

KERATAN AKHBAR-AKHBAR TEMPATAN
TARIKH: 2 JANUARI 2015 (JUMAAT)

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KERATAN AKHBAR
BERITA HARIAN (NASIONAL) : MUKA SURAT 7
TARIKH : 2 JANUARI 2015 (JUMAAT)



Mangsa banjir di Kampung Manek Urai Lama, merenung masa depan selepas rumah mereka musnah dilanda banjir.

(FOTO EFFENDY RASHID/BH)



Kakitangan Kolej Vokasional Tanah Merah membawa keluar peralatan pejabat untuk dikeringkan selepas ditenggelami air.

Lebih RM1 bilion kerugian harta awam, kemusnahan kediaman

NFO
Taksiran awal kos membaiki kerosakan akibat banjir

Anggaran Kementerian Kerjasama membaiki jalan, pembetung, longkang dan bahu jalan di tiga zon

RM338 JUTA

Nerosakan sekolah dijadikan pusat pemindahan

RM350 JUTA

Anggaran dijangka lebih besar apabila penilaian terperinci sekolah yang rosak teruk dan tenggelam.

18 JALAN
Dikenal pasti kritikal.

JALAN DITUTUP

Pahang	: 58
Kelantan	: 5
Terengganu	: 5
Perak	: 5

JALAN GERIK-JELI yang terputus akibat tanah runtuh akan dibuka Isnin ini.

Kuala Lumpur: Kerugian harta awam dan kemusnahan kediaman penduduk akibat bencana banjir di Pantai Timur dianggarkan berjumlah lebih RM1 bilion.

Walaupun banjir di Kelantan, Terengganu dan Pahang masih belum surut, jabatan kerajaan Persekutuan dan negeri mula membuat taksiran bagi membolehkan kerosakan khususnya kemudahan awam seperti jalan dibaiki segera.

Di **Kota Bharu:** Kerugian harta awam akibat banjir besar di Kelantan dianggarkan sebanyak RM200 juta dan sekurang-kurangnya 1,500 rumah musnah sepenuhnya akibat bencana alam itu.

Pendedahan itu dibuat oleh Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Operasi Bencana Banjir Kelantan, Datuk Seri Mustapa Mohamed dan Menteri Besar Kelantan, Datuk Ahmad Yakob dalam dua sidang media berasingan.

Mustapa berkata, kerugian harta awam memabatkan prasarana di bawah Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR) ialah RM100 juta; Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) RM10 juta; Syarikat Air Kelantan Sdn Bhd (SAK) RM3 juta dan Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM) sebanyak RM8 juta.

"Kita masih dalam proses mendapatkan data bagi mendapatkan ni-

lai sebenar berhubung kerugian namun anggaran kasar lebih RM200 juta.

Kumpul maklumat

"Kerajaan Pusat dan negeri akan bersama membuat pengumpulan maklumat lengkap ini dan sekarang dalam proses mendaftar aset yang rosak," katanya ketika sidang media di Bilik Gerakan Bencana Banjir Majlis Keselamatan Negara (MKN) di sini, semalam.

Mustapa berkata, Jawatankuasa Operasi Bencana Banjir Kelantan sudah mendengar beberapa cadangan pasca banjir dari pelbagai pihak termasuk **Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi** mengenai pembinaan rumah sementara kepada mangsa banjir.

"Kementerian itu memberikan cadangan pembinaan rumah kluster yang dilaksanakan di Jepun yang boleh menempatkan 48 keluarga pada setiap rumah berkenaan," katanya.

Sementara itu, Ahmad berkata, dianggarkan 1,500 rumah musnah sepenuhnya akibat banjir besar yang melanda Kelantan.

"Kita menjangkakan 1,500 rumah musnah sepenuhnya dan ia adalah satu jumlah besar dari segi keperluan. Terdapat juga rumah yang masih boleh dibaiki dan ini juga ter-

dapat dalam senarai kita," katanya.

Di **Temerloh:** Kementerian Kerja Raya menganggarkan kos RM338 juta bagi kerja membaiki pulih jalan, pembetung, longkang dan bahu jalan di negeri yang terjejas akibat banjir.

Menterinya, Datuk Seri Fadillah Yusof berkata, daripada jumlah itu, sebanyak RM204 juta dianggarkan untuk Kelantan, Pahang dan Terengganu (zon timur) manakala RM78 juta bagi Johor, Melaka dan Negeri

Sembilan manakala RM55.6 juta untuk Perak, Kedah dan Perlis.

Beliau berkata, kementerianya memberi keutamaan membaiki pulih jalan yang terputus bagi memudahkan kerja penghantaran bantuan banjir ke negeri terbabit.

Di **Chukai:** Menteri Besar Terengganu, Datuk Ahmad Razif Abdul Rahman berkata, kerajaan negeri menganggarkan RM107 juta diperlukan membaiki pulih jalan Persekutuan, manakala jalan negeri RM24 juta.

Beliau berkata, kerajaan negeri melalui JKR, Angkatan Tentera Malaysia (ATM) dan sukarelawan akan bekerjasama membaiki pulih semua jalan dan jambatan yang rosak.



Jalan utama ke Pantai Cahaya Bulan dan bandar Kota Bharu terputus akibat kesan arus deras banjir.

(FOTO NIK ABDULLAH NIK OMAR/BH)

Tiada kaitan ribut Jangmi

Kuala Lumpur: Luruan angin kencang Timur Laut dengan kelajuan 40 hingga 50 kilometer sejam (kmsj) yang bakal melanda kawasan perairan timur Semenanjung hingga Ahad ini tidak ada kaitan dengan ribut Jangmi di Filipina.

Pengarah Jabatan Meteorologi Malaysia Datuk Che Gayah Ismail berkata, ribut Jangmi yang kini melanda Filipina didapati lemah dan berakhir di Laut Sulu perairan timur Sabah kelmarin.

Menurutnya, dakwaan kononnya taufan Jangmi bakal melanda seluruh Semen-

anjung Malaysia adalah maklumat tidak benar berikutan ianya sudah berakhir di perairan timur Sabah.

Dia berkata, tindakan pihak tidak bertanggungjawab

menyebarkan maklumat melalui media sosial mendakwa ribut Jangmi bakal melanda seluruh semenanjung Malaysia adalah palsu.

"Ketika ini, pihak

Meteorologi hanya mengesan luruan angin kencang Timur Laut dengan kelajuan 50-60kmsj dengan ombak mencapai ketinggian sehingga 4.5 meter yang berlaku di ka-

wasan perairan Pahang, Johor Timur, Sarawak, Sabah (Pedalaman, Pantai Barat dan Kudat) dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan. Keadaan ini dijangka berterusan sehingga Ahad ini.

"Selain itu, angin kencang Timur Laut dengan kelajuan 40-50kmsj dengan ombak mencapai ketinggian sehingga 3.5 meter dikesan berlaku di kawasan perairan Kelantan dan Terengganu. Ia dijangka berterusan sehingga Ahad ini juga,"katanya, semalam.

Luruan angin ini boleh menyebabkan angin kencang selaju 50 hingga 60kmsj yang berbahaya kepada semua aktiviti perkapalan dan pantai termasuk menangkap ikan dan perkhidmatan feri.

FAKTA

Luruan angin ini berbahaya kepada semua aktiviti perkapalan dan pantai

KERATAN AKHBAR
SINAR HARIAN: MUKA SURAT 46
TARIKH: 2 JANUARI 2015 (JUMAAT)

Cuaca Lembah Klang diramal semakin baik

SHAH ALAM - Jabatan Meteorologi Malaysia meramalkan cuaca semakin baik dan cerah di Lembah Klang sepanjang minggu ini dengan tiada sebarang ke-bimbangan akan berlaku banjir kilat.

Pengarah Khidmat Korporat dan Komersialnya, Dr Mohd Hisham Mohd Anip berkata, pihaknya meramalkan cuaca baik dengan hanya negeri sebelah Pantai Timur saja yang akan mengalami hujan

dan ribut petir teruk.

"Apa yang kita jangkakan, Lembah Klang akan mengalami cuaca baik, mungkin hanya akan mengalami sedikit atau hujan yang sederhana di sebelah pagi atau petang di satu atau dua tempat seperti di Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur dan Shah Alam, tetapi bukanlah hujan lebat sehingga membawa kepada ribut petir, hanya hujan yang sederhana saja.

"Kemungkinan besar, tidak akan berlaku banjir kilat," katanya.

Menurutnya, cuaca dijangka baik kerana negara kini mengalami monsun timur laut dan negeri pantai barat tidak akan terjejas.

"Cuaca bertukar ganas dan ribut petir sering berlaku di Lembah Klang, jika berlaku perubahan monsun, tetapi untuk minggu ini, dijangka baik," katanya.



Angin Kencang Dan Laut Bergelora Kategori Kedua Sehingga Ahad

KUALA LUMPUR, 2 Jan (Bernama) -- Angin kencang dan laut bergelora kategori kedua di perairan Pahang, Johor Timur, Sarawak, Sabah (Pedalaman, Pantai Barat dan Kudat) dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan dijangka berterusan sehingga Ahad ini.

Menurut [Jabatan Meteorologi](#) hari ini, angin kencang Timur Laut dengan kelajuan 50 hingga 60 kilometer sejam (km/jam) dan ombak mencapai ketinggian sehingga 4.5 meter berbahaya kepada semua aktiviti perkapalan dan pantai termasuk menangkap ikan serta perkhidmatan feri.

"Keadaan sama turut dijangka berlaku di perairan Samui, Tioman, Bunguran, Reef South dan Labuan," menurut kenyataan itu.

Tiupan angin kencang Timur Laut dan laut bergelora tahap kategori pertama akan berterusan sehingga Ahad ini di perairan Kelantan dan Terengganu dengan kelajuan angin 40 hingga 50 km/jam serta ombak mencapai ketinggian sehingga 3.5m.

Sementara itu, angin kencang Timur Laut dan laut bergelora kategori ketiga akan berterusan sehingga Ahad ini juga di perairan Condore, Reef North, Layang-layang dan Palawan dengan kelajuan angin melebihi 60 km/jam dengan ketinggian ombak melebihi 4.5m.

"Keadaan itu berbahaya kepada semua aktiviti pantai dan perkapalan termasuk pekerja di pelantar minyak," kata Jabatan Meteorologi.

-- BERNAMA

Cat antinyamuk bantu kurangkan risiko denggi

PETALING JAYA – Kansai Paint Co. Ltd. (Kansai Paint) memperkenalkan produk terbaharu cat ALES Anti-MosQ bagi segmen cat dekoratif untuk pasaran dalam dan luar negara.

ALES Anti-MosQ merupakan inovatif terbaharu Kansai Paint yang dapat menghalang nyamuk daripada hinggap pada dinding bangunan seterusnya mewujudkan zon selamat di kediaman.

Menurut Presiden-nya, Hiroshi Ishino (**gambar**), cat tersebut bersifat mesra alam dan mampu membantu mengurangkan masalah denggi di negara ini.

"Produk ini telah melalui proses ujian yang menepati piawaian antarabangsa dan mendapat pengiktirafan daripada SIRIM Bhd. serta sijil Singapore Green Label.

"ALES Anti-MosQ boleh didapati melalui pengedar Kansai Paint pada harga RM130 ke RM145 untuk lima liter bergantung kepada pilihan warna," katanya.

Beliau berkata demikian pada sidang akhbar selepas majlis pelancaran produk tersebut di sini baru-baru ini.

Menerusi produk baharu itu, Kansai Paint menyasarkan untuk meluaskan penguasaan pasaran dalam segmen cat automotif dan dekoratif di Malaysia tahun depan.



Jangmi blows itself out over Sulu Sea

KOTA KINABALU: The anticipated heavy rainfall and strong winds in Sabah's east coast and northern regions did not materialise when tropical storm Jangmi dissipated without much incident over the Sulu Sea.

The storm that had caused 53 deaths in the Philippines blew itself out on Dec 31, said Sabah **Meteorological Department** director Abdul Malek Tussin.

He said the wet weather in the state was due to a confluence of a north-easterly monsoon and a cold surge of winds from Siberia.

Malek said that while the cold surge was expected to ease off today, the rainy weather in Sabah was likely to persist for several more days.

The department had earlier advised people in the east coast and northern regions to expect heavy rainfall and strong winds from Jangmi until Sunday.

> Reports by RAZAK AHMAD, NEVILLE SPYKERMAN, SYED AZHAR, FOONG PEK YEE, ONG HAN SEAN, CHAN LI LEEN, TASHNY SUKUMARAN, ADRIAN CHAN and PRIYA KULASAGARAN

Floodwater levels finally subside

East coast sees fairer weather and focus shifts towards clean-up efforts

Messy task:

Head nurse Siti Rosina Daut (right) along with community nurse Siti Nordiana Ahmad cleaning a room at the Tanah Merah Clinic, — Bernama



Time to clean up: Flood victim Rosli Abdul Ghani washing his belongings at his house in Kampung Bukit Mentuk, Kemaman. — ZABIDI TUSIN / The Star

PETALING JAYA: The worst is over for much of the east coast of peninsular Malaysia, with heavy monsoon rains that led to one of the country's worst ever floods finally easing off.

The Meteorological Department said the weather was gradually improving in Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang.

However, heavy rains are likely to continue in Johor, Sabah and Sarawak due to the annual November to March north-east monsoon.

"The situation is improving in the east coast states and for this week, we are not expecting con-

tinuous rain in peninsular Malaysia," said department spokesperson Dr Hisham Mohd Anip.

In Kelantan, 39,295 or nearly half of the state's 81,458 evacuees were allowed to return home as floodwaters receded in many areas.

They were part of a total of 103,743 flood victims nationwide seeking shelter in evacuation centres in Kelantan, Pahang, Terengganu, Perak and Johor — a drop from 150,202 on Wednesday evening, according to Bernama.

Pahang now tops the list with the most number of evacuees at 45,366,

**They need
HELP**
The Star-MRCS-Firefly Relief Fund

followed by Kelantan (42,163), Terengganu (8,664), Perak (7,412) and Johor (138).

With the floodwaters receding, the relief effort is now shifting towards the repairing of damaged homes and infrastructure.

The damage to basic infrastructure in Kelantan is estimated at

RM200mil, according to state flood disaster management director Datuk Seri Mustapa Mohamed.

Meanwhile, Tenaga Nasional Berhad — working round the clock — has restored power supply in 60% of the state.

In Terengganu, RM132mil is needed to repair roads damaged by the floods, said Menteri Besar Datuk Ahmad Razif Abdul Rahman.

The Federal Government has allocated RM96mil to repair 93 collapsed hill slopes along flood-damaged roads in Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang and Perak, according to Works Minister

Datuk Seri Fadillah Yusof.

Some 5,000 Armed Forces personnel will be involved in the clean-up and other post-flood recovery work, with Defence Minister Datuk Seri Hishammuddin Hussein appealing for at least 10 times more the number of volunteers willing to join hands.

Umno's Wanita and Youth wings along with student movement Himpunan Mahasiswa Anak Kelantan have deployed more than 5,000 of their members to Kelantan to help in cleaning up the homes of flood victims.

REPORTS BY ROY GOH, SYED UMAR ARIFF, EUNICE AU, AINA NASA AND C. PREMANANTHINI

Investigators to look at microburst theory

POSSIBLE SCENARIO: Extreme downward rush of air would make it hard to control plane, says expert

HARIS HUSSAIN
AND ALIZA SHAH
KUALA LUMPUR
news@nst.com.my

DID a microburst cause Indonesia AirAsia Flight QZ8501 to spiral out of control before it ended at the bottom of the sea, killing all 162 people on board?

This is among the possible scenarios that investigators will be looking into as efforts to locate the wreckage continue.

Microbursts, which are also called downbursts, are sudden downward bursts of wind from the base of a thunderstorm.

This phenomenon has been responsible for many fatal airplane crashes.

Microbursts can cause a downward rush of air at speeds exceeding 270kph.

Aviation expert Professor Captain Dr Mohd Harridon Mohamed Suffian said the extremely powerful burst of air that occurred in these cases would challenge even the most experienced pilots.

"Pressure around the area would change drastically because of the sudden gust of strong wind, making it extremely difficult for the pilot to control the aircraft," said Harridon, who is Kuala Lumpur research and innovation head.

He said there had been cases where an aircraft's wings were reported to have snapped because of the tremendous loads exerted on the wings and other structures by downbursts.

"We have discovered that in several cases, during laboratory tests, the impact of high winds can produce more than 3.8Gs of loads on the wings or fuselage. In addition to strong vibrations that could cause structural damage to an aircraft.

"Even though aircraft are designed to withstand tremendous loads, the wings can still snap in cases of an abrupt and extreme downward acceleration caused by microbursts."

Harridon also postulated that the extreme weather conditions during flight QZ8501's transition through the area might have caused the aircraft's pitot, or air data probes, to ice up.

He said this could lead to pilots making the wrong decisions because of false or spurious data readings.

"This is similar to the case of Air France Flight 447, where the plane's pitot probes iced up, and false readings were sent to the autopilot system, which then commanded the flight control computers to initiate a climb, which resulted in the aircraft stalling."

Another aeronautical expert, Yulflan

Aminanda, said it was possible that flight QZ8501 might have experienced a deep stall because of bad weather.

The International Islamic University Malaysia's Mechanical Engineering Department head said investigators would have to identify the size of the debris field to answer certain questions regarding the incident.

"Since it lost its orientation, the aircraft might have impacted the ocean and disintegrated."

"The possibility of a microburst bringing down the aircraft cannot be discounted if the debris is located near the same location."

The Malaysian Meteorological Department has confirmed the presence of cumulonimbus clouds that could have caused a microburst on the day flight QZ8501 crashed.

National Weather Centre senior meteorological officer Dr Mohd Hisham Mohd Anip said the thunderstorm clouds had updraft and downdraft air movements, which were dangerous to aircraft.

"Airplanes should not enter such clouds because of the extreme weather conditions inside the clouds."

"Besides updraft and downdraft, the clouds also bring heavy downpour and hail storms that could result in ice build-up on the flight control surfaces."

He said pilots would be fed data on specific locations where there was a high tendency for microbursts to occur.

"The Meteorological Department would provide maps identifying areas with a high chance of microbursts, as well as warnings about areas with cumulonimbus clouds."

"The intensity of a downdraft depends on the scale of the cumulonimbus clouds, and the wind velocity can reach up to 75m per second."

Flight QZ8501 was scheduled to arrive in Singapore from Surabaya, Indonesia, when Jakarta air traffic control (ATC) lost contact with the aircraft at 7.54am on Sunday.

It was reported that the pilot had requested to climb from 32,000 feet to 38,000 feet to avoid rough weather and had been cleared to initiate the climb.

The plane lost contact with ATC while travelling near Belitung Island over the Java Sea between Kalimantan (Borneo) and Java. Additional reporting by Tasnim Lokman

Page 1 pic: Family members of Hayati Lutfiah Hamid, one of the victims of the Indonesia AirAsia Flight QZ8501 tragedy, praying during the handover of the body to the family at Bhayangkara Hospital in Surabaya yesterday.

MICROBURST

- A microburst is a small-scale downburst, a localised column of sinking air caused by a small and intense downdraft

- The wind velocity would be in excess of 270kph

- The scale and suddenness of a microburst pose a great danger to aircraft due to the low-level windshear caused by its gust front

- They usually last for a couple of seconds to several minutes

- The scale and suddenness of a microburst pose a danger to aircraft, particularly those at a low altitude, which are taking off or landing

- Among fatal aircraft crashes that have been attributed to microbursts are the Eastern Air Lines Flight 66 Boeing 727-225 (June 24, 1975), Goodyear Blimp GZ-20A (June 16, 2005) and Bhoja Air Flight 213 Boeing 737-200 (April 20, 2012)

KERATAN AKHBAR
NEW STRAITS TIMES (PRIME NEWS) : MUKA SURAT 5
TARIKH : 2 JANUARI 2015 (JUMAAT)

INFOGRAPHIC BY AHMAD YUSRI & AHMAD SUHAIRY, NST



CUMULONIMBUS CLOUD

- A cumulonimbus cloud can rise up to 20km into the sky
- There is as much energy in a single cumulonimbus as there would be in 10 atom bombs
- A single cumulonimbus can weigh up to one million tonnes. Most cumulonimbus clouds are short-lived, lasting around an hour before 'blowing themselves out'
- Cumulonimbus clouds can exist on their own or form a multicell or supercell storm, and can last for hours or even days at a time

SINK RATE

- This is the rate of decrease in altitude of an aircraft. Exceed the aircraft's design limits and it may result in structural failure.

STRESS LOADS

- Typically, the airframe of commercial aircraft are stressed to +4Gs and -3Gs. By comparison, modern fighter aircraft are stressed to +9Gs and -5Gs. Competition aerobatic aircraft can take up to +11Gs and -7Gs. Exceed these design limits and the airframe may suffer a mid-air break up.

WING FLEX

- The wings on an aircraft are designed to flex to allow these structures to absorb tremendous loads exerted on them. Aircraft manufacturers design the wings according to the type and weight of the aircraft. The amount of punishment they can absorb is phenomenal. In destructive tests prior to the service entry of some commercial aircraft types, the wings failed after exceeding more than 130 per cent of the design loads. Some even pass the 150 per cent mark.



DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF A MICROBURST

The evolution of downbursts is broken down into three stages: the contact stage, the outburst stage and the cushion stage.

1 THE CONTACT STAGE

A downburst initially develops as the downdraft begins its descent from the cloud base. The downdraft accelerates and within minutes, reaches the ground (contact stage). It is during the contact stage that the highest winds are observed



2 THE OUTBURST STAGE

During the outburst stage, the wind 'curls' as the cold air of the downburst moves away from the point of impact with the ground



3 THE CUSHION STAGE

During the cushion stage, winds around the curl continue to accelerate, while the winds at the surface slow due to friction

