PROJECT PROPONENT	EIA Consultant
Southgate Development Sdn. Bhd.	Ardhmillenia Sdn. Bhd.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LEGAL REQUIREMENT

This proposed project falls under the First Schedule of the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015 as follows under Section 34A of the Environmental Quality Act 1974 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines in Malaysia by the Department of Environment (2016).

Activity 7: Land Reclamation, " Coastal reclamation or land reclamation along river banks involving an area of less than 50 hectares."

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- The proposed project site is located at the southeast coast of Melaka, in Ujong Pasir. The area is situated approximately 0.15 km from Taman Nam Seng and about 2.29 km from Pulau Panjang.
- It is located in Melaka Tengah District.
- The maximum depth at the proposed area is approximately 3 meters during high tide.
- Sand will be sourced from Marina GoldSand Sdn. Bhd., while the MLT Capital Sdn. Bhd. project site will serve as the stockpile area.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS

Components	Description
Water Quality	• Water samples were monitored at 13 sampling stations within and near project site which consist of 4 stations for river water, 4 stations for estuary water and 5 stations for marine water. • MMWQI ranged from 30.80 to 49.29.
Ambient Air Quality	• 4 stations were monitored which include the nearest sensitive receptors. All results were within the MAAQS 2020.
Noise Level	• 4 stations were monitored which include the nearest sensitive receptors. All results for both stations within noise limit in 1st Schedule; 2nd Category.
Sediment Quality	• 13 stations were monitored within and near the boundary of project to represent the existing sediment quality. • All results were compared with the Washington State Marine Water Quality Standards and lower than the limits.
Hydrography	**Bathymetry survey method**:- • Bathymetry survey: Single Beam Echosounder • Topography survey: GNSS Receiver • Water level measurement: Automatic Water Level Recorder • Current & wave measurement: Current and wave meter • Grab samples: Van-Veen Grabber
Marine Traffic Risk Assessment	• The proposed MRA study area covers the Melaka Port Limit, Sungai Udang Port Limit, and adjacent waters, including the passageway between the sand concession area and the stockpile area. • Considered as medium-dense traffic density zone
Marine Environment	**Phytoplankton:-** • Phytoplankton comprised 34 taxa from 4 phyla - Bacillariophyta, Chlorophyta, Dinoflagellate and Cyanobacteria with Bacillariophyta dominating the community (96%). **Zooplankton:-** • Zooplankton comprised 12 taxa from 4 phyla, namely Arthropoda, Chordata, Annelida and Mollusca • Zooplankton in marine, river, and estuarine environments were dominated by Arthropoda, at 99%, 91%, and 96%, respectively.

Components	Description
	Macrobenthos:- • Macrobenthos comprised 41 taxa from 5 phyla (Annelida, Mollusca, Arthropoda, Nematoda and Echinodermata) • Overall, macrobenthos most represented by Annelida (Polychaeta) (43%) followed by Arthropoda (Crustacea) (42%), others (8%) and Mollusca (7%) **Fish & Fisheries:-** • Study recorded 14 families comprising 16 taxa (15 finfish and 1 crab) totalling 96 fish specimens. • *Eubleekeria jonesi* (Leiognathidae) was the most represented (51%) followed by *Muraenesox cinereus* (Muraenesocidae) (16%) and *Pampus argenteus* (Sromateidae) (6%) **Mangroves:-** • Nineteen (19) true mangrove species were sampled from the transect lines and by direct observation from mangrove within the 5km impact zone. **Corals:-** • The nearest coral location identified is at Pulau Panjang and Pulau Menatang consists of soft corals and hard corals. **Seaweeds and Seagrass:-** • The seaweeds at Pulau Panjang were comprised of Chlorophyta (green algae), with 11 taxa and Ochrophyta (brown algae), with 6 taxa. **Turtles:-** • The closest nesting area of the Hawksbill turtle to the current project site is at Pulau Upeh and Pulau Besar. **Marine Mammals:-** • Indo-pacific humpback dolphin (*Sousa chinensis*) and Irrawaddy dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*) have been reported to be common sightings in the Straits of Malacca.
Socio-economic	• According to the survey, the majority of respondents, 73.70%, agree with the proposed project, indicating a high level of public acceptance. 11.98% of respondents are unsure, while 14.32% disagree with the proposed project.

RECLAMATION METHOD

Site Possession & Site Preparation

↓

Setting Out and Pre-Reclamation Survey Works

↓

Construction of Containment Bund & Installation of Silt Curtain and/or Silt Fence

↓

Construction of Perimeter Drain Behind the Project Area

↓

Transport Sand from Sand Source Area to Stockpile Area

↓

Filling Works until Platform Level inside the Containment Bund (east part)

↓

Ground Treatment Works using PVD or other suitable method

↓

Settlement Monitoring and Removal of Surcharge to Required Platform

↓

Construction of Rock Revetment

→ Construction of Temporary Bridge

↑

Construction of Containment Bund & Installation of Silt Curtain and/or Silt Fence

↑

Filling Works until Platform Level inside the Containment Bund (west part)

↑

Ground Treatment Works using PVD or other suitable method

↑

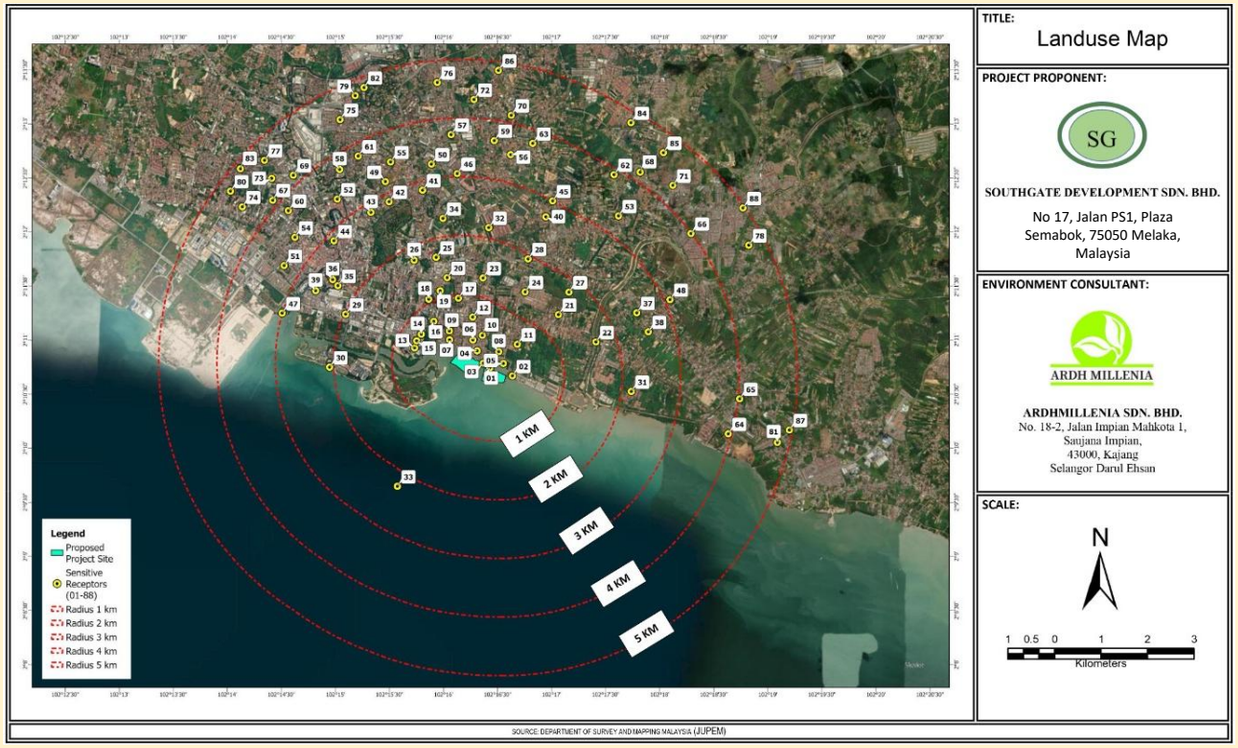
Settlement Monitoring and Removal of Surcharge to Required Platform

↑

Construction of Rock Revetment

↑

Handling Over of Land



IMPACT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Components	Impact	Mitigation
Water Quality	• Increase in turbidity due to the sediment suspension. • Increase in suspended solid due to the construction of temporary bridge. • Oil spillage during delivery of fill material.	• Formation of perimeter bund and placement of double layered silt curtains. • Prepare oil spill kit at project site.
Air Quality	• Exposure to suspended particulate matters such as PM_{10}.	• Wind sheltering barriers shall be provided around the working area to reduce the dust dispersion. • Provide tyre washing facility if needed.
Waste Management	• Solid waste include plastics, food containers, drink cans, bottle and glass generated from workers. • Scheduled waste often generated are SW 103, SW 305 and SW 408.	• Manage scheduled waste according to Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005. • Manage solid waste according to Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007, National Solid Waste Management Department.
Noise Level	• Noise disturbance during construction from machinery and vehicles. • Residential and commercial areas near the proposed project will be affected during the construction stage but the impact is not significant.	• Limiting working hours from 8 am to 6 pm only. • Control vehicle speed limit whenever working close to residential areas. • Installation of hoarding. • Best management practice. • Use engine silencer.
Socio-economic	• During construction, with erosion effects ranking highest, as indicated by 41.7% of respondents expressing significant or very significant concerns. • The second most prominent issue is marine pollution, with 38.8% of respondents expressing similar levels of concern.	• Fishing Grounds: Establish no-dredging zones to protect fish habitats. • Marine Traffic: Implement clear navigation routes for safety. • Environment: Conduct continuous water quality monitoring. • Health & Safety: Limit noisy activities during sensitive periods. • Economic: Provide alternative livelihoods (jobs/training). • Fishermen Loss: Offer compensation for income.
Marine Traffic	• Directly impact the operation of the jetty and cause marine traffic congestion and increase the risk of collisions or close quarter's situation.	• Any work related to marine shall have to notify or be approved by the Jabatan Laut Wilayah Tengah. • Notice to Mariners (NTM) shall be broadcast to notify shipping communities.
Hydraulic	• Changes in current and wave condition and sediment dispersion.	• Installation of perimeter bund and silt curtain. • Shoreline monitoring program.
Marine Ecology and Fisheries	• Marine productivity will be impacted since high levels of suspended sediments affecting predator-prey associations, and reduced mating and territorial behaviour patterns which may result in reduced reproduction. • Changes of marine habitat - the immediate impact on fish fauna would be migration of fishes to safer or less disturbed areas. • As with the macrobenthos, noise form the dredger (TSHD), moving barges and reclamation activities will also impact on fishes. • No major significant impact is expected of TSS on the coral reefs. However, if there is any failure in compliance to the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for reclamation activities, this could contribute to high turbidity (TSS) and sedimentation from the proposed project site to the coral areas Pulau Panjang.	• Regular water quality monitoring including at Sg. Melaka Sg. Parit Cina and Sg. Duyong. • Regular maintenance of silt curtain as well as rock revetment. • Restriction to anchor at the pulau panjang or any sensitive area and fishing ground. • Any sightings should be reported to the relevant authorities and also note the coordinates when they were sighted.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Component	Description
Performance Monitoring	**Turbidity and TSS Monitoring** • Online turbidity monitoring system or manual TSS sampling. • Daily drone monitoring to inspect any physical damage to the silt curtain. • Weekly maintenance by scuba diving to identify if there is any torn of silt curtain. • Standby team to sew/repair any damage at the silt curtain.
Compliance Monitoring	**Marine water monitoring programme** • Location - 5 stations (include silt curtain monitoring stations) • Parameter – Parameters of Malaysia Marine Water Quality Standards (MMWQS) • Frequency – Monthly **River water monitoring programme** • Location - 4 stations • Parameter – Parameters of Malaysia Marine Water Quality Standards (MMWQS) • Frequency – Monthly, Once during spring tide, once during neap tide **Estuary water monitoring programme** • Location - 4 stations • Parameter - National Water Quality Standards (NWQS) • Frequency – Monthly, , Once during spring tide, once during neap tide
	Sediment quality monitoring programme • Location - 13 stations • Parameter - As per baseline data • Frequency - Quarterly
	Air quality monitoring programme • Location - 4 stations • Parameter - Parameters of Malaysia Ambient Air Quality Standards (MAAQS) • Frequency – Quarterly, from the commencement of the reclamation phase until completion of reclamation works
	Noise level monitoring programme • Location - 4 stations • Parameter - Parameters of The Planning Guidelines for Environmental Noise Limits and Control, 3rd Edition, DOE, 2019 (First Schedule; Recommended Permissible Sound Level by Receiving Land Use for New Development; Suburban Residential, Recreational) • Frequency - Quarterly, from the commencement of the reclamation phase until completion of reclamation works
Impact Monitoring	**Ecological Monitoring** • Changes in the aquatic ecosystem should be closely considered in environmental management as changes to the aquatic eco-system are often a significant indication of the start of environmental deterioration.
	Marine mammals monitoring programme • The person should record and report it to the Department of Fisheries Melaka and Department of Environment**.**
	Fisheries monitoring • It is recommended to do monitoring of fishery resources quarterly by obtaining secondary data from agency such as LKIM.
	Bathymetric survey (Shoreline monitoring) • Survey is recommended to assess any bed level changes during and after implementation of reclamation works.
	Public complaint monitoring • Any public complaints about the project can be directed to a one-stop centre. • These complaints must be monitored and recorded to ensure that appropriate action is taken.
	Monitoring of sea traffic • Constant monitoring of the effectiveness of the safety signs as well as vessels moving near the dredger is important so that early signals can be given to avoid potential accidents. • Sirens will also be sounded if there any fishing vessels that crossing the project site.

Proponen Projek	Perunding Alam Sekitar
Southgate Development Sdn. Bhd.	**Ardhmillenia Sdn. Bhd.**

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

KEPERLUAN UNDANG-UNDANG

Projek yang dicadangkan ini terletak di bawah Jadual Pertama Perintah Kualiti Alam Sekitar (Aktiviti Ditetapkan) (Penilaian Kesan Alam Sekitar) 2015 seperti berikut di bawah Seksyen 34A Akta Kualiti Alam Sekitar 1974 dan Garis Panduan Penilaian Kesan Alam Sekitar (EIA) di Malaysia oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar (2016).

Aktiviti 7: Tebusguna Tanah, "Tebus guna pantai atau tebus guna tanah di sepanjang tebing sungai yang melibatkan kawasan seluas kurang daripada 50 hektar."

DESKRIPSI PROJEK

- Tapak projek yang dicadangkan terletak di pantai tenggara Melaka, iaitu di Ujong Pasir. Kawasan ini berada kira-kira 0.15 km dari Taman Nam Seng dan sekitar 2.29 km dari Pulau Panjang.
- Ia terletak dalam Daerah Melaka Tengah.
- Kedalaman maksimum di kawasan yang dicadangkan adalah kira-kira 3 meter semasa air pasang.
- Pasir akan diperoleh daripada Marina GoldSand Sdn. Bhd., manakala tapak projek MLT Capital Sdn. Bhd. akan berfungsi sebagai kawasan stok simpan pasir.

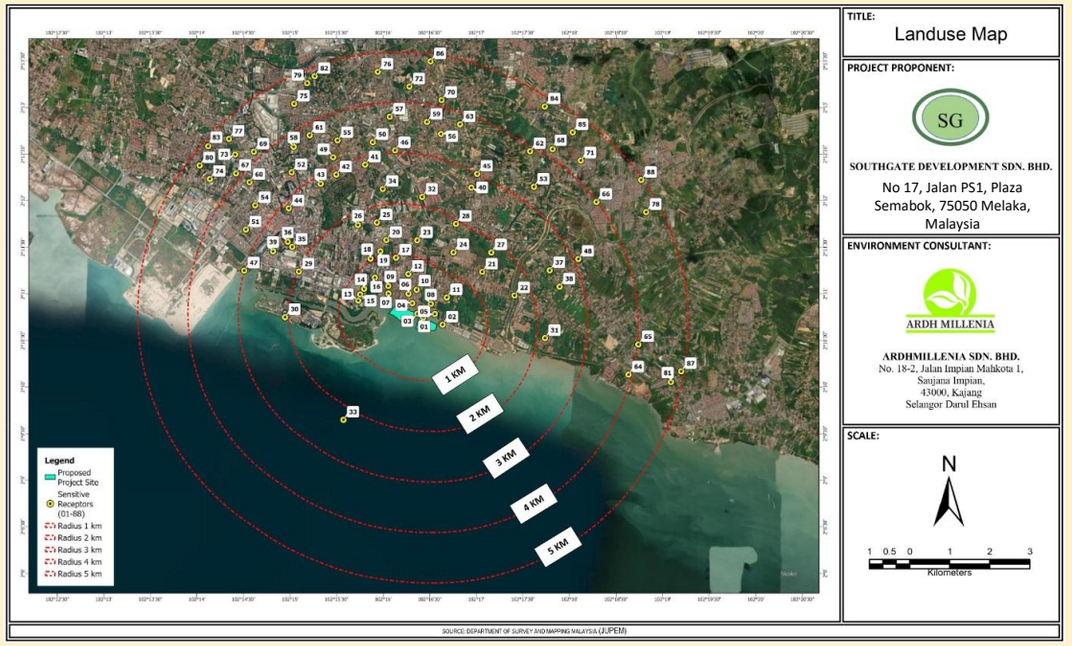
KAEDAH PENAMBAKAN

Pemilikan tapak & penyediaan tapak
↓
Kerja-kerja penandaan tapak dan kerja-kerja ukur pra-tebus guna
↓
Pembinaan bund penampan serta *silt curtain* dan/atau *silt fence*
↓
Pembinaan parit perimeter di belakang kawasan projek
↓
Pengangkutan pasir dari kawasan sumber pasir ke kawasan stok simpan pasir
↓
Kerja pengisian sehingga tahap platform di dalam bund penampan (bahagian timur)
↓
Kerja rawatan tanah menggunakan PVD atau kaedah sesuai lain
↓
Pemantauan penurunan dan penanggalan beban lebihan ke platform yang diperlukan
↓
Pembinaan Penahan Batu → Pembinaan jambatan sementara
↑
Pembinaan bund penampan serta *silt curtain* dan/atau *silt fence*
↑
Kerja hidraulik sehingga tahap platform di dalam bund penampan (bahagian barat)
↑
Kerja rawatan tanah menggunakan PVD atau kaedah sesuai lain
↑
Pemantauan penurunan dan penanggalan beban lebihan ke platform yang diperlukan
↑
Pembinaan penahan batu
↑
Penyerahan tanah

KOMPONEN PERSEKITARAN

Komponen	Deskripsi
Kualiti Air Marin	- 13 stesen persampelan dalam dan berhampiran tapak projek telah dilakukan, terdiri daripada 4 stesen untuk air sungai, 4 stesen untuk air muara, dan 5 stesen untuk air marin. - Nilai MMWQI Adalah dalam julat antara 30.80 hingga 49.29.
Kualiti Udara Persekitaran	- 4 stesen telah dipantau yang merangkumi penerima sensitif terdekat. - Semua keputusan berada dalam had MAAQS 2020.
Kawalan Bunyi Bising	- 4 stesen pemantauan bunyi telah dipantau yang merangkumi penerima sensitif terdekat. - Semua keputusan untuk semua stesen dalam had hingar dalam Jadual Pertama; Kategori ke-2.
Kualiti Sedimen	- 13 stesen telah dipantau di dalam dan berhampiran sempadan projek untuk mewakili kualiti sedimen sedia ada. - Semua keputusan dibandingkan dengan *Washington State Marine Water Quality Standards* dan lebih rendah daripada had.
Hidrografi	Kaedah tinjauan Batimetri •Tinjauan Batimetri: *Single Beam Echosounder* •Tinjauan Topografi: *GNSS Receiver* •Pengukuran paras air: *Automatic Water Level Recorder* •Pengukuran Arus & Ombak: *Current and wave meter* •Sampel Grab: *Van-Veen Grabber*
Penilaian Risiko Trafik Marin	- Kawasan kajian MRA yang dicadangkan merangkumi *Melaka Port Limit, Sungai Udang Port Limit* serta perairan bersebelahan, termasuk laluan antara kawasan konsesi pasir dan tapak stok simpan pasir. - Dianggap sebagai zon kepadatan trafik sederhana.
Persekitaran Marin	***Phytoplankton*:-** • *Phytoplankton* terdiri daripada 34 *taxa* daripada 4 *phylum* iaitu Bacillariophyta, Chlorophyta, Dinoflagellate dan Cyanobacteria dengan Bacillariophyta (96%) mendominasi komuniti tersebut. ***Zooplankton*:-** • *Zooplankton* terdiri daripada 12 *taxa* daripada 4 *phylum*, iaitu Arthropoda, Chordata, Annelida dan Mollusca. • *Zooplankton* di persekitaran marin, sungai dan estuari didominasi oleh Arthropoda masing-masing sebanyak 99%, 91% dan 96%.

Komponen	Deskripsi
	***Macrobenthos*:-** • Macrobenthos terdiri daripada 41 *taxa* daripada 5 *phylum*, iaitu Annelida, Mollusca, Arthropoda, Nematoda dan Echinodermata. • Secara keseluruhan, macrobenthos paling banyak diwakili oleh Annelida (Polychaeta) (43%), diikuti oleh Arthropoda (Crustacea) (42%), kumpulan lain (8%) dan Mollusca (7%). **Ikan & Perikanan:-** • Kajian ini merekodkan 14 famili yang merangkumi 16 *taxa* (15 spesies ikan dan 1 spesies ketam) dengan jumlah keseluruhan 96 spesimen. • *Eubleekeria jonesi* (Leiognathidae) adalah spesies yang paling dominan (51%), diikuti oleh *Muraenesox cinereus* (Muraenesocidae) (16%) dan *Pampus argenteus* (Sromateidae) (6%). **Bakau:-** • Sembilan belas (19) spesies bakau sebenar telah diambil sampel dari garisan transek dan melalui pemerhatian langsung dari bakau dalam zon impak 5km. **Batu karang:-** • Lokasi karang terdekat yang dikenal pasti adalah di Pulau Panjang dan Pulau Menatang terdiri daripada karang lembut dan karang keras. **Rumpai laut dan rumput laut:-** • Rumpai laut di Pulau Panjang terdiri daripada Chlorophyta (alga hijau) dengan 11 *taxa* dan Ochrophyta (alga *brown*) dengan 6 *taxa*. **Penyu:-** • Kawasan bersarang penyu Hawksbill yang paling hampir dengan tapak projek semasa ialah di Pulau Upeh dan Pulau Besar. **Mamalia Marin:-** • Ikan lumba-lumba Irrawaddy (*Orcaella brevirostris*) dan ikan lumba-lumba bongkok Indo-Pasifik (*Sousa chinensis*) telah dilaporkan kerap kelihatan di Selat Melaka.
Sosio-ekonomi	• Menurut tinjauan, majoriti responden, 73.70%, bersetuju dengan cadangan projek, menunjukkan tahap penerimaan awam yang tinggi. Sebanyak 11.98% responden tidak pasti, manakala 14.32% tidak bersetuju dengan cadangan projek.



IMPAK DAN LANGKAH-LANGKAH MITIGASI

Komponen	Impak	Mitigasi
Kualiti Air	• Peningkatan kekeruhan akibat penggantungan sedimen. • Peningkatan pepejal terampai akibat pembinaan jambatan sementara. • Tumpahan minyak semasa penghantaran bahan isian.	• Pemasangan ikatan perimeter dan tirai kelodak dua lapis. • Sediakan kit tumpahan minyak di tapak projek.
Kualiti Udara	• Pendedahan kepada bahan partikulat terampai seperti PM10.	• Penghadang perlindungan angin hendaklah disediakan di sekitar kawasan kerja untuk mengurangkan penyebaran habuk. • Sediakan kemudahan mencuci tayar jika perlu.
Pengurusan Sisa	• Sisa pepejal termasuk plastik, bekas makanan, tin minuman, botol dan kaca yang dihasilkan oleh pekerja. • Sisa terjadual yang sering dihasilkan ialah SW 103, SW 305 dan SW 408.	• Menguruskan sisa terjadual mengikut Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Buangan Terjadual) 2005. • Mengurus sisa pepejal mengikut Akta Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam 2007, Jabatan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal Negara.
Taraf Bunyi	• Gangguan bunyi semasa pembinaan dari mesin dan kenderaan. • Kawasan kediaman dan komersial berhampiran projek yang dicadangkan akan terjejas semasa peringkat pembinaan tetapi kesannya tidak ketara.	• Mengehadkan waktu bekerja dari 8 pagi hingga 6 petang sahaja. • Kawal had laju kenderaan setiap kali bekerja berdekatan dengan kawasan perumahan. • Pemasangan penimbunan. • Amalan pengurusan terbaik. • Gunakan penyenyap enjin.
Sosio-ekonomi	• Semasa fasa pembinaan, kesan hakisan mencatatkan kedudukan tertinggi, seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh 41.7% responden yang menyatakan kebimbangan pada tahap ketara atau sangat ketara. • Isu kedua paling menonjol ialah pencemaran marin, dengan 38.8% responden menyatakan tahap kebimbangan yang sama.	• Kawasan Perikanan: Menetapkan zon larangan pengorekan bagi melindungi habitat ikan. • Laluan Marin: Melaksanakan laluan navigasi yang jelas bagi memastikan keselamatan. • Persekitaran: Melaksanakan pemantauan kualiti air secara berterusan. • Kesihatan & Keselamatan: Mengehadkan aktiviti bising semasa tempoh sensitif. • Ekonomi: Menyediakan peluang pekerjaan atau latihan sebagai sumber pendapatan alternatif. • Kehilangan Nelayan: Memberikan pampasan bagi kehilangan pendapatan.
Trafik Marin	• Memberi kesan secara langsung kepada operasi jeti dan menyebabkan kesesakan lalu lintas marin dan meningkatkan risiko perlanggaran atau situasi jarak dekat.	• Sebarang kerja berkaitan marin hendaklah dimaklumkan atau diluluskan oleh Jabatan Laut Wilayah Tengah. • Notis kepada Mariners (NTM) hendaklah disiarkan untuk memberitahu komuniti perkapalan.
Hidraulik	• Perubahan dalam keadaan arus dan gelombang serta serakan sedimen.	• Pemasangan ikatan perimeter dan langsir kelodak. • Program pemantauan pantai.
Ekologi Marin dan Perikanan	• Produktiviti marin akan terjejas memandangkan tahap sedimen terampai yang tinggi menjejaskan persatuan pemangsa-mangsa, dan mengurangkan pola tingkah laku mengawan dan wilayah yang mungkin mengakibatkan pembiakan berkurangan. • Perubahan habitat marin - kesan segera terhadap fauna ikan ialah penghijrahan ikan ke kawasan yang lebih selamat atau kurang terganggu. • Seperti makrobenthos, bunyi dari kapal korek (TSHD), tongkang bergerak dan aktiviti penambakan juga akan memberi kesan kepada ikan. • Tiada kesan ketara yang besar dijangka daripada TSS ke atas terumbu karang. Bagaimanapun, sekiranya terdapat sebarang kegagalan dalam pematuhan Prosedur Operasi Standard (SOP) untuk aktiviti penambakan, ini boleh menyumbang kepada kekeruhan tinggi (TSS) dan pemendapan dari tapak cadangan projek ke kawasan karang Pulau Panjang.	• Pemantauan kualiti air secara berkala termasuk di Sg. Melaka, Sg. Parit Cina dan Sg. Duyong. • Penyelenggaraan tetap tirai kelodak serta pengembalian batu. • Sekatan untuk berlabuh di pulau panjang atau mana-mana kawasan sensitif dan kawasan memancing. • Sebarang penampakan hendaklah dilaporkan kepada pihak berkuasa yang berkenaan dan juga perhatikan koordinat apabila mereka dilihat.

PROGRAM PEMANTAUAN ALAM SEKITAR

Komponen	Penerangan
Pemantauan Prestasi	**Kekeruhan dan Pemantauan TSS** • Sistem pemantauan kekeruhan dalam talian atau pensampelan TSS manual. • Pemantauan dron harian untuk memeriksa sebarang kerosakan fizikal pada tirai kelodak. • Penyelenggaraan mingguan oleh selam skuba untuk mengenal pasti jika terdapat sebarang koyak tirai kelodak. • Pasukan siap sedia untuk menjahit/membaiki sebarang kerosakan pada tirai kelodak.
Pemantauan Pematuhan	**Program pemantauan kualiti air laut** • Lokasi - 5 stesen (termasuk stesen pemantauan tirak kelodak) • Parameter - Parameter Piawaian Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia *(MMWQS*) • Kekerapan - Bulanan **Program pemantauan kualiti air sungai** • Lokasi - 4 stesen • Parameter - Parameter Piawaian Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia *(MMWQS*) • Kekerapan – Bulanan, Sekali semasa air pasang, sekali semasa air pasang **Program pemantauan kualiti air muara** • Lokasi - 4 stesen • Parameter - Piawaian Kualiti Air Kebangsaan *(NWQS*) • Kekerapan – Bulanan, Sekali semasa air pasang, sekali semasa air pasang
	Program pemantauan kualiti sedimen • Lokasi: 13 stesen • Parameter: Seperti data *baseline* • Kekerapan: Suku tahunan (setiap 3 bulan)
	Program pemantauan kualiti udara • Lokasi - 4 stesen • Parameter - Parameter Piawaian Kualiti Udara Ambien Malaysia *(MAAQS)* • Kekerapan – Suku tahunan, dari permulaan fasa penambakan sehingga kerja-kerja penambakan selesai
	Program pemantauan taraf bunyi • Lokasi - 4 stesen • Parameter - Parameter Garis Panduan Perancangan untuk Had dan Kawalan Bunyi Alam Sekitar, Edisi Ke-3, JAS, 2019 (Jadual Pertama; Aras Bunyi Yang Dicadangkan dengan Menerima Penggunaan Tanah untuk Pembangunan Baharu; Kediaman Pinggir Bandar, Rekreasi) • Kekerapan - Suku tahunan, dari permulaan fasa penambakan sehingga kerja-kerja penambakan selesai.
Pemantauan Impak	**Pemantauan Ekologi** • Perubahan dalam ekosistem akuatik perlu diberi perhatian dalam pengurusan alam sekitar kerana ia sering menjadi petunjuk awal kepada kemerosotan alam sekitar.
	Program pemantauan mamalia laut • Orang tersebut hendaklah merekod dan melaporkannya kepada Jabatan Perikanan Melaka dan Jabatan Alam Sekitar
	Pemantauan perikanan • Adalah disyorkan untuk melakukan pemantauan sumber perikanan setiap suku tahun dengan mendapatkan data sekunder daripada agensi seperti LKIM.
	Tinjauan batimetri (Pemantauan garis pantai) • Tinjauan disyorkan untuk menilai sebarang perubahan aras katil semasa dan selepas pelaksanaan kerja-kerja penambakan.
	Pemantauan aduan awam • Sebarang aduan orang ramai mengenai projek itu boleh disalurkan ke pusat sehenti • Aduan ini mesti dipantau dan direkodkan untuk memastikan tindakan sewajarnya diambil
	Pemantauan lalu lintas laut • Pemantauan berterusan terhadap keberkesanan tanda keselamatan serta kapal yang bergerak berhampiran kapal korek adalah penting supaya isyarat awal dapat diberikan untuk mengelakkan kemungkinan berlaku kemalangan. • Siren juga akan dibunyikan sekiranya terdapat kapal nelayan yang melintasi tapak projek.