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*Department of Environment*  
**Kementerian Tenaga, Sains, Teknologi,  
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Ruj. Kami: JAS(BB) 36/921/000/003

Jilid II (5)

Tarikh: 29 Ogos 2018

 Pengarah Urusan  
Associated Pan Malaysia Cement Sdn Bhd  
(A Lafarge Malayan Cement Company)  
Level 1, Wisma Lafarge  
No. 2, Jalan Kilang  
**46050 PETALING JAYA, SELANGOR**  
(u.p.: Pn. Chong Lee Peng)

Puan,

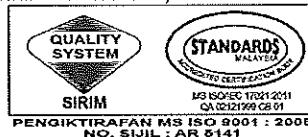
**PERMOHONAN KELULUSAN SECARA DASAR BAGI MENGGUNAKAN  
SPENT POT LINING (SW 104) DARI PREMIS PRESS METAL SARAWAK  
SDN BHD DAN PRESS METAL BINTULU SDN BHD SEBAGAI BAHAN  
MENTAH GANTIAN DI ASSOCIATED PAN MALAYSIA CEMENT (APMC) –  
KANTHAN PLANT**

Saya dengan hormatnya diarah merujuk kepada surat permohonan puan no. rujukan 01/08/2018/PM\_KP bertarikh 20 Ogos 2018 yang diterima oleh Jabatan ini pada tarikh yang sama mengenai perkara tersebut di atas.

2. Setelah permohonan puan dikaji, Jabatan ini **tiada halangan** bagi premis tuan menggunakan *spent pot lining* yang dikategorikan sebagai buangan terjadual kod SW 104, di bawah Jadual Pertama, Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Buangan Terjadual) 2005 digunakan sebagai bahan mentah gantian di dalam proses pembuatan klinker, tertakluk kepada syarat-syarat berikut:-

- a) Kebenaran ini terhad kepada *spent pot lining* (SW 104) dari premis-premis berikut:-
  - i) **PRESS METAL SARAWAK SDN BHD**  
Lot 211-212, Block 293  
Mukah Land District, KM 38 Jalan Mukah Balingian  
96400 Mukah, Sarawak

“Pemuliharaan Alam Sekitar, Tanggungjawab Bersama”  
“Environmental Conservation, Our Shared Responsibility”



ii) **PRESS METAL BINTULU SDN BHD**

Lot 36, Block 1, Samalaju Industrial Park  
Kemena Land District  
97000 Bintulu, Sarawak

untuk digunaselma di premis **ASSOCIATED PAN MALAYSIA CEMENT SDN BHD**, Kilang Kanthan, 31200 Chemor, Perak;

- b) Kuantiti maksimum *spent pot lining* (SW 104) tersebut yang dibenarkan untuk digunaselma adalah seperti berikut:-

	Nama Premis	Kuantiti yang dibenarkan	
		Sebulan	Setahun
1	Press Metal Sarawak Sdn Bhd	550 tan metrik	6,600 tan metrik
2	Press Metal Bintulu Sdn Bhd	950 tan metrik	11,400 tan metrik

- c) Pihak tuan hendaklah merujuk kepada Jabatan Alam Sekitar Negeri Perak bagi urusan pindaan syarat lesen untuk menambah punca buangan dan mendapatkan ulasan berhubung pematuhan syarat lesen **sebelum penerimaan buangan boleh dibuat**;
- d) Inventori buangan terjadual yang diterima dan digunaselma sebagai bahan mentah gantian dalam pembuatan klinker, hendaklah dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Alam Sekitar Ibu Pejabat dan Jabatan Alam Sekitar Negeri Perak pada tiap-tiap bulan, tidak lewat 14 hari daripada bulan berikutnya;
- e) Analisis komposisi kimia buangan terjadual yang diterima daripada premis Press Metal Sarawak Sdn Bhd dan Press Metal Bintulu Sdn Bhd hendaklah dijalankan sekurang-kurangnya sekali setahun dan keputusan analisis tersebut hendaklah dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Alam Sekitar Negeri Perak dalam tempoh 30 hari dari tarikh keputusan analisis diterima;
- f) Pengangkutan buangan hendaklah dilakukan oleh kontraktor pengangkutan buangan terjadual yang dilesenkan oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar sahaja;
- g) Sekiranya terdapat sebarang perubahan di dalam proses dan jenis bahan mentah yang mana boleh menyebabkan perubahan 'chemical consistency' buangan di pihak pengeluar (pekilang), pengeluar buangan iaitu Press Metal Sarawak Sdn Bhd dan Press Metal Bintulu Sdn Bhd dikehendaki menjalankan analisis kimia sekali lagi bagi menentukan konsistensi buangan dan

mengemukakan semula keputusan analisis kimia tersebut kepada Jabatan ini untuk ketetapan lanjut;

- h) Sentiasa mematuhi Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 1974 dan peraturan-peraturan di bawahnya;
- i) Semua peraturan di bawah Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Buangan Terjadual), 2005 dan Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Premis Yang Ditetapkan) (Kemudahan Pengolahan dan Pelupusan Buangan Terjadual), (Pindaan) 2006 perlulah dipatuhi setiap masa;
- j) Pihak premis hendaklah memastikan sebarang pengeluaran bendasing ke udara dari cerobong adalah mematuhi had-had pengeluaran seperti **Lampiran 1**;
- k) Menjalankan percontohan pelepasan bendasing udara secara berterusan (Continous Emission Monitoring System) sepanjang tempoh kelulusan bagi parameter jumlah jirim zarahan (PM), Jumlah SO<sub>2</sub> dan SO<sub>3</sub> dinyatakan sebagai SO<sub>2</sub> dan Jumlah NO dan NO<sub>2</sub> dinyatakan sebagai NO<sub>2</sub> dan parameter lainnya secara berkala serta dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Alam Sekitar Negeri bersama dengan permohonan pembaharuan lesen;
- l) Semua elemen mengarus perdana alam sekitar (environmental mainstreaming elements) seperti di **Lampiran 2** hendaklah dilaksanakan ; dan
- m) Sebarang kegagalan mematuhi syarat-syarat yang ditetapkan ini boleh menyebabkan kelulusan ini ditarik balik serta merta.

Sekian terima kasih.

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**“ BERKHIDMAT UNTUK NEGARA ”**

Saya yang menurut perintah,

  
**(MOKTHAR BIN ABDUL MAJID, SMJ)**  
b.p. Ketua Pengarah  
Jabatan Alam Sekitar Malaysia

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Salinan kepada :

Pengarah  
Jabatan Alam Sekitar Perak  
Tingkat 4, 7 & 9, Bangunan Seri Kinta  
Jalan Sultan Idris Shah  
**30000 IPOH, PERAK** Tel : 05-2542744  
Faks : 05-2558595

Pengarah  
Jabatan Alam Sekitar Negeri Sarawak  
No. 26, Tingkat 7-9, Bangunan Wisma STA  
Jalan Datuk Abang Abdul Rahim  
**93450 KUCHING, SARAWAK** Tel : 082-482535  
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Pengarah Urusan  
Press Metal Sarawak Sdn Bhd  
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**96400 MUKAH, SARAWAK** Tel : 086 – 855 199  
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Pengarah Urusan  
Press Metal Bintulu Sdn Bhd  
Lot 36, Block 1, Samalaju Industrial Park  
Kemena Land District  
**97000 BINTULU, SARAWAK** Tel : 086 – 297 199

Pengarah Urusan  
Associated Pan Malaysia Cement Sdn Bhd  
Kanthan works  
Batu 13½, Jalan Kuala Kangsar  
**31200 CHEMOR, PERAK**

**Lampiran 1**

Bil	Pencemar	Nilai Batas	Pemantauan
1	Jumlah jirim zarahan(PM)	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Berterusan
2	Jumlah SO <sub>2</sub> dan SO <sub>3</sub> dinyatakan sebagai SO <sub>2</sub>	400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Berterusan
3	Jumlah NO dan NO <sub>2</sub> dinyatakan sebagai NO <sub>2</sub>	800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Berterusan
4	Hidrogen klorida (HCl)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Berkala
5	Sebatian organik meruap (VOC)	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Berkala
6	Klorin (Cl <sub>2</sub> )	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Berkala
7	Merkuri (Hg)	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Berkala
8	Kadmium dan sebatiannya, dinyatakan sebagai kadmium (Cd)	<0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Berkala
9	Talium dan sebatiannya, dinyatakan sebagai talium (Tl)		
10	Arsenik (As)		
11	Kobalt (Co)		
12	Plumbum (Pb)		
13	Kuprum (Cu)		
14	Antimoni (Sb)		
15	Kromium (Cr)		
16	Nikel (Ni)		
17	Vanadium (V)		
18	Mangan (Mn)		
19	Zink (Zn)	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Berkala
20	Hidrogen fluorida (HF)	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Berkala
21	Dioksin/Furan (PCDD/PCDF)	0.1 ng TEQ/m <sup>3</sup>	Berkala
22	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Berkala
23	Benzena	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Berkala

## Lampiran 2

### ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING

With the lofty goal to develop an industrial society that has an intrinsic culture of **pride in environmental excellence (EE)**, the Department of Environment (DOE) has embarked on a program entitled "**Guided Self-Regulation**" (**GSR**). To assist the regulated sectors to achieve the state of self-regulation, the DOE has formulated a set of **environmental mainstreaming (EM)** tools to be implemented in the organizations and industrial premises. The **EM tools** include:

- Environmental policy (EP)
- Environmental budgeting (EB)
- Environmental monitoring committee (EMC)
- Environmental facility (EF) (which includes pollution control systems and laboratory requirement)
- Environmental competency (EC) (which includes personnel and competent person requirement)
- Environmental reporting and communication (ERC)
- Environmental transparency (ET)

The EM tools are briefly explained in the following sections.

#### 1.1 Environmental policy (EP)

The environmental policy (EP) of successful organizations uses **strong and unequivocal statements** to convey their environmental commitment to their employees, clients, stakeholders and the public. The EP is disseminated to all relevant parties and translated into action in the organization's work procedures, materials purchasing policy, business decision making process and cascades down to the **supply chain**.

## **1.2 Environmental budgeting (EB)**

Sufficient budget must be set aside solely for the purpose of taking measures to comply with the **environmental regulatory requirements** and other **environmental-related efforts**. At the design stage, budget must be available for the design and installation of the pollution control facilities, while at the operational stage, budget must be allocated for proper operation and maintenance of pollution control systems and management of waste generated by the industry. The environmental budget also includes the cost for setting up of laboratory facilities, provision of personnel, and purchase of performance monitoring equipment.

## **1.3 Environmental monitoring committee (EMC)**

The success of an organization to comply with the environmental requirements is contingent upon the relevant personnel in different departments in the organization playing their role in an effective manner. To promote **collective responsibility** to be environmentally compliant, two monitoring committees are set up: one at the working level, the other at the policy level. At the working level, the committee known as the **environmental performance monitoring committee (EPMC)** is chaired by a senior official of the organization and it meets on a monthly basis. At the policy level, the committee is known as the **environmental regulatory compliance monitoring committee (ERCMC)**, which meets once a year. The chief executive officer or chairman of the organization chairs the ERCMC.

## **1.4 Environmental facility (EF)**

The primary components of the environmental facilities (EFs) include industrial effluent treatment system, air pollution control system and associated support facilities such as laboratory, performance monitoring equipment, on-line instrumentation system, and waste management infrastructure. The above form an integral part of the company's overall **infrastructural planning**, which cannot be compromised.

### **1.5 Environmental competency (EC)**

The relevant personnel involved in discharging various environmental responsibilities within an organization need to possess the required competencies. The personnel include those who have been assigned the task to perform **DOE-regulated functions**: to manage waste and supervise the operation of air pollution control and effluent treatment systems. The organizations must draw up a comprehensive **training program** to produce **competent persons** and trained **support staff** to ensure full compliance with the DOE requirements in the regulated activities.

### **1.6 Environmental reporting and communication (ERC)**

A formal **communication channel** must be established for reporting environmental concerns and system upsets which warrant prompt actions to be instituted. **Internal reporting** can be initiated to report on a regular basis the regulatory compliance status of the organization to the **chief executive officer (CEO)** and various heads of the department within the organization. Updates of new environmental requirements and their implications can be disseminated to the relevant company personnel. ERC requires **systematic analysis** of PM data, which must be summarized in appropriate format for easy understanding and communication and maintained for management review purposes.

### **1.7 Environmental transparency (ET)**

To foster rapport with the immediate neighbors, promote green image, and improve public confidence, companies are encouraged to be more transparent in their **environmental compliance** and achievement. Compliance status can be displayed on company website or billboard located at the boundary or entrance to the company's premise. An **environmental sustainability report** can be prepared for the company to showcase its success in managing the environmental concerns of the company and minimizing the **environmental footprint** of its business. The corporate image of the organization is markedly enhanced through environmental transparency.

## **1.8 IETS performance monitoring from the perspective of environmental mainstreaming**

IETS performance monitoring is an activity, which is connected directly or indirectly to all of the environmental mainstreaming tools discussed above, especially, the environmental facility (EF), the environmental competency (EC), and the environmental reporting and communication (ERC). IETS performance monitoring is an integral part of the operation of the IETS, which is an environmental facility installed within an industrial premise to prevent water pollution and ensure its uninterrupted manufacturing operation.

## **1.9 Environmental mainstreaming leads to environmental excellence**

Rigorous implementation of the above EM tools by the regulated sectors, particularly the industrial sector, will result in creating organizations and businesses which are successful and at the same time take pride in their achievement of **environmental excellence (EE)**. EE is exhibited in the intrinsic values of being **environment conscious** (where environmental agenda is factored into the industry's **management and decision making process**), achievement of sustained environmental **regulatory compliance**, high degree of **environmental transparency and accountability**, and strong commitment to **continuous environmental improvement**. Highly successful organizations are also exemplary in their environmental compliance and achievements, which go beyond regulatory requirements.

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