
 <small>Malaysia Smelting Corporation Berhad</small>	<p>Second Schedule EIA for The Proposed Tin Ore Smelting and Refining Plant on Lot PT 64536, PT 64537 and PT 64538 of 12.049 Acres, Jalan Perigi Nanas 6/1, Pulau Indah Industrial Park, Westport, Port Klang, 42920 Pulau Indah, Selangor Darul Ehsan</p>	 <small>ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES</small>
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Malaysia Smelting Corporation Berhad as Project Proponent intends to operate a new tin ore smelting and refining plant in Pulau Indah Industrial Park by converting an existing smelter plant which was previously used for smelting lead into Tin Ore. The Proposed new tin ore smelting and refining plant will use 40,000 - 60,000 tonnes/annum of local and imported ore to produce 125 tonnes per day of various grades of tin. The proposed plant will operate with the latest smelting technology using Top Submerged Lance ("TSL") furnace which will significantly increase the plant's smelting capacity and drive operating cost down as to compare to the current operation using reverberatory furnace in MSC Butterworth.

This EIA study was conducted based on necessary Project's details, plans, procedures and information which were provided by MSC and other supporting documents and guidelines as well as respective supporting studies dan modelling.

The proposed Project site is situated in 12.049 acres of land within a dedicated industrial zone on Lot PT 64536, Lot PT 64537 and PT 64538, Jalan Perigi Nanas 6/1, Pulau Indah Industrial Park, Westport, Port Klang, 42920 Pulau Indah, Selangor Darul Ehsan.

The existing air quality within the area is good and well below the limits as required by the New Malaysian Air Quality Standard (NMAAQS) 2013. The baseline noise levels are also within the guideline limits. Surface water sampling result shows that Sungai Perigi Nanas, the nearest river that received surface run off and discharge from project area are already in Class V condition. Most of the parameters including biological, DO, BOD, COD, ammonia and faecal coliform as well as heavy metal parameter tested were within Class V of National River Water Quality Standard (NWQCS) at most of the stations.

The Proposed Project is expected to cause impacts, whether positive or negative, to the physical environment and also socio-economy of the surrounding areas. This matter is discussed in *Chapter 7*. As the tin ore smelting and refining activities involved only dry process and generate air emission through smelting and refining furnaces, it is expected that the most significant impact is to air quality. However

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with the various air pollution control systems installed to treat the fume and flue gases including 6 units of bag houses, 2 units of scrubbers and 1 unit of Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD), the impact is control and reduce to acceptable level not only to meet the standard of emission stipulated under the Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulation 2014, but also maintained the ambient air quality at good condition.

As for the waste management, smelting and refining process in Proposed MSC Pulau Indah Plant adopt close loop of recycle and recovery concept, whereby the tin slag, intermediate products such as dross, waste and dust generated from every component including from air pollution control system with Sn percentage of 1% or more will be recycle back for tin recovery. The final tin slag which is classified as radioactive waste will be sold to potential buyer either for their tantalum content or to be used in other industries.

The implementation of the Proposed Project in Pulau Indah brings the positive impact to the local and national communities both in term of environmental benefit and economic aspect. The top management of MSC's decision to convert the existing plant from Scheduled Waste Recovery Facility (recovery of lead from waste of lead acid batteries), a very polluting and toxic process into the tin ore smelting and refining, a clean and safe process, contribute to clean air initiative to enhance the quality of life at the neighbouring community. The shifting operation of the Tin Ore Smelting and Refining Plant from Butterworth to Pulau Indah following Penang State decision to convert the existing MSC Industrial land into commercial and residential area, save the potential lost to the country and avoid closure of the only Tin Ore Smelting and Refining plant in Malaysia and the third largest producer of tin metal in the world.

The findings of this EIA show that with the effective implementation of all recommended pollution prevention and mitigation measures (P2M2), and the adoption of Best Management Practices (BMPs) as well as internally established standard operating procedures (SOP), the proposed Project can be implemented with acceptable environmental risk and impacts.