashmoon
Berket El Sab'a	Berket El Sab'a	Tala El Shohadaa

### Action 3 Select 3 Areas for NRW Reduction in Minufia Governorate

The teams select 3 Markazes as the model area for implementing NRW reduction in Minufia Governorate. In addition, the teams select spare Markazes for the Project, if required.

The model areas are selected based on selection criteria and result of Action 1. The teams arrange more than 3 candidate pilot areas in each model area as long list. After arrangement of long list, the teams conduct site survey of candidate pilot area for isolation. The isolation survey should be conducted for obtaining the proper NRW ratio. Through isolation survey, the teams decide the 3 candidate pilot areas in model areas.

### Action 4 Conduct Training on General Practice of NRW Reduction

SHAPWASCO conduct training on the principles of water leak detection survey, flow measurement and practical training in Hihya training yard. C/P from each branch joins this training.

#### Action 5 Conduct Training at the Training Yard in Sharkiya Governorate

The training will be timed to coincide with the start of water leak detection work. This training will be focused on leak detection work. After the first training, the teams will examine possibility of periodic implementation and acceptance of staff members from other governorates.

#### Action 6 Prepare Geographical Information System (GIS) Drawing for Model Areas

GIS drawings (the scale of 1 to 5,000) for candidate pilot areas shall be prepared before detail survey. The network system shall be exact information on GIS drawing.

#### Action 7 Make Water Balance Analysis at Model Areas Before Repair

##### Action 7-1 Conducting Minimum Night Flow (MNF) Survey for Candidate Pilot Area

In order to select 3 pilot project areas in model areas, minimum night flow (MNF) survey shall be conducted in the candidate pilot areas.

Average leakage ratio obtained in the MNF survey shall be assumed as the representative leakage ratio for each Markaz.

##### Action 7-2 Determining Pilot Project Area for Each Model Area

Pick up one (1) candidate area as the pilot project area for each model areas.

The selected candidate area shall have the nearest leakage ratio to the representative leakage ratio of the city and Markaz.

##### Action 7-3 Making Field Survey of Distribution Network

Field survey shall be executed for the selected pilot project areas as follows:

- Confirming location and conditions of valves at site
- Confirming location of public taps, fire hydrant and governmental buildings, if any
- Confirming exact boundary of pilot project area
- Surveying installation condition of water meters

##### Action 7-4 Conducting Water Flow Measurement

(1) Conducting water distributed volume measurement of pilot project area.

Distributed water volume in pilot project area should be measured for water balance analysis. This measurement shall be conducted during activity of water meter reading. Followings are practical explanation for distributed measurement volume.

###### a) Method of distribute volume measurement

This is an example for how to install flow meter, one (1) flow meter will be installed as shown in Figure 4-1.

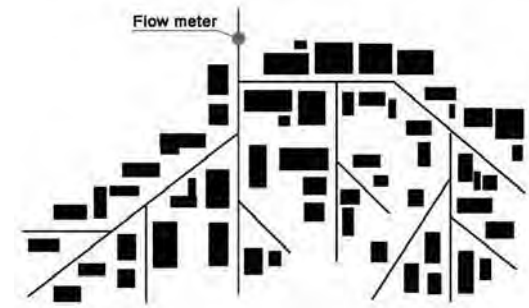


Figure 4-1 Flow Meter Installation for Tree Shape Network

###### b) Type of Flow Meter

The minimum night flow shall be measured by ultrasonic flow meter (refer to Figure 4-2). The ultrasonic flow meter can measure flow in pipes by catching variation in the velocity of ultrasonic waves, as they exactly depend on the rate of flow in the pipeline. It can be installed on/around water pipe without interrupting water supply.

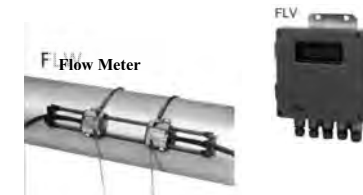


Figure 4-2 Ultrasonic Flow Meter

###### c) Measurement of water pressure

This device is used for recording water pressure during measurement of distribution volume. It will be installed at the inlet point of the pilot project area and end point of the site (at taps or hydrants) to measure average water pressure in the site.

###### (2) Conducting meter reading of the customers in pilot project area

Water consumption volume in pilot project area should be measured for water balance analysis. In order to measure this volume, the water meters in the pilot area should be recorded twice. It will be needed approx. for one week depend on number of the house connection. After readings, average water consumption will be calculated.

##### Action 7-5 Measuring Metering Error for Working Water Meters and Waste in the House

Metering error (or meter insensitive water volume) shall be estimated by the method shown in Figure

4-2 below. In order to measure the metering error more accurately, wastage of water in the house (leakage at taps, toilet equipment, etc.) will also be measured.

Procedures for measuring metering error and wastage in the house are as follows:

**[1<sup>st</sup> Step : Measuring metering error]**

1. Select 20 to 30 working meters randomly in the pilot project site.
2. Close all the taps in the house.
3. Set the hands of the water meter at zero point.
4. Open one tap and close all other taps in the house. Measurement shall be done by the following three cases for the degree of tap opening:
  - Case 1 : Full opening
  - Case-2 : Half opening
  - Case-3 : Quarter opening
5. Keep running water into the measuring tank for one minute and close the tap.
6. Reopen the tap for one minute and close.
7. Repeat items 5 and 6 until water level shows 20L or other readings (10L and 15L which will be determined taking into account the work progress at site and situation of the house).
8. Close the tap and read the water meter.
9. Record the time of the measurement (from item 3 to 5)
10. Repeat the procedure from item 3 to 6 for all cases.

**[2<sup>nd</sup> Step : Measuring wastage of water in the house]**

1. Close all the taps in the house.
2. Install the flow meter at feeding pipe in the house.
3. Measure the wastage volume in the house.

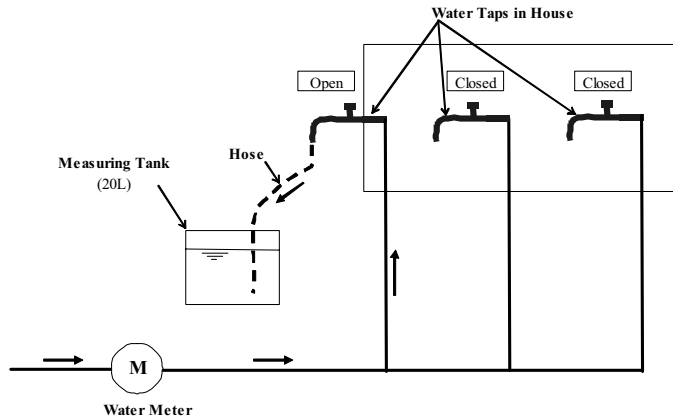


Figure 4-3 Method of Measuring Metering Error

S3.1-39

**Action 7-6 Making Water Balance Analysis Before Repair**

Water balance analysis is essential in preliminary work for NRW reduction activity. Following data shall be collected for the analysis.

- Water production volume
- Water distribution volume
- Authorized water consumption
  - Billed authorized consumption
  - Unbilled authorized consumption
- Water losses
  - Apparent losses (consumption by illegal connection, metering error, etc.)
  - Real losses (leakage in the water supply system)

The example of the water balance analysis is shown in Table 4-3.

**Table 4-5 Water Balance Analysis Sheet (Example)**

Raw Water	Water Distribution Volume	Authorized Consumption	Billed Authorized Consumption	Billed Metered Consumption (Subtract over-registration volume)	Sold Water	Revenue Water (RW)	
			Unbilled Authorized Consumption	Unbilled Metered Consumption			
			Apparent Losses	Unauthorized Consumption Metering Inaccuracies	Commercial Loss	Non Revenue Water (NRW)	
		Water Losses	Real Losses	Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains			Physical Loss
				Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks			
				Leakage on Service Connections up to point of Customer metering			
Treatment Losses (Backwash, etc.)				Categorized as NRW			
Evaporation							

**Action 8 Conduct Leak Detection Survey at Model Areas**

**Action 8-1 Conduct Leak Detection Survey at Model Areas**

Leak detection survey shall be conducted by means of the following methods:

(1) Detection of leaking sound by Acoustic Rod or Digital Sound Detector

When leakage occurs, leaking sound spreads through the pipe. At the point where valves are available, acoustic rod or digital sound detector will be useful for detecting the sound. The method of leaking sound detection is shown on Figure 4-4.

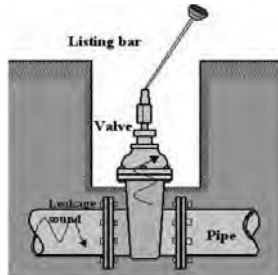


Figure 4-4 Detecting by Acoustic Rod or Digital Sound Detector

(2) Detection of leaking points by Leak Detector

The location of the leaking points will be identified by Water Leak Detector. The detection work by Water Leak Detector is shown in the picture.



Detection Work by Water Leak Detector

The mechanism of detecting leaking point is explained in Figure 4-5.

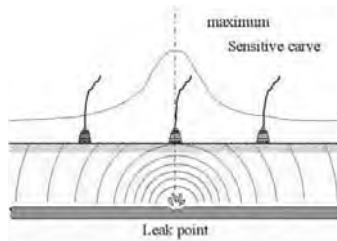


Figure 4-5 Mechanism of Detecting Leaking Point

The typical water leak detector is as shown in Figure 4-6.



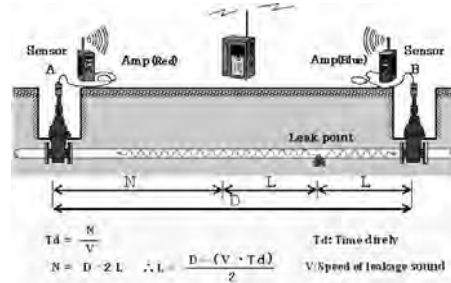
Figure 4-6 Typical Water Leak Detector

(3) Detection by Leak Noise Correlator

Leak Noise Correlator will be applied to confirm the leaking point when leak sound is detected in two points. This equipment identifies the location of leaks by intercepting leak noise that is caught by a sensor at two valves or hydrants (refer to Figure 4-7). It measures the difference in transmission time between two points, and processes the data by computer. Thus, it exactly shows the leaking point.



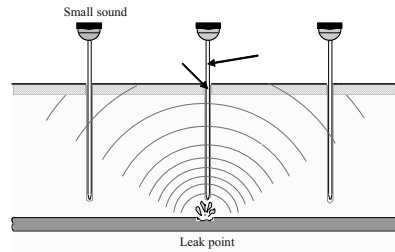
Figure 4-7 Leak Noise Correlator



**Figure 4-8 Method of Detecting Leakage by Leak Noise Correlator**

(4) Confirmation of Leak Point by Acoustic Rod

After detecting leak point, some holes are drilled at the detected leak points and acoustic rod will be inserted in the hole to confirm the exact location of the leak point (refer to Figure 4-9).



**Figure 4-9 Method of Confirming Exact Location of Leak Point**

(5) Pipe Locating Devices

When the buried pipes are not identified, following devices will be applied.

Pipe & Cable Locator

This device is used for locating pipes and cables under the ground.



**Figure 4-10 Pipe & Cable Locator**

Metal Locator

A sensor of this device detects the location of hidden iron-made structures such as valve boxes

and stop valves. As iron creates a magnetic field, the suitable sensors can detect it.



**Figure 4-11 Metal Locator**

Water balance analysis shall be conducted using data obtained after the repairing works of the leak points and evaluation the effects of the reduction works.

**Action 8-2 Repairing Leaking Parts**

After leak detection work, items to be repaired for stopping leakage shall be listed with priority and the cost estimation shall be done. The repairing work will be executed for the leak parts according to the priority within the budget of MCWW.

**Action 8-3 Improvement of Water Meter Condition**

In case non-working water meters or the connection without water meters are existed, new water meters shall be repaired, replaced or installed.

**Action 9 Make Water Balance Analysis After Repair**

**Action 9-1 Conducting Water Flow Measurement**

In order to confirm the effectiveness of the repairing work (or reduction percentage of leakage ratio), water flow measurement shall be carried out after the repairing work of the leaking parts.

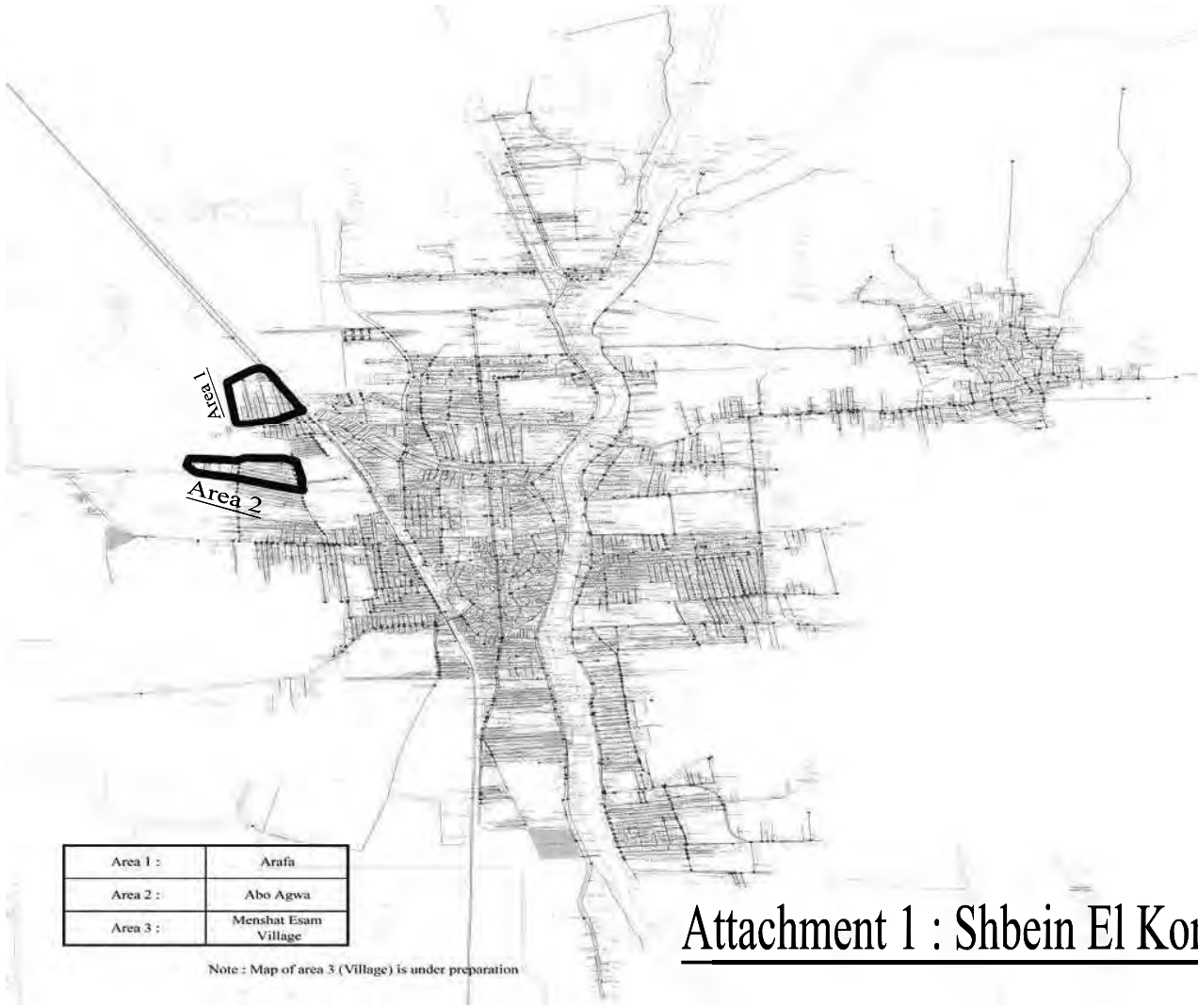
**Action 9-2 Making Water Balance Analysis After Repair and Evaluation**

Water balance analysis shall be conducted using data obtained after the repairing works of the leak points and evaluation the effects of the reduction works.

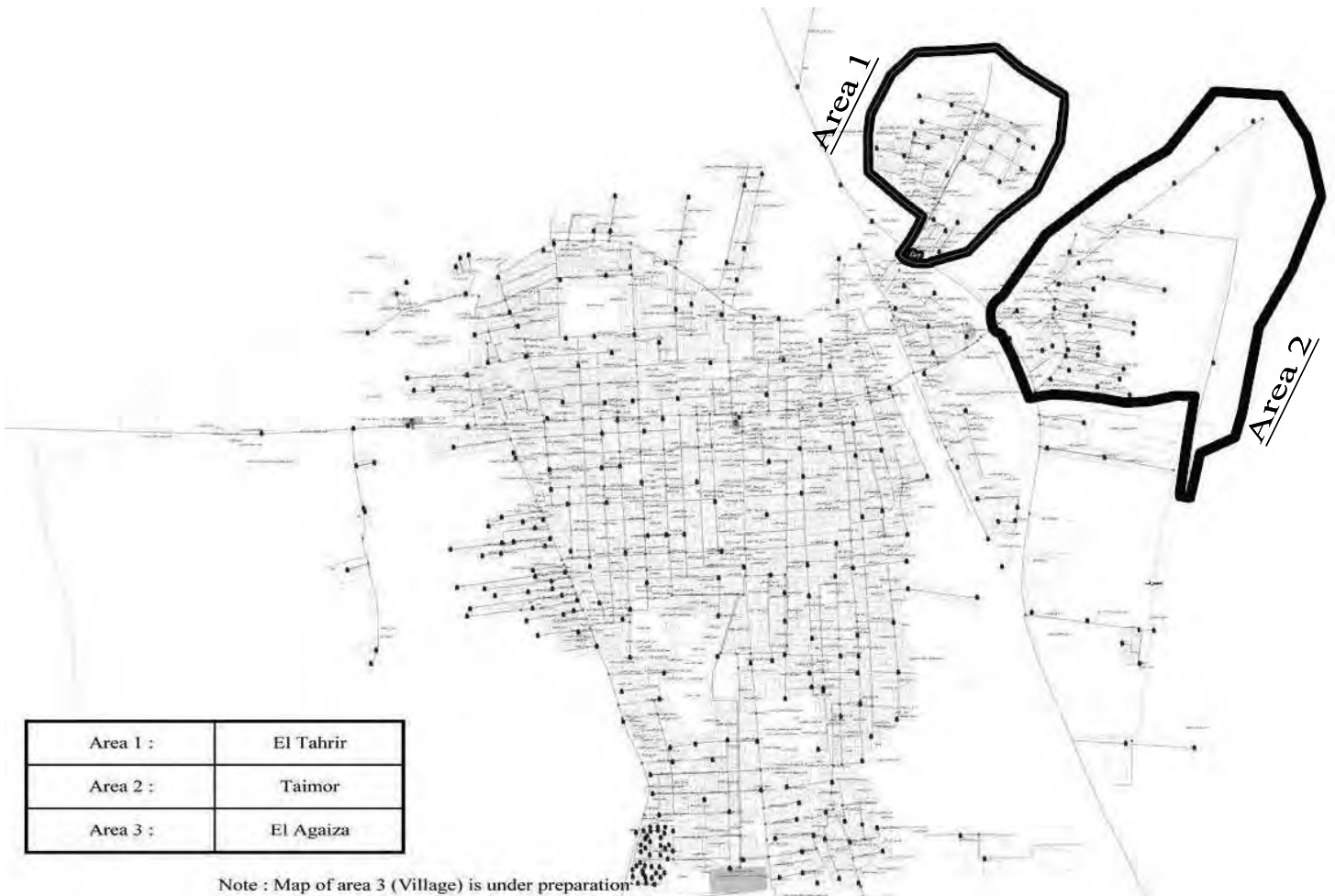
**Action 10 Conduct Training at Model Areas for Water Distribution Management in Sharkiya Governorate**

The JICA expert team and SHAPWASCO will conduct case study training on the system and activities of water distribution management in model area of Sharkiya Governorate that is established in Water Distribution Management Activity of SHAPWASCO. Since the training will be conducted away from the field activities of MCWW, it will be difficult to conduct OJT. However, effort will be made to



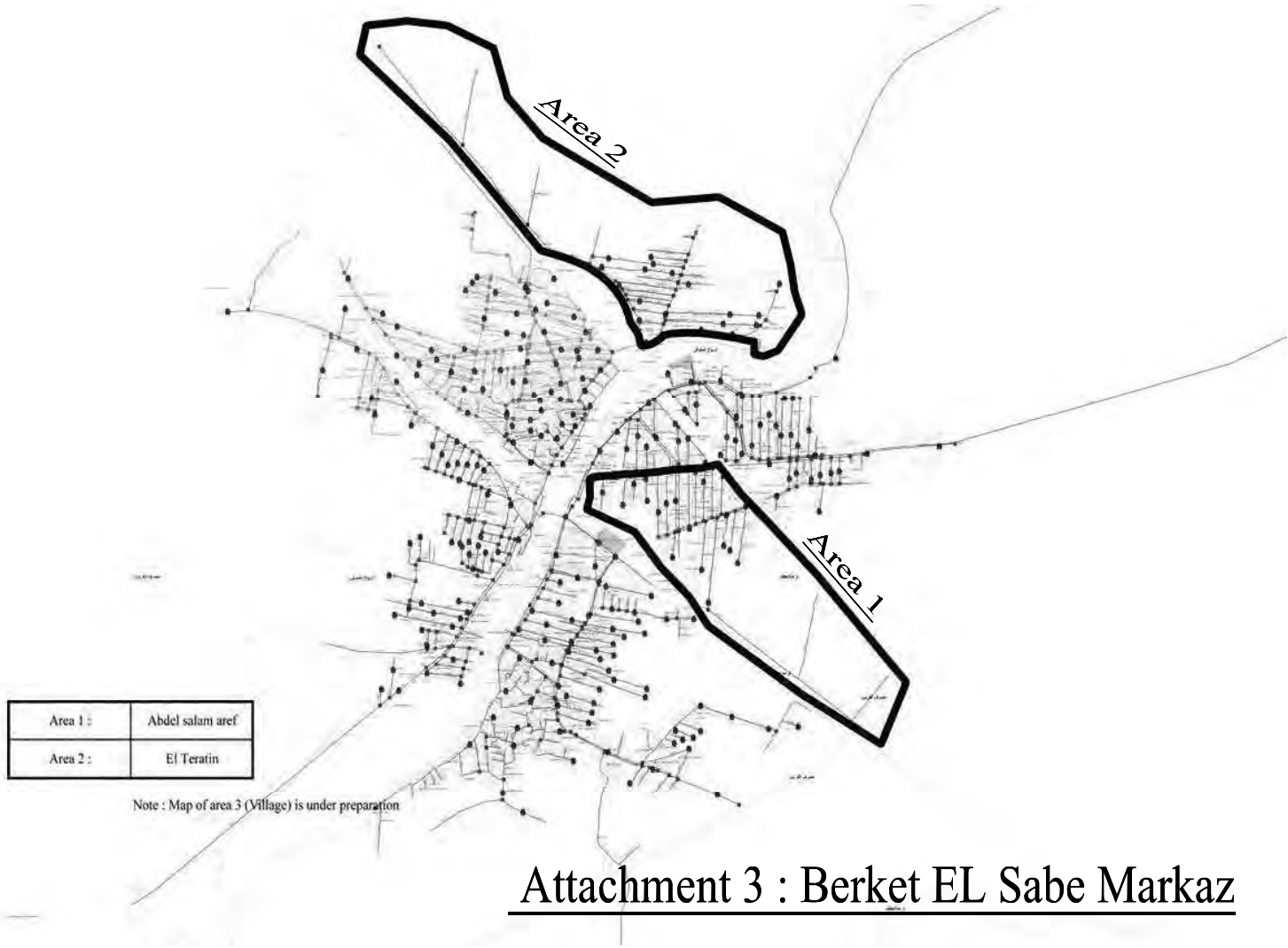


## Attachment 1 : Shbein El Kom Markaz



## Attachment 2 : Quesna Markaz





## Attachment 3 : Berket EL Sabe Markaz



**MCWW (Arabic)**





شركة مياه الشرب والصرف

الصحي بالمنوفيه

هيئة التعاون الدولي



الياباني-جاپكا

مشروع  
تحسين القدرة الادارية  
على التشغيل والصيانة  
لمرافق الأمداد بمياه الشرب في دلتا النيل

خطة العمل لنشاطات تقليل كمية المياه الغير محاسب عليها

أكتوبر 2011

فريق العمل

شركة مياه الشرب و الصرف الصحي  
بالمونوفيه

خطة العمل لتقليل المياه غير المحاسب عليها

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20	النشاط (10) : تنفيذ تدريب في المناطق النماذج المختاره في مشروع ادارة توزيع المياه في محافظة الشرقية .....
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الملحقات

- رسومات للمناطق المرشحة لتكون موقعا للمشروع

### مقدمة

قام فريق تقليل الفاقد بالإدارة بالاشتراك مع فريق الخبراء بعمل زيارات ميدانية من أجل استيعاب موقف فاقد الشبكات بمحافظة المنوفيه في الفترة من مايو 2011 حتى أغسطس 2011. ولوضع خطة العمل لأنشطة تقليل الفاقد في الشبكات تم عقد ورشة عمل في 18 يونيو، 28 يوليو 2011 بحضور ممثلين من كافة قطاعات الشركة. الجدول التالي يوضح الحضور في الورشة. وقد تم مناقشة الخطوات التي ستتبع للوصول إلى هدف تقليل الفاقد وكذلك مناقشة اختيار مناطق تجريبية في المراكز المختارة للعمل وفي النهاية تم الوصول إلى وضع خطة عمل لأنشطة تقليل الفاقد في الشبكات.

### قائمة الحضور بورشة تشكيل خطة عمل أنشطة تقليل الفاقد في الشبكات:-

الاسم	مركز
م. بلال جلال م. أحمد رضوان م. محمد شافعي	فريق تقليل الفاقد بالمقر الرئيسي
م. حامد سلامه	شيبين الكوم
م. صادق عبد العاطي م. عبد الستار حسين م. سيد عبد الرحمن خليل م. منير محمد إبراهيم بدر م. حسن عبد الرحمن أمين م. أنور إبراهيم	قويسنا
م. رضا الحسيني مشرف. مجدى غنيم	بركة السبع
م. سعيد نصار م. محمد بخيت محمد م. عبد الله وهدان أحمد إبراهيم جبر	منوف
م. أمين التتبي مشرف. شعبان عمار	تلا
م. أحمد عبد الحكيم م. محمد النيب	الشهداء
م. سعد فاروق	سرس الليان
م. أحمد الباجورى م. راضى الطويل	الباجور
م. محمد ظريف عبد الحميد م. محمد محمد الزين م. صلاح الدين محمد مصطفى	الشهداء
م. أيمن بسونى م. محمد فوزى عوض م. خالد محمد	المقر الرئيسي

### الاختصارات

MCWW Minufia Potable Water and Sanitation Company

شركة مياه الشرب و الصرف الصحي بالمنوفيه

NRW Non Revenue Water

تقليل فاقد المياه

HQ Headquarters

رئاسة الشركة

C/P Counterpart

الفريق النظير

GIS Geographical Information System

نظم المعلومات الجغرافية

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency

هيئة التعاون الدولي الياباني- جايجا

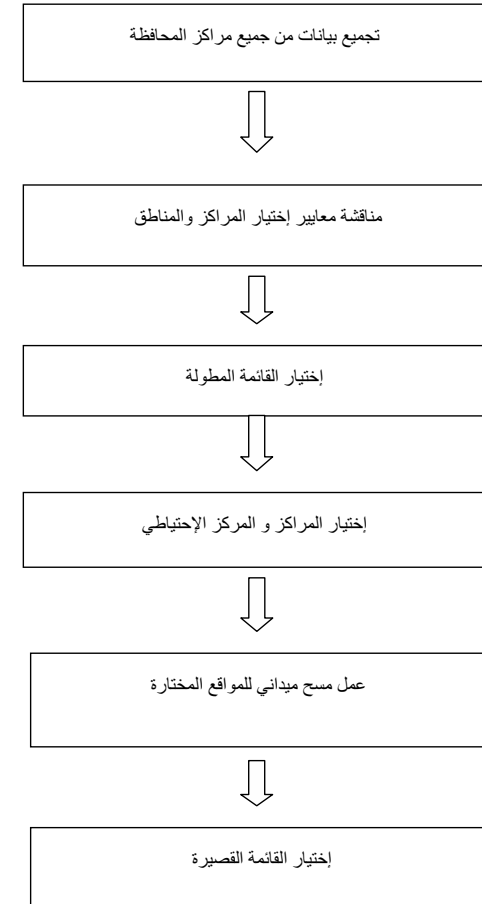
MNF Minimum Night Flow

أدنى تصرف ليلي

## الباب الأول: مواقع المشروع التجريبية

### 1-1 طريقة اختيار مواقع المشروع التجريبية

طريقه اختيار المواقع النموذج طبقا للشكل 1-1



شكل 1-1 مخطط يوضح اختيار المناطق المرشحة للدراسه

### فريق خبراء الجايكا لنشاط تخفيض الفاقد من المياه

م. ميتسوهيتو أوامورى	الخبير اليابانى لادارة تخفيض الفاقد من المياه
م. هيروكى نيمورا	الخبير اليابانى لاكتشاف التسرب
د. مصطفى معوض مصطفى	الخبير المصرى لتخفيض الفاقد من المياه
أ. أحمد عاطف	مترجم
م. محمد عبد القادر	منسق

لزم الأمر

**(3) اختيار القائمة المطولة للمناطق المختارة :-**

تم اختيار 28 منطقة لتكوين القائمة المطولة تبعاً لمعايير اختيار مناطق المشروع النموذج.  
عدد مناطق المشروع المرشحة للقائمة المطولة معروض في جدول 1-1

**جدول 1-1 عدد المناطق المرشحة للقائمة المطولة**

رقم المنطقة	اسم المنطقة	عدد المواقع
1	شبين الكوم	4
2	قويسنا	3
3	بركة السبع	4
4	أشمون	3
5	السادات	3
6	تلا	2
7	منوف	1
8	الشهداء	2
9	الباжور	3
إجمالي المواقع		25

**1.2 أسس الاختيار والمواقع المختارة**

**(1) تجميع بيانات**

تم تجميع البيانات العامه لشبكات توزيع المياه في كل مركز مثل (عدد السكان- كميته المياه المنتجة- عدد الشكاوي - نوعيه المواسير) وذلك بجميع فروع الشركة الثمانية

**(2) مناقشة معايير إختيار المراكز والمواقع المختارة :**

**■ بالنسبة لإختيار المراكز:-**

- عدد الشكاوي(التسرب- تغيير اللون - قطع مياه)
- كمية المياه المنتجة
- أطوال الشبكات
- قرب المسافه من الاداره
- توافر العاملين بالمركز
- نوعية المواسير
- معدل الفاقد من المياه
- الوضع في الاعتبار مدى أهمية المركز لشركة المنوفيه.

**■ بالنسبة لإختيار المواقع :-**

- يجب أن تحتوى المواقع المرشحة على محابس تحكم حتى يمكن عزلها عن باقي المناطق المحيطة ويتم تغذيتها من مكان واحد سيركب عليه جهاز قياس التصرف لقياس أدنى تصرف ليلى ، وفي القرى يمكن اختيار منطقة يكون التحكم فيها من محبس واحد ( مثل القرى التي تستخدم النظام الشجري في الشبكات ) .
- يفضل المناطق التي تصدر فيها الفواتير بالكميوتتر.
- يجب أن تكون المحابس بحالة جيدة .
- يجب اختيار المواقع بحجم مناسب حتى يسهل مراقبتها.
- أن تحتوى على تنوعات من المشتركين(منزلي، حكومي، أخرى ) بعدد مناسب (مع وجود خدمة صرف صحي).
- كما يفضل عدد محدد من الوصلات حتى يسهل حصر المنطقة من 1000 – 2000 مشترك
- أن تكون نسبة الانفجارات بالمنطقة عالية وأن يكون الضغط بالشبكة من 1-2 ضغط جوى .
- يفضل أن تحتوى المنطقة على مواسير من الاسبستوس القديمة .
- يجب أن تكون جميع التوصيلات مركب عليها عدادات وعلى الشركة أن تقوم بتركيب عدادات للوصلات الغير مركب عليها عدادات قبل البدء في المشروع .
- أن تكون جميع العدادات مسجلة وتستخرج لها فواتير بانتظام .
- في حالة وجود حنفيات حريق يجب مراقبتها حتى يمكن معرفة كمية المياه المفقودة وأخذها في الاعتبار عند حساب مفقودات المياه.
- يفضل عدم وجود حنفيات مياه عامة وفي حالة وجودها يجب أن يركب عليها عداد مياه.
- مساحة الموقع تكون في حدود 2-3 كم او حسب طبيعة المنطقة المرشحة.
- لتقليل تكاليف الإصلاح يجب أن لا تحتوى المنطقة على طرق موصلات ذو كثافة عالية
- يجب توافر رسومات وخرائط دقيقة توضح أماكن المحابس وكيفية رفع الضغوط بالشبكة إذا



اسم المركز أو المدينة	المنطقة المختارة	
أشمون	المنطقة الحادية عشر	يجب تغيير المحابس
	المنطقة الثانية عشر	يجب تغيير المحابس
	الروضه	لم تتم زيارتها
	المنى	لم تتم زيارتها
	عزبة لمعى	لم تتم زيارتها

#### (4) اختيار المراكز والمركز الاحتياطي:-

تم اختيار مراكز (شبين الكوم, قويسنا, بركة السبع) تبعاً لمعايير اختيار المراكز, وتم اختيار مركز احتياطي (أشمون). وقد قامت الفرق بعمل مسح ميداني لتجربة العزل للتأكد من الوضع الحالي لكل مركز.

#### جدول 1-2 قائمة المراكز

رقم المنطقة	اسم المنطقة	الخصائص
1	شبين	1. إنتاج عالي للمياه 2. رغبة الفريق النظير 3. عدد شكاوى عالي 4. طول عالي للشبكات 5. عدد السكان عالي 6. عدد العمال
2	قويسنا	1. معدل عالي للفاقد 2. عدد السكان عالي 3. قرب المسافه
3	بركة السبع	1. عدد شكاوى عالي 2. قرب المسافه
4	السادات	1. معدل عالي للفاقد 2. رغبة الفريق النظير
5	أشمون	1. إنتاج عالي للمياه 2. معدل عالي للفاقد 3. طول عالي للشبكات 4. عدد السكان عالي

#### (5) المناطق المرشحة لتكون موقعا للمشروع :-

المناطق التي تم ترشيحها في نطاق المشروع ستكون على أساس كمية التسرب ( أو أدنى تصرف ليلي ) بعد عمل المسح الميداني.

رقم المنطقة	اسم المنطقة	الحجم ( عدد الوصلات )
1 (شبين)	منطقه 1	عرفه
	منطقه 2	أبو عجوه
	منطقه 3	قرية منشية عصام
2 (قويسنا)	منطقه 1	التحرير
	منطقه 2	تيمور
	منطقه 3	العجايزه
3 (بركة السبع)	منطقه 1	عبد السلام عارف
	منطقه 2	الترعتين
	منطقه 3	شارع بورسعيد

ملحوظة: عدد الوصلات المنزلية الموضح بالجدول هو الرقم الأمثل ويمكن تغييره طبقاً لظروف الموقع المرشح

#### جدول 1-3 قائمة بالمناطق المرشحة للمشروع

اسم المركز أو المدينة	المنطقة المختارة	
شبين الكوم	عرفه	تم العزل بنجاح
	أبو عجوه	تم العزل بنجاح
	قرية منشية عصام	تم العزل بنجاح
قويسنا	عزبة السنطاوى	الضغط المنخفض
	التحرير	تم العزل بنجاح
	تيمور	تم العزل بنجاح
بركة السبع	العجايزه	تم العزل بنجاح
	عبد السلام عارف	لم يتم العزل
	الترعتين	ارتفاع مياه جوفية
السادات	شارع بورسعيد	يجب تغيير المحابس
	الطوارىء	المنطقه لها مدخلين
	المنطقه الخامسه	يجب تغيير المحابس

## الباب الثاني : الإجراءات والنشاطات التي ستخضع لتقليل الفاقد في المياه

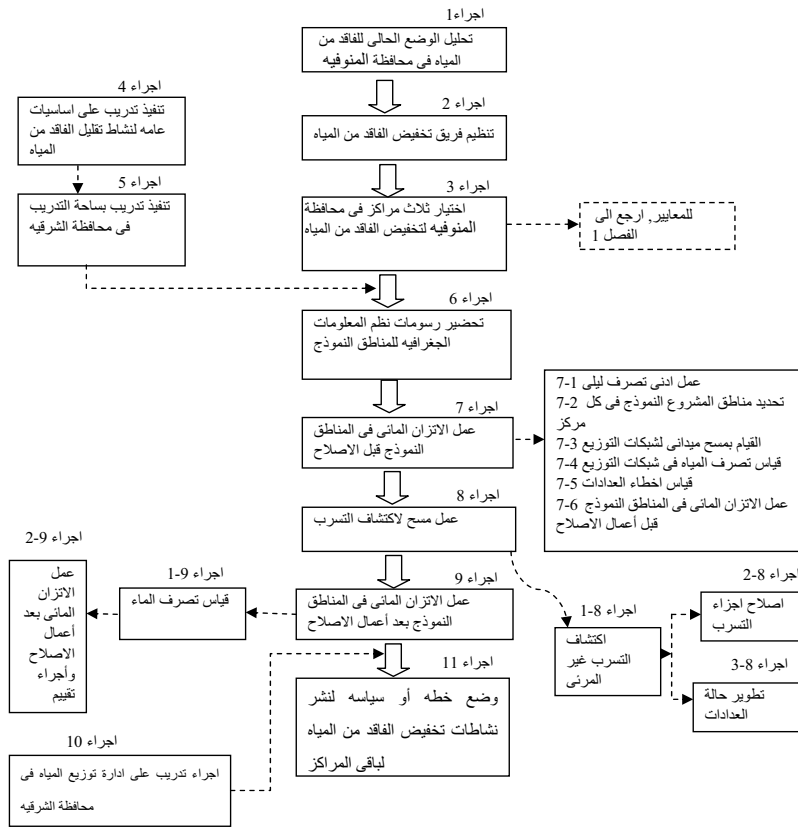
أثناء القيام بنشاط تقليل الفاقد في المياه خلال فترة المشروع, سوف يتم عمل الآتي.

### جدول 1-2 الأنشطة التي ستخضع لتقليل الفاقد في المياه

م	النشاط	المحتوى	ملاحظات
1	تحليل الوضع الحالي فيما يتعلق بالمياه غير ذات العائد في محافظة المنوفيه (NRW)	تحليل التوازن بين كمية المياه الموزعه وكمية المياه المستهلكه تحليل عدد الشكاوى في كل مركز	
2	تنظيم فرق تقليل المياه غير ذات العائد (NRW)	اختيار فريق نظير في رئاسه الشركه ترشيح فريق نظير لكل مركز تنظيم فرق الفاقد من المياه	
3	اختيار 3 مناطق (مراكز) لتقليل المياه غير ذلك العائد (NRW) في محافظة المنوفيه	مناقشة معايير اختيار المراكز والمناطق النموذج في المراكز المختاره اعداد القائمه المطوله للمناطق النموذج اجراء عملية مسح ميداني للمناطق النموذج لتجريبه عملية العزل بها اختيار ثلاث مراكز ترشيح اكثر من ثلاث مناطق في المركز	
4	تنفيذ تدريب عام على نشاطات تقليل المياه الغير ذات عائد	اجراء تدريب لفرق الفاقد من المياه في محافظة الشريقيه تعلم مبادئه وتقنياته استخدام معدات كشف التسرب التدريب على استخدام اجهزة قياس ادنى تصرف ليلى في ساحة تدريب ههيا	
5	تنفيذ تدريب في ساحة التدريب بمحافظة الشريقيه	اجراء تدريب لفرق الفاقد من المياه في ههيا في الشريقيه التدريب على معدات مسح التسرب ومعدات اكتشاف التسرب	
6	اعداد خرائط نظم المعلومات الجغرافيه للموقع النموذج	تجهيز خرائط لشبكات التوزيع للمناطق المرشحه في المراكز المختاره (GIS)	
7	عمل ائزان مائي في المواقع النموذج قبل أعمال الإصلاح		
7-1	عمل ادنى تصرف ليلى للمواقع المرشحه	اجراء عملية قياس ادنى تصرف ليلى لعدد 9 مناطق مرشحه (او اكثر)	
7-2	تحديد المواقع المرشحه في كل مركز	اختيار منطقه مرشحه كمنطقه نموذج لتنفيذ المشروع في كل مركز لعدد 3 مراكز	
7-3	عمل مسح ميداني لشبكات التوزيع	تجميع البيانات الدقيقه عن شبكات التوزيع في منطقه المشروع النموذج اجراء عملية مسح ميداني للتأكد على حدود المنطقه النموذج للمشروع	
7-4	قياس تصرف المياه	اجراء عملية قياس لكمية المياه الموزعه في المنطقه النموذج للمشروع القيام بعملية قراءة عدادات المستهلكين (تقريباً لمدة اسبوع واحد) في منطقه المشروع النموذج	

م	النشاط	المحتوى	ملاحظات
7-5	مسح ميداني للعدادات في مواقع المشروع وحساب الخطأ في العدادات لاستخدامه في تصحيح القراءات	تجميع وفرز بيانات المستهلكين في منطقه المشروع النموذج فحص حالة عدادات المياه قياس اخطاء عدادات المياه لعدد (20) الى (30) عينه عشوائيه في منطقه المشروع المختاره	تحديد العدادات المعطلة
7-6	حساب الاتزان المائي داخل مناطق العمل قبل إجراء أعمال الإصلاح	فحص حالة التسرب الحاليه من خلال قياس ادنى تصرف ليلى تحليل اجمالي كمية المياه الموزعه والمياه المستهلكه في منطقه المشروع النموذج قياس معدل الفاقد من المياه قبل الإصلاح	الحصول على ادنى تصرف ليلى عن طريق تنفيذ عملية قياس التصرف لمدة 24 ساعه
8	كشف التسرب في مواقع العمل		
8-1	كشف التسرب في مواقع العمل	تحديد التسرب غير المرئي (او تحت الارض) فرز الاجزاء التي تمت عليها عملية الإصلاح تقدير التكلفة المطلوبه للإصلاح	
8-2	إصلاح مناطق التسرب	الحصول على تصاريح من السلطات المعنيه التفتيش من السلطات المعنيه, اذا لزم الامر	
8-3	تطوير حالة العدادات	استبدال عدادات المياه التي لا تعمل بعدادات جديده تركيب عدادات للمنازل التي ليس بها عدادات	شراء عدادات جديده والتجهيز لتركيبتها
9	حساب الاتزان المائي بعد اجراء أعمال الإصلاح		
9-1	قياس تصرف المياه	اجراء عملية قياس لكمية المياه الموزعه في المنطقه النموذج للمشروع القيام بعملية قراءة عدادات المستهلكين (تقريباً لمدة اسبوع واحد) في منطقه المشروع النموذج	
9-2	حساب الاتزان المائي بعد اجراء أعمال الإصلاح و اجراء عملية تقييم	فرز محتويات الفاقد من المياه	من خلال النتائج التاليه : - تصرف المياه الموزعه - المياه المستهلكه من خلال قراءات العدادات - ادنى تصرف ليلى - اخطاء العدادات
10	اجراء تدريب للمواقع النموذج على ادارة توزيع المياه في محافظة الشريقيه	تبادل الخبرات مع الشريقيه في نشاطات ادارة توزيع المياه	
11	وضع خطة لنشر نشاطات تخفيض الفاقد من المياه لباقي المراكز	اعداد خطه طويلة الاجل لتخفيض الفاقد من المياه وتغيير الشبكات اعداد مشروع سياسه او خطه لنشاط تخفيض الفاقد من المياه في محافظة المنوفيه بالكامل	
<b>برامج متعلقة بنشاطات تقليل الفاقد</b>			
1	اقامة ورش عمل وندوات لنقل الخبره من الشريقيه الى المنوفيه, والقيام بعرض نتائج النشاطات بواسطه المنوفيه	عقد ورش عمل داخلية وورش عمل مفتوحه عقد ندوات مفتوحه	

### الفصل الثالث: الأنشطة المتبعه لنشاطات تخفيض الفاقد من المياه



شكل 1-3 ترتيب الأنشطة المتبعه لنشاطات تقليل الفاقد من المياه

### الفصل الرابع : شرح لكل نشاط

قائمة النشاطات في جدول 1-2 ستم شرحها بالتفصيل كما هو مبين:

#### النشاط 1 تحليل الوضع الحالي للفاقد من المياه في محافظة المنوفيه

قامت فرق الفاقد من المياه بتحليل نظم توزيع ونقل المياه في المحافظه وفهم انتاج المياه وتوزيع التصريف. أيضا تم فهم الوضع الحالي المتعلق بأعداد السكان وعدد المشتركين وعدد الشكاوى وحالة مواسير الشبكات وما الى ذلك في كل مركز على حده.

#### النشاط 2 تنظيم فريق تخفيض الفاقد من المياه

شركة المنوفيه قامت بتنظيم وحدة الاشراف على نشاطات تقليل الفاقد من المياه بالمقر الرئيسي. وفرق عمل لتخفيض الفاقد من المياه بكل مركز. في مواقع العمل. أعضاء الفرق النظيره ستتكون من (مهندس و فنيان و محصل وقارىء للعدادات). علاوة على ذلك، وحيث أن النشاطات سيتم تنفيذها في المستقبل في كل أفرع الشركة. سيتم تشكيل فرق في كل الأفرع. في نفس الوقت، سيتم إقامة تدريب عملي في ساحة تدريب هيبيا وسيتم فتح الساحة لأعضاء الفرق النظيره في كل الفروع.

الاسم	مركز
م. بلال جلال م. أحمد رضوان م. محمد شافعي م. محمد فوزي	المقر الرئيسي لشركة المنوفيه
م. حامد سلامه أ. محمد غنيم	شبين الكوم
م. صادق عبد العاطي م. عبد الستار حسين	قويسنا
م. رضا الحسيني م. مشرف. مجدى غنيم	بركة السبع
م. سعيد نصار م. محمد نجيب م. عبد الله وهدان	منوف
م. نبيل النشار م. أحمد فايد م. جابر عبد الحميد	السادات
م. أمين التلى م. مشرف. شعيبان عمار	تلا
م. محمد الشريف م. محمد الديب	الشهداء
م. سامي فاروق	سرس الليان
م. أحمد الباجوري م. راضى الطويل	الباجور
	أشمون

الفرق التي تم تنظيمها في مناطق المشروع المرشحه والمراكز الاخرى التي لم يتم اختيار مناطق بها سيعملون معا بالتعاون مع الفرق الاخرى كما هو موضح بالجدول 2-4

### جدول 2-4 توزيع فرق الفاقد من المياه خلال نشاط تخفيض الفاقد من المياه

مدينة/مركز (منطقة المشروع المرشحه)	الفريق الاساسى	الفريق المعاون
شبين	شبين	منوف السادات
قويسنا	قويسنا	الباجور أشمون
بركة السبع	بركة السبع	تلا الشهداء

### النشاط 3 اختيار ثلاث مراكز لتخفيض الفاقد من المياه في محافظة المنوفيه

ستقوم الفرق باختيار ثلاث مراكز كمراكز مثاليه لتنفيذ تخفيض الفاقد من المياه في محافظة المنوفيه. وأيضا سيقوموا باختيار مركز احتياطي للمشروع. اذا لزم الامر.  
المناطق المرشحه تم اختيارها بناء على معايير الاختيار وكتنتجه للنشاط 1. الفرق أختارت أكثر من ثلاث مناطق مرشحه في كل مركز كقائمه مطوله للمشروع. بعد الاختيار، تم القيام بعملية زياره للمواقع المرشحه لتجربة العزل فيها. يتم تنفيذ العزل للحصول على نتائج دقيقه لمعدل الفاقد من المياه فيما بعد. ومن خلال المسح الخاص بالعزل، الفرق أختارت الثلاث مناطق المرشحه للمشروع في كل مركز.

### النشاط 4 اجراء تدريب عام على نشاط تخفيض الفاقد من المياه

شركة الشريه ستقوم بتنفيذ تدريب على أساسيات اكتشاف التسرب و قياس التصرف و تدريب عملى فى ساحة تدريب هيبا. الفرق المناظره من كل فرع ستحضر هذا التدريب.

### النشاط 5 اجراء تدريب فى ساحة التدريب بمحافظة الشريه

سيتم اختيار وقت هذا التدريب ليتزامن مع بداية عملية اكتشاف تسرب المياه. سيتم التركيز فى هذا التدريب على عملية اكتشاف التسرب. وبعد الانتهاء من التدريب، ستقوم الفرق باختيار امكانيه التنفيذ الدورى

### النشاط 6 إعداد خرائط نظم المعلومات الجغرافية للمناطق المرشحه

سيتم تجهيز الخرائط الأساسية لنظم المعلومات الجغرافية بمقياس رسم 5000/1 للمواقع المرشحه قبل عملية المسح. ومن المفترض أن تكون الشبكات مطابقه للرسومات.

### النشاط 7 عمل الاتزان المائي فى المواقع النموذج قبل الاصلاح

#### النشاط 1-7 عمل أدنى تصرف ليلى للمناطق المرشحه

سيتم تنفيذ قياس أدنى تصرف ليلى فى المناطق المرشحه. حتى يتم اختيار ثلاث مناطق نموذج للمشروع فى كل مركز. متوسط نسبة التسرب التى سيتم الحصول عليها أثناء قياس أدنى تصرف ليلى، سيتم اعتبارها ممثلا لنسبة التسرب فى كل مركز.

#### النشاط 2-7 تحديد منطقة المشروع المرشحه فى كل مركز

اختيار منطقه واحده لتكون منطقه المشروع المرشحه فى كل مركز من المراكز المختاره.  
من المفترض أن تكون نسبة الفاقد فى المناطق المرشحه قريبه من النسبه الممثله للمركز والمدينه.

### النشاط 3-7 عمل مسح ميدانى لشبكات التوزيع

- سيتم القيام بمسح ميدانى لمواقع المشروع المرشحه كما هو مبين :
- تحديد أماكن وحالة المحابس فى المواقع
  - تحديد أماكن الحنفيات العامه وحنفيات الحريق والمباني الحكوميه، اذا وجد
  - تحديد حدود المنطقه
  - القيام بمسح ميدانى لمعرفة حاله العدادات المركبه

### النشاط 4-7 قياس تصرف المياه

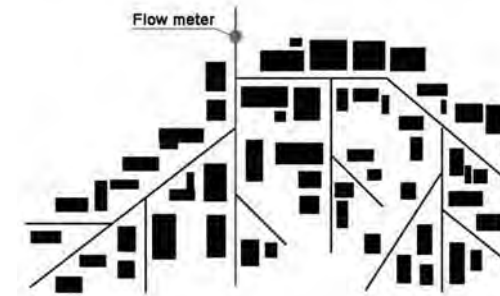
(1) قياس حجم المياه الموزعه لمناطق المشروع المرشحه.  
حجم المياه الموزعه فى مناطق المشروع المرشحه يجب أن تقاس لعملية الاتزان المائي.ستتم عملية القياس خلال فترة قراءه العدادات.

التالى شرح عملى لقياس حجم التوزيع.

(أ) طريقة قياس حجم التوزيع

هذا مثال لكيفية تركيب عداد قياس تصرف، عداد قياس تصرف واحد سيتم تركيبه كما هو موضح فى

شكل 1-4



شكل 1-4 تركيب عداد قياس تصرف على شبكه شجريه

(ب) نوع عداد قياس التصرف

قياس أدنى تصرف ليلى سيتم بواسطة عداد قياس ألترا سونيك (موضح بشكل 2-4).

يتم تحديد قيمة أدنى تصرف ليلى باستخدام عداد قياس تصرف يعمل بنظام الموجات فوق الصوتية (شكل 2-4). يعتمد قياس التصرف فى هذا النوع من العدادات على قياس سرعة المياه داخل الماسورة باستخدام الموجات فوق الصوتية حيث تختلف سرعة انتشار هذه الموجات مع تغير سرعة المياه داخل الماسورة والتي تعتمد على معدل التصرف المار داخل الماسورة. ومن مميزات هذا النوع إمكانية التركيب دون الحاجة إلى إيقاف ضخ المياه أو الاضطرار إلى فك وتركيب أى جزء من الماسورة.

9- قم بتسجيل زمن القياس (من الخطوة 3 الى الخطوة 5)

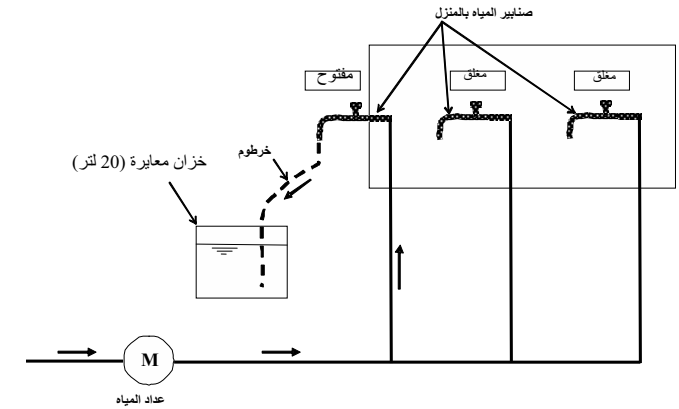
10- يتم تكرار الخطوات من 3 الى 6 مع باقى حالات فتح الصنبور.

الخطوة الثانية: قياس الفاقد داخل المنزل

1- اغلق كافة الصنابير في المنزل

2- تركيب العداد على الماسوره المغذيه للمنزل.

3- حساب الفاقد من المياه في المنزل



شكل 3-4 طريقة تقدير الخطأ في قراءة عدادات المياه

#### النشاط 6-7 القيام بالاتزان المائي قبل الاصلاح

يعتبر دراسة اتزان الشبكة من الأمور الأساسية الهامة في أعمال تقييم وتقليل الفاقد في الشبكات. يجب تجميع البيانات الآتية للتمكن من إجراء دراسة اتزان الشبكة:

- كمية المياه المنتجة
- كمية المياه الموزعة داخل الشبكات
- المياه المستهلكة قانونياً
  - المياه المستهلكة قانونياً ولها فواتير
  - المياه المستهلكة قانونياً ولا يصدر لها فواتير
- فواقد المياه
  - الفوائد التجارية (الوصلات الغير قانونية – اخطاء العدادات ... الخ)
  - الفوائد الفنية (التسرب في الشبكات)

مثال لتحليل توازن المياه موضح في الشكل 3-4



شكل 2-4 عداد قياس ألتراسونيك

#### ج) قياس ضغط المياه

هذا الجهاز يتم استخدامه لتسجيل ضغط المياه خلال عملية قياس حجم المياه الموزعة. يتم تركيبه على نقطة دخول المياه لمنطقة المشروع المرشحة ونقطة النهاية في المنطقة (حنفية مياه أو حنفية حريق) لقياس متوسط ضغط المياه في الموقع.

(2) قراءة عدادات المشتركين في منطقة المشروع المرشحة

حجم استهلاك المياه في منطقة المشروع المرشحة يجب قياسه لتحليل توازن المياه. ولكي يتم قياس حجم الاستخدام،

#### النشاط 5-7 قياس أخطاء عدادات المياه والفاقد في المنازل

سيتم قياس الخطأ في دقة قراءة العدادات بالطريقة الموضحة في شكل 3-4. سيتم إجراء هذا النشاط بالتوازي مع الأنشطة 6 إلى 11 الموضحة في جدول رقم 2-1. ولقياس خطأ العدادات بطريقة أدق يجب الأخذ في الاعتبار عدم حساسية العدادات في قياس التسرب داخل المنازل (التسرب في الحنفيات وصناديق الطرد... الخ).

إجراءات قياس خطأ قراءة العداد سيتم كمايلي:

الخطوة الأولى:

- 1- اختيار 20 إلى 30 عداد عامل عشوائياً في منطقة الدراسة.
- 2- قفل كافة المحابس والصنابير داخل المنزل
- 3- وضع كافة عقارب العداد الى وضع الصفر.
- 4- فتح صنبور واحد فقط مع البقاء على غلق باقى الصنابير. يتم قياس القراءات بالعداد في الاوضاع التالية لنسب فتح الصنابير:
  - أ- الحالة الاولى الصنبور مفتوح بالكامل
  - ب- الحالة الثانية: الصنبور نصف مفتوح
  - ت- الحالة الثالثة: الصنبور ربع مفتوح
- 5- يتم فتح الصنبور لمدة دقيقة وقياس الماء في اثناء معايرة لمدة دقيقة
- 6- اعادة فتح الصنبور لمدة دقيقة اخرى والغلق
- 7- اعادة الخطوات رقم 5 و 6 حتى يصل حجم المياه المجموعة 20 لتر او اى حجم اخر يتم تقديره حسب تقدم التجربة وحالة المنزل الذى تتم فيه التجربة.
- 8- اغلق الصنبور و قم بقراءة العداد

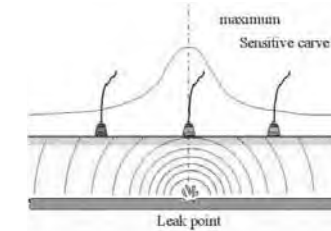
## (2) كشف نقط التسرب باستخدام كاشف التسرب

يتم تحديد موقع نقطة التسرب باستخدام كاشف التسرب. طريقة تحديد موقع التسرب موضحة في الصورة التالية



كشف التسرب باستخدام كاشف التسرب

نظرية كشف التسرب هي أن صوت التسرب يزداد كلما اقترب الجهاز من مكان التسرب ثم يقل تدريجيا كلم ابتعد الجهاز.



شكل 5-4 نظرية تحديد مكن التسرب

الشكل 6-4 يوضح جهاز نمطي لتحديد مكان التسرب .



شكل 6-4 جهاز كشف التسرب

## جدول 3-4 شكل تحليل الاتزان المائي (مثال)

المياه ذات العائد	المياه المباعه	المياه المستهلكة		حجم المياه الموزعه	المياه المعكره
		فواتير المستهلك المقاس (استخراج اكثر من الحجم المسجل)	فواتير المستهلك غير المقاس		
المياه غير ذات العائد	الفواقد التجارية	استهلاك مقاس لا يصدر له فواتير	المياه المستهلكة قانونيا وليس لها فواتير	الاستهلاك المسموح	
		استهلاك غير مقاس لا يصدر له فواتير	الفواقد الواضحه		
المياه غير ذات العائد	الفواقد الحقيقيه	أخطاء العدادات	التسرب في الانتقل وأو الموزع الرئيسي	الاستهلاك غير المسموح	
		التسرب أو زيادة التصرف في خزانات التخزين	التسرب في وصلات الخدمه التي تصل الى عدادات العملاء		
علاج الخسائر (الغسيل العكسي، الخ.) تبخر					

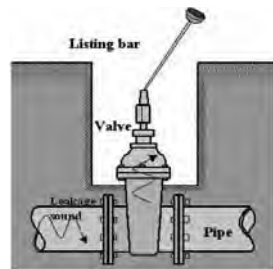
تصنيف أنواع الفاقد

## النشاط 8 فحص التسرب في مواقع العمل

### النشاط 1-8 فحص التسرب في مواقع العمل

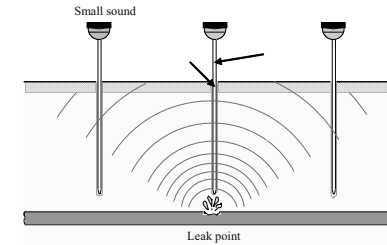
سيتم تنفيذ مسح ميداني لاكتشاف التسرب عن طريق التالي:

(1) كشف صوت التسرب باستخدام قضيب سمعي أو كاشف صوت رقمي عند حدوث تسرب فإن صوت التسرب يسري خلال جسم الماسورة. وبدون الحاجة إلى حفر وفي حالة توافر غرفة محابس فانه يمكن اكتشاف صوت التسرب خلال جسم المحبس باستخدام قضيب السمع أو كاشف صوت رقمي. والشكل رقم 4-4 يوضح طريقة اكتشاف وقياس صوت التسرب والأجهزة المستخدمة لذلك



شكل 4-4 كشف التسرب باستخدام قضيب السمع أو كاشف الصوت الرقمي





شكل 9-4 طريقة تأكيد الموقع الدقيق لنقطة التسرب

(5) جهاز تحديد موقع الماسورة

موقع الماسورة

يستخدم الجهاز الموضح بشكل 10-4 لتحديد مكان الماسورة تحت الأرض.



شكل 10-4 جهاز تحديد موقع الماسورة

كاشف المعادن

يقوم مجس هذا الجهاز بكشف الأجزاء المعدنية تحت الأرض مثل صندوق البريزة ومحابس القفل. ويعتمد المجس على اكتشاف المجال المغناطيسي المتولد من الأجزاء المعدنية.



شكل 11-4 جهاز كشف الأجزاء المعدنية

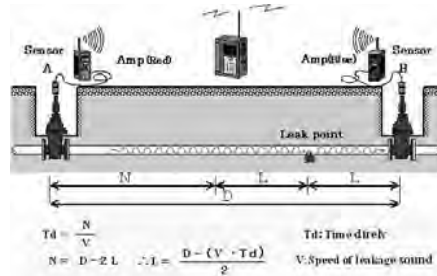
سيتم تنفيذ تحليل الاتزان المائي بواسطة البيانات التي تم الحصول بعد أعمال الإصلاح على مناطق التسرب وتقييم مدى تأثير أعمال التخفيض.

(3) كشف التسرب باستخدام ترابط صوت التسرب

يتم استخدام هذا الجهاز (شكل 7-4) للتحديد الدقيق لمكان التسرب عند اكتشاف صوت تسرب عند محبين أو نقطتين على جسم الماسورة في حالة إمكانية الوصول إليها. يحدد هذا الجهاز مكان التسرب بحساب بعد نقطة التسرب عن احد الجهازين المركبين (الأزرق والأحمر) على نقطتين من الماسورة (شكل 8-4). يتم قياس الفرق الزمني بين وصول الصوت إلى احد الجهازين عن الآخر واستخدام هذا الفارق الزمني في حساب المسافة بين نقطة التسرب والجهاز الأزرق.



شكل رقم (7-4) جهاز كشف التسرب الترابطي

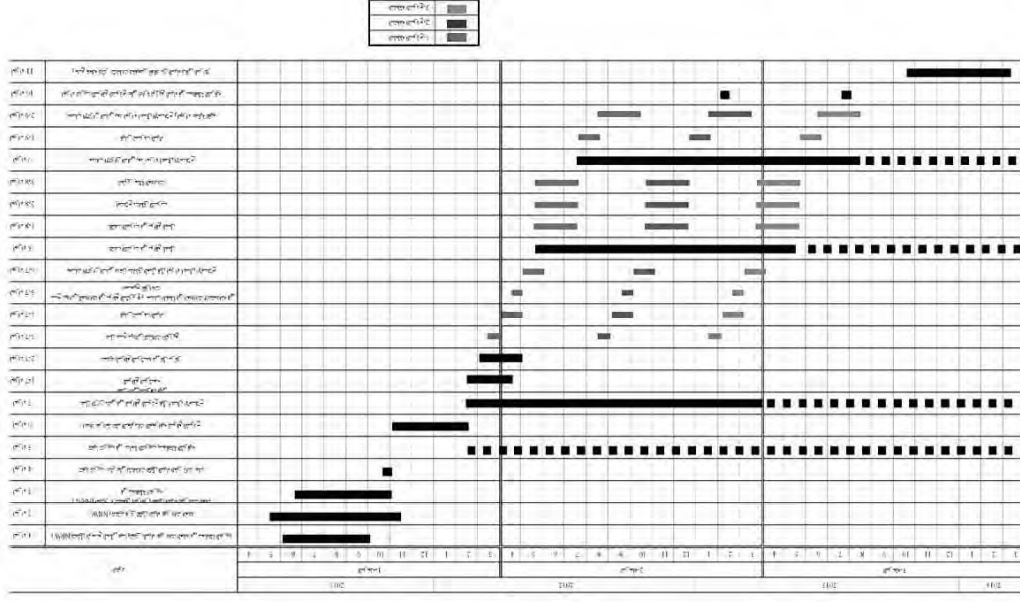


شكل (8-4) الترابط الزمني لاكتشاف التسرب

(4) تأكيد مكان التسرب باستخدام القضيب السمعي

بعد تحديد مكان التسرب التقريبي يتم حفر جسات صغيرة ووضع القضيب السمعي بداخلها لتأكيد المكان الدقيق لنقطة التسرب كما بالشكل 9-4.

### الباب الخامس: الجدول الزمني لتنفيذ أنشطة ثقيل المآخذ في الشبكات



### النشاط 2-8 اصلاح مناطق التسرب

بعد كشف أماكن التسرب يتم إعداد قائمة بالإصلاحات المطلوبة مع إعطاء أولويات لهذه البتوات وتقدير تكلفة الإصلاح. يتم إصلاح أماكن التسرب حسب الأولويات وفي حدود إمكانيات الشركة.

### النشاط 3-8 تطوير حلة العادات

في حالة وجود عادات لا تعمل أو وصلات غير عادات، يجب تغيير أو تركيب عادات.

### النشاط 9 القيام بتخيل الأثر المالي بعد أعمال الإصلاح

### النشاط 1-9 قياس تصرف المياه

للتأكد من جدوى عملية الإصلاح (أو نسبة تخفيض التسرب)، سيتم قياس تصرف الماء بعد اصلاح أجزاء التسرب.

### النشاط 2-9 تحليل الأثر المالي بعد الإصلاح وتقييم الموقف

يتم عمل حسابات الأثر المالي باستخدام البيانات المتوافرة بعد إجراء الإصلاحات المطلوبة لنقط التسرب وأجراء تقييم لمدى التحسن في تقليل قيمة المآخذ بالشبكات.

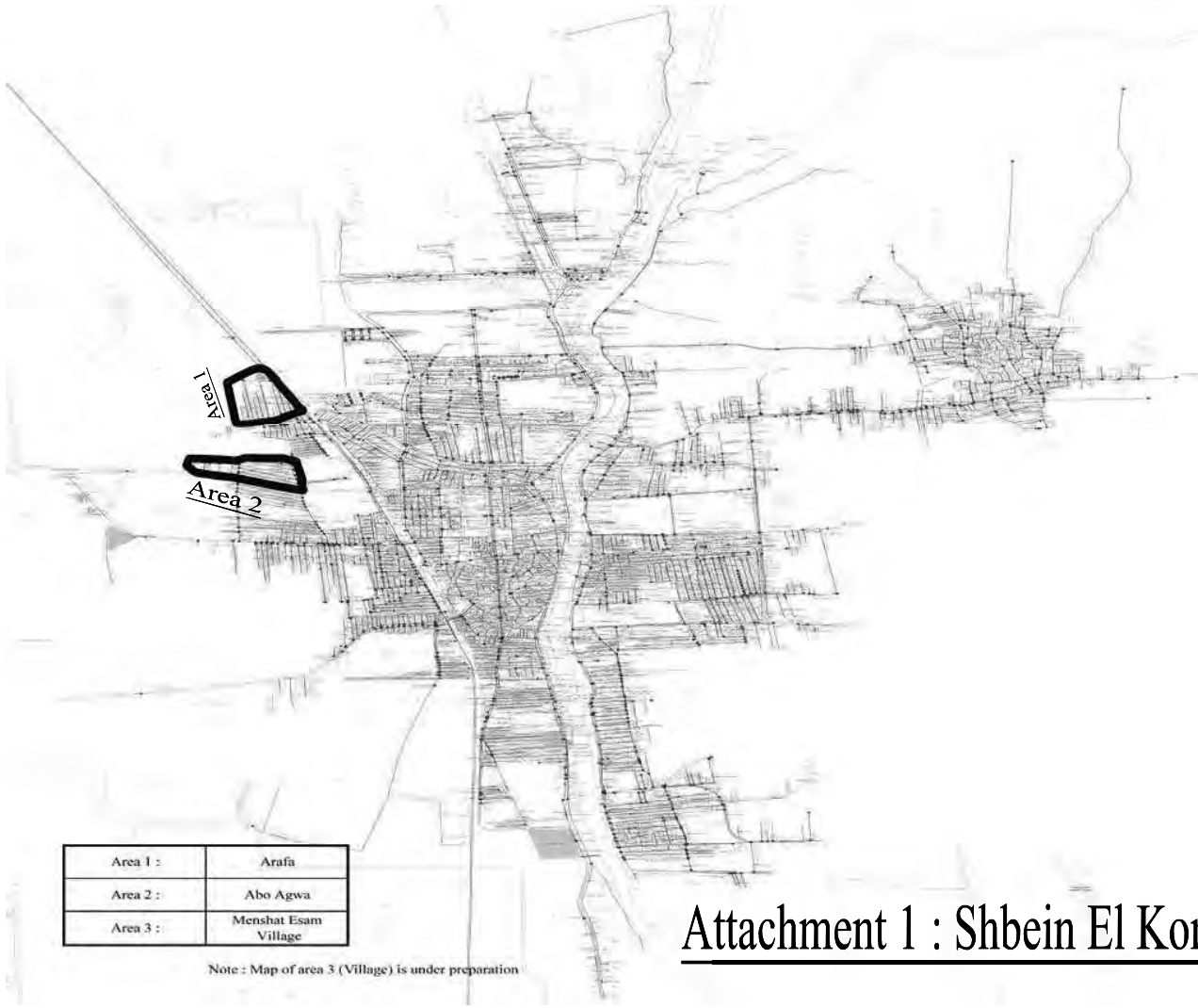
### النشاط 10 تنفيذ تدريب في المناطق النموذج المختاره في مشروع إدارة توزيع المياه في محافظة الشرقية

فريق الخبراء الياباني و شركة الشرقية سيقوم بتنفيذ تدريب لدراسة حالة الأنظمة والانشطة في إدارة توزيع المياه في مناطق المشروع في محافظة الشرقية التي تم تنفيذها ضمن نشاط إدارة توزيع الماء في شركة الشرقية. بما أن التسرب سيتم تنفيذه بعيدا عن النشاطات الميدانية في الموقية سيكون من الصعب تنفيذ تدريب عملي. لكن سيتم بناء جهد لتطوير المعرفه من خلال تبادل الآراء مع أعضاء شركة الشرقية من خلال الملاحظه شركة الشرقية مستشعر الفرق بين نشاطات إدارة توزيع المياه وبين نشاطات تخفيض المآخذ من المياه.

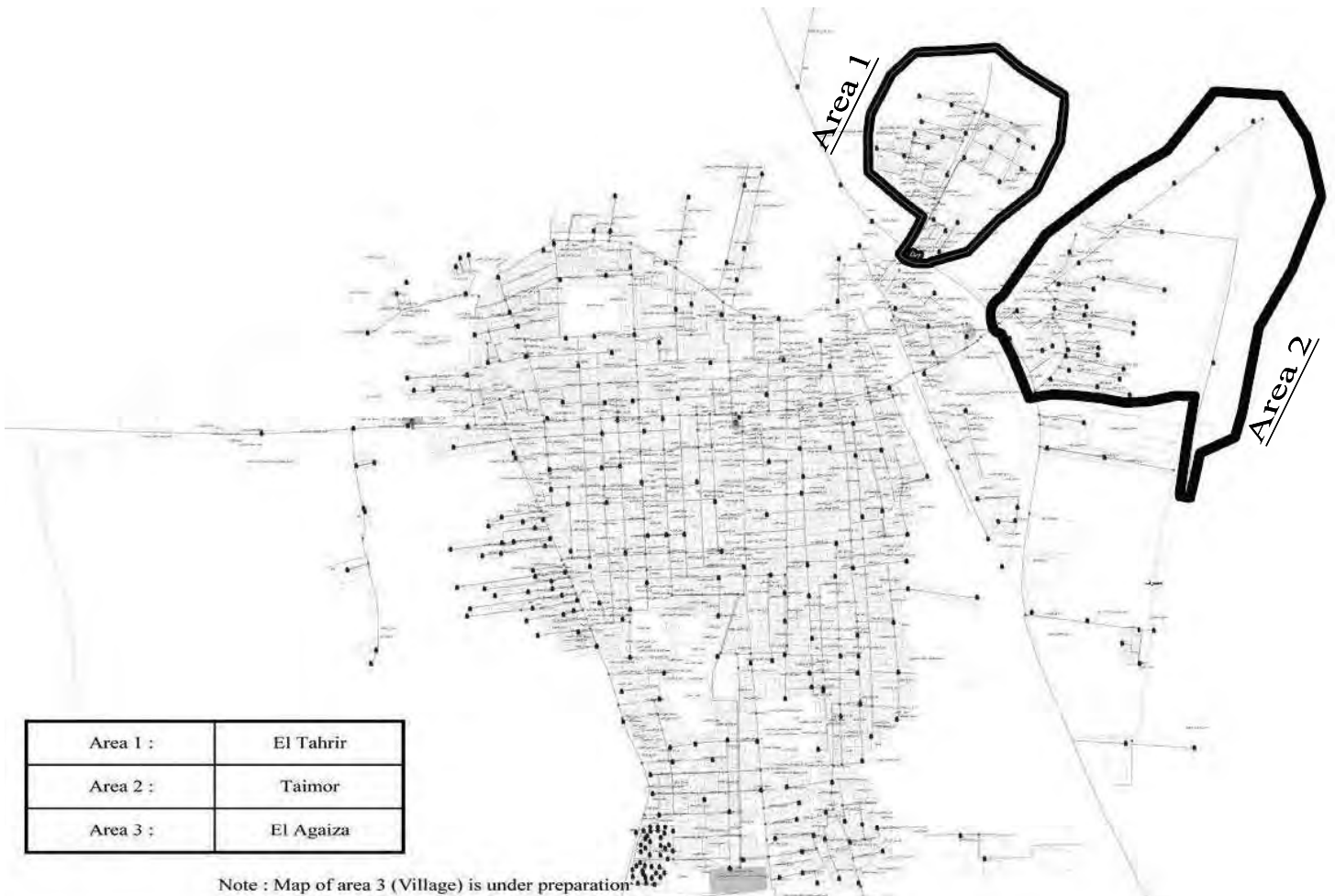
### النشاط 11 وضع خطة لنشر نشاطات ثقيل المآخذ من المياه في المراكز الأخرى

سيتم تجهيز خطة لنشر نشاطات تخفيض المآخذ من المياه في كل مناطق محافظة الموقية. الفرق سيزجروا معا هدف تخفيض المآخذ من المياه الطويل الأمد وأيضا الخطة الخاصة بتغيير المواسير. بالإضافة الى تحليل فعالية التكليف.

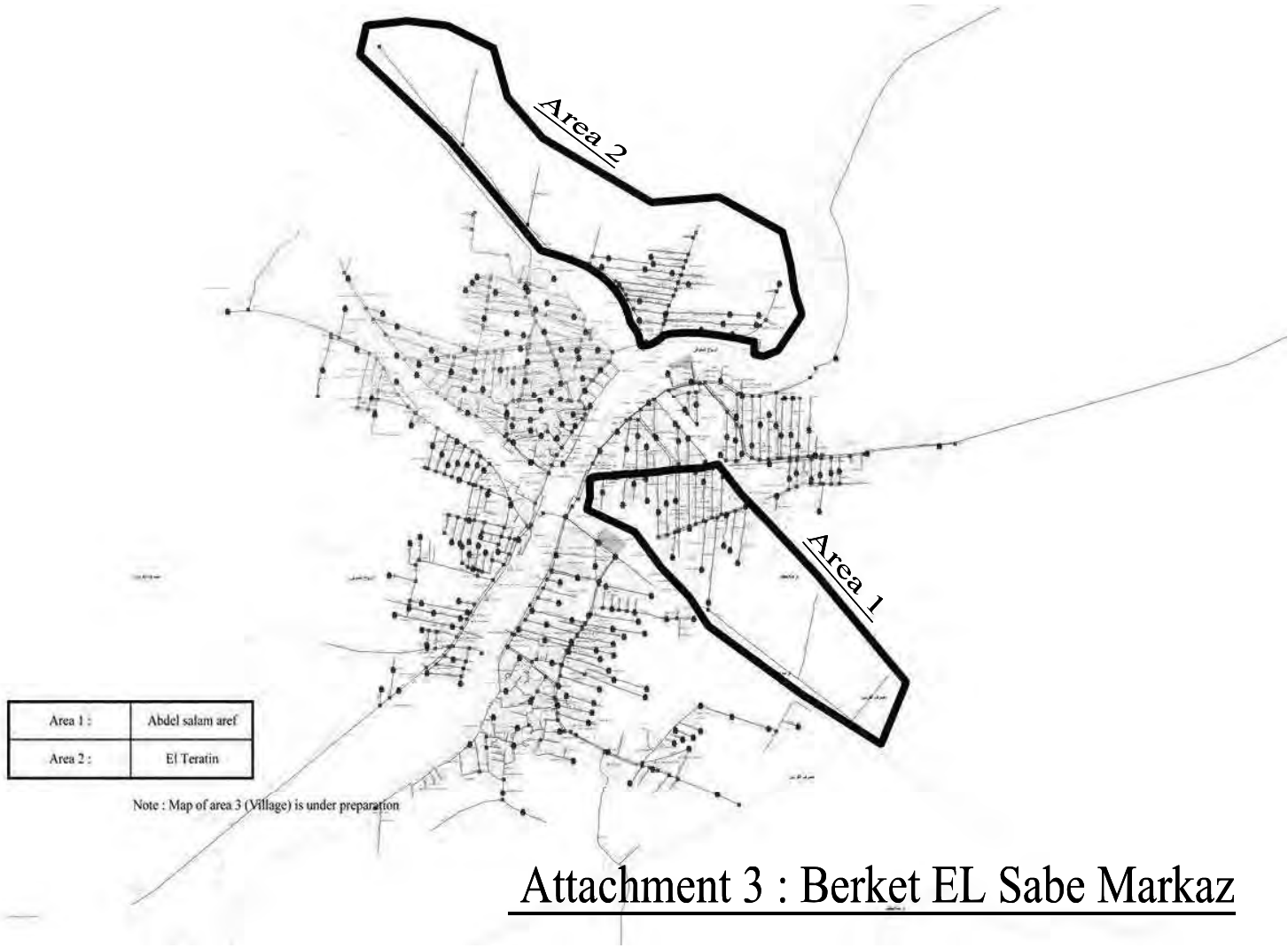




## Attachment 1 : Shbein El Kom Markaz



## Attachment 2 : Quesna Markaz



## Attachment 3 : Berket EL Sabe Markaz