



03
BAB
CHAPTER



PENILAIAN KESAN KEPADA ALAM SEKELILING DAN INPUT KEPADA PERANCANGAN PEMBANGUNAN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND INPUT FOR DEVELOPMENT

Penilaian Kesan Kepada Alam Sekeliling (EIA) merupakan satu alat perancangan untuk mengelakkan dan mengurangkan kesan-kesan kepada alam sekitar akibat aktiviti pembangunan. Ianya juga dapat menghindarkan perbelanjaan yang tidak sepatutnya dalam pelaksanaan projek yang disebabkan oleh kerosakan alam sekitar semasa pelaksanaan projek.

EIA adalah kajian untuk mengenal pasti, meramal, menilai dan memberi maklumat mengenai kesan-kesan kepada alam sekeliling bagi sesuatu cadangan projek dan mengemukakan langkah-langkah tebatan sebelum projek berkenaan diluluskan dan dilaksanakan.

LAPORAN EIA 2015

Sejumlah 239 laporan telah diterima dan diproses oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar pada tahun 2015 (**Rajah 3.1**). Daripada bilangan ini, sebanyak 239 laporan EIA telah diproses mengikut prosedur EIA Awal dan 19 laporan EIA lagi diproses melalui Prosedur EIA Terperinci (**Rajah 3.2**), 12 Laporan EIA di Zon Ekonomi Eksklusif (EEZ) dan tiada Laporan dengan projek yang melibatkan 2 negeri. Negeri Selangor menerima bilangan laporan EIA tertinggi pada tahun 2015 iaitu sebanyak 52 laporan diikuti Negeri Johor sebanyak 37 laporan. (**Rajah 3.3**). Aktiviti perumahan merupakan aktiviti yang paling banyak diterima laporan EIA pada tahun 2014 iaitu sebanyak 19 laporan (**Rajah 3.4**).

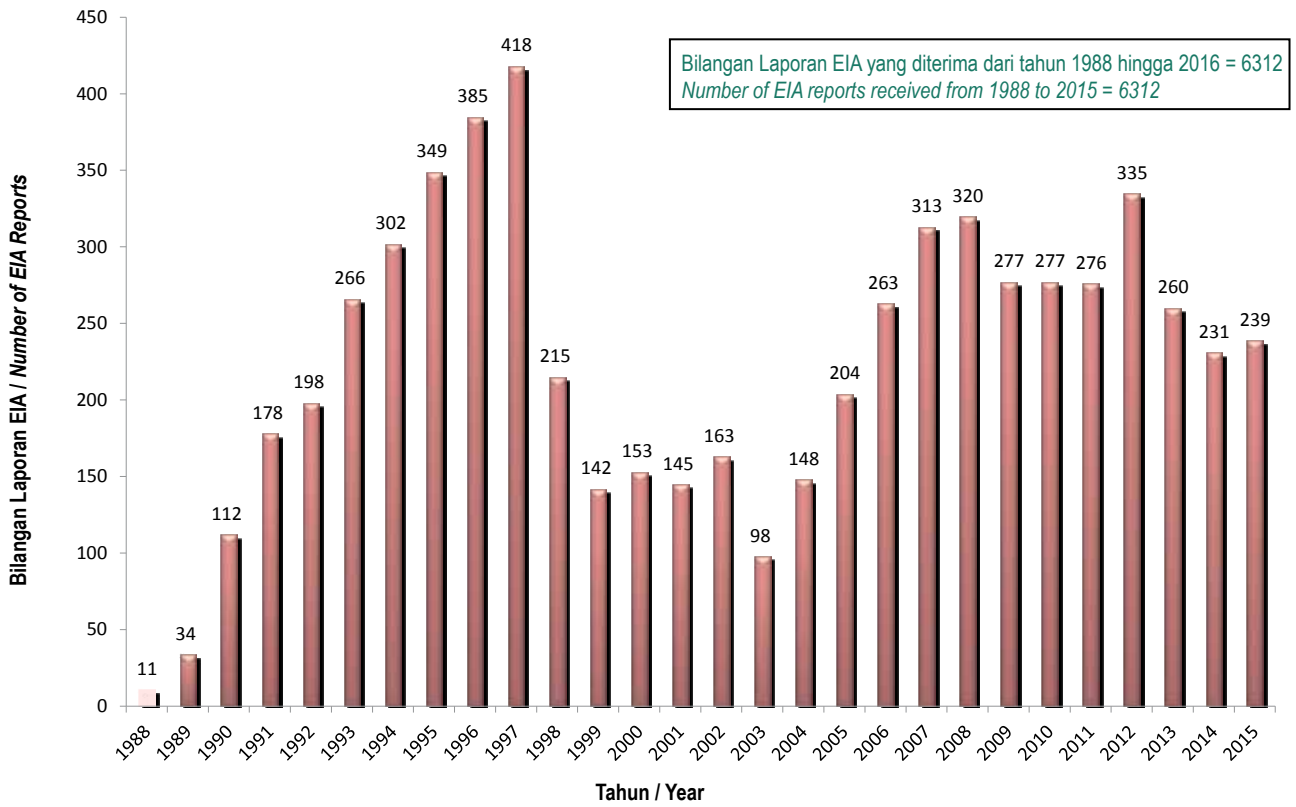
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is essentially a planning tool for preventing, avoiding and reducing the environmental impacts due to development activities. It can also help to avoid unnecessary cost in the project implementation caused by damage to the environment during project implementation.

EIA is a study to identify, predict, evaluate and communicate information about the impacts on the environment of a proposed project and to detail out the mitigating measures prior to project approval and implementation.

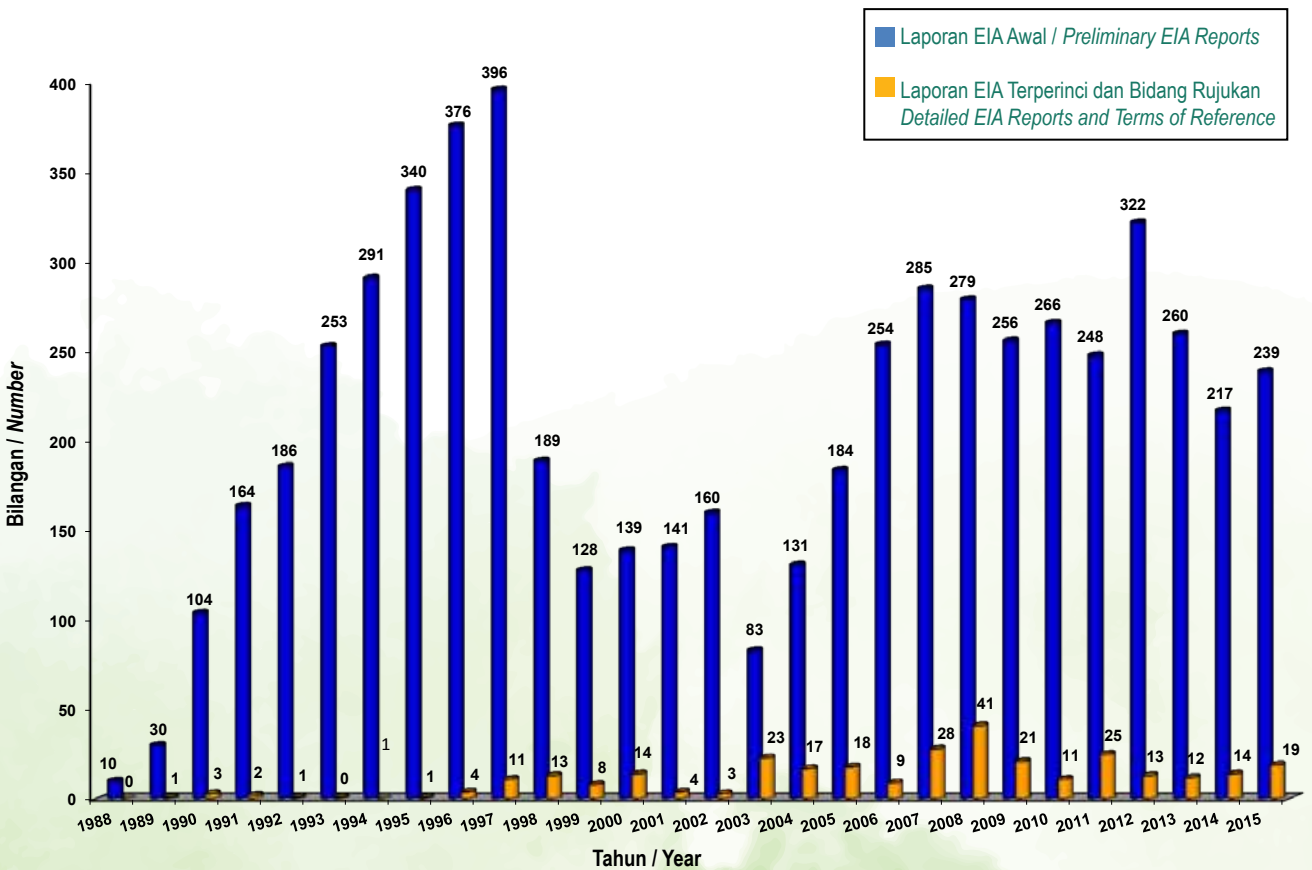
EIA REPORTS 2015

A total of 239 reports were received and processed by the Department of Environment in 2015 (**Figure 3.1**). Of these, 239 Preliminary EIA reports and 19 Detailed EIA reports (**Figure 3.2**), 12 EIA in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and no report for the projects that involve two states. Selangor state receives the highest number of EIA reports in 2015, a total of 52 reports, followed by 37 Johor reports. (**Figure 3.3**). According to the activities, the highest number of EIA reports received in 2015 was for residential with a total of 19 reports (**Figure 3.4**).

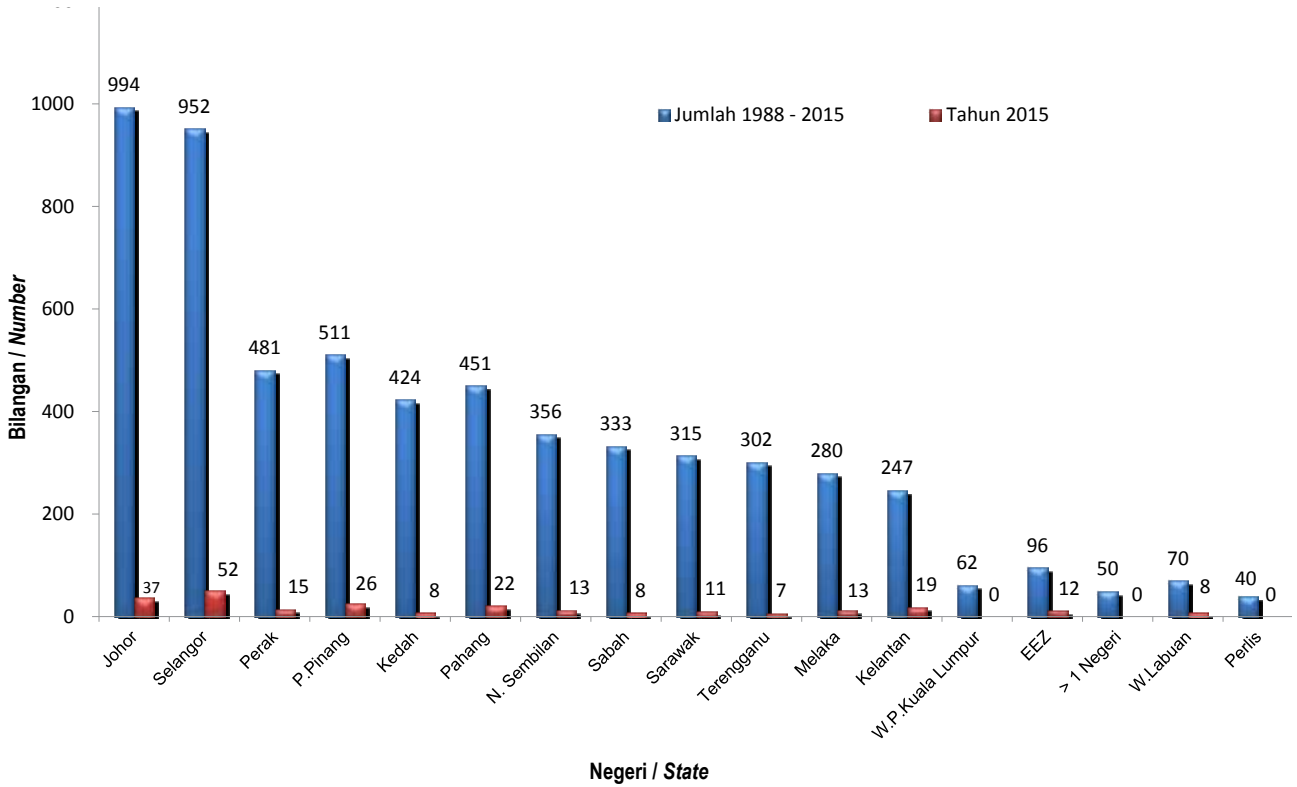
JUMLAH BILANGAN LAPORAN EIA TOTAL NUMBER OF EIA REPORTS



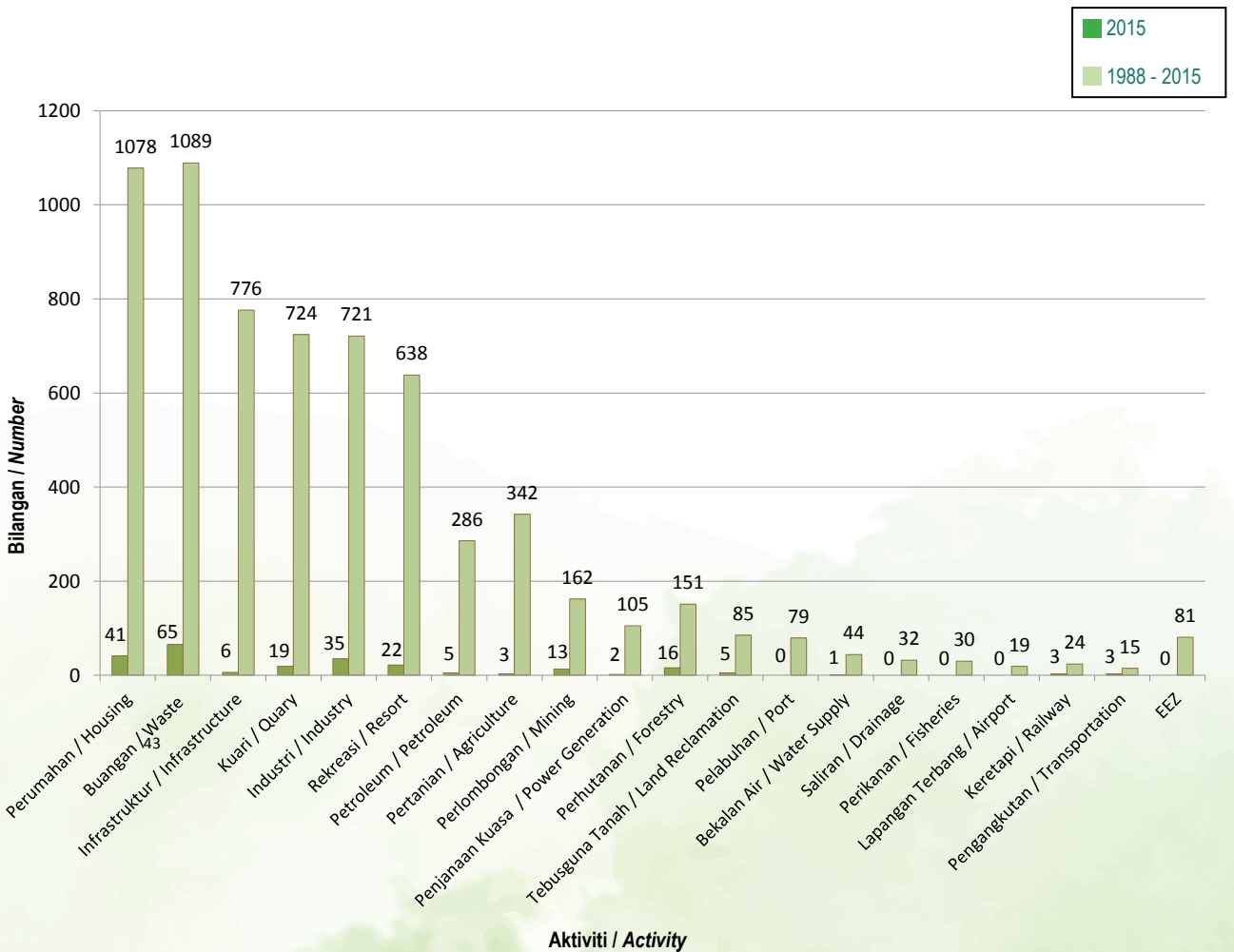
Rajah 3.1 JAS : Bilangan laporan EIA yang diterima mengikut tahun, 1988-2015
Figure 3.1 DOE : number of EIA reports received by year, 1988 - 2015



Rajah 3.2 JAS : Bilangan laporan EIA dan jenis laporan diterima, 1988 - 2015
Figure 3.2 DOE : number and type of EIA reports received, 1988 - 2015



Rajah 3.3 JAS : Bilangan laporan EIA yang diterima mengikut negeri, 1988-2015
 Figure 3.3 DOE : Number of EIA reports received by state 1988-2015



Rajah 3.4 JAS : Bilangan laporan EIA yang diterima mengikut aktiviti, 1988-2015
 Figure 3.4 DOE : Number of EIA reports received by activity, 1988-2015

KAJIAN DAN PROGRAM PEMANTAPAN KEBERKESANAN PENILAIAN KESAN ALAM SEKELILING (EIA) 2015

Pada tahun 2015, Jabatan Alam Sekitar telah melaksanakan projek pembangunan Kajian dan Program Pemantapan Keberkesanan EIA 2015 di bawah projek pembangunan Rancangan Malaysia Ke-10. Tujuan projek ini adalah untuk mewujudkan dokumen teknikal EIA bagi 'scoping' untuk penyediaan Laporan EIA bagi aktiviti perhutanan dan pembangunan di kawasan cerun dalam Jadual 1, untuk menjalankan kajian mengenai keberkesanan garis panduan 'Siting and Zoning of Industries and Residential Area' (SZIRA) dan Penilaian Awal Tapak (PAT) dalam prosedur EIA dan pembangunan projek di Malaysia, serta untuk mengkaji semula dan membangunkan dokumen teknikal bagi persampelan dan pengawasan kualiti alam sekitar semasa penyediaan Laporan EIA dan pengawasan pasca EIA.

Pelaksanaan projek ini merangkumi langkah-langkah untuk mengukuhkan amalan dan mekanisma EIA sebagai menghadapi cabaran pembangunan masa kini, termasuk penghasilan dokumen-dokumen panduan teknikal yang dapat membantu jururunding EIA menyediakan Laporan EIA yang berkualiti dan juga dapat membantu pegawai-pegawai EIA di JAS dalam menilai Laporan EIA dengan baik.

Pelaksanaan kajian ini telah melalui lima (5) siri mesyuarat, empat (4) siri perbincangan dan dua (2) bengkel yang telah diadakan bersama jururunding EIA dan pegawai-pegawai JAS seluruh Malaysia yang terlibat dengan tugas berkaitan EIA.

Sebanyak 4 Dokumen Akhir yang telah dihasilkan sebagai output projek ini iaitu:-

- (i) **Technical Guidance Document on Scoping Preparation of EIA Report for Forestry Projects (First Schedule);**
- (ii) **Technical Guidance Document on Scoping Preparation of EIA Report for Hill Slope and Coastal Development Projects (First Schedule);**
- (iii) **Technical Guidance Document on Water Quality Sampling and Reporting; dan**
- (iv) **Laporan keberkesanan Guidelines for Siting and Zoning of Industries and Residential Areas (SZIRA) dan prosedur Penilaian Awal Tapak (PAT) dalam prosedur EIA dan pembangunan projek di Malaysia.**

THE STUDY AND ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) 2015

In 2015, the DOE has undertaken development project on the study and enhancement programme of the effectiveness of EIA 2015 under the 10th Malaysia Plan projects. The purpose of this study is to develop EIA technical guidance on scoping for the preparation of EIA Report for forestry and development in the slope activities in Table 1, to conduct a study on the effectiveness of the guidelines for Siting and Zoning of Industries and Residential Area (SZIRA) and Pre-siting Evaluation ('Penilaian Awal Tapak', PAT) in the EIA procedure and projects development in Malaysia, and to review draft and develop technical guidance document in executing sampling and monitoring of environmental quality parameters essential for pre-submission of EIA Report and post-submission of EIA Report.

The implementation of this project include measures to strengthen the practices and mechanisms of EIA to respond to the challenges of development today, including the production of documents of technical guidelines that can help EIA consultant prepare a good quality EIA Report and can assist DOE officers in assessing EIA Report well.

The implementation of this study has been through five (5) series of meetings, four (4) series of discussions and two (2) workshops which were held with EIA consultants and DOE officials throughout the country who are involved in tasks related to EIA.

4 Final Document was produced as an output of the project, namely:-

- (i) **Technical Guidance Document on Scoping Preparation of EIA Report for Forestry Projects (First Schedule);**
- (ii) **Technical Guidance Document on Scoping Preparation of EIA Report for Hill Slope and Coastal Development Projects (First Schedule);**
- (iii) **Technical Guidance Document on Water Quality Sampling and Reporting; and**
- (iv) **Report on the effectiveness of the guidelines for Siting and Zoning of Industries and Residential Area (SZIRA) and Pre-siting Evaluation (Penilaian Awal Tapak, PAT) in the EIA procedure and projects development in Malaysia.**

Dokumen-dokumen ini telah memenuhi objektif asal projek dan membantu Bahagian Penilaian dalam merangka pelaksanaan projek selanjutnya pada tahun berikutnya iaitu tahun 2016 (projek di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Ke-11) termasuk dalam menghasilkan dokumen 'scoping' bagi semua aktiviti di bawah Perintah Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Aktiviti Yang Ditetapkan)(Penilaian Kesan Kepada Alam Sekeliling) 2015.

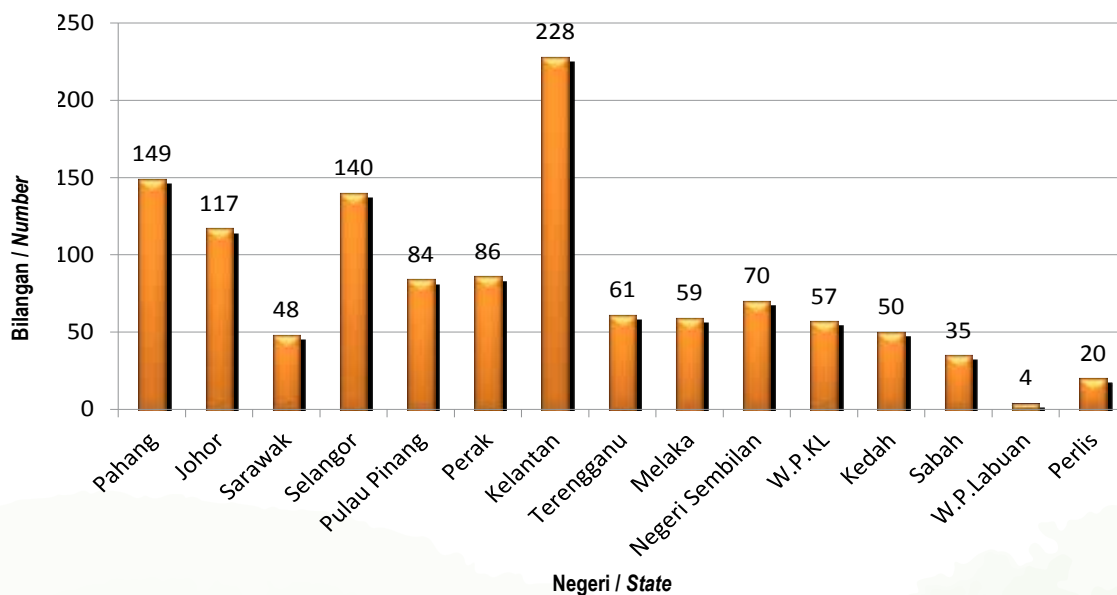
SIASATAN PENGUATKUASAAN PROJEK EIA

Sejumlah 1,134 siasatan penguatkuasaan telah dijalankan pada tahun 2015 untuk mengenalpasti status pembangunan projek dan pematuhan terhadap syarat-syarat kelulusan laporan EIA (**Rajah 3.5**). Daripada siasatan tersebut, sejumlah 323 notis arahan, 127 kompaun telah dikeluarkan manakala 26 kes telah didakwa di mahkamah kerana tidak mematuhi syarat-syarat kelulusan EIA. Dalam pada itu, Perintah larangan di bawah Seksyen 34AA juga telah dikeluarkan kepada 1(satu) penggerak projek.

These documents have fulfilled the original objectives of the project and help the Assessment Division in planning the implementation of development project for the year of 2016 (projects under the 11th Malaysia Plan), including the publication of the scoping notes for all activities under the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015.

EIA ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATIONS

A total of 1,134 enforcement investigations were conducted in 2015 to identify the status of development of the project and compliance to the conditions of approval of the EIA report (**Figure 3.5**). From the enforcement investigation, a total of 323 notices, 127 compounds were issued and 26 cases were brought to court for not complying to the conditions of approval of the EIA. In the meantime, the prohibition order under Section 34AA has also been issued to 1 (one) project proponent.



Rajah 3.5 JAS : Siasatan Penguatkuasaan Projek EIA, 2015
Figure 3.5 DOE : Post EIA Enforcement Investigation, 2015

INPUT ALAM SEKITAR KEPADA PERANCANGAN PEMBANGUNAN

Pada tahun 2015, 140 input alam sekitar telah dikemukakan kepada agensi-agensi yang berkaitan, mengenai penyelarasan perancangan pembangunan, pelan tempatan, kajian rancangan fizikal negara, kajian kawasan sensitif alam sekitar dan aktiviti-aktiviti pembangunan di tanah tinggi.

ENVIRONMENTAL INPUT FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

In 2015, 140 environmental inputs were provided to the relevant agencies in relation to development planning coordination, local plans, national physical plan study, environmentally sensitive areas study and development activities in the highlands.

SKIM PENDAFTARAN JURURUNDING EIA

Skim Pendaftaran Jururunding EIA yang baru telah mula diperkenalkan pada 1 Jun 2007. Pendaftaran Jururunding EIA ini telah menjadi satu keperluan undang-undang di bawah Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling, 1974 (Pindaan 2012) yang mewajibkan semua jururunding EIA untuk berdaftar dengan JAS sebelum menjalankan kajian EIA.

Pendaftaran adalah terbuka kepada individu dan dibahagikan kepada tiga kategori iaitu Jururunding EIA, Jururunding Subjek, dan Pembantu Jururunding. Pemohon boleh mengemukakan permohonan untuk didaftarkan di bawah kategori yang bersesuaian dengan kelayakan akademik, kepakaran dan pengalaman mereka.

Sebanyak 119 permohonan telah diterima pada tahun 2015 di mana hanya 99 layak untuk didaftarkan. Butiran adalah seperti di **Jadual 3.1**.

Sehingga 31 Disember 2015, sebanyak 1,247 individu telah didaftarkan di bawah Skim Pendaftaran Jururunding EIA, di mana 268 orang adalah Jururunding EIA, 396 orang Jururunding Subjek dan 583 orang adalah Penolong Jururunding (**Jadual 3.2**).

Tempoh sah pendaftaran bagi Jururunding EIA adalah selama 3 tahun, manakala Jururunding Subjek pula adalah 5 tahun. Pendaftaran hendaklah diperbaharui setelah tamat tempoh.

KURSUS INDUKSI UNTUK JURURUNDING EIA

Setiap pemohon yang ingin berdaftar di bawah Skim Pendaftaran Jururunding EIA perlu menghadiri Kursus Induksi Jururunding EIA dan lulus penilaian sebelum didaftarkan mengikut kategori masing-masing. Pada tahun 2015, tiga (3) kursus telah dilaksanakan. (**Jadual 3.3**).

SKIM PENDAFTARAN JURUAUDIT ALAM SEKITAR

Skim Pendaftaran Juruaudit Alam Sekitar telah mula diperkenalkan pada Jun 2009. Mulai 1 Disember 2009, Jabatan Alam Sekitar hanya menerima laporan-laporan audit pematuhan yang disediakan oleh Juruaudit Alam Sekitar yang berdaftar dengan JAS sahaja.

Bagi tahun 2015, sebanyak 18 permohonan telah diterima dan 12 (**Jadual 1**) daripadanya telah didaftarkan sebagai Juruaudit Alam Sekitar. Sehingga 31 Disember 2015, sebanyak 86 orang individu telah didaftarkan sebagai Juruaudit Alam Sekitar.

EIA CONSULTANTS REGISTRATION SCHEME

The new EIA Consultants Registration Scheme was introduced in June 1, 2007. This registration of EIA Consultants has become a legal requirement under the Environmental Quality Act, 1974 (Amendment 2012) which requires all EIA consultants to be registered with DOE prior to carrying out any EIA studies.

Registration is open for individuals and divided into three categories namely, EIA Consultant, Subject Consultant and Assistant Consultant. Applicants may apply for any registration category appropriate to their academic background, expertise and experience.

A total of 119 applications were received in 2015 where only 99 were qualified to be registered. Details are as in **Table 3.1**.

As of December 2015, DOE has registered 1,247 individuals under this EIA Consultant Registration Scheme where 268 are EIA Consultants, 396 are Subject Consultants and 583 are Assistant Consultants (**Table 3.2**).

Validity period for registration of EIA Consultants is 3 years, whereby Subject Consultant is 5 years. Renewal is required at the end of the validity period to remain active.

INDUCTION COURSE FOR EIA CONSULTANTS

Any applicant wishing to be registered under the EIA Consultant Registration Scheme should attend induction courses and passed the evaluation of EIA Consultants before being registered by category respectively. In 2015, three (3) courses have been conducted. (**Table 3.3**).

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REGISTRATION SCHEME

The Environmental Audit Registration Scheme was introduced on the 1st of June 2009. Starting from the 1st of December 2009, the Department of Environment only accept environmental audit report prepared and submitted by Registered Environmental Auditor only.

For 2015, a total of 18 applications were processed; and 12 auditors have been successfully been registered as Environmental Auditor (**Table 1**). Until 31st of December 2015, a total of 86 auditors have been registered under the Scheme.

Tujuan utama skim pendaftaran ini adalah untuk memastikan hanya individu yang benar-benar kompeten sahaja dibenarkan menjalankan audit alam sekitar.

Audit Alam Sekitar yang dilaksanakan merupakan Audit Pihak Ketiga (Audit Bebas) bagi pematuhan terhadap keperluan alam sekitar di bawah Seksyen 33A, Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 1974.

Skim ini memastikan pelaksanaan audit dan pelaporan audit alam sekitar adalah mengikut prosedur dan garis panduan yang ditetapkan.

Pelaksanaan audit ini dapat mengurangkan kebergantungan terhadap aktiviti penguatkuasaan oleh JAS dan menggalakkan industri dan pemaju projek untuk meningkatkan tahap pematuhan alam sekitar secara langsung serta tidak langsung.

The main objective of the scheme is to ensure that only competent individuals are allowed to conduct this third party environmental audit.

Environmental Audit conducted is a third party audit (independent audit) for compliance with the environmental requirements under Section 33A, Environmental Quality Act 1974.

This scheme ensures the environmental audit and environmental audit reporting is in accordance with established procedures and guidelines.

The implementation of this audit can reduce reliance on enforcement activity by the DOE and encourage industry and project developers to increase the level of environmental compliance (self-regulatory) directly and indirectly.

JADUAL 1 : JUMLAH PERMOHONAN YANG DILULUSKAN TAHUN 2015
TABLE 1 : NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS APPROVED IN 2015

Jumlah Pemohon No Of Applicants	Jumlah Lulus No Of Applications Approved	Peratusan Lulus Percentage Of Applications Approved
18	12	66.67%

KURSUS INDUKSI UNTUK JURUAUDIT ALAM SEKITAR

Bermula dari tahun 2010, semua juruaudit alam sekitar yang berdaftar dikehendaki wajib menghadiri Kursus Induksi Juruaudit Alam Sekitar dan lulus penilaian yang berkenaan sebagai syarat untuk memperbaharui pendaftaran mereka.

Pada tahun 2015, kursus induksi untuk Juruaudit Alam Sekitar dijalankan sebanyak satu (1) kali. Kehadiran ke kursus ini juga diwajibkan bagi semua juruaudit berdaftar.

Tujuan kursus ini adalah untuk memberikan penerangan terperinci kepada semua Juruaudit Alam Sekitar tentang keperluan-keperluan pentadbiran dan teknikal semasa menjalankan audit alam sekitar meningkatkan pemahaman terhadap undang-undang dan peraturan Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling, 1974 dan konvensyen yang berkaitan, serta memberi panduan untuk pelaporan audit alam sekitar mengikut format yang ditetapkan oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar.

INDUCTION COURSE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITOR

Starting from 2010, all registered environmental auditors are required to attend the compulsory Induction Course for Environmental Auditor and pass the relevant assessment as a prerequisite for renewal of their registration.

In 2015, the induction course for Environmental Auditors carried out by one (1) time. Attendance to this course is mandatory for all registered auditor.

The objectives of the course are to guide the Registered Environmental Auditor to undertake environmental audit in a manner that meets Department of Environment (DOE) requirements and audit procedures to give better understanding on DOE legal requirements (Environmental Quality Act, 1974) as well as other related conventions and also to guide the environmental auditor to prepare Environmental Audit reports in a format specified by the Department of Environment (DOE).

JADUAL 1 : JUMLAH PERMOHONAN YANG DILULUSKAN BAGI BAGI TAHUN 2015
TABLE 1 : NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS APPROVED IN 2015

Bil / No	Kursus / Course	Tarikh / Date	Tempat / Venue
1.	Kursus Induksi Juruaudit Alam Sekitar Bil 1/ 2015 Induction Course For Environmental Auditor 1/2015	27 - 30 April 2015	Puri Pujangga, UKM

PEMBANGUNAN PROFESIONAL BERTERUSAN (CPD)

Keperluan bagi Pembangunan Profesional Berterusan telah diwajibkan di bawah Skim Pendaftaran Juruaudit Alam Sekitar, di mana juruaudit berdaftar perlu mengumpul jumlah jam latihan yang tertentu bagi membolehkan mereka memperbaharui pendaftaran.

Mana-mana penyedia latihan boleh memohon bagi mendapatkan jam kredit. Maklumat berkenaan program-program ini kemudiannya disebarikan kepada semua juruaudit berdaftar.

PENILAIAN AWAL TAPAK BAGI PROJEK PEMBANGUNAN

Penggerak projek dikehendaki untuk mengemukakan permohonan Penilaian Awal Tapak (PAT) kepada Jabatan Alam Sekitar untuk menentukan kesesuaian tapak projek yang dicadangkan (projek EIA dan bukan EIA).

Pada tahun 2015, sejumlah 12,253 permohonan telah diterima oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar Negeri.

Negeri Johor mencatat permohonan PAT paling tinggi (2,662), diikuti oleh Selangor (2,234) dan lain-lain negeri seperti yang ditunjukkan di Rajah 3.6. Selain dari penggerak projek, permohonan ini juga dirujuk kepada Jabatan Alam Sekitar oleh Kerajaan Negeri, Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan dan Pejabat Tanah serta agensi-agensi lain yang berkaitan.

Input-input teknikal telah diberikan kepada pihak berkuasa ini bagi memastikan aspek alam sekitar diberikan pertimbangan yang sewajarnya di dalam proses membuat keputusan.

CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)

The requirement for Continuous Professional Development has been included under the Environmental Auditor Registration Scheme whereby the registered auditors are required to obtain a certain number of training (CPD) hours to enable them to renew their registration.

Course organiser or course provider may apply to obtain CPD Hours for their programmes. The information about the programmes were disseminated to all registered auditors.

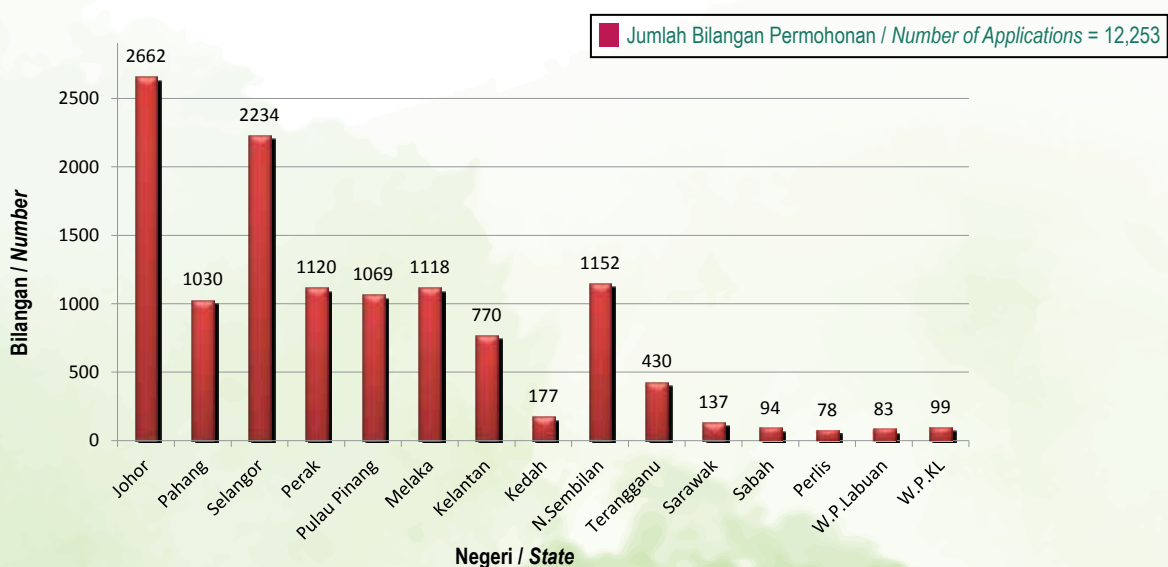
SITE PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Project developers are required to submit Site Preliminary Assessment (PAT) application to the Department of Environment State Offices to determine the suitability of their proposed project sites for any proposed development projects (EIA and non-EIA projects).

In 2015, a total of 12,253 applications were received and processed by the Department of Environment State Offices.

Johor recorded the highest number of applications (2,662), followed by Selangor (2,234) and other states as shown in Figure 3.6. Besides the project developers, these applications were also referred to the Department of Environment by the State Governments, Local Authorities and Land Offices, as well as other relevant agencies.

Technical environmental inputs were provided to the above agencies to ensure environmental aspects were given due consideration in the decision making process.



Rajah 3.6 JAS : Penilaian awal tapak untuk pembangunan projek- projek pembangunan negeri, 2015
Figure 3.6 DOE : Pre- sitting evaluation of development projects by state 2015

PEMBERITAHUAN DAN KELULUSAN BERTULIS

Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Kumbahan), 2009 dan Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Efluen Perindustrian), 2009 menghendaki supaya pihak premis mengemukakan pemberitahuan bertulis kepada Ketua Pengarah Kualiti Alam Sekeliling sebelum pembinaan sistem pengolahan kumbahan/ efluen perindustrian.

Manakala Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Udara Bersih) 2014 menghendaki seseorang memberitahu Ketua Pengarah (Pemberitahuan Bertulis) sebelum pemasangan Sistem Kawalan Pencemaran Udara dan Alat Pembakaran Bahan Api.

Pada tahun 2015, JAS telah menerima 160 Pemberitahuan Bertulis bagi pembinaan loji rawatan sisa kumbahan (**Rajah 3.7a**), 290 Pemberitahuan Bertulis untuk sumber baru atau diubah pelepasan efluen perindustrian atau efluen bercampur (**Rajah 3.7b**) serta 1,479 permohonan bagi pemasangan alat kawalan pencemaran udara (**Rajah 3.8**).

Tambahan itu, Jabatan Alam Sekitar juga telah memproses sebanyak 1,577 permohonan bagi Pemberitahuan Bertulis untuk pemasangan alat pembakaran bahan api seperti dandang dan alat janakuasa (**Rajah 3.9**).

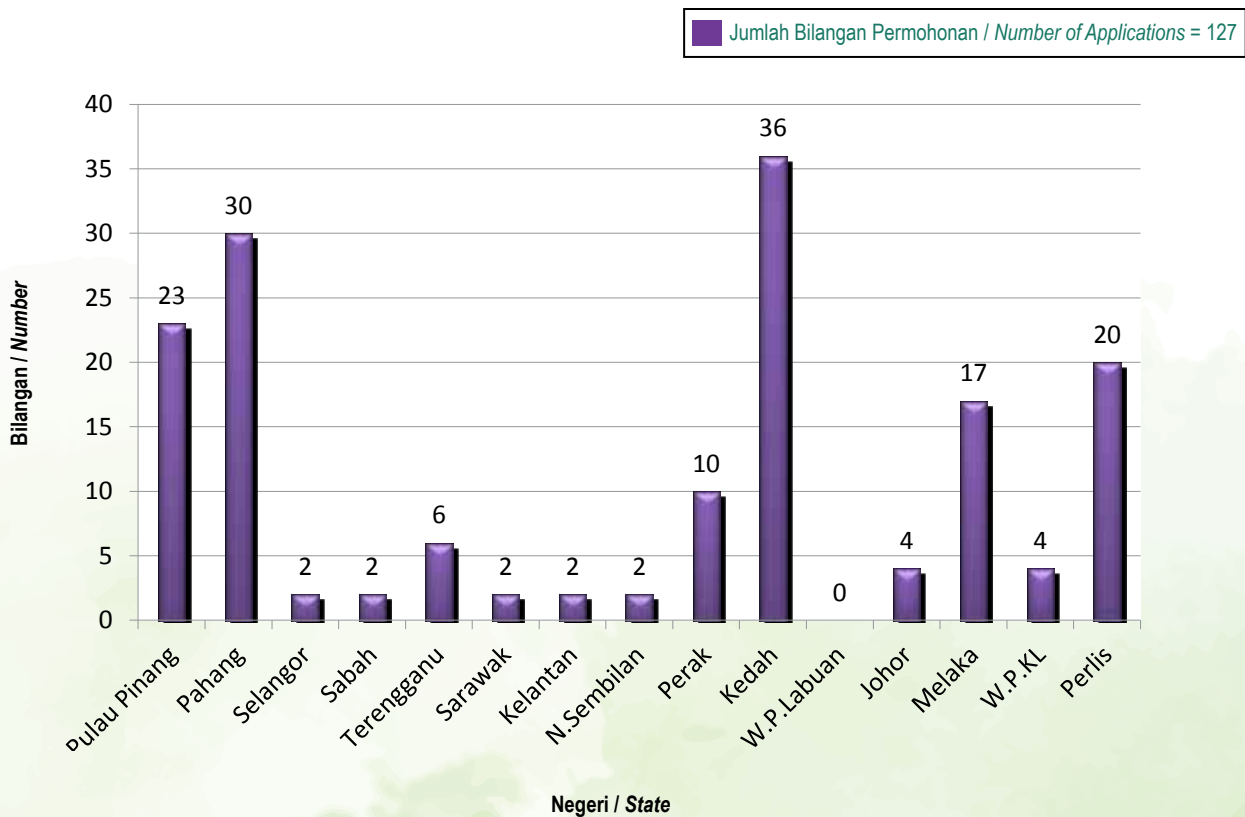
WRITTEN NOTIFICATION AND APPROVAL

The Environmental Quality (Sewage) Regulations 2009 and the Environmental Quality (Industrial Effluents) Regulations 2009 require the written notifications to be submitted to the Director-General of Environmental Quality before the constructions of sewage/ industrial effluent treatment system.

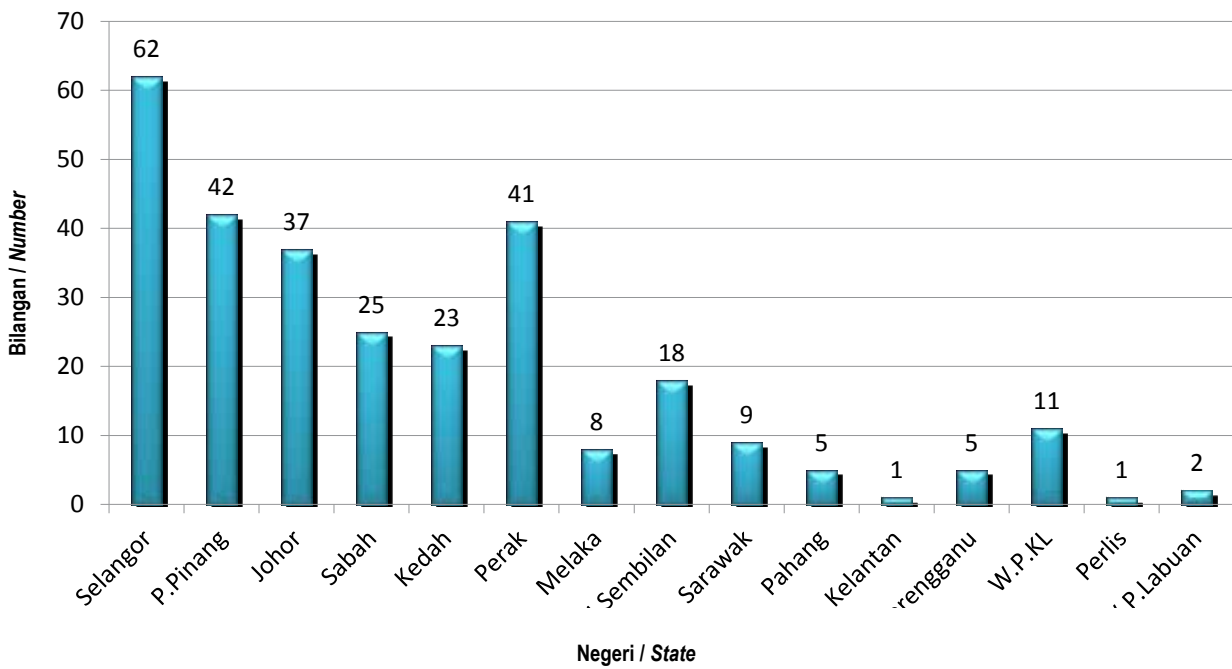
Whereas in Regulations Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulations 2014 notification Director General must be notified (Written Notification) prior to installation of Air Pollution Carbon System and Fuel Burning Equipment.

In 2015, DOE has received 160 Written Notifications for the construction of effluent treatment plants (**Figure 3.7a**), 290 Written Notifications for new or altered sources of discharges of industrial effluent or mixed effluents (**Figure 3.7b**) and 1,479 applications for installation of air pollution control equipment (**Figure 3.8**).

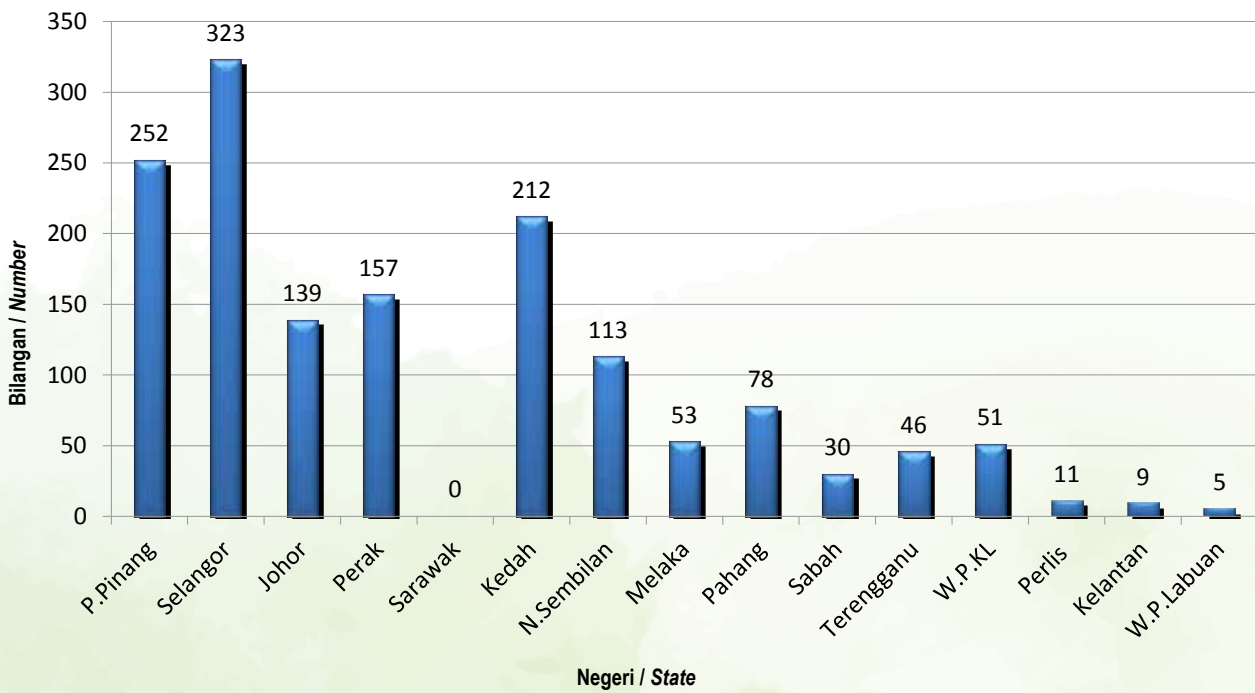
In addition, the Department of Environment has also processed a total of 1,577 applications for Written Notifications for the installation of fuel burning equipment such as boilers and generator sets (**Figure 3.9**).



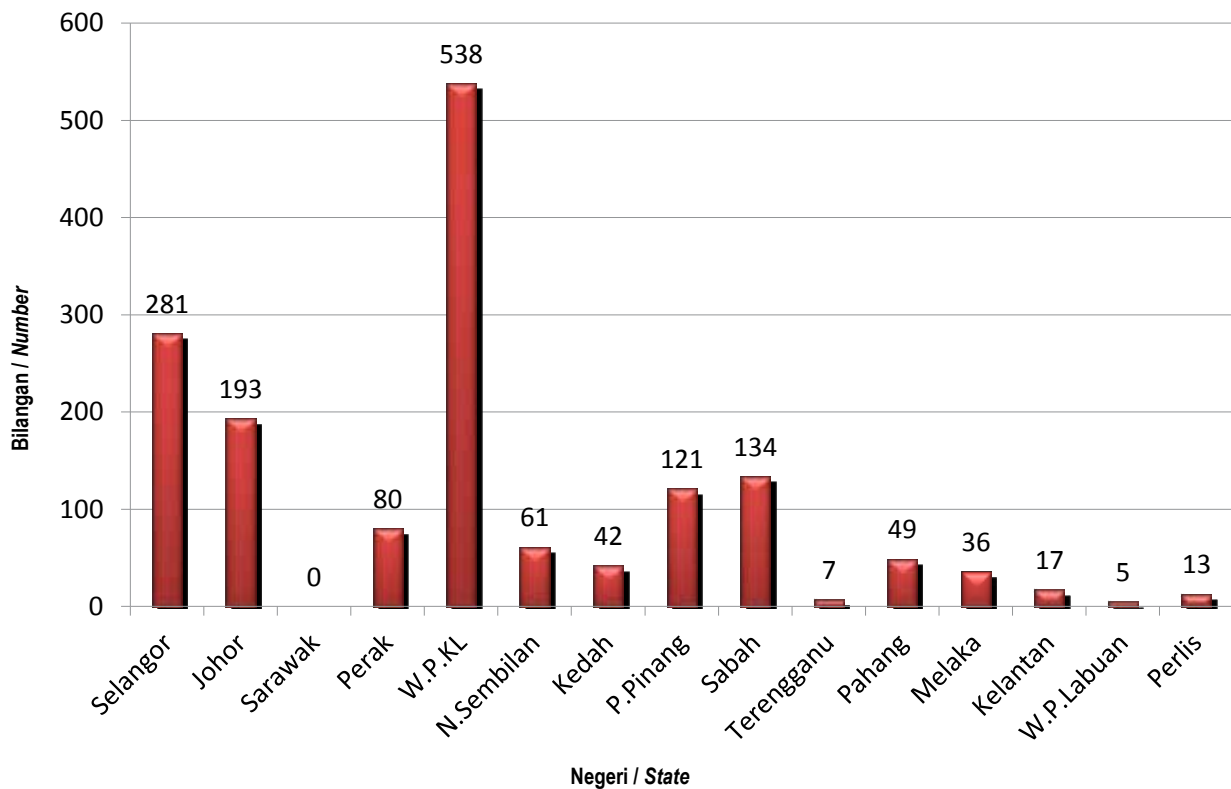
Rajah 3.7A JAS : Pemberitahuan bertulis bagi punca baru pembuangan atau pelepasan kumbahan, 2015
Figure 3.7A DOE : Notification for new sources of sewage discharge or release, 2015



Rajah 3.7B JAS : Pemberitahuan bertulis bagi punca baru atau yang diubah efluen perindustrian atau efluen bercampur, 2015
 Figure 3.7B DOE : Notification for new or altered sources of discharge of industrial effluent or mixed effluent, 2015



Rajah 3.8 JAS : Permohonan bagi pemasangan alat kawalan pencemaran udara mengikut negeri, 2015
 Figure 3.8 DOE : Application for installation of air pollution control equipment by state, 2015



Rajah 3.9 JAS : Permohonan bagi pemasangan alat pembakaran bahan api mengikut negeri, 2015
 Figure 3.9 DOE : Application for installation of fuel burning equipment by state, 2015

PERSIJILAN MS ISO 9001:2008

Jabatan Alam Sekitar (JAS) telah memperoleh persijilan Sistem Pengurusan Kualiti MS ISO 9001:2008 sejak 19 Mac 2010.

Persijilan yang diberikan adalah bagi tempoh tiga (3) tahun dan telah tamat tempoh pada 18 Mac 2013.

Bagi meneruskan persijilan tersebut, JAS telah diaudit oleh badan pensijilan SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd pada 6 - 8 Februari 2013 dan JAS telah berjaya meneruskan pensijilan untuk tempoh tiga (3) tahun sehingga 18 Mac 2016.

Bagi memastikan pelaksanaan prosedur kerja sentiasa mematuhi kehendak prosedur kualiti MS ISO 9001:2008, JAS telah menjalankan Audit Kualiti Dalaman (AKD) sebanyak dua (2) kali iaitu pada bulan Mei-Jun 2015 dan Oktober-November 2015 di peringkat Ibu Pejabat dan semua pejabat JAS Negeri.

MS ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFICATION

Department of environment (DOE) has acquired the quality management System certification ISO 9001: 2008 since 19 March 2010.

Certification is granted for a period of three (3) years and expired on March 18, 2013.

To continue with the certification, DOE were audited by certification body SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd on 6 - 8 February 2013 and DOE have succeeded in continuing certification for a period of three (3) years until 18 March 2016.

In order to ensure the implementation of the work procedures adhere to the requirements of MS ISO 9001 quality procedures: 2008, DOE conducted an internal quality audit (AKD) of two (2) times in May-June 2015 and October-November 2015 at Headquarters and all State offices.

JADUAL 3.1 JAS : JUMLAH PERMOHONAN YANG DILULUSKAN TAHUN 2015
TABLE 3.1 DOE : NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS APPROVED 2015

Kategori Category	Jumlah Permohonan No. Of Application	Jumlah Lulus No. Of Application Approved	Peratus Lulus (%) Percentage Approved (%)
Jururunding EIA EIA Consultant	19	15	79
Jururunding Subjek Subject Consultant	23	17	74
Penolong Jururunding Assistant Consultant	77	67	87
Jumlah / Total	119	99	83

JADUAL 3.2 JAS : JUMLAH KESELURUHAN JURURUNDING BERDAFTAR SEHINGGA 31 DISEMBER 2015
TABLE 3.2 DOE : NUMBER OF REGISTERED CONSULTANTS UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2015

Kategori Category	Jumlah Diluluskan No. of Application Approved	Peratusan (%) Percentage (%)
Jururunding EIA EIA Consultant	268	21
Jururunding Subjek Subject Consultant	396	32
Penolong Jururunding Assistant Consultant	583	47
Jumlah / Total	1,247	100

JADUAL 3.3 JAS : KURSUS INDUKSI EIA UNTUK JURURUNDING EIA TAHUN 2015
TABLE 3.3 DOE : INDUCTION COURSE FOR EIA CONSULTANTS 2015

Bil. No	Kursus Courses	Tarikh Date	Tempat Venue
1.	Kursus Induksi EIA untuk Jururunding EIA Bil 1/15	27-28 Mei 2015	Pusat Pembelajaran KWSP
2.	Kursus Induksi EIA untuk Jururunding EIA Bil 2/15	27-28 Julai 2015	Puri Pujangga, UKM
3.	Kursus Induksi EIA untuk Jururunding EIA Bil 3/15	29-30 Julai 2015	Puri Pujangga, UKM