

## CIVE 3331 Environmental Engineering

CIVE 3331 - ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING  
Spring 2003

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Purpose: Exercises related to Lecture # 2. These exercises develop unit conversion skills and an understanding of the concept of concentrations in different environmental media (air and water). The last exercise requires the student to exercise critical thinking and make an assessment of the relative risk of two exposure pathways. Direct relationships to various accreditation objectives are highlighted in **Bold** type in the following sections. The exercises start on the next page.

Relevant ABET EC 2000 Criteria: Criterion 3 Program Outcomes and Assessment

- (3-a) an ability to **apply knowledge of mathematics, science, and engineering.**
- (3-e) an ability to identify, **formulate, and solve engineering problems.**
- (3-b) an ability to design and conduct experiments, as well as **to analyze and interpret** data.
- (3-k) **an ability to use the techniques, skills, and modern engineering tools necessary for engineering practice.**

Relevant CEE Educational Objectives:

- (3) Emphasize problem-identification, **problem-formulation** and communication skills, **problem-solving techniques and the many facets of engineering design** throughout the curriculum.
- (5) **Prepare every student to develop the skills for critical thinking and lifelong learning.**

Relevant CEE Program Outcomes:

- ii. **Students should acquire the ability to solve** practical civil engineering **problems by applying the knowledge of mathematics, science,** engineering, modern techniques, skills and practical tools they gained in their courses.

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## Exercise\_002-1

The proposed air quality standard for ozone ( $O_3$ ) is 0.08 ppm. Express this standard in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at 1 atm of pressure and  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

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## Exercise\_002-2

The proposed air quality standard for ozone ( $O_3$ ) is 0.08 ppm. At the elevation of Denver (about 1700 meters), the pressure is about 0.82 atm. Express the ozone standard at this pressure and at a temperature of 15°C.

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## Exercise\_002-3

Suppose the exhaust gas from an automobile contains 1.0 % by volume of carbon monoxide (CO). Express this concentration in  $\text{mg/m}^3$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  and 1 atm.

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## Exercise\_002-4

Suppose the average concentration of  $\text{SO}_2$  is measured to be  $400 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  and 1 atm. Does this exceed the (24-hr) air quality standard of 0.14 ppm? (Table 2.1 of textbook, or a periodic table of elements contains the required atomic weights for this exercise)

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## Exercise\_002-5

A typical motorcycle emits about 20 g of CO per mile. What volume of CO would a 5-mile trip produce after the gas cools to 25°C at 1 atm?

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## Exercise\_002-6

A typical motorcycle emits about 20 g of CO per mile. What volume of air per meter of distance traveled could be polluted to the air quality standard of 9 ppm (after the gas has cooled to 25°C at 1 atm)?

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## Exercise\_002-7

- a) In Harris County, TX the median indoor airborne concentration of chloroform ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ ) was  $0.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Convert this concentration to a mole fraction in parts per billion assuming  $T=293\text{K}$  and  $P=1 \text{ atm}$ .
- b) The mean concentration of chloroform in drinking water in Harris County is  $42 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ . Convert this to a mass fraction in parts per billion (ppb).
- c) A typical adult inhales about  $20 \text{ m}^3$  of air and ingests about  $2 \text{ L}$  of water per day. Assuming that the concentrations determined above are appropriate, compare the exposure to chloroform via inhalation ( $\mu\text{g}$  per day) and ingestion ( $\mu\text{g}$  per day).
- d) Assume tetrachloroethylene ( $\text{C}_2\text{Cl}_4$ ) has median concentrations of  $0.10 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$  in water and  $2.1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  in air. Repeat the exposure pathway analysis for this chemical.
- e) Comment on the relative significance of breathing and drinking exposure to these two chemicals.



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