How raw water is treated

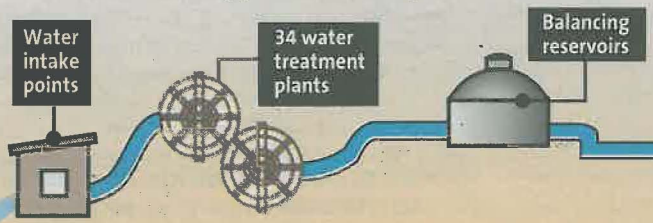
Stage 1:

Raw water is collected

› Rain water is collected in reservoirs in Selangor and then flows to rivers.

Stage 2:

Raw water is processed to become treated water. The water crisis happens at this stage



› The raw water from the rivers is channeled to 34 treatment plants where it is processed into treated water.

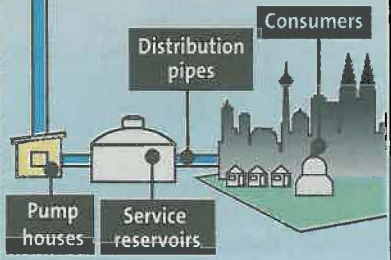
› The 34 treatment plants are now operating at full capacity but are no longer able to produce enough treated water to meet demand from consumers which has outstripped supply.

What creates water shortage

- When water is released from the dams into the rivers to be channelled to treatment plants, it is possible that some of this water is allegedly diverted and stolen.
- When raw water is very dirty, more chemicals are used and the cost is also higher.
- Environmental degradation affects volume and quality of water that is channelled for treatment and this affects the amount of water that can be treated.
- Discharge of affluent and toxins into rivers makes it difficult for the raw water to be treated for consumption due to the high levels of pollutants.
- Declining quality of ground water due to contamination from agricultural, urban and industrial activities.
- Uncertainty of weather such as prolonged draught makes the water in the dams and river basins low.
- High demand from industrial and residential areas which the treatment plants cannot meet.

Stage 3:

Syabas distributes water to consumers



› After the raw water is treated, it is channeled to balancing reservoirs. From there, the treated water is pumped to service reservoirs and then channeled through distribution pipes to 7.1million consumers in Klang Valley.

› Syabas is responsible for channeling treated water to consumers, and maintaining the distribution pipes as well as service reservoirs.

Source: Syabas