

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SECOND SCHEDULE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (S2EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED OIL PALM AND COCONUT PALM PLANTATION AT LOTS PTD 4882, PTD 4085, PTD 4963, PTD 4118, PTD 4177 AND PTD 4121 (3775.34 ha) MUKIM PADANG ENDAU, DAERAH MERSING, JOHOR DARUL TAKZIM

INTRODUCTION

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The Project Proponent intends to establish oil palm and coconut palm plantations on 3775 ha of land in Endau Johor. The main objective of the Project is to grow the local economy and thus the state of Johor.

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT PROPONENT:



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EIA CONSULTANT:



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LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS



Section 34A, Environmental Quality Act (EQA)1974, Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activity) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015:-

Second Schedule:

Schedule	Activity		
Second Schedule	Agriculture:	Land development schemes covering an area of 500	
		hectares or more to bring forest into agricultural	
	Activity 1(a)	production.	
	Forestry:	Logging or cutting or taking of timber covering and	
	Activity 5(d)	area of 500 hectares or more.	

STATEMENT OF NEEDS

Johor states face a problem of a decline in coconut plantations from 20,439 ha to 11,550 ha. Under 8.1.3 RSNJ 2030, The state targets to produce 13 tonne/ha. Of coconut in the year 2030. Under RSJ 12, IP (*Inisiatif Pelaksanaan*) 12. 21: Encourage oil palm plantation in Johor state under development strategy S13.1, the target for oil palm in the year 2030 is 8 mt/ha.

It contributes a positive impact to the socio-economic of local communities which provides employment opportunities and a source of income to Johor State and Malaysia

PROJECT LOCATION



PROJECT LOCATION

PTD 4882, PTD 4085, PTD 4963, PTD 4118, PTD 4177 and PTD 4121 in Mukim Padang Endau, Daerah Mersing, Johor Darul Takzim



Size: 3775.34 ha (9329.05 ac).







OVERALL PROCESS FLOW AND PROJECT ACTIVITY FOR PLANTATION





EXISTING ENVIRONMENT LAND USE WITHIN PROJECT SITE





EXISTING ENVIRONMENT



SOCIO ECONOMIC

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PROGRAMME

• (TSS) (not exceed 100 mg/L) • Sediment and Erosion Control BMPs

COMPLIANCE MONITORING PROGRAMME

Development Stage

- Ambient Air Quality (Monthly) 3 sampling stations
 Noise Level (Monthly) 3 sampling stations
 - River Water Quality (Monthly) 9 sampling stations
- Groundwater Quality (Monthly) 7 sampling stations

IMPACT MONITORING PROGRAMME

	Development Stage	Operational Stage
Component	Sediment basin	Along perimeter drain
Parameter	Erosion & Sedimentation	Phosphate & Nutrient
Compliance Requirement	NA	NA
Proposed Monitoring Station	Discharge outlet of sediment basin	Along perimeter drain
Target and Objective(s)	Sedimentation	Algal blooms in ponds should be investigated. Blooms indicate nutrient run-off with surface water
Total Frequencies	After rainfall event*	Monthly
Methodology	Visual observation	Visual observation
Personnel Required	Site supervisor	Site supervisor

Note: * Rainfall intensity recorded 12.5 mm or more



Proposed Sampling Stations for Compliance Monitoring:

PROJECT STAGE

Planting

PALM & COCONUT PALM PLANTATION

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EVALUATION OF IMPACTS

Ambient Air Quality

Dust generation from vehicle movement at unpaved access road

Noise Level

· Expected from heavy vehicles and machinery operating within the site

Soil Erosion

Existing USLE, A = 74 – 206 ton/ha/yr Earthwork Uncontrolled USLE, A = 211 - 622 ton/ha/yr

Earthwork Controlled USLE, A = 5 - 206 ton/ha/yr Earthwork Uncontrolled Sediment Yield = 2,306 - 20,095 ton Earthwork Controlled Sediment Yield = 999 - 8,203 ton

Water Quality

- Increase the TSS and turbidity levels of the receiving waterways
- Wastewater will be generated from the dwelling of the workers

Biomass

The indiscriminate disposal of biomass into waterways may cause an increased oxygen demand and decreased dissolved oxygen due to the decaying vegetation.

Solid Waste

Domestic waste generally disposed from workshop, site office and quarters for workers including food waste, paper wastes, packaging materials, can and containers.

Scheduled Waste

Spent lubricants/oil and some chemicals, packing materials, rags, empty fertilizer and pesticide containers

Social

Provide employment and commercial opportunity to the local community.

Potential for road congestion safety

It is anticipated that the use of fertilizers and pesticide can increase the levels of BOD₅, Nitrate and Phosphate for downstream areas.

Ambient Air Quality

- Dust generation from vehicle movement at unpaved access road
- Spraying of agrochemicals in controlling weeds, pests and diseases could introduce chemical pollutants into the air in the form of spray droplets suspended in the air and swept away by winds.

Scheduled Waste

Empty containers containing residues from fertilizers and agrochemicals can be a source of soil and water pollution.

Social & Health

- Job opportunity
- Safety of workers is a concern during harvesting

Operation













Water Quality



In the event the plantation must be abandoned, the trees will be left as it is serving as a protection against erosion until the point of time the land has been designated for future use. Minimal impacts are foreseen thus mitigations measures will be taken to ensure site safety and prevention of pollution.

PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

- Ambient Air & Noise
 - The transportation should be undertaken during off-peak traffic hours;
 - Lorries must be covered with tarpaulin;
 - Adequate warning signs should be put up
 - During busy times, flagmen should be employed to assist in the Regular maintenance of vehicles and construction equipment
 - Provide Wash trough or water jet at the entrance in and out
 - Reduce speed

Soil Erosion & Water Quality

- Site clearing and preparation will be carried out in three (3) phases.
- · Temporary earth drain, perimeter control, and sediment basins shall be installed immediately prior to the commencement of site clearing.
- Oil spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible to prevent possible oil contamination of the waterway.
- Temporary toilets with septic tanks and/or portable toilets should be provided

Biomass

- Burning of cut vegetation and cleared biomass is strictly prohibited; During site clearing all vegetation to be cleared should be windrowed into a broad swathe, leaving only a cleared planting avenue;
- Avoid stockpile the biomass near to the river/stream.

Solid Waste

- Proper waste storage bins for the workers must be provided.
- A weekly collection and disposal should suffice.
- · The collection and disposal can be done either by a licensed contractor or by the contractors of the project themselves.

Scheduled Waste

Storage and handling of scheduled waste is to be carried out according to the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations, 2005.

Social

Priorities employment to the local community

Traffic

 Transportation of raw materials in and out of the project site will be regulated to avoid peak traffic periods;

Water Quality

- · Avoiding fertilizer application during rainy season or days. Use frond placement and silt traps to contain run-off:
- Proper storage areas to be allocated for the fertilizer and pesticides to avoid spillage into the water bodies.

Ambient Air Quality

- The access road to the Project site shall be paved with crusher run or gravel or laterite to protect the earth surface from erosion during the dry season.
- Open burning is strictly prohibited under the Environmental Quality Act, 1974, Section 29A (1).

Scheduled Waste

Storage and handling of scheduled waste is to be carried out according to the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations, 2005.

Social & Health

- Job preference should be given to the local population and not to foreigners.
- Safety shall be strictly adhered to and workers should be well trained as to minimize and avoid accidents at the work site.

In the event replanting is carried out, mitigation measures as recommended during the development stages for site clearing and field establishments in the previous sections must be practiced.

Prepare and submit the abandonment plan to DOE, 6 months prior abandon.







