2016 APCBEES PENANG CONFERENCE ABSTRACT

January 12-13, 2016

Hotel Royal Penang

Penang, Malaysia

Sponsored and Published by

www.cbees.org

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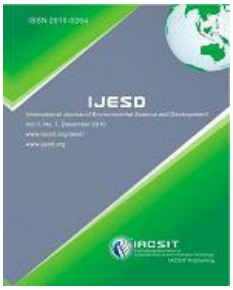
2016 APCBEES Penang Conference Introductions

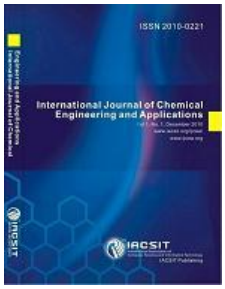
Welcome to CBEES 2016 conferences in Penang, Malaysia. The objective of the Penang conference is to provide a platform for researchers, engineers, academicians as well as industrial professionals from all over the world to present their research results and development activities in Environment and Bio-Engineering, Petroleum and Petrochemical, Geological and Civil Engineering.

2016 2nd International Conference on Environment and Bio-Engineering (ICEBE 2016)



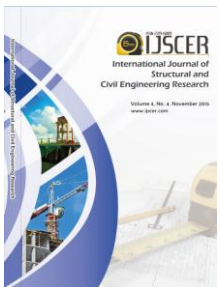
- **Paper publishing and index:** ICEBE 2016 papers will be published in Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD, ISSN:2010-0264), and all registered papers will be included in the Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS), CABI, DOAJ, Ulrich Periodicals Directory, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Electronic Journals Library, Crossref, ProQuest, and sent to be reviewed by EI Compendex and ISI Proceedings.
- **Conference website and email:** http://www.icebe.org/; icebe@cbees.net.

2016 3rd International Conference on Petroleum and Petrochemical Engineering (ICPPE 2016)



- **Paper publishing and index:** ICPPE 2016 papers will be published in the International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications (IJCEA ISSN: 2010-0221), and all registered papers will be included in the Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS), CABI, DOAJ, Ulrich Periodicals Directory, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Electronic Journals Library, Crossref, ProQuest, and sent to be reviewed by EI Compendex and ISI Proceedings.
- **Conference website and email:** http://www.icppe.org/; icppe@cbees.net.

2016 3rd International Conference on Geological and Civil Engineering (ICGCE 2016)



- **Paper publishing and index:** ICGCE 2016 papers will be published in International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research (IJSCER, ISSN: 2319-6009), and will be included in New Jour (Electronic Journals & Newsletters), Open J-Gate, Index Copernicus International, Indian Science, Research BIB Japan.
- **Conference website and email:** http://www.icgce.org/; icgce@cbees.net.

Presentation Instructions

Instructions for Oral Presentations

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:

Laptop Computer (MS Windows Operating System with MS PowerPoint and Adobe Acrobat Reader)
Digital Projectors and Screen
Laser Sticks

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

PowerPoint or PDF Files (Files should be copied to the Conference laptop at the beginning of each Session.)

Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):

Regular Oral Presentation: about **15** Minutes of Presentation and **5** Minutes of Question and Answer
Keynote Speech: about **40** Minutes of Presentation and **10** Minutes of Question and Answer
Plenary Speech: about **30** Minutes of Presentation and **10** Minutes of Question and Answer

Instructions for Poster Presentation

Materials Provided by the Conference Organizer:

The place to put poster

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

Home-made Posters
Maximum poster size is A1
Load Capacity: Holds up to 0.5 kg

Best Presentation Award

One Best Oral Presentation will be selected from each presentation session, and the Certificate for Best Oral Presentation will be awarded at the end of each session on January 13, 2016.

Dress code

Please wear formal clothes or national representative of clothing.

Keynote Speaker and Plenary Speaker Introductions

Keynote Speaker I

Assoc. Prof. Choong Kok Keong
School of Civil Engineering, Engineering Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Choong Kok Keong is currently an Associate Professor at School of Civil Engineering, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia. He graduated with a Doctor of Engineering degree from The University of Tokyo, Japan. His field of interest is computational analysis of shell and spatial structures. One of his focuses of research on shell and spatial structure is mimicking idea or inspiration from nature for possible application to the structural system of shell and spatial structures. Apart from shell and spatial structures, Dr. Choong also carries out joint research with industry on structural solution using precast concrete technology.

Topic: "Structural Engineering Solution Inspired by Nature"

Abstract: Spatial structure is classified as form-resistant structure. Such structural characteristic is mainly due to its structural shape with curvature as well as its topology. Due to the above two characteristics, a spatial structure is very efficient in terms of its load carrying capacity. There are many variations of structural shape and topology. This paper presents a review on past studies regarding effort to mimick the idea of shape and topology from nature for application to spatial structures.

The following aspects of inspiration from nature were reviewed: tree-like structure, deployable structure, member arrangement pattern in reticulated spatial structure, bio-inspired construction, idea of stiffening based on natural growth process, structural member with perforation, curved surface with folds and bio-tensegrity. The historical development of bio-mimicry of bio-mimetic in engineering was first outlined. This is then followed by description of each aspect of the inspiration pointed out above complete with the inspiring source and example of application.

Major development in the past regarding bio-mimicry in the field of spatial structure was presented. It is noted that bio-mimicry has yielded encouraging results regarding novel idea for structural shape and topology of spatial structure. Multi-disciplinary collaboration among biologists, engineers and architects are necessary in the continuing effort to find more sustainable solution to more efficient spatial structure.

Keynote Speaker II

Prof. Ngai Weng Chan
School of Humanities, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Ngai Weng Chan is Professor of Physical Geography at the Universiti Sains Malaysia in Penang, Malaysia. His main research areas are Environmental Hazards Management, Hydro-Climatology & Water Resources Management. He is currently Vice-President of the International Water Resources Association, Member of International Association of Hydrological Sciences and Member of International Water Association. He is currently President of Water Watch Penang (WWP), Treasurer of Malaysian Environmental NGOs (MENGOs) and member of Malaysian Water Partnership and Malaysian Water Association. He has completed more than 50 research/consultancy projects and published 26 Books, 59 Chapters in Books, and more than 100 professional papers.

Topic: "Issues and Challenges for Water Resources and Hazards Management in Malaysia: The Way Forward"

Abstract: All over the world, including Malaysia, the management of water resources and water hazards is a central governance issue in the 21st Century. The main issues identified are high spatial and temporal variability in terms of water resources availability, severe flooding, high water wastage, low tariffs, low public awareness, public apathy, incompetent water management, water pollution, catchment destruction and climate change. While government has always been traditionally entrusted with the responsibility of managing both water resources and water hazards, however, the private sector, public, NGOs, industrialists, farmers and other stakeholders are playing an increasingly greater role. The sustainable management of water resources and related hazards, including Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM), involves cooperation between countries and states sharing the resource (at the international level), and cooperation between government and other stakeholders at the national and local levels. Internationally, countries need to share, negotiate and use water resources as well as mitigate water hazards as the basis for peace rather than conflict. In Malaysia, the Federal Government can initiate policies and remain in charge of governance of water resources and mitigate water hazards (mostly floods and river pollution), in consultation and cooperation with state governments. However, due to the emergence of other stakeholders (the private sector, NGOs, public and others), government must relinquish some of its responsibility on water resources management to the other stakeholders, who now possess the know-how to do so. This paper shows that stakeholders such as businesses, NGOs, educational

institutions, fishermen, conservationists, tourists and the general public can contribute effectively towards achieving IWRM. This country study of Malaysia indicates that all stakeholders need to start taking proactive actions and sacrifices to manage, protect, conserve and rehabilitate the country's water resources towards sustainability and water security. Results show that stakeholders from all levels ranging from politicians, policy makers, private companies, NGOs to individuals can play crucial roles as water issues happen at the local level. Decision-making regarding solutions should be carried out at the lowest appropriate level, ideally involving all stakeholders ranging from government to the private sector, NGOs, the local community and schools. The way forward should look at increasing water availability to counter spatial and temporal variability, implement integrated flood management, reduce water wastage, restructure tariffs, increase public awareness, improve water management, reduce water pollution, stop catchment destruction and adapt to climate change. People should be the focus, rather than profits, in IWRM.

Plenary Speaker I

Prof. Norhashimah Morad
Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Norhashimah Morad is a Professor in the Environmental Technology Division, School of Industrial Technology, University Sains Malaysia. She graduated with her Bachelor Degree from Unversiy of Missouri, Columbia, USA. She then secures her PhD from University of Sheffield, UK, majoring in Control Engineering, under the Commonwealth Scholarship. Her current research work mainly focuses on phytoremediation, new methods and materials in biological and chemical wastewater treatment, life cycle assessment, and intelligent systems.

Topic: "Phytoremediation of Wastewaters Containing Heavy Metals and Dyes"

Abstract: Phytoremediation is defined as the use of plants and their associated microorganisms to remove harmless pollutants from contaminated sites. It is a promising approach in the treatment of dye wastewater due its cost-effectiveness. The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes) in removing color. Water hyacinth was used to treat 50 mg/L of methylene blue (MB) and 50 mg/L of methyl orange (MO) for 20 days under ambient temperature (30±1 ℃). The pH of the synthetic dye wastewater was observed throughout 20 days. Results obtained showed that percentage of color removal was higher for MB compared to MO which were 98.42% and 66.80% respectively. The relative growth of Eichhornia crassipes in MB and MO were also being determined. The cell structure of Eichhornia crassipes (leaf, shoot and root) before and after the plants were exposed to dye wastewater was analysed using light microscope.

Brief Schedule for Conferences

Day 1	**January 12, 2016 (Tuesday) 10:30~16:00** **Venue: Foyer Area (Level 2)** Arrival Registration
Day 2	**January 13, 2016 (Wednesday) 9:00~17:00** **Venue: Esplanade Function Room (Level 2)** Arrival Registration, Keynote Speech, and Conference Presentation
	Morning Conferences
	Venue: Esplanade Function Room (Level 2) Opening Remarks 9:00~9:10 Keynote Speech I 9:10~10:00 Coffee Break & Photo Taking 10:00~10:30 Keynote Speech II 10:30~11:20 Plenary Speech I 11:20~12:00
	Lunch 12:00~14:00 **Venue: Hotel Restaurant**
	Afternoon Conferences
	Session 1: 14:00~15:20 **Venue: Esplanade Function Room (Level 2)** 4 presentations-Topic: “Environment and Petroleum”
	Coffee Break 15:20~15:40
	Session 2: 15:40~17:00 **Venue: Esplanade Function Room (Level 2)** 4 presentations-Topic: “Geological and Civil Engineering”
	Dinner:18:00 **Venue: Hotel Restaurant**

Tips:
Please arrive at conference room 10 minutes before the session beginning to upload PPT into the conference laptop.

Detailed Schedule for Conferences

January 12, 2016 (Tuesday)

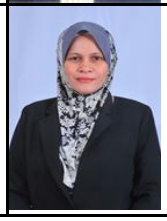
Venue: Foyer Area (Level 2)

10:30~16:00	**Arrival and Registration**

Note: (1) The registration can also be done at any time during the conference.
(2) The organizer doesn't provide accommodation, and we suggest you make an early reservation.
(3) One Best Oral Presentation will be selected from each oral presentation session, and the Certificate for Best Oral Presentation will be awarded at the end of each session on January 13, 2016.

Morning, January 13, 2016 (Wednesday)

Venue: Esplanade Function Room (Level 2)

9:00~9:10		**Opening Remarks** Prof. Ngai Weng Chan School of Humanities, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia
9:10~10:00		**Keynote Speech I** Assoc. Prof. Choong Kok Keong School of Civil Engineering, Engineering Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia Topic: "Structural Engineering Solution Inspired by Nature"
10:00~10:30		**Coffee Break & Photo Taking**
10:30~11:20		**Keynote Speech II** Prof. Ngai Weng Chan School of Humanities, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia Topic: "Issues and Challenges for Water Resources and Hazards Management in Malaysia: The Way Forward"
11:20~12:00		**Plenary Speech I** Prof. Norhashimah Morad Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia Topic: "Phytoremediation of Wastewaters Containing Heavy Metals and Dyes"

Lunch	
12:00-14:00	**Hotel Restaurant**

Session 1

Tips: The schedule for each presentation is for reference only. In case of missing your presentation, we strongly suggest that you attend the whole session.

Afternoon, January 13, 2016 (Wednesday)

Time: 14:00~15:20

Venue: Esplanade Function Room (Level 2)

Session 1: 4 presentations-Topic: "Environment and Petroleum"

Session Chair: Prof. Ngai Weng Chan

B0003 Presentation 1 (14:00~14:20)

Experimental Study on the Valorization of Dredged Sediment from Reservoirs in Tunisia as Soil Amendment Regulating Metal Uptake by Crops

Slim Mtibaa, Najet Belkhamsa, Mitsuteru Irie, and Mohamed Ksibi

University of Tsukuba, Japan

Abstract—Sediment deposited on the bottom of water reservoirs is known as clayey waste which causes a big problem in the sense of sustainability of surface water resources in Tunisia. Every year, the water storage capacities of reservoirs are decreased by more than 1%. To cope with this situation, Tunisian government has adopted a national strategy for water and soil conservation since 1956. Nevertheless, the sedimentation rate is still high because this strategy is limited on the implementation of soil conservation measures such as terraces and hill lakes in some watersheds. Dredging, conventional but most effective countermeasure against sedimentation, is now required to recover the storage capacity of reservoirs. However, such countermeasure is not carried out in Tunisia because of its high cost. We have previously suggested to commercially valorize the sediment in order to cover partially the financial burden of the dredging activity. In this paper, we studied on the potential of the use of sediment as soil amendment. Sediment samples were extracted from different reservoirs in order to evaluate their ability to adsorb heavy metals and regulate the metals uptake by crops. Two methods have been carried out: a batch adsorption study and a semi field test. Results of this study show that the adsorption capacity is dependent on the mineralogical composition and the organic matter content of sediments. Metals are adsorbed on clay particles and carbonates containing in sediments, which decrease its mobility and accumulation in plants. The possibility of sediment valorization as soil amendment or adsorbent material is confirmed.

Afternoon, January 13, 2016 (Wednesday)

Time: 14:00~15:20

Venue: Esplanade Function Room (Level 2)

Session 1: 4 presentations-Topic: "Environment and Petroleum"

Session Chair: Prof. Ngai Weng Chan

B1001 Presentation 2 (14:20~14:40)

Environmental Aspects Identification Process in Kuwait Oil Company (KOC)

Soud AL-Mutairy, Khulood Yousef, and Haitham Fouzy

Kuwait Oil Company, Kuwait

Abstract—Kuwait Oil Company (KOC) has successfully implemented HSE management system (HSEMS) in its facilities. HSEMS is a continual cycle of planning, implementing, reviewing and improving the process and actions that an organization undertakes to meet its obligations. KOC HSEMS and Environment Aspect Register were developed to manage the environmental impact associated with a range of operational activities. The HSEMS Guide outlines the general roles and responsibilities for the leadership and all personnel working for and on behalf of the Company for the implementation of the HSEMS in KOC, also to monitor the activities at the facilities which affects the environment. The most important component of this analysis is identification and assessment of the environmental aspect. According to the standard, the environmental aspect is an element of organization activities, products and services that can interact with the environment. KOC HSEMS Committees agreed to develop (KOC.EV.001- Environmental Aspects Identification and Assessment Procedure) with request of Health and Environment Team Leader authorized by KOC HSSE Implementation Committee and approved by KOC HSEMS Procedures Sub-committee. The main objective is to identify whether the environmental aspects and activities in all KOC operations facilities are complying with the regulatory requirement and other obligatory requirements.

Afternoon, January 13, 2016 (Wednesday)

Time: 14:00~15:20

Venue: Esplanade Function Room (Level 2)

Session 1: 4 presentations-Topic: "Environment and Petroleum"

Session Chair: Prof. Ngai Weng Chan

B1003 Presentation 3 (14:40~15:00)

Treatment of High Salinity Wastewater Rich in Nitrate and Phosphate Using Sequential Bioreactors System

Saud Al-Shammari and A. Shahalam

The Public Authority for Applied Education and Training, Kuwait

Abstract—Kuwait has built and operated an advanced wastewater treatment plant with present capacity of 500,000 m^3/d. This plant providing treatment beyond tertiary utilizes the process of ultra filtration (UF) and reverse osmosis (RO). The reject water of this unit contains high concentration of total nitrogen and total phosphate. Safe disposal of this water into the environment or possible reuse needs substantial reduction of these chemicals. In this study, a bench scale sequential bioreactors system was investigated to treat a synthetic saline wastewater rich in nitrogen and phosphorus compounds. The system operated with an average hydraulic-detention time (HRT) of 24 h whereas, Sludge age varied within the range of 13 to 16.5 d. The results show that the average removal efficiency of the system for chemical oxygen demand (COD) was 81.3%. The phosphate and nitrogen average removal were found to be 49.6% and 59.7% respectively.

Afternoon, January 13, 2016 (Wednesday)

Time: 14:00~15:20

Venue: Esplanade Function Room (Level 2)

Session 1: 4 presentations-Topic: "Environment and Petroleum"

Session Chair: Prof. Ngai Weng Chan

P0009 Presentation 4 (15:00~15:20)

Polymer Blocking Distribution and Causes Analysis during Surfactant/Polymer Flooding in Conglomerate Reservoir

Chen Sun and Yiqiang Li

China University of Petroleum, China

Abstract—Some blocked phenomenon happened since the Surfactant/Polymer (SP) flooding field experiment began in the China Karamay oilfield Qizhong district which is a conglomerate reservoir, for instance, worse flow ability and low liquid production capacity. We carried out a series of flow ability experiments for different SP flooding systems in natural cores with different permeability under reservoir condition. Even more important, We determined the polymer`s distribution in cores by nitrogen element calibration using EPMA (Electron probe micro-analyzer). The flowing experiment results showed that the SP flooding system can continue to flow in the district with a permeability above average level by reducing polymer molecular weight and concentration. The district with a permeability under average level should replace SP flooding with water flooding. According to the EPMA results, polymer was mainly distributed in pore edge, clay and fragment abundance area and the pore channels. The retention volume in pore channels was the main factor that affected flow ability. Once the polymer content in the pore channels approached to that in the other two areas which were saturated by polymer during the flooding, the mainstream channels will be blocked by polymer. That's the mechanism for the polymer blocking.

15:20-15:40	**Coffee Break**

Session 2

Tips: The schedule for each presentation is for reference only. In case of missing your presentation, we strongly suggest that you attend the whole session.

Afternoon, January 13, 2016 (Wednesday)

Time: 15:40~17:00

Venue: Esplanade Function Room (Level 2)

Session 2: 4 presentations-Topic: "Geological and Civil Engineering"

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Choong Kok Keong

C0004 Presentation 1 (15:40~16:00)

Development of Motion-Blur-Compensated High-Speed Moving Visual Inspection Vehicle for Tunnels

Tomohiko Hayakawa

University of Tokyo, Japan

Abstract—In Japan, many infrastructures are several decades old or more, and since those structures are gradually deteriorating, efficient and precise monitoring methods are strongly required for maintaining safety. In particular, tunnels on highways must be monitored regularly; however, frequent traffic restrictions should be avoided. Accordingly, visual inspection of tunnels from a moving vehicle is an efficient method for rapidly discovering faults. However, despite the need for high image quality, motion blur deteriorates the image quality considerably, especially under high-speed motion. In the work described in this paper, we developed a motion-blur-compensated visual inspection system that uses a motion blur compensation method based on the back-and-forth motion of a galvanometer mirror. In field trials using a system installed on an actual vehicle, we confirmed the effect of motion blur compensation when using scales attached to the ceiling of a tunnel. The vehicle on which the inspection system was installed exceeded the minimum speed for Japanese highways, and the system was capable of distinguishing black-and-white stripes with widths of 0.2 mm. Additionally, this method can be used with conventional systems.

Afternoon, January 13, 2016 (Wednesday)

Time: 15:40~17:00

Venue: Esplanade Function Room (Level 2)

Session 2: 4 presentations-Topic: "Geological and Civil Engineering"

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Choong Kok Keong

C0005 Presentation 2 (16:00~16:20)

Surface Geology Characteristic and its Influence to Landslide Potential in Cisokan Drainage Pattern, West Bandung, Indonesia

Novian Triandanu, Ichsan Alfan, and Dicky Muslim

Padjadjaran University, Indonesia

Abstract—Study area is located around Cisokan Drainage Pattern, West Bandung, Indonesia. Topography characteristic around the study area is hilly landform with steep – very steep slope. Study of slope stability become necessary to prevent and to minimize the effect of landslide. The aim of this research is to analyze the slope characteristic that may cause landslide. Several methods used in this study such as desk studies and fieldwork. Desk studies consist of geomorphology analysis and using geological software. Fieldwork consist of geological surface mapping, outcrop analysis, rock sampling, and joint density mapping. Result of this study shows that the average orientation of strike and dip is NE-SW. Joint density analysis shows that the average orientation of major stress is relative to NE-SW. Fault Plane analysis shows that there are two major faults in this study area, there are oblique strike-slip dominated fault and normal fault which has major stress relatively oriented to NW-SE and NE-SW. The conclusion of this research is that the study area is highly prone to landslide due to steep – very steep slopes, the presence of soft sedimentary rocks, tectonic influence, rock weakening due to the presence of intensive joint, high erosion activity, weather influence and land clearing in several area, located in shear zone which has high tectonic influence and become highly potential to reactivate and affect the durability of slope and may cause landslide.

Afternoon, January 13, 2016 (Wednesday)

Time: 15:40~17:00

Venue: Esplanade Function Room (Level 2)

Session 2: 4 presentations-Topic: “Geological and Civil Engineering”

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Choong Kok Keong

C1001 Presentation 3 (16:20~16:40)

The Design and Evaluation of Hydraulic and Hydrologic Systems in Tafila Area

Mohmd Kh. Sarireh

Tafila Technical University, Jordan

Abstract—Jordan Hydraulic and Hydrologic infrastructures (ex. Culverts) specially in Tafila age with increase of failure. The inadequate capacity, blockages, and the non planned construction and maintenance are arising as the major problems that engineers and governors should focus across Tafila area and the whole of country. Culverts' systems are facing many challenges in Tafila area such as the extreme topography with high slopes that make the surface water flow all the time turbulent and critical, transferring large sizes of stones and soil in wet seasons. Also the failure in culverts' systems is the main reason for road failure and damage, as these systems are not suitable for the quality and capacity of the seasonal extreme flow. For these reasons, the cost for rehabilitation, construction, and maintenance will be very high as the governmental agencies (The Municipality of the city, The Ministry of Public Works) are working on emergency basis, in addition, citizens, people and private sector are not affecting the process of construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation positively and they are not motoring government agencies for extra effective work. Also, the reconstruction cost and ineffectiveness in the implementation program (delay and cost overrun) are not considered in cost cycle for the culvert projects or systems. It is recommended to inventor culverts' systems by the responsible governmental agencies mainly the ministry of municipality and the ministry of public works.

Afternoon, January 13, 2016 (Wednesday)

Time: 15:40~17:00

Venue: Esplanade Function Room (Level 2)

Session 2: 4 presentations-Topic: “Geological and Civil Engineering”

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Choong Kok Keong

C0002 Presentation 4 (16:40~17:00)

Evaluation of Conversion Coefficients of Design Base Acceleration to Accelerations of Other Seismic Risk Levels

Mussa Mahmoudi and Shahram Seyedi

Shahid Rajaee Teacher Training University, Iran

Abstract—The objectives of structural seismic design against various seismic risk levels (weak, moderate, severe and maximum credible earthquakes) are different. However in seismic design codes, only the design base earthquake ground motion (severe earthquake) is usually proposed. This research attempts to determine conversion coefficients of design base earthquake ground motion (10% probability of occurrence) to other earthquake acceleration levels (2%, 5%, 20%, 50% and 64%). For this purpose, two susceptible areas of Sari (Elburz zone in North of Iran) and Fereidoonshahr (Zagros zone in west part of Iran) were chosen and their design accelerations relevant to the various seismic levels were determined. Major fault systems of the sites were reviewed and modeled using suiTable attenuation parameters. The conversion coefficients are (0.2, 0.28, 0.64, 1.51 & 2.41) and (0.36, 0.43, 0.74, 1.33 & 1.88) for Sari and Fereidoonshahr, respectively.

Dinner	
18:00	**Hotel Restaurant**

Conference Venue

Hotel Royal Penang

Website: www.hotelroyalpenang.com

Hotel Royal Penang is a 4-star hotel, strategically located in the historical enclave of Georgetown and within minutes away from the financial district and other prominent locations. The Hotel is also encased with a diversity of contemporary and culture attractions allowing guests to explore Penang's rich historic sights which make Penang a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Hotel Royal Penang is strategically located in the historical enclave of Georgetown and within minutes away from the financial district and other prominent locations.

The Hotel is adjacent to the Penang Plaza shopping mall which is connected to the Hotel via a covered walkway on the 1st floor and also within walking distance to several food havens such as the famous One Corner Hokkien Mee, Char Koay Teow at Lorong Selamat, Mee Sultan at New World Pack, Fresh Coconut at Abu Sittee Lane and many more.

The Hotel is about 45 minutes drive from the Penang International Airport and about 20 minutes drive from the Ferry Terminal.

Contact Method:

Mohamad Nor Syamsuzzaman – Sales Executive
Hotel Royal Penang
3 Jalan Larut, 10050 Penang,
Tel: 04- 226 7888 Fax: 04-226 8591
Direct: 04-2203 368 H/P: 019-556 6010
Email: darren.chua@hotelroyalpenang.com

APCBEES Forthcoming Conferences

http://www.cbees.org/events/

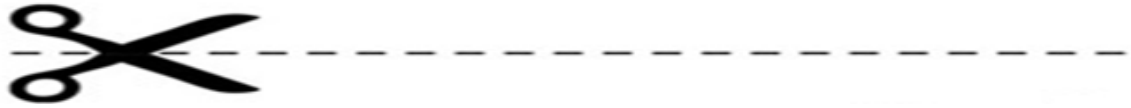
CONFERENCE INFORMATION		PUBLICATION
April 24-25, 2016, Antalya, Turkey		
ICESE 2016	2016 6th International Conference on Environment Science and Engineering (ICESE 2016) http://www.icese.org/	International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering(IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
May 25-27, 2016, Jeju Island, Republic of Korea		
ICEEB 2016	2016 5th International Conference on Environment, Energy and Biotechnology (ICEEB 2016) http://www.iceeb.org/	International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
June 10-12, 2016, Barcelona, Spain		
ICEST 2016	2016 7th International Conference on Environmental Science and Technology (ICEST 2016) http://www.icest.org/	International Proceedings of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618)
ICPIE 2016	2016 5th International Conference on Petroleum Industry and Energy (ICPIE 2016) http://www.icpie.org/	Journal of Industrial and Intelligent Information (IJIII, ISSN: 2301-3745) Or International Journal of Smart Grid and Clean Energy (IJSGCE, ISSN: 2315-4462)
June 25-27, 2016, Bali, Indonesia		
ICWT 2016	2016 2nd International Conference on Water Technology (ICWT 2016) http://www.icwt.org/	Volume of Journal (IPCBEE, ISSN: 2010-4618) Or Journal-Water Conservation Science and Engineering (ISSN: 2364-5687) under Springer.

Welcome to participate in APCBEES upcoming conferences.

Good news! To join in APCBEES member is free now. If you are interested, please check the information on the website: http://www.cbees.org/membership/. Any question regarding to membership, please feel free to contact membership@cbees.org.

Note

Note



Feedback Information

(Please fill this form and return it to conference specialist during the conference days.)

Personal Information	
Conference Name and Paper ID	
Full Name	
E-mail Address	
Area of Research	
Affiliation	

Please indicate your overall satisfaction with this conference with "√"

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
Conference Content					
Presentation and Paper Value					
Registration Process					
Venue					
Food and Beverage					
Are You A Member of APCBEES	Yes □ No □ (If "No", you may apply membership from http://www.cbees.org/member.htm)				
Do You Willing to Receive APCBEES Future Conferences Information Via E-mail	Yes□ No□				
Where did you get the conference information?					
Would you please specify the main reason for attending this conference?					

Did the conference fulfill your reason for attending?	Yes– Absolutely □ Yes- But not to my full extent □No□ (If "No", please tell us the main reason)
Would you please list the top 3 to 5 universities in your city?	
Other Field of Interest	
Any Other Suggestions/Comments	

Thank you for taking time to participate in this conference evaluation. Your comments will enable us to execute future conferences better and tailor them to your needs!