

Bab
Chapter

3

PENILAIAN KESAN KEPADA ALAM SEKELILING DAN INPUT KEPADA PERANCANGAN PEMBANGUNAN

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND INPUT FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

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 2016

Sejumlah 300 laporan telah diterima dan diproses oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar pada tahun 2016 (**Rajah 3.1**).

Daripada bilangan ini, sebanyak 284 laporan EIA adalah EIA jadual pertama dan 16 laporan EIA adalah EIA jadual kedua (**Rajah 3.2**), tiada Laporan EIA di Zon Ekonomi Eksklusif (EEZ) dan tiada Laporan dengan projek yang melibatkan 2 negeri.

Negeri Johor menerima bilangan laporan EIA tertinggi pada tahun 2016 sebanyak 53 laporan diikuti Negeri Selangor sebanyak 52 laporan (**Rajah 3.3**).

Aktiviti pengolahan dan pelupusan buangan merupakan aktiviti yang paling banyak diterima laporan EIA pada tahun 2016 iaitu sebanyak 60 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 costs 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.

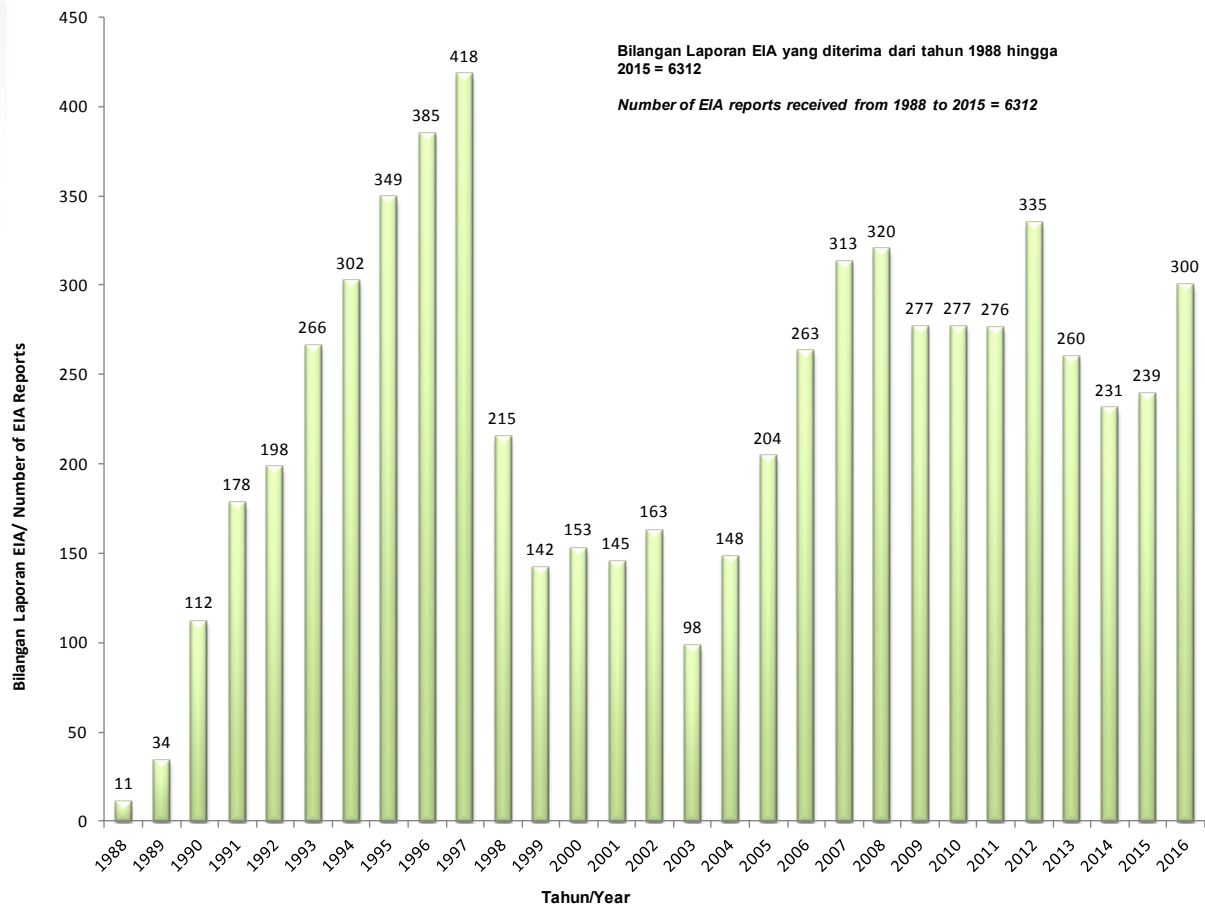
EIA REPORTS 2016

A total of 300 reports were received and processed by the Department of Environment in 2016 (**Figure 3.1**).

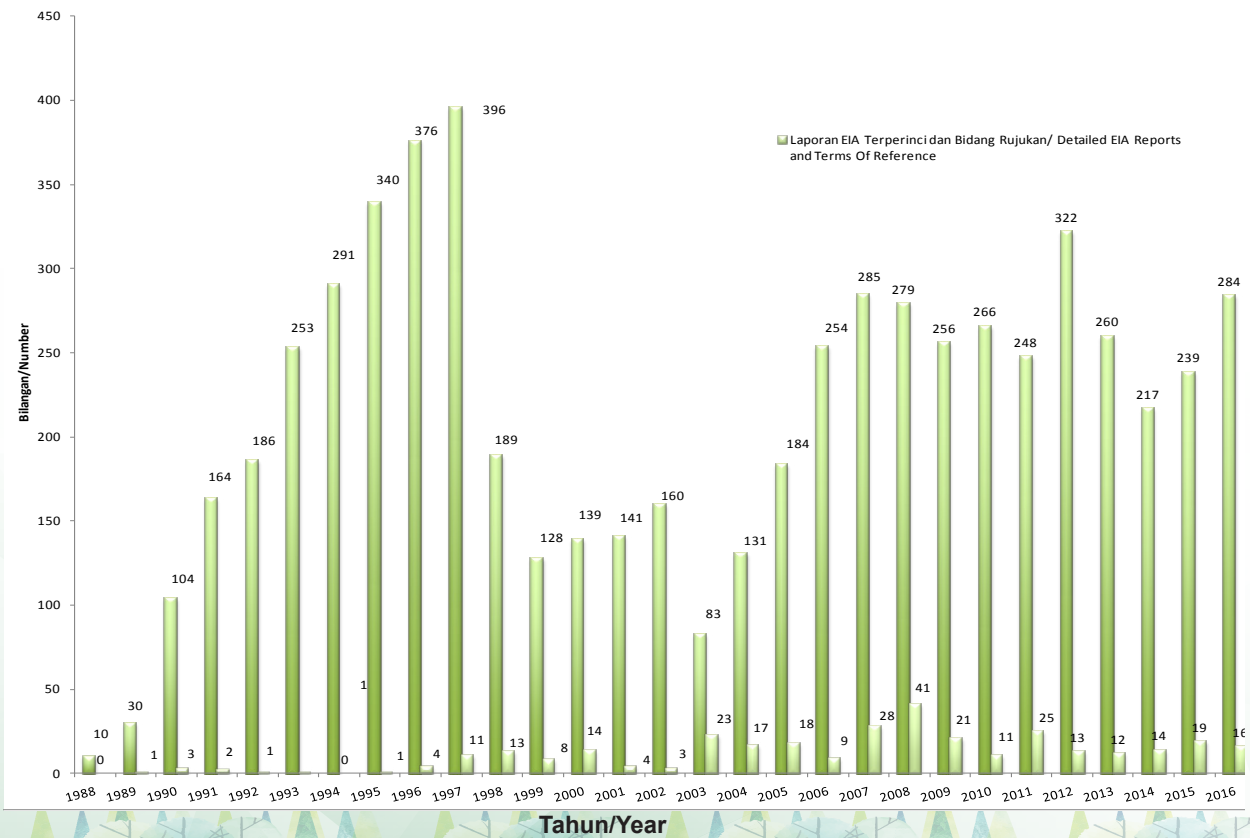
Of these number, 284 reports are first schedule reports and 16 reports are the second schedule EIA reports (**Figure 3.2**), no EIA Reports for the project in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and no EIA report for the projects involving two states.

Johor state received the highest number of EIA reports in 2016, a total of 53 reports, followed by Selangor state, 52 reports (**Figure 3.3**).

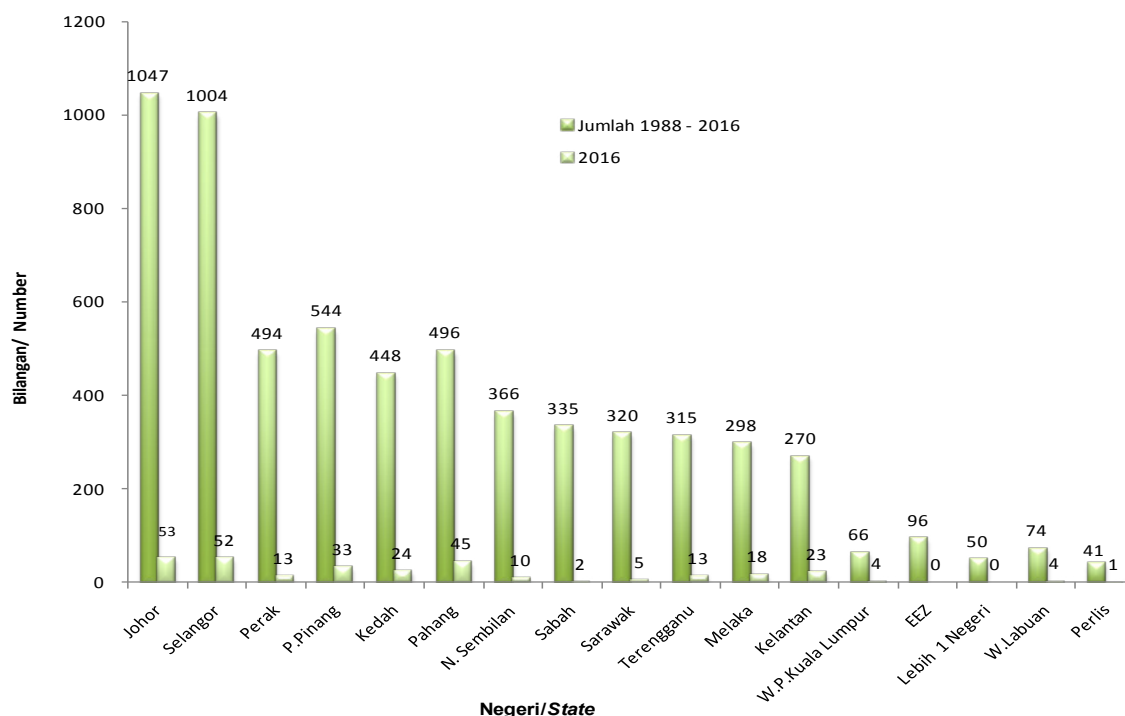
The highest number of EIA reports on activities received in 2016 was for waste treatment and disposal with a total of 60 reports (**Figure 3.4**).



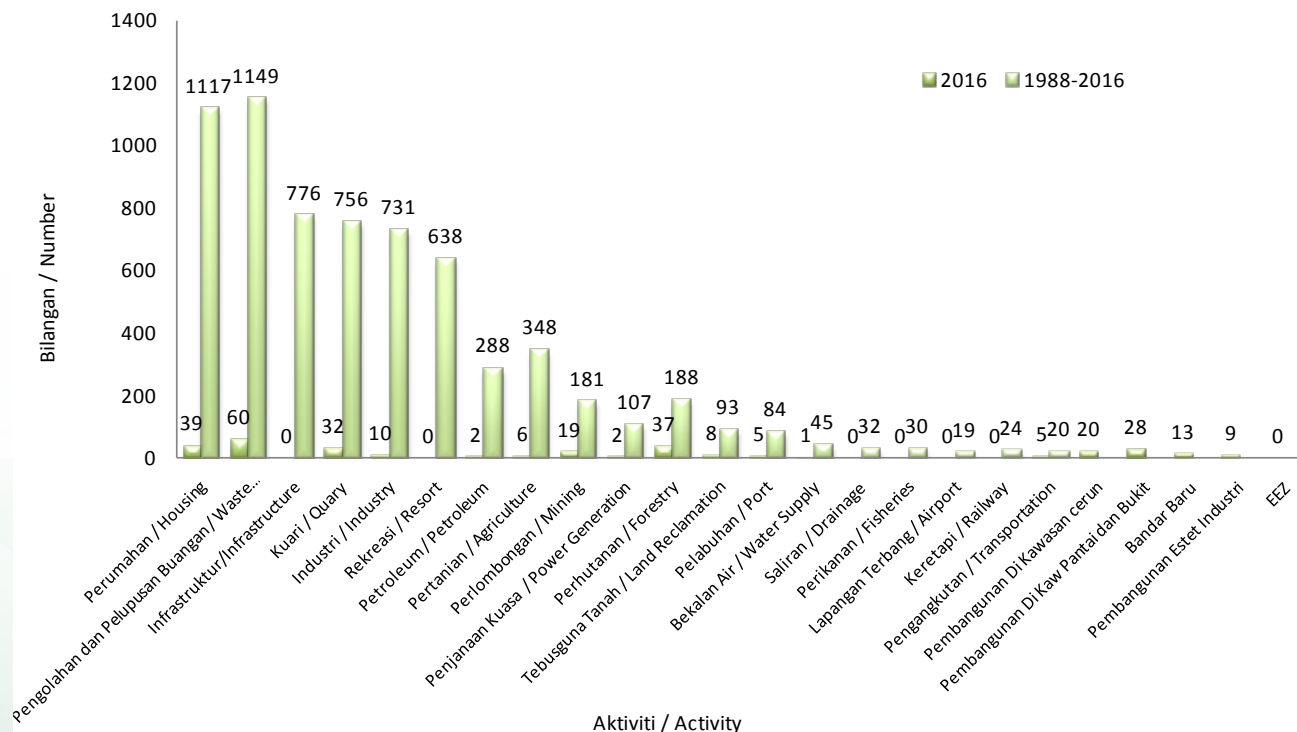
Rajah 3.1 : JAS : Bilangan Laporan EIA Yang Diterima Mengikut Tahun, 1988-2015
 Figure 3.1 : DOE: Number of EIA Reports Received By Year, 1988 - 2015



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, 1988-2016
 Figure 3.3 : DOE: Number of EIA Reports Received By State 1988-2016



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

SIASATAN PENGUATKUASAAN PROJEK EIA

Sejumlah 948 siasatan penguatkuasaan ke atas projek-projek EIA telah dijalankan pada tahun 2016 untuk menyemak status pembangunan projek dan pematuhan syarat kelulusan EIA (**Jadual 3.5**).

Daripada bilangan siasatan tersebut, sejumlah 260 notis arahan, 101 kompaun telah dikeluarkan manakala 4 kes telah didakwa di mahkamah kerana tidak mematuhi syarat-syarat kelulusan EIA.

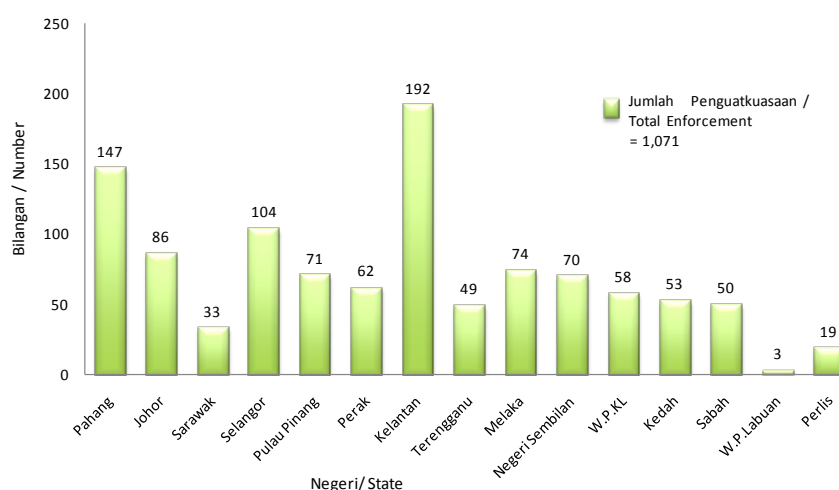
Dalam pada itu, Perintah Larangan di bawah Seksyen 34AA juga telah dikeluarkan kepada satu (1) penggerak projek

EIA ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATIONS

A total of 948 enforcement inspections on EIA projects were conducted in 2016 to check the project development status and the compliance of EIA approval conditions (**Table 3.5**).

Of those investigations, a total of 260 notices, 101 compounds were issued while four cases were charged in court for not complying with the conditions of approval of the EIA.

In the meantime, Prohibition Order under Section 34AA has also been issued to one (1) project proponent



Rajah 3.5 JAS : Siasatan Penguatkuasaan Projek EIA, 2016
 Figure 3.5 DOE : Post EIA Enforcement Investigation, 2016

INPUT ALAM SEKITAR KEPADA PERANCANGAN PEMBANGUNAN

Pada tahun 2016, 160 input alam sekitar telah dikemukakan kepada agensi-agensy yang berkaitan, mengenai penyelarasan perancangan pembangunan, pelan tempatan, kajian rancangan fizikal negara, kajian kawasan sensitif alam sekitar dan aktiviti-aktiviti pembangunan di tanah tinggi.

PERSIJILAN MS ISO 9001:2008

Jabatan Alam Sekitar (JAS) telah memperoleh persijilan Sistem Pengurusan Kualiti MS ISO 9001:2008 sejak 19 Mac 2010. Persijilan sebelumnya yang diberikan adalah bagi tempoh tiga (3) tahun dan akan tamat pada 18 Mac 2016. Bagi meneruskan persijilan yang diperolehi oleh jabatan ini, Audit Persijilan Semula telah diadakan oleh badan pensijilan SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd pada 7-9 Mac 2016.

ENVIRONMENTAL INPUT FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

In 2016, 160 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.

MS ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFICATION

Department of Environment (DOE) has obtained the certification of Quality Management System MS ISO 9001:2008 since 19th March 2010. The previous certification was granted for a period of three (3) years and expired on 18th March 2016. To continue the certification obtained by the department, the Recertification Review Audit was conducted by the certification body SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd from 7th to 9th March 2016.

Hasil daripada audit yang telah dijalankan, sebanyak tiga (3) *Opportunities for Improvement* (OFI) telah diberikan, dan tiada *Non-conformity Report* (NCR) direkodkan.

Walaupun bagaimanapun, JAS telah berjaya meneruskan pensijilan untuk tempoh tiga (3) tahun lagi iaitu sehingga 18 Mac 2019.

Bagi memastikan pelaksanaan prosedur kerja sentiasa mematuhi kehendak prosedur kualiti di dalam MS ISO 9001:2008, JAS telah menjalankan Audit Kualiti Dalaman (AKD) sebanyak 1 kali iaitu pada bulan September 2016 di beberapa pejabat JAS Negeri yang terlibat.

GARIS PANDUAN PENILAIAN KESAN ALAM SEKELILING EIA DI MALAYSIA 2016

Selaras dengan pindaan Perintah Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Aktiviti Yang Ditetapkan) (Penilaian Kesan Kepada Alam Sekeliling) 2015, garis panduan baru EIA telah dibentuk dan dimuktamadkan. Setelah melalui beberapa peringkat penambahbaikan, garis panduan *Environmental Impact Assessment Guideline In Malaysia* yang telah dikeluarkan dan dicetak pada Januari 2017.

Di dalam garis panduan tersebut telah diperjelaskan tanggungjawab dan tindakan bagi penyediaan Laporan EIA, format dan spesifikasi Laporan EIA serta aliran proses bagi penilaian Laporan EIA.

Turut dinyatakan adalah penjenamaan semula Jawatankuasa yang terlibat dalam pemprosesan Laporan EIA ialah *Technical Review Committee* (TRC) dan EIA TRC.

Garis panduan ini digunapakai bagi penyediaan dan penilaian TOR dan Laporan EIA Jadual Pertama dan Jadual Kedua.

Dengan penerbitan garis panduan ini juga, penilaian awal tapak (PAT) terhadap projek-projek pembangunan yang tertakluk kepada Perintah Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Aktiviti Yang Ditetapkan) (Penilaian Kesan Kepada Alam Sekeliling) 2015 adalah tidak diperlukan. Ulasan mengenai kesesuaian tapak sesuatu cadangan pembangunan projek akan dibincangkan di dalam Laporan EIA oleh pihak jururunding EIA.

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

The results of the audits performed a total of three (3) Opportunities for Improvement (OFI) has been given, with no Non-Conformity Report (NCR) is recorded.

However, DOE has managed to continue certification for a period of three (3) more years, that is until 18th March 2019.

To ensure the implementation procedures adhere to the requirements of quality procedures in the MS ISO 9001:2008, DOE has conducted an Internal Quality Audit in the month of September 2016 in several DOE State Office.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) GUIDELINE IN MALAYSIA 2016

In accordance with the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) 2015, EIA's new guidelines have been established and finalized. After going through several stages of improvement, Environmental Impact Assessment Guideline In Malaysia has been issued and printed in January 2017.

In the guideline, it outlines the responsibilities and actions for the preparation of the report, the report format and specification as well as the flow of process for the assessment of the report.

Also mentioned in the guideline is the rebranding of the Committee involved in the processing of the report is the Technical Review Committee (TRC) and EIA TRC

These guidelines apply to the preparation and evaluation of TOR and the report of the First Schedule and the Second Schedule.

With the publication of these guidelines, the Site Suitability Assessment (PAT) on development projects which are subjected to the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) 2015 is not required. Comments about the suitability of a proposed development project site will be discussed in the report by the EIA consultants.

EIA CONSULTANTS REGISTRATION SCHEME

The new EIA Consultants Registration Scheme was introduced on June 1, 2007. This registration of EIA Consultants has become a legal requirement under the

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 58 permohonan telah diterima pada tahun 2016 di mana hanya 27 layak untuk didaftarkan. Butiran adalah seperti di (Jadual 3.1).

Sehingga 31 Disember 2016, sebanyak 1,257 individu telah berdaftar di bawah Skim Pendaftaran Jururunding EIA, dimana 284 orang adalah Jururunding EIA, 387 orang Jururunding Subjek dan 586 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 2016, dua (2) kursus telah dilaksanakan (Jadual 3.3).

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 registration under any category appropriate to their academic qualification, expertise and experience. A total of 58 applications were received in 2016 where only 27 were qualified to be registered. Details are as in (Table 3.1).

As of December 2016, DOE has registered 1,257 individuals under this EIA Consultant Registration Scheme where 284 are EIA Consultants, 387 are Subject Consultants and 586 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 who wish to be registered under the EIA Consultant Registration Scheme should attend induction courses and pass the evaluation of EIA Consultants before being registered according to their respective categories. In 2016, two (2) courses have been conducted (Table 3.3).

Jadual 3.1 JAS : Jumlah Permohonan Yang Diluluskan Bagi Tahun 2016

Table 3.1 DOE : Number Of Applications Approved 2016

| Kategori/Category | Jumlah Permohonan/No. Of Application | Jumlah Lulus/No. Of Application Approved | Peratus Lulus (%) / Percentage Approved (%) |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Jururunding EIA/EIA Consultant | 8 | 3 | 38 |
| Jururunding Subjek/Subject Consultant | 26 | 8 | 31 |
| Penolong Jururunding/ Assistant Consultant | 24 | 16 | 67 |
| Jumlah/ Total | 58 | 27 | 47 |

Jadual 3.2 JAS : Jumlah Keseluruhan Jururunding Berdaftar Sehingga 31 Disember 2016

Table 3.2 DOE : Number Of Registered Consultants Until 31 December 2016

| Kategori/Category | Jumlah Diluluskan/ No. of Application Approved | Peratusan (%) / Percentage (%) | Peratus Lulus (%) / Percentage Approved (%) |
|---|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Jururunding EIA/EIA Consultant | 284 | 23 | 38 |
| Jururunding Subjek/Subject Consultant | 387 | 30 | 31 |
| Penolong Jururunding/Assistant Consultant | 586 | 47 | 67 |
| Jumlah/ Total | 1,257 | 100 | 47 |

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. 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.

Bagi tahun 2016, sebanyak 14 permohonan baru telah diterima dan 4 daripadanya telah didaftarkan sebagai Juruaudit Alam Sekitar manakala bagi permohonan pembaharuan, 21 permohonan telah diluluskan (**Rujuk Jadual 3.3**). Sehingga 31 Disember 2016, sebanyak 90 orang individu telah didaftarkan sebagai Juruaudit Alam Sekitar.

Pada tahun 2016, terdapat 10 tindakan telah dikenakan kepada auditor iaitu 4 Surat Tunjuk Sebab dan 6 Surat peringatan telah dikeluarkan kepada auditor.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REGISTRATION SCHEME

The Environmental Audit Registration Scheme was introduced on the 1st of June 2009.

Starting from December 1, 2009, the Department of Environment only accepts environmental audit reports prepared by the Environmental Auditors which has been registered with the DOE. 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 audit and environmental audit reporting is in accordance with the prescribed 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.

For 2016, a total of 14 new applications were received and 4 of them have been registered as Environmental Auditor and for renewal applications, 21 were approved (**Refer to Table 3.3**). As of December 31, 2016, a total of 90 individuals were registered as Environmental Auditor

In 2016, there were 10 actions that have been applied to the auditors which were 4 show cause letters and 6 warning letters have been issued to the auditor.

Jadual 3.3 JAS : Jumlah Permohonan Yang Diluluskan Bagi Tahun 2016
Table 3.3 DOE: Number Of Applications Approved In 2016

| Jenis Permohonan/ Types of Applicant | Jumlah Permohonan/ No of Applicants | Jumlah Lulus/ No of applications approved | Peratusan Lulus/ Percentage approved |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Baru/ New | 14 | 4 | 28.57% |
| Pembaharuan/ Renew | 22 | 21 | 94.45% |

KURSUS INDUKSI UNTUK JURUAUDIT ALAM SEKITAR

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

Pada tahun 2016, kursus induksi untuk Juruaudit Alam Sekitar tidak dapat dijalankan. Walau bagaimanapun kursus tersebut akan dilaksanakan pada awal tahun 2017.

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.

PEMBANGUNAN PROFESIONAL BERTERUSAN (CPD)

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

Mana-mana penyedia latihan atau penganjur kursus boleh memohon bagi mendapatkan jam kredit untuk program mereka. Maklumat berkenaan program-program ini kemudiannya disebar 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 2016, sejumlah 13,031 permohonan telah diterima dan diproses di Jabatan Alam Sekitar Negeri.

Negeri Johor mencatat permohonan PAT paling tinggi (2,704), diikuti oleh Selangor (2,000) dan lain-lain negeri seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Rajah 3.6**.

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 2016, the induction course for Environmental Auditors cannot be executed. However, the course will be conducted in early 2017.

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).

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.

Any training providers or course organisers 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 2016, a total of 13,031 applications were received and processed by the Department of Environment State Offices.

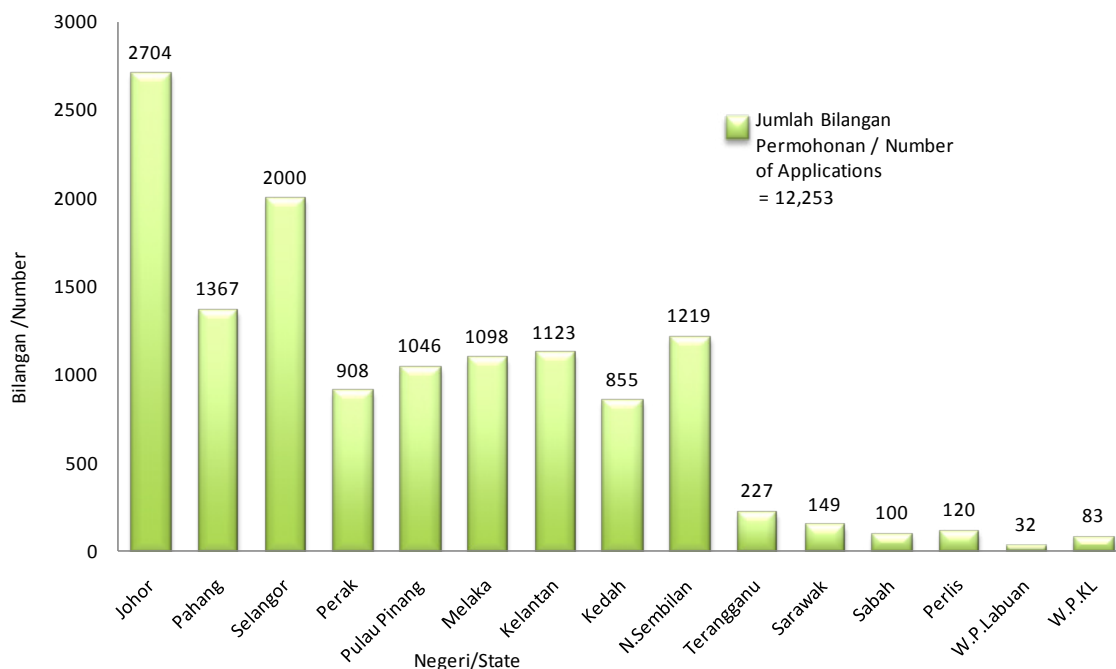
Johor recorded the highest number of applications (2,704), followed by Selangor (2,000) and other states as shown in **Figure 3.6**.

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

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 appropriate consideration in the decision making process.



Rajah 3.6 JAS : Penilaian Awal Tapak Untuk Pembangunan Projek- Projek Pembangunan Negeri, 2016
 Figure 3.6 DOE:Pre- Sitting Evaluation of Development Projects By State 2016

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 Alam Sekitar sebelum pembinaan sistem pengolahan kumbahan/efluen perindustrian.

Manakala Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Udara Bersih) 1978 menghendaki supaya Kelulusan Bertulis diperolehi terlebih dahulu daripada Ketua Pengarah Alam Sekitar sebelum pemasangan alat pembakaran bahan api dan cerobong.

Pada tahun 2016, JAS telah menerima 103 pemberitahuan bertulis bagi pembinaan loji rawatan sisa kumbahan (Rajah 3.7a), 212 pemberitahuan bertulis untuk sumber baru atau diubah pelepasan efluen perindustrian atau efluen bercampur (Rajah 3.7b) serta 1,100 permohonan bagi pemasangan alat kawalan pencemaran udara (Rajah 3.8).

WRITTEN NOTIFICATION AND APPROVAL

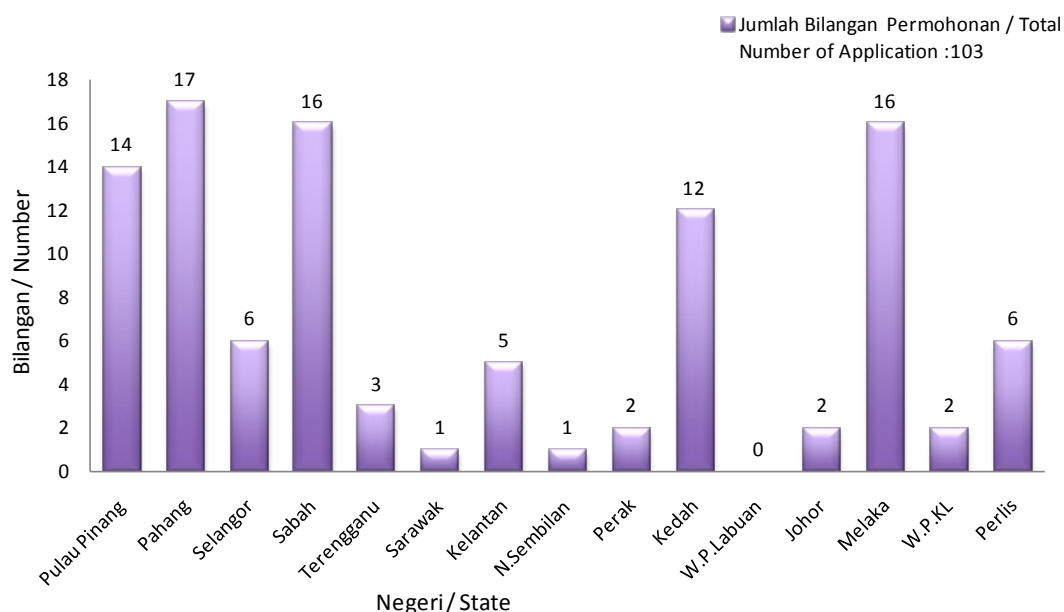
The Environmental Quality (Sewage) Regulations 2009 and the Environmental Quality (Industrial Effluents) Regulations 2009 require the written notifications to be submitted to the Director General of Environmental Quality before the constructions of sewage/industrial effluent treatment system.

Whereas Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulations 1978 requires the prior written approval is obtained from the Director General of Environment before the installation of fuel burning equipment and chimney.

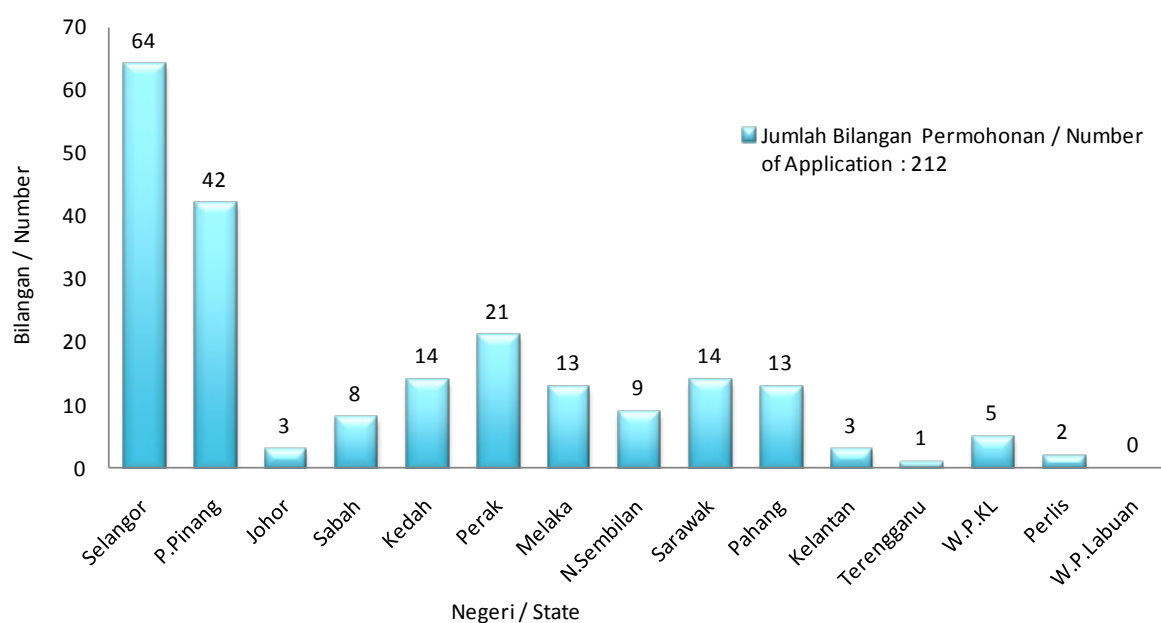
In 2016, DOE has received 103 written notifications for the construction of effluent treatment plants (Figure 3.7a), 212 written notifications for new or altered sources of discharges of industrial effluent or mixed effluents (Figure 3.7b) and 1,100 applications for installation of air pollution control equipment (Figure 3.8).

Tambahan itu, Jabatan Alam Sekitar juga telah memproses sebanyak 1,505 permohonan bagi kelulusan bertulis untuk pemasangan alat pembakaran bahan api seperti dandang dan alat janakuasa (Rajah 3.9).

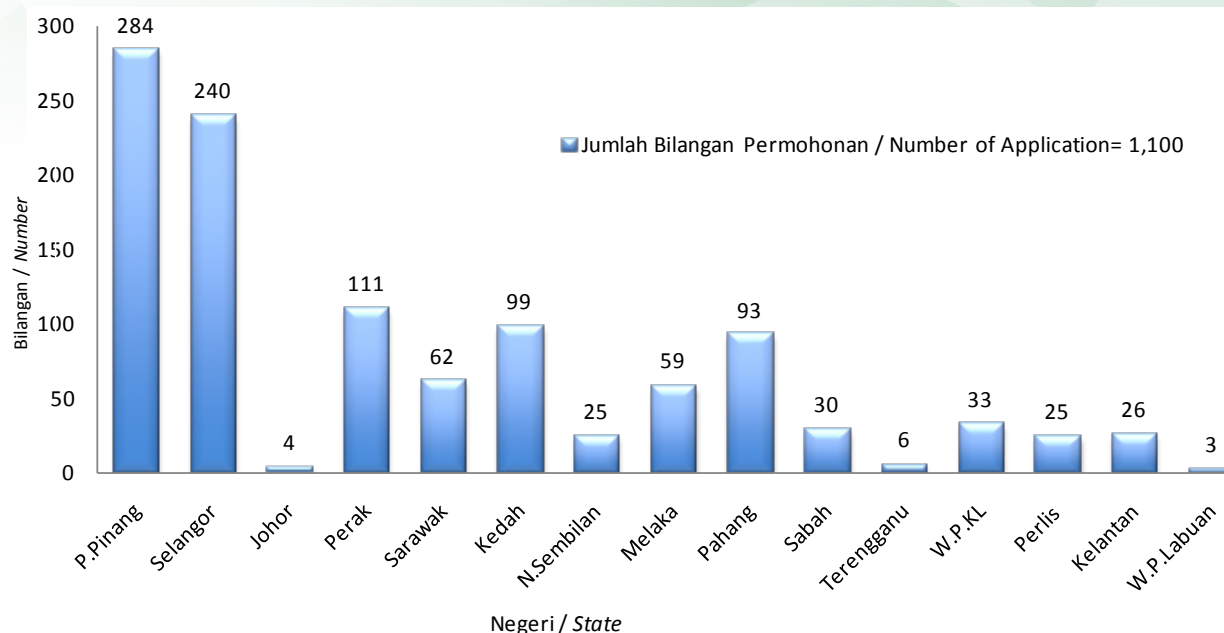
In addition, the Department of Environment has also processed a total of 1,505 applications for written approval for the installation of fuel burning equipment such as boilers and generator sets (Figure 3.9).



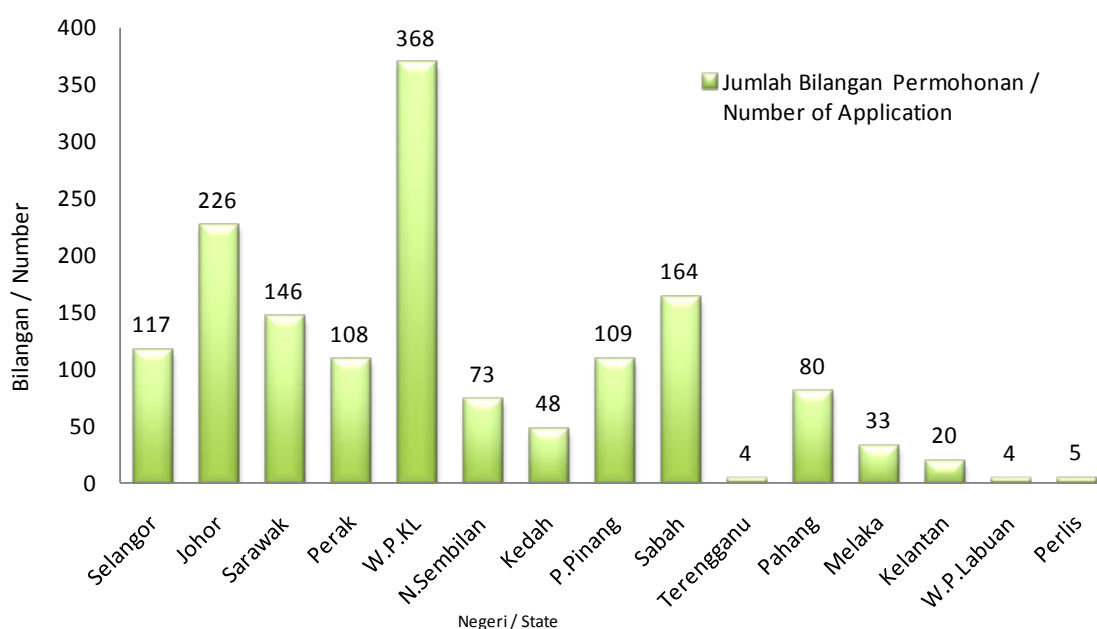
Rajah 3.7a JAS : Pemberitahuan Bertulis Bagi Punca baru Pembuangan atau Pelepasan Kumbahan, 2016
 Figure 3.7a DOE : Notification For New Sources of Sewage Discharge or Release, 2016



Rajah 3.7b JAS : Pemberitahuan Bertulis Bagi Punca Baru Atau Yang Diubah Efluen Perindustrian atau Efluen Bercampur, 2016
 Figure 3.7b DOE : Notification For New Or Altered Sources of Discharge of Industrial Effluent Or Mixed Effluent, 2016



Rajah 3.8 JAS : Permohonan Bagi Pemasangan Alat kawalan Pencemaran udara Mengikut Negeri, 2016
 Figure 3.8 DOE : Application for Installation of Air Pollution Control Equipment By State, 2016



Rajah 3.9 JAS : Permohonan Bagi Pemasangan Alat Pembakaran Bahan Api Mengikut Negeri, 2016
 Figure 3.9 DOE : Application for Installation of Fuel Burning Equipment By State, 2016

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.

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.

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.

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

Dalam 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.

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 3.4 JAS : Kursus Induksi EIA Untuk Jururunding EIA
Table 3.4 DOE : Induction Course For EIA Consultants

| Bil./No | Kursus/Courses | Tarikh/Date | Tempat/Venue |
|---------|---|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Kursus Induksi EIA untuk Jururunding EIA Bil 1/16 | 25-26 Julai 2016 | Puri Pujangga, UKM |
| 2. | Kursus Induksi EIA untuk Jururunding EIA Bil 2/16 | 27-28 Julai 2016 | Puri Pujangga, UKM |

Jadual 3.5 JAS: Status Pembangunan Projek EIA Dan Pematuhan Syarat Kelulusan
Table 3.5 DOE: Project Development Status And The Compliance Of EIA Approval Conditions

| Negeri State | Tindakan Susulan 2016 Action Requirements 2016 | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Notis Arahan Notice | Kompaun Compound | Mahkamah Court | Perintah Larangan Prohibition Order |
| Perlis | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sabah | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Terengganu | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Kelantan | 72 | 57 | 4 | 0 |
| Kedah | 20 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Pahang | 38 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| Selangor | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuala Lumpur | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Johor | 32 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Pulau Pinang | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sarawak | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Perak | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Melaka | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Labuan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jumlah Total | 260 | 101 | 4 | 1 |

