

## THE 11<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SOUTH EAST ASIAN WATER ENVIRONMENT

**ACTIVITY DAY 1 (Wednesday, November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2014)**

### **METROPOLITAN WATER WORK -PAST TO FUTURE**

#### **Trip itinerary**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Event</b>
7:50	Meeting time at AITCC
8:00	Departure from AITCC
9:00 - 11:00	Bangkhen Water Treatment Plant
12:00 - 14:00	Lunch and Boat Tour at Koh Kred islands in Chao Phraya River
15:00 - 16:30	Water work museum at Samsen Water Treatment Plant
18:00	Arrive at AITCC

#### **Bangkhen Water Treatment Plant**

The operation of Bangkhen water treatment plant is began in 1979. It receives water from Chao Phraya River flowing through the east canal with 18 kilometers length. It has capacity of 3,200,000 cubic meters per day which is the largest water treatment facility in Southeast Asia. The service areas cover most of Bangkok metropolitan. The treatment process is included coarse filtration, coagulation, clarification, rapid sand filtration, and chlorination. Bangkhen water treatment plant achieved ISO 9002 in water treatment from MASCI on May 12, 2000. Moreover, ISO 9001:2000 in quality management was achieved on May 24, 2002.



#### **Water Work Museum at Samsen Water Treatment Plant**

Samsen Water Treatment Plant is the first plant of Metropolitan Water Work Authority and has been constructed since the reign of the King Chulalongkorn (RAMA V) and finished in the reign of the King Vajiravudh (RAMA VI). On 14th November 1914, the treated water was supplied to central Bangkok for the first time. This year is the 100 years anniversary of Metropolitan Water

Work Authority. We will visit the Water Work Museum which you can see the old coagulation, clarification, sand filtration, and chlorination facilities. Now the new phase of plant is still in operation with capacity of 700,000 cubic meters per day. It receives raw water from Chao Phraya River flowing through the east canal passing Bangkhen water treatment plant. The total length is about 31 kilometers.



### **Koh Kred islands**

This is a man-made island constructed in 1722 in order to shorten the trip from Ayuthaya (old capital city) to ocean. As the canal was widened by the water power, most of people misbelieve that the canal is the original water way of Chao Phraya River. On 1767, the island was abandoned due to the war. And in 1774 and 1815 King Taksin and King Buddha Loetla Nabhalai provided this land to Mon refugees from Myanmar. They still retained a tribe identity especially their version of Buddhism and pottery.

