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Industrial Waste & Wastewater Management

Date: 24 & 25 March 2010
Venue: PWTC, Kuala Lumpur

Towards Sustainability & Profitability

Featuring Presentations from the Industry's Waste and Wastewater Experts:-

- **Legislative Requirements in Scheduled Waste Management in Malaysia**
By Ir. Lee Heng Keng, Deputy Director General (Operation), Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.
- **The Best Practicable Option for Industrial Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste towards Sustainability & Profitability**
By Mr. Mohammad Dit, Head of Industrial Ecology, Lafarge Malayan Cement Bhd
- **Integrated Waste Management Systems for Sustainability and Profitability**
By Mr. Tony Liew, Managing Director, Pollution Engineering Sdn. Bhd.
- **e-Waste Processing for Better Environmental Management & Higher Profitability**
By Mr. Mannar Mannan, CEO, Global e-Waste Management, & Partner & Sr. Consultant, East Resource Group, India
- **Industrial Wastes Recycling & Reuse: Where Do We Stand?**
By Prof. Mohd Razman Salim, Head Department of Environmental Engineering, UTM, Malaysia
- **Yeast Cycle Technology in treating High Strength Waste Water**
- **Swim-Bed Bio Fringe Technology in treating Medium Strength Waste Water**
By Mr. Loi Hang Kuang, General Manager, Earthcare Environment Technology Sdn. Bhd.
- **Treatment of Industrial Wastewater and the Opportunity to Recycle Effluent**
By Mr. Mitchell Laginestra, Global Technical Leader in Industrial Water & Waste Management, GHD, Australia
- **Industrial Effluent Treatment - Basics of Processes & Equipment**
By Mr. Mannar Mannan, CEO, Global e-Waste Management, & Partner & Sr. Consultant, East Resource Group, India
- **Wastewater Recycling - A Membrane Journey**
By Mr. Robert Lim, Vice President, Business Development, South East Asia, Hydrochem (S) Pte Ltd
- **Odour Control for Industrial Facilities**
By Mr. Mitchell Laginestra, Global Technical Leader in Industrial Water & Waste Management, GHD, Australia



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Introduction

Industrialization has brought us the benefits of a comfortable modern lifestyle: health-giving pharmaceuticals, labour-saving household appliances, automobiles and ships, paints and detergents, synthetic fibres and polythene packaging, personal computers and TVs, just to name a few out of an endless list of manufactured goods. However, behind the luxury and convenience of modern living lies the real price of this industrial production – the generation of hundreds of million tonnes of hazardous waste every year.

The health of the environment has today become a major concern around the globe. Governments, eco-friendly groups and even individuals are banding together to address the issue. Just as children depend on their parents for shelter and sustainability, mankind depends on the environment to sustain their lives. Wastes that too often pour out of smokestacks and outtake pipes, lie abandoned in dumps or leaky storage drums, or are shipped off illegally to distant places, exposing local communities to great dangers.

In Malaysia a total of 1,138,839.491 metric tonnes of scheduled wastes were generated in 2007 as compared to 1,103,457.06 metric tonnes in 2006. The main categories of waste produce in the country were gypsum, dross/slag/clinker, oil and hydrocarbon, heavy metal sludge, mineral sludge and e-waste were the main categories of waste produced in the country. With the growth of various industries is also the increase in waste water generated from industries.

This 2 days-long event will address ways businesses can save money (make profit) and sustain the environment by implementing successful waste management practices in their daily operations. Locally groundbreaking and informative, the conference is designed to bring Malaysian businesses together with knowledgeable experts in the field of Industrial Waste & Wastewater. These experts will demonstrate how to turn a company's waste stream into a profitable resource and sustain the environment.

Objectives

- Discover strategic methods of minimizing industrial waste production.
- Understanding the government's legislation requirements on industrial waste.
- Improving your business bottom line by incorporating integrated waste management.
- Benefiting from the implementation of an eco-friendly waste disposal method.
- Grasping award-winning and proven concepts of waste management.
- Optimizing and improving your current industrial waste management strategies.
- Getting updates on new technological developments in the waste management sector.
- Establishing a cost-effective structure to minimize waste.
- Learning how new recycling techniques could be implemented for your company.

Who Should Attend

Those who will benefit from this event include anyone working in industry at any level particularly:

- Waste Managers & Contractors
- Environment engineers & officers
- Occupational safety & health personnel
- Process specialists
- Government Officials
- Researches
- Consultants
- Entrepreneur
- Property Owners
- Management Companies
- Policymakers
- Water Companies / Operator
- Water Authorities, etc

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Event At A Glance...

DAY 1 - March 24, 2010

Legislative Requirements of Scheduled Waste Management in Malaysia *By Ir. Lee Heng Keng, Deputy Director General (Operation), Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment*

Control of toxic and hazardous wastes in Malaysia dates back to the enforcement of the Environmental Quality (Sewage and Industrial Effluent) Regulations 1979 on 1st January 1979. This Regulation restricts the discharge of effluents and disposal of sludge on any soil or surface of any land unless with the written permission of the Director General. However a more systematic management of toxic and hazardous wastes or scheduled waste was initiated with the enactment of Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 1989. A review of the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes Regulations 1989 to improve the management of scheduled wastes resulted in the coming into force of the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 on 15th August 2005. The presentation will focus on issues and problems pertaining to scheduled waste management in Malaysia including legislative requirements

e-Waste Processing for Better Environmental Management & Higher Profitability

By Mr. Mannar Mannan, CEO, Global e-Waste Management, & Partner & Sr. Consultant, East Resource Group, India

E-waste processing is the need of the hour with steeply increasing generation worldwide. The mounting pressure on environmental pollution that it is likely to cause makes it necessary to choose very careful processing. This processing should be environmentally and economically sustainable. Being a multi-disciplinary subject, e-waste processing is done in different manner depending on processors own decision on 'where in e-waste is the value'. Some of the processors view valuable metals as their benefit, whereas others see the components for recycling, while few look at refurbishing. These values are also determined by social factors. There are only few processors who look at overall environmental benefit.

This presentation therefore, focuses on

- Global legal framework on e-waste management
- Current trends in e-waste processing
- Reprocessing from environmental benefit viewpoint and
- Deriving maximum value from e-waste

Industrial Wastes Recycling & Reuse: Where Do We Stand? *By Prof. Mohd Razman Salim, Head Department of Environmental Engineering, UTM, Malaysia*

Rapid growth within the industrial sector, where more and more hazardous industrial wastes are being generated could cause damages to the environment when improperly treated and disposed. In order to protect the environmental, implementation of action programmes to limit the impact is required. Within this context, a main focus of research and development concerning reuse, recycling and recovery of wastes is much needed. Potential development of techniques offering added guarantees from the health point of view and a potential solution with regard to treatment of industrial wastes recycling and reuse should be taken into consideration. In addition to this there are possibilities to eliminate emerging organic micro-pollutants such as pesticides, endocrine disrupters and medicinal products.

This presentation will emphasize on the importance of reviewing the technologies applied in various researches carried out in industrial wastes recycling and recovery in order to minimize wastes and enhanced the environmental sustainability. The challenges in wastes recycling and recovery are expected to generate interest amongst the industrial players to implement the technologies and share the knowledge in the hope of reducing environmental pollution whilst improving the health and safety aspects. Apart from these, the implementation could be a good incentive for the industrial sectors, where industrial waste management becomes more affordable, leading to saving in cost and a net reduction in wastes meant for ultimate disposal.

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The Best Practicable Option for Industrial Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste towards Sustainability & Profitability *By Mr. Mohammad Dit, Head of Industrial Ecology, Lafarge Malayan Cement Bhd*

The industrial waste generation in Malaysia is on the rise as it is progressing in line with its robust industrial growth in last decade. Inevitably the generation of waste would be one of the cost issue to an industry. For long time, industries rely upon on the conventional waste treatment in their own premises through investment of waste treatment or waste water treatment. Either way there is no final solution which ultimately those waste would have to be disposed to approved premises at cost. The waste treatment and disposal costs are on the rise as soon as it leaves the source.

This presentation would provide industries to look into unconventionally treating its waste at the most environmentally friendly and cost effective which is far lower than that conventionally treated and disposed. Through resource recovery for industrial waste industries can now look forward for an alternative to the most environmentally and practicable disposable option.

APMC Sdn Bhd has two integrated cement plants which currently receives more than 45,000 tons of industrial scheduled and non scheduled waste annually for its alternative raw materials in its cement manufacturing. The close circuit process will consume all industrial waste which are added to its raw materials and burned it at more than 1450 °C which leaves no trace of waste and chemically bonded as clinker.

The new partnership in resource recovery would also raise industry's environmental index as its was is fully recovered. While cement industry offers an opportunity to receive industrial waste and use it in its manufacturing process it also offer the most cost effective for the waste disposal.

Integrated Waste Management Systems for Sustainability and Profitability *By Mr. Tony Liew, Managing Director, Pollution Engineering Sdn. Bhd.*

All waste treatment facilities (STP, WWTP, Incinerator, Composting, Landfill, etc) required maintenance and operation (O&M) costs. These O&M costs are increasing everyday, making the sustainability questionable.

Many professionals are not aware that, by integrating some of these treatment technologies into one common facility can not only help to reduce the O&M costs, but sometimes to make it profitable.

One example is to integrate STP with HiWave Compo and THISAD technologies, to form the HiWave STP system. The HiWave STP system can treat both the sewage and food waste from the municipality, and convert them into useful end products. The sales of these end products not only cover the O&M costs, but also make profit for the operator of STP.

There are many other integrated systems which can enable the operators of waste treatment facilities to make handsome profits, if not to help them to reduce the O&M cost. Please attend the seminar to learn more about the above subject.

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Event At A Glance...

DAY 2 - March 25, 2010

Yeast Cycle Technology in treating High Strength Waste Water By Mr. Loi Hang Kuang, General Manager, Earthcare Environment Technology Sdn. Bhd.

- Ability to pretreat the High Strength Waste Water with > 90% removable rate, which the influent COD > 20,000ppm.
- Ability to break Oil and Grease easily even up to 2,000ppm.
- Robust to Cleaning Surfactant, Chlorine, Phenol, Methanol and Fatty Acid
- Perfect for Oleo-chemical, food processing, canning process etc.

Swim-Bed Bio Fringe Technology in treating Medium Strength Waste Water By Mr. Loi Hang Kuang, General Manager, Earthcare Environment Technology Sdn. Bhd.

- Ability to treat the medium Strength Waste Water with < 8,000ppm with > 99% removable rate.
- Compact system and able to treat Oil and Grease at 300ppm.
- Perfect settling speed at clarifier due to big and heavier floc.
- Perfect for Oleo-Chemical plant, slaughter house, food processing etc.

Treatment of Industrial Wastewater and the Opportunity to Recycle Effluent By Mr. Mitchell Laginestra, Global Technical Leader in Industrial Water & Waste Management, GHD, Australia

Industry is a high water user - it takes roughly 2 L of water to produce 1 L milk, 3 L of water to make 1 L of beer or wine, 8 L to produce 1 kg of paper, 18 L to process one chicken and 3000 L in the processing of one cow. The used water ends up as wastewater, which must be treated prior to release to the environment. In urban / metropolitan areas, the wastewater is typically discharged to sewer for treatment with domestic sewage. In rural situations, the wastewater is treated prior to irrigation. Re-use of industrial wastewater is possible after treatment. However, re-use is affected by the intended application (which dictates the quality requirements). Potential uses of recycled water at industrial facilities include:

- Washing and cleaning of concrete area and bins
- Service water for heating and cooling
- Landscape Irrigation.

It should, however, be acknowledged that treatment is a cost, and the higher the effluent quality requirements, typically the higher the cost. However, not all uses require high water quality. In addition, there is a pay back from not only saving water in the long term, but also in terms of social and environmental benefits.

Wastewater generated from industrial facilities is typically significantly higher strength than domestic sewage. It can be high in Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), oil and grease, suspended solids, as well as heavy metals or carbon compounds. Due to the diversity of industrial activities, the characteristics of industrial wastewater are similarly varied, and subsequently require a site-specific treatment system.

Water authorities charge users not only for supply of water but also to discharge to sewer – typically based on volume and the concentration of contaminants in the effluent (the cost can be over AUS \$3/kL). While this can provide a direct economic incentive to pre-treat (particularly for large water users), the environmental benefits are often overlooked. It is considered that the whole water cycle warrants review, in order to recognise the overall benefits (including potential opportunities for industrial reuse).

The highlights from the proposed paper, would include:

- discussion of alternative treatment systems
- presentation of case studies for rural irrigation
- presentation of case studies for recycling of effluent

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DAY 2 - March 25, 2010

Industrial Effluent Treatment - Basics of Processes & Equipment By Mr. Mannar Mannan, CEO, Global e-Waste Management, & Partner & Sr. Consultant, East Resource Group, India

Poor performance of the industrial effluent treatment plant is often attributed to poor understanding of effluent treatment processes. The design factors and considerations are not disclosed by the designer to the industry operating the treatment plant. A good understanding of how an effluent treatment plant is designed can help plant operators and managers effectively manage the effluent treatment system. One can easily troubleshoot the process failures with such an understanding.

This presentation therefore, focuses on

- Effluent characteristics
- Treatment options for different types of effluents
- Design of primary, secondary and tertiary treatment
- Troubleshooting
- Key considerations for smooth running of effluent treatment plant

Odour Control for Industrial Facilities By Mr. Mitchell Laginestra, Global Technical Leader in Industrial Water & Waste Management, GHD, Australia

Industrial facilities, particularly food and beverage manufacturing, have the potential to periodically generate nuisance odours, as a result of general processing, cooking and rendering and collection and treatment of processing wastewater. The encroachment of residences within what used to be an adequate buffer zone and the general environmental awareness of the community has increased the potential for complaints to occur.

Environmental regulations commonly state that no odour is to be detected outside the boundary, which is often difficult to achieve, and typically necessitates implementation of odour control. This typically involves covering of the odorous units for collection / entrapment of foul air, with mechanical extraction from the units and subsequent scrubbing of resultant air.

There is considered to be no panacea for all applications, rather finding solutions to the problem is a "horses for courses" approach. This is governed by the space availability, topography of the site, and type of odorants (amongst other factors).

Each treatment method has advantages and disadvantages specific for the situation. The final solution is what is right for the operator in providing an effective solution. Modelling is often used to determine what control mechanisms may be required to achieve the required odour mitigation.

The paper will discuss options for odour control and use case studies to indicate types of control systems for different applications, and will discuss biological treatment, activated carbon adsorption, chemical oxidation and other methods.

Highlights include:

- Discussion of alternative odour control scrubbing systems and noting what is appropriate for different applications;
- Presentation of example case studies for different industries
- Presentation of sustainable odour control system as a largely general solution

Wastewater Recycling - A Membrane Journey By Mr. Robert Lim, Vice President, Business Development, South East Asia, Hydrochem (S) Pte Ltd

With the finite sources of clean drinking water, looking for alternative water sources is always a challenge & expensive exercise. Moreover, with the increased population, we will need more clean water and better way to dispose of wastewater, the demand for water recycling or reclamation will increase. A combination of the various technologies like Micro-Filtration (MF) membranes / Ultra-Filtration (UF) membranes + Reverse Osmosis (RO) membranes + Ultraviolet (UV) systems had been applied in large scale treatment facilities to produce recycled water from secondary effluent successfully. Membrane Bio-Reactor (MBR) system is another membrane process like MF or UF with a suspended growth bioreactor and is now widely used for municipal and industrial wastewater treatment. Recycle/reclaimed water (NEWater) system and MBR system applications will be discussed.

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Our Speakers

Ir. Lee Heng Keng, Deputy Director General, Department of Environment

Ir. Lee Heng Keng served the Department Of Environment since 1978 and involves in the implementation of various programs under the charge of the Department.

After serving as State Director for Sabah (1985-1988) and Perak (1990-1995), he returned to the headquarters to head the assessment division at the end of 1995, dealing mainly with the review of EIA reports and inputs to development planning. He served as the Director of the control division from 2002 till March 2003. From April 2003 to February 2004 Ir. Lee was the Director of the Hazardous Substances Division that deals with environmentally hazardous substances management and activities under various international conventions on wastes and chemicals

Currently is the Deputy Director General (Operations) that oversees the air, hazardous substances, water & marine and enforcement divisions.

He is the Member of Board of Engineers Malaysia and Member of Institution of Engineers Malaysia. Ir. Lee Heng Keng holds a Bachelor of Engineer in Mechanical from University of Malaya (1978). He also hold the Masters in Engineering in Environmental from Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand (1990)

Mr. Mohammad Dit, Head of Industrial Ecology, Lafarge Malayan Cement Bhd

Mohammad has worked with cement company for the last 36 years. Graduated in Chemistry and Management from UK he started his career with APMC Sdn Bhd and later obtained his MBA from Ohio University, USA. Since 1988 he had assumed various Senior Management positions in Industrial Division as Plant Manager and General Manager – Administration in the same company now known as Lafarge Cement Malaysia. In 2001 he has been appointed as General Manager – Alternative Fuel and Environment to look into alternative fuels project for Lafarge Group in Malaysia.

He had also designed, commissioned biomass system for palm kernel shell to use as alternative fuels in year 2001. As a result, Lafarge Cement Malaysia has been successful in using biomass as alternative fuels in all its three cement plants in Malaysia.

As the key personnel in Lafarge Group world wide Mohammad's experience in CDM project has contributed to CERs issuance of 369,000 tons of CO2 eqv to Lafarge Cement Malaysia in 2006 for the biomass project to partially replace fossil fuel. He is currently leading Lafarge Cement Malaysia as Head of Industrial Ecology for utilization of industrial hazardous and non hazardous wastes to be substitutes as alternative raw materials and alternative fuels in cement manufacturing.

Mohammad has participated in National and International Conferences as a speaker on Resource Recovery for Industrial Waste since 2004, CDM and Carbon Trading since 2006. He is one of National Technical Committee for CDM for Malaysia since 2006 representing Federation Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM). He is a vice Chairman for FMM Environment Management Committee. He has been appointed as Environmental Quality Council (EQC), Malaysia representing FMM in 2009 and to date.

Mr. Mannar Mannan, CEO, Global Ewaste Management and Services (GEMS), India

Mr. Mannar Mannan heads the Global Ewaste Management and Services (GEMS), a company operating from Chennai, India offering its services throughout the country. With post graduations in Chemistry and Environmental Engineering and over 15 years of experience in waste management, he operates several businesses on waste recycling and agriculture. He is also heading a consulting firm namely, East Resource Group that undertakes various projects of Government and Industry in India, mainly focusing on environment and agriculture. His paint recycling facility is the only one of its kind in the country. He is currently working on facilities of recycling plastics into general purpose resins. He is regularly being consulted by Industry for waste management and is an expert on wastewater treatment.

Mr. Mitchell Laginestra, Global Technical Leader in Industrial Water & Waste Management, GHD, Australia

Mitch is located in Adelaide, South Australia and is GHD's global technical leader in industrial water and waste management. He is a chemical engineer with over 25 years experience in wastewater treatment (investigations, design and operations) and has undertaken numerous projects for a wide array of companies and industries in the delivering suitable solutions to treatment of wastewater to suitable standards. Mitch also has a Masters degree in Environmental Studies and has undertaken work not only in Australia, but also Asia and Oceania, and has presented many papers at several international forums.

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Our Speakers

Mr. Tony Liew, Managing Director & Founder, Pollution Engineering Group

Mr. Tony Liew began his career as an academic in the 1970s - having lectured at the Tuanku Abdul Rahman College and the Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (now known as Universiti Putra Malaysia).

He was trained in Japan for the design and fabrication of incinerators for different types of waste. He also received training in Australia in the field of bacteria augmentation for wastewater treatment plants. His training in the solid waste management was done in Sweden. He has a good knowledge in the technologies involved in the wastewater and solid waste treatment systems from both the East and West developed countries.

Tony Liew had designed and built more than 500 wastewater treatment plants, not only in Malaysia but also in many parts of the world. The wastewater he had treated include the sewage and industrial wastewater from different industries. He is the first person who had exported Malaysian wastewater treatment technologies. Tony Liew had also designed and fabricated more than 100 units of package incinerator for different types of waste, including the latest high tech microwave incinerator. Many of these incinerators had been exported to different countries.

Tony Liew had also led and contributed to R&D in wastewater and incineration technology. He had conceptualized and developed the first Affordable Modular Municipal Waste Incinerator System (*AMMWISä*), the first Food Waste to Feed Meal Converter System, the first 5 in 1 *HiWaveä Compo* machine that can convert food waste into pelletized organic fertilizer within 7 days, and other first of its kind of microwave recycling systems, such as *AMMTyresä*.

Given his vast experience and product knowledge in wastewater treatment products and solid waste technologies, he has been advising governments, non-government agencies and private companies in environmental technologies, and environmental policy matters. He is also the co-founder of The Association Of Environmental Consultants And Contractors Of Malaysia (AECCOM) in 1993 and was appointed as its Deputy Chairman from 1993 to 1997. Tony Liew holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry from the University of Malaya.

Dr Mohd Razman bin Salim, Department Head of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Dr. Mohd Razman Salim obtained his BSc in Civil Engineering from Brighton Polytechnic, United Kingdom (1980), Master's from North Carolina State University, Raleigh, USA (1985) and PhD from University of Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom (1992). He started his academic career at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia and he is currently the Head of Department of Environmental Engineering at the Faculty of Civil Engineering. He was promoted as a Professor in 2005. He is a member of International Water Association and Malaysia Water Association. He is also a protem committee for Malaysian Society of Solid Waste Management Expert. He is an EIA Consultant for the Department of Environmental specializing on solid and hazardous waste management. His areas of expertise are in the field of Waste Management and Wastewater Treatment. His active contributions in teaching undergraduate and postgraduate students were translated in his research works particularly in waste management and wastewater treatment technologies. He managed to produce more than 100 research and technical papers on many aspects of waste management and wastewater treatment for conferences and journals both locally and internationally.

Mr. Robert Lim, Vice President, Business Development, South East Asia, Hydrochem (S) Pte Ltd

Robert Lim has involved in the environmental business for more than 17 years in multiple roles like engineering, project management, procurement & contracts management, project structuring (BOO / BBOT), organization operation and also business development. He had also gained in depth regional exposure with the long term posting in Thailand (1995 to 1997), India (2004 to 2006) and China (2007 to 2009). Robert Lim had served as the Project Manager for Hyflux Ltd on these Singapore landmark municipal projects like Bedok NEWater Plant, Seletar NEWater Plant and Chestnut Avenue Water Works. The latter two projects had won international water awards (Global Water Awards in 2005) for its unique design and performance. He also served as the Commercial Manager for the SingSpring Desalination Plant, Singapore which had also a winner in the Global Water Award for Water Company of the Year and Desalination Plant of the Year in 2006. These municipal projects [EPC contract] had adopting the world most advanced membrane technologies and had been design, built, constructed, tested and commissioned are completed within record time, on budget and of international standard. He had also participated in the commercialization of the Waste Oil Recycling Process using Hyflux Advanced Membrane System to process/treat spent motor oil into recycle base oil. These systems will be implemented in S. E. Asia, China, and the Middle East and will be entering into other regions as well.

As Vice President, Special Projects in Hydrochem (S) Pte Ltd, he is responsible for the sales > design > procurement > manufacturing > system commissioning > after-sales services for the industrial business unit. As part of the new role, he had restructure the system manufacturing & project departments and had also started the Yangzhou, China manufacturing facilities to handle the overseas municipal projects for the Algeria market + support to other Hyflux Ltd SBUs. He is currently the Vice President, Business Development, South East Asia, Hydrochem (S) Pte Ltd a Hyflux Group of Companies. Robert Lim is also the Member in Singapore Water Association and Member in International Desalination Association.

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