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MONITORING, ASSESSING AND RECOMMENDING THE QUALITY POTABLE WATER ON UIA CAMPUS

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ABSTRACT
Drinking water quality is of utmost importance both to public health and to conservation of water bodies. Maintenance of quality standards for potable water inhibits the spread of any waterborne diseases and to protect receiving water quality. While achieving these water quality standards, it is necessary to consider the treatment that is required for such standards to be met. This research endeavors to monitor and assess the state of the drinking water that is supplied to UIA campus Gombak by creating a database of life cycle inventory parameters. These parameters result from a life cycle assessment conducted on the system according to pre-determined boundaries. The system included the supply and distribution of potable water to UIA Gombak campus. For each parameter in the system, common treatment trains were developed using information from literature reviews prior to this study. The assessment required a comprehensive literature review of studies done prior to this one it also incorporated some of their analysis. In recent times there have been complaints from different quarters in UIA Gombak about the taste, smell and color of the water supplied. At the end of this study the conclusion was reached that the water in UIA is safe to drink all the parameters were in line except for just the chlorine, fluoride and manganese levels that were off range. Recommendations were made how to improve the water standards.

INTRODUCTION
Water has a profound influence on human health. At a very basic level, a minimum amount of water is required for consumption on a daily basis for survival and therefore access to some form of water is essential for life. However, water has much broader influences on health and wellbeing and issues such as the quantity and quality of the water supplied are important in determining the health of individuals and whole communities (Anon, 1996). The WHO suggests that about 40% of the human race does not have adequate access to safe water and that waterborne diseases are

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