



Laporan Tahunan 2004 Annual Report

Bab 1

Chapter 1

Mesyuarat Antara Menteri Sumber Asli Dan Alam Sekitar Dengan Menteri-Menteri dan Ahli-Ahli Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri Yang Bertanggungjawab Ke Atas Hal Ehwal Alam Sekitar (MEXCOE)

Mesyuarat antara Y.B. Menteri Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar dengan Menteri-Menteri dan Ahli-Ahli Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri Yang Bertanggungjawab Ke atas Hal Ehwal Alam Sekitar (MEXCOE) telah bersidang sekali sahaja dalam tahun 2004. Mesyuarat MEXCOE kali yang ke 24 ini telah diadakan pada 1 Disember, 2004 di Putrajaya International Convention Centre (PICC), Putrajaya.

Mesyuarat telah memaklumkan mengenai pindaan garis panduan pembangunan di kawasan tanah tinggi yang telah diluluskan oleh Kabinet pada 2 September 2004 untuk digunakan oleh semua Kerajaan Negeri.

Mesyuarat juga telah dimaklumkan mengenai isu-isu di dalam pengurusan bahan buangan yang telah dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar dan juga agensi-agensi lain yang berkaitan. Di samping itu, mesyuarat turut diberi taklimat oleh wakil Jabatan Alam Sekitar mengenai garis panduan kawalan pencemaran bunyi bising dan gegaran persekitaran.

Ahli-ahli MEXCOE bagi tahun 2004 adalah seperti berikut:-

- **Y.B. Dato' Sri Haji Adenan Satem**
Menteri Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar
- Pengerusi
- **Y.B. Dato' S. Sothinathan**
Timbalan Menteri Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar
- **Y.B. Datuk Chong Kah Kiat**
Menteri Pembangunan Pelancongan, Kebudayaan dan Alam Sekitar, Sabah
- **Y.B. Dato' Michael Manyin AK Jawong**
Menteri Alam Sekitar dan Kesihatan Awam,
Sarawak
- **Y.B. Dato' Tan Chin Meng**
Pengerusi, Jawatankuasa Kesihatan, Sains, Teknologi, Inovasi dan Alam Sekitar, Perak

Meeting Between the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment with State Ministers and State Executive Councillors Responsible for Environmental Matters (MEXCOE)

The 24th meeting between the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment with State Ministers and State Executive Councillors Responsible for Environmental Matters (MEXCOE) was held on 1 December 2004 at the Putrajaya International Convention Centre (PICC), Putrajaya.

The meeting updated MEXCOE members on the amendments made to the Highland Development Guidelines which were approved by the Cabinet on 2 September 2004 for adoption by all State Governments.

MEXCOE Members were informed of the waste management measures carried out by the Department of Environment and other related agencies and were also briefed on guidelines for monitoring environmental noise and vibrations.

MEXCOE members for 2004 :-

- **Y.B. Dato' Sri Haji Adenan Satem**
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment
- Chairman
- **Y.B. Dato' S. Sothinathan**
Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment
- **Y.B. Datuk Chong Kah Kiat**
Minister of Tourism Development, Culture and the Environment, Sabah
- **Y.B. Dato' Michael Manyin AK Jawong**
Minister of Environment and Public Health,
Sarawak
- **Y.B. Dato' Tan Chin Meng**
Chairman of Health, Science, Technology, Innovation and Environment Committee, Perak



- **Y.B. Encik Teng Chang Yeow**
Pengerusi, Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Pelancongan dan Alam Sekitar, Pulau Pinang
 - **Y.B. Encik Freddie Long Hoo Hin**
Pengerusi, Jawatankuasa Pelancongan dan Alam Sekitar, Johor
 - **Y.B. Dato' Bashah Bin Md Hanipah**
Pengerusi, Jawatankuasa Perumahan, Kerajaan Tempatan dan Alam Sekitar, Kedah
 - **Y.B. Tuan Haji Azam Bin Rashid**
Pengerusi, Jawatankuasa Pelancongan, Kebudayaan, Kesenian dan Alam Sekitar, Perlis
 - **Y.B. Datuk Wira Poh Ah Tiam**
Pengerusi, Jawatankuasa Perumahan, Kerajaan Tempatan, Alam Sekitar dan Sumber Manusia, Melaka
 - **Y.B. Dato' Peter Lai Yit Fee**
Pengerusi, Jawatankuasa Bertindak Sains, Alam Sekitar dan Sumber Manusia, Negeri Sembilan
 - **Y.B. Dato' Ch'ng Toh Eng**
Pengerusi, Jawatankuasa Tetap Multimedia, Pembangunan Perkampungan dan Alam Sekitar, Selangor
 - **Y.B. Dato' Hoh Khai Mun**
Pengerusi, Jawatankuasa Kerajaan Tempatan dan Alam Sekitar, Pahang
 - **Y.B. Encik Toh Chin Yaw**
Pengerusi, Jawatankuasa Perpaduan, Hal Ehwal Pengguna dan Alam Sekitar, Terengganu
 - **Y. Bhg. Kol. Datuk Mohamad Shaïd Bin Mohamad Taufek**
Datuk Bandar, Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur
 - **Y. Bhg. Datuk Haji Ibrahim Bin Haji Jusoh**
Pengarah, Jabatan Pembangunan Persekutuan Negeri Kelantan.
 - **Y. Bhg. Encik Abidin Bin Arshad**
Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Perbadanan Labuan
- **Y.B. Encik Teng Chang Yeow**
Chairman of Tourism Development and Environment Committee, Penang
 - **Y.B. Encik Freddie Long Hoo Hin**
Chairman of Tourism and Environment Committee, Johor
 - **Y.B. Dato' Bashah Bin Md Hanipah**
Chairman of Housing, Local Government and Environment Committee, Kedah
 - **Y.B. Tuan Haji Azam Bin Rashid**
Chairman of Tourism, Culture, Arts and Environment Committee, Perlis
 - **Y.B. Datuk Wira Poh Ah Tiam**
Chairman of Housing, Local Government, Environment and Transport Committee, Melaka
 - **Y.B. Dato' Peter Lai Yit Fee**
Chairman of Science, Environment and Human Resource Action Committee, Negeri Sembilan
 - **Y.B. Dato' Ch'ng Toh Eng**
Chairman of Multimedia, Rural Development and Environment Committee, Selangor
 - **Y.B. Dato' Hoh Khai Mun**
Chairman of Local Government and Environment Committee, Pahang
 - **Y.B. Encik Toh Chin Yaw**
Chairman of Unity, Consumer Affairs and Environment Committee, Terengganu
 - **Y. Bhg. Kol. Datuk Mohamad Shaïd Bin Mohamad Taufek**
Mayor, City Hall, Kuala Lumpur
 - **Y. Bhg. Datuk Haji Ibrahim Bin Haji Jusoh**
Director, Department of Federal Development, Kelantan
 - **Y. Bhg. Encik Abidin Bin Arshad**
Chief Executive Officer, Labuan Corporation





Aktiviti Majlis Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (EQC) bagi Tahun 2004

Environmental Quality Council (EQC) Activities for Year 2004

Dalam tahun 2004, Majlis Kualiti Alam Sekeliling telah bermesyuarat sebanyak tiga kali:

Mesyuarat Bilangan ke 88 telah diadakan pada 16 Februari 2004

Mesyuarat Bilangan ke 89 telah diadakan pada 10 Ogos 2004 dan

Mesyuarat Bilangan ke 90 telah diadakan pada 2 November 2004.

Semua mesyuarat tersebut telah diadakan di Bilik Cempaka, Aras 6, Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Alam Sekitar, Putrajaya

Majlis juga telah bermesyuarat dengan Y.B. Menteri Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar pada 19 Julai 2004 di Jabatan Alam Sekitar, Putrajaya.

Ketiga-tiga Mesyuarat EQC yang telah diadakan ini telah dipengerusikan oleh Y.Bhg. Dato' Kok Wee Kiat. Beberapa perubahan ahli telah berlaku dalam tahun 2004. Dengan penstrukturan semula Kementerian ke Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar, wakil Kementerian yang baru adalah Y.Bhg. Datuk Dr. Isahak B. Yeop Mohamad Shar, Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar. Bermula dari Mesyuarat ke-90, Encik Foo Tew Nam telah menghadiri Mesyuarat mewakili Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Pertanian menggantikan Encik Lim Eng Siang yang telah bersara. Puan Indon binti Mohd Rashid pula telah menggantikan Puan Normah Sheikh Abdullah mewakili Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri dan Hal Ehwal Pengguna.

EQC merakamkan penghargaan kepada semua atas sumbangan mereka.

Antara kertaskerja yang dibentangkan untuk perhatian EQC dalam tahun 2004 adalah seperti berikut:-

The Environmental Quality Council (EQC) held three meetings in 2004.

88th Meeting held on 16 February 2004

89th Meeting held on 10 August 2004

90th Meeting held on 2 November 2004.

All three meetings were held at the Cempaka Meeting Room, Level 6, Department of Environment Head Office at Putrajaya.

The Council also met with the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment on 19 July 2004 at the Department of Environment, Putrajaya

The EQC Chairman, Y.Bhg Dato' Kok Wee Kiat, chaired all three EQC meetings. There were a number of changes to EQC membership in 2004. Datuk Dr. Isahak B. Yeop Mohamad Shar, the Secretary-General of the new Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment joined the EQC; Mr. Foo Tew Nam was the new representative of the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture replacing Mr. Lim Eng Siang who had retired, while Puan Indon Mohd Rashid replaced Puan Normah Sheikh Abdullah as the representative of the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs.

The Council placed on record its appreciation to all members for their contributions to EQC in 2004.

Among the papers brought to EQC's attention in 2004 were as follows:-

EQC Paper No. 1/90/2004 by Ministry of Housing and Local Government

- Solid Waste Management Programme in Malaysia



Kertas EQC Bil.1/90/2004 oleh Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan

- Program Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal Di Malaysia

Kertas EQC Bil.2/90/2004 oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar

- Laporan Awal mengenai Kajian Semula Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling, 1974

Kertas EQC Bil.3/90/2004 oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar

- Cadangan Peruntukan-Peruntukan Baru di bawah Pindaan Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Kumbahan Dan Effluen-Effluen Perindustrian) 1979

Kertas EQC Bil.4/90/2004 oleh Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar

- Konvensyen-Konvensyen Alam Sekitar yang telah diratifikasikan oleh Malaysia

Kertas EQC Bil.1/89/2004 oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar

- Cadangan Peraturan Baru: Draf Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Kawalan Kandungan Bahan Petrol dan Diesel) 2004

Kertas EQC Bil.2/89/2004 oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar

- Struktur Baru JAS yang diluluskan oleh JPA pada Tahun 2003

Kertas EQC Bil.3/89/2004 oleh ACCA

- Environmental Reporting Awards 2004

Kertas EQC Bil.1/88/2004 oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar

- Cadangan Peraturan Baru: Draf Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Kawalan Kualiti Minyak Petrol dan Diesel Untuk Kenderaan Motor) 2004

Kertas EQC Bil.2/88/2004 oleh Kementerian Sumber Manusia

- Keselamatan Penggunaan Bahan Kimia di bawah Akta Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan 1994

EQC Paper No.2/90/2004 by Department of Environment

- Preliminary Report on Review of Environmental Quality Act, 1974

EQC Paper No. 3/90/2004 by Department of Environment

- Proposal for New Provisions under Environmental Quality (Sewage and Industrial Effluents) Regulations, 1979

EQC Paper No. 4/90/2004 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

- Environmental Conventions Ratified By Malaysia

EQC Paper No.1/89/2004 by Department of Environment

- Proposal for New Regulations: Draft Environmental Quality (Control of Petrol and Diesel Content) Regulations, 2004

EQC Paper No. 2/89/2004 by Department of Environment

- New DOE Structure as Approved by JPA for 2003

EQC Paper No. 3/89/2004 by ACCA

- Environmental Reporting Awards 2004

EQC Paper No. 1/88/2004 by Department of Environment

- Proposal for New Regulations: Draft Environmental Quality (Control of Petrol and Diesel Quality for Motor Vehicles) Regulations, 2004

EQC Paper No. 2/88/2004 by Ministry of Human Resources

- Chemical Safety – Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1994



Majlis Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 2004 / Environmental Quality Council 2004	
Pengerusi EQC EQC Chairman	Y.Bhg Dato' Kok Wee Kiat
Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar Secretary-General, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Y.Bhg. Datuk Dr. Isahak B. Yeop Mohamad Shar
Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri atau wakilnya yang diberi kuasa Secretary-General, Ministry of Trade & Industry or his authorized representative	Dr. Ibrahim Abu Bin Ahmad
Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri dan Hal Ehwal Pengguna atau wakilnya yang diberi kuasa Secretary-General, Ministry of Domestic Trade & Consumer Affairs or his authorized representative	Puan Indon Binti Mohd Rashid
Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Pertanian atau wakilnya yang diberi kuasa Secretary-General, Ministry of Agriculture or his authorized representative	Encik Foo Tew Nam
Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Sumber Manusia atau wakilnya yang diberi kuasa Secretary-General, Ministry of Human Resources or his authorized representative	Tuan Haji Mohamad Bin Jamil
Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Pengangkutan atau wakilnya yang diberi kuasa Secretary-General, Ministry of Transport or his authorized representative	Tuan Haji Zakaria Bin Bahari
Pengarah Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia atau wakilnya yang diberi kuasa Director General, Ministry of Health or his authorized representative	Y. Bhg. Datuk Ir. Dr. Mukundan Sugunan Pillay
Wakil Kerajaan Negeri Sabah Representative from the Sabah Government	Y. Bhg. Datuk Monica Chia Mui Foong
Wakil Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak Representative from the Sarawak Government	Y. Bhg. Datu Haji Hamzah Bin Haji Drahman
Wakil Industri Petroleum Representative from the Petroleum Industry	Encik Iqbal B. Abdullah
Wakil Industri Kelapa Sawit Representative from the Oil Palm Industry	Encik Teo Leng
Wakil Persekutuan Pekilang-Pekilang Malaysia Representative from the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers	Y. Bhg. Tan Sri Datuk Clifford Francis Herbert
Wakil Industri Getah Representative from the Rubber Industry	Encik Lim Sum Teck
Wakil Kakitangan Akademik Representative from Academic Staff	Prof. Dr.Muhamad Bin Awang
Wakil Pertubuhan yang berpengalaman mengenai alam sekitar Representative from registered Societies knowledgeable and having interest in matters pertaining to the environment	Y. Bhg. Dato' Dr. Salleh Bin Mohd. Nor
Wakil Pertubuhan yang berpengalaman berhubung alam sekitar Representative from registered Societies knowledgeable and having interest in matters pertaining to the environment	Ir. Gurmit Singh K.S.





Pengurusan Sumber Manusia dan Kewangan

Management of Human Resources and Financial Management

Sumber Manusia

Pada tahun 2004, urusan pengisian perjawatan telah diteruskan secara berperingkat-peringkat untuk memenuhi keperluan Jabatan Alam Sekitar pada masa kini dan masa akan datang. Sehingga 31 Disember 2004, jumlah tenaga kerja di Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Alam Sekitar, Putrajaya adalah seramai 286 orang, sementara jumlah tenaga kerja di pejabat-pejabat negeri dan cawangan adalah seramai 856 orang, menjadikan jumlah tenaga kerja Jabatan Alam Sekitar secara keseluruhannya pada 31 Disember 2004 seramai 1,142 orang. (Rajah 3.1)

Dari jumlah ini, tenaga kerja Jabatan Alam Sekitar terdiri daripada 254 (22.2%) orang pegawai Kumpulan Pengurusan & Profesional, 652 (57.1%) orang kakitangan Kumpulan Sokongan I dan 236 (20.7%) orang kakitangan Kumpulan Sokongan II. (Rajah 3.2 & Rajah 3.3)

Ruang pejabat yang terhad menjadi faktor utama proses pengambilan dijalankan secara berperingkat. Namun begitu, pengambilan bagi jawatan Juruteknik Alam Sekitar diberi keutamaan memandangkan kumpulan tenaga kerja ini amat diperlukan untuk membantu Jabatan ini menjalankan aktiviti-aktiviti penguatkuasaan dan pengawasan.

Peruntukan Kewangan dan Perbelanjaan

Jumlah peruntukan yang diterima bagi tahun 2004 adalah sebanyak RM 102,736,160.00. Daripada jumlah tersebut RM 85,710,160.00 (83.5%) adalah peruntukan untuk perbelanjaan mengurus sementara baki RM 17,026,000.00 (16.5%) merupakan peruntukan perbelanjaan pembangunan. Prestasi perbelanjaan mengurus dan pembangunan bagi tahun 2004 masing-masing pada tahap 100% dan 90.5% (Rajah 3.4 dan Rajah 3.5).

Human Resources

For 2004, new staff recruitment was undertaken in stages to fulfill current and future manpower needs of the Department. As of 31 December 2004, the total number of personnel at DOE was 1,142; 286 at the Headquarters, Putrajaya and 856 at State & Branch Offices (Figure 3.1).

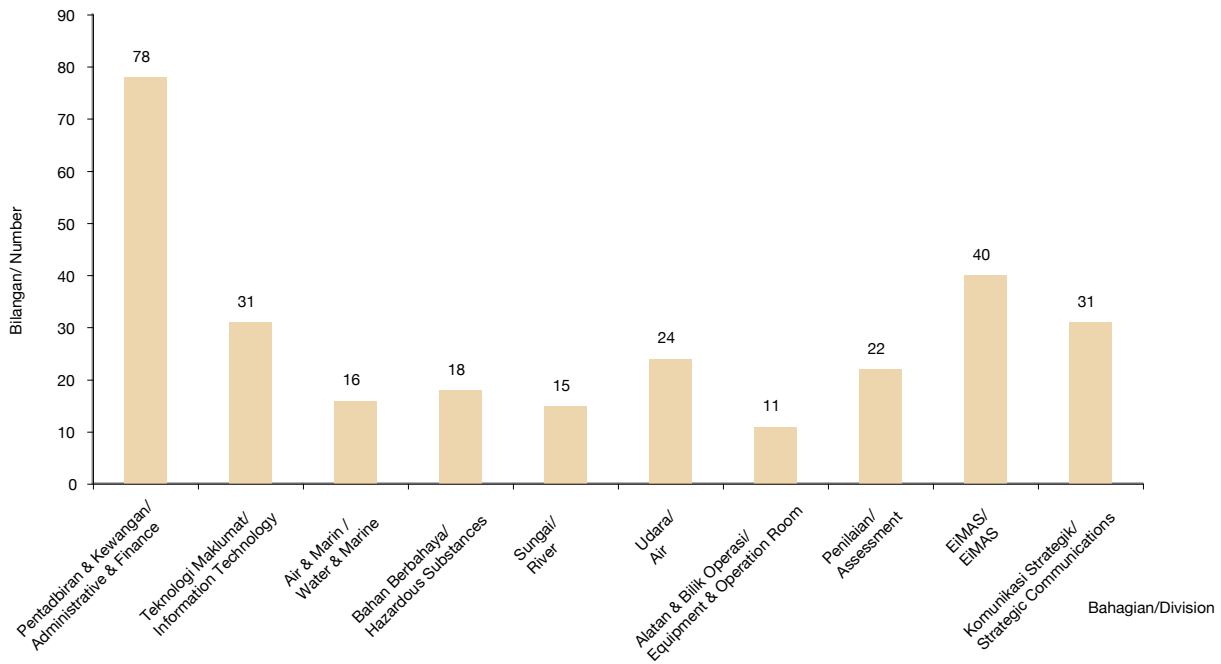
Of this total, 254 (22.2%) were from the Management & Professional Group, 652 (57.1%) from Support I Group and 236 (20.7%) from Support II Group (Figures 3.2 & 3.3).

The recruitment exercise had to be carried out in stages due the limitation of office space. Recruitment of Technicians was given priority as they are essential for enforcement and monitoring work.

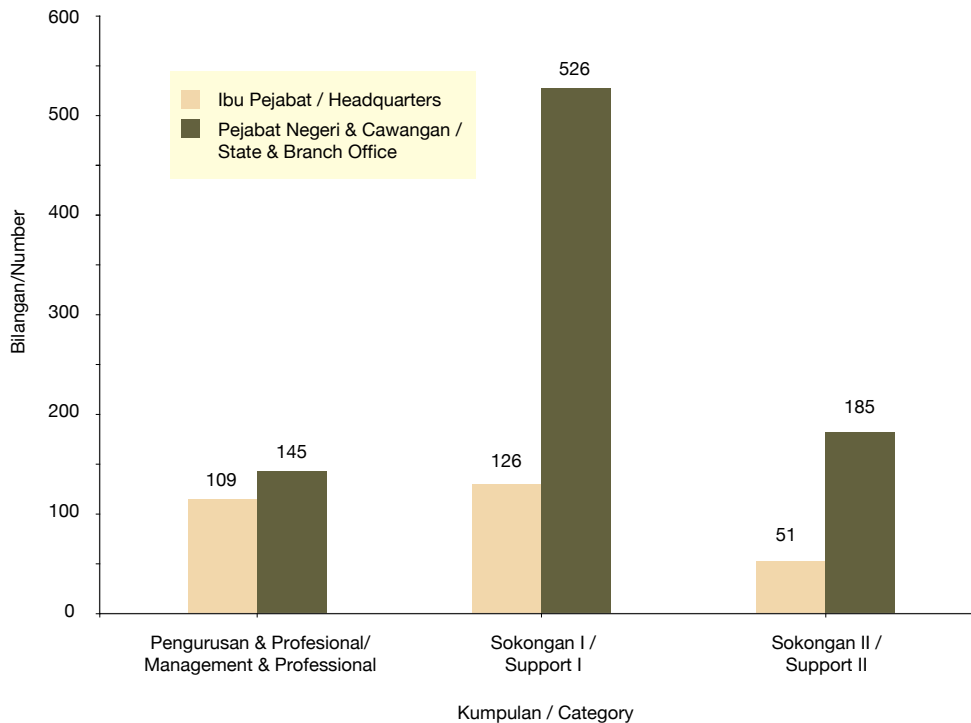
Allocation and Expenditure

DOE received a total budget allocation of RM 102,736,160.00 for 2004. From this amount, a sum of RM 85,710,160.00 (83.5%) was allocated for operational expenditure, while RM 17,026,000 (16.5%) was for development projects. Expenditure performance for the operational and development budgets was 100% and 90.5% respectively (Figures 3.4 & 3.5).



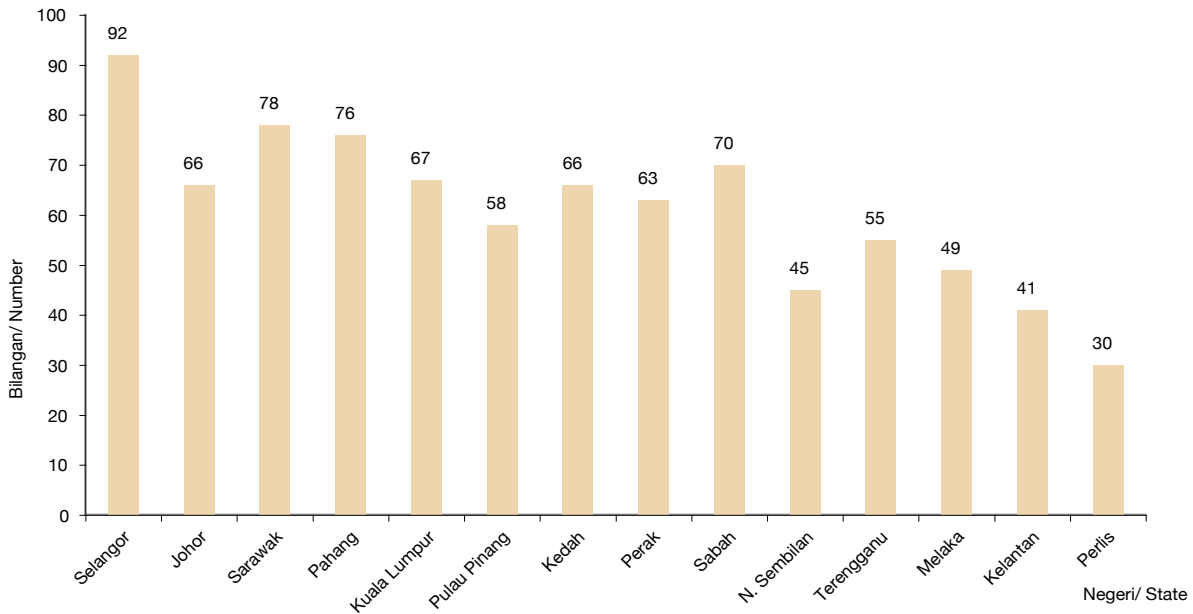


Rajah 3.1 JAS: Taburan Tenaga Kerja Mengikut Bahagian di Ibu Pejabat
Figure 3.1 DOE: Manpower Distribution at DOE Headquarters by Division

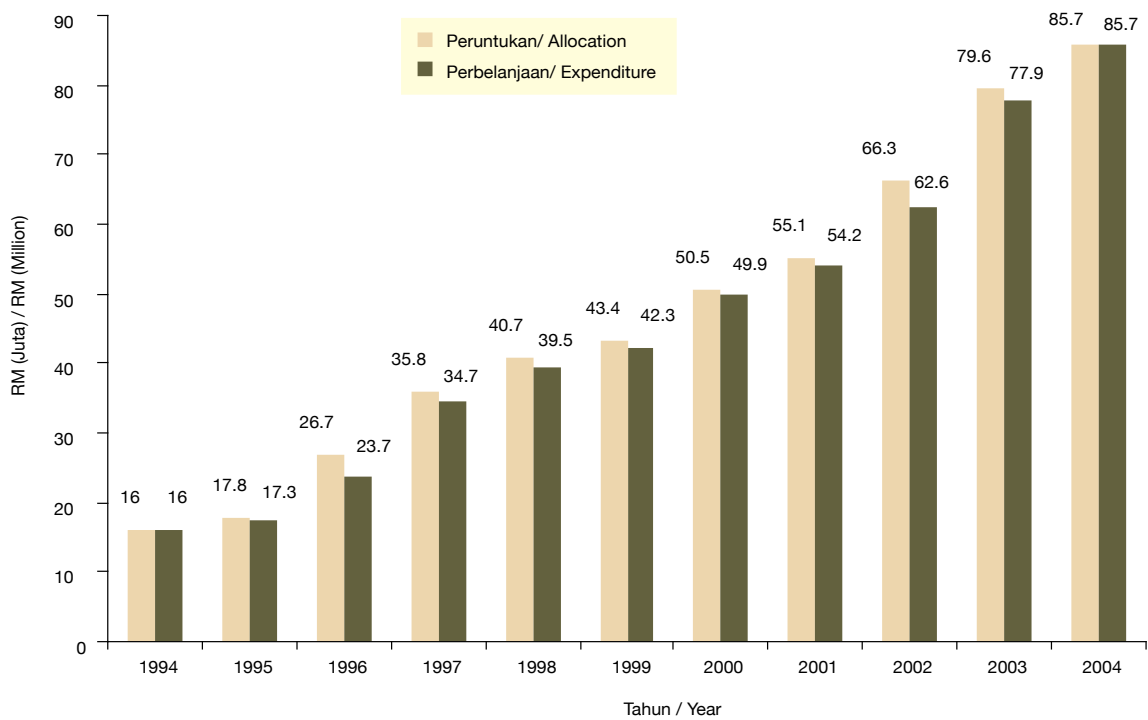


Rajah 3.2 JAS: Pecahan Tenaga Kerja Mengikut Kumpulan
Figure 3.2 DOE: Manpower Distribution by Group



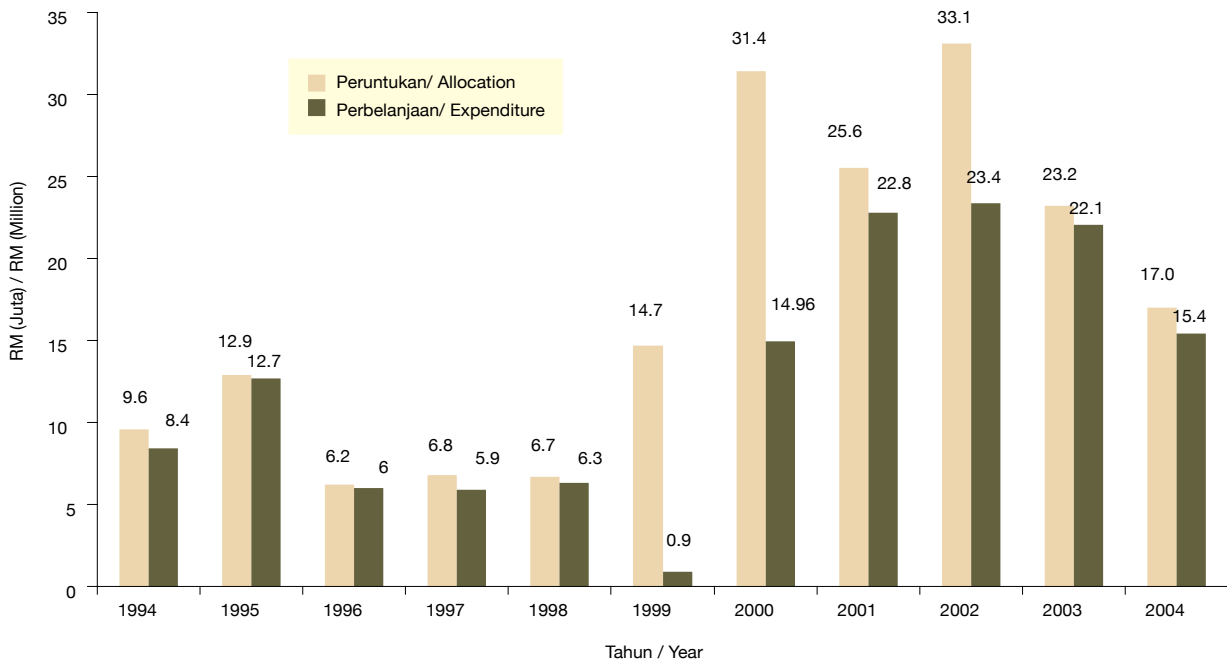


Rajah 3.3 JAS: Pecahan Tenaga Kerja Mengikut Negeri
 Figure 3.3 DOE: Manpower Distribution by State



Rajah 3.4 JAS : Peruntukan dan Perbelanjaan (Mengurus), 1994-2004
 Figure 3.4 DOE : Allocation and Expenditure (Operational), 1994 - 2004





Rajah 3.5 JAS : Peruntukan dan Perbelanjaan (Pembangunan), 1994-2004
 Figure 3.5 DOE : Allocation and Expenditure (Development), 1994 - 2004





Penilaian Kesan Kepada Alam Sekeliling Dan Input Kepada Perancangan Pembangunan

Environmental Impact Assessment and Input for Development

Penilaian kesan kepada alam sekeliling (Environmental Impact Assessment-EIA) merupakan satu alat perancangan untuk mengelakkan masalah-masalah akibat tindakan pembangunan. Ianya juga dapat mengelakkan kesilapan kos tinggi semasa projek dilaksanakan serta dapat meminimumkan kos projek.

Di Malaysia, EIA digunakan sebagai alat untuk menggabungkan pertimbangan alam sekitar di dalam perancangan yang mana apabila disepadukan dalam perancangan sedia ada dan dalam proses membuat keputusan akan memberi maklumat tambahan dalam membuat keputusan yang lebih baik.

Pemrosesan Laporan EIA

Sebanyak 148 bilangan laporan yang telah diterima pada tahun 2004. Daripada bilangan ini, 131 laporan EIA telah diproses mengikut prosedur penilaian awal EIA dan 17 laporan EIA lagi melalui prosedur terperinci (Rajah 4.1 dan Rajah 4.2). Negeri Johor menerima bilangan laporan EIA tertinggi diikuti dengan Negeri Selangor (Rajah 4.3).

Lawatan Penguatkuasaan Projek EIA

Sejumlah 718 lawatan penguatkuasaan telah dijalankan pada tahun 2004 untuk mengenalpasti status pembangunan dan pematuhan projek-projek EIA berbanding dengan 865 lawatan penguatkuasaan pada tahun 2003 (Rajah 4.4). Daripada lawatan-lawatan tersebut (tahun 2004), sebanyak 242 notis atau surat arahan dan sebanyak 86 kompaun telah dikeluarkan manakala empat (4) kes telah didakwa di mahkamah kerana tidak mematuhi syarat-syarat kelulusan.

Input Alam Sekitar Kepada Perancangan Pembangunan

Pada tahun 2004 sejumlah 112 input alam sekitar berkaitan Penyelarasan Perancangan Pembangunan, Kajian Pelan Spatial Kebangsaan, Polisi Zon Persisiran Pantai Kebangsaan, Pelan Tempatan dan kajian-kajian lain seperti langkah-langkah kawalan banjir, air bawah tanah, pemantauan pulau-pulau dan aktiviti-aktiviti tanah tinggi telah dikemukakan kepada agensi-agensinya berkaitan.

Pendaftaran Juruperunding EIA

Pada tahun 2004, sebanyak 20 permohonan daripada individu dan satu permohonan dari firma telah di-

Environmental impact assessment (EIA) is essentially a planning tool for preventing environmental problems resulting from development activities. It also seeks to pre-empt costly mistakes in project implementation as well as minimize project costs.

In Malaysia EIA is used as a tool to incorporate environmental considerations into project planning which when integrated into existing planning and decision-making processes provides additional information for better decision-making.

EIA Reports

A total of 148 reports were received in 2004. Of this number, 131 reports were preliminary reports while 17 were detailed EIA reports (Figures 4.1 & 4.2). Johor received the highest number of EIA reports, followed by Selangor (Figure 4.3).

Post EIA Enforcement Visits

A total of 718 enforcement visits were undertaken in 2004 to monitor the progress of projects and compliance of EIA approval conditions compared to 865 enforcement visits in 2003 (Figure 4.4). Following this, 242 notices and 86 compound notices were served and four (4) cases were charged in court for non-compliance.

Environmental Input for Development Planning

In 2004, a total of 112 environmental inputs pertaining to Development Planning Coordination, National Spatial Plan Study, National Coastal Zone Policy, Local Plans and studies related to flood-mitigation measures, ground water, island monitoring and highland development activities were provided to related agencies.

Registration of EIA Consultants

In 2004, twenty new applications from individual consultants and one from a consultancy firm were received for registration as EIA consultants. Out of these, ten in-



terima untuk pendaftaran jururunding EIA. Daripada sejumlah permohonan tersebut, 10 individu dan satu firma telah diluluskan untuk pendaftaran. Semenjak skim pendaftaran ini diperkenalkan pada tahun 1991, hingga akhir 2004, sebanyak 323 individu dan 81 firma telah mendaftar sebagai jururunding EIA.

Penilaian Awal Tapak Projek

Bagi projek-projek pembangunan yang tidak termaklup di bawah Perintah-Perintah Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Aktiviti Yang Ditetapkan)(Penilaian Kesan Kepada Alam Sekeliling), 1987, pemaju perlu mengemukakan permohonan kepada JAS bagi penilaian awal tapak (PAT) untuk menentukan kesesuaian tapak projek yang dicadangkan. PAT dapat membantu Jabatan di dalam mengenalpasti isu-isu yang akan timbul dan pemantauan dapat dilaksanakan ke atas sesuatu projek.

Pada tahun 2004 sejumlah 5,666 permohonan telah diterima di mana negeri Johor mencatat permohonan PAT (1,388) paling tinggi, diikuti oleh negeri Perak (1,115) dan negeri Selangor (951) (Rajah 4.5). Permohonan-permohonan ini dirujuk kepada Jabatan Alam Sekitar oleh pihak berkuasa seperti Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan dan Pejabat Tanah. Input teknikal telah diberikan kepada pihak berkuasa ini bagi memastikan aspek alam sekitar diberikan pertimbangan yang sewajarnya di dalam membuat keputusan.

Kebenaran Dan Kelulusan Bertulis

Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Kumbahan dan Effluen-Effluen Perindustrian), 1979 dan Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Udara Bersih), 1978 menghendaki supaya kebenaran dan kelulusan bertulis diperolehi terlebih dahulu daripada Ketua Pengarah Kualiti Alam Sekeliling sebelum apa-apa loji rawatan sisa kumbahan dan alat kawalan pencemaran udara dibina. Pada tahun 2004 Jabatan Alam Sekitar telah menerima 476 permohonan bagi pembinaan loji rawatan sisa kumbahan (Rajah 4.6) dan 889 permohonan bagi pemasangan alat kawalan pencemaran udara (Rajah 4.7). Selain daripada peralatan kawalan pencemaran, Jabatan Alam Sekitar juga telah menerima 1,650 permohonan bagi kelulusan bertulis untuk pemasangan alat pembakaran bahan api seperti dandang dan alat janakuasa (Rajah 4.8).

Sistem Maklumat Geografik (GIS)

Di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Ke-Lapan Seksyen GIS telah dipertanggungjawabkan untuk memastikan bahawa teknologi GIS dapat dimanfaatkan sepenuhnya di Jabatan Alam Sekitar (JAS) dalam menguruskan alam sekitar di Malaysia.

dividuals and one consultancy firm were approved for registration. Since the introduction of the registration scheme in 1991, 323 consultants and 81 consultancy firms had registered as EIA consultants.

Project Pre-siting Evaluation

In the case of development projects not subjected to the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 1987, pre-siting evaluation of proposed site suitability are required to be carried out. The procedure helps to identify potential issues that could arise in the future, besides monitoring of the project's impact on the environment.

In 2004, a total of 5,666 applications were received, with Johor recording the highest number (1,388), followed by Perak (1,115), Selangor (951) and other States (Figure 4.5). These applications were mainly referred to DOE by Local Authorities and Land Offices. Technical environmental inputs were provided for consideration to facilitate decision-making.

Written Permission and Approval

The Environmental Quality (Sewage and Industrial Effluents) Regulations 1979 and the Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulations 1978 require that written permissions and approvals be obtained from the Director General of Environmental Quality before construction of wastewater treatment plants and installation of air pollution control systems. In 2004, 476 such applications were received for construction of effluent treatment plants (Figure 4.6) and 889 applications for installation of air pollution control equipment (Figure 4.7). A further 1,650 applications for written approvals for installation of fuel burning equipment such as boilers and generator sets were also processed (Figure 4.8).

Geographical Information System (GIS)

Under the Eighth Malaysia Plan, the GIS Section (formerly known as GIS Unit) had been given the task to ensure that GIS technology was fully utilized by the Department of Environment (DOE) for environmental management in Malaysia.



Pada tahun 2004, aspek pembangunan data spatial telah diberi penekanan. Lokasi projek-projek EIA dalam bentuk spatial telah siap dibangunkan. Selain itu data asas yang diperolehi dari sumber luar seperti JUPEM, MaCGDi dan agensi-agensi lain telah diperkemas bagi memenuhi keperluan dan kegunaan Jabatan Alam Sekitar. Data - data yang telah sedia digunakan telah dibekalkan kepada JAS Negeri.

Mengenai aspek pembangunan personel, latihan asas GIS telah diadakan di EiMAS pada 13 – 15 April 2004. Program taklimat GIS dan latihan hands-on telah dijalankan di tiga JAS Negeri iaitu JAS Perak, JAS Kelantan dan JAS Melaka pada bulan Ogos hingga Oktober. Latihan Hands-On bagi Bahagian – Bahagian di Ibu Pejabat telah diadakan pada bulan Mac dan April.

Sekyen GIS bersama-sama dengan enam JAS Negeri telah menjalankan projek khas GIS pada tahun ini bertujuan untuk menggalakkan penggunaan GIS dalam membantu aktiviti-aktiviti yang dijalankan oleh JAS Negeri. Hasil projek-projek yang dijalankan telah dibentangkan di dalam Bengkel Aplikasi GIS yang telah diadakan di EiMAS pada 14 hingga 15 Disember 2004.

Selain dari itu, Seksyen GIS juga bertanggungjawab membekalkan maklumat lokasi titik panas (hotspot) setiap hari bagi tujuan pemantauan pembakaran terbuka. Input yang berkaitan dengan maklumat spatial yang diperlukan oleh Bahagian-bahagian di Ibu Pejabat, JAS Negeri / Cawangan atau agensi luar telah juga diberikan

Pusat Khidmat Nasihat MIDA

Pusat Khidmat Nasihat JAS di MIDA memberi perancangan dan maklumat serta nasihat kepada bakal pelabur dari dalam dan luar negara mengenai keperluan alam sekitar di dalam pembangunan projek industri. Sehubungan dengan itu, sebanyak 115 ulasan bertulis, 20 pertanyaan melalui telefon dan 20 bilangan temujanji telah diterima dalam tahun 2004. Pertanyaan yang diterima adalah berhubung-kait dengan kesesuaian lokasi kedudukan tapak premis, zon penampungan, kepakaran juruperunding alam sekitar, polisi kerajaan mengenai sisa buangan dan lain-lain.

In 2004, due emphasis was given to spatial data development as EIA project locations in the form of spatial data were also developed. In addition, basic data sourced from other related agencies such as JUPEM, MaCGDi will be updated from time to time based on DOE's requirements. Existing data had been provided to State DOE Offices.

In relation to personnel development, basic training on GIS was held at EiMAS from 13-15 April 2004. GIS briefing and hands-on training programmes were also held at three State DOE Offices (Perak, Kelantan and Malacca) from August to October 2004, while hands-on training for the Head Office staff was held between March and April 2004.

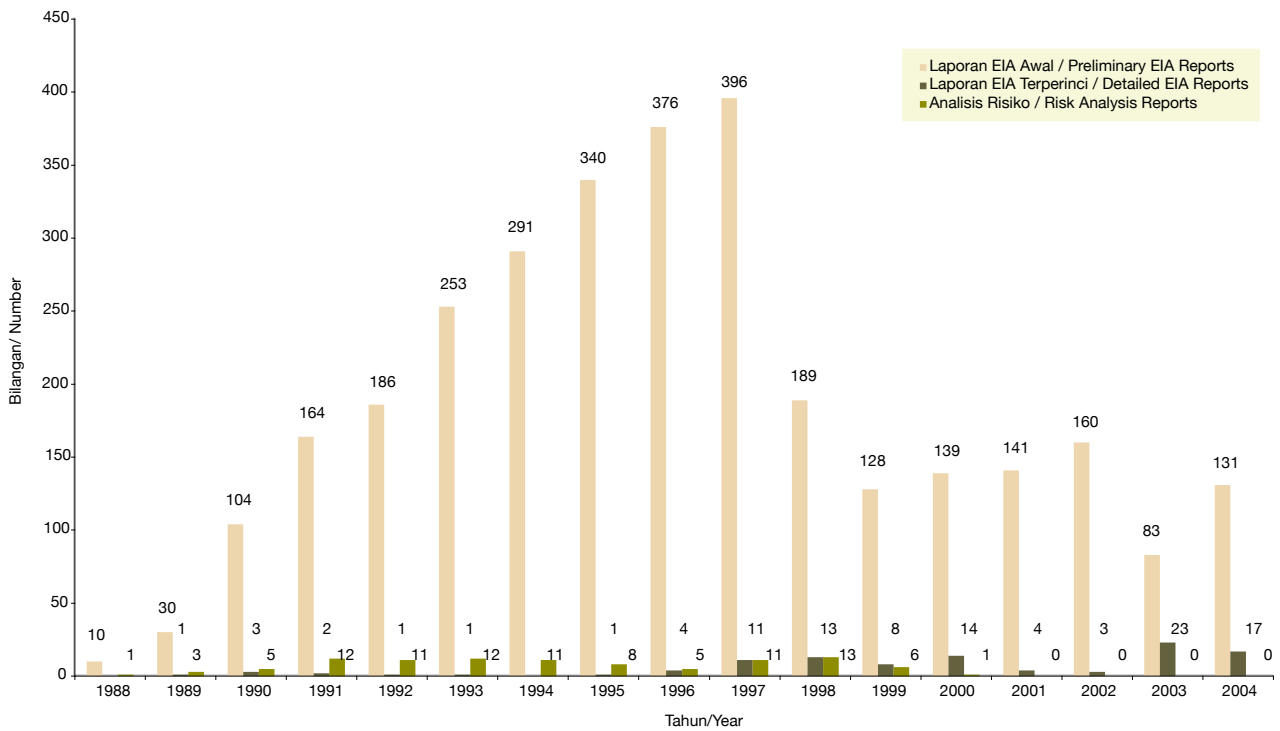
In 2004, the GIS Section in collaboration with 6 State DOE Offices conducted a GIS special project aimed at promoting wider usage of GIS for activities undertaken by State Offices. Output was presented at the GIS Application Workshop held at EiMAS from 14- 15 December 2004.

The GIS Section was also responsible for supplying daily information on hotspot locations for purposes of monitoring open burning. Inputs related to spatial data information were also relayed to various users within the Head Office, State Offices/Branches or external agencies upon request.

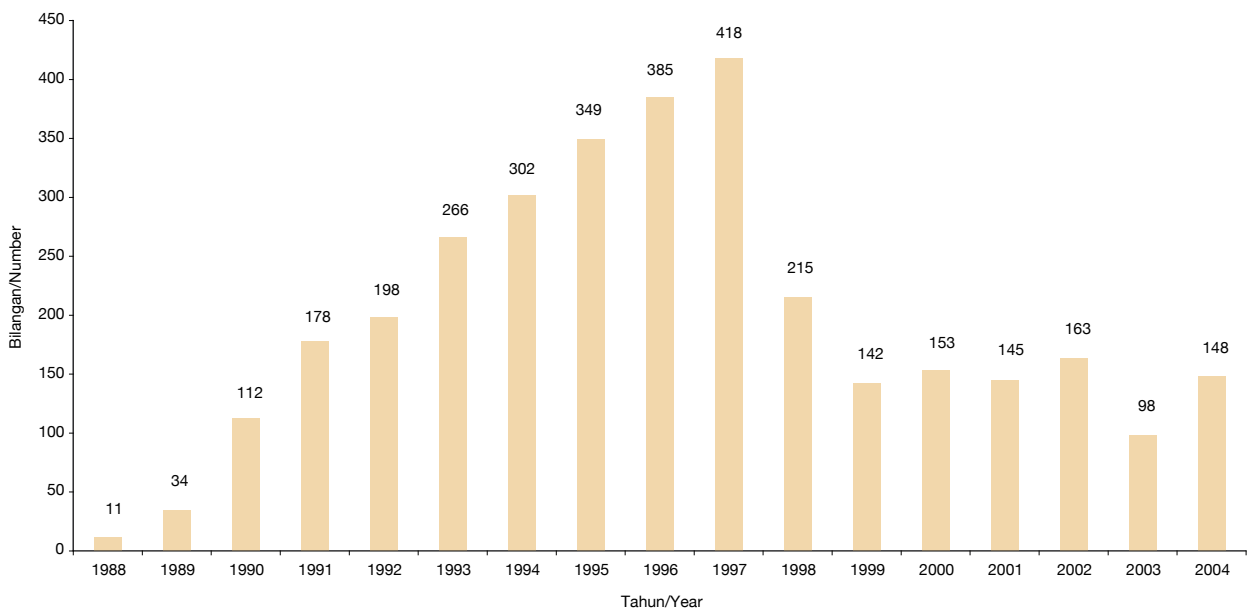
DOE/MIDA Advisory Services Desk

The DOE Advisory Services Desk at the Head Office of the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA) serves to provide environmental information and advice to prospective local and foreign investors. In 2004, 115 written comments were submitted to MIDA, 20 telephone enquires were attended to and 20 meetings with investors were held. Most of the enquiries received pertained to project site suitability, buffer zone distances, expertise on environmental consultancy and government policy on waste management.



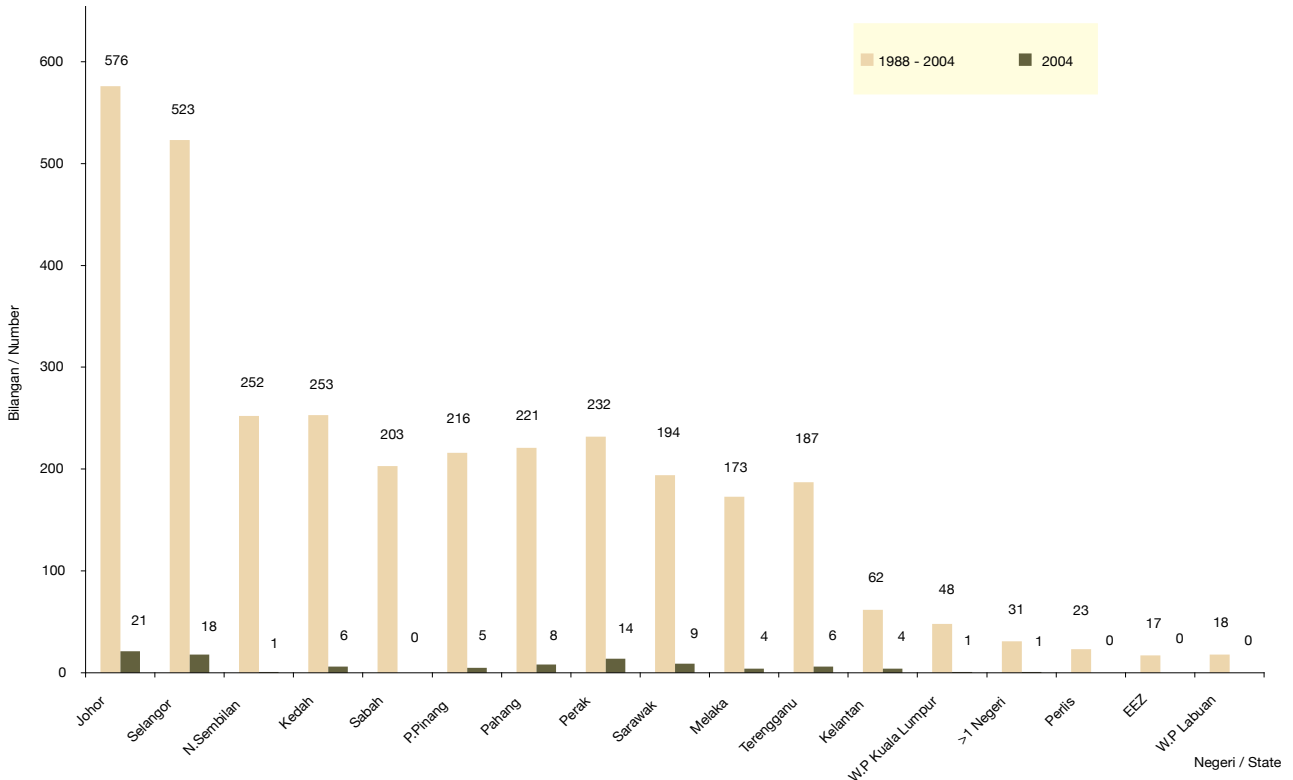


Rajah 4.1 JAS : Bilangan dan Jenis Laporan EIA Diterima, 1988 –2004
 Figure 4.1 DOE: Number and Type of EIA Reports Received, 1988–2004

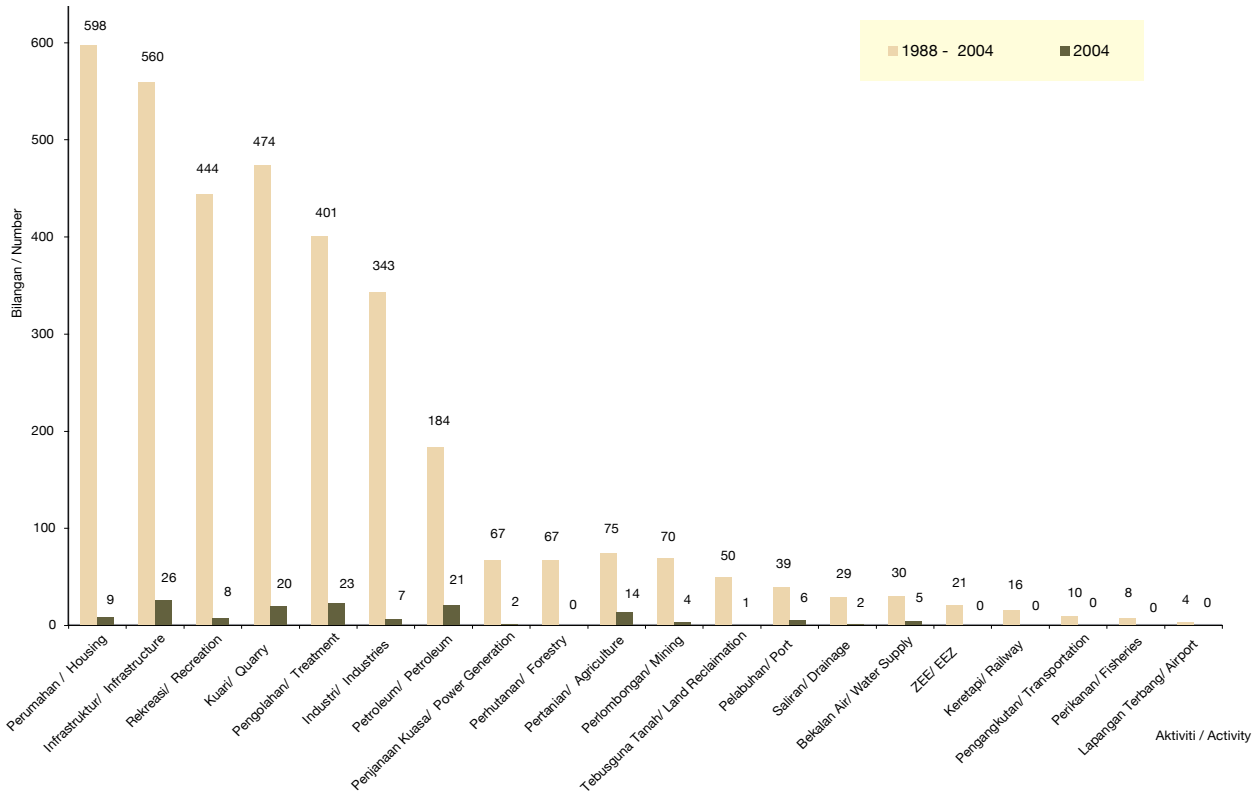


Rajah 4.2 JAS: Bilangan Laporan EIA Yang Diterima, 1988–2004
 Figure 4.2 DOE : Number of EIA Reports Received, 1988–2004



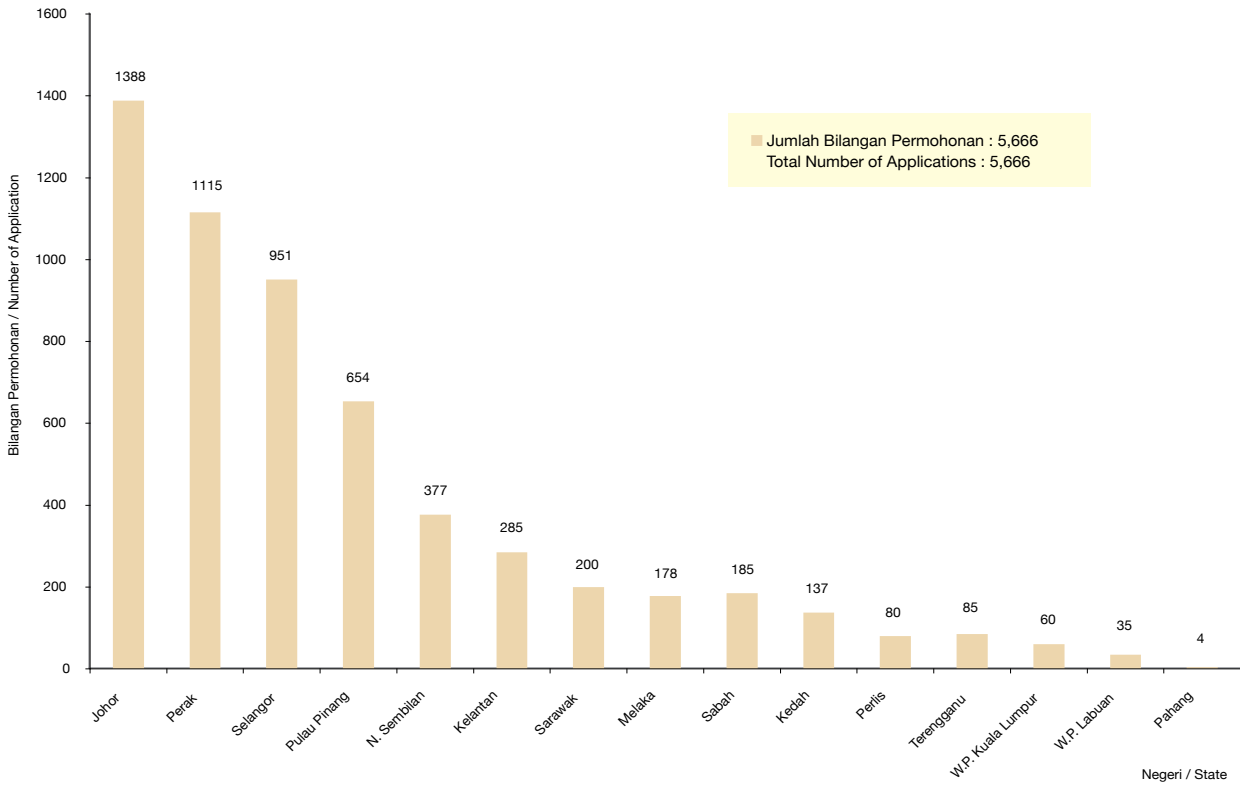


Rajah 4.3 JAS : Bilangan Laporan EIA Yang Diterima Mengikut Negeri, 1988 - 2004
 Figure 4.3 DOE : Number of EIA Reports Received by State, 1988 - 2004

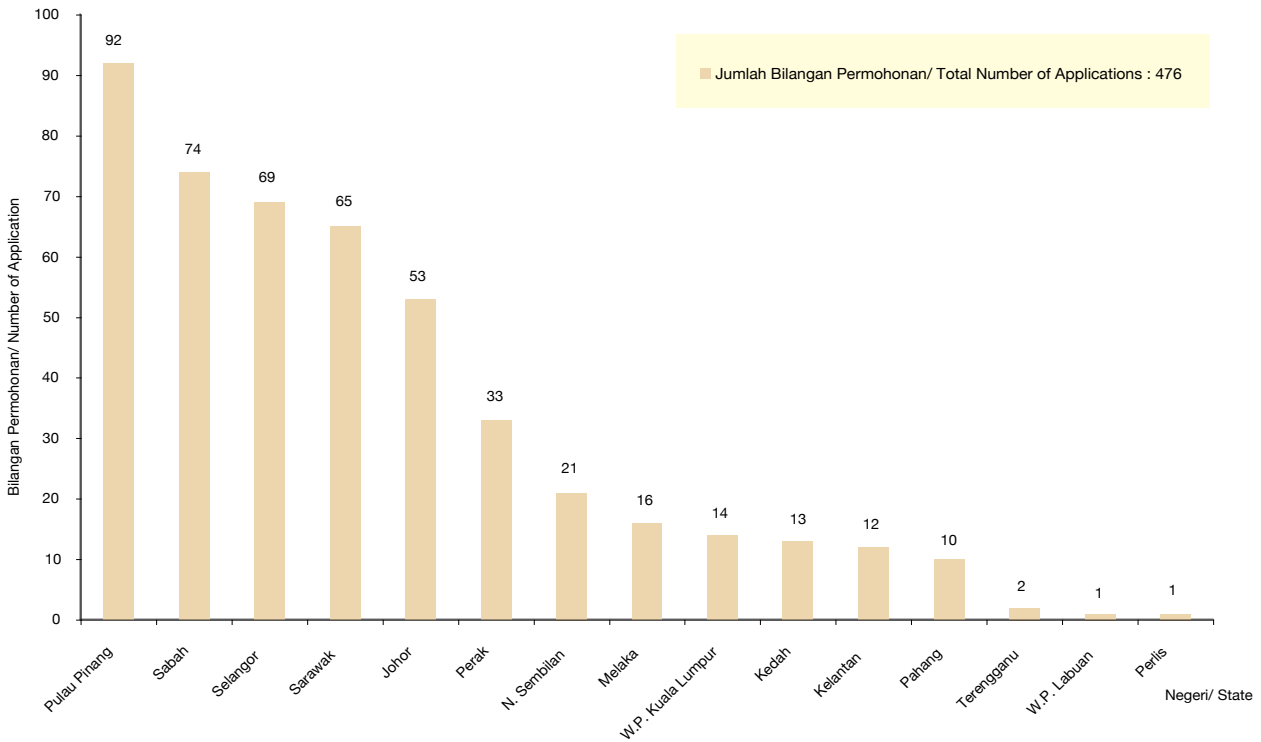


Rajah 4.4 JAS : Bilangan Laporan EIA Yang Diterima Mengikut Aktiviti, 1988 - 2004
 Figure 4.4 DOE: Number of EIA Reports Received by Prescribed Activities, 1988-2004



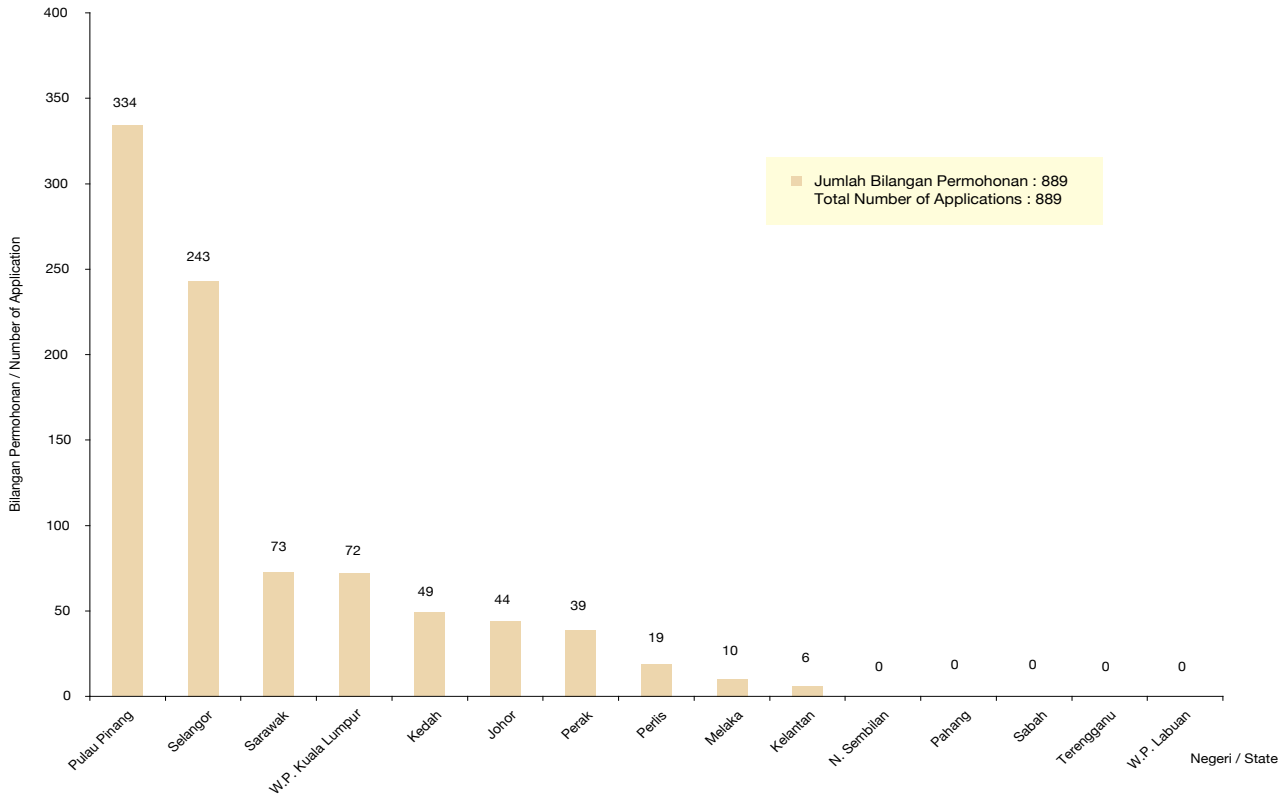


Rajah 4.5 JAS : Penilaian Awal Tapak Untuk Pembangunan Projek-Projek Mengikut Negeri, 2004
Figure 4.5 DOE : Pre-Siting Evaluation of Development Projects by State, 2004

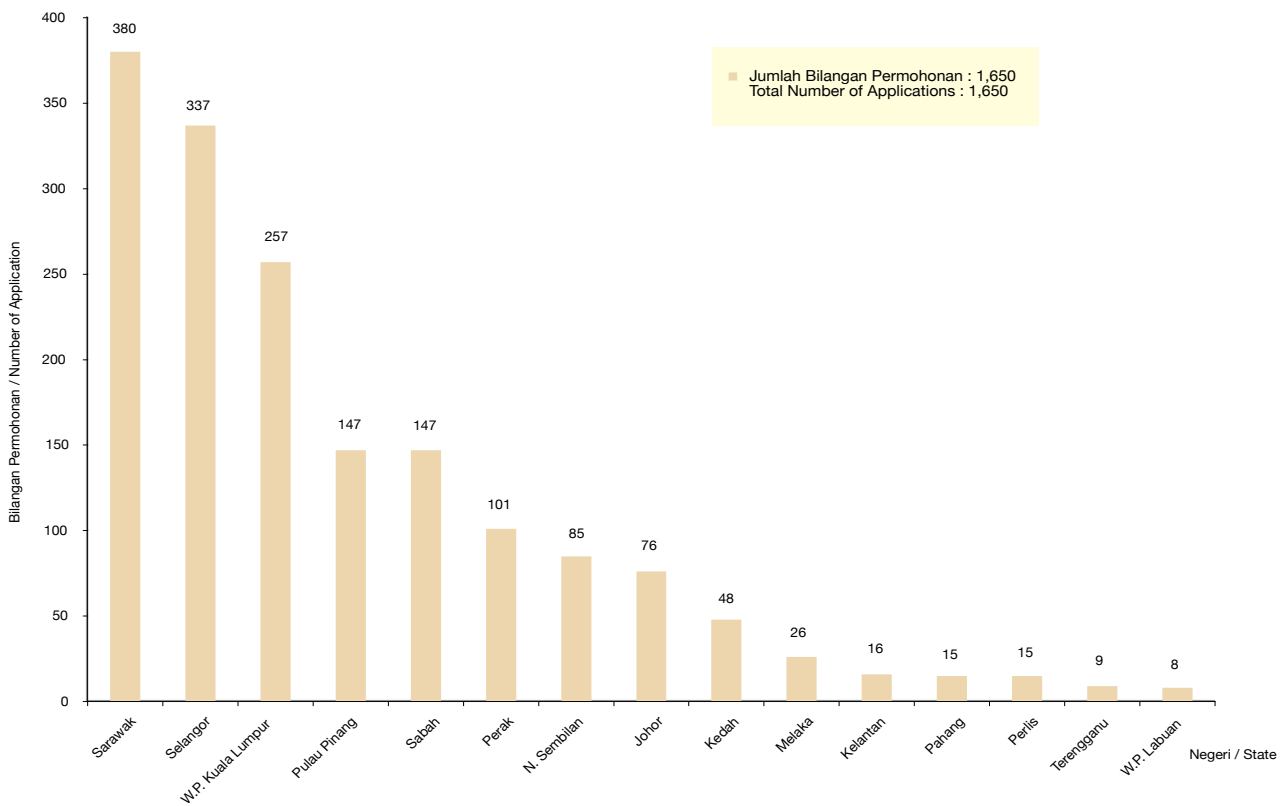


Rajah 4.6 JAS: Permohonan Bagi Kebenaran Bertulis Untuk Pembinaan Kemudahan Pengolahan Efluen Mengikut Negeri, 2004
Figure 4.6 DOE : Application for Construction of Waste Water Treatment Plants by State, 2004





Rajah 4.7 JAS : Permohonan Bagi Pemasangan Alat Kawalan Pencemaran Udara Mengikut Negeri, 2004
Figure 4.7 DOE: Application for Installation of Air Pollution Control Equipment by State, 2004



Rajah 4.8 JAS : Permohonan Bagi Pemasangan Alat Pembakaran Bahan Api Mengikut Negeri, 2004
Figure 4.8 DOE: Application for Installation of Fuel Burning Equipment by State, 2004





Gambarfoto 4.1 JAS: Lawatan Penguatkuasaan Tapak (Kuari)
Photo 4.1 DOE : Enforcement Site Visit (Quarry)



Gambarfoto 4.2 JAS: Menanam Penutup Bumi Sebagai Kaedah Mencegah Hakisan Tanah di Lereng Bukit
Photo 4.2 DOE: Cover Crop as a Soil Erosion Prevention Technique

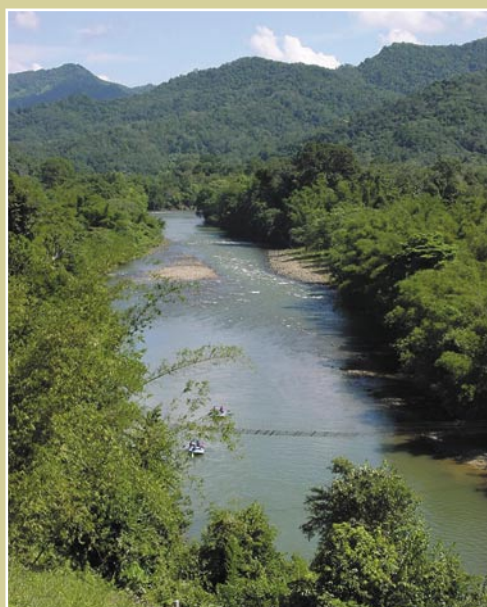


Gambarfoto 4.3 JAS: Sistem Perparitan untuk Mencegah Hakisan Kawasan Cerun
Photo 4.3 DOE : Drainage System for Slope Protection



Gambarfoto 4.4 JAS: Kolam Perangkap Mendap
Photo 4.4 DOE: Pond Sediment Trap





Bab 5

Chapter 5

Pengawasan Kualiti Udara

Air Quality Monitoring

Pengawasan kualiti udara dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar (JAS) secara berterusan menerusi 51 buah stesen pengawasan di seluruh Negara bagi memantau sebarang perubahan ketara kepada status kualiti udara yang mungkin memberi kesan kepada kesihatan awam dan alam sekitar. Stesen-stesen pengawasan kualiti udara ditempatkan di lokasi-lokasi strategik (**Peta 5.1 dan 5.2**) bagi memenuhi objektif program pengawasan yang spesifik. Kebanyakan stesen ditempatkan di kawasan perumahan bagi menentupasti tahap pendedahan pencemar udara kepada penduduk dan selebihnya ditempatkan di dalam kawasan industri.

Rangkaian stesen pengawasan kualiti udara kebangsaan ini turut dilengkapi dengan stesen-stesen pengawasan kualiti udara manual yang ditempatkan di 25 buah lokasi yang berbeza. Pengawasan di stesen-stesen manual melibatkan parameter-parameter seperti pepejal terampai, habuk halus di bawah saiz 10 mikron (PM_{10}) dan beberapa jenis logam berat termasuk plumbum yang dipantau sekali bagi tempoh enam hari menggunakan alat "High Volume Samplers".

Status Kualiti Udara Bagi 2004

Status kualiti udara bagi tahun 2004 secara keseluruhannya mencatatkan sedikit kemerosotan berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Kualiti udara pada tahap tidak sihat telah dicatatkan di beberapa kawasan di Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Pulau Pinang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan dan Melaka. Status kualiti udara pada tahap tidak sihat yang dicatatkan di Lembah Klang meliputi Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur dan Selangor serta di Negeri Sembilan pada kebanyakan masanya adalah disebabkan oleh peningkatan kepada kepekatan pencemar ozon (O_3) yang tinggi. Sementara itu, status kualiti udara pada tahap tidak sihat yang dicatatkan di lain-lain negeri kebanyakannya disebabkan oleh kepekatan habuk halus di bawah saiz 10 mikron (PM_{10}) yang tinggi.

Dalam tahun 2004, Malaysia telah mengalami beberapa episod singkat jerebu tahap sederhana pada bulan Jun, Ogos dan September akibat dari pencemaran merentas sempadan. Kebakaran tanah dan hutan yang berlaku di beberapa wilayah di Sumatra seperti yang dilaporkan oleh "ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC)" dengan pengaruh angin monsun barat daya menyumbang kepada episod kemerosotan kualiti

The Department of Environment continuously monitors ambient air quality throughout the country at 51 locations to detect any significant change which may cause harm to human health and the environment. These monitoring stations are strategically located (**Maps 5.1 and 5.2**) to meet specific monitoring objectives. Most stations are located in residential areas to facilitate determination of population exposure level to air pollution, while the rest are located within industrial areas.

The National Air Quality Monitoring Network is also complemented by manual air quality monitoring stations located at 25 different sites. At these sites, total suspended particulate, particulate matter (PM_{10}) and several heavy metals including lead are measured at intervals of six days using High Volume Samplers.

Air Quality Status in 2004

The overall air quality status in 2004 deteriorated slightly compared to the previous year. Unhealthy air quality days were recorded at various locations in Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Penang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan and Melaka. Unhealthy air quality days recorded in the Klang Valley (Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur and Selangor) and Negeri Sembilan were mainly attributed to high concentrations of ground level ozone. The unhealthy air quality recorded in other parts of the country in 2004 was mainly due to high levels of PM_{10} .

In 2004, Malaysia experienced a short period of slight to moderate haze in the months of June, August and September, mainly due to transboundary pollution. The land and forest fires in several provinces in Sumatra as reported by the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Center (ASMC), and the direct influence of the south-westerly winds contributed to the deterioration of air quality in the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia. The



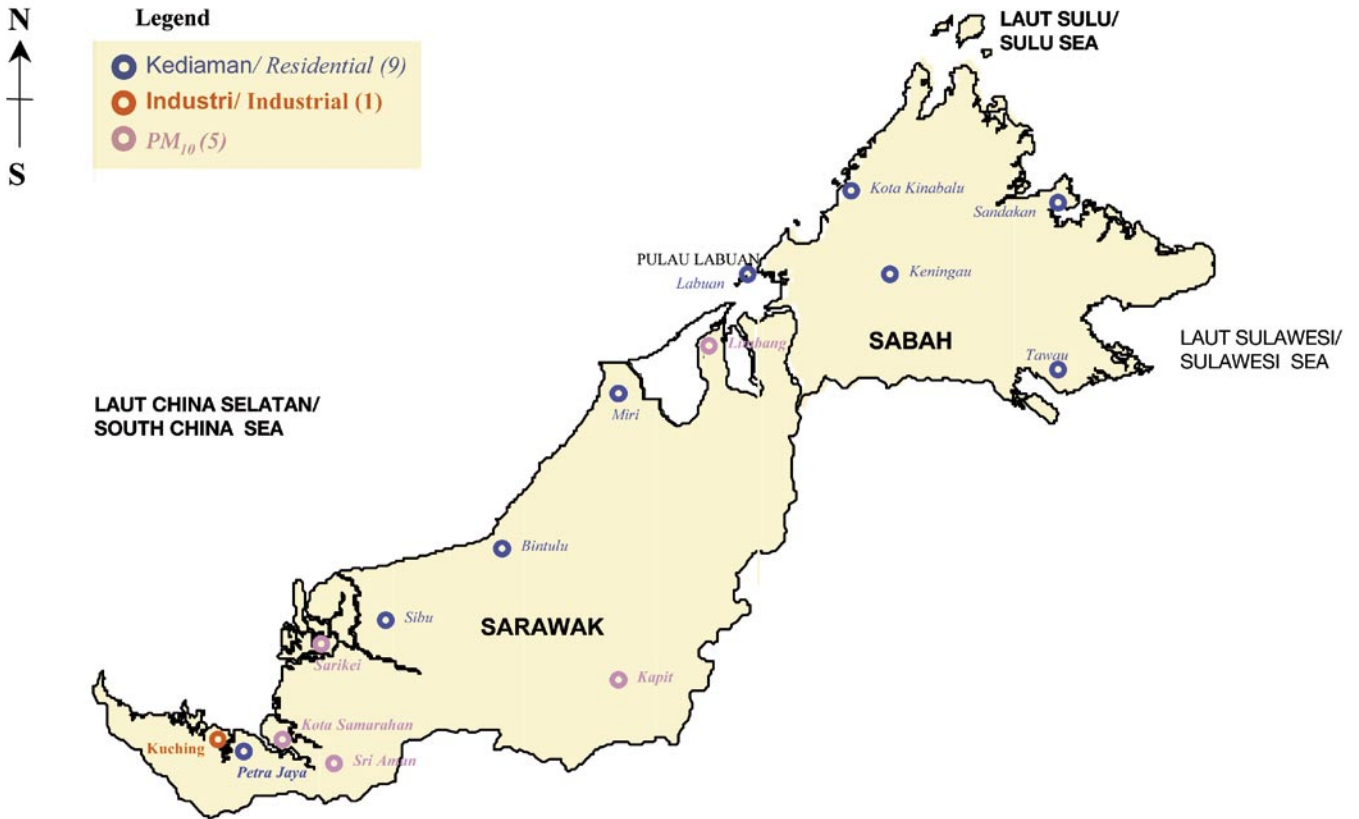
udara di kawasan Pantai Barat Semenanjung Malaysia. Di samping itu, kebakaran yang berlaku di Kalimantan dan pengaruh angin monsun barat daya telah menyebabkan keadaan sedikit berjerebu di bahagian selatan negeri Sarawak. Tiada episod lain pencemaran udara yang serius dicatatkan pada tahun 2004. Habuk halus di bawah saiz 10 mikron (PM_{10}) dan ozon (O_3) masih merupakan pencemar udara utama yang dikesan di seluruh Negara.

fires in Kalimantan and the south-westerly winds gave rise to hazy conditions in the southern part of Sarawak. No other serious air pollution episodes were recorded throughout 2004. Particulate matter (PM_{10}) and ground level ozone remained the prevailing air pollutants in the country.



Peta 5.1 Malaysia: Lokasi Stesen Pengawasan Udara Automatik, Semenanjung Malaysia, 2004
 Map 5.1 Malaysia: Location of Continuous Air Quality Monitoring Stations, Peninsular Malaysia, 2004





Peta 5.2 Sabah dan Sarawak: Lokasi Stesen Pengawasan Udara Automatik, Malaysia Timur, 2004/
 Map 5.2 Sabah and Sarawak : Location of Continuous Air Quality Monitoring Stations, East Malaysia, 2004



Gambarfoto 5.1 JAS: Peralatan untuk Analisis Pencemaran Udara di Stesen Pemantauan
 Photo 5.1 DOE : Air Pollution Analytical Instruments at Monitoring Station



Gambarfoto 5.2 JAS: Stesen Pemantauan Kualiti Udara Automatik
 Photo 5.2 DOE : Automatic Air Quality Monitoring Station





Gambarfoto 5.3 JAS: Pembakaran Terbuka Di Kawasan Pembinaan

Photo 5.3 DOE : Open Burning at Construction Site



Gambarfoto 5.4 JAS: Pengawasan Udara Ke Atas Pelepasan Asap Hitam dari Industri

Photo 5.4 DOE: Aerial Surveillance of Black Smoke Emissions from Industry



Gambarfoto 5.5 JAS: Pelepasan Pencemaran Udara dari Industri

Photo 5.5 DOE : Air Pollution from Industry



Pengawasan Bunyi Bising

Noise Monitoring

Garis panduan Bunyi Bising

Pada tahun 2004, Jabatan Alam Sekitar telah menerbitkan tiga set garis panduan had bunyi bising yang boleh diterima untuk pelbagai kategori kegunaan kawasan dan aktiviti-aktiviti penduduk. **The Planning Guidelines for Environmental Noise Limits and Control** menggariskan kriteria bunyi bising yang boleh diterima untuk penilaian kuantitatif bunyi bising dalam menentukan kacauganggu atau lain-lain. **The Guidelines for Noise Labelling and Emission Limits of Outdoor Sources** menetapkan metodologi yang komprehensif bagi pengukuran dan pelaporan bunyi bising dari punca-punca luar. **The Planning Guidelines for Vibration Limits and Control** menggariskan kriteria getaran yang boleh diterima untuk penilaian kuantitatif getaran.

Garis panduan tersebut di atas, bertujuan memberi panduan kepada perancang projek dan pembuat keputusan di peringkat negeri dan tempatan termasuk organisasi dan agensi yang terlibat atau bertanggungjawab dalam merekabentuk dan kelulusan perancangan bandar, pembangunan infrastruktur dan sebagainya. Ini akan dapat mengurangkan impak-impak yang berpotensi memberi kesan kesihatan kepada orang awam atau yang menyebabkan kerunsingan atau kacauganggu. Garis panduan tersebut telah diedarkan untuk agensi-agensi negeri melalui JAS negeri.

Pengawasan bunyi bising ambient

Pada tahun 2004, pengukuran paras bunyi ambient tertumpu kepada pelbagai kategori kegunaan kawasan seperti perindustrian (3 stesen), trafik jalanraya/lebuhraya (2 stesen), lapangan terbang (1 stesen), kuari (1 stesen), janakuasa (1 stesen), tapak pembinaan (1 stesen) dan kawasan komersial (3 stesen) (Jadual 5.1).

Paras bunyi bising yang diukur dibandingkan dengan nilai-nilai yang disyorkan di dalam **The Planning Guidelines for Environmental Noise Limits and Control** terbitan Jabatan Alam Sekitar (Jadual 5.2). Dari pengukuran bunyi bising yang telah dijalankan, didapati bahawa kebanyakan kawasan mencatatkan bacaan paras bunyi bising melebihi nilai-nilai dalam garis panduan terutamanya bagi kawasan yang berdekatan trafik (lebuhraya/jalanraya) dan kawasan perindustrian.

Noise Guidelines

In 2004, The Department of Environment published three sets of guidelines on acceptable noise limits for various categories of land use and human activities. The **Planning Guidelines for Environmental Noise Limits and Control** provide noise acceptance criteria for quantitative assessment of noise to define whether it is a disturbance or otherwise. **The Guidelines for Noise Labelling and Emission Limits of Outdoor Sources** prescribe a comprehensive methodology to measure and report noise emission from outdoor sources. The **Planning Guidelines for Vibration Limits and Control** provide vibration acceptance criteria for quantitative assessment of vibration.

These documents are intended to serve as a useful guide for planners and decision makers at State and local levels including organisations and agencies involved or having responsibilities in designing and approval of town planning, infrastructure development, etc. This will help to reduce the potential impact of noise affecting public health or causing annoyance or disturbance. These documents have been distributed to all State Agencies through DOE State Offices.

Ambient Noise Monitoring

In 2004, the ambient noise monitoring program was focused at different categories of land use such as industrial (3 stations), road/highway traffic (2 stations), airport (1 station), quarry (1 station), power plant (1 station), construction site (1 station) and commercial areas (3 stations) (Table 5.1).

Noise levels obtained were assessed against the values recommended by the Guidelines shown in Table 5.2. From the measurements carried out, it was found that most areas recorded noise levels exceeding the guideline values, especially for areas close to road/highway traffic and industrial areas.



Jadual 5.1 JAS: Lokasi Persekitaran Pengawasan Bunyi Bisng, 2004/
 Table 5.1 DOE : Location of Ambient Noise Monitoring, 2004

LOKASI PERSAMPELAN/ SAMPLING LOCATION	PUNCA BUNYI/ NOISE SOURCES	KATEGORI GUNA TANAH/ LAND USE CATEGORY
Taman Desa Flora, Senawang, Negeri Sembilan.	Industri/ Industries	Kediaman Bandar/ Urban Residential
Bukit Chedang, Seremban, Negeri Sembilan	Trafik (Lebuhraya)/ Traffic (Highway)	Kediaman Bandar/ Urban Residential
Taman NLFCS, Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan	Janakuasa/ Power	Kediaman Bandar/ Urban Residential
Jalan Dato Mohd Sidin, Klang, Selangor	Industri/ Industry (Steel)	Kediaman Luar Bandar/ Suburban Residential
Salak Tinggi, Selangor	Trafik (Lapangan Terbang) Traffic (Airport)	Kediaman Luar Bandar/ Suburban Residential
Taman Tun Dr. Ismail, Kuala Lumpur	Trafik (Jalanraya)/ Traffic (Road)	Kediaman Bandar/ Urban Residential
Putra Height, USJ	Kawasan Lombong Lama Old Mining Area	Kediaman Bandar/ Urban Residential
Tmn Eng Ann, Klang	Industri (Logam)/ Industry (Steel)	Kediaman Bandar/ Urban Residential
Seksyen 7, Shah Alam	Komersial/ Commercial	Komersial / Commercial
Taman Sri Andalas, Klang	Komersial/ Commercial	Komersial/ Commercial
Presint 8, Putrajaya	Pembinaan/ Construction	Kediaman Bandar/ Urban Residential
Presint 11, Putrajaya	Kediaman dan Institusi/ Residential and Institution	Kepadatan Kediaman Rendah/ Low Density Residential

 Jadual 5.2 JAS : Takat Bunyi (L_{Aeq}) Maksimum yang Dibenarkan Mengikut Guna Tanah untuk Pelan dan Pembangunan Baru / Table 5.2
 DOE: Maximum Permissible Sound Level (L_{Aeq}) by Land Use for Planning and New Development

Kategori Guna Tanah/ Land Use Category	Waktu Siang/ Day 7.00 am - 10.00 pm	Waktu Malam/ Night 10.00 pm - 7.00 am
Kawasan Sensitif Bunyi/ Noise Sensitive Area, Kurang Kepadatan Kediaman, Institusi (Sekolah, Hos- pital), Kawasan Keagamaan/ Low Density Residential, Institution (School, Hospital), Worship Area	50 dB (A)	40 dB (A)
Kediaman Pinggiran Bandar (Kepadatan Sederhana), Kawasan Awam, Taman, Kawasan Rekreasi/ Suburban Residential (Medium Density) Area, Public Spaces, Parks, Recreational Area	55 dB (A)	45 dB (A)
Kediaman Bandar (Kepadatan Tinggi), Pembangunan (Kediaman – Komersial) / Urban Residential (High Den- sity Area), Designated Mixed Development Area (Residential - Commercial)	60 dB (A)	50 dB (A)
Zon Perniagaan Komersial/ Commercial Business Zone	65 dB (A)	55 dB (A)
Zon Industri/ Designated Industrial Zone	70 dB (A)	60 dB (A)



Protokol Montreal kepada Perlindungan Lapisan Ozon

Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

Di bawah Program Kebangsaan Penghapusan Klorofluorokarbon (CFC) (NCFCP) 2002-2010, Malaysia adalah komited untuk mengurangkan baki penggunaan CFC bagi sektor pembuatan dan servis menjelang tahun 2010. Terdapat enam program utama yang telah dan sedang dijalankan di bawah NCFCP: Promosi Kesedaran Produk Bebas CFC-Metered Dose Inhalers (MDIs) bagi pesakit asma; Program Latihan Kastam-ODS; Program MAC Pemeriksaan; dan Servis Pendingin Udara Kenderaan, Projek Penghapusan Penggunaan CFC Sektor Foam dan Solven dan Program Servis Sektor Pendingin (RSS). Strategi pelaksanaan program ini merangkumi promosi dan kesedaran; kawalan import CFC menerusi Permit Permohonan (AP); bantuan teknikal dan latihan; bantuan subsidi dan penguatkuasaan peraturan-peraturan di bawah Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 1974.

Sepanjang tahun 2004, 2,885 projek/aktiviti di bawah NCFCP telah dilaksanakan (Jadual 5.3) dan telah berjaya mengurangkan penggunaan 185 MT CFC di negara. Sebanyak 343 premis sektor foam, solven, aerosol dan bengkel servis pendingin udara kenderaan telah dilawat (Jadual 5.4). Pada tahun 2004 juga, Jabatan telah menghadiri beberapa mesyuarat mengenai Protokol Montreal di dalam dan di luar negara (Jadual 5.5). Kesedaran dipromosikan menerusi latihan, seminar dan dialog untuk 'end user' dan orang awam (Jadual 5.6).

Under the National Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) Phase-out Plan (NCFCP) 2002-2010, the Malaysian Government is committed to reduce the use of CFC in the manufacturing and servicing sector by the year 2010. Six main programmes have being carried out under the NCFCP, namely the CFC Free Metered Dose Inhalers (MDIs) Awareness Programme for Asthma Patients; Custom-ODS Training Programme; MAC Vehicle Inspection; and Air-cond Servicing Programme; CFC Phase-Out Programme for Foam and Solvent Projects and Refrigerant Service Sector (RSS). The strategies adopted include awareness and promotion campaigns; CFC import control through Application Permit (AP) system; technical assistance and training; subsidies and enforcement of regulations for controlling CFC under the Environmental Quality Act 1974.

In 2004, 2,885 projects/activities were carried out under the Malaysian NCFCP (Table 5.3) resulting in a reduction of 185 MT of CFC consumption in the country. A total of 343 premises in the foam, solvent, aerosol and mobile air-conditioning sectors were visited and verified (Table 5.4). DOE officials also attended local as well as international meetings pertaining to emerging issues relating to the Montreal Protocol (Table 5.5). Seminars, talks and dialogues were also conducted throughout the year in order to promote awareness on Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) among end-users and the general public (Table 5.6).



Jadual 5.3 JAS: Projek-projek dan Aktiviti-Aktiviti yang Dilaksanakan di bawah NCFCP, 2004.
 Table 5.3 DOE: Projects and Activities Implemented under NCFCP, 2004.

Sektor Sector	Bil.Projek/Aktiviti Yang Diluluskan No.of Projects/ Activities	ODP tan ODP tonnes
Projek Menghapuskan Penggunaan CFC dalam Pembuatan Produk Busar Phase-out Project on CFC Use in Foam Manufacturing		
*Kumpulan SMI/ SMI Group	14	10
*Individu/Individual	8	65
Penyejukan dan Pendingin Udara: Refrigeration & Air Conditioning:		
*Pendingin Udara Kenderaan(MAC) Vehicle Air Conditioning(MAC)		
- Pembuatan Produk Pendingin Manufacture of Air Conditioners	1	85
- Servis Pendingin Udara Kenderaan (Skim Baucar Alat-alat MAC) Vehicle Air Conditioning Service (MAC Tools Voucher Scheme)	1329	-
- Latihan Operator Servis MAC MAC Service Operators Training	1441	-
*Servis Pendingin Udara Komersil (CRSS) Commercial Refrigerant Service Sector(CRSS)	-	-
Projek Menghapuskan Penggunaan CFC dalam Produk Aerosol Phase-out Project on CFC Use in Aerosols	3	25
Projek Menghapuskan Penggunaan CFC dalam Produk Pencucian Phase-out Project on CFC Use in Detergents & Solvents	-	-
Projek Demo Penggunaan Bahan Ganti Methyl Bromide Demo Project on Use of Substitutes for Methyl Bromide	1	-
Projek Halon Halon Project	-	-
Aktiviti Am/ Kesedaran: General Activities/Awareness:		
*Seminar/Latihan/Bengkel/Dialog Seminars/Training/Workshop/Dialogues	75	-
*Penerbitan Risalah / Publication of Brochures	13	-
Jumlah / Total	2,885	185



Jadual 5.3 JAS: Projek-projek dan Aktiviti-aktiviti yang dilaksanakan di bawah NCFCP, 2004.
Table 5.3 DOE: Projects and Activities Implemented under NCFCP 2004.

Sektor Sector	Projek/Aktiviti Yang Selesai Completed Projects/Activities	ODS Yang Telah dihapuskan ODS Phased Out(ODP tonnes)
Busar/Foam	25	-
Halon/Halon	-	-
Penyejukan&Pendingin Udara Refrigeration&Air Conditioning	16	1,002.00
Aerosol/ Aerosol	3	-
Pelarut/Solvent	-	-
Aktiviti Am/General Activities	33	-
Metil Bromida/Methyl Bromide	1	-
Jumlah/ Total	78	1,002.00

Jadual 5.4 JAS : Bilangan Lawatan Pemeriksaan,2004 /
Table 5.4 DOE : Number of Inspection Visits, 2004

Sektor Sector	Bil. Lawatan Pemeriksaan No.of Inspection Visits
Busar/ Foam	46
Aerosol/ Aerosol	3
Pendingin Udara/ Air Conditioner	2
Bengkel Perkhidmatan Pendingin Udara Kenderaan Mobile Air Conditioner Service Workshops	289
Pelarut/ Solvent	2
Halon/ Halon	1
Jumlah/ Total	343

Jadual 5.5 JAS: Mesyuarat dan Persidangan Antarabangsa, 2004 /
Table 5.5 DOE: International Meetings and Conferences, 2004

Activities	Date	Venue
UNEP Global Awareness Strategy	29-30 Jan 2004	Manila
Informal Consultating on Methyl Bromide	4-5 March 2004	Buenos Aires
Extraordinary Meeting of MOP	24-26 March 2004	Montreal
World Bank Financial Intermediary	14-15 April 2004	Washington
2004 Meeting of SEAP Network and ODS Officers	19-24 April 2004	Agra
HCFC Alternative Technology Meeting	24-29 May 2004	Tokyo
25th Meeting of OEWG to Montreal Protocol.	13-16 July 2004	Geneva
2004 Meeting of SEAP Network of ODS officers	22-26 November 2004	Siem Reap
16th Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol	10-14 November 2004	Prague



Jadual 5.6 JAS: Aktiviti Kesedaran Penghapusan Bahan Pemusnah Ozon, 2004
 Table 5.6 DOE: Ozone Depleting Substances Phase Out Awareness Activities, 2004

Aktiviti/Activities	Tarikh / Date	Tempat / Venue
Control of import quota through AP system	Jan - Dec 2004	
Criteria and procedure for financial support for investment projects	Jan - Dec 2004	
Announcement of Import Quotas for CFCs (2002 – 2010)	13 Jan 2004	MITI, KL
Training on Chillers and Refrigerant Management(CRM)	18-19 May 2004 25-26 August 2004 5-6 October 2004	Petaling Jaya Petaling Jaya Petaling Jaya
Seminar on NCFCP and ODS Regulations	12 Jan 2004 31 Mac 2004 9 May 2004 11 May 2004 22 May 2004	Putrajaya Bangi Shah Alam Putrajaya Melaka
Updated www ODS Information	Jan-Dec 2004	
Publication and printing car stickers, calendar, posters and ODS folder for awareness program	Jan-Dec 2004	
Exhibition and Conference	24-25 Sept 2004 7 Oct 2004	Putrajaya
RAVH International/ Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Conference	30 Sept 2004	KL
Advertisement for Invitation of Qualified R&R MAC Suppliers and ATCs.	9 & 11 April 2004	
Air Quality Improvement and Ozone Seminar	28 Sept 2004	Penang
Theory & hands-on MAC/R&R (for authorized training centre/DOE officers)	12-15 Jan 2004	Petaling Jaya
Final Announcement' - Submission of project proposal to phase out CFC	1 March 2004 1 Sept 2004	
Custom Officers -ODS Training Programme	28-29 April 2004 20-24 Sept 2004	Melaka
Foam Phase-out Project Seminar / Signing Ceremony	8 June 2004	Putrajaya
MAC-Roadshow for TTP / Certification Service	18 March 2004	Negeri Sembilan
Training Programme (CSTP)	14 April 2004 20-21 May 2004 26 Mac 2004	Melaka Shah Alam Penang
Refrigerant Identifier (RI) Hands on Training	19 Jan 2004	Petaling Jaya
RI Hands-on Training Under MAC Inspection Programme	17 Mac 2004 23 Mac 2004 25 Mac 2004 30 Mac 2004	Cheras Johor Bukit Maluri Alor Setar



Jadual 5.6 JAS: Aktiviti Kesedaran Penghapusan Bahan Pemusnah Ozon, 2004
 Table 5.6 DOE: Ozone Depleting Substances Phase Out Awareness Activities, 2004

Aktiviti/Activities	Tarikh / Date	Tempat / Venue
	1 April 2004 6 April 2004 8 April 2004 13 April 2004 21 April 2004 24 April 2004 28 Sept 2004	Ipoh Kota Bharu Kuantan Seremban K.Kinabalu Kuching Bangi
Awareness Seminar on CFC-Free MDI	9 May 2004	Subang
Theory & Hands-on Training for CSTP/MAC	9-10 May 2004 10-11 May 2004 17-18 May 2004 24-25 May 2004 12-13 May 2004 12-13 May 2004 14-15 May 2004 22-23 May 2004 24-25 May 2004 25-26 May 2004 29-30 May 2004 3-4 June 2004 5-6 June 2004 8-9 June 2004 11-12 June 2004 17-18 June 2004 12-13 June 2004 14-15 June 2004 19-20 June 2004 20-21 June 2004 23-24 June 2004 26-27 June 2004 29-30 June 2004	Raub Shah Alam Shah Alam Shah Alam Taiping Kuala Terengganu Besut Subang Jaya Alor Setar Penang Melaka Selangor Kuantan Parit Buntar Kuching Miri K.Lumpur Sibu Johor Bahru Lahad Datu Kota Kinabalu Alor Setar Penang
Theory & Hands-on Training for CSTP/MAC	2-3 July 2004 3-4 July 2004 3-4 July 2004 6-7 July 2004 10-11 July 2004 10-11 July 2004 17-18 July 2004 17-18 July 2004 21-22 July 2004 24-25 July 2004 24-25 July 2004 27-28 July 2004 31 July-1 August 2004 31 July-1 August 2004 5 - 6 August 2004 7 - 8 August 2004 28 - 29 August 2004 10 - 11 September 2004 27-28 November 2004	Kota Bharu Seremban K.Lumpur Penang Klang Subang Jaya Johor Bahru Petaling Jaya Batu Caves Batu Pahat Segamat Melaka Muar Petaling Jaya Shah Alam Sitiawan Ipoh Penang Ampang



Pemantauan Kualiti Air Sungai

Surface Water (River) Quality Monitoring

Program Pengawasan Kualiti Air Daratan (Sungai) 2004

Program Pengawasan Kualiti Air telah dijalankan oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar sejak tahun 1978. Buat masa ini, ia merangkumi 120 lembangan sungai. Mulai tahun 1995 aktiviti ini dilaksanakan oleh ASMA melalui program penswastaan.

Pada tahun 2004, program pemantauan kualiti air sungai secara manual ke atas 926 buah stesen dari 120 buah lembangan sungai (Jadual 5.7) di Malaysia telah dilaksanakan. Sampel air yang diambil dari stesen-stesen tersebut, dianalisa bagi menghasilkan Indeks Kualiti Air (IKA):-

- Keperluan Oksigen Biokimia (BOD)
- Keperluan Oksigen Kimia (COD)
- Ammoniakal Nitrogen (NH₃N)
- pH
- Oksigen Terlarut (DO)
- Pepejal Terampai (SS)

Selain itu parameter lain seperti logam berat dan bakteria juga dianalisa mengikut keperluan sesuatu tempat (stesen). JAS juga telah menubuhkan sepuluh buah stesen pemantauan kualiti air sungai secara automatik untuk mengesan perubahan secara terus untuk Sg. Perai (Seberang Perai, Pulau Pinang); Sg. Perak (Perak); Sg. Selangor (Selangor); Sg. Kelang (WPKL); Sg. Linggi (Negeri Sembilan); Sg. Melaka (Melaka); Sg. Skudai (Johor); Sg. Keratong (Pahang); Sg. Terengganu (Terengganu); dan Sg. Sarawak (Sarawak) (Jadual 5.8). Di bawah Program Pencegahan Pencemaran dan Peningkatan Kualiti Air Sungai, lima stesen automatik telah ditubuhkan di Sg. Langat (Selangor); Sg. Labu (N. Sembilan); Sg. Batang Benar (N. Sembilan); Sg. Putat (Melaka) dan Sg. Rajang (Sarawak).

Surface Water (River) Quality Monitoring Programme 2004

DOE's National River Water Quality Monitoring Programme started in 1978. Presently it covers 120 river basins in the country. However, since 1995, the work was contracted out to Alam Sekitar Malaysia Sdn Bhd (ASMA).

In 2004, a total of 926 stations located within 120 river basins in Malaysia were monitored (Table 5.7). Water samples taken from these monitoring stations were analysed to compute the Water Quality Index (WQI) based on the following parameters :

- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
- Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
- Ammoniacal Nitrogen (NH₃N)
- pH
- Dissolved Oxygen (DO)
- Suspended Solids (SS)

Other parameters such as heavy metals and bacteria were also analysed depending on site requirements. In addition, ten automatic water quality monitoring stations had been installed to monitor river quality changes on a continuous basis at Sg. Perai (Seberang Perai, Pulau Pinang); Sg. Perak (Perak); Sg. Selangor (Selangor); Sg. Kelang (WPKL); Sg. Linggi (Negeri Sembilan); Sg. Melaka (Melaka); Sg. Skudai (Johor); Sg. Keratong (Pahang); Sg. Terengganu (Terengganu); and Sg. Sarawak (Sarawak) (Table 5.8). Under the Pollution Prevention and Water Quality Improvement Programme, five automatic stations were installed at Sg. Langat (Selangor); Sg. Batang Benar (Negeri Sembilan); Sg. Labu (Negeri Sembilan); Sg. Putat (Melaka); and Sg. Rajang (Sarawak).



Program Semakan Semula Stesen-stesen Pengawasan Kualiti Air Daratan

Satu Kursus Garispanduan Semakan Semula Stesen-stesen Pengawasan Air Daratan telah diadakan di EiMAS Bangi pada 30 Jun – 2 Julai 2004 untuk kakitangan JAS yang terlibat dengan program semakan semula stesen-stesen di negeri masing-masing. Kursus tersebut dikendalikan oleh pakar-pakar yang terdiri dari Prof Madya Dr Maketab Mohamed (UTM), Prof Madya Dr Mohd Kamil Yusoff (UPM), Dr Abdul Rani Abdullah (ASMA), Mohd Norli Abdullah (JAS Ibupejabat) dan Puan Kalsom Mean (JPS). Berikutan itu, Program Semakan Semula Stesen telah berjaya dilaksanakan oleh semua JAS negeri. Jumlah stesen pengawasan yang baru adalah 1,062 stesen berbanding dengan 1,041 stesen sebelum ini.

Seminar 'Towards Operationalisation of Integrated River Basin Management' (IRBM)

Satu Seminar 'Towards Operationalisation of Integrated River Basin Management' telah dianjurkan oleh ASMA dengan kerjasama JAS pada 14-15 Disember 2004 di Grand Blue Wave Hotel, Shah Alam Selangor. Tujuan seminar tersebut adalah untuk memberi pendedahan kepada kakitangan JAS mengenai prinsip asas dan teori IRBM di dalam penggunaan pengkalan data kualiti air serta inventori punca IRBM. Seramai 35 orang kakitangan JAS telah hadir seminar tersebut. Di antara penceramah-penceramah yang dijemput adalah Prof. Dr Zaini Ujang (UTM), Dr Abdul Rani Abdullah (ASMA) dan Prof Madya Dr Mazlin Mokhtar (UKM).



Gambarfoto 5.6 JAS: Persampelan Kualiti Air di Takat Pelepasan
Photo 5.6 DOE : Water Quality Sampling at Final Discharge Outlet

Revision of River Water Quality Monitoring Network

A course on the Guidelines for Revision of River Water (Surface Water) Monitoring Stations was organised at EiMAS from 30 June-2 July, 2004 for relevant personnel from DOE State Offices. The course was conducted by a team of experts comprising of Prof Madya Dr. Maketab Mohamed (UTM), Prof Madya Dr. Mohd Kamil Yusoff (UPM), Dr Abdul Rani Abdullah (ASMA), Mohd Norli Abdullah (DOE Headquarters) and Puan Kalsom Mean (JPS). Following this, the Monitoring Network was revised by all DOE States. The total number of water quality stations after the revision exercise increased to 1,062 stations from 1,041 stations previously.

Seminar on "Towards Operationalisation of Integrated River Basin Management" (IRBM)

ASMA organized a Seminar on "Towards Operationalisation of Integrated River Basin Management" (IRBM) in collaboration with DOE from 14-15 December 2004 at Grand Blue Wave Hotel, Shah Alam, Selangor. The primary objective of the seminar was to introduce the basic principles of IRBM, its use in water quality data and pollution source inventory. A total number of 35 DOE staff attended the seminar. Among the experts involved in the seminar were Prof. Dr. Zaini Ujang (UTM), Dr Abdul Rani Abdullah (ASMA) and Prof Madya Dr. Mazlin Mokhtar (UKM).



Gambarfoto 5.7 JAS: Pencemaran Sungai Berhampiran Kawasan Industri
Photo 5.7 DOE: River Pollution Near to Industrial Site



Jadual 5.7 JAS : Senarai Lembangan Sungai dan Sungai-sungai yang Dipantau, 2004
 Table 5.7 DOE: List of River Basins and Rivers Monitored, 2004

Negeri / State	Kod WKA Code WQR	Lembangan Sungai River Basin	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations	Sungai Diawasi River Monitored	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations
Perlis	01	Perlis	10	Arau	1
				Jarum	1
				Jernih	2
				Kok Mak	1
				Ngulang	1
				Peralit	1
				Perlis	1
				Serai	1
				Tasoh	1
Kedah	01PL	Melaka	3	Kisap	1
				Melaka	1
				Petang	1
	03	Kedah	6	Kedah	1
				Padang Terap	3
				Pedu	1
				Tekai	1
	4	Merbok	10	Bakar Arang	1
				Batu	1
				Bongkok	1
Bukit Merah				1	
Korok				1	
Merbok				1	
Petani				1	
Tok Pawang	2				
Tupah	1				
Kedah / Pulau Pinang	05	Muda	9	Jerung	2
				Ketil	1
				Muda	3
				Muda (P.pinang)	1
				Tawar	2
Pulau Pinang	06J	Juru	8	Ara	1
				Juru	1
				Kilang Ubi	2
				Pasir	1
				Rambai	3
Pulau Pinang / Kedah	06P	Perai	22	Air Melintas	1
				Jarak (Kedah)	2
				Jarak	4
				Keladi	1
				Kereh	4
				Kubang Semang	2
				Kulim	3
				Perai	2
				Seluang (Kedah)	1
				Seluang Bawah (Kedah)	2
Pulau Pinang	06PP	Pinang/Kluang	12	Air Itam	5
				Air Terjun	1
				Dondang	3
				Jelutong	1



Jadual 5.7 JAS : Senarai Lembangan Sungai dan Sungai-sungai yang Dipantau, 2004
 Table 5.7 DOE: List of River Basins and Rivers Monitored, 2004

Negeri / State	Kod WKA Code WQR	Lembangan Sungai River Basin	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations	Sungai Diawasi River Monitored	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations
	07	Jejaw	5	Kluang Pinang Cempedak Jawi Junjong	1 1 1 3 1
Pulau Pinang / Perak	08	Kerian	10	Kechil Kerian Selama (Perak) Serdang	3 4 2 1
Perak	09	Kurau	5	Ara Kurau	1 4
	10	Sepetang	10	Batu Teguh Jana Larut Lidin Malai Sepetang Tupai	2 1 1 1 1 3 1
	10T	Temerloh	2	Temerloh	2
	11	Beruas	4	Bruas Rotan	2 2
	12	Raja Hitam/Manjong	6	Derhaka Manjong Raja Hitam	2 2 2
	12W	Wangi/Deralik	4	Deralik Wangi	2 2
	13	Perak	53	Batang Padang Bidor Chenderiang Cuar Kampar Kangsar Kepayang Kerdah Kinta Klah Klian Baru Kuang Pari Pelus Perak Pinji Raia Seluang Serokai Sungkai Sungkai Mati Tumboh	3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 6 2 2 1 2 2 2 8 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1
Perak / Selangor	14	Bernam	10	Bernam	4



Jadual 5.7 JAS : Senarai Lembangan Sungai dan Sungai-sungai yang Dipantau, 2004
 Table 5.7 DOE: List of River Basins and Rivers Monitored, 2004

Negeri / State	Kod WKA Code WQR	Lembangan Sungai River Basin	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations	Sungai Diawasi River Monitored	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations
				Bernam (Selangor)	2
				Slim	2
				Terolak	2
Selangor	15	Tengi	2	Tengi	2
	16	Selangor	9	Batang Kali	1
				Kancing	1
Kerling				1	
Selangor				4	
Sembah				1	
				Serendah	1
	17	Buloh	5	Buloh	5
Selangor/WPKL	18	Klang	24	Ampang	1
				Batu	1
				Batu (WPKL)	1
				Damansara	3
				Gombak	2
				Gombak (WPKL)	1
				Jinjang (WPKL)	1
				Kerayong (WPKL)	1
				Keroh (WPKL)	1
				Klang	6
				Klang (WPKL)	4
				Kuyoh(WPKL)	1
				Pencala	1
Selangor/ Negeri Sembilan	19	Langat	28	Anak Chuau	1
				Balak	1
				Batang Benar (N.S)	2
				Batang Labu	1
				Batang Labu (N.S)	1
				Batang Nilai (N.S)	2
				Beranang	1
				Buan	1
				Chuau	2
				Jijan	1
				Langat	8
				Limau Manis	1
				Lui	1
				Pajam	1
				Rinching	1
Semenyih	3				
Selangor	20	Sepang	3	Sepang	3
Negeri Sembilan	20J	Lukut	1	Lukut	1
	21	Linggi	15	Batang Penar	1
				Chembong	1
Kepayong				1	
				Kundur Besar	1
				Linggi	6
				Pedas	1
				Rembau	2



Jadual 5.7 JAS : Senarai Lembangan Sungai dan Sungai-sungai yang Dipantau, 2004
 Table 5.7 DOE: List of River Basins and Rivers Monitored, 2004

Negeri / State	Kod WKA Code WQR	Lembangan Sungai River Basin	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations	Sungai Diawasi River Monitored	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations			
Melaka	22	Melaka	17	Simin	1			
				Temiang	1			
				Btg.Melaka	2			
				Durian Tunggal	1			
				Melaka	9			
				Putat	2			
				Rembia	2			
				Tampin	1			
				23	Duyong	3	Duyong	3
				24	Kesang/merlimau	8	Chohong	2
Johor/Negeri Sembilan	25	Muar	43	Kesang	3			
				Merlimau	3			
				Gemencheh (N.S)	3			
				Juasseh	2			
				Kelamah (N.S)	2			
				Labis	4			
				Merbudu	1			
				Merlimau	1			
				Muar	11			
				Muar (N.S)	5			
				P. Menkuang	1			
				Palong	2			
				Palong (N.S)	2			
				Segamat	1			
				Senarut	2			
				Serom	1			
				Spg. Loi	2			
				Temarong (N.S)	1			
				Tenang	2			
Johor	26	Batu Pahat	23	Amran	2			
				Batu Pahat	1			
				Bekok	4			
				Berlian	2			
				Chaah	2			
				Lenik	1			
				Merek	2			
				Merpo	2			
				Semberong	2			
				Simpang Kanan	2			
				Simpang Kiri	3			
				27A	Air Baloi	3	Air Baloi	3
				27B	Benut	7	Benut	4
							Pt. Haji Yassin	2
							Ulu Benut	1
				28	Segget	5	Segget	5
				28A	Pontian Besar	5	Air Hitam	1
Ayer Merah	1							
Pontian Besar	3							
28B	Pontian Kecil	2	Pontian Kecil	2				



Jadual 5.7 JAS : Senarai Lembangan Sungai dan Sungai-sungai yang Dipantau, 2004
 Table 5.7 DOE: List of River Basins and Rivers Monitored, 2004

Negeri / State	Kod WKA Code WQR	Lembangan Sungai River Basin	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations	Sungai Diawasi River Monitored	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations
	28C	Skudai	11	Melana	2
				Skudai	9
	28D	Tebrau	5	Plentong	1
				Tebrau	4
	28E	Kempas	2	Kempas	2
	28F	Danga	2	Danga	2
	28G	Rambah	2	Rambah	2
	29	Johor	44	Anak Sg. Sayong	3
				Berangan	2
				Bkt. Besar	2
				Chemangar	1
				Johor	4
				Layang	1
				Layau Kiri	2
				Lebam	2
				Linggiu	1
				Penggeli	2
				Remis	2
				Santi	1
				Sayong	4
				Sebol	2
				Semanger	1
				Semenchu	2
				Sening	2
				Serai	2
				Telor	2
				Temon	2
				Tiram	4
	29B	Kaw. Pasir Gudang	5	Tukang Batu	1
				Buluh	1
				Latoh	1
				Masai	1
				Perembi	1
	30A	Sedili Besar	13	Ambat	2
				Dohol	1
				Mupur	1
				Sedili Besar	5
				Semanggot Kanan	1
				Semanggot Kiri	1
				Temubor Kanan	2
	30B	Sedili Kecil	5	Anak Sedili Kecil	1
				Bahan	2
				Sedili Kecil	2
	30C	Paloi	2	Paloi	2
	31A	Mersing	1	Mersing	1
	31B	Jemaluang	2	Jemaluang	2
	32	Endau	29	A.S. Semberong	2
				Dengar	2
				Endau	1



Jadual 5.7 JAS : Senarai Lembangan Sungai dan Sungai-sungai yang Dipantau, 2004
 Table 5.7 DOE: List of River Basins and Rivers Monitored, 2004

Negeri / State	Kod WKA Code WQR	Lembangan Sungai River Basin	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations	Sungai Diawasi River Monitored	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations
				Jebong	1
				Lenga	2
				Lenggong	2
				Mamai	2
				Melantai	2
				Mengkibol	3
				Paloh	2
				Pamol	1
				Semberong	5
				Singol	2
				Tamok	2
Pahang	32/33	Pontian	3	Pontian	2
				Sepayang	1
	32AE	Anak Endau	2	Anak Endau	2
	33	Rompin	18	Aur	1
				Bakar	1
				Jekatih	2
				Jeram	1
				Kepasing	1
				Keratong	4
				Pukin	3
				Rekoh	1
				Rompin	4
				34	Bebar/Merchong
	Kelayat	1			
	Merba	1			
	Merchong	1			
	Serai	2			
	35	Serting	5	Mokek	2
				Serting	3
	35B	Bera	5	Bera	3
				Triang	1
				Tasik Bera	1
	35CH	Bertam	10	Bertam	2
Burung				1	
Habu				1	
Lenggok				1	
Ringlet				1	
Telom				2	
Terla				1	
Tringkap	1				
35L	Lepar	10	Anak Sg. Lepar	1	
			Belayar	1	
			Berkapor	2	
			Chini	1	
			Lepar	3	
			T. Paya Bungor	1	
			Tasik Chini	1	



Jadual 5.7 JAS : Senarai Lembangan Sungai dan Sungai-sungai yang Dipantau, 2004
 Table 5.7 DOE: List of River Basins and Rivers Monitored, 2004

Negeri / State	Kod WKA Code WQR	Lembangan Sungai River Basin	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations	Sungai Diawasi River Monitored	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations		
	35M	Mentiga	2	Mentiga	2		
	35P	Pahang	53	Batu	1		
				Bentong	4		
				Benus	2		
				Bilut	1		
				Jelai	2		
				Jempol	2		
				Jengka	2		
				Kelau	2		
				Kertam	1		
				Koyan	1		
				Kundang	1		
				Lipis	3		
				Luit	1		
				Maran	2		
				Pahang	9		
				Penjuring	1		
				Pertang (N.S)	2		
				Perting	1		
				Semantan	3		
				Serting	2		
	Siam	1					
	Tanglir	1					
	Tekal	1					
	Tekam	2					
	Telang	1					
	Telemong	2					
	Teranum	1					
	Teras	1					
	36	Kuantan	11	Belat	1		
				Charu	1		
				Galing Besar	1		
				Galing Kecil	1		
				Kenau	1		
				Kuantan	4		
Pinang				1			
Riau				1			
37				Balok/Tonggok	5	Balok	2
						Tonggok	3
37A	Cerating	1	Cerating	1			
Terengganu	38	Kemaman	10	Cherul	2		
				Kemaman	2		
				Neram	2		
				Perasing	2		
	39C	Chukai	5	Chukai	1		
				Ibok	2		
39K	Kertih	2	Ruang	2			
			Kertih	2			



Jadual 5.7 JAS : Senarai Lembangan Sungai dan Sungai-sungai yang Dipantau, 2004
 Table 5.7 DOE: List of River Basins and Rivers Monitored, 2004

Negeri / State	Kod WKA Code WQR	Lembangan Sungai River Basin	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations	Sungai Diawasi River Monitored	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations		
	40	Paka	10	Besul Paka Rasau Rengat	2 4 2 2		
	41	Dungun	4	Dungun Telemboh	2 2		
	42I	Ibai	3	Ibai	3		
	42L	Landas	2	Landas	2		
	42M	Marang	5	Kerak Marang Temala	2 1 2		
	43	Terengganu	9	Berang Nerus Pueh Terengganu	2 3 2 2		
	44	Setiu	3	Setiu Tarom	1 2		
	46	Besut	4	Besut Jertih	2 2		
	Kelantan	47K	Kemasin	1	Kemasin	1	
		47S	Semerak	2	Semerak	2	
		48	Kelantan	38	Aring Belatop Ber Berok Betis Chiku Galas Kelantan Kelesa Kerak Kerilla Ketil Nal Pehi Pengkalan Chepa Pengkalan Datu Pergau Pertok Relai	2 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 2 2 2 2 3 2 1 3 2 2 2	
		Sarawak	49	Golok	4	Golok Tasik Garu	2 2
			50	Kayan	4	Kayan Sematan	3 1
51			Sarawak	15	Kuap Maong Kiri Santubong Sarawak Sarawak Kanan	2 1 1 6 1	



Jadual 5.7 JAS : Senarai Lembangan Sungai dan Sungai-sungai yang Dipantau, 2004
 Table 5.7 DOE: List of River Basins and Rivers Monitored, 2004

Negeri / State	Kod WKA Code WQR	Lembangan Sungai River Basin	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations	Sungai Diawasi River Monitored	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations
				Sarawak Kiri	1
				Semenggoh	2
				Tabuan	1
	51BS	Samarahan	2	Samarahan	2
	52	Sadong	6	Karangan	1
				Sadong	3
				Tarat	2
	53	Lupar	7	Ai	1
				Lupar	3
				Sekerang	1
				Seterap	1
				Undup	1
	54	Saribas	2	Rimbias	1
				Saribas	1
	55	Kerian	3	Kerian	2
				Seblak	1
	56	Rajang	18	Binatang	1
				Julau	1
				Meradong	1
				Rajang	14
				Sarikei	1
	57	Oya	3	Oya	3
	58	Mukah	4	Mukah	4
	59	Balingian	2	Balingian	2
	60	Tatau	1	Tatau	1
	61	Kemena	3	Kemena	2
				Sibiu	1
	62	Similajau	1	Similajau	1
	63	Suai	1	Suai	1
	64	Niah	5	Niah	2
				Sekaloh	3
	65	Kabuloh	6	Kabuloh	2
				Kejapil	1
				Satap	1
				Sibuti	2
	66	Miri/Lutong	7	Lutong	2
				Miri	2
				Adong	1
				Padang Liku	1
				Dalam	1
	67	Baram	4	Baram	4
	68	Limbang	5	Limbang	5
	69	Trusan	1	Trusan	1
	70	Lawas	2	Lawas	2
Sabah	71	Menggalong	3	Lakutan	1
				Lingkungan	1
				Menggalong	1
	72	Padas	7	Bunsit	1
				Liawan	1



Jadual 5.7 JAS : Senarai Lembangan Sungai dan Sungai-sungai yang Dipantau, 2004
 Table 5.7 DOE: List of River Basins and Rivers Monitored, 2004

Negeri / State	Kod WKA Code WQR	Lembangan Sungai River Basin	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations	Sungai Diawasi River Monitored	Bil. Stesen No. of Stations	
Sabah				Padas	3	
				Pangatan	1	
				Tandulu	1	
		73	Membakut	1	Membakut	1
		75	Papar	2	Papar	2
		76	Moyog	11	Menggatal	2
				Moyog	3	
				Likas	1	
				Inanam	3	
				Telipok	2	
		77	Damit/Tuaran	6	Damit	2
				Song Sai	1	
				Tuaran	3	
		78	Kedamaian	3	Tempasuk	2
				Tenghilan	1	
		79	Bingkongan	3	Bandau	1
				Tandek	1	
				Menggaris	1	
		80	Bengkoka	1	Bengkoka	1
		83	Sugut	6	Bongkud	1
			Lohan	2		
			Merali	1		
			Sugut	2		
	84	Labok	8	Kinipir	2	
			Liwagu	2		
			Maliau	1		
			Sapi	2		
			Sualong	1		
	85	Kaya	1	Mounad	1	
	86	Kinabatangan	4	Kinabatangan	2	
			Koyah	1		
			Tenegang Besar	1		
	87	Segama	1	Segama	1	
	88	Silabukan	2	Silabukan	2	
	89	Tingkayu	1	Tingkayu	1	
	90	Kalumpang	5	Intan	1	
			Kalumpang	2		
			Pang Burong 1	1		
			Pang Burong 2	1		
	91	Tawau	5	Apas	1	
			Balung	1		
			Tawau	3		
	93	Umas-Umas	1	Umas-Umas	1	
	94	Brantian	1	Brantian	1	
	95	Kalabakan	2	Kalabakan	2	



Jadual 5.8 JAS : Stesen Pemantauan Kualiti Air Sungai, 1995 - 2004
 Table 5.8 DOE : River Quality Monitoring Stations, 1995 - 2004

Metodologi Methodology	Tahun / Year									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Pemantauan Manual Manual Monitoring										
Lembangan Sungai River Basin	115	116	117	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Bilangan Stesen Pemantauan Number of Monitoring Stations	821	909	909	900	902	901	931	927	926	926
Pemantauan Berterusan Automatik Automatic Continuous Monitoring										
Lembangan Sungai River Basin	2	4	6	8	10	10	10	12	12	12
Bilangan Stesen Pemantauan Number of Monitoring Stations	2	4	6	8	10	10	10	15	15	15



Program Pencegahan Pencemaran Dan Peningkatan Kualiti Air Sungai

River Pollution Prevention and River Water Quality Improvement Programme

Program Pencegahan Pencemaran dan Peningkatan Kualiti Air Sungai telah dilaksanakan sejak tahun 2001. Hasil dari kajian terperinci keatas 26 lembangan sungai yang dipilih, pelan-pelan tindakan akan dirumuskan untuk aktiviti penguatkuasaan dan mempromosikan kesedaran awam (Peta 5.3).

Pelan-pelan Tindakan

Dalam tahun 2004, Kajian Lembangan Sungai Melaka telah siap dan pelan tindakan telah dirumuskan. Kajian ini adalah untuk mengenalpastikan semua punca pencemaran; mengira beban yang dihasilkan oleh punca-punca pencemaran berkenaan; mengesan impak keatas sungai akibat dari pencemaran yang berlaku dan menentukan langkah-langkah bagi mengurangkan beban pencemaran. Pelan tindakan yang dihasilkan telah memberi fokus kepada langkah struktur dan bukan struktur. Langkah struktur melibatkan pembinaan wetlands, kajian perangkap sedimen, pemasangan perangkap sampah dan langkah-langkah mengawal 'point pollution'. Bagi langkah-langkah bukan struktur pula ianya memberi penekanan kepada peningkatan kesedaran orang awam dan 'stakeholders'; memperkemaskan polisi alam sekitar; memperkukuhkan peranan institusi dan rangka perundangan; mempergiatkan aktiviti penguatkuasaan; dan meningkatkan aktiviti pemantauan. Pelaksanaan pelan tindakan yang telah siap dirumus akan dijalankan dalam Rancangan Malaysia Ke Sembilan sekiranya diluluskan oleh Unit Perancang Ekonomi.

Pelan Tindakan untuk Batang Rajang di Sarawak dan Sungai-Sungai di Cameron Highlands dijangka siap dirumus setelah kajian siap dijalankan pada bulan Jun dan bulan April tahun 2005.

The River Pollution Prevention and River Water Quality Improvement Programme was initiated in 2001. On completion of detailed studies on selected 26 river basins, action plans would be formulated which would include stepped-up enforcement and intensification of promotional awareness activities (Map 5.3).

Formulation of Action Plan

In 2004, the Melaka River Basin study was completed and the action plan for the Melaka River was formulated. The study included the identification of all pollution sources; the assessment of pollution loading from each source; the determination of the impact of pollution on river water quality; and the formulation of mitigation measures to reduce pollution. The action plan for the Melaka river basin focused on structural and non-structural measures. Structural measures involve the development of constructed wetlands; sediment pond traps; installation of solid waste traps; and measures to address point pollution. The non structural measures focus on improving public and stakeholder awareness; streamline environmental policies; strengthen institutional and legal framework; and enhancement of enforcement and monitoring programmes. The implementation of these measures will be undertaken under the Ninth Malaysian Plan if approved by the Economic Planning Unit.

The action plans for Batang Rajang River Basin and the Cameron Highlands River Basin are due for completion in April and June 2005 respectively.



Penguatkuasaan

Selain dari menjalankan kajian terperinci lembangan sungai bagi menghasilkan pelan tindakan, Bahagian Sungai juga telah mempergiat aktiviti penguatkuasaan. Dalam tahun 2004, sebanyak 4,787 premis dalam 26 lembangan sungai terbabit tertakluk di bawah Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling, 1974 telah dikenalpasti. Dari jumlah ini, 1,461 premis telah dijalankan lawatan pemeriksaan dan hasil dari lawatan pemeriksaan dan penguatkuasaan tersebut, sebanyak 212 premis telah diberi notis arahan supaya mengambil langkah kawalan dan mempertingkatkan keupayaan logi pengolahan effluen; 26 premis telah dibawa ke mahkamah untuk didakwa. Tiada perintah larangan dikeluarkan pada tahun 2004 (Rajah 5.1).

Program Kesedaran Awam

Di bawah Program Pencegahan Pencemaran dan Peningkatan Kualiti Air Sungai, aktiviti mempromosikan kesedaran alam sekitar kepada kumpulan sasaran seperti pihak industri, penduduk setempat, murid sekolah dan pelaksana-pelaksana projek pembangunan juga dijalankan dengan tujuan untuk mendapatkan kerjasama dari kalangan kumpulan sasaran supaya membantu mengurangkan pencemaran di punca (Rajah 5.2).

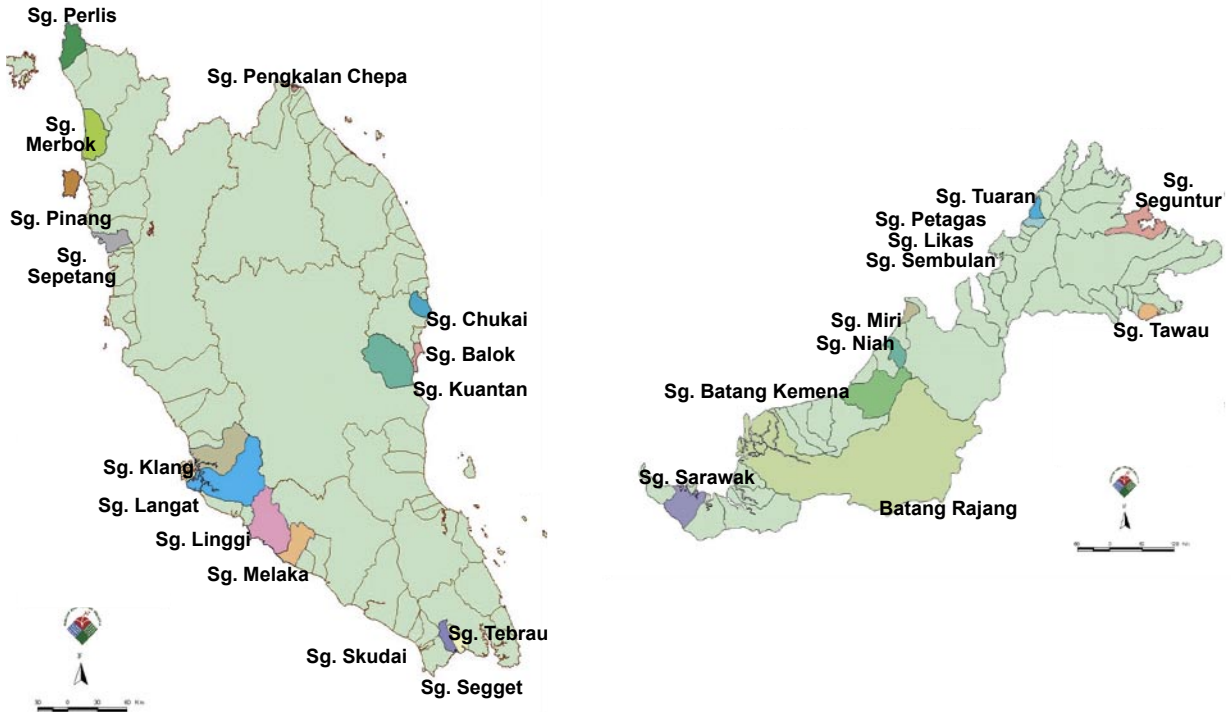
Enforcement

Beside the river basin studies, the River Division also stepped-up enforcement. In 2004, a total of 4,787 point sources within the 26 river basins were identified to be subjected to the Environmental Quality Act, 1974. Of these 4787 premises, inspection visits were conducted on 1,461 premises. After inspection, 212 premises were given notices to take control measures and upgrade their treatment systems; and 26 premises were taken to court. No prohibition order was issued in 2004 (Figure 5.1).

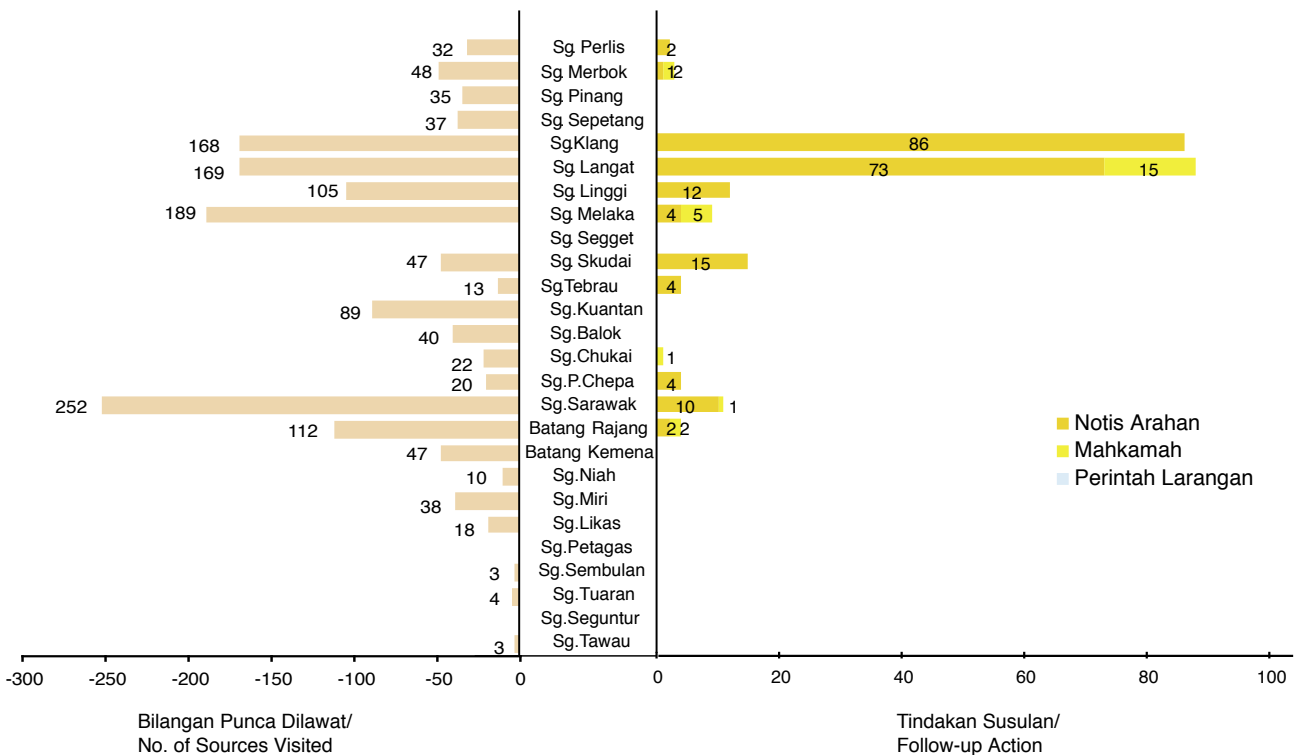
Public Awareness

Promotion of environmental awareness was carried out among targeted groups such as industries, local communities, school children and project proponents for the purpose of obtaining cooperation to help prevent pollution at source (Figure 5.2).





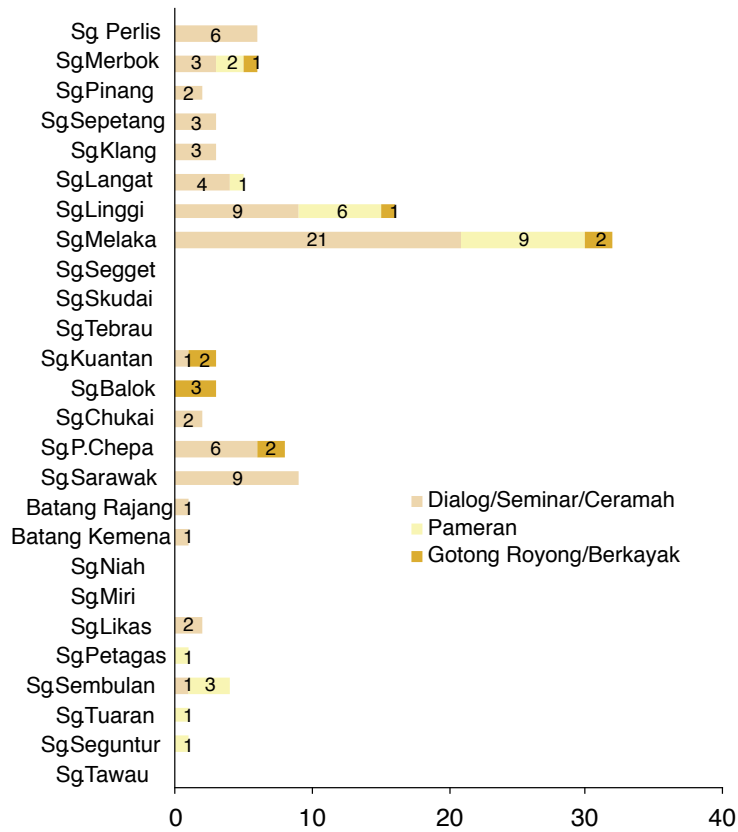
Peta 5.3 : Lembangan Sungai yang Terlibat Di bawah Program Pencegahan Pencemaran Sungai dan Peningkatan Kualiti Air (Rancangan Malaysia ke Lapan)
 Map 5.3 : River Basins Selected under the River Pollution Prevention and Water Quality Improvement Program (Eighth Malaysian Plan)



Rajah 5.1 Jabatan Alam Sekitar : Lawatan Penguatkuasaan di bawah Program Pencegahan Pencemaran dan Peningkatan Kualiti Air Sungai, 2004

Figure 5.1 Department of Environment : Enforcement Visits under River Pollution Prevention and Water Quality Improvement Programme, 2004





Rajah 5.2 Jabatan Alam Sekitar : Aktiviti-Aktiviti Kesedaran di bawah Program Pencegahan Pencemaran dan Peningkatan Kualiti Air Sungai, 2004

Figure 5.2 Department of Environment : Awareness Activities under River Pollution Prevention and Water Quality Improvement Programme, 2004



Kawalan Terhadap Premis Yang Ditetapkan

Control of Prescribed Premises

Kilang Getah Asli Mentah dan Kilang Kelapa Sawit Mentah dikategorikan sebagai premis yang ditetapkan di bawah Perintah Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Premis Yang Ditetapkan) (Getah Asli Mentah) 1978 dan Perintah Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Premis Yang Ditetapkan) (Kelapa Sawit Mentah) 1977. Operasi premis-premis ini adalah tertakluk kepada keperluan Seksyen 18, Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling, 1974 di mana tuannya premis-premis ini perlu mempunyai lesen daripada Jabatan Alam Sekitar bagi menduduki dan menggunakan premis.

Kilang Getah Asli Mentah

Pada tahun 2004, sejumlah 91 buah kilang getah asli mentah telah dilesenkan di bawah Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Premis Yang Ditetapkan) (Getah Asli Mentah), 1978. Sebanyak 69 buah kilang telah dilesenkan untuk melepaskan effluen yang telah diolah ke alur air, 14 buah kilang telah dilesenkan untuk melepaskan effluen ke atas tanah manakala baki 8 buah kilang dibenarkan untuk mengitar semula effluen. Tempoh lesen yang diberikan bagi setiap premis adalah berbeza dari satu hingga tiga tahun bergantung kepada rekod pemantauan (Rajah 5.3).

Sepanjang tahun 2004, pegawai-pegawai penguatkuasa Jabatan Alam Sekitar negeri telah menjalankan sebanyak 172 pemeriksaan ke atas 77 buah kilang getah asli mentah. Kilang-kilang yang mempunyai rekod pematuhan yang rendah telah diberi keutamaan pemeriksaan. Tindakan-tindakan susulan pemeriksaan penguatkuasaan yang diambil adalah seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 5.3.

Pencapaian keseluruhan oleh kilang getah asli mentah pada 2004 adalah 87% dari segi aspek pematuhan syarat-syarat lesen.

Kilang Kelapa Sawit Mentah

Sejumlah 383 buah kilang kelapa sawit mentah telah dilesenkan di bawah Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Premis Yang Ditetapkan) (Kelapa Sawit Mentah), 1977 pada tahun 2004. Terdapat pertambahan sebanyak 14 buah kilang

Raw natural rubber factories and crude palm oil processing mills are classified as prescribed premises under the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Raw Natural Rubber) Order, 1978 and the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Crude Palm Oil) Order, 1977. The operation of these premises is subjected to the requirements of Section 18 of the Environmental Quality Act, 1974 whereby a license from the Department of Environment for the occupation and/or use of the said premises is required.

Raw Natural Rubber

In 2004, there were 91 raw natural rubber factories licensed under the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Raw Natural Rubber) Regulations, 1978; 69 factories were licensed to discharge treated effluent into inland watercourse, 14 were permitted to practise land disposal, while the remaining 8 were allowed to recycle their effluent. The licensing periods granted varied from one to three years depending on the compliance record (Figure 5.3).

Throughout the 2004, State DOE enforcement officers conducted 172 inspections on 77 raw natural rubber factories. Priority was given to premises with low compliance record. Followup action taken as a result of these inspections is shown in Figure 5.3.

The overall compliance performance of the raw natural rubber factories for 2004 was 87% from the aspect of licensing conditions compliance.

Crude Palm Oil

There were 383 palm oil processing mills licensed under the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Crude Palm Oil Mill) Regulations, 1977 in



berbanding dengan tahun 2003. Dari 383 buah kilang yang dilesenkan, sebanyak 246 buah kilang telah dilesenkan untuk melepaskan effluen yang diolah ke dalam alur air, 100 buah kilang untuk melupuskan effluen ke atas tanah, 36 buah kilang melupuskan effluen dengan menggunakan kedua-dua kaedah dan sebuah kilang secara kitar semula (Rajah 5.4).

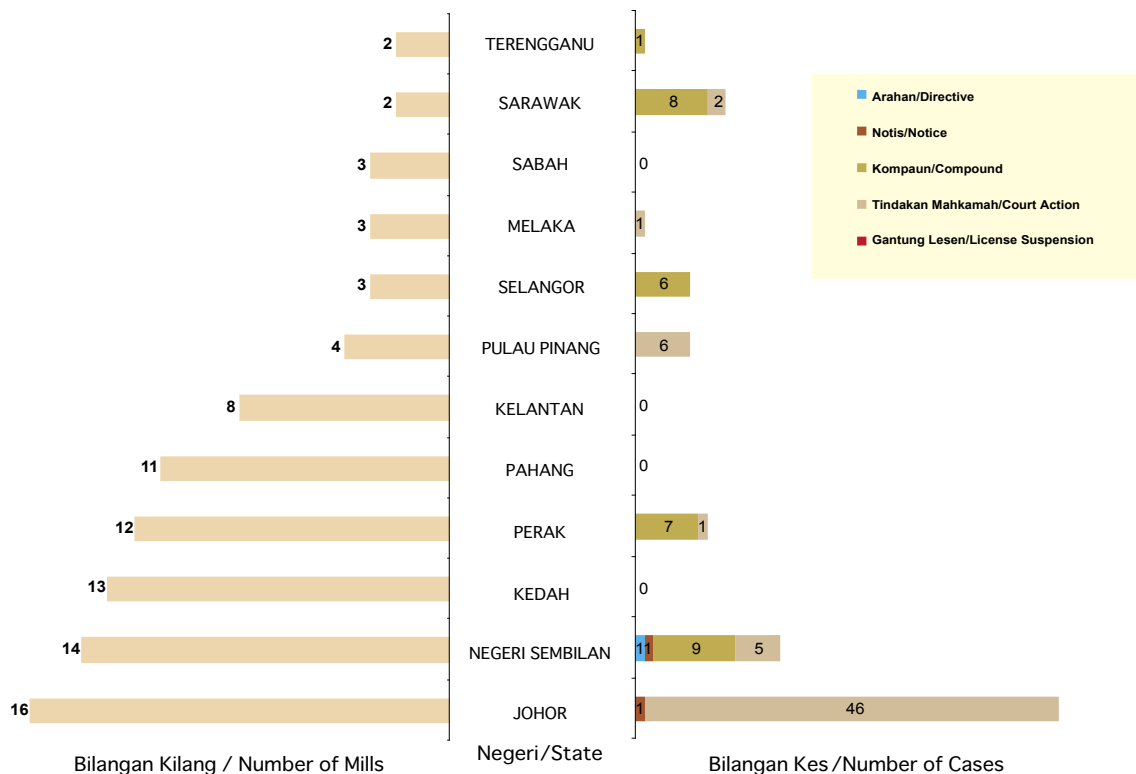
Sepanjang tahun 2004, 771 pemeriksaan ke atas kilang kelapa sawit di seluruh negara telah dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar negeri. Tindakan susulan pemeriksaan tersebut adalah seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 5.4.

Pencapaian keseluruhan oleh kilang kelapa sawit pada umumnya adalah memuaskan dengan 81% daripada premis yang diperiksa mematuhi syarat-syarat lesen yang dikenakan pada tahun 2004.

the 2004, an increase of 14 mills compared to 2003. Of the 383 licensed prescribed premises, 246 were granted permission to discharge treated effluent into inland watercourses, 100 to practise land disposal and 36 to implement both methods of effluent disposal (Figure 5.4).

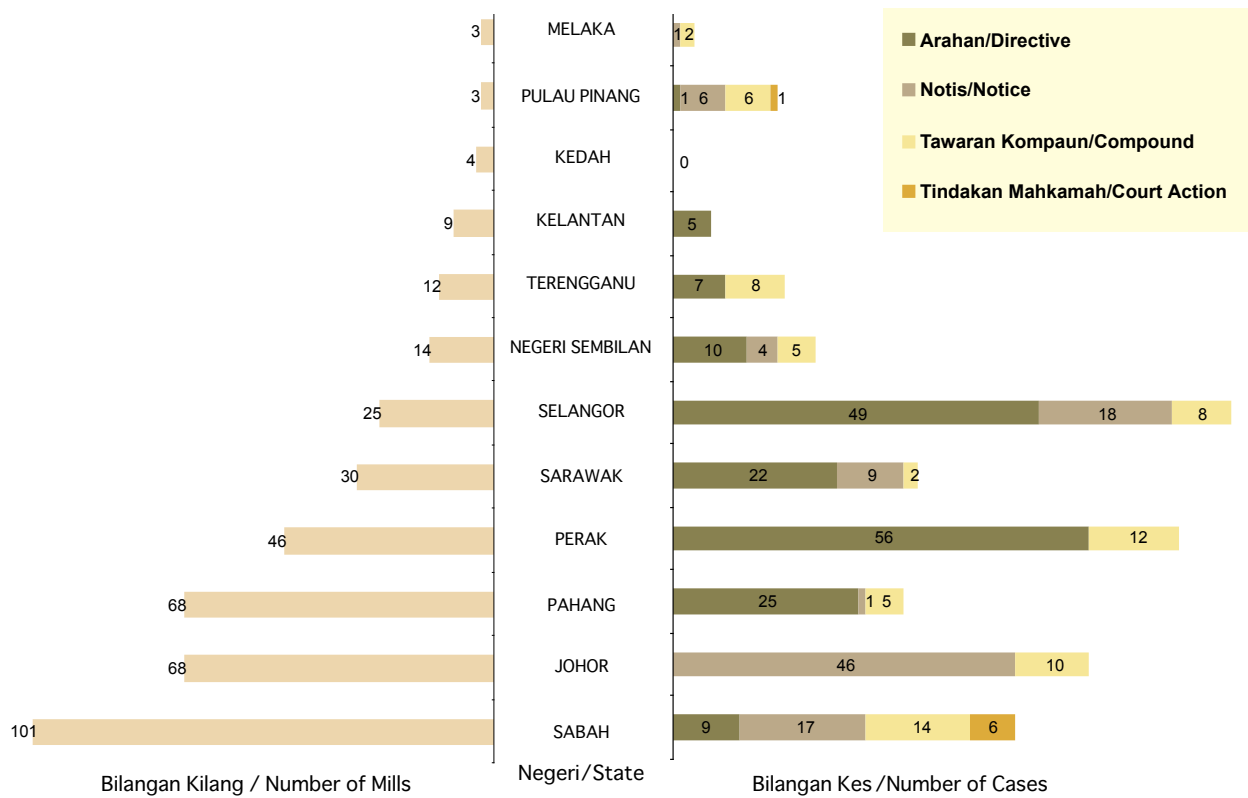
Throughout the year, DOE officers in the States conducted 771 inspections on palm oil processing mills. Follow-up action taken as a result of these inspections is shown in Figure 5.4.

The overall performance of the palm oil processing mills was generally satisfactory with 81% of the premises inspected being in compliance with the terms of licenses imposed in 2004.



Rajah 5.3 JAS : Bilangan Kes Tindakan Undang-Undang Terhadap Kilang Getah Asli Mentah, 2004
 Figure 5.3 DOE : Legal Action Against Crude Natural Rubber Factories, 2004





Rajah 5.4 JAS: Bilangan Kes Tindakan Undang-Undang Terhadap Kilang Kelapa Sawit Mentah, 2004
 Figure 5.4 DOE : Legal Action Against Crude Palm Oil Mills, 2004



Gambarfoto 5.8 JAS: Sistem Telekomunikasi untuk Aduan dan Laporan Pencemaran
 Photo 5.8 DOE : Telecommunication System for Public Complaints and Pollution Reporting



Gambarfoto 5.9 JAS: Lawatan Penguatkuasaan ke atas Premis Industri
 Photo 5.9 DOE: Enforcement Visit to an Industrial Premise



Kawalan Terhadap Premis Yang Bukan Ditetapkan

Control of Non-Prescribed Premises

Status Pematuhan Terhadap Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Kumbahan Dan Effluen-Effluen Perindustrian) 1979

Premis-premis yang bukan ditetapkan dan melepaskan effluen adalah tertakluk kepada kawalan di bawah Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Kumbahan Dan Effluen-Effluen Perindustrian) 1979. Pada tahun 2004, Jabatan Alam Sekitar telah menjalankan 4,828 pemeriksaan penguatkuasaan terhadap sejumlah 3,938 industri pembuatan dan premis-premis yang bukan ditetapkan lain yang tertakluk kepada Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Kumbahan Dan Effluen-Effluen Perindustrian) 1979. Pencapaian keseluruhan oleh premis yang bukan ditetapkan pada umumnya adalah memuaskan dengan 89% daripada premis yang diperiksa mematuhi Peraturan ini. Sebanyak 11% premis lain yang diperiksa didapati menghadapi berbagai kesukaran pematuhan seperti tidak mematuhi standard pelepasan effluen (Peraturan 8) dan tidak mempunyai Kelulusan Bertulis bagi pembinaan loji pengolahan effluen serta pembesaran kilang (Peraturan 4).

Sebanyak 64 kes premis yang tidak patuh ini adalah tertakluk kepada tindakan undang-undang dan telah dituduh di mahkamah. Sejumlah RM1,671,000.00 denda telah dikenakan. Di samping itu Perintah Larangan beroperasi di bawah Seksyen 31A, Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling, 1974 telah dikeluarkan ke atas satu premis industri. Tindakan-tindakan lain yang diambil adalah pengeluaran 242 surat arahan dan 250 notis arahan kepada industri supaya mereka mengambil tindakan yang sepatutnya bagi mematuhi Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling, 1974 dan Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Kumbahan Dan Effluen-Effluen Perindustrian) 1979.

Kilang padi, industri-industri plastik, kulit, jentera dan ubatan mencapai pematuhan 100%, sementara industri-industri berasaskan kayu, kuari, galian bukan logam, simen, percetakan, kenderaan, pengilangan logam, penapisan petroluem, industri kimia dan penapisan minyak makanan serta hotel, loji rawatan air dan loji pengolahan kumbahan Indah Water Konsortium mencapai 86% hingga 99% pematuhan. Industri-industri lain seperti elektrik dan elektronik, fabrikasi logam, makanan dan minuman, kertas, berasaskan getah, bengkel, makanan ternakan,

Status of Compliance with the Environmental Quality (Sewage and Industrial Effluents) Regulations, 1979

Non-prescribed premises that discharge effluents are subjected to control under the Environmental Quality (Sewage and Industrial Effluents) Regulations, 1979. In 2004, the Department of Environment conducted 4,828 inspections on a total of 3,939 industrial premises and other non-prescribed premises subjected to the Environmental Quality (Sewage and Industrial Effluents) Regulations, 1979. The overall performance of these non-prescribed premises was generally satisfactory with 89% of the premises inspected in compliance with the Regulations. The remaining 11% of the premises inspected encountered various problems such as not complying to effluent discharge standards (Regulation 8) and not having written approvals for the installation of effluent treatment plants or factory expansion (Regulation 4).

Of the non-complying premises, 64 were subjected to legal action and charged in court. A total of RM1,671,000.00 in fines was collected. In addition, a prohibition order to cease operations under Section 31A of the Environmental Quality Act, 1974 was issued to an industrial premise. 242 written directives and 250 written notices were issued to industrial premises to take appropriate action to comply with the Environmental Quality Act, 1974 and the Environmental Quality (Sewage and Industrial Effluents) Regulations, 1979.

Industries such as rice mills, plastic, leather, machinery and pharmaceuticals achieved 100% compliance, while wood-based and non-metallic mineral-based, cement industries, quarries, printing, transport, metal industry, petroluem refineries, chemical and edible oil refinery industries and hotels, water treatment plants and Indah Water Konsortium's sewerage treatment plants achieved 86% to 95% compliance. Other industrial premises such as electric and electronic, metal



tekstil, penyudahan logam dan sadur elektrik dan loji pengolaha persendirian hanya dapat mencapai 85% pematuhan atau kurang (Rajah 5.5 dan Rajah 5.6). Beberapa industri ini didapati beroperasi tanpa mempunyai loji pengolaha effluen ataupun mempunyai loji pengolaha effluen yang tidak efisien. Faktor lain yang menyumbang kepada ketidakpatuhan ini adalah penyelangaraan loji pengolaha effluen yang lemah dan kurangnya pengetahuan/pengalaman dalam pengendalian loji pengolaha effluen.

Pada umumnya, parameter-parameter yang sukar dipatuhi oleh industri-industri adalah keperluan oksigen biokimia (BOD), keperluan oksigen kimia (COD), pepejal terampai (SS), minyak dan gris (O&G) dan logam-logam berat seperti tembaga, nikel dan kromium serta logam-logam lain seperti zink dan besi. Secara spesifiknya, industri elektrik dan elektronik gagal mematuhi standard bagi parameter COD, BOD, SS, nikel dan tembaga; industri pengilangan logam tidak mematuhi parameter COD; industri makanan dan minuman sukar mematuhi parameter COD, BOD, SS dan O&G; industri kertas sukar mematuhi parameter COD, BOD, SS dan O&G; industri asas getah gagal mematuhi parameter COD dan SS; industri tekstil sukar mematuhi parameter COD dan SS; industri penyudahan logam dan sadur elektrik sukar mematuhi parameter COD, BOD, SS, nikel, tembaga, zink, besi, kromium, arsenik dan sianid; dan loji pengolaha kumbahan persendirian sukar mematuhi parameter COD, BOD, SS dan O&G.

Bagi meningkatkan pematuhan, arahan-arahan bertulis dikeluarkan supaya memasang alat kawalan pencemaran yang efisien, meningkatkan keupayaan kemudahan kawalan pencemaran yang sedia ada dan juga menyediakan sistem pengurusan alam sekitar yang baik. Di samping itu, berbagai aktiviti kesedaran dilaksanakan sepanjang tahun untuk kumpulan sasaran yang spesifik. Aktiviti-aktiviti tersebut termasuklah dialog, seminar dan bengkel untuk industri dengan tujuan untuk meningkatkan paras pematuhan undang-undang. Jabatan Alam Sekitar juga mempromosikan penggunaan teknologi kawalan yang efisien, amalan pengeluaran bersih serta 'self-regulation'. Pihak industri juga dinasihatkan untuk mewujudkan sistem pengurusan alam sekitar yang baik dan digalakkan untuk mendapatkan pensijilan ISO 14000.

Lesen Pelanggaran

Di dalam Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling, 1974 Lesen Pelanggaran boleh dikeluarkan untuk tempoh masa

fabrication, food and beverage, paper, rubber based, workshops, animal feed, textile, metal finishing and electroplating and private treatment plants could only achieve 85% compliance or less (Figure 5.5 and Figure 5.6). Some of these industries were found to be operating without effluent treatment plants or with inefficient effluent treatment plants. Other factors that contributed to non-compliance were poor maintenance of effluent treatment plants and lack of knowledge or experience in operating effluent treatment plants.

Generally, the problematic parameters were biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), suspended solids (SS), oil and grease (O&G), heavy metals such as copper, nickel and chromium and other metals such as zinc and iron. For example, the electric and electronic industries had difficulty complying with parameters such as COD, BOD, SS, nickel and copper; metal industries with COD; food and beverages industries with COD, BOD, SS and O&G; paper industries with COD, BOD, SS and O&G; rubber-based industries with COD and SS; textile industries with COD and SS; metal finishing and electroplating industries with COD, BOD, SS, nickel, copper, zinc, iron, chromium, arsenic and cyanide; and private sewage treatment plants with COD, BOD, SS and O&G.

In order to improve compliances, written directives were issued to install more efficient control equipment, upgrade existing pollution control facilities and have effective environmental management systems. In addition, several awareness activities were undertaken throughout the year for specific target groups which included dialogues, seminars and workshops. The Department of Environment also promoted the adoption of more efficient control technologies, cleaner production practices as well as self-regulatory measures. The industries were also advised to set up good environmental management system and to obtain ISO 14000 certification.

Contravention Licenses

Under the Environmental Quality Act, 1974 contravention licenses may be granted for a specific time frame to allow industries with genuine difficulties to comply with stipulated discharge or emission standards to contravene the acceptable conditions



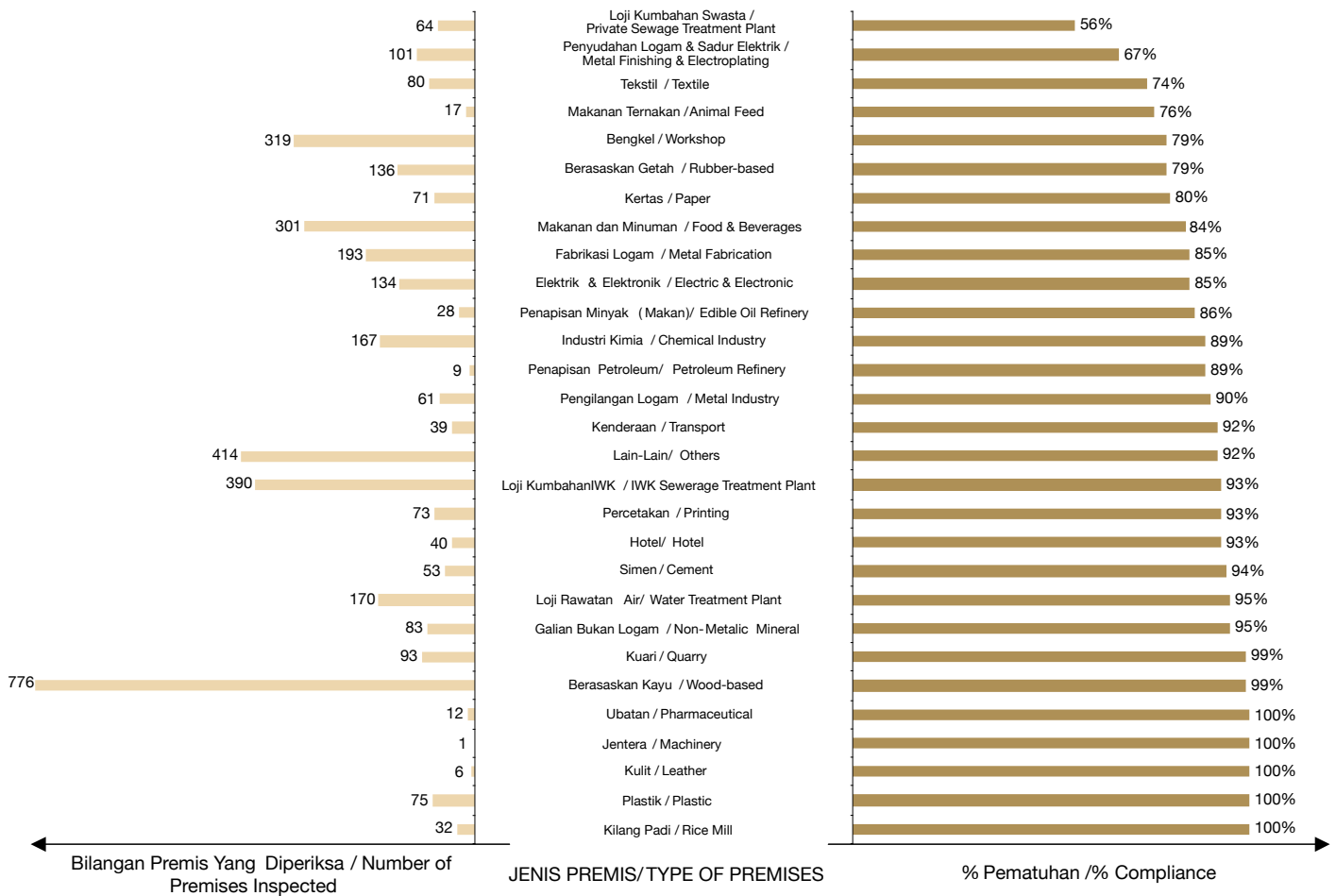
yang spesifik bagi membenarkan industri yang menghadapi kesukaran untuk mematuhi standard pelepasan melanggar syarat-syarat yang dibenarkan untuk pelepasan effluen ke dalam pengairan daratan atau pelepasan bendasing udara ke atmosfera sebagaimana yang diperuntukkan di bawah Seksyen 25(1) dan Seksyen 22(1), Akta. Lesen Pelanggaran ini merupakan satu langkah atau mekanisma untuk membantu, memudah dan membolehkan industri yang bermasalah memasang atau meningkatkan peralatan kawalan pencemaran dalam tempoh masa yang mencukupi. Justifikasi lesen pelanggaran adalah bergantung kepada penilaian mengenai situasi sosio-ekonomi, pemuliharaan kualiti alam sekitar dan juga komitmen pihak industri yang bermasalah untuk mematuhi Akta dan Peraturan-Peraturan di bawahnya.

Pada tahun 2004, jumlah permohonan lesen pelanggaran di bawah Seksyen 25, Akta adalah menurun kepada 59 berbanding 66 permohonan dalam tahun 2003. Dari 59 permohonan, 47 telah diluluskan dan 12 ditolak (Rajah 5.7, 5.8). Dari 47 lesen pelanggaran yang diluluskan, 23 (49%) lesen adalah untuk industri makanan dan minuman, 5 (11%) untuk industri berasaskan tekstil dan 4 (9%) untuk industri kimia dan berasaskan getah masing-masing (Jadual 5.9). Antara parameter yang diluluskan dalam lesen pelanggaran adalah keperluan oksigen biokimia, keperluan oksigen kimia, pepejal terampai, minyak dan gris, pH, arsenik, sianid, pelambam, kromium, tembaga, manganam, nikel, besi, zink, boron dan fenol. Penguatkuasaan telah dijalankan terhadap premis-premis yang dilesenkan bagi menentukan paras pematuhan. Pematuhan keseluruhan terhadap syarat-syarat lesen pelanggaran yang dikenakan pada tahun 2004 adalah 96%.

of effluent discharge into watercourses or emissions into the atmosphere as stipulated under Section 25(1) and Section 22(1) of the Act. These contravention licenses would provide problematic industries with more time to install or upgrade their pollution control equipment. Justification for such contravention licenses would depend on the assessment of the socio-economic situation, the conservation of environmental quality and also the commitment of the problematic industries to comply with the Act and Regulations made thereunder.

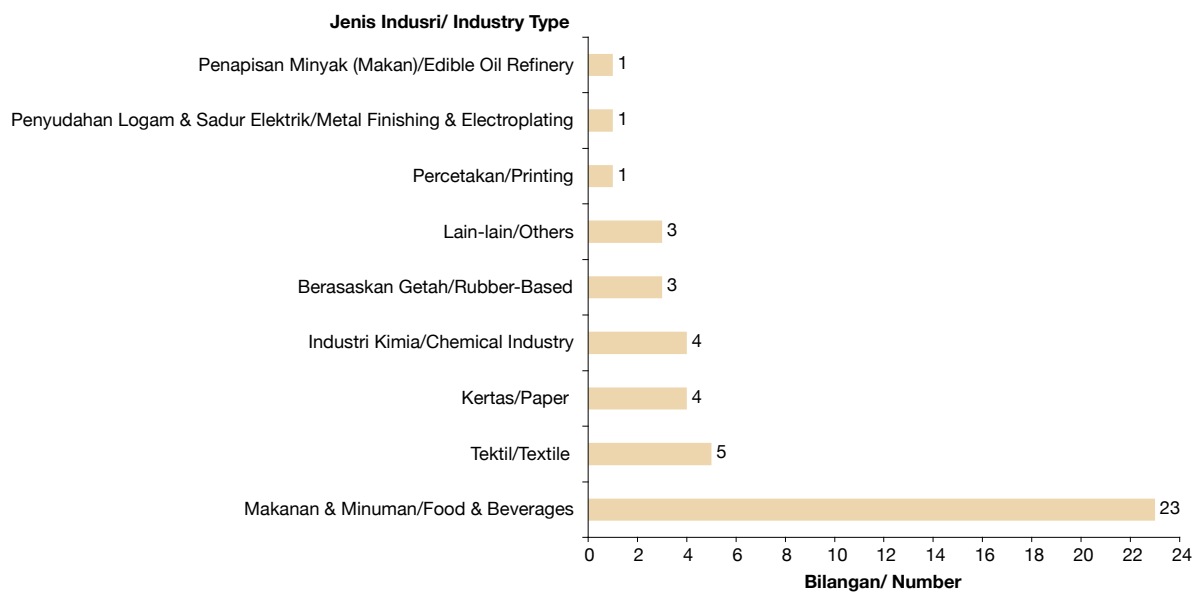
In 2004, the total number of applications for contravention licenses under Section 25 of the Act decreased to 59 compared to 66 in 2003. Of the 59 applications, 47 were approved and 12 were rejected. (Figures 5.7, 5.8). Of the 47 approved contravention licenses, 23 (49%) licenses were for food and beverages industries, 5 (11%) for textile industries and 4 (9%) for chemical and rubber based industries respectively (Table 5.9). Among the parameters under contravention were biochemical oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, oil and grease, pH, arsenic, cyanide, lead, chromium, copper, manganese, nickel, iron, zinc, boron and phenol. Enforcement visits were regularly conducted on their licensed premises to determine the level of compliance. Overall compliance with the conditions of the contravention licenses in 2004 was 96%.





Rajah 5.5 JAS : Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Kumbahan dan Effluen-Effluen Perindustrian) 1979 Status Pematuhan , 2004

Figure 5.5 DOE : Environmental Quality (Sewage and Industrial Effluents) Regulations, 1979, Compliance Status, 2004



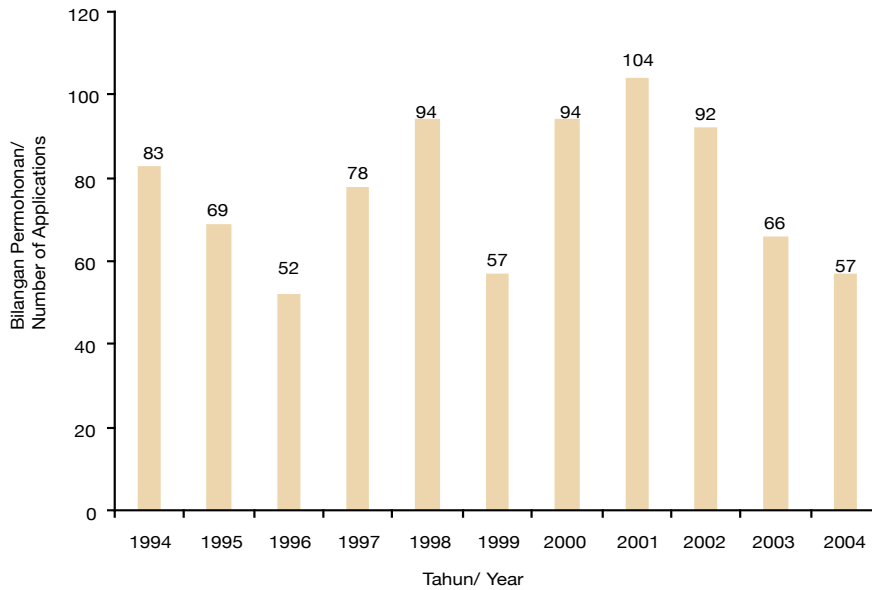
Rajah 5.6 JAS : Lesen Pelanggaran Di Bawah Seksyen 25(1) Mengikut Industri, 2004

Figure 5.6 DOE : Contravention Licenses Under Section 25(1) by Industry, 2004

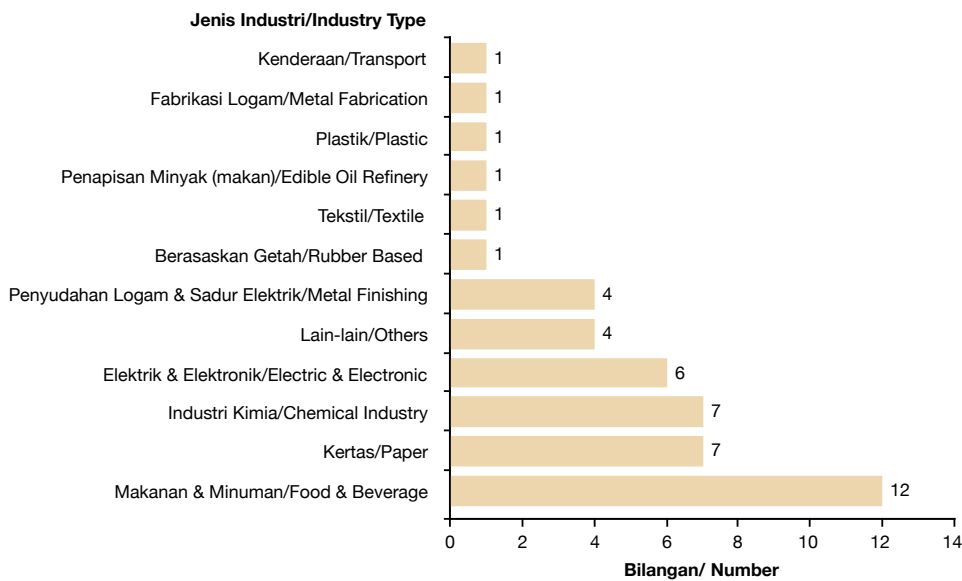


Jadual 5.9 JAS: Permohonan Lesen Pelanggaran di Bawah Seksyen 25(1) AKAS 1974, 2004.
Table 5.9 DOE: Application for Contravention Licenses Under Section 25(1) EQA 1974, 2004

Seksyen Section	Bilangan Diluluskan Approved	Bilangan Ditolak Rejected	Jumlah Total
Seksyen 25(1) Section 25(1)	46	11	57



Rajah 5.7 JAS: Bilangan Permohonan Lesen Pelanggaran Di Bawah Seksyen 25(1) AKAS 1974, (1994-2004)
Figure 5.7 DOE : Number of Contravention Licenses Issued Under Section 25(1) EQA 1974, (1994-2004)



Rajah 5.8 JAS: Lesen Pelanggaran Di Bawah Seksyen 25(1) AKAS 1974 Mengikut Industri, 2004
Figure 5.8 DOE: Contravention Licenses Under Section 25(1) EQA 1974 by Industry, 2004.



Pengawasan Kualiti Air Marin Kebangsaan

Marine Water Quality Monitoring

Menyedari kepentingan ini, Program Pengawasan Kualiti Air Marin Kebangsaan telah dimulakan pada tahun 1978 di Semenanjung Malaysia dan seterusnya pada tahun 1985 untuk Sabah dan Sarawak. Pengawasan kualiti air marin membantu menyediakan input penting dalam pembentukan strategi pengurusan.

Pada tahun 2004, terdapat 222 stesen pengawasan (Peta 5.3, 5.4) yang telah diwujudkan untuk merangkumi kesemua negeri di Malaysia ; Perlis (2 stesen) ; Kedah (3 stesen) ; Pulau Langkawi (7 stesen) ; Pulau Pinang (23 stesen) ; Perak (13 stesen) ; Selangor (14 stesen) ; Negeri Sembilan (13 stesen) ; Melaka (9 stesen) ; Johor (46 stesen) ; Pahang (11 stesen) ; Terengganu (19 stesen) ; Kelantan (10 stesen) ; Sabah (26 stesen) ; W.P Labuan (5 stesen) dan Sarawak (21 stesen). Stesen-stesen pengawasan tersebut adalah seperti di dalam Jadual 5.10. Sebanyak empat stesen baru telah ditubuhkan pada tahun 2004. (Jadual 5.11).

Di samping itu, Program Pengawasan Selat Johor di bawah 'Malaysia-Singapore Joint Committee on the Environment' (MSJCE) yang melibatkan 14 stesen (Jadual 5.12), yang mana pengawasan dijalankan tiga (3) kali pada tahun 2004.

Satu program lain juga telah dilaksanakan iaitu Pengawasan Kualiti Air Laut Kesan Projek Penambakan Singapura. Program ini melibatkan 30 stesen yang dipantau setiap bulan (Jadual 5.13).

Marine water quality monitoring started in 1978 for Peninsular Malaysia and was extended in 1985 to cover Sabah and Sarawak. Monitoring of marine water quality provides essential inputs and information for the formulation of coastal zone management strategies.

A total of 222 monitoring stations (Maps 5.3, 5.4) were set up in all the states of Malaysia: Perlis (2 stations) ; Kedah (3 stations) ; Pulau Langkawi (7 stations) ; Pulau Pinang (23 stations) ; Perak (13 stations) ; Selangor (14 stations); Negeri Sembilan (13 stations) ; Melaka (9 stations); Johor (46 stations) ; Pahang (11 stations) ; Terengganu (19 stations) ; Kelantan (10 stations); Sabah (26 stations); W.P Labuan (5 stations) dan Sarawak (21 stations) (Table 5.10). Four new monitoring stations were set up in 2004 (Table 5.11).

In addition, the Straits of Johor Monitoring Programme under the Malaysia-Singapore Joint Committee on the Environment (MSJCE) consisted of 14 stations (Table 5.12) and monitoring was carried out thrice in 2004.

For the purposes relating to the land reclamation activities in the Straits of Johor, 30 stations have been established where monitoring is carried out on a monthly basis (Table 5.13).



Jadual 5.10 JAS : Stesen Pengawasan Kualiti Air Marin Kebangsaan, 2004
 Table 5.10 DOE: Marine Water Quality Monitoring Stations, 2004

Bil No	Negeri State	Kawasan Area	Nama Stesen Station	No. Stesen Station No.	Latitud Latitude	Longitud Longitude
1	Perlis	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Baru	6302903	N 06° 19' 54.5"	E 100° 09' 20.0"
2	Perlis	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Perlis	6401901	N 06° 23' 59.0"	E 100° 07' 34.8"
1	P.langkawi	Pantai/ Coastal	Langkawi Is. Resort	6399914	N 06° 17' 51.1"	E 099° 51' 38.3"
2	P.langkawi	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Kok	6397922	N 06° 21' 12.0"	E 099° 40' 43.7"
3	P.langkawi	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Kuah	6398913	N 06° 17' 04.1"	E 099° 51' 04.5"
4	P.langkawi	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Pasir Tengkorak	6497901	N 06° 25' 46.3"	E 099° 43' 37.2"
5	P.langkawi	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Burau	6396923	N 06° 21' 52.4"	E 099° 40' 13.7"
6	P.langkawi	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Nibung	6497915	N 06° 21' 38.9"	E 099° 42' 08.1"
7	P.langkawi	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Tengah	6297903	N 06° 13' 52.4"	E 099° 43' 46.8"
1	Kedah	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Kedah	6102908	N 06° 06' 13.0"	E 100° 16' 32.0"
2	Kedah	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Jerlun	6302925	N 06° 12' 36.0"	E 100° 14' 20.9"
3	Kedah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Merdeka	5603905	N 05° 40' 10.0"	E 100° 22' 40.0"
1	Pulau Pinang	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Jawi	5204901	N 05° 16' 50.0"	E 100° 25' 00.0"
2	Pulau Pinang	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Juru	5304904	N 05° 20' 20.0"	E 100° 24' 20.0"
3	Pulau Pinang	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Kerian	5104901	N 05° 10' 00.0"	E 100° 25' 00.0"
4	Pulau Pinang	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Pinang	5403934	N 05° 24' 00.0"	E 100° 25' 05.0"
5	Pulau Pinang	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg.perai	5303908	N 05° 23' 00.0"	E 100° 22' 00.0"
6	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Batu Feringgi (Casuarina)	5402904	N 05° 28' 10.0"	E 100° 14' 30.0"
7	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Batu Maung	5202901	N 05° 17' 10.0"	E 100° 17' 25.0"
8	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Gertak Sanggul	5201919	N 05° 16' 50.0"	E 100° 12' 40.0"
9	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Kaw.per.bayan Lepas I	5303932	N 05° 20' 00.0"	E 100° 18' 45.0"
10	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Kaw.per.bayan Lepas Ii	5303933	N 05° 19' 00.0"	E 100° 18' 30.0"
11	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Kaw.per.bayan Lepas Iii	5302939	N 05° 18' 20.0"	E 100° 17' 45.0"
12	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Luar Pantai Teluk Bahang	5402930	N 05° 27' 45.0"	E 100° 12' 45.0"
13	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Bersih	5403906	N 05° 26' 30.0"	E 100° 22' 40.0"
14	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Miami	5502901	N 05° 28' 30.0"	E 100° 16' 00.0"
15	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Pasir Panjang	5201938	N 05° 17' 50.0"	E 100° 11' 00.0"
16	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Persiaran Gurney	5403902	N 05° 25' 30.0"	E 100° 19' 30.0"
17	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pulau Aman	5203910	N 05° 15' 50.0"	E 100° 23' 35.0"
18	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Rumah Pam Baru Perai	5304927	N 05° 21' 15.0"	E 100° 23' 15.0"
19	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Rumah Pam Lama Perai	5303926	N 05° 20' 00.0"	E 100° 18' 45.0"
20	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Selat Pp Selatan (Jelutong)	5303911	N 05° 23' 30.0"	E 100° 19' 50.0"
21	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Bungah	5402937	N 05° 28' 00.0"	E 100° 16' 50.0"
22	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Teluk Bahang (P. Mutiara)	5402912	N 05° 28' 46.0"	E 100° 15' 41.0"
23	Pulau Pinang	Pantai/ Coastal	Teluk Tempoyak	5202923	N 05° 28' 30.0"	E 100° 17' 30.0"
1	Perak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Manjung	4205930	N 04° 14' 09.0"	E 100° 39' 57.0"
2	Perak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Tg. Piandang	5003921	N 05° 04' 27.0"	E 100° 22' 34.0"
3	Perak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg.gula	4906926	N 04° 55' 07.0"	E 100° 28' 57.0"
4	Perak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg.kurau	4994919	N 04° 59' 13.0"	E 100° 25' 46.0"
5	Perak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg.perak	4007901	N 03° 59' 03.0"	E 100° 48' 58.0"
6	Perak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg.sepetang	4806925	N 04° 50' 07.0"	E 100° 37' 57.0"
7	Perak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Pasir Bogak	4205908	N 04° 12' 58.0"	E 100° 37' 55.0"
8	Perak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Pasir Panjang	4205924	N 04° 25' 07.0"	E 100° 35' 35.0"
9	Perak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Puteri Dewi	4205907	N 04° 15' 17.0"	E 100° 32' 47.0"
10	Perak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Tanjung Batu	4406927	N 04° 25' 07.0"	E 100° 35' 35.0"
11	Perak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Batik	4205923	N 04° 11' 14.0"	E 100° 36' 33.0"
12	Perak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Dalam	4205928	N 04° 14' 53.0"	E 100° 33' 25.0"



Jadual 5.10 JAS : Stesen Pengawasan Kualiti Air Marin Kebangsaan, 2004
 Table 5.10 DOE: Marine Water Quality Monitoring Stations, 2004

Bil No	Negeri State	Kawasan Area	Nama Stesen Station	No. Stesen Station No.	Latitud Latitude	Longitud Longitude
13	Perak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Gedung	4205929	N 04 ⁰ 15' 39.0"	E 100 ⁰ 34' 49.0"
1	Selangor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Bagan Lalang	2616927	N 02 ⁰ 36' 20.0"	E 101 ⁰ 41' 30.0"
2	Selangor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Morib	2712902	N 02 ⁰ 45' 00.0"	E 101 ⁰ 26' 20.0"
3	Selangor	Pantai/ Coastal	Selat Pulau Babi	3012929	N 03 ⁰ 01' 10.0"	E 101 ⁰ 15' 55.0"
4	Selangor	Pantai/ Coastal	Selat Klang Utara	3013908	N 03 ⁰ 04' 00.0"	E 101 ⁰ 21' 00.0"
5	Selangor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Sepang	2517922	N 02 ⁰ 35' 35.0"	E 101 ⁰ 42' 56.0"
6	Selangor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Sepang (Kecil)	2612928	N 02 ⁰ 36' 40.0"	E 101 ⁰ 42' 15.0"
7	Selangor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Sepang (Kawalan)	2616926	N 03 ⁰ 36' 20.0"	E 101 ⁰ 41' 30.0"
8	Selangor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Klang	3013909	N 03 ⁰ 00' 06.0"	E 101 ⁰ 23' 24.0"
9	Selangor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg Langat (Jugra)	2814925	N 02 ⁰ 48' 25.0"	E 101 ⁰ 24' 15.0"
10	Selangor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg Langat (Lumut)	2913903	N 02 ⁰ 55' 50.0"	E 101 ⁰ 21' 15.0"
11	Selangor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Buloh	3212930	N 03 ⁰ 15' 10.0"	E 101 ⁰ 15' 50.0"
12	Selangor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Selangor	3312915	N 03 ⁰ 20' 00.0"	E 101 ⁰ 13' 30.0"
13	Selangor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Tenggi	3311931	N 03 ⁰ 23' 00.0"	E 101 ⁰ 10' 20.0"
14	Selangor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Bernam	3808924	N 03 ⁰ 51' 00.0"	E 100 ⁰ 49' 00.0"
1	N. Sembilan	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sungai Linggi	2319901	N 02 ⁰ 23' 20.0"	E 101 ⁰ 58' 19.0"
2	N. Sembilan	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sungai Lukut	2517910	N 02 ⁰ 34' 45.0"	E 101 ⁰ 47' 16.0"
3	N. Sembilan	Pantai/ Coastal	Bagan Pinang	2418915	N 02 ⁰ 30' 31.0"	E 101 ⁰ 49' 44.0"
4	N. Sembilan	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Sinting	2419908	N 02 ⁰ 24' 57.0"	E 101 ⁰ 56' 31.0"
5	N. Sembilan	Pantai/ Coastal	P.D. Bandar	2517907	N 02 ⁰ 31' 16.0"	E 101 ⁰ 47' 51.0"
6	N. Sembilan	Pantai/ Coastal	P.D. Batu 10	2418914	N 02 ⁰ 24' 58.0"	E 101 ⁰ 51' 23.0"
7	N. Sembilan	Pantai/ Coastal	P.D. Batu 5	2418906	N 02 ⁰ 29' 46.0"	E 101 ⁰ 50' 15.0"
8	N. Sembilan	Pantai/ Coastal	P.D. Batu 6	2418916	N 02 ⁰ 29' 05.0"	E 101 ⁰ 50' 46.0"
9	N. Sembilan	Pantai/ Coastal	P.D. Batu 7	2418905	N 02 ⁰ 27' 43.0"	E 101 ⁰ 51' 04.0"
10	N. Sembilan	Pantai/ Coastal	P.D. Batu 8	2418912	N 02 ⁰ 27' 16.0"	E 101 ⁰ 51' 20.0"
11	N. Sembilan	Pantai/ Coastal	P.D. Batu 8 (Stesen Kawalan)	2418913	N 02 ⁰ 27' 16.0"	E 101 ⁰ 51' 10.0"
12	N. Sembilan	Pantai/ Coastal	P.D. Janakuasa Tnb	2517909	N 02 ⁰ 32' 08.0"	E 101 ⁰ 47' 42.0"
13	N. Sembilan	Pantai/ Coastal	Telok Pelanduk	2419917	N 02 ⁰ 25' 03.0"	E 101 ⁰ 53' 34.0"
1	Melaka	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Kesang	2186905	N 02 ⁰ 05' 43.0"	E 102 ⁰ 29' 12.0"
2	Melaka	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Melaka	2122903	N 02 ⁰ 11' 06.0"	E 102 ⁰ 14' 52.0"
3	Melaka	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Merlimau	2124912	N 02 ⁰ 09' 25.0"	E 102 ⁰ 25' 28.0"
4	Melaka	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Sebatu	2186904	N 02 ⁰ 06' 06.0"	E 102 ⁰ 27' 35.0"
5	Melaka	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Kundor	2221908	N 02 ⁰ 14' 37.0"	E 102 ⁰ 08' 29.0"
6	Melaka	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Rombang	2221906	N 02 ⁰ 13' 35.0"	E 102 ⁰ 08' 57.0"
7	Melaka	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Tg. Bidara	2320909	N 02 ⁰ 17' 30.0"	E 102 ⁰ 05' 18.0"
8	Melaka	Pantai/ Coastal	Pulau Besar	2123911	N 02 ⁰ 07' 57.0"	E 102 ⁰ 20' 09.0"
9	Melaka	Pantai/ Coastal	Teluk Gong Pengkalan Balak	2320902	N 02 ⁰ 20' 23.0"	E 102 ⁰ 03' 30.0"
1	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Kg.tanjung Kopok	SJ1	N 01 ⁰ 25' 31.0"	E 104 ⁰ 00' 03.0"
2	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Kg. Pasir Putih	SJ2	N 01 ⁰ 25' 48.0"	E 103 ⁰ 55' 40.0"
3	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	J/k Sultan Iskandar	SJ3	N 01 ⁰ 26' 49.0"	E 103 ⁰ 46' 09.0"
4	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Kg.senibung	SJ4	N 01 ⁰ 29' 01.0"	E 103 ⁰ 48' 47.0"
5	Johor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg.tebrau	SJ4A	N 01 ⁰ 28' 56.0"	E 103 ⁰ 47' 48.0"
6	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Putri	SJ5	N 01 ⁰ 27' 20.0"	E 103 ⁰ 46' 09.0"
7	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Hadapan MPJB (W.F.CT)	SJ6	N 01 ⁰ 27' 08.0"	E 103 ⁰ 45' 43.0"
8	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Danga	SJ7	N 01 ⁰ 27' 24.0"	E 103 ⁰ 42' 52.0"
9	Johor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg.skudai	SJ7A	N 01 ⁰ 27' 46.0"	E 103 ⁰ 43' 22.0"
10	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Depan Pusat Islam	SJ7B	N 01 ⁰ 27' 19.0"	E 103 ⁰ 44' 51.0"



Jadual 5.10 JAS : Stesen Pengawasan Kualiti Air Marin Kebangsaan, 2004
 Table 5.10 DOE: Marine Water Quality Monitoring Stations, 2004

Bil No	Negeri State	Kawasan Area	Nama Stesen Station	No. Stesen Station No.	Latitud Latitude	Longitud Longitude
11	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Tebing Runtuh	SJ8	N 01° 25' 10.0"	E 103° 40' 06.0"
12	Johor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg.melayu	SJ8A	N 01° 26' 53.0"	E 103° 41' 53.0"
13	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Bunga	SJ9	N 01° 23' 07.0"	E 103° 39' 02.0"
14	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Kupang	SJ10	N 01° 23' 36.0"	E 103° 39' 11.0"
15	Johor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sungai Batu Pahat	1729930	N 01° 47' 44.0"	E 102° 53' 22.0"
16	Johor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sungai Johor	1440916	N 01° 29' 04.0"	E 104° 01' 22.0"
17	Johor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sungai Melayu	1437946	N 01° 27' 15.0"	E 103° 41' 56.0"
18	Johor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sungai Mersing	2438905	N 02° 26' 10.0"	E 103° 50' 35.0"
19	Johor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sungai Muar	2024932	N 02° 02' 54.0"	E 102° 33' 11.0"
20	Johor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sungai Segget	1437919	N 01° 27' 21.0"	E 103° 45' 58.0"
21	Johor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sungai Skudai	1437922	N 01° 28' 28.0"	E 103° 43' 12.0"
22	Johor	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sungai Tebrau	1438943	N 01° 28' 56.0"	E 103° 47' 48.0"
23	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Jeti Tanjong Belungkor	1440963	N 01° 27' 14.0"	E 104° 04' 03.0"
24	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Jeti Teluk Jawa	1438918	N 01° 28' 17.0"	E 103° 50' 30.0"
25	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Air Papan	2538959	N 02° 31' 05.0"	E 103° 50' 00.0"
26	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Desaru	1542914	N 01° 32' 48.0"	E 104° 15' 41.0"
27	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Kukup	1334925	N 01° 19' 30.0"	E 103° 26' 29.0"
28	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Lido	1437921	N 01° 27' 56.0"	E 103° 43' 29.0"
29	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Sri Pantai	2339960	N 02° 22' 45.0"	E 103° 53' 19.0"
30	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Stulang Laut	1437951	N 01° 28' 02.0"	E 103° 46' 46.0"
31	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Sungai Lurus	1730962	N 01° 43' 14.0"	E 103° 01' 43.0"
32	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Tanjong Setapa	1341961	N 01° 20' 33.0"	E 104° 08' 09.0"
33	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Gorek	2538958	N 01° 34' 57.0"	E 103° 48' 18.0"
34	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Mahkota	1841911	N 01° 53' 52.0"	E 104° 06' 15.0"
35	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Tg. Leman	2140694	N 02° 08' 43.0"	E 104° 00' 24.0"
36	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pasir Gogok	1441966	N 01° 25' 02.8"	E 104° 05' 59.7"
37	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pel. Pasir Gudang	1428939	N 01° 25' 44.0"	E 103° 54' 03.0"
38	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pulau Merambong	1336972	N 01° 18' 25.9"	E 103° 36' 42.2"
39	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Buai	1340973	N 01° 29' 48.1"	E 104° 02' 43.4"
40	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Merak	1441968	N 01° 21' 45.9"	E 104° 06' 35.5"
41	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Pengelih	1441967	N 01° 22' 14.7"	E 104° 05' 19.5"
42	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Penyusup	1444920	N 01° 22' 12.9"	E 104° 16' 48.3"
43	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Sepang	1443969	N 01° 23' 01.2"	E 104° 06' 44.8"
44.	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Hadapan Hsajb	1437920	N 01° 27' 19.0"	E 103° 44' 44.1"
45.	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Punggur	1531974	N 01° 41' 04.9"	E 103° 05' 54.0"
46	Johor	Pantai/ Coastal	Sungai Kim-kim	1439965	N 01° 25' 24.0"	E 103° 58' 32.0"
1	Pahang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Sepat	3633940 (A)	N 03° 42' 02.0"	E 103° 20' 16.0"
				3633940 (B)	N 03° 41' 54.0"	E 103° 20' 19.0"
2	Pahang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Batu Hitam	3833915 (A)	N 03° 53' 06.0"	E 103° 21' 58.0"
				3833915 (B)	N 03° 53' 09.0"	E 103° 21' 59.0"
3	Pahang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Cherating (Club Med)	4133903 (A)	N 04° 08' 41.0"	E 103° 24' 31.0"
				4133903 (B)	N 04° 07' 51.0"	E 103° 24' 23.0"
4	Pahang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Cherating (Legend)	4133942 (A)	N 04° 06' 16.0"	E 103° 23' 06.0"
				4133942 (B)	N 04° 06' 12.0"	E 103° 23' 07.0"
5	Pahang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Kuala Api-api	3235917 (A)	N 03° 31' 20.0"	E 103° 23' 45.0"
6	Pahang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Muhibbah Balok	3933901 (A)	N 03° 55' 28.0"	E 103° 22' 21.0"
				3933901 (B)	N 03° 55' 30.0"	E 103° 22' 23.0"



Jadual 5.10 JAS : Stesen Pengawasan Kualiti Air Marin Kebangsaan, 2004
 Table 5.10 DOE: Marine Water Quality Monitoring Stations, 2004

Bil No	Negeri State	Kawasan Area	Nama Stesen Station	No. Stesen Station No.	Latitud Latitude	Longitud Longitude
7	Pahang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Beserah	3933941 (A)	N 03° 54' 41.0"	E 103° 22' 02.0"
				3933941 (B)	N 03° 54' 39.0"	E 103° 22' 01.0"
8	Pahang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Tanjung Batu	3334915 (A)	N 03° 31' 10.0"	E 103° 23' 45.0"
9	Pahang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Cempedak	2833910 (A)	N 03° 48' 51.0"	E 103° 22' 19.0"
				3833910 (B)	N 03° 48' 49.0"	E 103° 22' 21.0"
10	Pahang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Gelora	3833909 (A)	N 03° 48' 16.0"	E 103° 20' 43.0"
				3833909 (B)	N 03° 48' 20.0"	E 103° 20' 53.0"
11	Pahang	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Legenda	3534943 (A)	N 03° 12' 16.7"	E 103° 26' 53.7"
				3534943 (B)	N 03° 12' 16.7"	E 103° 26' 53.7"
1	Terengganu	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Besut	5825902	N 05° 50' 02.8"	E 102° 33' 28.8"
2	Terengganu	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Dungun	4734918	N 04° 46' 48.9"	E 103° 25' 21.6"
3	Terengganu	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Ibai	5231949	N 05° 17' 06.0"	E 103° 10' 06.5"
4	Terengganu	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Kerteh	4534922	N 04° 30' 59.1"	E 102° 26' 52.6"
5	Terengganu	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Kerteh Tioxide Utara	4234950	N 04° 17' 06.3"	E 103° 28' 20.9"
6	Terengganu	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Kerteh Tioxide Discharge	4234951	N 04° 16' 22.8"	E 103° 28' 12.7"
7	Terengganu	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Kerteh Tioxide Selatan	4234952	N 04° 15' 04.1"	E 103° 27' 59.2"
8	Terengganu	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Marang	5232911	N 05° 12' 24.7"	E 103° 12' 28.9"
9	Terengganu	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Paka	4634920	N 04° 39' 29.7"	E 103° 25' 57.7"
10	Terengganu	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Setiu	5627953	N 05° 40' 50.9"	E 102° 42' 26.9"
11	Terengganu	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Terengganu	5331907	N 05° 21' 22.1"	E 103° 08' 12.6"
12	Terengganu	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sungai Kemaman	4234929	N 04° 14' 25.2"	E 102° 26' 48.8"
13	Terengganu	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Batu Buruk	5331935	N 05° 19' 29.1"	E 103° 09' 01.4"
14	Terengganu	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Bukit Keluang	5825903	N 05° 45' 10.0"	E 102° 34' 30.0"
15	Terengganu	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Chendering	5231934	N 05° 16' 11.8"	E 103° 10' 51.9"
16	Terengganu	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Rantau Abang	4833917	N 04° 52' 11.4"	E 103° 23' 17.4"
17	Terengganu	Pantai/ Coastal	KIPC Utara	4634954	N 04° 36' 37.9"	E 103° 26' 39.2"
18	Terengganu	Pantai/ Coastal	KIPC Tengah	4534955	N 04° 34' 54.9"	E 103° 27' 19.5"
19	Terengganu	Pantai/ Coastal	KIPC Selatan	4534956	N 04° 33' 09.5"	E 103° 27' 55.6"
1	Kelantan	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Kemasin	5824914	N 05° 53' 50.0"	E 102° 29' 05.0"
2	Kelantan	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Golok	6220911	N 06° 14' 05.0"	E 102° 05' 35.0"
3	Kelantan	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Kelantan	6222901	N 06° 13' 12.0"	E 102° 13' 50.0"
4	Kelantan	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Peng. Datu	6123913	N 06° 10' 20.0"	E 102° 20' 40.0"
5	Kelantan	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Peng. Chepa	6223912	N 06° 12' 20.0"	E 102° 18' 10.0"
6	Kelantan	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Bisikan Bayu	5825905	N 05° 52' 00.0"	E 102° 31' 00.0"
7	Kelantan	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Cahaya Bulan	6122903	N 06° 10' 45.0"	E 102° 16' 50.0"
8	Kelantan	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Irama Bachok	6024908	N 06° 03' 00.0"	E 102° 25' 15.0"
9	Kelantan	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Sabak	6123909	N 06° 10' 25.0"	E 102° 02' 10.0"
10	Kelantan	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Seri Tujuh	6221910	N 06° 13' 00.0"	E 102° 08' 00.0"
1	W.p. Labuan	Pantai/ Coastal	Layang-layangan	5251902	N 05° 20' 01.0"	E 115° 11' 37.0"
2	W.p. Labuan	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Aru	5251903	N 05° 21' 02.0"	E 115° 14' 39.0"
3	W.p. Labuan	Pantai/ Coastal	Pulau Papan	5151905	N 05° 15' 22.0"	E 115° 16' 03.0"
4	W.p. Labuan	Pantai/ Coastal	Klamsam	5151906	N 05° 15' 22.0"	E 115° 10' 28.0"
5	W.p. Labuan	Pantai/ Coastal	Sungai Pagar	5151907	N 05° 16' 20.0"	E 115° 10' 19.0"
1	Sabah	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sungai Menggatal/inanam	5050905	N 05° 01' 05.0"	E 115° 07' 07.0"
2	Sabah	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sungai Penyau	5453901	N 05° 34' 13.0"	E 115° 35' 55.0"
3	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Borneo Golf Seawater	5355901	N 05° 33' 00.0"	E 115° 47' 01.0"
4	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Bak-bak	6665901	N 06° 56' 44.0"	E 116° 50' 23.0"



Jadual 5.10 JAS : Stesen Pengawasan Kualiti Air Marin Kebangsaan, 2004
 Table 5.10 DOE: Marine Water Quality Monitoring Stations, 2004

Bil No	Negeri State	Kawasan Area	Nama Stesen Station	No. Stesen Station No.	Latitud Latitude	Longitud Longitude
5	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Ulu Tungku	5085901	N 05° 01' 09.0"	E 118° 53' 22.0"
6	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Batu Sapi	5580903	N 05° 47' 42.0"	E 118° 02' 22.0"
7	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Dalit	6161901	N 06° 11' 25.0"	E 116° 09' 45.0"
8	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Lok Kawi	5560904	N 05° 55' 00.0"	E 116° 02' 00.0"
9	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Mangrove Paradise	6161902	N 06° 15' 02.0"	E 116° 13' 50.0"
10	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Manis	5555901	N 05° 45' 15.0"	E 115° 52' 04.0"
11	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Melinsung	5565902	N 05° 50' 18.0"	E 115° 50' 45.0"
12	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Pasir Putih Sandakan	5580901	N 05° 49' 26.0"	E 118° 04' 58.0"
13	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Sabandar	6161903	N 06° 15' 02.0"	E 116° 13' 50.0"
14	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Sarina Kunak	4481901	N 04° 39' 41.0"	E 118° 17' 01.0"
15	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Silam Lahad Datu	4681902	N 04° 58' 08.0"	E 118° 14' 46.0"
16	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Brunei 1	5053901	N 05° 09' 55.0"	E 115° 32' 53.0"
17	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Brunei 2	5053902	N 05° 09' 55.0"	E 115° 32' 53.0"
18	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Brunei 3	5053903	N 05° 09' 55.0"	E 115° 32' 53.0"
19	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Brunei 4	5053904	N 05° 09' 55.0"	E 115° 32' 53.0"
20	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Brunei 5	5053905	N 05° 09' 55.0"	E 115° 32' 53.0"
21	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Teluk Brunei 6	5053906	N 05° 09' 55.0"	E 115° 32' 53.0"
22	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Tg. Aru (Rest Lido)	5656901	N 05° 55' 01.0"	E 115° 59' 03.0"
23	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Tg. Aru (Rest Skating)	5656902	N 05° 55' 01.0"	E 115° 59' 03.0"
24	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Tg.Aru (No. 3)	5656903	N 05° 55' 01.0"	E 115° 59' 03.0"
25	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Tinagat Tawau	4473901	N 04° 13' 22.0"	E 118° 59' 04.0"
26	Sabah	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Tldm	5580902	N 05° 50' 00.0"	E 118° 08' 01.0"
1	Sarawak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Bako	1704905	N 01° 40' 00.0"	E 110° 52' 08.0"
2	Sarawak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Batang Kemena	3130911	N 03° 10' 53.0"	E 113° 01' 40.0"
3	Sarawak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Batang Rajang	2111909	N 02° 07' 22.0"	E 111° 11' 21.0"
4	Sarawak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg Miri	4349915	N 04° 23' 59.0"	E 113° 58' 25.0"
5	Sarawak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Santubong	1702903	N 01° 46' 38.0"	E 110° 16' 46.0"
6	Sarawak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Semantan	1898901	N 01° 48' 49.0"	E 109° 46' 29.0"
7	Sarawak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Sarawak	1604907	N 01° 36' 44.0"	E 110° 29' 44.0"
8	Sarawak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Batang Mukah	2920920	N 01° 54' 41.0"	E 112° 05' 25.0"
9	Sarawak	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Kabong	1710922	N 01° 47' 20.0"	E 111° 05' 58.0"
10	Sarawak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Bako	1704906	N 01° 42' 49.0"	E 110° 25' 40.0"
11	Sarawak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Belawai	2212913	N 02° 14' 27.0"	E 111° 12' 51.0"
12	Sarawak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Brighton	4449917	N 04° 22' 25.0"	E 113° 57' 51.0"
13	Sarawak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Damai	1702904	N 01° 47' 55.0"	E 110° 17' 58.0"
14	Sarawak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Likau	3230915	N 03° 20' 49.0"	E 113° 08' 57.0"
15	Sarawak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Pandan	1824918	N 01° 50' 16.0"	E 109° 40' 11.0"
16	Sarawak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Pasir Putih	1604910	N 01° 30' 14.0"	E 110° 30' 00.0"
17	Sarawak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Piasau	4539918	N 04° 27' 27.0"	E 113° 59' 38.0"
18	Sarawak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Semantan	1898902	N 01° 49' 38.0"	E 109° 46' 29.0"
19	Sarawak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Tanjung Batu	3132602	N 03° 12' 38.3"	E 113° 02' 26.9"
20	Sarawak	Pantai / Coastal	Pantai Harmoni	2920921	N 02° 54' 20.0"	E 112° 03' 22.0"
21	Sarawak	Pantai/ Coastal	Pantai Tanjung Kembang	1810923	N 01° 49' 28.0"	E 111° 05' 44.0"

Jumlah/ Total

Kuala/ / Estuarine 70

Pantai/ Coastal 152

Jumlah/Total 222


Jadual 5.11 JAS: Stesen Pengawasan Marin yang Baru , 2004
 Table 5.11 DOE: New Marine Monitoring Stations, 2004

Negeri State	Nama Stesen Station	No. Stesen Station No.	Latitud Latitude	Longitud Longitude
Johor	Pantai Pungur	1531974	N 01° 41' 05.0"	E 103° 05' 54.0"
Johor	Sungai Kim-kim	1439965	N 01° 25' 24.0"	E 103° 54' 03.0"
Sarawak	Kuala Kabong	1710924	N 01° 47' 20.0"	E 111° 05' 58.0"
Sarawak	Pantai Tanjung Kembang	1810923	N 01° 49' 28.0"	E 111° 05' 44.0"

Jadual 5.12 JAS : Stesen Pengawasan Selat Johor, 2004
 Table 5.12 DOE: Monitoring Stations for Straits of Johor, 2004

Bil No	Kawasan Area	Nama Stesen Station	No. Stesen Station No.	Latitud Latitude	Longitud Longitude
1	Pantai/ Coastal	Kg. Tanjung Kopok	SJ1	N 01° 25' 31"	E 104° 00' 03"
2	Pantai/ Coastal	Kg. Pasir Putih	SJ2	N 01° 25' 48"	E 103° 55' 40"
3	Pantai/ Coastal	J/k Sultan Iskandar	SJ3	N 01° 26' 49"	E 103° 46' 09"
4	Pantai/ Coastal	Kg. Senibung	SJ4	N 01° 29' 01"	E 103° 48' 47"
5	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Tebrau	SJ4A	N 01° 28' 56"	E 103° 47' 48"
6	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Putri	SJ5	N 01° 27' 20"	E 103° 46' 09"
7	Pantai/ Coastal	Hadapan MPJB (W.E.C.T)	SJ6	N 01° 27' 08"	E 103° 45' 43"
8	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Danga	SJ7	N 01° 27' 24"	E 103° 42' 52"
9	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Skudai	SJ7A	N 01° 27' 46"	E 103° 43' 22"
10	Pantai/ Coastal	Depan Pusat Islam	SJ7B	N 01° 27' 19"	E 103° 44' 51"
11	Pantai/ Coastal	Tebing Runtuh	SJ8	N 01° 25' 10"	E 103° 40' 06"
12	Kuala/ Estuarine	Kuala Sg. Melayu	SJ8A	N 01° 26' 53"	E 103° 41' 53"
13	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Bunga	SJ9	N 01° 23' 07"	E 103° 39' 02"
14	Pantai/ Coastal	Tanjung Kupang	SJ10	N 01° 23' 36"	E 103° 39' 11"

