SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Have the risk with the case of the experience of the second secon

6.3 Water usage and care

6.3.4 Water-conscious building standards

Indicator	Data 2022
Apply building standards to minimise water use	
Up to three points based on: • Existence of standards – one point	
 Evidence provided – up to one point Is the evidence provided public – one point 	
- is the evidence provided public – one point	

Report:

Action 1:

The government proposed that rainwater harvesting will be made compulsory to new large buildings under approval by the National Council for Local Government. Rainwater harvesting is a method used for collecting and storing rain water from rooftops and used back for non potable used such as general washing, landscape irrigation and toilet flushing only. UniMAP would be getting numerous benefits as the system would help reduce water supply demand from water concessionaires, provide an alternative supply in times of supply disruption as well as reducing the possibility of flash floods.

Statistic/Data

- 1. Dokumen Kontrak JKR: Pakej 4 Bangunan PPK Mikroelektronik Dan Pusat Latihan Kejuruteraan (JKR/IP/CKUB/49/2009) Standard Spesification For Building Works
- 2. Gambar Tangki Rainwater Harvesting
- 3. Akta Jalan, Parit Dan Bangunan 1974 Undang-Undang Kecil Bangunan Seragam (Negeri Perlis) (Pindaan) 2012

Prepared by

Signature OHAMMAD NATIS MOHAMMAD BUSU

Jurutera Kanan (Awam)

Name stamp: Jabatan Pembangunan
Name stamp: Jabatan Pembangunan
Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP)

Date:

Approved by (Dean / Hol)

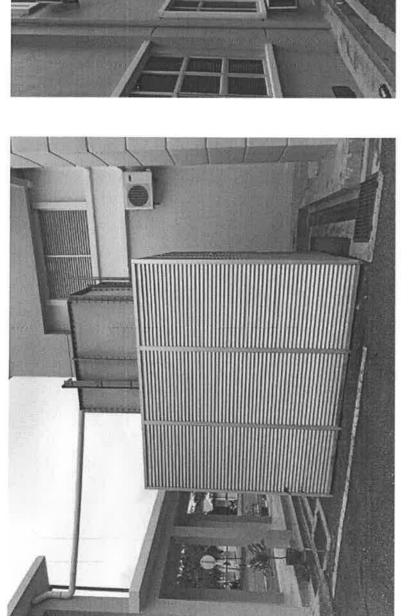
Signature:

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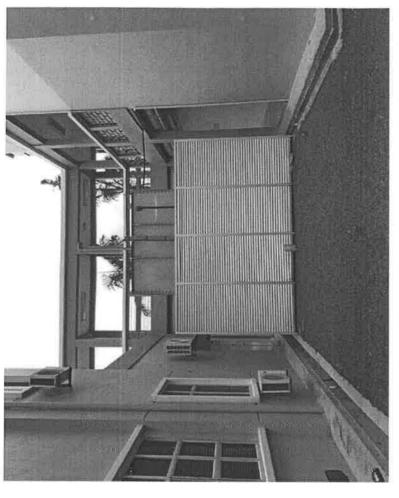
Date:

PROE-MADYA.DR. KHAIRULAZWAN BIN ISMAIL Pengarah

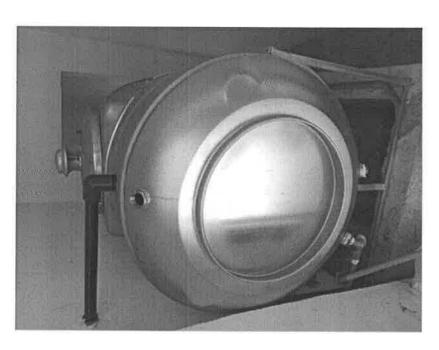
Pengarah Jabatan Pembangunan Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP)



RAINWATER HARVESTING TANK AT BANGUNAN PUSAT KEJURUTERAAN



RAINWATER HARVESTING TANK AT BANGUNAN PPK MIKROELEKTRONIK



RAINWATER HARVESTING TANK AT BANGUNAN PENTADBIRAN ICT



NEGERI PERLIS

Warta Kerajaan

DITERBITKAN DENGAN KUASA

GOVERNMENT OF PERLIS GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

Jil. 56 No. 2

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TAMBAHAN No. 1 PERUNDANGAN

Ps. P.U. 1.

AKTA JALAN, PARIT DAN BANGUNAN 1974

Undang-Undang Kecil Bangunan Seragam (Negeri Perlis) (Pindaan) 2012

Pada menjalankan kuasa yang diberikan oleh seksyen 133 Akta Jalan, Parit dan Bangunan 1974 [Akta 133], Pihak Berkuasa Negeri Perlis membuat Undangundang Kecil yang berikut:

Nama

1. Undang-undang kecil ini bolehlah dinamakan Undang-Undang Kecil Bangunan Seragam (Negeri Perlis) (Pindaan) 2012.

Pindaan undang-undang kecil 2

- 2. Undang-Undang Kecil Bangunan Seragam (Negeri Perlis) 1993, yang disebut "Undang-undang Kecil ibu" dalam Undang-undang Kecil ini, dipinda dengan memasukkan selepas takrif "beban angin" takrif yang berikut:
 - "SPAH" ertinya Sistem Pengumpulan dan Penggunaan Semula Air Hujan di mana air hujan dikumpul daripada bumbung dan kemudiannya disalurkan ke tangki-tangki penyimpanan air hujan sebelum digunakan;

Pindaan undang-undang kecil 10

- 3. Undang-undang Kecil ibu dipinda dengan memasukkan selepas subperenggan 10(1)(a)(ix) subperenggan-subperenggan baru yang berikut:
 - "(x) lokasi tangki air hujan;

- (xi) Elemen SPAH seperti sistem perpaipan, tangki air hujan, pam air dan sebagainya (yang diperlukan untuk memasang SPAH) yang berkaitan perlulah ditunjukkan dengan jelas di dalam pelan bagi jenis-jenis bangunan seperti berikut:
 - (a) berhubung dengan bangunan kediaman, SPAH perlu dipasang hanya untuk rumah banglo dan rumah berkembar yang mempunyai kawasan bumbung sama atau melebihi 100 m² sahaja; dan
 - (b) berhubung dengan semua kategori bangunan berasingan yang mempunyai kawasan bumbung sama atau melebihi 100 m²".

Pindaan undang-undang kecil 25

4. Undang-undang Kecil ibu dipinda dalam subperenggan 25(1)(c) menggantikan perkataan "air dan elektrik" dengan perkataan-perkataan "air, elektrik dan komunikasi".

Pindaan undang-undang kecil 27

5. Undang-undang Kecil ibu dipinda dalam perenggan 27(1) dengan menggantikan perkataan "air dan elektrik" dengan perkataan-perkataan "air, elektrik dan komunikasi".

Pindaan undang-undang kecil 115

6. Undang-undang Kecil ibu dipinda dengan menggantikan undang-undang kecil 115 dengan undang-undang kecil baru seperti berikut:

"Penutup Bumbung dan Saliran dengan Sistem Pengumpulan Air Hujan (SPAH)

- 115. (1) "Semua bumbung bangunan hendaklah dibina supaya boleh disalurkan dengan berkesan kepada saluran, talang, pelongsor atau palung dan SPAH (bagi bangunan yang dikehendaki untuk memasang SPAH) yang mencukupi yang hendaklah disediakan mengikut kehendak-kehendak Undangundang Kecil ini bagi menerima dan membawa semua air yang mungkin jatuh di atas dan daripada bumbung itu.
- (2) Bagi bangunan yang dikehendaki memasang SPAH, reka bentuk dan pembinaan SPAH hendaklah mengikuti keperluan seperti berikut:
 - (a) air hujan tidak boleh memasuki tangki bekalan air awam. Air daripada bekalan air awam boleh memasuki tangki air hujan dengan dilengkapkan dengan suatu injap penahan aliran balik sehala atau berakhir sekurang-kurangnya pada 225 mm di atas paras limpah tangki simpanan SPAH;

- (b) alur keluar SPAH hendaklah ditanda "Bukan untuk Tujuan Minuman atau Mandian" dengan jelas;
- (c) palung yang digunakan mempunyai kecerunan yang secukupnya supaya air tidak bertakung; dan
- (d) paip air hujan hendaklah berwarna hijau.

Bertarikh 27 Disember 2012 [SUK.Ps. 02/007 Jld. 3; SUK.Ps. 05/392]

> NORAZLAN BIN YAHAYA Setiausaha Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri Perlis



Semua Hak Terpelihara. Tiada mana-mana bahagian jua daripada penerbitan ini boleh diterbitkan semula atau disimpan di dalam bentuk yang boleh diperolehi semula atau disiarkan dalam sebarang bentuk dengan apa jua cara elektronik, mekanikal, fotokopi, rakaman dan/atau sebaliknya tanpa mendapat izin daripada Percetakan Nasional Malaysia Berhad (Pencetak kepada Kerajaan Malaysia yang dilautik).





SECTION M: RAINWATER COLLECTION

No. Dokumen : JKR 20800 0183 14 No. Pindaan : 00 : 29 Januari 2014 Tarikh Muka Surat : M/4

Where shown, uPVC downpipe fixed to concrete soft or Where shown, upvo upwrights and to manufacturer's recommendation 1.3.2.5 hangers, installed to manufacturer's recommendation and to

2. Rainwater Harvesting System

2.1. General

- Rainwater harvesting system shall be provided complete with catchment 2.1.1. area including all necessary accessories as specified and shown on the
- Harvested rainwater shall be strictly used for non-potable uses only. Non 2.1.2. potable may include landscape irrigation, exterior washing and flushing of
- 2.1.3. The design and installation of the rainwater harvesting system shall be in accordance to Rainwater Harvesting Guidebook and MSMA by Jabalan Pengairan dan Saliran (JPS).

Pre Filtration 2.2.

- 2.2.1. Pre filtration is required to keep sediment, leaves, contaminants and other debris from the system and to significantly cut down on maintenance by preventing organic build up in the storage tank.
- 2.2.2. All pre filtration devices may include the first-flush diversion systems, filters and screens designed to remove debris and dust from the captured rainwater before storage tank and should be of low maintenance.

Filter (If Applicable)

- 2.3.1. Where specified or shown on the Drawings, the filter shall be provided to remove suspended pollutants from the captured rainwater for flushing and non-potable use.
- 2.3.2. A filter unit system consists of a chamber and shall be filled with filtering media such as carbon fibre, coarse sand and gravel layers to remove debris and dirt from rainwater before it enters the storage tank. The selection and type of filtering media shall be to the S.O.'s approval.

Storage Tank

2.4.1. The Contractor shall provide rainwater harvesting storage tank as show water on the Drawings and as described under SECTION L. WATER RETICULATION, INTERNAL PLUMBING SYSTEM AND SANITARY
FITTINGS FITTINGS.

Water Backup 2.5.

- 2.5.1. The water backup system from the main water supply shall be provided be supply water when reinverted. supply water when rainwater is not available in the rainwater tank
- 2.5.2. Any service pipe conveying potable to top-up a rain water tank containing non-potable water shall have a training to the dual check value. non-potable water shall have a backflow preventer of the dual check and type; and the service pipe at " type; and the service pipe shall terminate at least 255 mm above to overflow level of the rainwater took.



SECTION M: RAINWATER COLLECTION

No. Dokumen : JKR 20800-0183-14 No. Keluaran : 01 No. Pindaan : 00 Tarikh : 29 Januari 2014 Muka Surat : M/5

Piping Works

- The Contractor shall provide pipe works as shown on the Drawings and as described under SECTION L: WATER RETICULATION, INTERNAL PLUMBING SYSTEM AND SANITARY FITTINGS.
- There shall be no cross connection between non-potable and potable 2.6.2. , water distribution system within the buildings.
- Taps and outlets for non-potable water shall be clearly identified as 'Not 2.6.3.

Pumping System (If Applicable)

- Where shown on the Drawings, the Contractor shall provide a pumping system as described in SECTION L: WATER RETICULATION, INTERNAL PLUMBING SYSTEM AND SANITARY FITTINGS.
- The Contractor shall supply and install electrical motors, starters and 2.7.2. electrical switchboard for the pumping system as described in VOLUME 2:

3. Testing And Commissioning

- On completion of the rainwater harvesting system installation, the Contractor shall notify the S.O that they are ready for inspection, testing and commissioning.
- The Contractor shall carry out testing and commissioning to the S.O.'s approval as described in SECTION L: WATER RETICULATION, INTERNAL PLUMBING SYSTEM AND SANITARY FITTINGS.