CHAPTER 10

STUDY FINDINGS

10.0 Study Findings

This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has examined overall acceptability of the environmental impacts likely to arise as a result from the construction and operation of the proposed development of the Satellite Waste Management Centre Johor (SWMCJ). The facilities to be built at the site are the followings:

i. **Thermal Treatment Plant with Power Generation Capability;**
ii. **Off-site Storage Facility; and**
iii. **Industrial Effluent Treatment System (IETS).**

The proposed SWMCJ is primarily aimed to accept and treat scheduled waste mainly from PETRONAS RAPID in an alternatively safe manner while other scheduled waste that does not meet the Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) after the lab analysis will be sent to Kualiti Alam Waste Management Centre (KAWMC) at Negeri Sembilan for further treatment and disposal. The transportation of scheduled waste from waste generator (i.e. PETRONAS RAPID and other potential waste generator from Southern Region of Peninsular Malaysia) to SWMCJ site will reduce the risk of accident due to long haulage to KAWMC, Negeri Sembilan for further treatment and disposal. The purpose of the thermal treatment unit is to destroy by combustion a number of environmentally hazardous solids, sludge, liquids and toxic gases which are mainly generated from PETRONAS RAPID Project. The resulting flue gas shall be cooled neutralized and filtered prior to being release to atmosphere and shall be in accordance to the standard imposed limit stipulated by the Department of Environment (DOE). The ashes from the thermal treatment process shall be stabilized prior to being disposed to existing secured landfill at KAWMC, Negeri Sembilan.

The off-site storage facility will be roofed to prevent for any contact or reaction between the stored scheduled waste with heat or water. The storage area has a capacity to provide an accumulation of four (4) months of waste before being processed at SWMCJ Thermal Treatment Plant or transferred to KAWMC, Negeri Sembilan for treatment and disposal at the respective facilities.

Construction of Industrial Effluent Treatment System (IETS) is further minimizing the risk of pollution to water or sea since the sources of effluent into the IETS are the surface runoff (dirty rainwater) from roads and thermal treatment plant open area. Wastewater containment

and collection facility consists of collection pipes, drains, retention pits and effluent control valves. The effluent are directed to the central IETS.

In completing the EIA report, extensive studies were done in order to obtain the information required to evaluate the proposed project. Public engagements were done in order to ensure the public is well informed about the proposed project as well as obtaining their valuable opinion regarding the development. The approved Terms of Reference (TOR) Report was outlined in **Chapter 2** and all components highlighted were addressed in order to fulfil the requirement for EIA report approval. The completed EIA report follows the standard format as enforced by DOE. All data and information communicated between Project Proponent and Environmental Consultants are deemed factually correct, can be verified and technically defensible. The completed EIA report comprises of information that is coherent, legible and balanced for other parties to understand. Pollution Prevention and Mitigation Measures (P2M2) recommended to Project Proponent in **Chapter 8** are considered to be Best Available Technologies (BAT) or best practices for the facilities to be built. Cenviro (Johor) Sdn. Bhd. (CJSB) had agreed and made pledge to implement the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and P2M2s recommended during construction and operation as well as to commit to the proposed future development at SWMCJ site.

10.1 Summary of Evaluation of Impact Assessment

This sub-chapter presents the summary of environmental impact assessment to help determine the level to which identified impacts need to be assessed and to suggest the suitable methodologies when conducting the EIA study. The environmental components on which assessment will need to be carried out to predict the scale of the impact will be project specific.

Environmental assessment is a comparison of the existing environment and a prediction of alterations or changes to these existing conditions that result from the implementation of proposed project. All significant changes, whether negatively or positively affecting the existing environment, need to be described conclusively and the appropriate assessment methodology applied to verify conclusions. **Table 10.1** shows summary of impact assessment that can be used to evaluate the scale and extent of environmental impacts on the key environmental components.

Table 10.1: Summary of Impact Assessment

No.	Impacts	Method of Assessment	Evaluation Criteria	Reference	Study Findings
1.	Air Quality	AERMOD air dispersion modelling	Emission Limit Ambient Air Quality Standards	Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulations, 2014 Malaysian Ambient Air Quality Guidelines 2013	The predicted maximum pollutants concentrations plus the background level were all below the recommended guidelines. The location of the Maximum Ground Level Concentration (MaxGLC) occurs within 354m (to the northeast – project boundary) to 1030m (to the northwest – existing quarry) from the source i.e. the proposed stack location.
2.	Land Disturbing	Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) to assess the erosion risk Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation (MUSLE) for sediment yield estimation	Guidance Document for Addressing Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Aspects in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report Guidelines on Land Disturbing Pollution Prevention and Mitigation Measures (LD-P2M2) Urban Stormwater Management Manual for Malaysia (MSMA Second Edition, December 2011), updated May 2015.	Department of Environment Department of Irrigation and Drainage Malaysia	The proposed project is designated on a cleared vacant land. Thus, minimal site preparation activity will be conducted. Adequate mitigation measure is to be implemented to further minimize potential impact from land disturbing activities.

Table 10.1: Summary of Impact Assessment

No.	Impacts	Method of Assessment	Evaluation Criteria	Reference	Study Findings
3.	Health Impact	Health risk assessment (HRA) methodology	Acceptable lifetime carcinogenic risk range will be taken as a range between 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}	Guidance Document on Health Impact Assessment (HIA) in Environmental Impact Assessment (DOE, 2012) United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA, 2005)	The assessment on exposure to the PM10, NO_2, SO_2, acid gases, heavy metals and Dioxin-Furan during the normal and worst case scenarios showed that the calculated hazard quotient is below 1 (HQ<1), which indicates a non-carcinogenic risk to the local community. The cancer risks were recorded to be within the acceptable limit (i.e. between 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} as stipulated in Guidance Document on Health Impact Assessment (HIA) in EIA by the Department of Environment (DOE), Malaysia).
4.	Quantitative Risk Assessment	QRA Individual Risk Modelling (CASQADE)	Criteria for QRA Individual Risk: 1×10^{-6} fatality per year for residential areas 1×10^{-5} fatality per year for neighbouring industry	UK Health and Safety Executives Criteria Asian Development Bank (ADB) Department of Environment (DOE), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Malaysia, Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Risk Assessment, December 2004, Third Edition, October 2007, EG 1/04.	Individual Risk (IR) Contour based on the following description: • The 1×10^{-5} fatalities per person per year individual risk contour is not extend beyond industrial developments; and • The 1×10^{-6} fatalities per person per year individual risk contour is not encompass involuntary recipients of industrial risks such as residential areas, schools, hospitals and places of continuous occupancy

Table 10.1: Summary of Impact Assessment

No.	Impacts	Method of Assessment	Evaluation Criteria	Reference	Study Findings
5.	Wastewater Quality	Industrial Effluent Characteristic Study	DOE Discharge Limit, Standard B	Environmental Quality (Industrial Effluent) Regulations, 2009	Wastewater resulting from the contaminated surface runoff, cleaning work of scheduled waste storage container, washing unloading area/ floor/ transport vehicle/ machinery/ equipment/ machinery and etc. that involved during the operation of SWMCJ facility (called as effluent) will be treated first through the Industrial Effluent Treatment System (IETS) provided. The discharge limit for the IETS designed is following Standard B of Environmental Quality (Industrial Effluent) Regulations, 2009.
6.	Waste Management	Identification and management of waste generated (i.e. scheduled, solid and biomass waste)	Waste (solid and scheduled) procedures as in the regulations	Environmental Quality (Scheduled Waste) Regulations 2005	Waste generated is to be disposed in appropriate manner (i.e. designated location, container etc.). Some volume of residue will be generated from thermal treatment plant as well as the IETS. The residue including scheduled waste that cannot be treated at SWMCJ is to be sent to KAWMC in Negeri Sembilan for treatment and final disposal.
7.	Socio-economic	Secondary Data: Literature Review Primary Data: Fieldwork Stakeholder Consultation	Demographic background, property ownership, infrastructure and basic amenities, perception, aesthetics and culture, assessment of level of acceptability.	Primary and Secondary Data	Fieldwork is done to 250 respondents within 5km radius from the site and a Focus Group Discussion is done with the stakeholders and community leaders. Agreement to the proposed project is seen due to the job opportunities and the need for treatment

Table 10.1: Summary of Impact Assessment

No.	Impacts	Method of Assessment	Evaluation Criteria	Reference	Study Findings
					facility to cater for the fast growing industrial activities at Pengerang.
8.	Noise Quality	Noise impact from traffic Construction site noise	70 dBA (day time) and 60 dBA (night time) for designated industrial zone	Annex B, Procedure for Measurement of Noise Emission Levels, The Planning Guidelines for Environmental Noise Limits and Control, 2007	Noise generated by transportation of construction materials is expected to be short-term impact. The site construction activities are expected not to cause any significant impact to the surrounding sensitive receptors.

Based on the findings from all sub-studies in this EIA, the main concerns are the air quality issue. However, with the mitigation measures proposed in **Chapter 8** of the EIA complimented with the past experienced in managing the scheduled waste, it is expected that the proposed activity will not impose any significant adverse impact to the environment in the vicinity of the proposed site.

10.2 Recommendation

This EIA has been conducted based on the best and latest available information during the course of the study. The report has been prepared in full compliance with the requirements of the TOR Report and has provided information on the nature and extent of all possible environmental impacts arising from the construction and operation phase of the proposed project. **Table 10.2** shows the self-assessment tools for EIA report quality control to further evaluate the overall EIA report study.

Table 10.2: Self-Assessment Tool for EIA Report Quality Control

Assessment Criteria	Expected Assessment Result	Check
All important tasks (i.e. studies, public engagements, modelling, etc., wherever relevant) were performed	The listed important tasks is addressed in Chapter 7 (Evaluation of Impacts) of this EIA report which consist of the following scopes of study; 1. Air Quality 2. Land Disturbing 3. Health Impact 4. Quantitative Risk Assessment 5. Waste Management 6. Wastewater Quality 7. Socio-economic 8. Noise Quality	√
All TOR components were covered	The TOR components listed in Chapter 2 (Terms of Reference of the EIA Study) is address in this EIA report.	√
EIA Report complies with the report standard format	The EIA report is complied with the report standard format of Environmental Impact Assessment Guideline in Malaysia, 2016	√
Data and information are factually correct, can be verified, and technically defensible	Data and information were factually correct, can be verified, and technically defensible	√
EIA Report is coherent, legible, and balanced	EIA Report is coherent, legible, and balanced	√
Proposed mitigation measures (P2M2s) are considered to be BAT or best practices	The proposed mitigation measure (P2M2s) in Chapter 8 (Mitigation Measures) in this EIA report are considered to be BAT and best practices	√
PP made pledge to implement EMP &P2M2s	PP had made pledge to implement EMP and P2M2 and the pledge in included in this EIA report	√

Overall, based on the findings of this EIA, it is concluded that, with planned mitigation and the implementation of best practices to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts, the environmental impacts including cumulative environmental impacts during all phases are not rated significant. This report has also clearly demonstrated general acceptability of the residual impacts and thus the environmentally sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the new project would be successfully protected. Thus, it has been established that the development of the proposed SWMCJ is predicted to not causing any severe residual impacts onto the environment if its operation strictly adhere to the standard guidelines. Thus, it is recommended that the proposed development of SWMCJ to be approved on the basis that the project proponent will continuously adhere to the requirements of the environmental guidelines, employing mitigation measures to ensure compliance with statutory requirements and recommended criteria.

Table 10.3 shows the suggested compliance requirement to be applied for the construction and operation of Satellite Waste Management Centre Johor by the project proponent, Cenviro (Johor) Sdn. Bhd.

Table 10.3: Suggested Compliance Requirements for the Proposed SWMCJ

EIA Suggested Conditions	Remarks/Compliance
Compliance	All mitigation and control measures are outlined in the following document:- 1. Environmental Impact Assessment for Proposed Development of Satellite Waste Management Centre Johor (SWMCJ) at PTD 2288 in Mukim Pantai Timur, District of Kota Tinggi, Johor for Cenviro (Johor) Sdn. Bhd." Whereby the document had been prepared by Environmental Consultant, AMR Environmental Sdn. Bhd. (AMR), shall be fully complied and implemented.
Construction Design and Concept	The processes involved in the **three (3) main scheduled waste management facilities (i.e. Thermal Treatment Plant with Power Generation Capability, Off-site Storage Facility and Industrial Effluent Treatment System (IETS))** of the proposed **SWMCJ Project** are as shown in the EIA report, entitled:- 1. Environmental Impact Assessment for Proposed Development of Satellite Waste Management Centre Johor (SWMCJ) at PTD 2288 in Mukim Pantai Timur, District of Kota Tinggi, Johor for Cenviro (Johor) Sdn. Bhd." Management and operation of scheduled wastes in these facility shall be in accordance with the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005, Environmental Quality Act, 1974 (Act 127).

Table 10.3: Suggested Compliance Requirements for the Proposed SWMCJ

EIA Suggested Conditions	Remarks/Compliance
Construction Design and Concept (cont.)	EIA approval stated that the thermal treatment plant is limited to maximum capacity of 70 MT/day with calorific value (CV) 13 MJ/kg. The thermal treatment plant operating units consists of: i. Waste receiving and feeding system; ii. Core reactor (Rotary Kiln) – Designed to operate between 1,000°C and 1,100°C for rotary kiln; iii. Secondary combustion chamber – Designed to operate at a temperature of more than 1,000°C with retention time of more than 2 seconds; iv. Boiler / Turbine and Generator; v. Air Pollution Control System (APCS) – Dry reactor with activated carbon and lime injection system, fabric filter, ID fan and wet polishing scrubber; and vi. Stack
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which states all the actions taken in order to comply with the EIA report approval conditions and mitigation measures proposed in the EIA report shall be prepared and approved before the project started. The EMP shall be provided in accordance with the format in Chapter 6 – Post Submission of EIA Report, Environmental Impact Assessment Guideline in Malaysia, 2016 published by the DOE and submitted to the Department of Environment Johor for approval The approved EMP shall be complied, reviewed and modified from time to time as required.
Written Notification	Any installation of fuel burning equipment including boiler, furnace, burner, air pollution control equipment and the chimney for this premise shall be informed in written notification to the Department of Environment Johor as stated in Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulations, 2014 P.U. (A) 151/2014. Written notification for the construction of the Industrial Effluent Treatment System (IETS) shall be submitted to Department of Environment Johor in the form as specified in the Second Schedule, Environmental Quality (Industrial Effluent) Regulations, 2009 (PU(A) 434/2009), Environmental Quality Act, 1974 (Act 127).
Control of Earthworks and Construction	For effective surface runoff control, the following matters shall be implemented accordingly:- i. Perimeter control and perimeter drain shall be provided at the project site prior to any earthworks are being executed.

Table 10.3: Suggested Compliance Requirements for the Proposed SWMCJ

EIA Suggested Conditions	Remarks/Compliance
Control of Earthworks and Construction (cont.)	ii. Any discharge of surface runoff from the project site where the earthworks are being executed is not allowed to be discharged directly into any watercourse and must go through silt trap or sediment pond first. All open spaces that have been cleaned and will not be developed shall be protected with an effective erosion control structures or planted with grass or vegetation cover immediately. 'Wash trough' that is equipped with a water spray system shall be provided to clean the wheels of vehicles carrier and earthworks machinery before being allowed to access on public road.
Control and Monitoring of Gas Emission and Pollutants to the Atmosphere	Any release of gas and pollutants from the stack into the air shall comply with the emission limits as in the Third Schedule of the Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulations 2014 P.U. (A) 151/2014 during the operational phase. Installation of Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS) shall be carried out starting from the plant operations as stipulated in the Volume 1: Guideline for the Installation & Maintenance of Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS) Version 6.0 of Nov 2009 and Volume II: Guideline for the Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems - Data Interface System (CEMS-DIS) Version 6.0 issued by the Department of Environment. Location of Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) installation shall be approved by the Department of Environment Johor first. Data display for Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS) must always be connected (online) to the Department of Environment Johor. Ambient air quality monitoring program should be developed to comply with the Recommended Malaysian Air Quality Guidelines, published by the Department of Environment. Standby generator shall be installed in order to supply electricity to the major appliances such as thermal treatment plant control systems, air pollution control systems, communication systems, firefighting systems and light for thermal treatment plant in the event of power failure.

Table 10.3: Suggested Compliance Requirements for the Proposed SWMCJ

EIA Suggested Conditions	Remarks/Compliance
Control and Monitoring of Gas Emission and Pollutants to the Atmosphere (cont.)	All air pollution control system equipment shall be well maintained throughout the operation phase and spare parts must always made available and can be used at any time to prevent interruption of thermal treatment plant operation. The shutdown procedures of thermal treatment plant operations shall take place immediately if any damage occurred which can cause pollution or any damage to air pollution control system. The maintenance and operation of this thermal treatment plant including the air pollution control system shall be carried out/managed by qualified operator(s) and is responsible in ensuring that the rules and set standards can be complied. Please submit the name of operator(s) and their qualifications to the Department of Environment Johor. Open burning of any biomass and construction debris or any wastes from the project site are strictly prohibited.
Maintenance of Thermal Treatment Plant	The standard operating procedure (SOP) for the maintenance of thermal treatment plant shall be prepared and submitted to the Department of Environment Johor. This SOP shall be displayed at a prominent location for easy reference of every operator in this thermal treatment plant. The maintenance and operation of this thermal treatment plant including the air pollution control system shall be carried out/managed by qualified operator(s) whom are responsible to ensure all regulations and stipulated standards are complied with. Please submit the names of such operators and their qualifications to the Department of Environment Johor.
Control and Monitoring of Water Quality	Any effluent discharge produced from the processes including the contaminated storm water, shall be treated in the Industrial Effluent Treatment System (IETS) and shall comply with **Standard B** of Environmental Quality (Industrial Effluent) Regulation, 2009. All components of the effluent treatment system should be well organized during operations through performance monitoring procedures. Wastewater resulting from the cleaning work of scheduled waste storage container, washing unloading area/ floor/ transport vehicle/ machinery/ equipment/ machinery etc. that involved during the operation of this facility (called as effluent) must be treated first through the effluent treatment system provided.

Table 10.3: Suggested Compliance Requirements for the Proposed SWMCJ

EIA Suggested Conditions	Remarks/Compliance
Storage of Scheduled Waste	Storage of scheduled wastes shall comply with the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations, 2005 (P.U. (A) 294/2005), Environmental Quality Act, 1974 (Act 127).
Management of Solid Waste, Scheduled Wastes, Chemicals and Petroleum	Combustion residues from thermal treatment plant such as used oil, etc. shall be handled according to the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 (P.U. (A) 294/2005), Environmental Quality Act, 1974 (Act 127). Scheduled wastes shall be disposed of at premises licensed by the DOE; under Section 18(1), the Environmental Quality Act, 1974 (Act 127). The disposal of scheduled wastes to any solid wastes disposal sites or other sites is strictly prohibited. Bunds should be built all around the chemicals and petroleum products (diesel) storage tanks. The built bunds shall be able to hold at least 110% of the maximum tank capacity that contain within the bund. The storage tank base must be made of concrete and pumping facilities for spilled material should be provided. The chemical and petroleum (diesel) shall be located far away to any watercourse.
Noise Control	Noise level during the construction works and operational phase of thermal treatment facility shall be controlled not exceeding 70 dB(A) at the facility boundary during daytime (0700 – 2200 hours) and not exceeding 60 dB(A) during night time (2200 – 0700 hours) according to the limit stated in "Annex A Schedule of Permissible Sound Levels, Schedule 1: Maximum Permissible Sound Level (LAeq) by Receiving Land Use for Planning and New Development" in the "Planning Guidelines for Environmental Noise Limits and Control" issued by Department of Environment, 2004.
Transportation of Scheduled Waste	The vehicle used to transport the scheduled waste need to get the license under Section 18(1), Environmental Quality Act, 1974 and other pertinent agencies (if required). The transportation of scheduled waste from waste generators to the premises shall be managed in accordance to the methods stipulated in the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Waste) Regulations 2005, P.U. (A) 294.
Safety Risk Management and Emergency	Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for 'on-site' and 'off-site' shall be prepared to face any accidents and unplanned incidents. This ERP shall be prepared after consultation with Fire and Rescue Department (Jabatan Perkhidmatan Bomba dan Penyelamat), Department of Royal Malaysia Police (Jabatan Polis Diraja Malaysia), Department of Occupational Safety and Health (Jabatan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan) and Local Authority (Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan). The overall emergency contingency plan for plant shutdown and decommissioning shall be submitted to the Department of

Table 10.3: Suggested Compliance Requirements for the Proposed SWMCJ

EIA Suggested Conditions	Remarks/Compliance
Safety Risk Management and Emergency (cont.)	Environment Johor and any related party involved. The plan shall be updated from time to time according to necessity. The operation of the thermal treatment facility shall be stopped immediately whenever there is damage of equipment or air pollution control system or effluent treatment system. Any damage, fire or explosion shall be informed to Department of Environment Johor immediately. The facility is only allowed to operate once the equipment and control system are completely repaired.
Environmental Audit	Environmental audit of the project as required under Section 33A, Environmental Quality Act, 1974 (Act 127) shall be performed in accordance with the Environmental Audit Guidance Manual, published by the Department of Environment and conducted by a third party, (auditor) registered with the Department of Environment once a year, during the operational phase. All environmental audit costs shall be bear by the project proponent.
Reports	The following reports shall be submitted to the Department of Environment Johor: 1. Compliance report showing all EIA approval conditions are being complied and all proposed prevention and control measures implemented for all related activities as provided under Section 34A(7), Environmental Quality Act, 1974, shall be submitted by completing Form EIA 2-08. Reports of environmental monitoring which the analysis of the monitored parameters shall be conducted by the accredited laboratory under 'Laboratory Accreditation Scheme of Malaysia' from the Department of Standards Malaysia, shall be submitted to the Department of Environment Johor, as follows: - Submitted starting from the earthwork until the completion of construction work: - 1. Ambient air quality monitoring report during the earthwork and construction shall be submitted every three (3) months. 2. Surface water quality monitoring shall be submitted every three (3) months. 3. Noise quality monitoring report during the earthwork and construction shall be submitted every three (3) months. 4. Silt trap discharge quality monitoring report during the earthwork and construction shall be submitted every three (3) months.

Table 10.3: Suggested Compliance Requirements for the Proposed SWMCJ

EIA Suggested Conditions	Remarks/Compliance
Reports (cont.)	Submitted at beginning of the operation and whole lifetime of the project: - 1. Stack emission quality monitoring and assessment report for the emission of gaseous and pollutants from the stack as stated in Third Schedule of the Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulations 2014, P.U. (A) 151/2014 shall be submitted every three (3) months. 2. Ambient air quality monitoring and assessment report shall be submitted every three (3) months. 3. Surface water quality monitoring and assessment report shall be submitted every three (3) months. 4. Effluent quality monitoring and assessment report shall be submitted every three (3) months. 5. Noise quality monitoring and assessment report shall be submitted every three (3) months.
Project Abandonment and Decommissioning	If the project abandoned or expired, the project proponent or the liable party shall manage the recovery in terms of public safety and environment (air impact, water impact, contaminated soil and others). The project proponent shall submit the notification in writing to the DOE Johor immediately after the project management has decided to terminate the project during earthwork, construction or operation phase. The notification should include:- 1. Project termination date; and 2. Commitment from project proponent or liable party towards the project site recovery in terms of public safety and environment. The decommissioning plan shall also be submitted to the DOE Johor before the project totally ended. Details on the decommissioning plan including project site stabilization, recovery of contaminated soil, separation of equipment and machining processes, site clearance, environmental monitoring or any recovery process that is applicable which being proposed shall be prepared and submit to the DOE Johor for approval before the full completion of the project.
Administration	The project proponent shall ensure that the EIA approval conditions as well as any suggestions from consultant becomes a part of terms of condition applied in tender and contract dealing with any contractor or sub-contractor which involve in the project implementation.

Table 10.3: Suggested Compliance Requirements for the Proposed SWMCJ

EIA Suggested Conditions	Remarks/Compliance
Administration (cont.)	A copy of EIA report approval conditions, as well as any document that are part of the approval conditions shall be displayed in a suitable place and can be seen clearly at the administration office. A competent environmental officer (EO) shall be hired and must be fully responsible for any matters related to environmental management and making sure all mitigation measures is being implemented. The name, designation and contact information of the officer shall be submitted to the DOE Johor before the construction started. EO shall ensure all mitigating measures are implemented effectively, ensuring "good housekeeping" practice and others related to the environmental management. The project proponent shall inform the DOE Johor in a written form if any trading in ownership or project management. The amendment should include the need of compliance with the EIA report approval condition to the new owner in the business transaction. The project proponent shall follow the instructions and to any additional requirements which may be applied from time to time by the Director of the DOE or his representative. Good house-keeping rules shall be practiced at the project site all the time.