



**UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI
RE-SIT EXAMINATION PAPER**

**PROGRAMME: BSC AGRICULTURAL AND BIOSYSTEMS
ENGINEERING (ABE)**

COURSE CODE: ABE401

TITLE OF PAPER: RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND HYDROLOGY

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THE COMPULSARY QUESTION ONE AND
ANY TWO OTHER QUESTIONS.**

**DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN
GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR**

SECTION I: COMPULSARY

QUESTION 1

An earth dam is to be constructed to provide storage of at least **115, 000 m³** of irrigation water. The catchment from which the water will be obtained has a total size of **144 ha** of sandy clay soil. The catchment is **800 m** wide, and has a maximum length of **1800 m** with a slope of 10 m fall over the full length. The area receives an average rainfall of **800 mm/year**. The rainfall intensity for the catchment area is **100 mm/h** with a runoff coefficient (C) of **0.36**.

A) i. Determine if the catchment is capable of providing enough water for the required storage of **115, 000 m³** (Table 1). (10 marks)

ii. Calculate the design peak runoff to accommodate the 100 mm/h storm. (10 marks)

$$Q = \frac{CiA}{360} \quad (1)$$

B) i. Name three (3) types of earth dams. (6 marks)

ii. Briefly discuss the role of water storage in agricultural production. (14 marks)

[40 marks]

Table 1. Runoff from catchment areas

Average rainfall, R (mm)	Total annual evaporation (mm)	Reliability (yrs out of 10)	Runoff as a % of average rainfall, Y			
			Shallow sand or loam soils (%)	Sandy clays (%)	Elastic clays	Clay pans, inelastic clays or shales (%)
> 1100	-	8	10 - 15	0 - 15	15 - 20	15 - 25
	-	9	6.5 - 10	6.5 - 10	10 - 13	10 - 16.5
	-	8	10 - 12.5	10 - 15	12.5 - 20	15 - 20
	-	9	6.5 - 8	6.5 - 10	8 - 13	10 - 13
901- 1100	-	8	10-12.5	10 - 15	12.5 - 20	15 - 20
	-	9	6.5 - 8	6.5 - 10	8 - 13	10 - 13
501 - 900	< 1300	8	7.5 - 10	7.5 - 15	7.5 - 15	10 - 15
		9	5 - 6.5	5 - 10	5 - 10	6.5 - 10
	1300-1800	8	5-7.5	5-12.5	5-10	10-15
		9	3-5	3-8	3-6.5	6.5-10
401-500	1300-1800	8	2.5-5	5-10	2.5-5	7.5-12.5
		9	1.5-3	3-6.5	1.5-3	5-8
250-400	< 1800	8	0-2.5	0-5	0-2.5	2.5-7.5
		9	0-1.5	0-3	0-1.5	1.5-5
	≥ 1800	8	0	0-2.5	0	2.5-5
		9	0	0-1.5	0	1.5-3

Source: Nelson (1985)

SECTION II: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

QUESTION 2

- A) Discuss briefly the **data** that you would require to determine the water demand requirements for a small rural community. (15 marks)
- B) A small rural community of **15, 000** people in the Highveld of Swaziland had water requirements of **40 l/h/d** with a peak day factor (PDF) of **1.3**. Calculate the design capacity for this community in **m³/day and m³/ h**. (10 marks)
- C) What material would you recommend for the construction of the water storage tank for the community water supply and why? (5 marks)
- [30 marks]

QUESTION 3

- A) i. Most **NGO** erected boreholes are reported to be failing in some rural areas in **Eswatini**. Briefly discuss how these boreholes fail. (10 marks)
- ii. Discuss briefly any two **contingency** water sources that you could recommend for domestic use. (5 marks)
- B) Discuss the following components of rural water supply:
- i. Surface water. (5 marks)
- ii. Rainwater harvesting. (5 marks)
- iii. Rooftop rainwater harvesting. (5 marks)
- [30 marks]

QUESTION 4

- A) i. State the “**continuity principle**” in hydraulics and explain briefly its relevance in rural water supplies. (10 marks)
- ii. Water flows from a tank into a **pipe** at a rate of **1.0 l/s**. Calculate the velocity of entrance into the pipe if the internal diameter of the inlet is **45 mm**. (5marks)
- B) Describe with the aid of a diagram the three categories of small community water distribution. (15 marks)
- [30 marks]