### NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC) SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

SM<sub>1</sub> SITE SELECTION 1 POINT

### INTENT

To avoid development of inappropriate sites and reduce the environmental impact from the location of a building on a site.

### DESCRIPTION

Minimize ecological damage to existing natural features, water bodies, flora and fauna.

### REQUIREMENTS

Do not develop building, hardscape, road or parking area on a site or part of a site that meet any one of the following criteria:

- Prime agricultural land as defined by the Structure Plan of the area or the National Physical Plan.
- Forest reserve or State Environmental Protection Zones that is specifically identified as habitat for any species found on the endangered lists.
- Within 30 m of any wetlands as defined by the Structure Plan of the area or within setback distances from wetlands prescribed in state or local regulations, as defined by local or state rule or law, whichever is the more stringent.
- Previously undeveloped land that is within 30 m of Mean High Water Spring (MHWS) sea level which supports or could support wildlife or recreational use, or statutory requirements whichever is the more stringent.
- Previously undeveloped land that is within 20 m of lake, river, stream and tributary which support or could support wildlife or recreational use.
- Land which prior to acquisition for the project was public parkland, unless land of equal or greater value as parkland is provided.

### **APPROACH & IMPLEMENTATION**

During site selection process, give preference to sites that have low ecological value or are not environmentally sensitive. If unavoidable, locate the building in a suitable location and with a minimal footprint so as to minimize disruption of environmentally sensitive areas.

Select sites that are stable and not prone to destructive natural events like flooding, erosion or landslides.

KE	GOINED SOBMISSION FOR DESIGN ASSESSMENT (DA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	Survey plan and Site Plan showing footprint of building and its setback dimensions in relationship to existing natural features such as lakes, rivers, streams, tributaries, beaches, etc.	<i>∞</i>	0
2.	Recommended scale 1:500	Ø	0
RE	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	As-Built site plans showing footprint of building and dimensions in relationship to existing natural features such as lakes, rivers, streams, tributaries, beaches, etc.	SUBMITTER	GBI
-	As-Built site plans showing footprint of building and dimensions in relationship to existing	SUBMITTER	GBI

(COMPANY NO: 232661-A) 45-21 Block C Plaza Damansara 45 Medan Setia Satu Bukit Damansara 50490 Komplets Keya Raya 2 fk SYED SOBRI SYED ISMAIL Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Tel: 03.2093.5700 Fax: 03.2093.5711 NAME AA Dipl. (London) No. Pendaftaran Akitek : WS47 SUBMITTING PROFESSIONAL DATO' W. ZULKIFLI W. MUDA AHMAD ZAKI \$DN BHD (81250-W MANAGING DIRECTOR

NOTE ATTACH ALL SUBMITTALS WITH THIS COVER PAJEATAN Gombak, Setapak,

GDP ARCHITECTS

53000 Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: 03-4024 PRENBUILDINGINDEX SDN BHD (845666-V)

Fax: 03-40242000

### SM1 - Site Selection

### Points Applied – 1 point

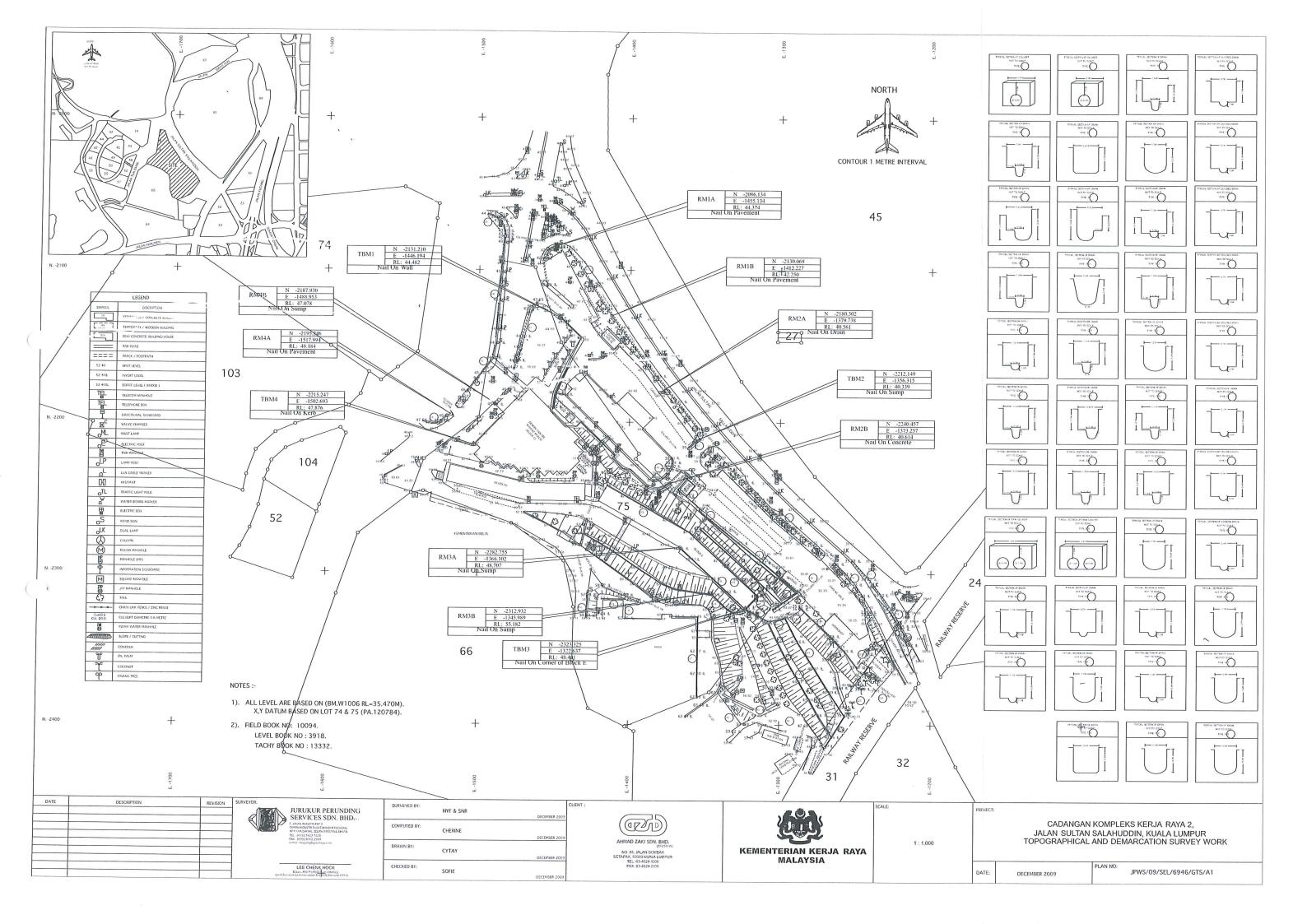
Kompleks Kerja Raya 2 (KKR2) is developed on a previously developed land and meets the criteria for this credit, where:

- 1. The site is not of prime agricultural land and it is not a forest reserve or State Environmental Protection Zones as it is categorized as commercial land.
- 2. No wetlands found on site.
- 3. The land is not public parkland.

### **Supporting Documents**

- i. Survey Plan
- ii. Site Plan showing the location of the building and setback dimensions in relationship to the existing river.

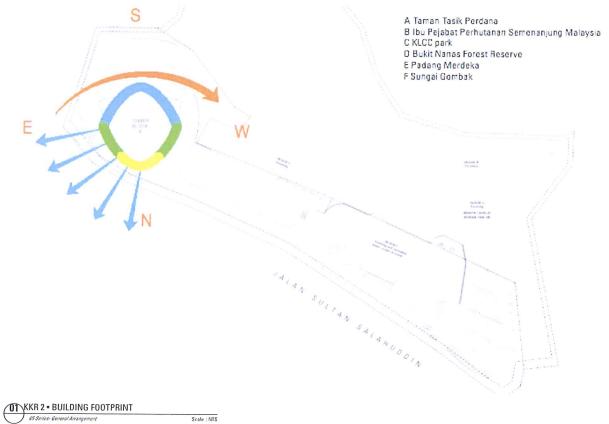
### Survey Plan



### Site Plan



OTKKR 2 • LOCATION OF EXISTING NATURAL OF FEATURE



FINISHES SPECIFICATION



KERAJAAN MALAYSIA





WEAST-MORATE AND A MALAYSIA BANGAN WENGAN BANGAN WENGAN BANGAN BA



BU FEJABAT JABATAN KERJA RAYA MALI TINGKAT DA MANAARA P.O. JAMAT NA HARAK SONO KUNLA HARAK SONO KUNLA HARAK

CADANGAN PEMBANGUNAN 1 BLOK PEJABAT 38 INGKAT TERMASUK 7 TINGKAT PODUM DENGAN 2 TINGKAT BASCHIT (ROMPIEKS KERJA PAVA 2) DI ATAS LOT PT67 SESSYEI 60, JALAN SULTAN SALAHUDOM, BANDAR KUHAL LUMPUR, WILAHAP PERSEAUTIAN KUHAL LUMPUR

UNTUK TETUAN KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA MALAYSIA



Ahmad Zaki Sdn. Bhd. Nu 88 Jalan Gembak. Setayak. S2000 Kudal Lumpur. Tel: 603-40041000 Fax: 603-40242000

SANITARY FITTINGS

Base 45 Sept. Sept

ARUP Jururunding Sdn. Bhd.
No. 25 - 28, Jahan Ara 50 7/18,
Floids 70 Demogrape.
101-103 07/7/2027 Fast 100 56/7/2027

ARUP Jururunding Sdn. Bhd.
No. 25 - 28, John Ars 50 1738.
Ender 50 Demonstra.
5200 Kash Lungut.
Tel \*60 56722227 Far \*60 562732227

Northcroft Lim Perunding Sdn. Bhd. Morthcroft ## 104, Block A, Glomac Business Centre, 10, Julian SS \$11, Kelana Jaya, 5, 2709 Festings Jaya, 5, 54 (aproper Tel 609 78046136 / 40545 Fax 600 78049109

Metropolis Design Consultant
No. 1009 Birch All Lieutur Commerce Square 1
No. 10, Jahan F.S. 92
10. 90, Jahan F.S. 92
10. 90 Festing Jaya, Salangor
Tel. 100. 1285 5079 5 480 570 55 980

ZETTA Consultants Sdn. Bhd.
No. 222. John NS, Set. N.
OSSO Bender Brev Bengt.
Selanger Dard Brane.
Fel. 609. BECSONE? Fee. 800 BECSHRIEZ

Ar. Syed Soon Syed Ismail
ARKITEK PROFESIONAL
No. Pendafaran : A/S 47

GREEN BUILDING INDEX (GBI) FOR INFO ONLY

SURVEY DRAWING

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### GREEN BUILDING INDEX DESIGN REFERENCE GUIDE & SUBMISSION FORMAT

### NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC) SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

SM<sub>2</sub> **BROWNFIELD REDEVELOPMENT** 1 POINT

### INTENT

To redevelop and rehabilitate existing damaged or used site which is complicated by environmental contamination. This serves to channel development to brownfield sites thereby reducing pressure on opening up new greenfield sites.

### DESCRIPTION

Existing damaged or contaminated sites are typically old industrial sites, old rubbish dumpsites, former mining land, former petrol stations, etc, where some industrial activities had taken place on the site.

### REQUIREMENTS

Decontaminate a contaminated site, where the site was contaminated at the time of purchase, and undertake full remedial steps to decontaminate the site prior to construction.

### **APPROACH & IMPLEMENTATION**

Conduct a soil condition test to determine the level of contamination.

REO	UIRED SUBMISSION FOR DESIGN ASSESSMENT (DA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	Submit a brief historical report on the usage of the land and prepare a report certified by approved testing laboratory determining the level of contamination.	0	0
2.	Submit an EIA report containing the level of contamination and the proposed action to be taken, such as the removal and replacement of soil, and other actions deemed appropriate.	Ο	0
REO	UIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	Submit report and photographs of works carried out during decontamination process.	0	0
2.	Describe any deviations or additions to the DA submission.	0	0

GDP ARCHITECTS SHOW (COMPANY NO: 232661-A)

45 - 21 Plaza Level Block C Plaza Damansara 45 Medan Setia Satu Bukit Damansara 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Tel: 03.2093.5700 Fax: 03.2093.5711 KonspholisoekansareBaryman NAME AA Dipl. (London) No. Pendaftaran Akitek : A/S47 SUBMITTING PROFESSIONAL COMPANY NAME ATO' W. ZULKIFLI W. MUDA AHMAD ZAKI SDN BHD (81250-W MANAGING DIRECTOR

NOTE ATTACH ALL SUBMITTALS WITH THIS COPER PARELLAN Gombak, Setapak,

53000 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-402416558BUILDINGINDEX SDN BHD (845666 V)

Fax: 03-40242000

### **NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC)** SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

SM3

### **DEVELOPMENT DENSITY &** COMMUNITY CONNECTIVITY

2 POINTS

Channel development to urban area with existing infrastructure, protect greenfield and preserve habitat and natural resources.

### DESCRIPTION

A higher density development or redevelopment will help minimise opening up new greenfield sites, to preserve existing habitat and natural resources, and minimise the use of private mode of transportation.

### REQUIREMENTS

### (A) 1 point: Development Density

Construct a new building or renovate an existing building on a previously developed site AND in a community with a minimum density of 20,300 m<sup>2</sup> per hectare net (87,000 ft<sup>2</sup> per acre net)

### (B) 1 point : Community Connectivity

Construct a new building or renovate an existing building on a previously developed site AND within 1km of a residential zone or neighbourhood with an average density of 25 units per hectare net (10 units per acre net) AND within 1km of at least 10 Basic Services AND with pedestrian access between the building and the services. Basic Services include, but are not limited to:

- Bank
  - Place of Worship Hardware Convenience / Grocery • Laundry
- Day Care Police Station
- Fire Station
- Beauty
- Library Medical / Dental
- Pharmacy

Park

- Post Office
- Restaurant
- School • Senior Care Facility • Supermarket
- Community Centre
- Fitness Centre

### **APPROACH & IMPLEMENTATION**

During site selection process, give preference to sites that are within an urban area, where existing infrastructure is available.

REC	IUIRED SUBMISSION FOR DESIGN ASSESSMENT (DA)	SUBMITTER	R GBI
1.	Submit Gross Floor Area calculations and density calculations.	Ø	0
2.	Take note that the density calculation must include the area of the project being built and is based on a typical four-storey town centre / commercial centre.	9	0
3.	Site plan showing building location in connection to the above Basic Services, indicating covered walkways, pedestrian access and other connections like linkbridges and underground links. Provide legend for all Basic Services.	9	0
4.	Proximity is determined by drawing a 1 km radius around the main building entrance on a site map and counting the services found within that radius.	6	
REC	UIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)	SUBMITTER	R GBI
1.	Final As-Built density calculations.	0	0
2.	As-built Site plan showing locations of all existing services, covered walkways, pedestrian access and other connections like linkbridges and underground links.	0	0
3.	Provide legend colours to differentiate the types of services. GDP ARCHITECTS SDN	0	0
4.	Describe any deviations or additions to the DA submission.  Vimplek (017a   Dama 2 (CCP2)   810ck C Plaza Damansara	0	0
PR	SYED SOBRI SYED ISMAIL  Bukit Damansara 50490	DATE	16/2012
	NAME AA Dipl. (London) No. Pendaftaran Akitek	AGN , JRE	h
CLI	NAME DESIGNATION D	N BHD	(81250-84)

NOTE ATTACH ALL SUBMITTALS WITH THIS CORRESANT Gombak, Setapak,

Fax: 03-40242000

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### SM3 – Community Connectivity

### Points Applied –2 points

### A) Development Density

The existing site is an open car park and has been developed prior to the project. The current project site is 11,578m<sup>2</sup> (2.86arc) and the total Gross Floor Area is 51,516m<sup>2</sup> (554,513.6 ft<sup>2</sup>). The development density of the project is 193,886.92ft<sup>2</sup>/arce which is more than the minimum density of 87,000 ft<sup>2</sup>/arce.

It can be seen from the map that the project site is surrounded by many existing commercial buildings, most of which are high rise offices of similar nature as this proposed development. Some of these high rise offices are Jabatan Kerja Raya Head Quarter, Bank Negara Malaysia, Bukit Aman Police Office, Kuala Lumpur City Hall Headquarters, Menara UOB, etc.

Hence, the neighbourhood community has a similar estimated density of greater than 87,000ft2 per acre net.

### **B) Community Connectivity**

The project site is within 1 kilometer radius from at least 10 Basic Services

There are 2 apartment buildings found within the 1km radius. These are:

- 1. Woodland Apartments
- 2. Malayan Mansion

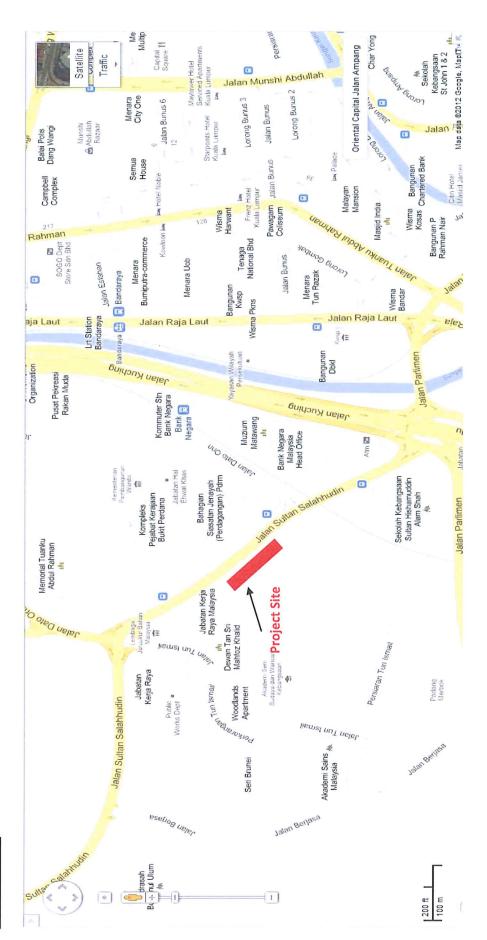
The residential apartment is above the required 10 units per acre as required by GBI as these are high density apartment buildings.

There are more than 10 basic amenities can be found within the 1km radius from the project site's main building entrance and pedestrian access is available to these basic amenities. Please refer to the attached map showing list of amenities. The building itself will be providing a surau.

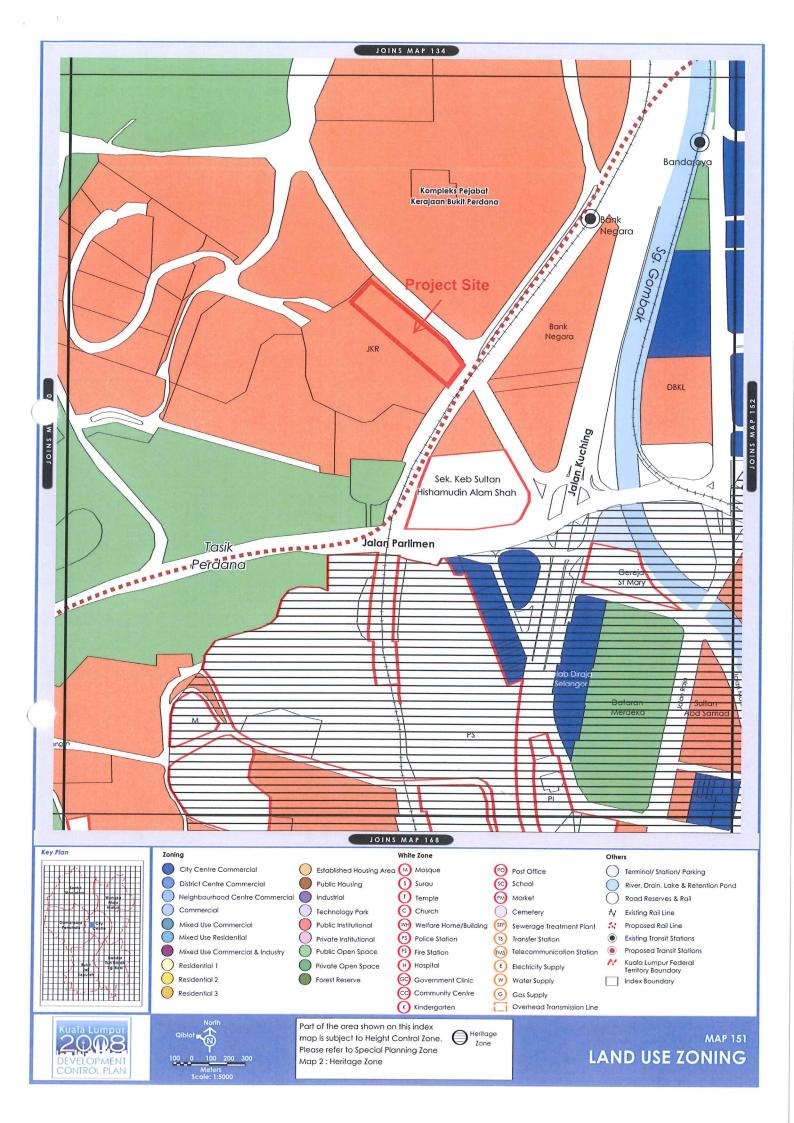
### **Supporting Documents**

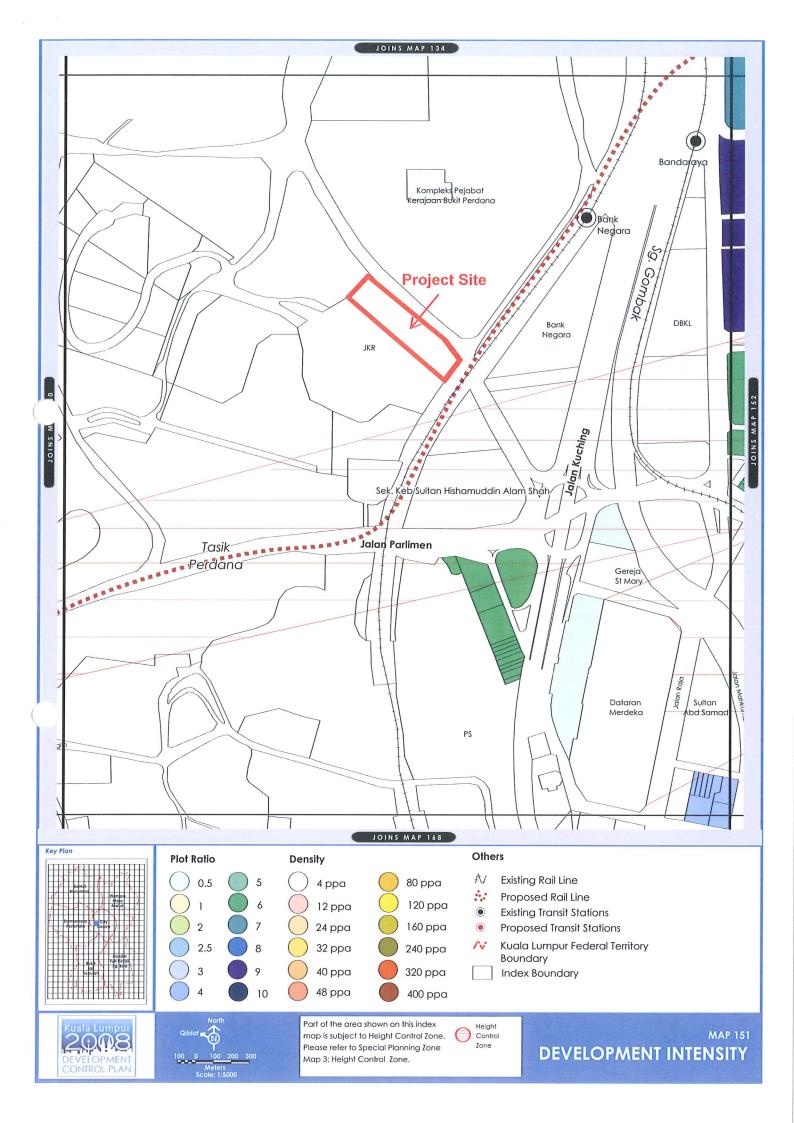
- i. Plot ratio of buildings surrounding the project site
- ii. Area plan showing the buildings in the surrounding area
- iii. Aerial view showing locations of amenities and residential buildings
- iv. A list of KL SOGO Mall's Amenities with Business Names
- v. Walking route from project site to KL SOGO
- vi. Project site plan drawing showing the location of Surau

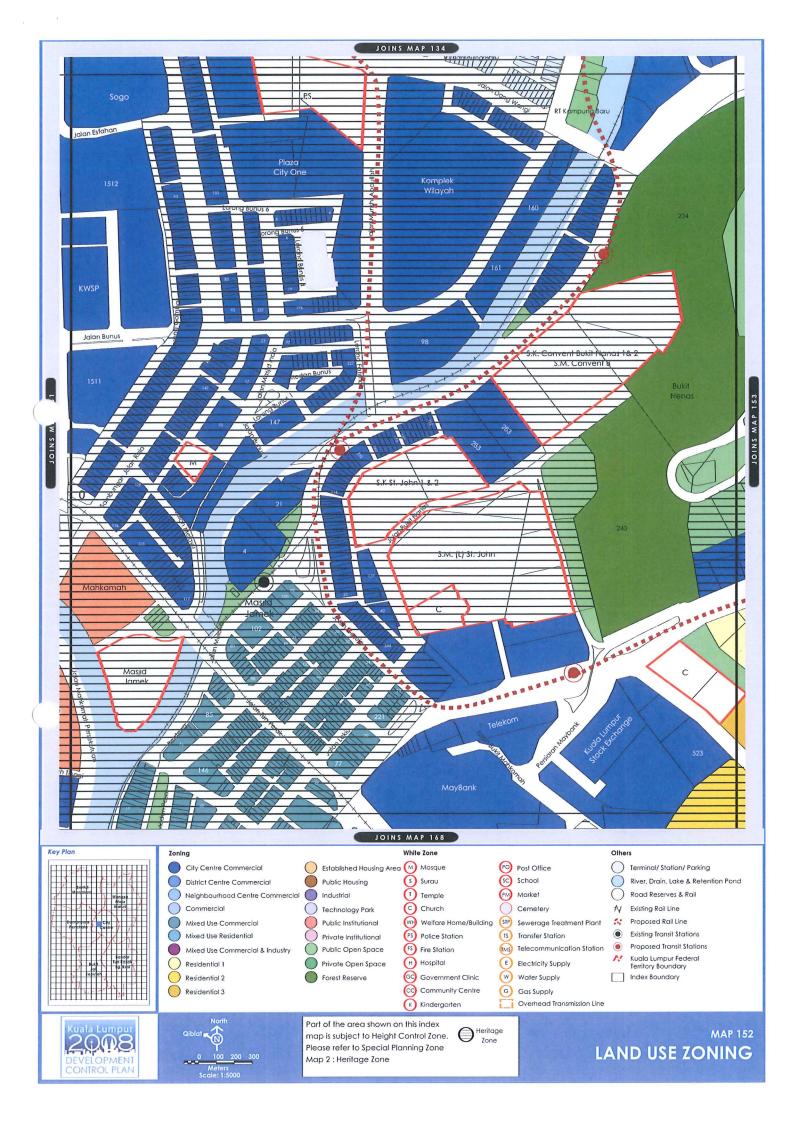
# Area plan showing the buildings in the surrounding area

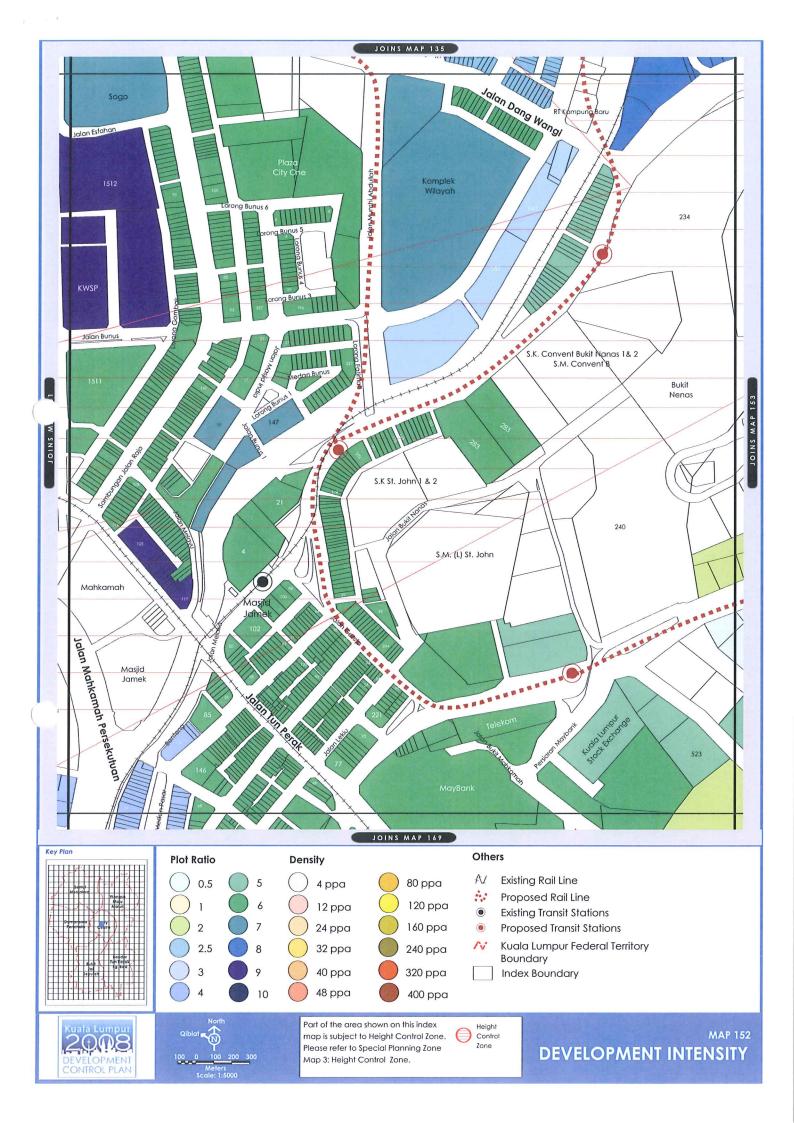


### Plot ratio of buildings surrounding the project site

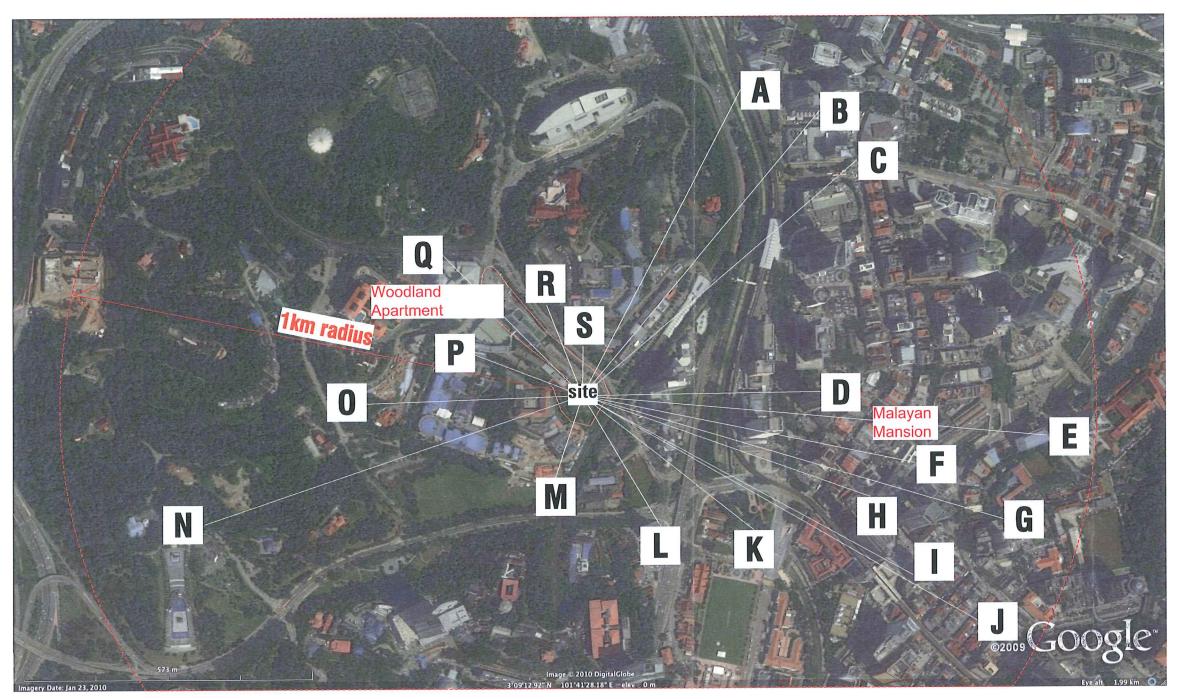








Aerial view showing locations of amenities and residential buildings



KKR 2 • SITE PLAN • LOCATION OF PUBLIC AMENITIES / SERVICES / CONNECTIVITY

LAGEND	:	DISCRIPTION
Α		CIMB BANK
В		PERTAMA COMPPLEX
С		SECRET RECEIPE
D		SOGO DEPARTMENT STORE
Е		DE LE SALLE INSTITUTE
F		MASJID JAMEK
G		ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL
Н		BANGUNAN HSBC
1		RESTORAN M.A CURRY HOUSE

LAGEND	10.0	DISCRIPTION
J		SEGI COLLAGE
K		ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL
L		SIN TZE YA TAMPLE
M		SEKOLAH SULTAN HISYAMUDDIN ALAM SHAH
N		JABATAN PERANCANG BANDAR & DESA
0		MASJID BUKIT AMAN
Р		AKEDEMI SAINS MALAYSIA
Q		JABATAN KERJA RAYA MALAYSIA
R		PEJABAT POS JLN SULTAN SALAHUDDIIN
S		LAMBAGA JURUUKUR BAHAN MALAYSIA.

### FINISHES SPECIFICATION

PELIFICAÇÃO DOPO PERCENTAN JABARAN TANAH DAN GALIAN SENDEN HUTRAN PERSENTAN ANA SENDEN HUTRAN PERSENTAN ANAS 2. S.OK VENIFAR WERM SUMER ASI, NO S. BERGARAN PERSANT SENDEN ANAS SENDEN ANA

KERAJAAN MALAYSIA

Windy





PENDAGRI KANAS.
COMMUNICAS MANDEMA AM
BU PELARAT MARTAN KERJA RAYA
TRIGATI NA NEWAR P.D.
JULA TINA PELAY.
SOMO RAPIA LIMPLR

Learn Assessment of Section 19 (1997). A section 19 (1997) and the sec



17/11

ARUP Jururunding Sdn. Bhd. No. 25 - 28, Jalan Ara SD 7/38. Bandar Sd Damansara. 52000 Kalib Lumpur. Tel : 503 627/32223 Fax : 603 627/32227 ARUP

ARUP Jururunding Sdn. Bhd. No. 25 - 28, Jalan Ara 50 7/39. Bandar Sri Damanstar. S2000 Kalia Lumpur. Tel : 603 62732223 Fax : 603 62732227 ARUP

Metropolis Design Consultants No. 1009, Block A4 (Leaure Commerce Square ) No. 09, Jatan PJS 849, 46150 Pealing Jary, Selangor, Tel : 603 7875 8709 Fax 603 7875 8667 METROPOLIS

ZETTA Consultants Sdn. Bhd.
No. 222. Julian 65, Sev. 8.
40650 Berdar Ears Earny.
Selegope Drur Ersan
Tel. 603 89258602 Fax 603 89268602

Ar Syed Sobri Syed Ismail
ARKITEK PROFESIONAL

SM3: DEVELOPMENT DENSITY & COMMUNITY OF SITE PLAN

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Skala Diana			
	AS SHOWN AFFAH SALMUN	Tarika	7-Ma-12
Dhaks	AS SHOWN AFFAH SALMUN	Tarika	7-Ma-12

# A list of KL SOGO Mall's Amenities with Business Names

### **KL SOGO Amenities**

Below are a few list of shop's name that meet the basic services required for GBI

### 1. Restaurants

**Food Junction** 

McDonalds

Krung Thep Thai Restaurant

### 2. Pharmacy

Guardian

### 3. Beauty

D'rutz Hair and Beauty Salon

4. Supermarket

JUSCO

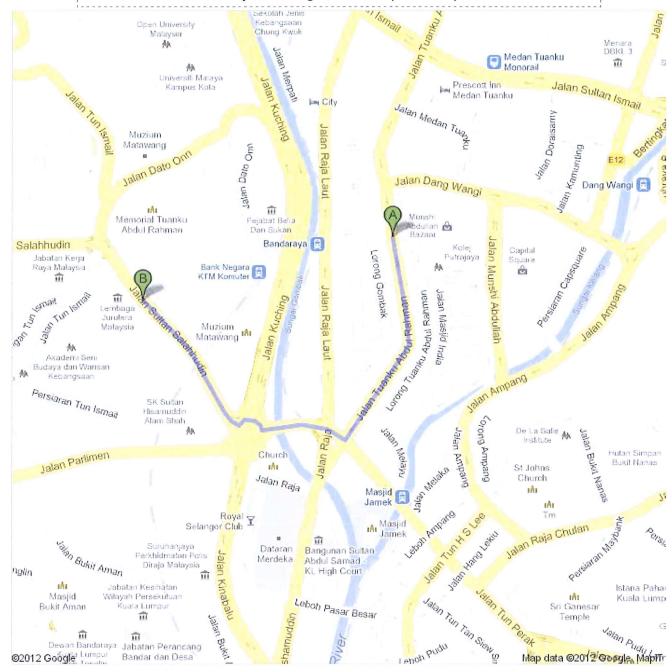
- 5. POS Malaysia
- 6. Banking & Money Charger
- 7. Locksmith & Cobbler

### Walking route from project site to KL SOGO

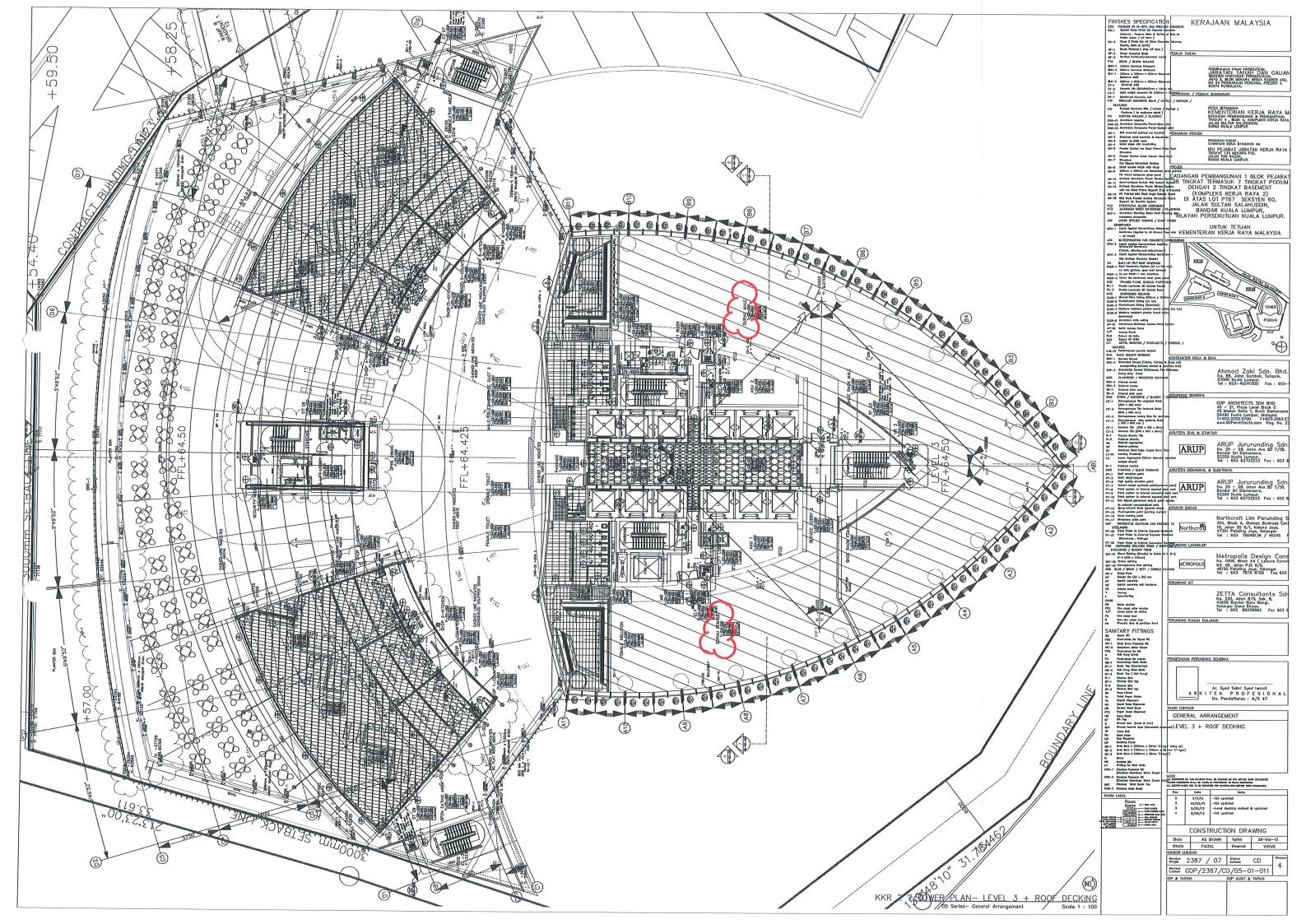


### Walking directions are in beta.

Use caution – This route may be missing sidewalks or pedestrian paths.



Project site plan drawing showing the location of Surau



### NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC) SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

SM4 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT 2 POINTS

### INTENT

To conserve existing natural area and restore damaged area to provide habitat and promote biodiversity.

To maximize Open Space - Provide a high ratio of open space to development footprint to promote biodiversity.

### DESCRIPTION

Encourage protection or restoration of the habitat and maximise the ecological diversity by introducing native or adaptive vegetation. Maximise potential for open spaces on grade or on rooftops. One useful strategy is to carefully place building to ensure minimum disruption to the existing ecosystems by minimizing the building footprint. Another is to restore the site area with native or adaptive vegetation; or by increasing the total area for planting by introducing planting on the roof.

Greenfield sites are those that are not previously developed or graded and remain in a natural state. Previously developed sites are those that previously contained building, roadway, parking lot, or were graded or altered by direct human activity.

### REQUIREMENTS

Conserve existing natural area and restore damaged area to provide habitat and promote biodiversity.

Maximize Open Space by providing a high ratio of open space to development footprint to promote biodiversity:

### (A) 1 point : Conservation

- On previously developed or graded site, restore or protect a minimum of 50% of the site area (excluding the building footprint) with native or adaptive vegetation. Native or adaptive plants are plants indigenous to a locality or cultivars of native plants that are adapted to the local climate and are not considered invasive species or noxious weeds. Applicable also to landscaping on rooftops and roof gardens so long as the plants meet the definition of native or adaptive vegetation, *OR*
- On greenfield sites, limit all site disturbance to within 12 m beyond the building perimeter; 3 m beyond surface walkway, patio, surface parking and utilities less than 300 mm in diameter; 4.5 m beyond primary roadway curb and main utility branch trench; and 7.5 m beyond constructed area with permeable surface (such as pervious paving area, storm water detention facility and playing field) that require additional staging area in order to limit compaction in the constructed area.

### (B) 1 point : Open Space

- Reduce by 25%, the development footprint (defined as the total area of the building footprint, hardscape, access road and parking) and/or provide vegetated open space within the project boundary to exceed the local zoning's open space requirement for the site by 25%, OR
- For areas with no local zoning requirement (e.g., university campus, military bases), provide vegetated open space adjacent to the building whose area is equal to that of the building footprint, OR
- Where a zoning ordinance exists, but there is no requirement for open space (zero), provide vegetated open space equal to 20% of the project's site area.

### APPROACH & IMPLEMENTATION

For previously developed or graded sites, during concept design for multi buildings development, ensure that the proposed buildings are located close to one another. This enables more land to be freed up for planting. For a single building development, minimise the footprint or plinth area for the same purpose.

For greenfield sites, similar approach is recommended.

### CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

### **NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC)** SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

SM4	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	2 POINTS
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### CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

RE	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR DESIGN ASSESSMENT (DA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	Site plan showing setback dimensions, outlines of building plinth, hardscape and softscape areas (Landscape). (to scale)	D	0
2.	Landscape plans showing the percentage area covered by native or adaptive vegetation. (to scale)	9	0
3.	Name list of plants and characteristics.	Ø	0
REG	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	As-Built coloured Site Plan with mark outline of building plinth, hardscape and softscape areas.	0	0
2.	Landscape As-Built plans showing the percentage area covered by nature or adaptive vegetation.	0	0
3.	Describe any deviations or additions to the DA submission.	0	0

GDP ARCHITECTS SIM (COMPANY NO: 232661-A)

Komplets (or a Raya) (Et R) Block C Plaza Damansara So 490 Bukit Damansara 50 490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia SYED SOBRI SYED ISMAILTION

Total Control of the Co NSYED SOBRI SYED ISMAILTION SUBMITTING PROFESSIONAL AA Dipl. (London) No. Pendaftaran Akitek : A/S47 DESIGNATION COMPANY DATO' W. ZULKIFLI W. MUDA MANAGING DIRECTOR AHMAD ZAKI SDN BHD (81250-W NOTE ATTACH ALL SUBMITTALS WITH THIS CON EN PARELLAN Gombak, Setapak,

53000 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-4024 [GBSENBUILDINGINDEX SDN BHD (845666-V)

Fax: 03-40242000

### SM4 - Environmental Management

Points Applied - 1 point

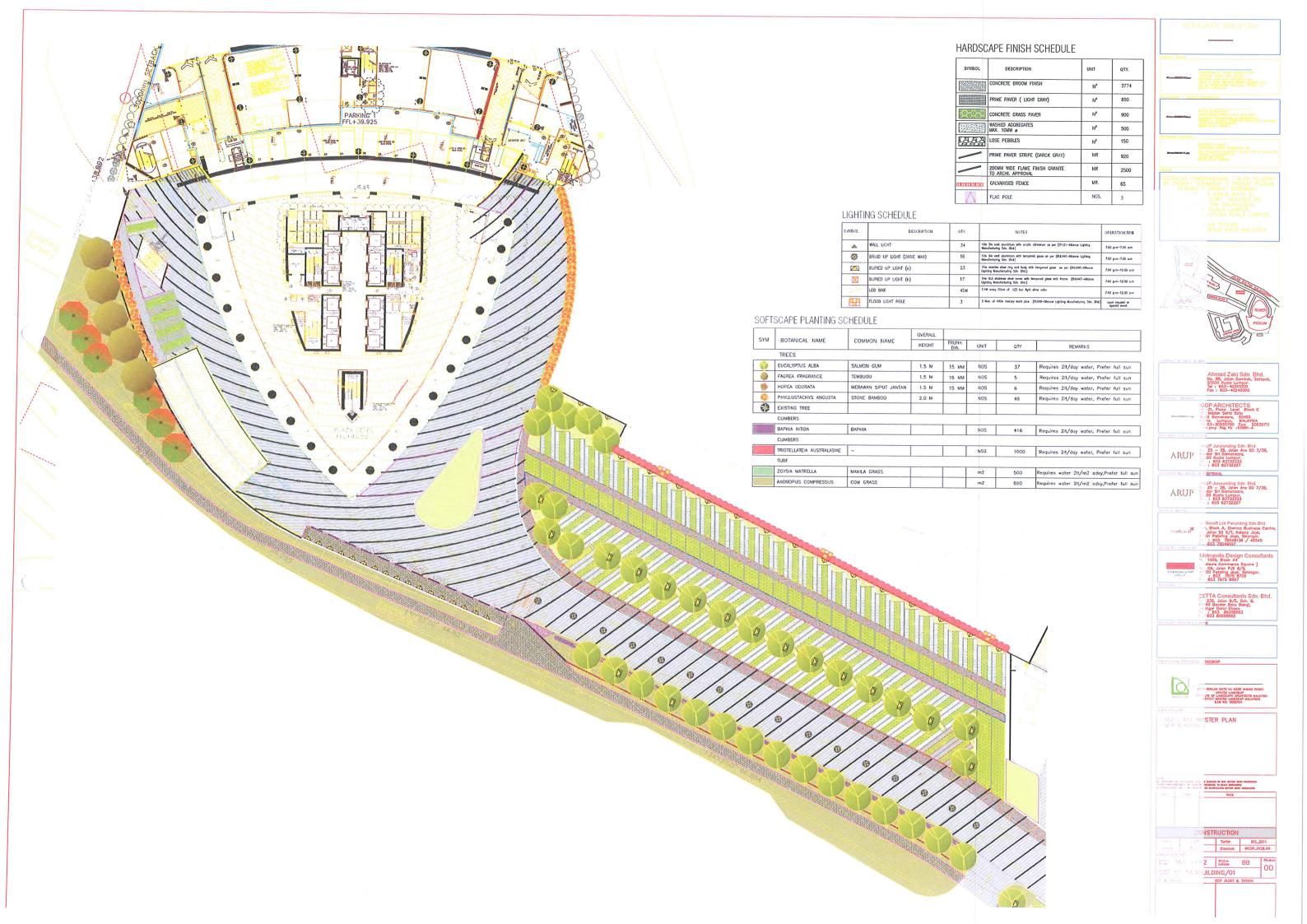
### SM4-1B: Open Space

The provided vegetated open space within the project boundary also exceeds the local zoning requirement by more than 25%. The local zoning requirement is 10% and the vegetated open space provided in Project Office exceeds the requirement by 97.80%.

Overall site area	11,578.00 (m <sup>2</sup> )
Local zoning requirement	1,157.80 (m <sup>2</sup> )
Vegetated open space provided on site	2,290.00 (m <sup>2</sup> )
Percentage greater than zoning requirement	97.80%

### **Supporting Document**

i. Landscape master plan.



### GREEN BUILDING INDEX DESIGN REFERENCE GUIDE & SUBMISSION FORMAT

### NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC) SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

SM5

### **EARTHWORKS - CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY POLLUTION CONTROL**

1 POINT

### INTENT

To reduce pollution from construction activities by controlling soil erosion, waterway sedimentation and airborne dust generation.

### DESCRIPTION

Construction sites are usually responsible for significant environmental pollution. Encourage the introduction of and implementation of a policy to achieve ALL 3 objectives of control soil erosion, sedimentation and surface run-off, and air pollution.

### REQUIREMENTS

Reduce pollution from construction activities by controlling soil erosion, waterway sedimentation and airborne dust generation by creating and implementing an Erosion and Sedimentation Control (ESC) Plan for all construction activities associated with the project. The ESC Plan shall conform to the erosion and sedimentation requirements of the approved Earthworks Plans OR Local erosion and sedimentation control standards and codes, whichever is the more stringent.

The ESC plan shall describe the measures implemented to accomplish the following objectives:

- Prevent loss of soil during construction by storm water runoff and/or wind erosion, including protecting topsoil by stockpiling for reuse.
- Prevent sedimentation of storm sewer or receiving stream.
- Prevent polluting the air with dust and particulate matter.

### APPROACH & IMPLEMENTATION

A proper ESC Plan should be adopted and understood by all consultants and owner early during design stage and captured in the tender for the works.

This is followed by a strict implementation of the ESC Plan during construction.

RE	DUIRED SUBMISSION FOR DESIGN ASSESSMENT (DA)	SUBMITTER	GBI	
1.	Submit Proposed ESC Plan.	0	0	
RE	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)	SUBMITTER	681	
1.	Submit ESC report, complete with photographic evidence and site reports verified by qualified person.	Ο	Ο	
2.	Describe any deviations or additions to the DA submission.	0	O	

PROJECT NAME	KOMPLEKS K	ERJA RAYA 2	(KKRD)	DATE 15/6/2012
SUBMITTING PROFESSIONAL	Wan Anuar B. ENG. M. Sc(STRUC	Wan Endut ET) ENG. MIEM. P.ENG	ARUP JURURUNI	(D)
CLIENT	NAME	DESIGNATION  DA MANAGING	DIRECTOR	SIGNATURE

NOTE ATTACH ALL SUBMITTALS WITH THIS COVER PAGE SON BHD (81250-W)

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### SM5 - Earthworks

### Points Applied – 1 Point

A copy of Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (ESCP) has been prepared by Environmental Consultant, ARDH MILLENIA S/B for Kompleks Kerja Raya 2 (KKR2).

### The ESCP will comply with:

- DID Guidelines on the Protection of Watercourse and Limits of Buffer Zones
- Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Soil Erosion & Siltation in Malaysia
- Manual Saliran Mesra Alam (MASMA) prepared by DID, Malaysia

### The following are some of the measures implemented during construction:

- The wheels of the construction vehicles will be cleaned prior to leaving the construction site and entering into public road. Cleaning of wheels is done by constructing wash trough.
- ii. Dust from the site will also be controlled by spraying water to disturbed area.
- iii. Silt traps are provided at the site to collect and trap sediment before it leaves the construction site.
- iv. Temporary drains are constructed to channel surface runoff for control of sediment discharge.

### **Supporting documents:**

- i. Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (ESCP)
- ii. Photographic evidences of sustainable practises at site



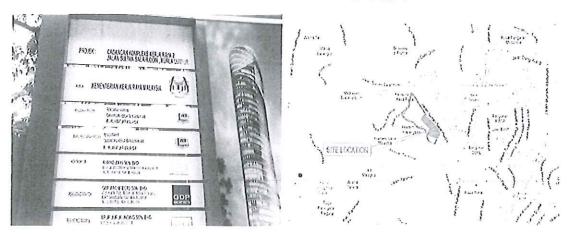
### Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (ESCP)



# EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN (ESCP)

# EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN (ESCP)

"PEMBANGUNAN 1 BLOK PEJABAT 38 TINGKAT TERMASUK 7 TINGKAT PODIUM DENGAN 2 TINGKAT BASEMENT(KOMPLEKS KERJA RAYA 2) DI ATAS LOT PT67 SEKSYEN 60, JALAN SULTAN SALAHUDDIN, W.P. KUALA LUMPUR".



# OCTOBER 2010

PENGARAH PROJEK	KONTRAKTOR	JURURUNDING ALAM SEKITAR
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# TABLES OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION4	
2.0	EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN (ESCP)4	
3.0	EROSION RISK ANALYSIS5	
3.1	Universal Soil Loss Equation5	
3.2	Sediment Discharge6	
4.0	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES8	
4.1	Phasing of Construction Activities	
4.2	Silt Traps8	
4.3	Wash through9	
4.4	Temporary Cut Slopes9	
4.5	Drainage Control9	
4.6	Protection for Stockpiles14	
5.0	EFFLUENT DISCHARGE MONITORING AT SILT TRAP17	
5.1	MONITORING STRATEGY17	
5.1	1.1 Baseline Monitoring	1
5.1	1.2 Impact Monitoring	17
5.1	1.3 Compliance Monitoring	17
5.2	BASELINE WATER QUALITY MONITORING 18	
5.3	IMPACT AND COMPLIANCE WATER QUALITY MONITORING19	
5.3	3.1 Drainage Water Quality Monitoring	19
5.3	3.1.1 Locations	19
5.3	.1.2 Parameters and Frequency	19
5.3.	.1.3 Sampling Procedures	20
5.3.	.1.4 Laboratory Analysis	20
5.3.	.1.5 Event and Action Plan	20
5.4	MONITORING, SITE INSPECTION AND MAINTAINANCE23	
5.4.	1 Total Suspended Solid (TSS)	23
5.4.	2 Contractor Activity BMP Monitoring	24

5.4.3	Sediment and Erosion Control BMPs	24
5.4.4	Site Inspection	25
5.4.5	Maintenance Program	27
5.4.5.1	Silt Trap Maintenance / Desilting Procedure	27
5.4.5.2	Maintenance of Vegetative Surface	28
5.4.5.3	Repairing of Damaged and Breached Structures	29
5.4.6	Record Keeping	29
5.4.6.1	Record Keeping	29
5.4.6.2	Logbook	29
5.4.7	Plan Review and Modifications	30

# LIST OF TABLES

# Page No.

TABLE 3.1	Calculation of Sediment Delivery Ratio(SDR)	7
TABLE 3.2	Sediment Discharge into River	7
TABLE 4.1	Relevant Standard and Legislation	8
TABLE 5.1	Sampling Station	17

# LIST OF FIGURE

# Page No.

FIGURE 4.1(i)	Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan – Stage 1	10
FIGURE 4.1(ii)	IGURE 4.1(ii) Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan – Stage 2	
FIGURE 4.2	Detailed Design for Silt Trap and temporary earth drain	12
FIGURE 4.3	Detailed Design for Wash Trough	13
FIGURE 4.4	Stockpile Protection	16
FIGURE 5.1	Baseline Environmental Monitoring Stations.	21
FIGURE 5.2	Non Compliance Action Plan.	22

# LIST OF ESCP APPENDICES

APPENDIX EGSP - 1	Silt Trap Calculation	
APPENDIX ESCP - 2	Chain of Custody Form	
APPENDIX ESCP - 3	Interim national Water Quality Standard	

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The project site is located within the sub-catchment of Sg. Klang. The physical terrain of the project site is hilly. The slope gradient of the entire project site is 19°, which the area falls into the slope category of >15 to 25 degrees, which is characterized under class II.

#### 2.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN (ESCP)

Most construction activities will result in the exposure of topsoil to erosive rainwater runoff. During and after rain, surface runoff can transport the soils into the natural waterways, resulting in siltation of the nearby water bodies. The **ESCP** aims to: -

- > Estimate the amount of sediment runoff from the Project site;
- > Reduce and minimize soil erosion and water pollution of the river adjacent to the site;
- Introduce suitable erosion/sediment control measures and best management practices for the Project; and
- > Provide guidelines for the implementation of a continuous monitoring programme.

The ESCP will endeavour to comply with all applicable laws, regulations and guidelines issued by Malaysian environmental authorities as follows:-

- DID Guidelines on the Protection of Watercourses and Limits of Buffer Zones;
- > Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Soil Erosion & Siltation in Malaysia; and
- > "Manual Saliran Mesra Alam" (MASMA) prepared by DID, Malaysia.

#### 3.0 EROSION RISK ANALYSIS

Soil erosion and the generation of the sediment are identified as one of the impacts resulting from site clearing and earthworks. The external and magnitude of the soil erosion is governed by a number of factors such as slope steepness, slope length, rainfall intensity, soil erodibility, land cover and soil conservation practices.

#### 3.1 Universal Soil Loss Equation

One of the methods commonly used to predict potential soil loss is the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) developed by Wishmeier and Smith, 1965. The Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) is shown below and the rate of erosion is dependent on five variables.

A = R.K.LS.C.P

Where,

A = soil loss in tones/acres/year

R = rainfall erosivity index

K = soil erodibility index, defined as the mean annual soil loss

per unit erosivity for a unit plot

LS = slope factor, which is the combination of the slope

steepness (S) and slope length (L)

C = crop management factor, representing the ratio of soil loss

under a given crop to that from bare soil.

P = conservation practice factor, representing the ratio of soil

loss where conservation is practiced to no conservation

measure taken.

The rainfall erosivity index (R) is derived from the annual rainfall based on the Roose (1975) and Morgan (1974) methods while the erodibility factor (K) for the proposed site is projected based on the physical characteristics on its soil. The erodibility factors are then aggregated to obtain an erosion value for each hectare. Slope factor (LS) is the combination of the slope steepness (S) and slope length (L), which is calculated from the height and length of the slope. Crop management factor (C) and conservation practice factor (P) are determined based on the density and continuity of the vegetation cover. Protection offered by crops

cultivated on slopes against erosion should be supported by soil conservation practices that aim at slowing down the runoff water.

Based on the Department of Agricultural Land Erosion Risk Map, the erosion risk categories are as follows:

Erosion Risk (t/ha/yr)	Risk Catgories	
< 10	Low	
10 - 50	Average	
50 - 100	Above average	
100 - 150	High	
> 150	Very high	

The soil erosion analysis was carried out for the worst case scenario (where the entire ROW is cleared simultaneously). The rate of soil erosion during construction stage is 361.6. The potential erosion rates on the areas falls under very high (>150 ton/ha/yr). Upon completion of the proposed project, the erosion risk is predicted to be low as the project site will be paved and proper drainage system is in place. In addition, establishment of vegetation on unpaved areas will minimize erosion rate. With the area is less than 1 ha (0.75 ha) the total amount of soil erosion has been calculated to be 271.1 tonnes/yr.

#### 3.2 Sediment Discharge

Soil erosion during the construction phase may result in the discharge of suspended sediment into the existing watercourses and lead to the deterioration of the water quality of the affected river. Not all sediment produced will be discharged into the temporary drains. The estimation of Sediment Delivery Ratio (SDR) will give an indication of the amount of sediment produced from site activities that will be discharged into the drain. The SDR is calculated based on an empirical equation proposed by Balamurugan (1990).

SDR = 
$$77.683 \times A^{(-0.065)} \times (R/L)^{0.213}$$

Where SDR = Sediment Delivery Ratio

A = Catchment area, km<sup>2</sup>

R = Change in elevation of the existing drain, m

L = Length of the existing drain, m

R/L = Relief Length Ratio

The SDR for the existing project areas is shown in Table 1.

Table 3.1: Calculation of Sediment Delivery Ratio (SDR)

Area (km²)	R/L	SDR (%)	
0.0075	0.0002478	18.3	

With the sediment delivery ratio (SDR) is 18.3% the total sediment yield for the entire area during the construction stage will be approximately 49 t/yr. **Table 2** shown the sediment will be entering into the river.

Table 3.2: Sediment Discharge into the River

State of development	Project area (ha)	Sediment yield (t/yr)	SDR %	Sediment discharge	Mitigation efficiency	Sediment discharge (Tonnes/yr)
					0.25	37.12
Construction Phase	0.75	0.75 271.17	18.3	49	0.50	24.74
					0.75	12.37

#### 4.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

During the construction phase, the proposed Project needs to comply with the relevant standards and legislation as given in the following table.

Environmental Aspects

Earthworks

DOE Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Soil Erosion and Siltation 1978, (revised 1996)

Drainage

DID Guidelines (Urban Storm Water Management Manual for Malaysia, 2000)

Street, Drainage and Building Act, 1974

Water Quality

Environmental Quality (Sewage and Industrial Effluents) Regulations, 1979

Table 4.1: Relevant Standards and Legislation

In order to minimize erosion it is necessary to introduce mitigation measures to control silt runoff from the site into the drains or water bodies. Various control measures can be implemented such as limiting the extent of ground exposure, limiting the size of stripped land, surface stabilization treatment (turfing and temporary protective measures such as covering the soil surface with plastic sheets), sediment trapping devices and runoff-control measures such as drainage. These erosion and sedimentation control measures are to be carried out using the Best Management Practices (BMPs) and are described below.

#### 4.1 Phasing of Construction Activities

Land clearing should be carried out according to the development schedule to minimize the amount of land exposure. Thus, good coordination is vital between the teams responsible for vegetation removal, earthwork preparation, track laying and turfing. Once the area has been cleared, earthwork should be carried out as soon as possible. Construction activities should take into consideration the prevailing climatic conditions at that time, particularly rainfall. It is recommended that as far as possible site clearing and earthwork be avoided during the wet season to prevent soil erosion.

#### 4.2 Silt Traps

The purpose of a silt trap is to collect and store sediment from the areas cleared during construction. It is intended for use on small catchment areas with no unusual drainage features, where construction will be completed in a reasonably short period of time. Silt traps have been proven to be quite effective in removing coarse sediment.

The silt trap is a temporary measure, and is to be maintained until the site area is permanently protected against erosion by vegetation and/or structures. The silt traps are applicable for disturbed areas that are less than 2 hectares. A silt trap's length to width ratio

should be greater than 2:1. The silt traps must be inspected weekly and after each rainfall. Removal of silt should be conducted regularly to ensure a depth requirement of no less than 30% of the total storage area.

Silt trap has been proposed to be constructed for the Project. The location of silt trap is shown in the proposed erosion and sediment control plan in FIGURE 4.4 and the detailed design is shown in FIGURE 4.2. The detailed calculation is attached in APPENDIX 4.

#### 4.3 Wash through

The wheels and undercarriage of trucks/vehicles shall be cleaned to remove soil and earth materials at the wash trough prior to exiting from the construction site. The proposed location of wash trough is shown in FIGURE 4.4 and the detailed design is shown in FIGURE 4.3.

#### 4.4 Temporary Cut Slopes

The proposed methods for slope protection and stabilization of the proposed Project are mainly use nylon sheets as temporary protector. All the temporary cut slopes shall not be exposed for more than seventh (7) days.

#### 4.5 Drainage Control

Before commencement of earthworks, temporary drains shall be constructed to channel surface runoff for control of sediment discharge. Drainage provisions within the site and downstream should be adequate to ensure that no flooding occurs. The detailed of the proposed temporary earth drain is shown in FIGURE 4.2.

The drainage system should be regularly inspected and maintained especially after heavy rainfall. Runoff from the cut and fill areas should be released into temporary drains that flow into the silt traps. The temporary drainage should be altered as and when necessary to keep the site free of standing water. All runoff from undisturbed areas should not be allowed to mix with runoff from disturbed areas. This can be achieved by constructing contour banks at the downstream boundaries between every disturbed and undisturbed area. The locations of the temporary drains are as shown in the Drawings for the proposed erosion and sediment control measures (Figure 4.1)

OCTOBER 2010

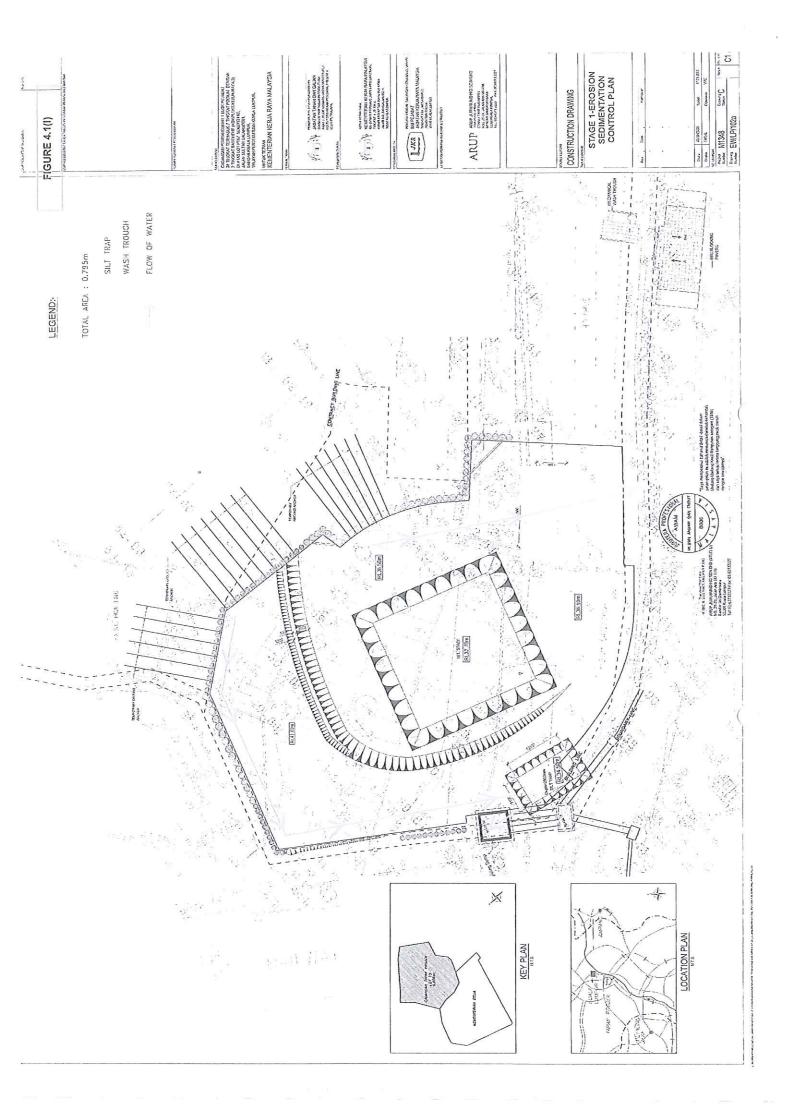
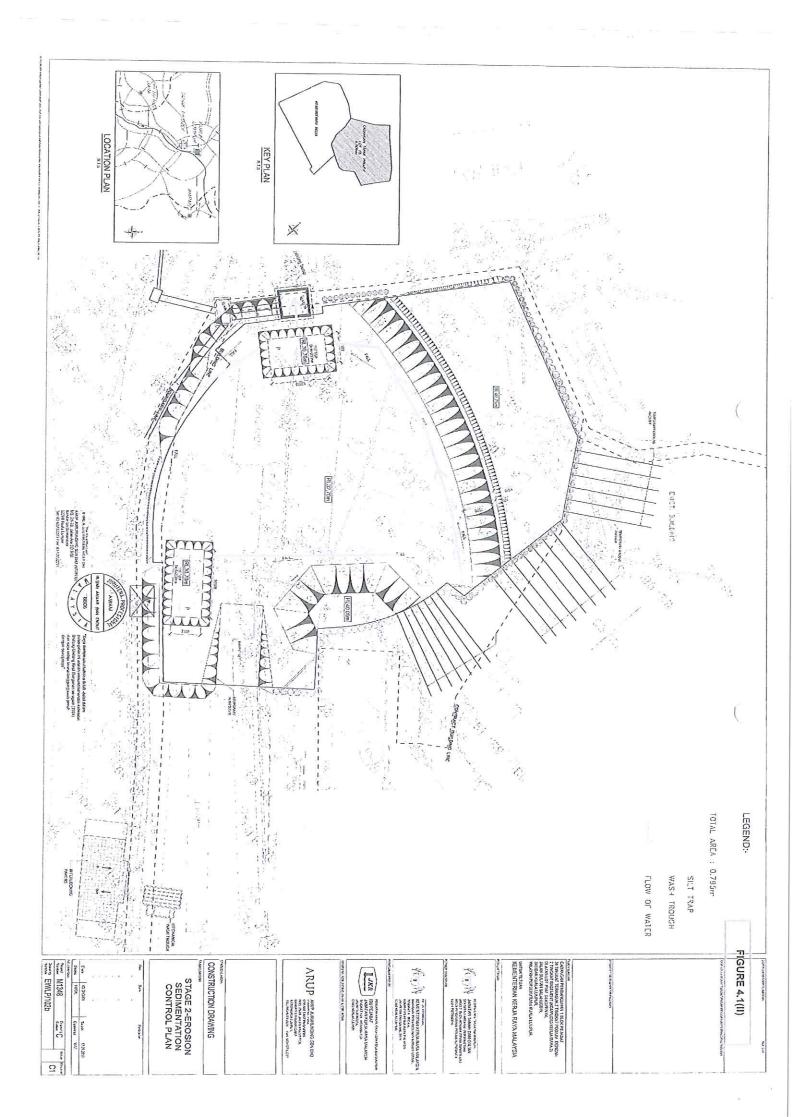


FIGURE 4.2

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#### 4.6 Protection for Stockpiles

All excavated material and materials from earthworks activities must be deposited in a designated depository area. The area for dumpsites/stockpiles should be located away from the surface runoff flow paths, and not adjacent to waterways. For the Project, it is proposed that unsuitable material and topsoil be temporarily stockpiled prior to being carried to designated dumpsites.

The BMPs should be practiced whereby the stockpiles should be compacted or covered with plastic/geotextile sheets to minimize wind and water erosion. Plastic sheets should be of durable strength and thickness. It is recommended that the plastic sheet be embedded into the top part of the stockpiles or weighted with heavy rocks to keep it in place. Stockpiles on sloping ground shall be protected from runoff by constructing banks or drains around the upstream side to divert away surface runoff (FIGURE 4.4).

#### Vegetation Buffer

Site clearing shall be limited to areas of the project boundary for each stage of work.

Vegetation cover should not be cleared until earthworks are ready to begin.

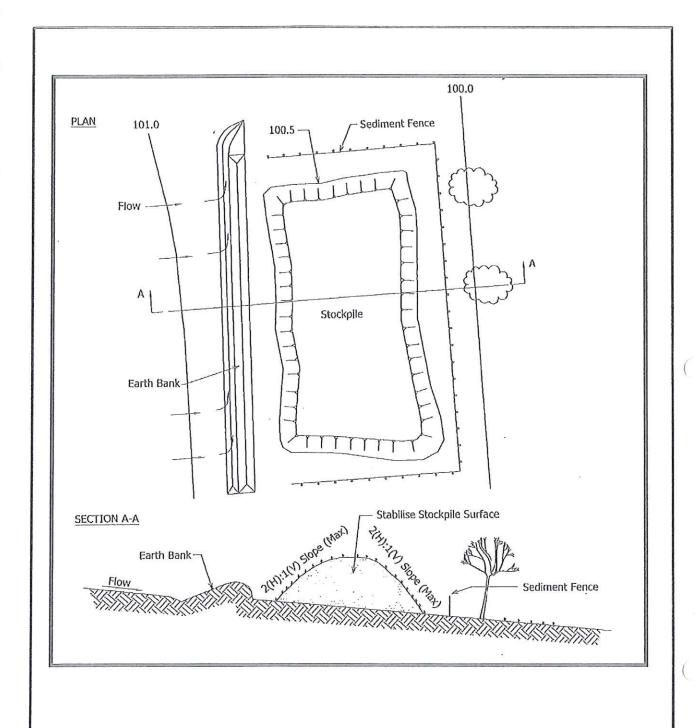
Buffer strips or corridors of vegetation can also be used to separate disturbed land from an adjacent watercourse, as they control and filter sediments from the surface runoff. Buffer strip performance generally increases as buffer width increases or as the buffer slope decreases. Minimum width of buffer should be 10m.

OCTOBER 2010

#### **Turfing**

All cut and fill area will be turfed. The main turfing will be carried out at sloping areas. Turfing will be carried out immediately upon completion of earthworks at the exposed areas in order to act as buffers along contours to reduce runoff velocity and to minimize erosion. In the event that turfing is not possible, temporary measures such as nylon sheet should be used to cover the exposed slopes to reduce erosion until turfing is carried out. Vegetation that is fast growing and hardy recommended. Once vegetation is established, the grass has to be watered and fertilized regularly to ensure proper and rapid growth. Spot turfing and close turfing techniques are also recommended for entirely bare areas. Spot turfing is a technique whereby clumps of grass, about 150 x 150 mm in diameter, are placed about 100 mm apart, compacted and left to grow with frequent watering. Close turfing is the same as spot-turfing except the clumps of grass are placed nearer to each other and, in most instances, covering the entire exposed bare area. A variety of grass types can be used such as the Axonopus compresses.

OCTOBER 2010 15



#### 5.0 EFFLUENT DISCHARGE MONITORING AT SILT TRAP

#### 5.1 MONITORING STRATEGY

The monitoring strategy for the Project is based on the concept of pollution prevention rather than pollution mitigation. Thus environmental monitoring shall be conducted with the main aim of providing information that will enable pollution prevention steps to be taken.

The parameters used as indicators to potential pollution problems are discussed in the following section where action plans are detailed for the contractor to be taken.

#### 5.1.1 Baseline Monitoring

Baseline monitoring is conducted prior to earthworks. Therefore, the monitoring data obtained could be used as data to establish baseline condition thus enabling impact assessment to be done. The baseline monitoring will also demonstrate the suitability of the proposed impact, control and reference monitoring stations.

Baseline monitoring was conducted on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2010 for a existing drainange located in front of the project site from Northwest to Southeast which finally discharge into Sungai Klang. The weather was observed to be fine and clear throughout the sampling period.

#### 5.1.2 Impact Monitoring

Impact monitoring involves the measurement of environmental parameters during project construction and implementation so as to detect changes, if there is any, in these parameters, which can be attributed to the project. Reference will be made to the result obtained from the baseline study. Water quality monitoring shall be conducted right before the water mix with the water flow from the project site. Air quality and noise levels monitoring will be monitored at two environmental sensitive receptors. If the need arises, additional air and noise monitoring will be conducted at project site.

#### 5.1.3 Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring takes the form of sampling to ensure regulatory requirements and standards are observed. Monitoring will be conducted from the silt trap discharge.

OCTOBER 2010 17

#### 5.2 BASELINE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

#### (a) Drainage Water Quality

A baseline water quality monitoring was conducted on the 1<sup>st</sup> June 2010 analyzed by an SEMC Sdn Bhd & ChemVi Laboratory Sdn Bhd an accredited laboratory by SAMM Malaysia (No: SAMM 213)). Water samples were collected at two (2) stations within and near the proposed project sites. The description of the sampling points and laboratory analysis results are tabulated below. The water quality monitoring locations are shown in the Baseline Environmental Monitoring Stations, FIGURE 5.1.

TABLE 5.4: Sampling Station

Sampling Stations	Location and GPS Coordinates
W1(upstream of existing drainage)	N 03° 09' 14.0" E 101° 41' 25.3"
W2 (downstream of existing drainage)	N 03° 09' 13.6" E 101° 41' 25.0"

The water quality result will be expected to be issued by the Accredited Laboratory within two weeks from the sampling date. The result will be submitted as Addendum Report at a later stage.

#### Water Quality Results

The water quality monitoring result is presented below:-

Parameter		Units	Results		Interim National Water Quality Standard Class III		
			W1	W2			
pH Value		0.=	6.33	6.35	5.0-9.0		
COD		mg/L	24	84	50 mg/L		
BOD		mg/L	7	25	6 mg/L		
TSS		mg/L	138	139	150 mg/L		
Oil and Grease		mg/L	ND(<1)	ND(<1)	NL		
Dissolved Oxygen		mg/L	5.1	5.3	3-5 mg/L		
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		mg/L	ND(<0.01)	ND(<0.01)	0.9		
Escherichia coli		Count/ 100ml	89	93	5000 counts/mL		
Water Quality Index		-	75.64(Class III)	60.00(Class III)			
LEGEND		DESCRIPTION					
	E	xceeded the	Class IIB of the Interin	n National Water Qual	ity Standard for Malaysia.		
NL			Free from Visible La	Free from Visible Layer, discoloration and deposits			

The result showed that water quality both sampling points from the upstream and downstream of the project site respectively falls within Class III of the Interim National Water Quality Standard for Malaysia (INWQS). Therefore, future assessment will be made against Class III.

All the important parameters such as pH, TSS, oil & grease, ammoniacal Nitrogen and E.Coli were below the INWQS Class III except for COD at W2(84 mg/L), BOD at W1 and W2(7 mg/L and 25 mg/L), and Dissolved Oxygen at both points(5.1 mg/L and 5.3 mg/L) respectively.

#### 5.3 IMPACT AND COMPLIANCE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

#### 5.3.1 Drainage Water Quality Monitoring

#### 5.3.1.1 Locations

Water quality sampling locations were chosen based on the following considerations:-

- Water Sampling Station located at the upstream and downstream of the construction site. This will enable water entering and leaving the site to be assessed and evaluated for the impacts generated from the project site.
- Locations selected based on any immediate needs to assess water quality, possibly due to incidents such as oil spills from a project site that may affect water quality.

The location of the Proposed Environmental Monitoring Stations is shown in TABLE 5.4.

#### 5.3.1.2 Parameters and Frequency

i.	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	ii.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD).
iii.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).	iv.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS).
٧.	Oil and Grease (O & G).	vi.	E. coli.
vii.	Ammoniacal Nitrogen (AN).	viii.	рН

Frequency of monitoring shall be monthly starting from implementation of earthworks until end of the project. Additional monitoring and parameters will be conducted as and when instructed by the authority.

Upon completion of physical works, the frequency of water monitoring may be reviewed subject to approval by the authority.

OCTOBER 2010

#### 5.3.1.3 Sampling Procedures

- Only sterile collection bottles shall be used for sampling;
- The inner sides, the opening or inside of the cap of the collection bottles should not be touched;
- Collection bottles must be rinsed with water at the sampling point before samples are collected;
- The collection bottles should then be sealed and labelled once the sample is collected;
- Labelling should include date, time, place, weather conditions (e.g. dry, wet or heavy rain) and name of person who collected the sample;
- Potential impacts causing activities, water flow conditions and other physical characteristics of the area should be noted for reference; and
- Samples should be chilled and sent to a laboratory as soon as possible or within 48 hours of collection where transport of samples should be in an insulated container.

Sample should be accompanied by a Chain of Custody Form (APPENDIX 2).

#### 5.3.1.4 Laboratory Analysis

AZSB through ARDHMILLENIA SDN BHD has appointed SEMC SDN BHD & CHEMVI LABORATORIES S/B (No: SAMM 213) to carry out the baseline environmental monitoring. For monthly environmental monitoring, Alam Sekitar Malaysia will be doing the work.

#### 5.3.1.5 Event and Action Plan

The monitoring results shall be compared with the water quality results obtained during the baseline study on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2010. The results will be also compared against Class III of the Interim National Water Quality Standards (APPENDIX 3). For relevant parameters, standards are taken from Class IIB and where a standard for these parameters does not exist, Class IIA standards are used instead.

In the event of non-compliance, the actions outlined in Non-Compliance Action Plan, FIGURE 5.2 shall be initiated. The Environmental Manager (EM) shall advise on the course of action to rectify the issues.

OCTOBER 2010

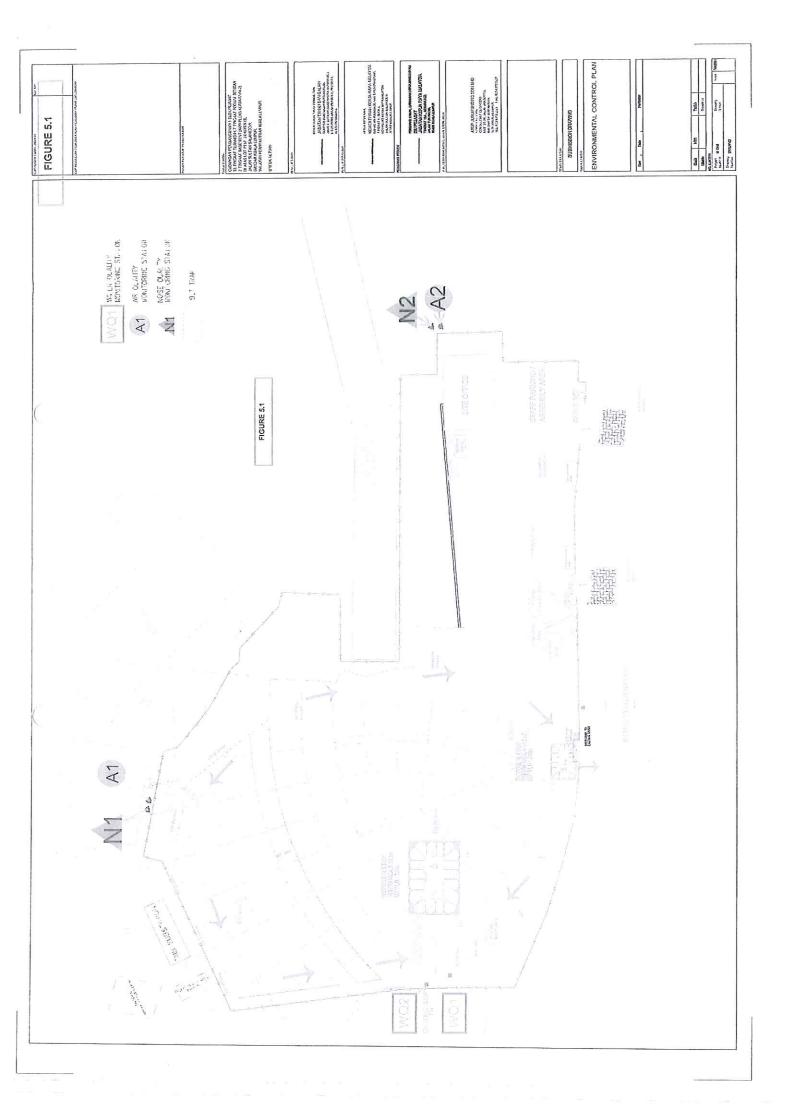
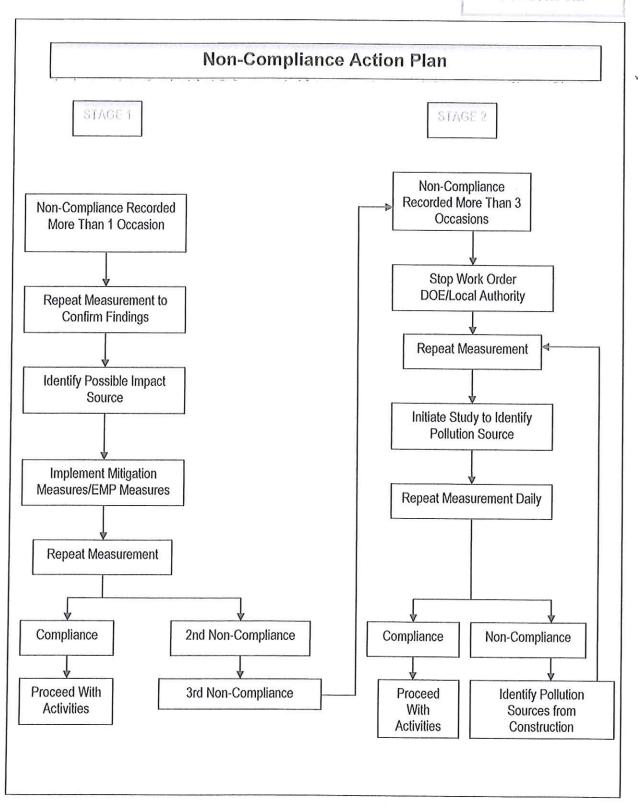


FIGURE 5.2



#### 5.4 MONITORING, SITE INSPECTION AND MAINTAINANCE

#### 5.4.1 Total Suspended Solid (TSS)

Regular inspection and maintenance will be carried out to ensure that the drains and silt traps are operating efficiently. Monthly TSS monitoring shall be carried out at discharge outlets of the silt traps during both the earthworks and construction works period. The water discharged from the silt traps should not contain suspended solid load exceeding 100 mg/l as stipulated by the DOE's standard. It should be noted that the TSS monitoring for the active silt traps should be carried out on a monthly basis. The following measures and procedures should be adhered to during silt trap sampling and monitoring:

- Sampling of the discharge is done at the discharge outlet. Where a pipe or distinctive discharge point is not accessible, the sample is to be collected from any convenient point immediately.
- II. Collection of the sample, from the direct outlet or pipe, is into the sample bottle while from shallow streams or flow paths, a suitable scoop can be used but care to be taken that bottom sediment or sand is not taken in during sampling.
- III. Sampling is not to be carried out during or immediately after a rain or storm event. When rain had occurred, a minimum time interval of two hours is recommended after the rain or storm event before sampling.
- IV. All samples must be collected in the appropriate plastic bottles and after collection or filled to the brim, be firmly capped and if possible, sealed with masking tape.
- V. The quantity of sample must not be less than 1 liter.
- VI. All samples must be clearly marked, either on the bottle or on labels, the location or ID of the sampling station, the date and time of sampling and the person taking samples. Where labels are used, care must be taken to ensure that these do not come off during the transportation to the laboratory.
- VII. A chain of custody from (with details on number of samples, type of analysis required, date of collection and date of dispatch) to be filled and forwarded with the samples to laboratory.
- VIII. Although discharges from silt traps are tested only for Total Suspended Solids, the samples should be sent as soon as possible to the laboratory for analysis to avoid any possible interference from decomposition of organic material.

#### 5.4.2 Contractor Activity BMP Monitoring

Inspection and monitoring will be carried out based on the BMPs used. For contractor activity BMPs, the monitoring will consist of visual inspection and to ensure the proposed BMPs have been properly implemented and maintained according to the ESCP. Such inspection will include:

- Inspection for evidence of spills requiring cleaning up activities.
- Verifying adequate supplies of spill containment and cleanup materials (e.g. oil absorbent rolls/boom).
- Examining the integrity of containment structures.
- Verifying the use of employee education programs for the various activities.
- Noting the location of activity (e.g. outdoor vs. indoor, concrete vs grass).
- Verifying adequacy to provision of receptacles.
- Verifying waste disposal practices (e.g. recycle vs hazardous waste bins)

#### 5.4.3 Sediment and Erosion Control BMPs

The effectiveness of Sediment and Erosion Control BMPs should be monitored based on the presence of silt behind or within control devices, the presence of silt behind or within control devices, the presences of silt downstream of the site, and sign of erosion in stabilized areas after a storm level. The system may be deemed ineffective if;

- Silt is present outside the control area.
- Structural controls are breached or fail under storm events of minor intensity.
- Rills and gullies are present in stabilized slopes.
- Evidence of silt buildup in downstream stromwater drains and waterways is apparent.
- Controls are not maintained in accordance with design guidelines.

Monitoring should also take into any change in drainage patterns and the extent of the change and addressed accordingly.

The areas undergoing active construction are stabilized as quickly as possible through the use of vegetation, much, erosion control matting, or structural methods within 7 calendar days of the last construction activity. If construction or other site conditions do not allow stabilization within 7 days, alternative control approaches should be taken such as the use water bowser trucks for wetting the access roads and the use plastic sheets near the slopes.

OCTOBER 2010

Erosion & Sedimentation Control Plan For - "KOMPLEKS KERJA RAYA 2, JALAN SULTAN SALAHUDDIN, KUALA LUMPUR"

#### 5.4.4 Site Inspection

The key to controlling erosion and sedimentation is the effective implementation and maintenance of ESCPs and this is the best achieved by undertaking a regular site inspection to ensure the ESCP is always operating in accordance with its design intent.

Hence the inspection will be performed as part of a regular construction inspection programme. The personnel in charge of site inspections for the proposed Project would be the Environmental Officer who will be in charge of the overall implementation of the ESCP.

The results of the inspection and assessment will be recorded in writing. The report will include the date of inspection, the person (s) who performed the inspection and the observations. A site inspection will be made by the Site Manager/Environmental Officer as follows:-

- at least weekly;
- immediately before site closure; and
- immediately following rainfall events in excess of 10-mm in anyone 24-hour period.

The self audit will include:

- recording the condition of every Best Management Practice (BMP) employed;
- recording maintenance requirements (if any) for each BMP;
- recording the volumes of sediment removed from sediment retention systems, where applicable;
- recording the site where sediment is disposed; and
- forwarding a signed duplicate of the completed Check Sheet to the project manager/developer for their information.

The site inspection will enable the new BMPs and adjustment to be carried out effectively through the tracking of changes.

#### Frequency of Inspections

Inspections should be undertaken;

Erosion & Sedimentation Control Plan For - 'KOMPLEKS KERJA RAYA 2, JALAN SULTAN SALAHUDDIN, KUALA LUMPUR"

- During any storm event that threatens to exceed the available capacity in sediment basins and permanent water quality control status.
- After any storm event with substantial runoff.
- Daily, during hot or dry weather when grass cover is less than 100% on vegetated areas.
- Weekly as a matter of site routine for all site work particles.
- Before site closure or any other time when it might be otherwise left unattended for more than seventy two hours.
- From the site access in a fixed direction, which allow others (replacement worker, DOE or consent authority officers) to follow the recorded inspection routine.

#### **Overall Program Activities**

The site inspection program will consist of the following activities;

- I. Inspection of earth drains and slope drains. Initiate cleaning if required.
- Removal of any stockpile material or sediment that has encroached within 2 m of surface drain.
- III. Restoration of low spots in earth banks and diversion drains to their original height and compact.
- IV. Where necessary, constructions of extra earth drains and/or diversion drains that help separate on-site dirty waters from other waters.
- V. Install any new erosion and sediment control measures that have become necessary since previous inspections because of severe storms or progress in the site's development.
- VI. Checks to ensure that all earth banks, and waterways are operating within the safe limits for the surface conditions by noting any evidence in scour.
- VII. Ensure that any construction work at site since previous inspection has not diverted sediment and water away from any site work practice.

#### Inspection of Silt Traps

All silt traps must be inspected after every rain or storm event and on a regular basis at least twice per week especially during active earthworks is in progress or work areas cleared and permanent protective measures e.g. turfing or slope guniting has yet to be carried out.

The inspection must cover the following;

OCTOBER 2010

Erosion & Sedimentation Control Plan For - 'KOMPLEKS KERJA RAYA 2, JALAN SULTAN SALAHUDDIN, KUALA LUMPUR"

- Amount of silt/sediment retained no more than 2/3's of the depth of the silt trap
  or 66% i.e. if a silt trap is 3 m deep, the amount of silt must not exceed 2 m and
  the depth of water remaining must not be less than 1 m.
- II. Integrity of side walls and bund there must be no leaks or breaches of the bund walls where water can bypass the bund wall or the pipe outlet.
- III. The aggregate material surrounding the perforated pipe should be inspected to ensure that these are not compacted with settled silt.
- IV. Presence of vegetative debris or construction waste material washed into the silt trap.

#### 5.4.5 Maintenance Program

Maintenance work should be carried out based on the site inspection. Every Erosion and Sediment Control measure on a construction site must be checked periodically and maintained sufficiently to ensure proper performance during every stage of development. In view of that, an Inspection and Maintenance Plan should be prepared by the personnel in charge of maintaining the Erosion and Sediment Control measures would be the respective construction team managers and subcontractors appointed at the respective work areas.

#### 5.4.5.1 Silt Trap Maintenance / Desilting Procedure

Based on the site inspections, especially after each runoff event, arrangements will be made for the removal of sediments and other pollutants. This will include the removal of sediment from silt traps and disposal in compliance with local regulations as well as the clearing trash racks of all bulky and floatable material after each heavy storm or as otherwise required averting clogging of drainage system and onsite flooding.

All silt traps must be maintained at regular intervals depending on the rain conditions to achieve minimal efficiency. In any case, inspection of the silt trap should be carried out after every storm event. The maintenance work for the silt trap is as follows:

OCTOBER 2010 27

- I. When the silt trap is filled with sediment greater than 2/3's of the depth, de-silting works to remove the accumulated sediment must be carried out immediately to maintain the functionality of the silt trap.
- II. De-silting can be carried out by a backhoe but care must be taken to not damage and breach the bund wall or the pipe outlet.
- III. The sediment removed from the silt trap must not be placed next or near to the silt trap or within water flow channels where the possibility of the sediment washing back into the silt trap is likely during the next rain or storm event. The removed sediment should be removed for dumping at the approved dump site.
- IV. All breaches of the bund wall or must be repaired or replaced as soon as possible to maintain the functionality of the silt trap.
- V. Vegetative debris or construction waste material washed into the silt trap must be removed immediately to prevent any blockage and also damage to the bund wall or outlet pipe.
- VI. A maintenance log to be completed with details of silt trap in terms of silt trap ID number, location, date of inspection, type of maintenance or repair work and the date and the person responsible.

#### 5.4.5.2 Maintenance of Vegetative Surface

The revegetated surfaces should be observed to ascertain if they are progressing as planned. In the event where they are not:

- Seek professional agricultural advice where necessary.
- Consider the following:
  - Additional irrigation (watering).
  - Application of fertilizers.
  - Reseeding.
  - Mulching.
  - Weed control.

#### 5.4.5.3 Repairing of Damaged and Breached Structures

Inspections should be carried out by the respective construction team managers on all structures for damage especially after any significant rainfall, and where necessary, take the following remedial actions:

- Repair, re-pin, or replace torn, detached or otherwise damaged liners, biodegradable blankets, geo-fabric, etc.
- Fill and compact any low spots and breaches in earth banks and diversion drains where vehicles of other factors have reduced the design height or stability.
- Repair (destabilize) any areas of soil erosion to reduce further erosion.

#### 5.4.6 Record Keeping

#### 5.4.6.1 Record Keeping

Record keeping of all inspections, compliance certifications, and non-compliance reporting are to be retained for at least 3 years by the Project Implementer. The use of photographs may be useful.

In addition, records of incidents such as spills or other episodic releases should be kept. The availability of such historical data will be useful for analysis and modifying the BMPs. For instance, the data can be used to identify areas or activities whereby there is a predominance of spills to enable efforts to be focused accordingly.

It is also highly recommended that records be kept for any BMPs that are "action" in nature such as housekeeping as opposed to BMPs that can be gauged by physical changes such as turfing. Such "action" based BMPs can only be gauged and demonstrated through record keeping. For instance, the keeping a record on the silt trap desilting activity will provide insight into how soon it takes for the trap to fill.

#### 5.4.6.2 Logbook

Effective record keeping can be done through the use of a logbook. A logbook should always be kept in site for inspection by DOE or Local Authority Officers with entries made weekly on;

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Erosion & Sedimentation Control Plan For - "KOMPLEKS KERJA RAYA 2, JALAN SULTAN SALAHUDDIN, KUALA LUMPUR"

- Dates of installation and removal of site work practices.
- Repair of any damage to site work practices.
- Rainfall depths, durations, and times.
- Storage capacity available in pollution control structures.
- Condition of site work practice structures and stabilized surfaces.
- Time, date, volume, and type of additions of flocculation.
- Estimates of water volumes discharges.
- Estimates of pollutant volumes removed.

#### 5.4.7 Plan Review and Modifications

The ESCP should be reviewed and modified if any unanticipated changes that may significantly affect it were to occur. This would include changes to the Project schedule, the phasing, staging area modifications, off-site drainage impacts, and repeated failures of designed controls. Changes should be identified accordingly, made known and the ESCP revised accordingly.

During the preparation and review of the modified ESCP construction works may continue with temporary modifications to the erosion and sediment control BMPs.

A revision to the ESCP is also required when properly installed system are ineffective in preventing silt transport off the site. This may be due to the unforeseen site conditions or construction techniques, which adversely affect the system as designed. Another occasion whereby a revision is required is when there is a new, relocated activity that could result in the discharge of significant amounts of pollutants.

# APPENDICES

# Design Calculation for Dry Sediment Basin

PROJECT : CADANGAN KOMPLEKS KERJA RAYA 2, JALAN SALAHUDDIN, KUALA LUMPUR

PREPERED BY: HSH JOB NO.: M1348

CHECKED BY: HSH DATE: 31-12-2009

PASSED BY: YKM

#### 1 Determine Overland Flow Time of Concentration (minutes)

Catchment Area for the deve	lopment	Α	=	0.78 ha	
Segment A:		$L_A$	=	150.00 m	
		$S_A$	=	0.10 %	
		n	=	0.01	(Table 14.2)
From Equation 14.1,		$t_A(L_A)$	=	9,00 minute	es
Time of Concentration		t <sub>Total</sub>	=	9.00 minute	es
			=	10 minute	es

#### 2 Sizing of Sediment Basin

From Table 39.4,
The Predominant Soil type is categorised as type (
From Table 39.5, for 3 month ARI
The required surface area is = 333.00 m<sup>2</sup>/ha
The required total volume is =  $\frac{333.00 \text{ m}^2}{\text{ha}}$ The surface area required for the site =  $\frac{259.74 \text{ m}^2}{\text{m}^3}$ The total basin volume required for the site =  $\frac{342.00 \text{ m}^3}{\text{m}^3}$ 

#### (a) Settling Zone:-

The required setting zone, The setting zone depth	V <sub>1</sub> Y <sub>1</sub>	==	(56.00 <b>n</b> 0.80 <b>n</b>		
Try a settling zone average with	$W_1$	=	10.00 n	n	
Required setting zone average length	L <sub>1</sub>	=	26.00 n	n	
	-	Say	26.00 n	n	
Average surface area		=	2-0.00 <b>n</b>	n <sup>2</sup> >259.74m <sup>2</sup>	OK.
Checking setting zone dimentions	L <sub>1</sub> /y <sub>1</sub>	=	14.37	<200 OK.	
	$L_1/W_1$	=	1,60	>2 OK.	
Cadimanh Chaus as Zaus	100				

#### (a) Sediment Storage Zone:-

The required sediment storage zone volume  $V_2 = m^3$ 

For a side slope Z = 2(H): 1(V),

The dimensions at the top of the sediment Z = 2.00 storage are  $W_2$  = 8.80 m  $L_2$  = 24.80 m

The require depth for the sediment storage zone, which must be at least in m, can be calculated from the following relationship

Elevation (m)	Depth y <sub>2</sub> (m)	Volumn V <sub>2</sub> (m <sup>3</sup> )
4.50	0	0.00
4.40	0.10	21.32
4.30	0.20	41.65
4.20	0.30	61.00
4.10	0.40	79.38
4.00	0.50	96.80
3.90	0.60	113.29
3.80	0.70	128.84
3.70	0.80	143.49
3,60	0.90	157.23
3,40	1.10	182,07

At height increments of 200mm, starting at the bottom of the pipe, put two rows of 2  $\times$  50mm orifices evenly spaced around the pipe.

#### 4 Sizing of emergency spillway

- (i) Assume riser pipe flow is orifice flow through the top of pipe only.(ii) Riser pipe head is a man, the height between the top of the pipe and the spillway crest level.

10 <sub>I<sub>60</sub></sub> 10 <sub>I<sub>30</sub> F</sub>	11 11	83, 19 114,51 1.03	mm/h mm/h		
10	=	181.43	mm/h		
С	=	0.84			
$Q_{10}$	=	0.33	m³/s		
Qriser	=	0,23	m³/s		
$Q_{\text{spittway}}$	=	0.40	m³/s		
В	=	1.00	m		
$H_p$	=	0.40	m		
	=	1,65			
$Q_{\text{spillway}}$	=	0.42	m³/s	>0.10m <sup>3</sup> /s;	OK
		2.01	m		
	$^{10}I_{30}$ F $^{10}I_{10}$ C $^{0}I_{10}$	$^{10}I_{30}$ = $^{10}I_{10}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

# CHAIN OF CUSTADY FORM

PROJECT:							AN	4LYSIS T	ANALYSIS TO BE PERFORMED	ORMED		SAMPLING TEAM:	TEAM:
PROJECT NO:	ö				***************************************		ease E.coli	иәбо				LEADER:	
SITE:					-;-//-		and Gr						
LABORATORY:	: , ,				011	Standard ar	I!O	osinommA				TEAM MEMBERS:	BERS:
Sample Marking	Preservation	Date	Time	Type Of Sample		1							Notes
						+						T	
						$\dagger$	+						
Relinquished by:	by:	Date/time:		Received by:	Relinquished by:	thed by:		Date/time:	. <u>;</u>	Receiv	Received by:		
	Signature:			Signature:		Ø	Signature:			Signature:	re:		
**Standard Analy	*Standard Analysis refer to the 21 parameters (except temperature and oil & grease)	eters (except te	emperature an	d oil & grease) listed in the	Third Schedu	le of the E	invironmenta	II Quality (Sewa	 Isted in the Third Schedule of the Environmental Quality (Sewage & Industrial Effluents) Regulation, 1979.	ffluents) Regu	ılation, 1979.		

TABLE: INTERIM NATIONAL WATER QUALITY STANDARD

Dougnadous	(Unión)			Cla	ssess		
Parameters	(Units)	1	IIA	IIB	III	IV	V
Ammoniacal	mg/L	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.7	> 2.7
Nitrogen							
BOD	mg/L	1	3	3	6	12	> 12
COD	mg/L	10	25	25	50	100	> 100
DO	mg/L	7	5 - 7	5 - 7	3 - 5	< 3	< 1
рН		6.5 - 8.5	6 - 9	6 - 9	5-9	5 - 9	-
Colour	TCU	15	150	150	=	-	ю.
Elect. Cond.*	µmhos/cm	1000	1000	-	-	6000	-
Floatables		N	N	Ν	-	-	=
Odour		N	N	N	-	-	=
Salinity*	0/00	0.5	1	-	-	2	-
Taste		Ν	N	N		-	-
Total Diss. Solid*	mg/L	500	1000	•	-	4000	-
Total Susp. Solids	mg/L	25	50	50	150	300	> 300
Temperature	°C	-	Normal±2	-	Normal±2	Ε.	<b>=</b> 0
Turbidity	NTU	5	50	50		-	-
E. Colif.**	counts/	10	100	400	5000	5000	
	100ml				(20000) <sup>ε</sup>	(20000) <sup>ε</sup>	
Tot. Colif.	counts/ 100ml	100	5000	5000	50000	50000	> 50000

N = No visible floatable materials/debris, or No objectionable odour,

or No objectionable taste.

\* = Related parameters, only one recommended for use

\*\* = Geometric mean

 $\varepsilon$  = Maximum not to be exceeded

	// · · · · · ·	Classess					
Parameters 	(Units) -	1	IIA/IIB	111@	111	IV	V
Al	mg/L	1		-	-0.06	0.5	<b>↑</b>
As	mg/L		0.05	0.4	-0.05	0.1	İ
Ba	mg/L	Î	1				l
Cd	mg/L		0.01	0.01*	-0.001	0.01	İ
Cr (VI)	mg/L		0.05	1.4	-0.05	0.1	
Cr (III)	mg/L	ľ	•	2.5		-01	
Cu	mg/L		1	-		0.2	į
Hardness	mg/L		250	-		=	1
Ca	mg/L		-	•		<b>-</b>	
Mg	mg/L			-		-0	
Na	mg/L			-		3 SAR	1
K	mg/L		-	-		-	
Fe	mg/L		0.3	1		1 (leaf)	1
		N				5 (others)	L
Pb	mg/L	Α	0.05	0.02*	-0.01	5	E
Mn	mg/L	T	0.1	0.1		0.2	V
Hg	mg/L	U	0.001	0.004	0.0001	0.002	Е
Ni	mg/L	R	0.05	0.9*		0.2	L
Se	mg/L	Α	0.01	0.25	-0.04	0.02	S
Ag	mg/L	L	0.05	0.0002			
Sn	mg/L		-	0.004		=0	Α
U	mg/L	L				-	В
Zn	mg/L	E V	5	0.4*		2	O V
В	mg/L	Ē	1	_	-3.4	8.0	Ě
Cl	mg/L	Ĺ	200	_	0.4	80	_
		ī	200		-0.02		IV
Cl <sub>2</sub>	mg/L		0.02	0.06	-0.02	-	IV
CN F	mg/L		1.5	10	-0.02	1	
r NO₂	mg/L mg/L	l I	0.4	0.4	-0.03	-	
		i	7		0.00	5	i
NO₃ P	mg/L		0.2	0.1		J	
Si	mg/L	- 1	-50	0.1		-	
	mg/L	<u>l</u>		_			ļ
SO <sub>4</sub>	mg/L	-	250	*	0.004	-	
S	mg/L	ļ	0.05	A.	-0.001	<b>2</b> 4	ļ
CO <sub>2</sub>	mg/L		-	-		<b>=</b> ()	
Gross-α	Bq/l		0.1	-		-	
Gross-β	Bq/I		1	<b>20</b>		•0	
Ra-226	Bq/I		< 0.1			<b>-</b> 2	1
Sr-90	Bq/l		< 1	-		-	

<sup>=</sup> 

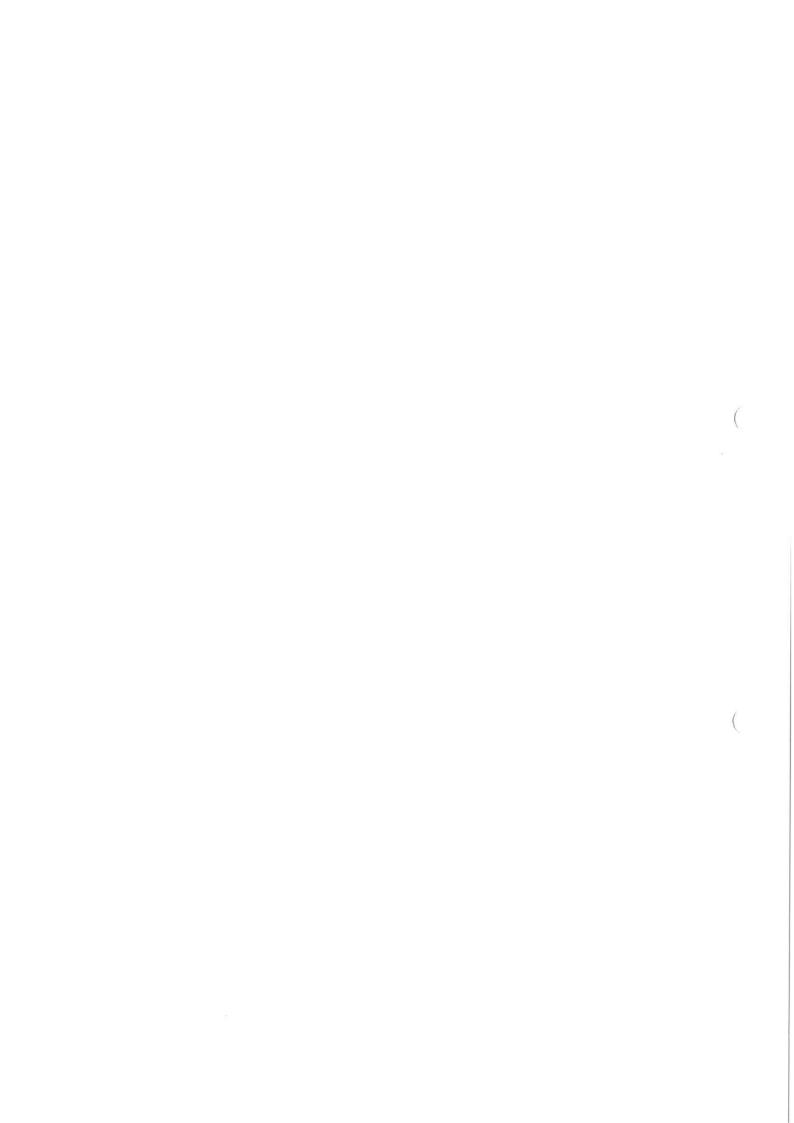
At hardness 50 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub> Maximum (unbracketed) and 24-hr average (bracketed) concentrations

Parameters	(Units) –			Class	sess		
	(Ollis)	1	IIA/IIB	111@	111	IV	V
CCE	μg/l	1	500	=		: <del>**</del>	
MBAS/BAS	μg/l	Ν	500	5000	-200	<b>*</b>	-
O&G (mineral)	μg/l	Α	40:N	N		-	122
O&G (emuisified edible)	μg/l	Т	7000:N	N		-	-
PCB	μg/l	L	0.1	6	-0.05	**	:=:
Phenol	μg/l	E	10	-		-	-
		V					
Aldrin/	μg/l	E	0.02	0.2	-0.01	-	-
Dieldrin	μg/l	L				<b>(4)</b>	-
BHC	μg/l	S	2	9	-0.1		-
Chlordane	μg/l		0.08	2	-0.02	-	-
t-DDT	μg/l	O	0.1	1	-0.01	-	
Endosulfan	μg/l	R	10	••		-	
Heptachlor/	μg/l		0.05	0.9	-0.06	~	-
Epoxide	μg/l	Α				-	-
Lindane	μg/l	В	2	3	-0.4	-	-
		S					
2, 4-D	μg/l	E	70	450		-	-
2, 4, 5-T	μg/l	N	10	160		-	-
2, 4, 5-TP	μg/l	T	4	850			-
Paraquat	μg/l	Ţ	10	1800		-	-

N	=	Free from visible film, sheen, discoloration and deposits
@	=	Maximum (unbracketed) and 24-hr average (bracketed)
conce	ntration	

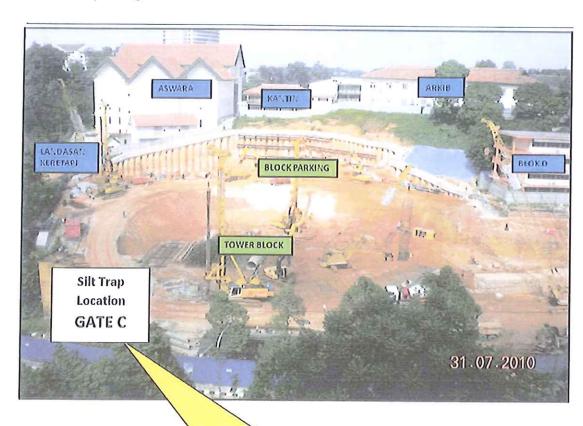
Class	Uses
I	Conservation of natural environment Water supply I – practically no treatment necessary (except by disinfection or boiling only) Fishery I – very sensitive aquatic species
IIA	Water supply II – conventional treatment required Fishery II – sensitive aquatic species
IIB	Recreational use with body contact
Ш	Water supply III – extensive treatment required Fishery III – common, of economic value, and tolerant species
IV	Irrigation
V	None of the above

Photographic evidences of sustainable practises at site

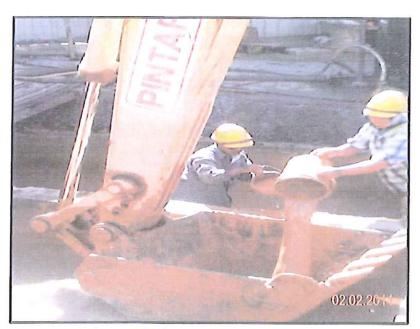


# **PHOTOS**

# i. Silt Trap During Excavation







Excavation of silt trap – desilting in progress

# ii. Vehicles' tyres being washed before leaving site







# iii. Wheels wash area



# iv. Road watering daily to avoid air-borne dust particles







# **GREEN BUILDING INDEX DESIGN REFERENCE GUIDE & SUBMISSION FORMAT**

# NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC) SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

SM6

# QLASSIC - QUALITY ASSESSMENT SYSTEM FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORK

1 POINT

### INTENT

To achieve quality of workmanship in construction works by subscribing to CIDB's Quality Assessment System for Building Construction (QLASSIC).

# DESCRIPTION

Reward for achieving minimum score of 70% using QLASSIC Assessment System.

# REQUIREMENTS

Achieve quality of workmanship in construction works:

Subscribe to an independent method system to assess and evaluate quality of workmanship of building project based on CIDB's CIS 7: Quality Assessment System for Building Construction Work (QLASSIC). Project should achieve a minimum score of 70%.

### **APPROACH & IMPLEMENTATION**

- In the Project Quality Plan, QLASSIC is to be adopted and understood by all consultants and owner early during
  design stage and captured in the tender for the works.
- All contractors and sub-contractors are to be aware of QLASSIC score targets (tender documentation).
- All contractors and sub-contractors are to be QLASSIC compliance at tender stage and Strict Implementation of QLASSIC during construction to be monitored by qualified persons.

RE	UIRED SUBMISSION FOR DESIGN ASSESSMENT (DA)	SUBMITTER	681
1.	Submit Project Quality Plan and commitment to subscribe to QLASSIC.	Ø	0
RE	UIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)	SUBMITTER	681
RE:	Certification by CIDB of score achieved.	SUBMITTER	<b>GBI</b>

PROJECT NAME	Kompleks Kega Ro SVED SOBBL SYE	LYG2 (KKR2) D ISMAIL	(COMPANY NO: 232661-A) 45-21 Plaza Level Block C Plaza Damansara 45 Magan Setta Satu Bukit Damansara 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	DATE \$ 6 20 2	<u>'</u>
SUBMITTING PROFESSIONAL	NAME AA Dipl. (London) <b>No.</b> Pendaftaran Akitek :	DESIGNATION	GDP		•
CLIENT	ATO' W. ZULKIPLI W MANAG	DESIGNATION V. MUDA ING DIRECTO	AHMAD ZAKI S	SIGNATURE  DN BHD (81250 94)	_
	MANAG		AHMAD ZAKI SI	DN BHD (81250-WA)	

50

NOTE ATTACH ALL SUBMITTALS WITH THIS & FRPASEN Gombak, Setapak,

GDP ARCHITECTS™

Fax: 03-40242000

# **SM6 QLASSIC**

# Points Applied - 1 Point

Kompleks Kerja Raya 2 is committed to subscribe to QLASSIC and it is understood by all consultants and owner early during design stage.

A letter of commitment is provided by the Main Contractor to demonstrate that they would apply for QLASSIC and achieve a minimum score of 70%.









AHMAD ZAKI SDN. BHD.

(Company No.: 81250-W)

AZSB/SITE/KKR 2/7/7.13/L/001/12 27th May 2012

Greenbuildingindex Sdn Bhd A-12-13A Menara UOA Bangsar 5 Jalan Bangsar Utama 1 59000 Kuala Lumpur

CADANGAN KOMPLEKS KERJA RAYA 2, JALAN SULTAN SALAHUDDIN, KUALA LUMPUR.

Re: Commitment of QLASSIC Assessment

With regard to the matter above, and as required in GBI requirement, we are committed towards achieving QLASSIC assessment point which targeted to achieve minimum score of 70% that fall under the Quality Assessment System associated with category three on Sustainable Site Planning & Management under the GBI requirement.

Subsequently, we are in progress of preparing all related documentations while to ensure implementation processes towards achieving this goal remain on track.

However, we understand that the implementation and documentation process are only part of the first step required and should there be any recommendation or suggestion which may require action from us, please do not hesitate to let us know.

We trust the above is well informed.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully, AHMAD ZAKI SDN BHD

MOHD-RAZENI IBRAHIM

Project Manager

f:dm/ain/a-project/kkr2/L/001/12.doc

1. AZSB

- HQ (Contract)

2. IEN

- Mr. Tan Khim Bok / Mr. Hwee Yin Tan

RECHIVED

1 1 MAY 2012

TOTAL SAN THE

Head Office : No. 88, Jalan Gombak, Setapak, 53000 Kuala Lumpur. Tel: +603-4024 1000 Fax: +603-4024 2000

Regional Office: K-709, Taman Merpati Jaya, Jalan Air Putih, 24000 Kemaman, Terengganu. Tel: +609-859 2337 / 859 2936 Fax: +609-859 2437

www.azib.com

# **GREEN BUILDING INDEX DESIGN REFERENCE GUIDE & SUBMISSION FORMAT**

# NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC) SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

**WORKER'S AMENITIES** SM7 1 POINT

### INTENT

To reduce pollution from construction activities by controlling pollution from waste and rubbish from workers.

### DESCRIPTION

Controlling Pollution from waste and rubbish from workers is as vital as that from all other construction processes.

# REQUIREMENTS

Create and implement a Site Amenities Plan for all construction workers associated with the project.

The plan shall describe the measures implemented to accomplish the following objectives:

- Proper accommodation for construction workers at the site or at temporary rented accommodation nearby.
- Prevent pollution of storm sewer or receiving stream by having proper septic tank.
- Prevent polluting the surrounding area from open burning and proper disposal of domestic waste.
- Provide adequate health and hygiene facilities for workers on site.

### APPROACH & IMPLEMENTATION

Site Amenities Plan is intended to achieve the objective of ensuring adequate health and hygiene facilities are available for workers in order to minimize pollution caused by workers.

REC	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR DESIGN ASSESSMENT (DA)	SUBMITTER	681
1.	Submit Site plan showing locations of all site staff and workers' amenities and health & hygiene facilities.	0	0
2.	See a control of the last state. Control of the state of		0
DEC	MILLED CHEMICSION FOR COMPLETION & VEDISICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)		
REC	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)	SUBMITTER	681
REC	Report, complete with photographic evidence and site reports verified by qualified person.	SUBMITTER	681

PROJECT NAME	Kompleke (Conja PC) SYED SOOM OTE	uya 2 (KKP2) DISMAIL	GDP ARCHITECTS NO (COMPANY NO: 232661-A) 45-21 Plaza Level Block & Plaza Damansara 45 Madian Setta Satu Bukit Damansara 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	DATE Y	16/2012
SUBMITTING PROFESSIONAL	NEME AA Dipl. (London) No. Pendaftaran Akitek :	DESIGNATION	GDP	0	m
CLIENT	ATO' W. ZULKIFLI MANA	DESIGNATION V. MUDA GING DIRECT	AHMAD ZAKI	SDN BHD	(81250-W)

NOTE ATTACH ALL SUBMITTALS WITH THIS COVER PAGE an Gombak, Setapak,

53000 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-40241600 Building NDEX SON BHD (845666 V)

Fax: 03-40242000

# **SM7 Worker's Amenities**

# Points Applied - 1 point

Workers' accommodation will not be provided; workers will be staying offsite with their own personal accommodation.

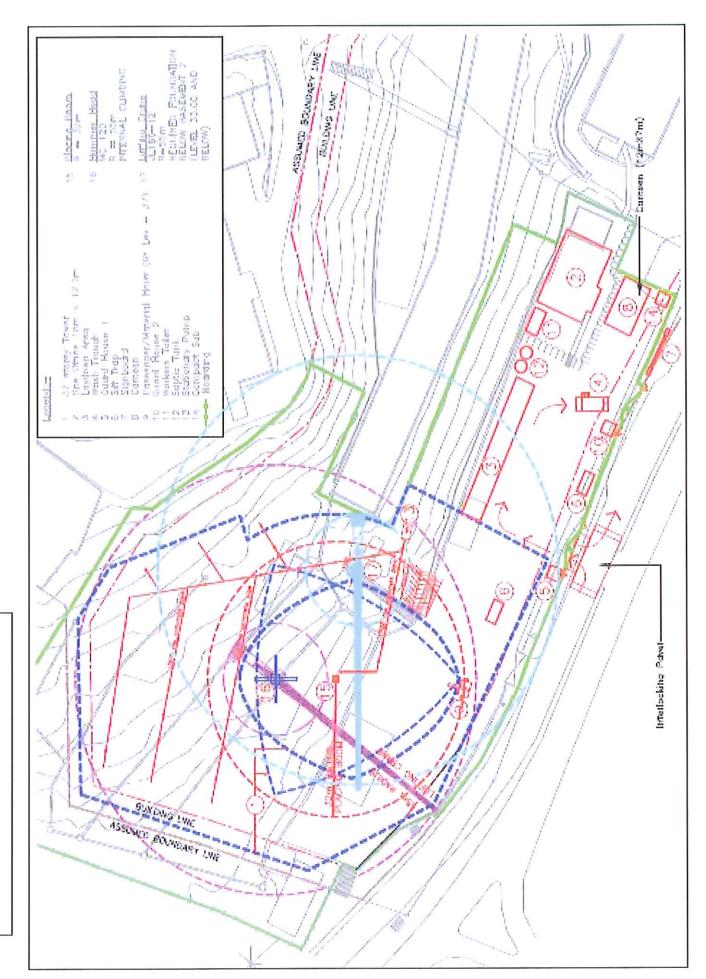
However, proper facilities for the workers at the site such as proper toilet facilities with septic tank, canteen, and resting area are provided.

# **Supporting Documents:**

- i. Site logistic plan
- ii. Photographic evidence of the worker's amenities provided onsite

# Site Logistic Plan

# SITE LOGISTIC PLAN



# Photographic evidence of the worker's amenities provided onsite



# **AZSB KKR2**

# PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCES SHOWING WORKING AMENITIES

# GOOD PRACTICES ON SUSTAINABILITY, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL

# **SAFETY AWARENESS**





Toolbox meeting are held every weeks to improve knowledge and as a reminder to all workers on safety and environmental awareness





Suffice fire extinguishers are provided with proper labeling









Suffice signage at site









Notice board placed in office and canteen as to present safety and environmental awareness





**Green Point – emergency assembly point** 



Staff and workers safety shoe wash through

# **WORKERS WELFARE**



Canteen





Oil Trap has been installed



View outside of the toilet

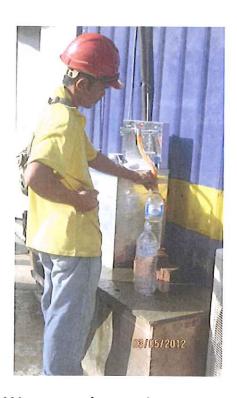


View inside of the toilet





Periodical de-sludge of temporary septic tank at site office



Water cooler at site

# **GREEN BUILDING INDEX DESIGN REFERENCE GUIDE & SUBMISSION FORMAT**

# NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC) SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

SM8 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ACCESS 1 POINT

### INTENT

To reduce pollution and land development impacts from automobile use.

### DESCRIPTION

Reduce pollution and land development impacts from private car use. During site selection process, give preference to sites that are located within 1km radius of existing public transportation system.

### REQUIREMENTS

Reduce pollution and land development impacts from automobile use:

- Locate project within 1 km of an existing, or planned and funded, commuter rail, or light rail station, OR
- Locate project within 500 m of at least one bus stop.

# APPROACH & IMPLEMENTATION

During concept design stage, plan the building in a manner whereby easy access is available for building users to commute using public transport.

RE	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR DESIGN ASSESSMENT (DA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	Submit Site plan showing the site and building orientation, and highlight the locations of existing and planned public transport facilities. (Aerial Google Map is acceptable). Mark the radii from the building entrance to the various transportation systems.	Ø	0
RE	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	As-Built Site Plan with marked up transportation system facilities and complete with photographic verification.	0	Ο
2.	Describe any deviations or additions to the DA submission.	0	0

PROJECT NAME	Kompleks Keijak	aya 2 (KKR2)	UKIL DAMIANSALA SU49U	DATE \$ 16/20 2	7
SUBMITTING PROFESSIONAL	SYED SOBRI SYED  NA Dipl. (London)  No. Pendaftaran Akitek : AS	DESIGNATION	93.2933,5700 Fax: 03.2933.5711	m	
CLIENT D	ATO' W. ZULKIFLI V MANAG	DESIGNATION V. MUDA NG DIRECTOR	AHMAD ZAKI	SDN BHD (81250-W	4

NOTE ATTACH ALL SUBMITTALS WITH THIS COVER PAGE AT GOMBAK, Sei 33000 Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: 03-40241000 BUILDINGINDEX SON BHD (845666-V)

Fax: 03-40242000

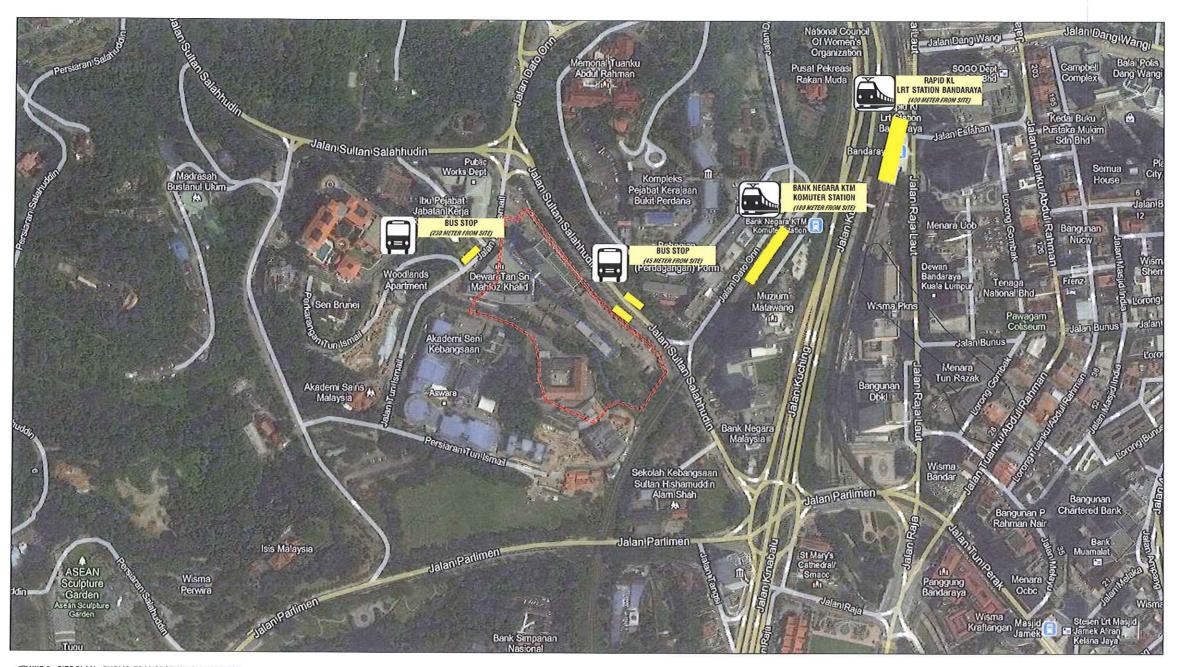
# **SM8 – Public Transportation Access**

# Points Applied - 1 point

Kompleks Kerja Raya 2 (KKR2) is within 1km radius of Bank Negara KTM Komuter Station and Rapid KL LRT Station Bandaraya.

In addition, there are two bus stops located within 500m of KKR2 which are Bus Stop Jalan Mahameru and Bus Stop Jalan Tun Ismail.

Please refer to the attached site plan showing the site and location of existing public transport facilities.



01 KKR 2 • SITE PLAN • PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION LOCATION
Scale 1: 2000

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GREEN BUILDING MOEX (GBI) FOR INFO ONLY SM8: PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ACCESS SYTE PLAN

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# GREEN BUILDING INDEX DESIGN REFERENCE GUIDE & SUBMISSION FORMAT

# NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC) SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

SM9	GREEN VEHICLE PRIORITY	1 POINT

# INTENT

To reduce pollution and land development impacts from automobile use.

### DESCRIPTION

Provide preferred parking areas for green vehicles, thereby encouraging the use of such vehicles (e.g. hybrid or electric vehicles).

### REQUIREMENTS

Encourage use of green vehicles:

- Provide preferred parking for low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicles for 5% of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)
- "Preferred parking" refers to the parking spots that are closest to the main entrance of the project (exclusive of spaces designated for handicapped or parking passes provided at a discounted price).

# APPROACH & IMPLEMENTATION

During concept design stage, set aside the required number of carpark bays to be provided for green vehicles. To further encourage the usage of green vehicles, locate the required carpark bays near lift lobbies.

RE	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR DESIGN ASSESSMENT (DA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	Submit calculations of minimum required carpark bays (local zoning requirements).	0	0
2.	Plans showing the locations and numbers of carpark bays reserved for green vehicles. Demonstrate the 5% FTE calculations.	Ø	0
RE	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
RE	OUIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)  Submit As-Built plans showing locations and the allocated 5% FTE carpark bays.	SUBMITTER	681

PROJECT NAME SUBMITTING PROFESSIONAL	KAMPICKS (CUZA SYED SOBRI SYE NAME AA Dipl. (London) No. Pendaltaran Akitek:	Paya 2 (EFF2)	COMPANY NO: 232661-A) 15-21 Plaz'a Level Mock & Plaza Damansara 5 Medan Setia Satu ukit Damansara 50490 uata Lumpur, Malaysta 103,293,5700 Fax 03 2033,5711	DATE \$ 16/70/2
CLIENT	DATO' W. ZULKIFLI MANAG	NG DIRECTOR	AHMAD ZAKI	

NOTE ATTACH ALL SUBMITTALS WITH THIS COVER PAGE 1311 Gombak, Setapak 53000 Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: 03-40244-000 put bing index son BHD (845444-V)

Fax: 03-40242000

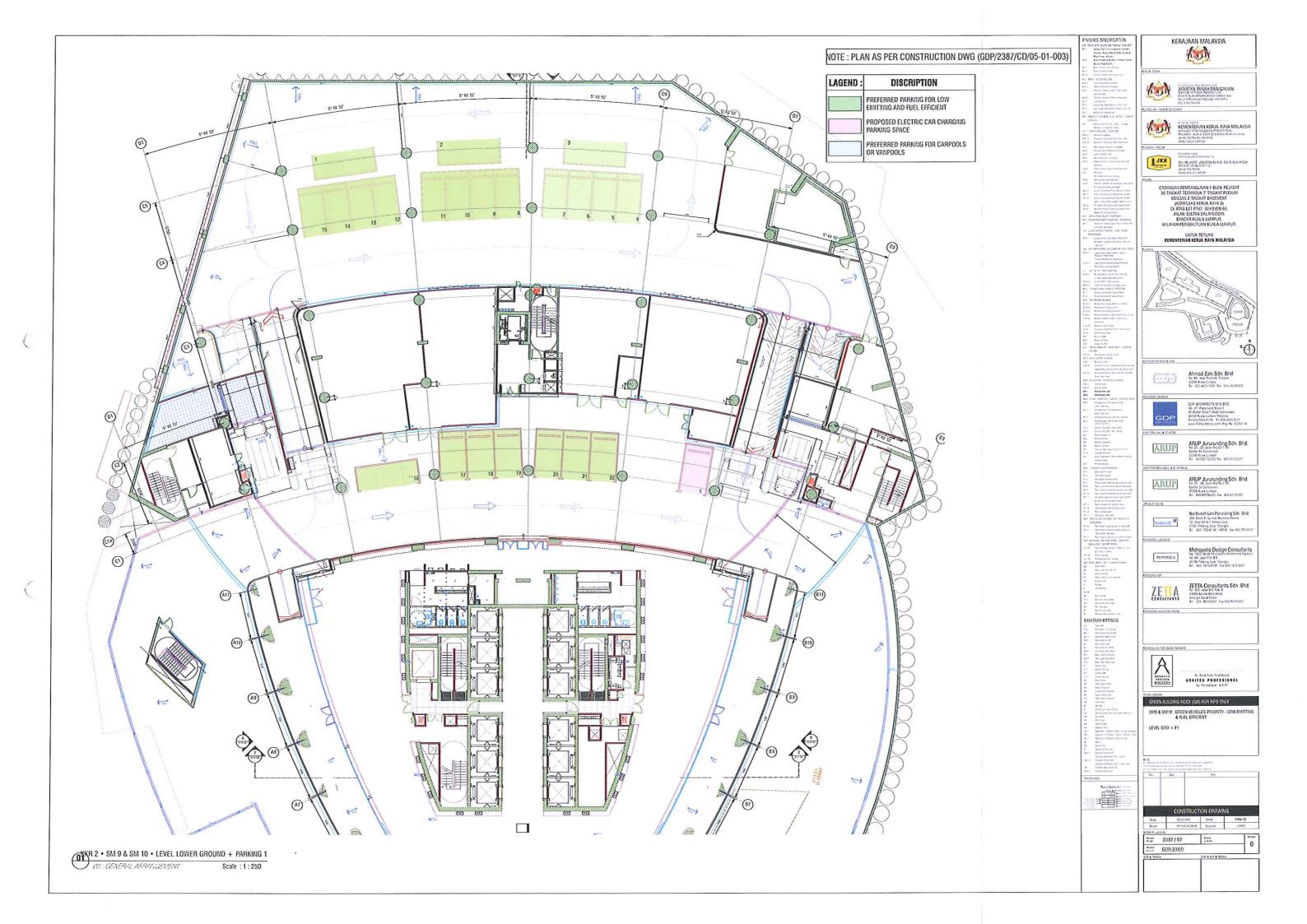
# SM9 – Green Vehicle Priority

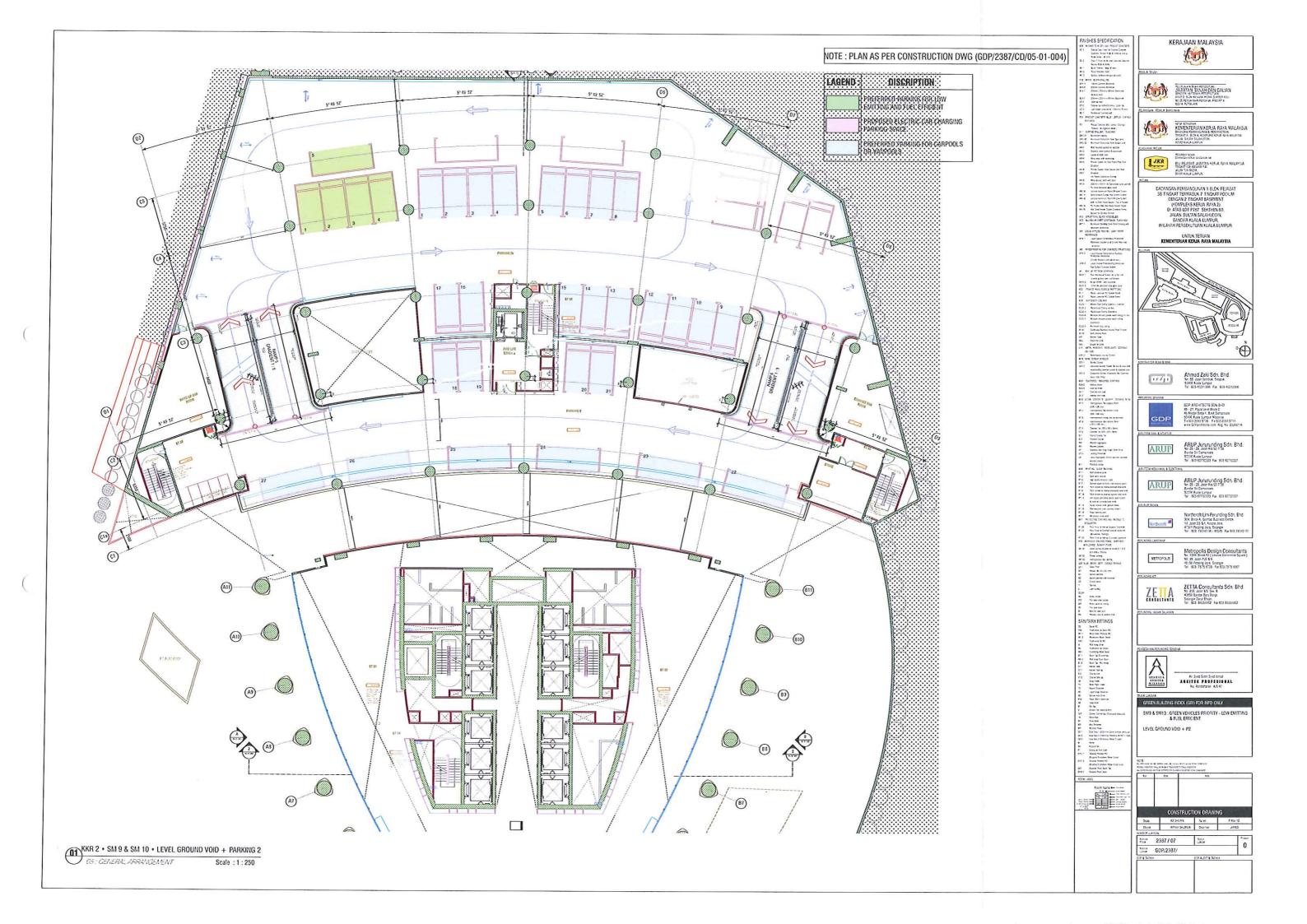
# Points Applied - 1 point

Based on the building's GFA, it's required to provide a minimum of 776 car parking bays within the Kompleks Kerja Raya 2 (KKR2) development.

27 car parking bays which constitute 5% of total parking spaces are reserved for low emitting and fuel efficient vehicles. These parking spaces will be located closest to the entrance (other than the parking for the handicapped) and will be clearly identified to indicate that these parking spots are only designated for low emitting and fuel efficient vehicles.

Please refer to the attached plan showing the location of preferred carpark bays.





# GREEN BUILDING INDEX DESIGN REFERENCE GUIDE & SUBMISSION FORMAT

# NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC) SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

SM10	PARKING CAPACITY	1 POINT

# INTENT

To reduce pollution and land development impacts from single occupancy vehicle use.

# DESCRIPTION

Reward for not over-providing parking capacity. This is to encourage the use of public transport and carpools and reduce single occupancy private vehicle use. The environmental benefits of traveling by public transport include the reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases by private cars, thereby reducing urban pollution and traffic congestion.

# REQUIREMENTS

Discourage over-provision of car parking capacity:

- Size parking capacity not exceeding the minimum local zoning requirements, AND
- Provide preferred parking for carpools or vanpools for 5% of the total provided parking spaces.

# **APPROACH & IMPLEMENTATION**

During concept design stage, work out the minimum required number of carpark bays. Consult with and inform the local authorities at all times.

RE	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR DESIGN ASSESSMENT (DA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	Submit detailed calculation showing the minimum number of carpark bays required by the local authorities, and the number of bays provided.	0	0
2.	Submit plans showing location for preferred parking for carpools or vanpools.	Ø	0
RE	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)	SUBMITTER	684
1.			GBI
	Submit final carpark calculations verified by qualified persons.	0	O
2.	Submit final carpark calculations verified by qualified persons.  Submit As-Built drawings indicating the preferred parking for carpools or vanpools.	0	O O

45.-21 Plaza Level Block C Plaza Damansara 45 Medan Setia Satu Bukit Damansara 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Tet:03.2093.5700 Fax:03.2093.5711 KAMPLETS 1642 RAYAZ(CK D SYED SOBRI SYED ISMAIL NAMAA Dipl. (London) No. Pendaltaran Akitek : AVS47 W. MUDA DATO' W. ZULKIFLI AHMAD ZAK! SON BHD MANAGING DIRECTOR (81250-W NOTE ATTACH ALL SUBMITTALS WITH THIS COVER PAGELLAN Gombak, Setapak,

GDP ARCHITECTS™ (COMPANY NO: 232661-A)

Tel: 03-4024 PERMULDINGINDEX SON BHD (845646-4)

Fax: 03-40242000

# SM10 - Parking Capacity

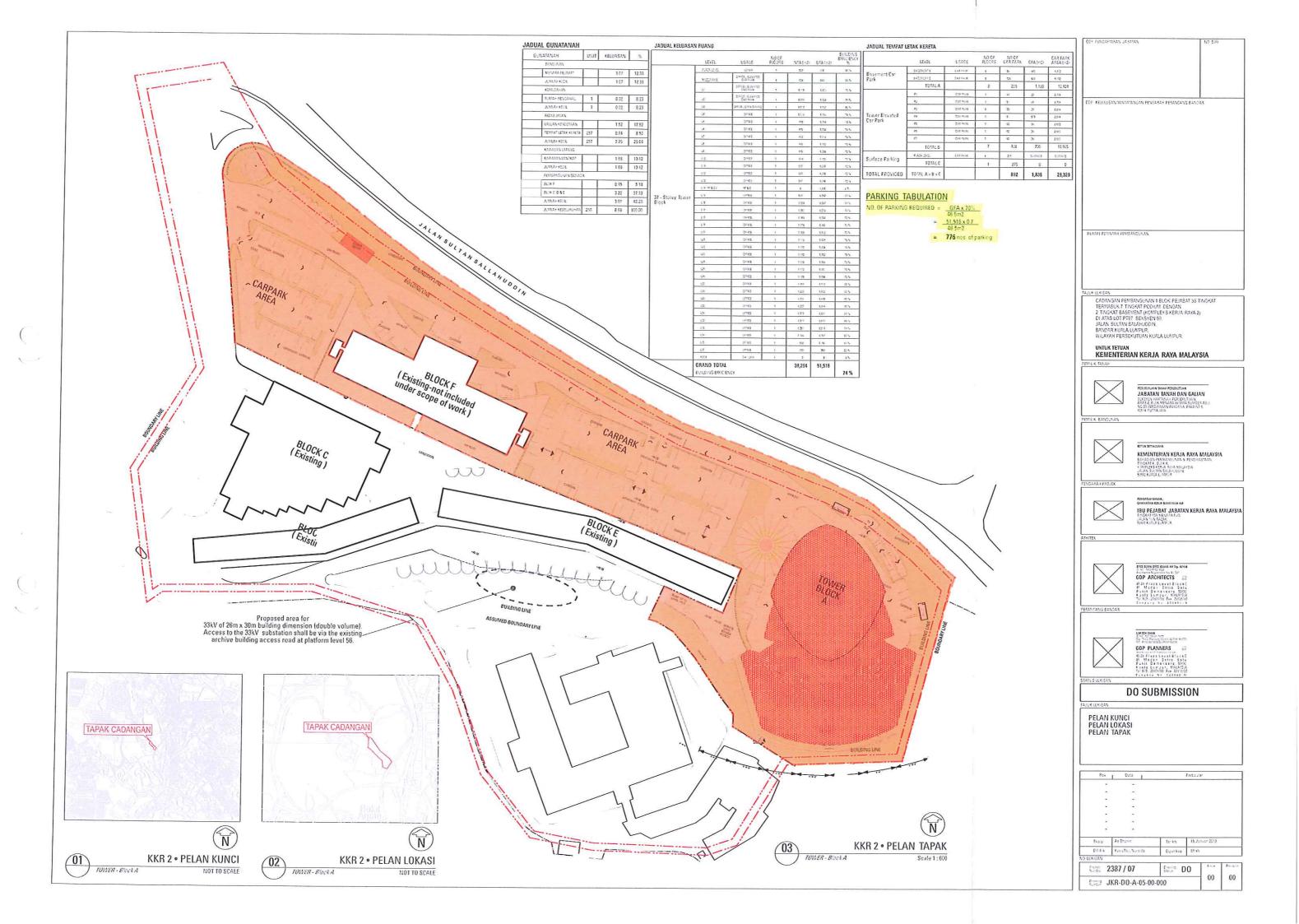
# Points Applied – 1 point

Based on the building's GFA, it's required to provide a minimum of 776 car parking bays within the Kompleks Kerja Raya 2 (KKR2) development. Please refer to the attached Development Order Submission drawing detailing car parking bays requirement.

Based on the current design, 528 car parking bays are provided within the development which is below the authority's minimum requirement.

27 car parking bays (5% of total parking spaces) are reserved for carpools/vanpools.

Please refer to the plan attached under SM9 which also shows the location of preferred carpark bays for car pools and vanpools.



# **GREEN BUILDING INDEX DESIGN REFERENCE GUIDE & SUBMISSION FORMAT**

# NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC) SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

SM11 STORMWATER DESIGN - QUANTITY & QUALITY CONTROL

1 POINT

### INTENT

To limit disruption of natural hydrology by reducing impervious cover, increasing on-site infiltration, and managing storm water runoff. Reduce or eliminate water pollution by reducing impervious cover, increasing onsite infiltration, eliminating sources of contaminants, and removing pollutants from storm water runoff.

# DESCRIPTION

Minimize impact of stormwater pollution due to development.

# REQUIREMENTS

Limit disruption of natural hydrology by reducing impervious cover, increasing on-site infiltration, and managing storm water runoff. Reduce or eliminate water pollution by reducing impervious cover, increasing onsite infiltration, eliminating sources of contaminants, and removing pollutants from storm water runoff:-

# Condition 1: If existing imperviousness is < 50%:

Implement a storm water management plan that prevents the post development peak discharge rate and quantity from exceeding the pre-development peak discharge rate and quantity in conformance to the Storm Water Management Manual for Malaysia (MASMA).

# Condition 2: If existing imperviousness is > 50%:

Implement a storm water management plan that results in a 25% decrease in the volume of storm water runoff required under MASMA.

For either Condition, implement a storm water management plan that reduces impervious cover, promotes infiltration, and captures and treats the storm water runoff from 90% of the average annual rainfall using acceptable best management practices (BMPs).

# APPROACH & IMPLEMENTATION

During concept design stage, conduct a thorough site evaluation on hydrology of site and prepare a study to reduce the risk of water contamination to nearby water bodies by controlling the quality and quantity of stormwater runoff from the building.

Implement a stormwater management strategy in conformance with and satisfy the objectives of MASMA.

REO	DUIRED SUBMISSION FOR DESIGN ASSESSMENT (DA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	Submit preliminary study report complying with MASMA requirements.	Ø	0
REO	DUIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	Report, complete with photographic evidence and site reports signed off by qualified person on final stormwater design and management.	0	0
2.	Describe any deviations or additions to the DA submission.	$\circ$	$\circ$

PROJECT NAME	JEOTINAME KOMPLEKS KERSA RAYAZ (KKRZ)				
SUBMITTING PROFESSIONAL	Wan Anuar Wan B. ENG. M. Sc(STRUCT) EN	DESIGNATION DERECTOR- Endut G. MIEM. P.ENG	ARUP JURURUNDIN	S SDN BHD	
CLIENT	NAME	MANAGING DI	COMPANY	SIGNATURE	

NOTE ATTACH ALL SUBMITTALS WITH THIS COVER PAGE
ALMAD ZAKI SDN BHD (81250-W

Tel: 03-40241000 Fax: 03-40242000

# SM11 Stormwater Design- Quantity and Quality Control

# **Points Applied- 1 Point**

Storm water management plan is implemented which comply with the Stormwater Management Manual for Malaysia (MASMA).

Please refer to the attached study report complying with MASMA requirements.

Kementerian Kerja Raya Malaysia

Cadangan Pembangunan 1 Blok Pejabat 38 Tingkat Termasuk 7 Tingkat Podium Dengan 2 Tingkat Basement (Kompleks Kerja Raya 2) Di Atas Lot PT 67 Seksyen 60, Jalan Sultan Salahuddin, Bandar Kuala Lumpur, Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur

Drainage (On - Site Detention) Submission Report





ARUP

# Kementerian Kerjaraya Malaysia

Cadangan Pembangunan 1 Blok Pejabat 38 Tingkat Termasuk 7 Tingkat Podium Dengan 2 Tingkat Basement (Kompleks Kerja Raya 2) Di Atas Lot PT 67 Seksyen 60, Jalan Sultan Salahuddin, Bandar Kuala Lumpur, Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur

Drainage (On-Site Detention)
Submission Report

March 2011

Arup Jururunding Sdn Bhd 25-28, Jalan Ara 7/3B, Bandar Sri Damansara, 52200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Tel +60 03 6273 2223 Fax +60 03 6273 2227 www.arup.com.my/arup

Job number

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# CONTENTS

		Page
1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	OBJECTIVE	1
3.	EXISTING DRAINAGE CONDITION	1
4.	DESIGN CRITERIA	1

# **APPENDICES**

# APPENDIX A

Existing Road and Road Entrance Photos

# APPENDIX B

Rainfall Intensity Design Table

# APPENDIX C

Catchment Area for Proposed Development Site

# APPENDIX D

On Site Detention Calculation

# APPENDIX E

Total Catchmant Area for Proposed Development Site and Existing Surrounding Road Pavement

# APPENDIX F

**Existing Roadside Drain Calculation** 

# APPENDIX G

List of Drawings

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Arup Jururunding Sdn. Bhd. (AJSB) has been appointed by Kementerian Kerjaraya Malaysia to provide the Civil, M&E and Structural Engineering Services for Lot PT67 development.

The site is located at Lot PT 67, Seksyen 60, Jalan Sultan Salahuddin, Bandar Kuala Lumpur, Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur. The proposed development consists of 38- storey offices building.

# 2. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this report is to obtain the design approval for the proposed On-Site detention.

# 3. EXISTING DRAINAGE CONDITION

The overall proposed site is slopping, covered with trees, grass and existing car parking area. Based on the existing drainage system and the original topography of project site, 100% of the surface runoff from proposed site and part of the surface runoff from the existing surrounding road pavement flows into the existing surrounding roadside drain. The discharge of the roadside drain eventually flows into the existing roadside drain which is located at the east and south side of the proposed site. The total proposed catchment area that contributes to the surface runoff for the detention tank is approximately 21155.05m<sup>2</sup> (Refer to Appendix C).

The receiving existing roadside drain has adequate capacity to cater the surface runoff from the proposed development site and also part of the existing surrounding road pavement. Please refer to Appendix E & F for the total catchment area and drainage calculation.

Open Drain And Pipe Culvert System

# 4. DESIGN CRITERIA

a)

	- P		
		Open Drain Design	Pipe Culvert Design
4.1	Return period	5 years	10 years
4.2	Time of concentration	10 mins	10 mins
4.3	Rainfall intensity	224.63mm/hr (Refer to Appendix B - Figure 1)	247.43mm/hr (Refer to Appendix B - Figure 2)
4.4	Runoff Coefficient, c		
	a) Pavement	0.95	

0.75

b)

Bare Earth

4.5 Estimation of runoff for each catchment is based on Modified Rational Method and the formula used for peak runoff estimation is:-

Q = 0.000278Cs. C. iA

where Q = Peak discharge in litter/s for return period of T

years

Cs = Storage Coefficient = 1.0

i = The average intensity of rainfall in mm per hour

 $A = Catchment area in m^2$ .

4.6 Manning's formula is used for uniform flow computations. The formula is as follows:-

 $Q = AR^{2/s} S^{1/2}$ 

where Q = Flow in cubic meter per second (cusecs)

n = Manning's roughness coefficient

a) n = 0.013 for pipe culvert

b) n = 0.015 for open drain

A = Cross section area in square meter

P = Wetted perimeter

R = Hydraulic radius, (A/P)

S = Slope in m/m

4.7 Velocity for the open drain and pipe culvert system:-

a) Maximum = 3.0 m/s

b) Minimum = 0.9 m/s

b) Detention Tank

4.8 The main function of the proposed detention tank is to limit the outlet of the postdevelopment peak discharge to pre-development peak flow. It is designed for 10year return period and check for 50 years return period

- 4.9 Material :
  - a) Open Drain = Clay Brick Drain Wall And Half Round Glazed

Ware Dry Flow Channel

- b) Pipe culvert = Reinforced concrete pipe culvert.
- c) Retention Tank = Reinforced Concrete Retention Tank
- 4.10 References:-

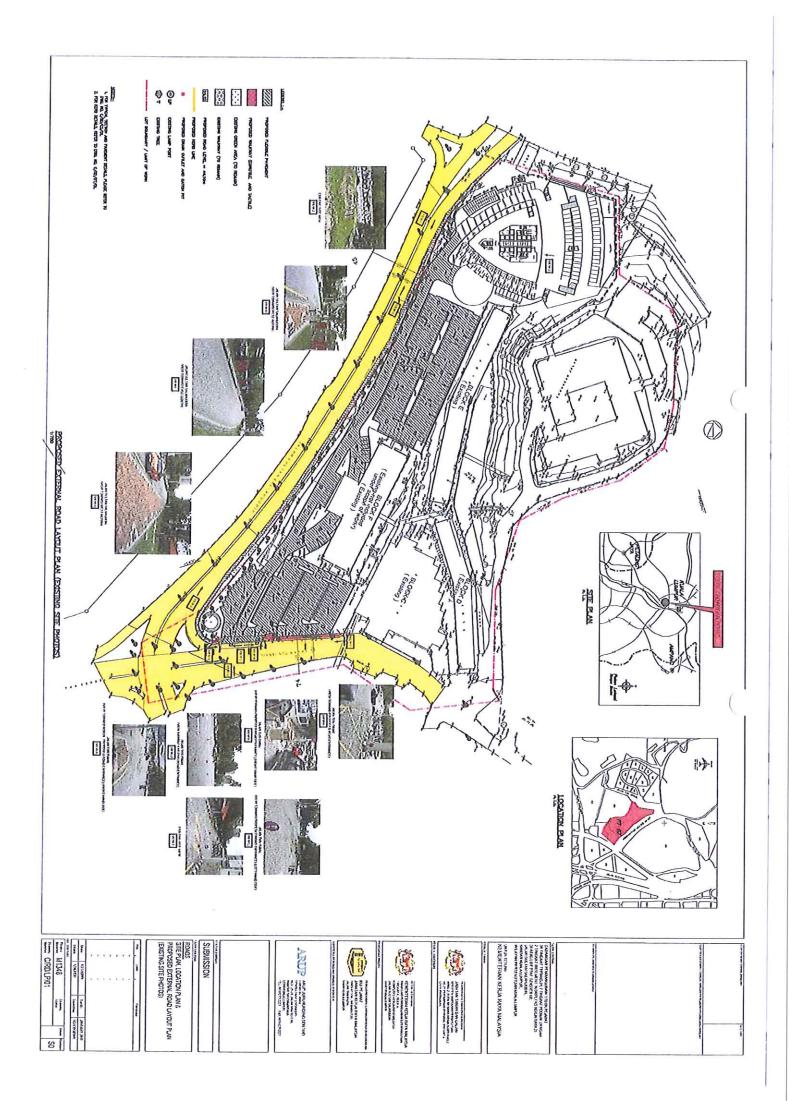
The design standard of retention pond and drainage system is based on "Urban Stormwater Management Manual For Malaysia, 2000" published by D.I.D.

4.11 Hydrological Data

The rainfall intensity design figures refer to Appendix B.

# APPENDIX A

Existing Road and Road Entrance Photos



APPENDIX B

Rainfall Intensity Design Table

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BASED ON 2.5.10.20.50 AND 100 YEAR RAINFALL DATA PUBLISHED BY URBAN STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MANUAL (Department of Irrigation and Drainage, Malavsia. 2000) FOR PROJECT AREA AT KUALA LUMPUR, FEDERAL TERRITORY

CADANGAN PEMBANGUNAN SEBUAH KOMPLEKS KERJARAYA 2, YANG MENGANDUNGI 1 BLOK PEJABAT 38 TINGKAT TERMASUK 7 TINGKAT PODIUM DENGEN 2 TINGKAT BASEMENT DI ATAS PT67 SEKSYEN 60, JALAN SULTAN SALAHUDDIN, KUALA LUMPUR

YKM

..

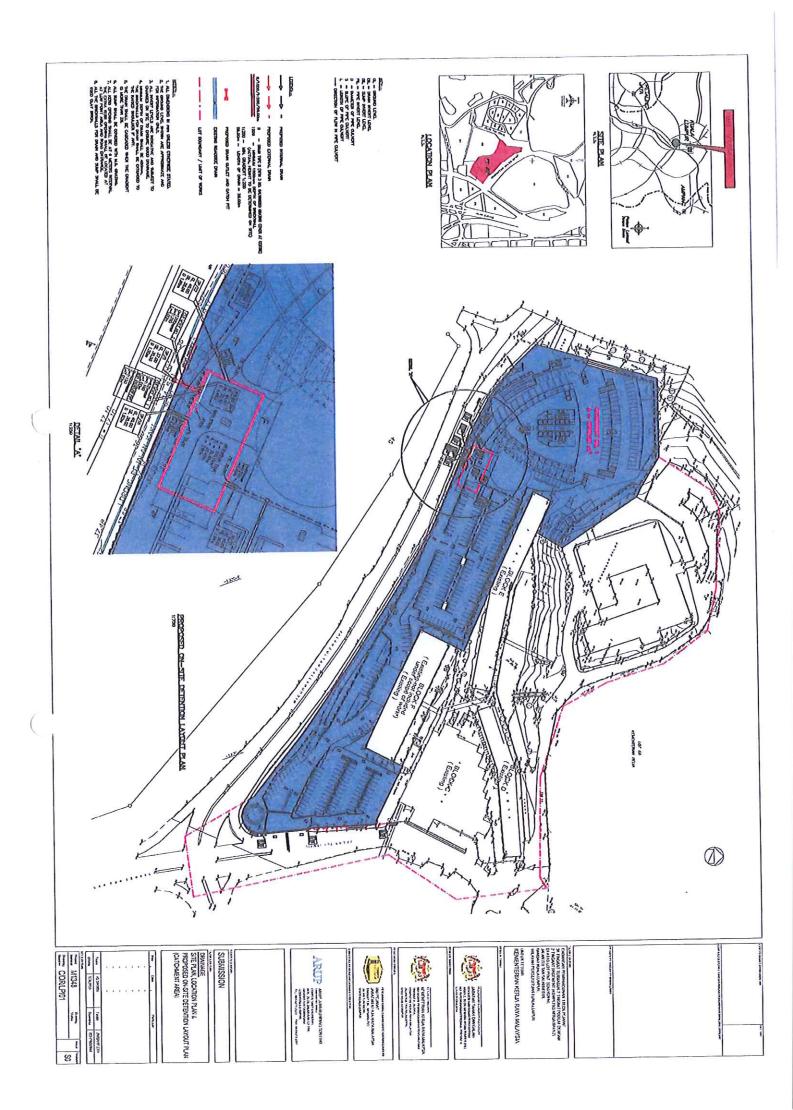
PASSED BY

HSH HSH:

PREPERED BY CHECKED BY

PROJECT

EXTENSION AND INTERPOLATION OF RAINFALL DEPTH/INTENSITY-DURATION-FREQUENCY DATA



# APPENDIX C

Catchment Area for Proposed Development Site

APPENDIX D

On Site Detention Calculation

# BELOW GROUND STORAGE SYSTEM

PROJECT

: CADANGAN PEMBANGUNAN SEBUAH KOMPLEKS KERJARAYA 2, YANG MENGANDUNGI 1

BLOK PEJABAT 38 TINGKAT TERMASUK 7 TINGKAT PODIUM DENGEN 2 TINGKAT BASEMI

DI ATAS PT67 SEKSYEN 60, JALAN SULTAN SALAHUDDIN, KUALA LUMPUR

PREPERED BY: HSH

JOB NO. : M 1348

CHECKED BY: HSH

DATE

: 8/1/2010

PASSED BY : YKM

# 1 Determine Storage Volume Required

# (i) Imprevious area:-

Office building	=	21155.05	$m^2$
Surface paving and paths	=	-	m <sup>2</sup>
TOTAL	=	21155.05	m <sup>2</sup>

# Pervious area:-

There is no previous area draining to the storage.

The site before development was:-

Impervious Area = 
$$9519.77 \text{ m}^2$$
 (45%)  
Pervious area =  $11635.30 \text{ m}^2$  (55%)

# (ii) Determine time of concentration, tc and tc

To determine the catchment times of concentration, an analysis of the catchment drainage system will need to be undertaken.

For this small catchment area, it is assumed that:-

$$t_{cs} = 5.0 \text{ minutes}$$
 $t_{c} = 10.0 \text{ minutes}$ 

# (iii) Calculate the pre and post-development flows for the area draining to the OSD storage

The minor drainage system at Kuala Lumpur area,

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
a & = & 5.1086 \\
b & = & 0.5037 \\
c & = & -0.2155 \\
d & = & 0.0112
\end{array}$$

Thus,

$$In^{5}I_{30} = \underbrace{a + bIn(t_{30})}_{5} + c(In(t_{30}))^{2} + d(In(t_{30}))^{3}$$
  
 $\underbrace{I17.86}_{130} mm/hr$ 

$$^{5}I_{60} = \frac{75.72 \text{ mm/hr}}{58.93 \text{ mm}}$$
 $P_{60} = \frac{58.93 \text{ mm}}{75.72 \text{ mm}}$ 

ab-gr-sy

$$F_D = 1.28 \text{ (for } t_c = 10 \text{ minutes)}$$
  
 $P_{10} = 37.44 \text{ mm}$ 

$${}^{5}I_{10} = 224.63 \text{ mm/hr}$$

Development	I (mm/hr)	Impervious Area		Per	Pervious Area		Q (1/s)
Status		С	A (m <sup>2</sup> )	С	A (m <sup>2</sup> )	$- \sum_{CA}$	
Pre-development	224.63	0.90	9519.8	0.43	11635.3	13571.0	847.47
Post-development	224.63	0.90	21155.1	0.43	-	19039.545	1188.97

# (iv) Determine the required PSD

Using Equation 19.1 with Equations 19.1c and 19.1d for the ground storage:-

a = 
$$(8.548 \times 1188.97/10) \times (0.333 \times 10 \times 847.47/1188.97 + 0.35 \times 10 + 0.65 \times 5)$$
  
9272.52

PSD = 
$$9272.52 - ((9272.52)^2 - 4 \times 8613053.4)^{0.5}$$
  
1047.13 l/s

# ') Determine the required SSR

Using Equations 19.2c and 19.2d for above storage, the site discharge for the storage design storm (10 year ARI) and the corresponding SSR is calculated for a range of storm durations to determine the maximum SSR. These calculations are summerised in the following two table:-

t <sub>d</sub> (mins)	I (mm/hr)	Imprevious Area		Prev	Previous Area		Q <sub>d</sub> (1/s)
		С	A (m <sup>2</sup> )	С	A (m <sup>2</sup> )		
5	315.33	0.90	21155.1		-	19039.5	1669.03
10	247.43	0.90	21155.1	-	-	19039.5	1309.63
15	200.86	0.90	21155.1	-		19039.5	1063.14
20	169.16	0.90	21155.1	-	=	19039.5	895.35
30	130.35	0.90	21155.1		-	19039.5	689.94
35	119.12	0.90	21155.1	-	-	19039.5	630.51
40	109.75	0.90	21155.1	-		19039.5	580.91

t <sub>d</sub> (mins)	Q <sub>d</sub> (1/s)	PSD (l/s)	С	d	SSR (m³)
5	1669.03	1047.13	532.982	76.86	317.75
10	1309.63	1047.13	485.28	328.20	297.69
15	1063.14	1047.13	433.91	120.67	457.70
20	895.35	1047.13	382.77	143.28	443.15
30	689.94	1047.13	286.30	185.94	391.86
35	630.51	1047.13	246.66	203.47	378.80
40	580.91	1047.13	207.37	220.84	366.46

For the above table, a maximum SSR

At a duration of

= 457.70 m<sup>3</sup>

Therefore, required storage volume are:-

# 2 Size Primary Outlet

Using the downstream end of the outlet pipe as the height datum The outlet pipe slope, Length of pipe,	$Y_s = 2.4 \text{ m}$ $Y_c = 0.6 \text{ m}$ $S = 2 \%$ $L = 1.0 \text{ m}$
For the trash rack, From equation 19.8, trash loss factor,	$ \frac{A_{\star}}{A_{c}} = 0.75 $ (have to do the calculation)
From equation 19.9, entrance loss factor,	$C_d = 0.60$ $K_e = 1.78$
Manning's Coefficient,	n = <u>0.009</u>
From equation 19.11, Darcy-Weisbach friction loss coefficient From equation 19.10, friction loss factor,	$f = 0.010 D^{-1/3}$ $K_f = 0.010 D^{-1/3}$
Adopt outlet loss factor,	$K_o = \underline{0.50}$
Therefore,	$K_L = 2.83 + 0.010 D^{-1/3}$

Adopting an initial diameter of 750mm, the trial and error calculation are summarised in the following table:-

Trial D	K <sub>L</sub>	Area A <sub>p</sub>	Estimated D
(mm)	-	(m²)	(mm)
750.0	2.843	0.2954	613.3
650.0	2.846	0.2956	613.5
625.0	2.847	0.2957	613.5

Therefore a pipe diameter of		=	625 m dia	ı. is ado	pted	
This will give an outflow of	Q	=	1086.77 l/s	>	1047.13 1/s	(OK)
Greater than the PSD		=	3.8 %	(OK)		

# 3 Determine Storage Dimensions

# **Proposed On-site Detention Tank**

The proposed tank area 
$$A = 300.00 \text{ m}^{2}$$
Therefore, Height of tank 
$$H = 1.53 \text{ m}$$
say 
$$2.00 \text{ m}$$
The storage volume of chambers are 
$$V = 600.00 \text{ m}^{3} > 457.70 \text{ m}^{3} \text{ (OK)}$$

# 4 Size Secondary Outlet

The kerbing along the rear boundary of the site is designed to act as a broad-crested weir to discharge overflows through the adjoining property. The weir should be sized for the estimated major system ARI flow from the site for time  $t_{CS}$  (5 minutes). The major drainage system in the catchment has been designed for 50 year ARI

The 15 minute, 50 year ARI raifall intensity for Kuala Lumpur is

$$^{50}P_{5} = 32.10 \text{ mm}$$
  
 $^{50}I_{5} = 385.25 \text{ mm/hi}$ 

Using the Rational Method, the major system flow is calculated as follow:-

I (mm/hr)	Imprevious Area		Previous Area		$\sum CA$	Q <sub>a</sub> (1/s)
	С	A (m²)	С	A (m <sup>2</sup> )		
385.25	0.90	21155.1		-	19039.5	2039.13

Try 1050 mm dia. Pipe, Slope = 1: 150

$$A = 0.866 \text{ mm}$$
 $P = 3.30 \text{ m}$ 

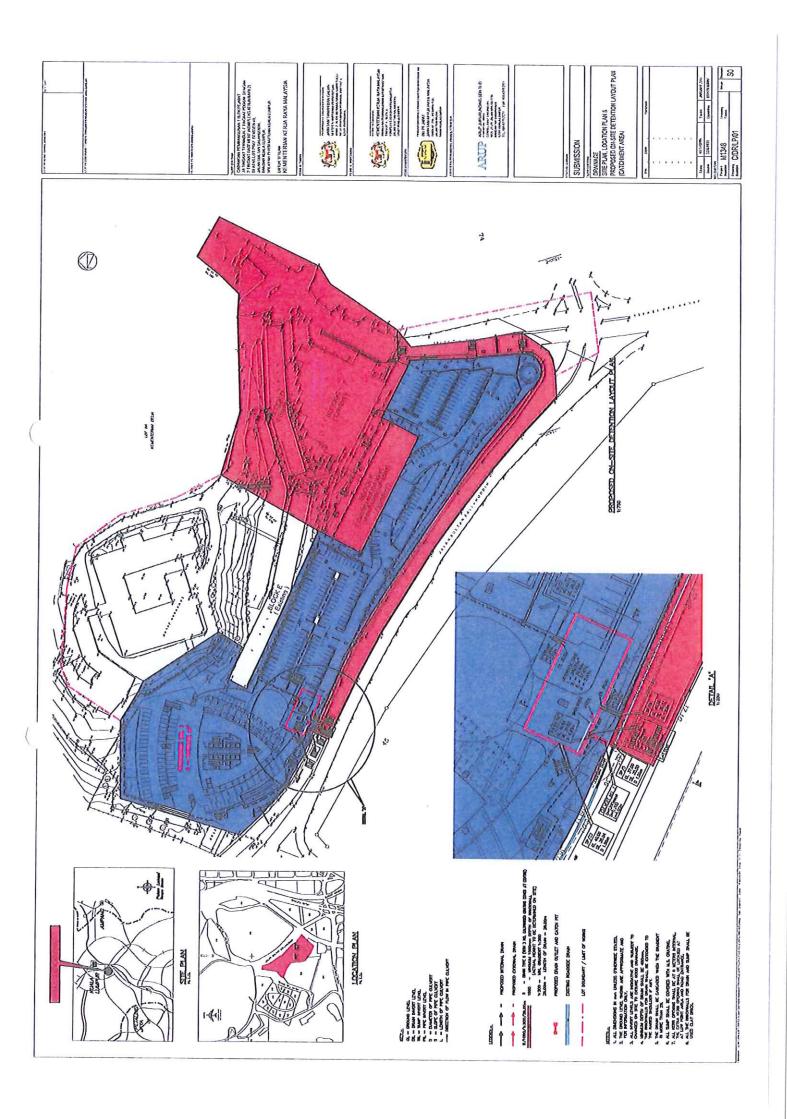
$$R = 0.263 \text{ m}$$
 $R = 0.013$ 

Therefore, the proposed pipe capacity is:-(Manning Formula)

Q = 
$$(1/0.013) \times (0.283) \times (0.150)^{2/3} \times (1/50)^{0.5}$$
  
=  $(0.283) \times (0.150)^{2/3} \times (1/50)^{0.5}$   
=  $(0.283) \times (0.283) \times (0.150)^{2/3} \times (1/50)^{0.5}$ 

# APPENDIX E

Total Catchment Area for Proposed Development Site and Existing Surrounding Road Pavement



APPENDIX F

Existing Roadside Drain Calculation

# OPEN DRAIN AND PIPE CULVERT DESIGN CALCULATION TABLE

: CADANGAN PEMBANGUNAN SEBUAH KOMPLEKS KERJARAYA 2, YANG MENGANDUNGI 1 BLOK PROJECT

PEJABAT 38 TINGKAT TERMASUK 7 TINGKAT PODIUM DENGEN 2 TINGKAT BASEMENT DI ATAS

PT67 SEKSYEN 60, JALAN SULTAN SALAHUDDIN, KUALA LUMPUR

PREPERED BY: HSH

CHECKED BY : HSH

PASSED BY : YKM

JOB NO.: M1348

: 29-3-2011

DATE

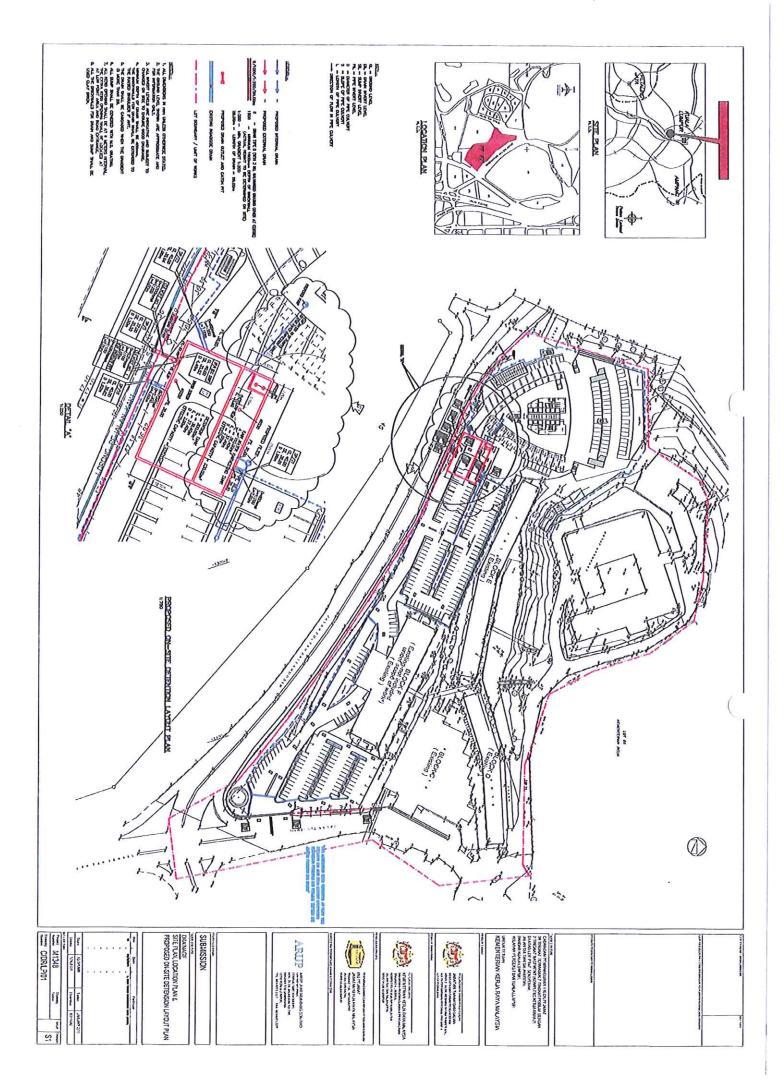
EXISTING DRAIN DISCHARGE TO REMARKS OK CAPACITY (m<sup>3</sup>/s) 1.087 2.480 0 VELOCITY (m/s) 3.567 2.988 OF DRAIN DEPTH (mm) 1500 Ξ LENGTH GRADE (1:n) 100 100 S 58.00 1.00 Œ 7 CULVERT SIZE (mm) DRAIN/ BorD 900 625 AFTER DETENTION RUNOFF, PSD = TANK, TOTAL RUNOFF 1.047 (s/<sub>c</sub>m) 2.328 0 RAINFALL YTENSITY (mm/hr) 247.43 247.43 RETURN DESIGN PERIOD (Years) CONCEN. TIME OF (min.) 10 2 SUB-AREA CUM. AREA RUNOFF COEFF. 0.75 0.95 0.95 0.75 21155.05 40774.05 (m) 21155.05 19619.00 (n) PROPOSED DETENTION TANK (FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE) EXISTING ROADSIDE DRAIN OR CULVERT PIPE CULVERT OUTLET FOR LOCATION DRAIN

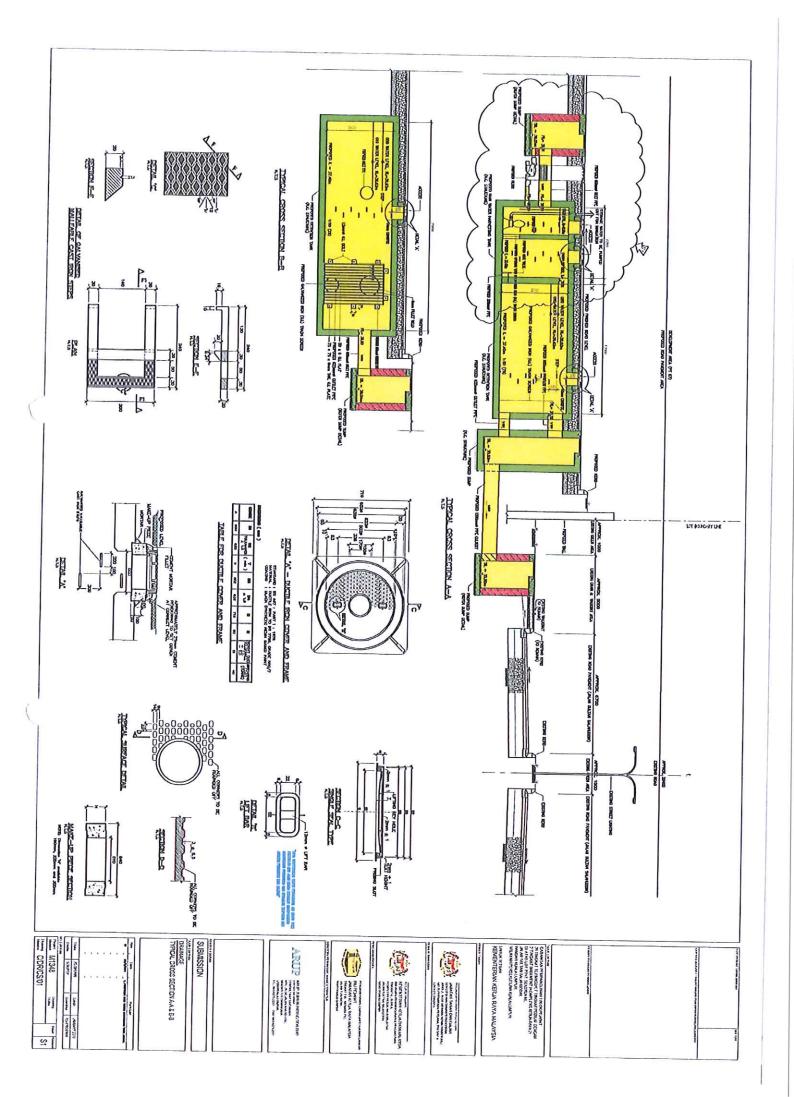
APPENDIX G

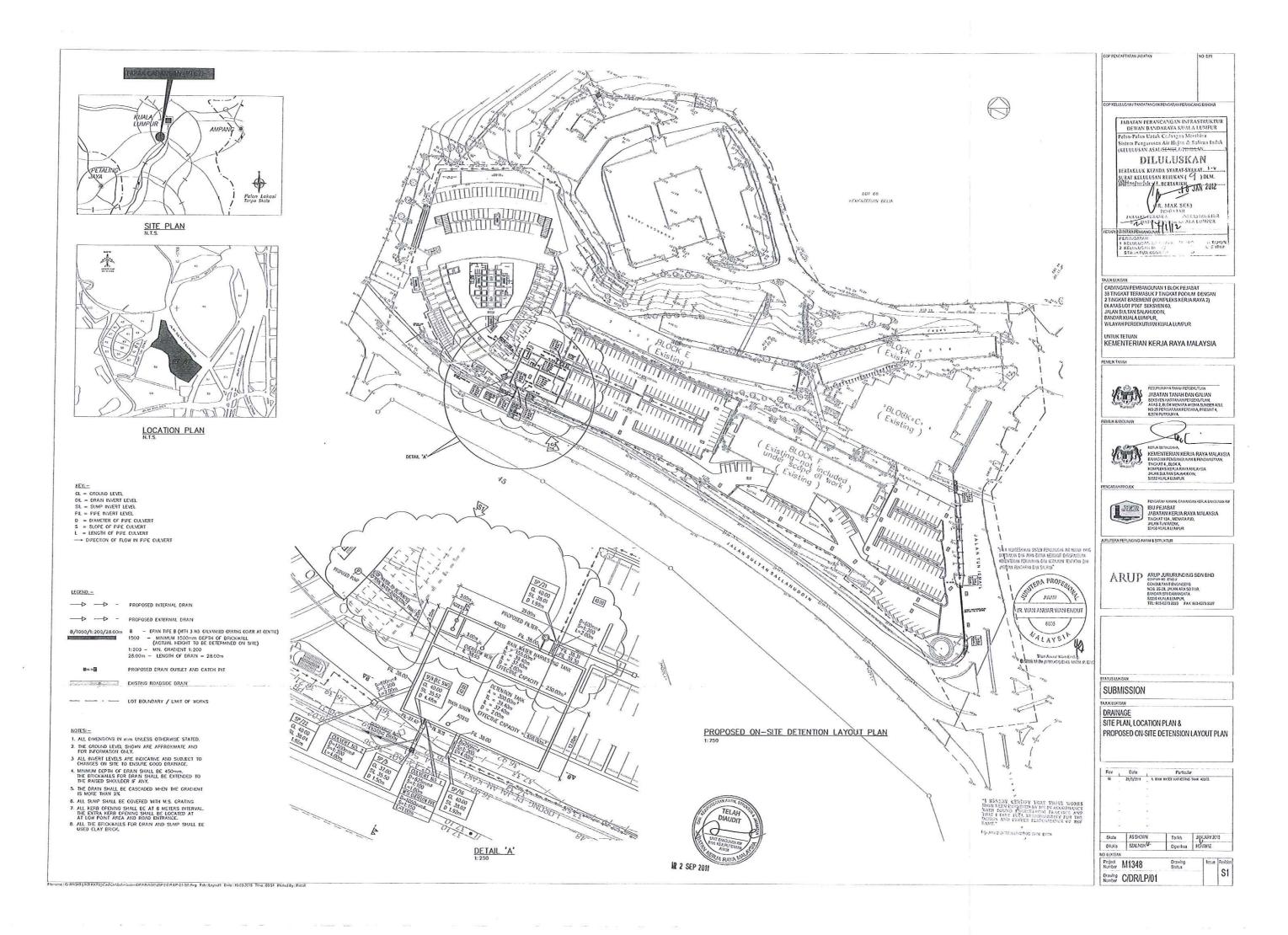
**List of Drawings** 

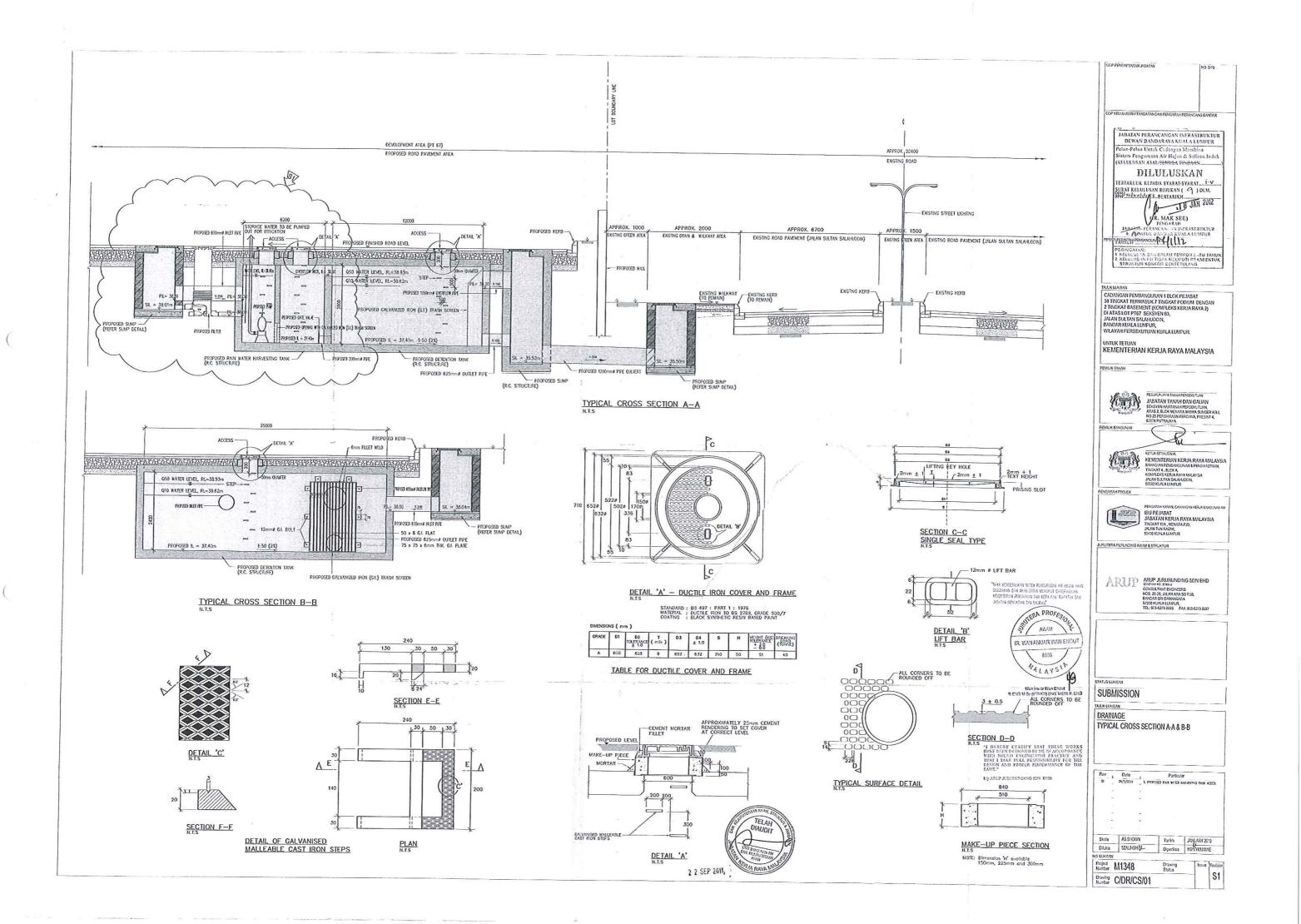
# LIST OF DETAIL SUBMISSION DRAWINGS

No.	Drawing No.	Drawing Title
1.	C/DR/LP/01	Drainage - Site Plan, Location Plan & Proposed On Site Detention Layout Plan
2.	C/DR/CS/01	Drainage - Typical Cross Section A-A & B-B









# NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC) SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

SM12 GREENERY & ROOF 2 POINTS

# INTENT

To reduce heat island (thermal gradient difference between developed and undeveloped areas) to minimize impact on microclimate and human and wildlife habitat.

# DESCRIPTION

- Minimize impact on microclimate and human wildlife habitat.
- · Reward for achieving any option. Roof application includes roofs over individual parking lots and roofs over parking structures.
- The use of greenery on rooftops can help alleviate urban heat island effects through shading and evaporative cooling. It also
  enhances aesthetics to the surrounding and provides a more pleasant working environment, which is also discussed in Indoor
  Environment Quality.

# REQUIREMENTS

Reduce heat island (thermal gradient difference between developed and undeveloped areas) to minimize impact on microclimate and human and wildlife habitat:

# • Hardscape & Greenery Application:

- (a) Provide any combination of the following strategies for 50% of the site hardscape (including sidewalks, courtyards, plazas and parking lots):
  - Shade (within 5 years of occupancy);
  - · Paving materials with a Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of at least 29;
  - · Open grid pavement system;

# Roof Application:

- (a) Use roofing material with a Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) equal to or greater than the value in the table below for a minimum of 75% of the roof surface, OR
- (b) Install a vegetated roof for at least 50% of the roof area, OR
- (c) Install high albedo and vegetated roof surfaces that, in combination, meet the following criteria:
  - (Area of SRI Roof / 0.75) + (Area of vegetated roof / 0.5) > Total Roof Area
  - Roof Type Slope SRI
  - Low-Sloped Roof < 2:12 78</li>
  - Steep-Sloped Roof > 2:12 29

# APPROACH & IMPLEMENTATION

During concept design stage, ensure landscaping design is incorporated, and choice of materials with preferred SRI is considered. Where possible, introduce landscaping to exposed roof surfaces.

RE	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR DESIGN ASSESSMENT (DA)	SUBMITTER	681
1.	Submit Site plan and Roof Plan showing the extent of proposed hardscape and greener (softscape) (To scale).	ry Ø	0
2.	Section drawing of the rooftop showing details of built-up roof greenery (To scale)	9	0
3.	List of names of native or adaptive vegetation and their characteristics.	9	Ο
REG	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	As-Built plans and sections of roof (to scale). Submit list of materials used and their SRI values	0	0
2.	Submit photographs of roof and materials.  GDP ARCHITECTS SM (COMPANY NO. 222651 A)	O	0
3.	Describe any deviations or additions to the DA submission. 45.21 Plaza Level	0	0
PR	OJECTNAME KOMPICKS WA RAYA Z CKENS Medan Setia Satu SYED SOBRI SYED ISMAIL Bumansara 50490 Kuta Lumpur, Mataysta	DATE IS E	,/2012
	IBMITTING No. Pendaltaran Akilek: A/S47	M	<i>~</i> ~~
j-i	NAME DESIGNATION COMPANY	SIGNATURE	
CL	DATO' W. ZULKIFLI W. MUDA	1	
	MANAGING DIRECTOR AHMAD ZAKI (	SDN BHD (	31250-W
	NOTE ATTACH ALL SUBMITTALS WITH THIS COVER PAGE	1 0	

Gombak, Setapak,

Fax: 03-40242000

# SM12 Greenery & Roof

# **Points Applied-2 Points**

# **Hardscape & Greenery Application**

All the road finishes will be using light color concrete with SRI higher than 29 and grasscrete will be used for parking lots. 64% of the site hardscape will meet the requirement with the combination of the above strategies.

**Table 1**: Total qualifying hardscape surfaces

Site area (m²)	11,578.00
Building footprint (m²)	4,550.00
Softscape area (m²)	1,390.00
Open grid pavement system (m²)	900.00
Areas of hardscape with minimum SRI > 29 (m <sup>2</sup> )	3,624.00
Percentage of qualifying surfaces (%)	64

# **SM12-1B: Roof Application**

The weighted average calculation is used as there are multiple roofs for this project. Option 3 is selected for this credit, using a combination of green roof and SRI Compliant roof to meet the requirements.

Table 2: Breakdown of Green Roof and SRI Roof Area

Level	Roof Area (m²)	Green Roof Area ( m²)	SRI Roof Area (m²)	Proposed Roofing Material	SRI	Comply
32	118	54	64	White pebble	>78	Yes
33	114	50	64	White pebble	>78	Yes
34	241	111	130	White pebble	>78	Yes
35	1205	60	903 (72+710+121)	White Pebble+ White Concrete + Metal	>78	Yes

Table 3: Total roof area in compliance

	Area (m²)	Description	Area Compliant ( m²)	Area non compliant ( m²)
RC Flat Roof	710	SRI>78	710	
M&E Roof	242	-	-	-
Metal Roof	121	SRI>78	121	
Green Roof - Softscape	330	Vegetated	330	
Green Roof - Hardscape	275	Light color pebbles	275	
Total Roof Area	1,678			
Area of SRI Roof/ 0.75			1,548	
Area of Green Roof/0.5			550	
Compliance		4 574	2,098>1,678 COMPLY	

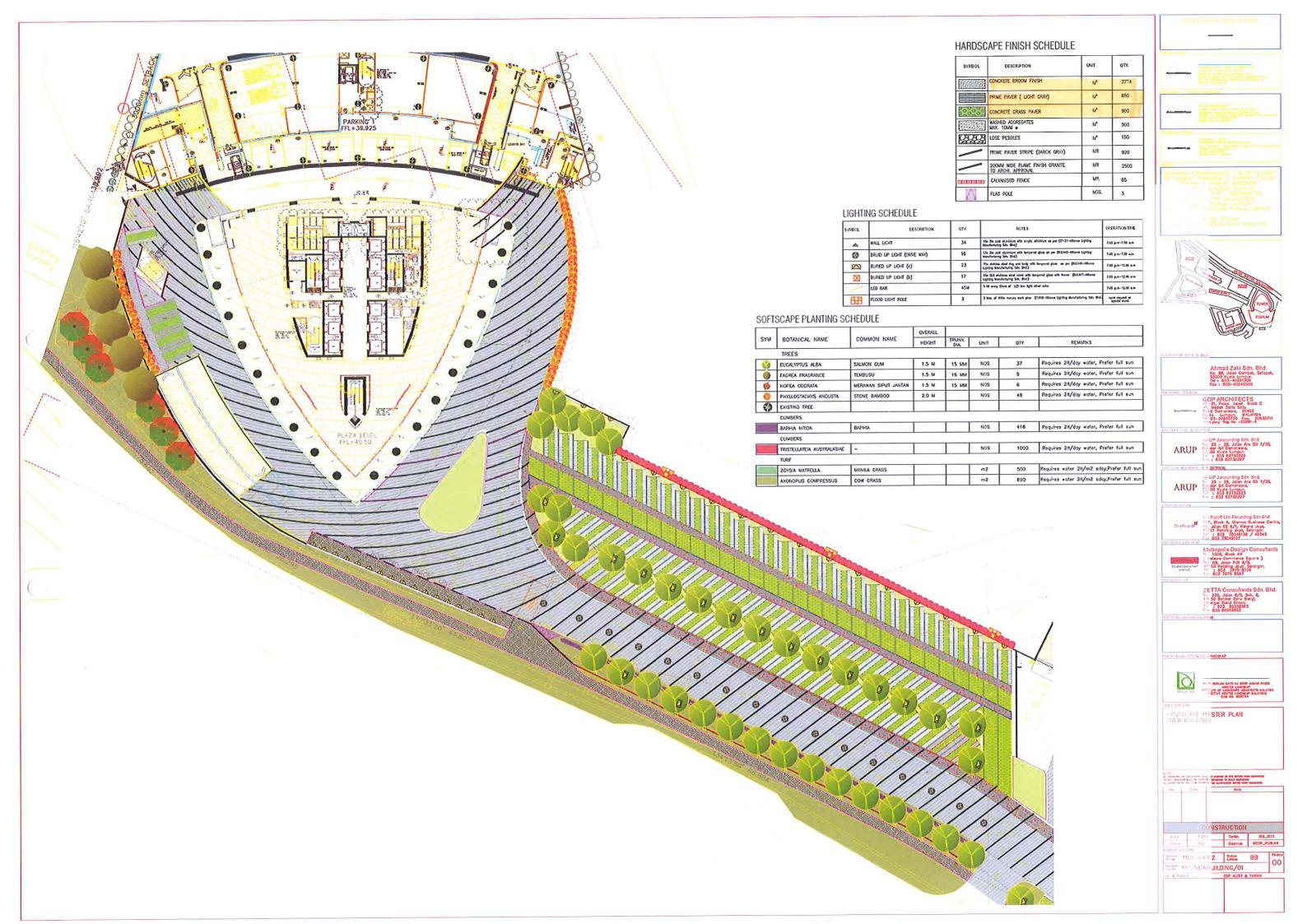
As shown in the table 3, the combination of both vegetated roof and SRI compliant roof using the formula is greater than the total roof area, the credit requirements are satisfied.

As the roofs are all flat roofs, roofing materials to be used have to achieve an SRI of 78 and above. The suppliers and manufacturers will have to supply catalogs to demonstrate compliance. Submittals are to be approved by the GBI Consultant and architect before materials can be purchased and used in the building.

# **Supporting Documents**

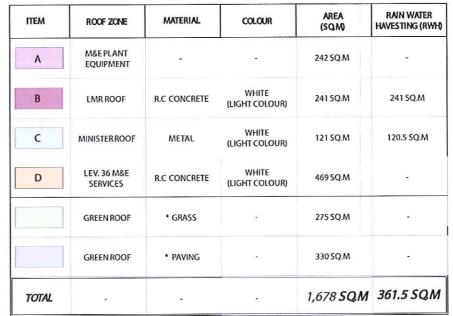
- i. Site plan showing the extent of proposed hardscape
- ii. Roof Plan showing the breakdown of different roof area
- iii. Landscape layout plans for L32-L35
- iv. Section drawing showing details of built-up roof greenery

Site plan showing the extent of proposed hardscape



Roof Plan showing the breakdown of different roof area

# NOTE: PLANAS PER CONSTRUCTIONDWG(GDP/2387/CD/05-01-030)



NOTE : GREEN ROOF TERRACE LEVEL 33, 34 & 35 \* MATERIALS BY MDC LANDSCAPE CONSULTANTS





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05 : GENERAL ARRANGEMENT Scale : 1 : 250

L.35

(A3)

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(A4)

# Landscape layout plans for L32-L35

# SOFTSCAPES SHEDULE

SYMBOL	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	О.Н	т.н.	UNIT	QTY.
TURF						
	ZOYSIA MATRELLA	BLUE ZOYSIA			M²	54

# HARDSCAPES SHEDULE

SYMBOL	NAMES	QTY.	NOTES	NOTES
4	STONE LIGHT	24	10v DC LED light white color as per (ML-SL-CUS-stanelight)	7.00 p.m-12.00 a.m or upon request or special event

# HARDSCAPES SHEDULE

SYMBOL	NAMES	UNIT	QTY.
1745	PEBBLE WASH	M²	40
100000	LOSE PEBBLES >15MM	M²	24
	BENCH	Nos.	3
_	GRASS CURB	Mr.	30









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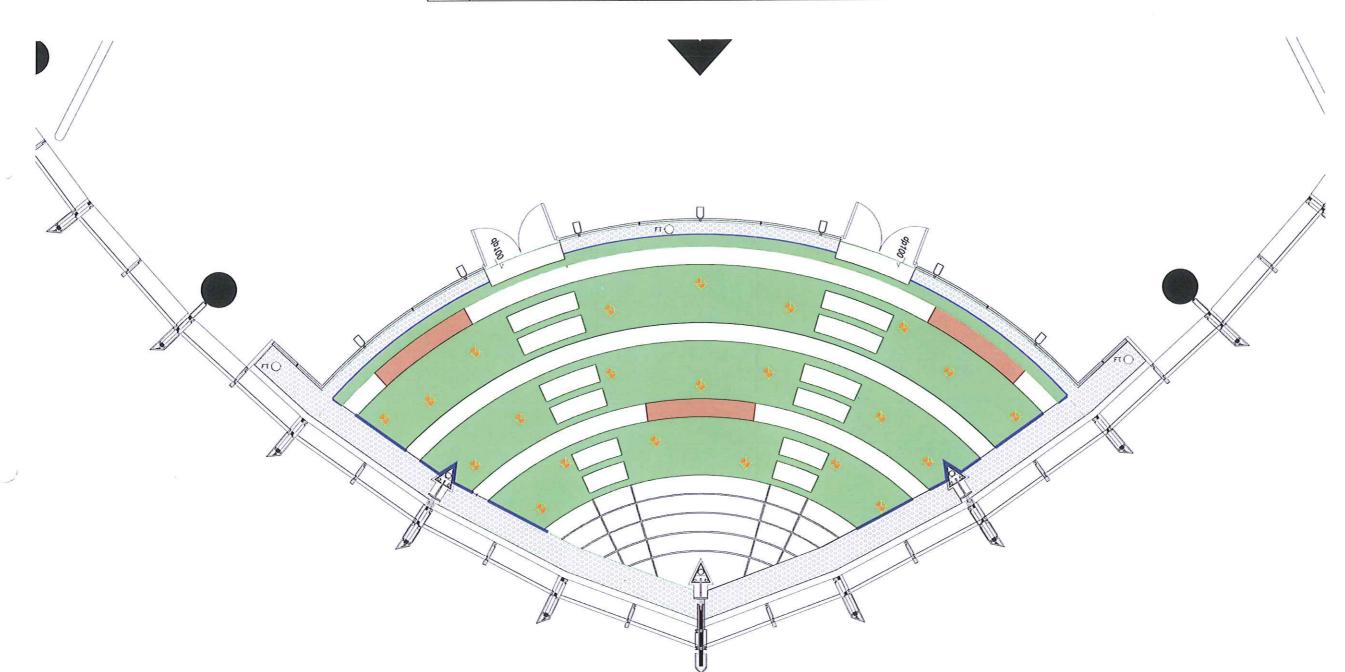
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LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN (L32)

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# HARDSCAPES SHEDULE

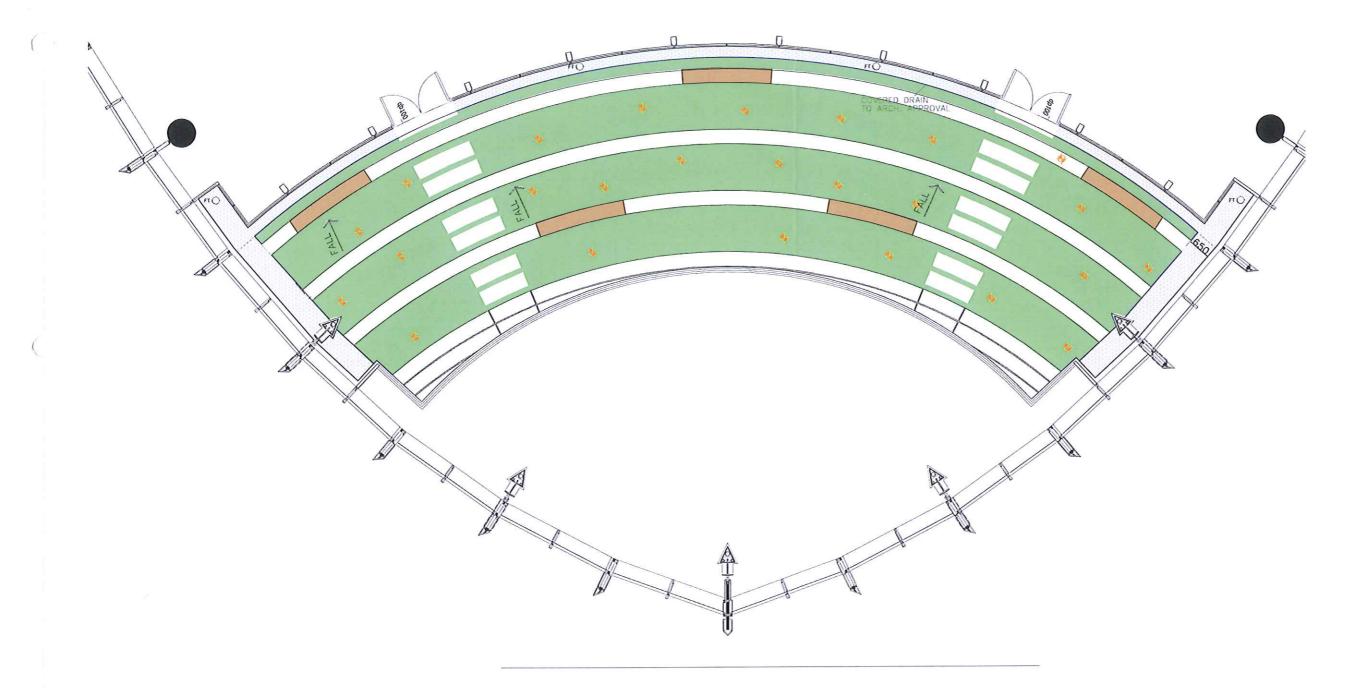
SYMBOL	NAMES	UNIT	QTY.
2000	PEBBLE WASH	M²	40
00000	LOSE PEBBLES > 15MM	M²	24
	BENCH	Nos.	3
	GRASS CURB	Mr.	30

# SOFTSCAPES SHEDULE

SYMBOL	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	Н.О	T.H	UNIT	QTY.
TURF		·				
	ZOYSIA MATRELLA	BLUE ZOYSIA			M²	50

# LANDSCAPE LIGHTING SHEDULE

SYMBOL	NAMES	QTY.	NOTES	NOTES	
4	STONE LIGHT	32	10x CC LED light white color on per Oil -92-015-phonolight)	7.00 p.m-12.00 c.m er upon request er special event	









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UNTUK TETUAN KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA MALAYSIA





ARUP Jununding Sdn B No. 25 - 28, Man Ara S Barder Sri Comparts S2200 Kuda Lumper Tel: 603 6273223 Fox: 603 62732227

ARUP Jununding
No. 25 - 28, Jese
Bondor Sri Damars
52200 Kudia Lump
Tel: 603 627352









TALK LUKSAN LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN (L33)

Sods 1:50 Total SEP DIAM NO Disease MCOR\_ MONDOR LUNCIAN PROPER MDC/KKR2 Disease BB Labour MP/NEWBUILDING/14 COP & TARROH COP ALDIT & TARROH

# HARDSCAPES SHEDULE

SYMBOL	NAMES	UNIT	QTY.
	PEBBLE WASH	M²	100
200000	LOSE PEBBLES > 15MM	M²	30
	BENCH	Nos.	5
	GRASS CURB	Mr.	50

# SOFTSCAPES SHEDULE

SYMBOL	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	О.Н	T.H	UNIT	QTY.
TURF						
	ZOYSIA MATRELLA	BLUE ZOYSIA			M²	111

# LANDSCAPE LIGHTING SHEDULE

SYMBOL	NAMES	QTY.	NOTES	NOTES
4	STONE LIGHT	27	10v DC LED light white color as per (ML-9L-OLS-atonelight)	7.00 p.m-12.00 a.m or upon request or special event

KERAJAAN MALAYSIA

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CADANGAN PEMBANGUNAN 1 BLOK PEJABA 38 TINGKAT TERMASUK 7 TINGKAT POOUN DENGAN 2 TINGKAT BASEMENT (KOMPLEKS KERJA RAYA 2) DI ATAS LOT PT67 SEKSYEN 60, INJAN SULTAN SALAHDOM

> WLAYAH PERSEKUTUAN KUALA LUMPUR UNTUK TETUAN KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA MALAYSIA

ELLERY



ACTUAL TO STAN A DUA

Ahmad Zaki Sdn. Bhd. No. 88, Jolan Gombok, Setopok 53000 Kudia Lumpur. Tal.: 603-6024-000

PERLADING SENSIAL



45, Mador Setto Sotu B.Ast Domonsora, 50490 Rudo Lumour, MALAYSA Tel:03-20935700 Fox 2093571 Con pay Reg No :23560-4

AND ENGINE & STORY

RUP 57-28, John Art 62-62 St Domestra 52200 Kurin Lumpur 16 : 603 62732233

CTERA NECADAL, & ELECTRO

No. 25 - 28, John Ara 50 7/38, JP Bander Sri Damonsera, 52200 Kuda Lumper, Tel : 603 62732223

ARMS BAIN

Northeroft Lim Perunding Sch Bhd.
354, Block A. Counce Business Cer
10, John SS 6/1, Kelona Joya,
47301 Petoling Joya, Selongor
Tel. 603, 7804535 / 45545

Metropolis Design Consults Na. 1009, Block At (Lebare Commerce Square)

46150 Tel : Fox 6

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PENCESAHAN PERLAGNIS LANGSA



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LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN (L34)

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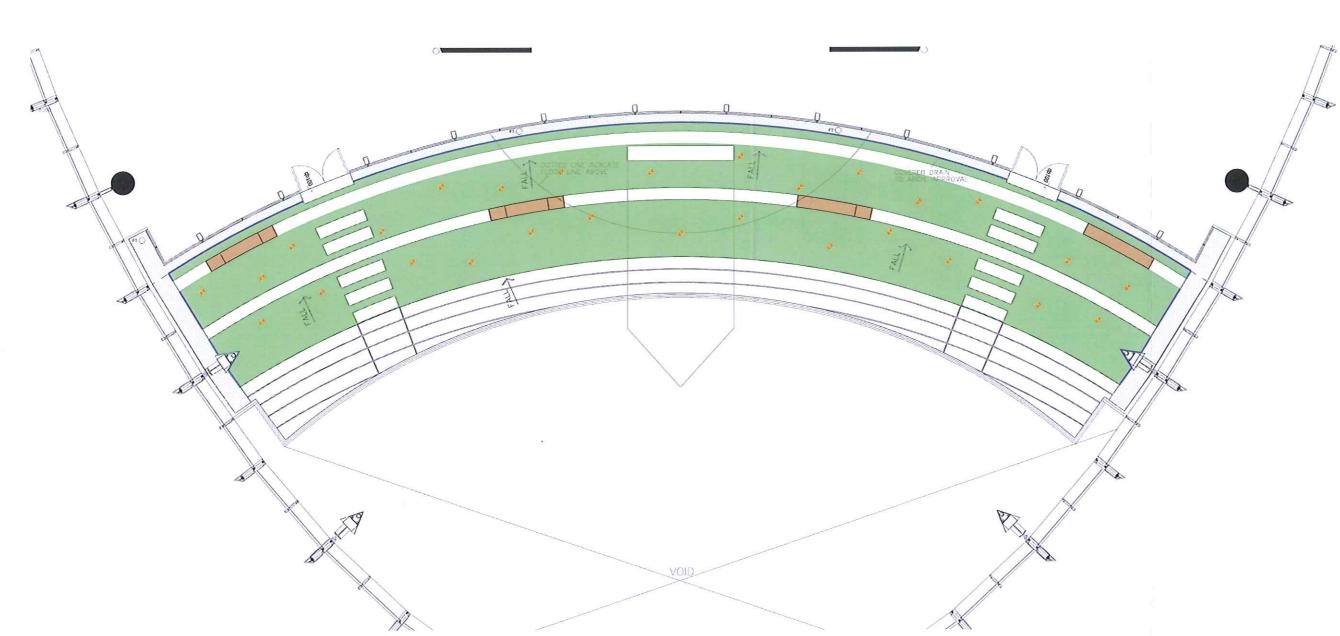
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COP & TAIRN

COP & T



# HARDSCAPES SHEDULE

YMBOL	NAMES	UNIT	QTY.
GES.	PEBBLE WASH	M²	50
00000	LOSE PEBBLES >15MM	M²	22
	BENCH	Nos.	4
	GRASS CURB	Mr.	30

# SOFTSCAPES SHEDULE

SYMBOL	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	н.о	т.н	UNIT	QTY.
TURF						
	ZOYSIA MATRELLA	BLUE ZOYSIA			M2	60

# LANDSCAPE LIGHTING SHEDULE

SYMBOL	NAMES	QTY.	NOTES	NOTES
4	STONE LIGHT	20	10v OC LED Sight white color on per (ML-SL-OUS-stonelight)	7.00 p.m-12.00 e.m or upon request or special exect



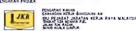








# PENGARAH PROJEK



CADANGAN PEMBANGUNAN 1 BLOK PEJABAT 38 TINGKAT TERMASUK 7 TINGKAT POOLUM ORAN 2 TINGKAT BASEPUTI (KOMPLESS KERJA RAYA 2) DI ATAS LOT P167 SEKSTEN 60, JALAN SULTAN SALAHUDON, BANDAR KULAL LUMPUR, WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN KUALA LUMPUR.

UNTUK TETUAN KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA MALAYSIA



ARLP Junanding Sån Brd . No. 25 – 28, Julian Ara SD 7/28, Bendar Sr Dammana. 52200 Kudia Lungur. Tel : 603 62732223 Fox : 603 62732227

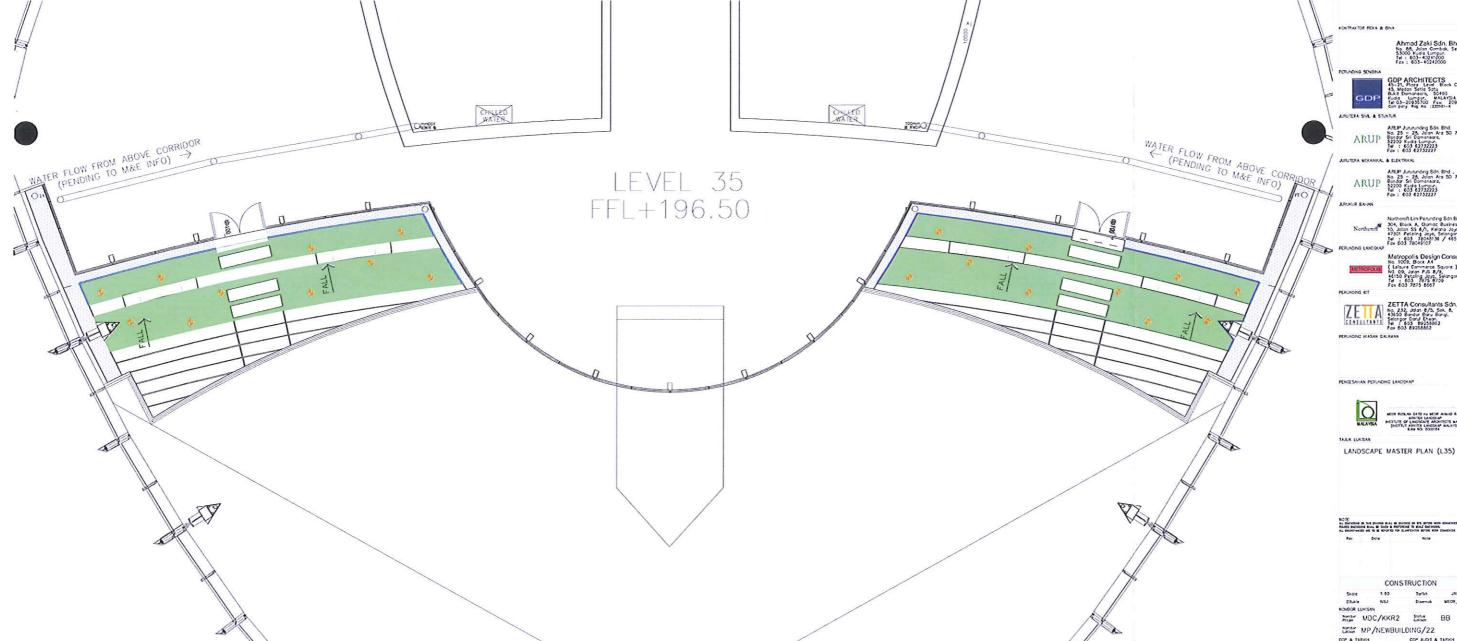
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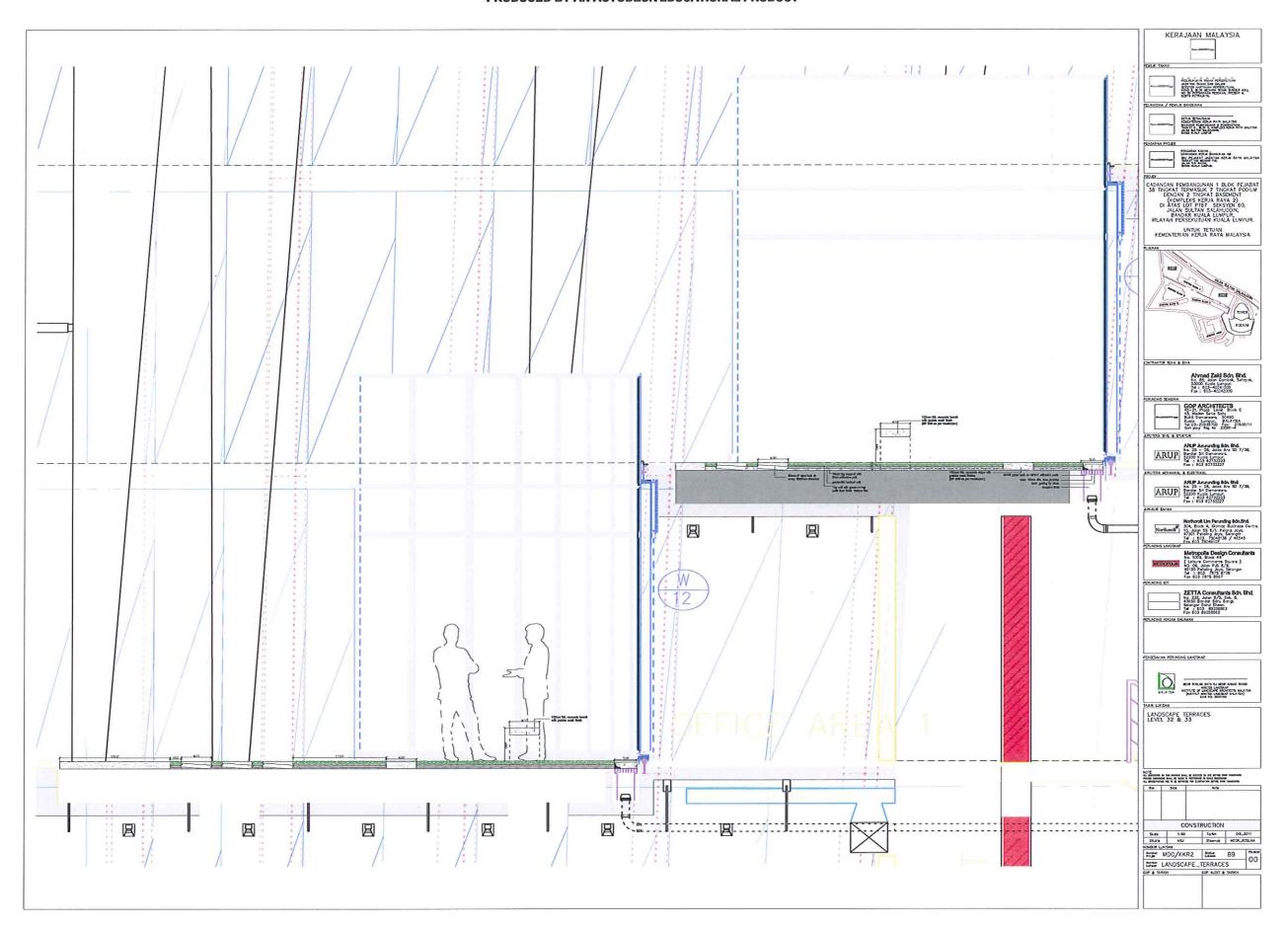
CONSTRUCTION

MDC/KKR2 BB MP/NEWBUILDING/22 COP ALOT & TARKH

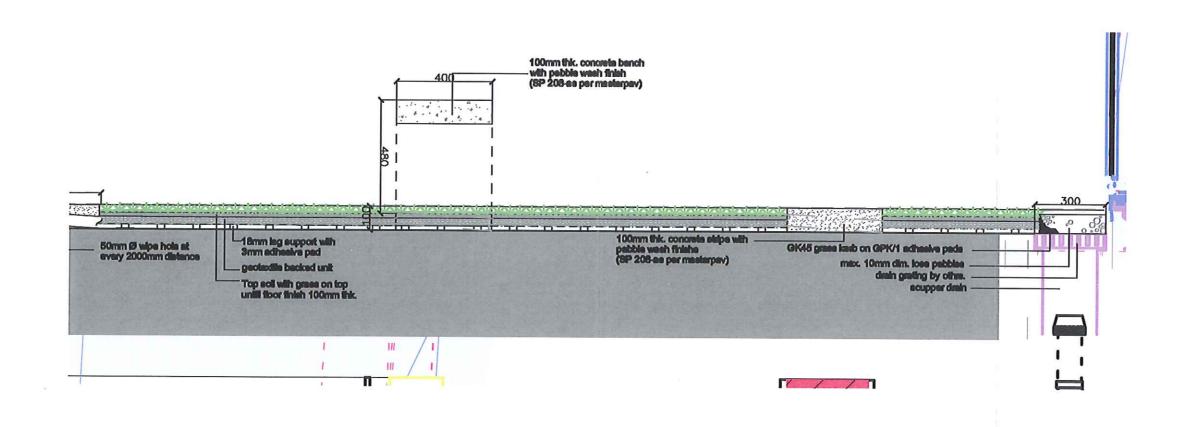


# Section drawing showing details of built-up roof greenery

# PRODUCED BY AN AUTODESK EDUCATIONAL PRODUCT



PRODUCED BY AN AUTODESK EDUCATIONAL PRODUCT



# **GREEN BUILDING INDEX DESIGN REFERENCE GUIDE & SUBMISSION FORMAT**

# NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (NRNC) SUSTAINABLE SITE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT (SM)

SM13	BUILDING USER MANUAL	1 POINT
BO BUT NOW AND A	[전시 22] [[대리 및 프라이트 발음으로 보면 보다] 보고 있습니다. 프로스트스 그는 전치 보다 되었습니다. [[편집 22]	

# INTENT

To document Green building design features and strategies for user information and guide to sustain performance during occupation.

# DESCRIPTION

A Building User Manual is intended to inform occupants about the active and passive design features that should be maintained throughout the lifespan of the building.

# REQUIREMENTS

Provide a Building User Manual which documents all the passive and active features that are part of the building, and highlight all passive and active features that should not be downgraded.

# APPROACH & IMPLEMENTATION

The preparation of the Building User Manual should commence during design concept stage and continue to be developed during all subsequent stages up to and including construction. Participation by all consultants and building owner is recommended.

REQUIRED SUBMISSION FOR DESIGN ASSESSMENT (DA)		SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	Commitment to develop Building User Manual and furnish framework of contents.	9	0
RE	QUIRED SUBMISSION FOR COMPLETION & VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT (CVA)	SUBMITTER	GBI
1.	Building User Manual.	O	0

PROJECT NAME	ROWDIERS REENY BUXX 5 (KKES)			DATE 08.06.2012	
SUBMITTING PROFESSIONAL	IR TAN KUIM BOK	GEIF	EN CONSULTANTS	SIGNATURE	
CLIENT	DATO' W. ZULKIPLI MANAG	DESIGNATION W. MUDA ING DIRECTOR	AHMAD ZAKI S	SIGNATURE DN BHD (81250-94)	

NOTE ATTACH ALL SUBMITTALS WITH THIS COVER PARELLAN Gombak, Setapak,

Fax: 03-40242000

# SM13 Building User Manual Points Applied- 1 Point

The project team and the developer are committed to develop Building User Manual to be provided for the specific project building. A drafted summary of the content is provided below which will be used as a basis for the final Building User Manual.

- 1. Introduction of the building and its sustainability objectives
- 2. Introduction to "What is GBI"
- 3. How to use this guide
- 4. Sustainable Design and Construction Features Incorporated In the Building
  - a) Water Efficiency-Dual Flush Cisterns, Low Flow Urinals and Low Flow Faucets provided, Rainwater Harvesting, Wastewater Recycling
  - b) Energy Efficiency-Low-E Double Glazing, Variable Primary Flow Water-Cooled Chilled Water System, Demand Controlled Ventilation, VAV Air Distribution, Low-Pressure Drop Air Distribution system, High Delta-T Chilled Water, Daylighting, Energy Efficient Equipment, Renewable Energy, Heat Recovery System,
  - c) Indoor Environmental Quality-Low Emitting Paints, Coatings, Adhesives, Sealants, Composite Wood and Agrifiber Products, View Out
  - d) Materials and Resources- Regional and Recycled Content Materials used, Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC) and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certified New Wood Products
  - e) Sustainable Sites- Greenery to reduce Heat Island Effect

# 5. Best Practice Guidelines for the Tenants:

- a. Optimizing Energy Performance:
  - i) Reduce Lighting Power Consumption
  - ii) Use energy efficient equipment (e.g. Energy Star, Singapore Green Label)
- b. Ventilation Rate
  - i) CO2 sensor provided
- c. Recycling
  - i) Encourage recycling of office waste e.g. paper, cans, bottles, printer cartridges, batteries
- d. Green cleaning products and maintenance

# 5. Transport Facilities for Tenants

- a. Details of car-parking for low-emitting and fuel efficient cars and cycling provision
- b. Local public transport information, maps and timetables
- c. Information and Benefits of Low-emitting and Fuel-efficient Vehicles and privileges
- d. Electric car charging station