

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (PEIA)
For
PROPOSED OIL PALM PLANTATION PROJECT (956.67 HA)
AT PT 5426, 5428 & 5429, MUKIM ULU NENGGIRI, DAERAH BERTAM,
JAJAHAN GUA MUSANG, KELANTAN D.N.

This Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment (PEIA) report, hereinafter referred as PEIA is prepared in accordance with the requirement **Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order, 1987 Item 1(a): Land development schemes covering an area of 500 hectares or more to bring forest land into agricultural production**, made under the **Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order, 1987**. The PEIA report is done based on the guidelines, conditions and procedures contained in the **Handbook of Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines (1995)** published by **Department of Environment (DOE)**. The outline of **Environmental Management Plan (EMP)**, **Erosion & Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)**, **Environmental Monitoring Report (EMR)** as well as **Environmental Auditing Exercise (EAE)** is also present in the report as a brief guide in implementing the recommendations made herewith as well as to monitor the project from the environmental point of view. Once the proposed project approved, project proponent shall follow all the guidelines, requirements, regulations and condition of approval. The report entitled "**Proposed Oil Palm Plantation Project (956.67 Ha) at PT 5426, 5428 & 5429, Mukim Ulu Nenggiri, Daerah Bertam, Jajahan Gua Musang, Kelantan D.N.**" has been prepared for project proponent, **Nexsyn Plantation Sdn Bhd (NPSB)**. Any further clarification and explanation on the above-mentioned proposed project matter can contact or address to the person in-charge as listed below.

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NPSB had granted the land title H.S.(D): 1684, 1685 & 1686 on 3rd September 2006 from the **State Government of Kelantan** for all PT 5426, 5428 and 5429 with a leasing period of sixty six (66) years. The project proponent through the appointed consultant, **I.Z. EnvironMind Sdn Bhd (IZE)** had also managed to obtained official feedback of **Preliminary Screening (PAT)** from the **DOE Negeri Kelantan** through letter ref: AS(B)D11/123/000/076(3) dated 14th April 2015. The **Preliminary EIA** study conducted based on various guidelines on the potential negative and positive impact that may arise from the overall development activity (site preparation, planting, maintenance, harvesting and replanting oil palm trees). Various mitigating and control measures will then recommended and suggested to be carried out by the project proponent in order to minimize, control and if possible to resolve the respective potential impact and residual impact that might occur during the overall development of proposed oil palm plantation project. **NPSB** has a main objective, which is to develop and enhance the economic status from the agriculture plantation aspect for the **State Government of Kelantan**. Inquiries with respect to the report of the proposed project can addressed to the following contact person.

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NPSB formerly known as **Fixmax Engineering Sdn Bhd** and **Nexsyn Renewables Sdn Bhd** is a company incorporated in Malaysia on 29th May 2012. In 21st March 2013 **Fixmax Engineering Sdn Bhd** has change its name to **Nexsyn Renewables Sdn Bhd** and later has again changes to current name **Nexsyn Plantation Sdn Bhd** in 9th July 2014. **NPSB** had being registered at **No. 79A, Jalan SS 21/37, Damansara Utama, 47400 Petaling Jaya, Selangor D.E.** **NPSB** however, had used address at **B-6-16, Block B, Oasis Square, No. 2, Jalan PJU 1A/7A, Ara Damansara, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor D.E.** as its official correspondence. **NPSB** obtained the proposed project site from the **State Government of Kelantan** on 3rd September 2006 with a leasing period of sixty six (66) years. **NPSB** has a responsibility as well as commitment to develop approximately 2,363.974 acres (956.67 hectares) at PT 5426, 5428 & 5429, Mukim Ulu Nenggiri, Daerah Bertam, Jajahan Gua Musang, Kelantan D.N. for proposed oil palm plantation with certain term and conditions which has been agreed between two (2) parties, **NPSB** and **State Government of Kelantan** (refer **Figure 1.0**). The overall proposed project site is consist of two (2) different area which being identified as proposed **Project Site A** and **B**. It is part of **State Government of Kelantan** initiative in promoting privatization of oil palm plantation as well as to encourage more private sectors participation in the agriculture related industry in the **State of Kelantan**.

Information gathered from **Department of Irrigation & Drainage (DID)** and **Air Kelantan Sdn Bhd (AKSB) Jajahan Gua Musang** revealed that the nearest water treatment plant was Loji Rawatan Air Panggung Lalat, which located about 65.9 km from the proposed project site. There is a new water intake and treatment plant, which constructed at Lojing area known as Loji Rawatan Air Lojing, which located some 18.4 km from the proposed project site. Information gathered from **JAKOA Negeri Kelantan & Terengganu** revealed that there are seven (7) tandak air found located within 5.0 km radius of proposed project site which supplying water to community Orang Asli Kg Insept, Kg Jelgek, Kg Jekjok, Kg Kingkong, Kg Brooke Lama, Kg Sangawai, Kg Jedip, Kg Chekau and Kg Sengsang. It observed during various fieldwork exercises revealed that there is a tandak air found at Sg Awek, within **Block B39**, north part within proposed **Project Site B**. This tandak air is use for supplying water for daily usage of Orang Asli Kg Insept and Orang Asli Kg Jelgek. It expected that once the proposed oil palm plantation development activity conducted at **Block B35, B36, B37, B38, B39** and **B42**, some potential impact might occur to the water quality of Sg Awek and the tandak air system. It was noted that there are eleven (11) different Orang Asli settlement located within 5.0 km from proposed project site known as Orang Asli Pos Brooke (Kg Mengrod, Kg Insept, Kg Jelgek, Kg Jekjok, Kg Kingkong, Kg Chekau, Kg Jedip, Kg Brooke Lama, Kg Sengsang, Kg Sangawai) and Orang Asli Pos Hendrop community area. The nearest Orang Asli settlement are Orang Asli Kg Mengrod, Orang Asli Kg Insept and Orang Asli Kg Jelgek situated some 0.3 km, 0.5 km and 0.6 km, respectively from the proposed project site. A part of that, there are three (3) hot spring area found located some 0.3 km (northwest nearby Sg Berok), 0.8 km (north nearby Sg Ber) and 2.8 km (southeast nearby Sg Mering) away from the proposed **Project Site A**. Sungai Ber hot spring area (04° 42' 35.2" N, 101° 34' 12.3" E) is the warmest hot spring (72°C) available in State of Kelantan.

The proposed project site consists of two (2) different block area (proposed **Project Site A** and **B**) lies between coordinate 04° 39' 09.9" N to 04° 42' 14.9" N and 101° 31' 11.2" E to 101° 35' 03.7" E. It is generally a mixture of hilly and undulating areas with topographic contour of 260 meter to 920 meter above sea level (ASL). The highest peak is located at west side of the proposed **Project Site B** reaching up to 920 meter ASL whilst the undulating area is located northeast of the proposed **Project Site A**, which is 260 meter ASL. It was calculated about 17% (162.63 ha) of the proposed project site laid on altitude less than 300 meter ASL which described as undulating area and balance 83% (794.04 ha) was laid on altitude more than 300 meter ASL which being described as highland area. Analysis made revealed that almost 315.70 ha of area has slope > 25° whilst of area (640.97 ha) has slope < 25°. According to **Department of Agriculture (DOA)**, no development activity can be implementing at slope > 25°. Based on '**Garis Panduan Pembangunan Di Kawasan Tanah Lojing, 2005**', no development can be implemented at area having slope > 35°. Information gathered from **Department of Mineral & Geoscience (DMGS) Negeri Kelantan** revealed that the proposed project site is beyond from potential gold area. The nearest potential Gold Sector Area is located some 10.3 km eastern outside from the proposed project site. Analysis made on the **Soil Suitability Report** produced

by **Department of Agriculture (DOA) Negeri Kelantan** revealed that the proposed project site consists of four (4) different soil series namely Batang Merbau Series, Rengam Series, Tai Tak Series and Steepland. It was noted that 118.24 ha (12.36%) of the proposed project site were occupied by Batang Merbau Series, 215.73 ha (22.55%) were occupied by Rengam Series and 118.82 ha (12.42%) being occupied by Tai Tak Series. Meanwhile, Very Steepland area was dominated the proposed project site with 503.88 ha (52.67%). The total area of 288.25 ha (30.13%) which has been reported moderate suitable for proposed oil palm plantation. Whilst the balance of 668.42 ha (69.87%) of the proposed project site area has been classified as "Steep and Very Steepland" in terrain profiles thus this area not advisable and practical to undergo any kind of plantation activity. The proposed project site is located within **Environmental Sensitive Area (ESA) Rank 1, Rank 2 and Rank 3**. According to **Rancangan Struktur Negeri Kelantan 2020 (RSNK 2020)** and **Rancangan Tempatan Jajahan Gua Musang 2020 (RTJGM 2020)**, the proposed project site is a state land area surrounded by HSK Lojing, HSK Sungai Betis and HSK Sungai Berok (refer **Figure 2.0**). The proposed project site consists of **Class I, II, III and IV** physical development as compared to the '**Garis Panduan Pembangunan Kawasan Tanah Tinggi Lojing, 2005**'. It was observed that all the proposed project site (**Project Site A and B**) has an experienced having various logging activities carried out by previous logging contractor which has granted license from **DOF Negeri Kelantan**. There are also various neighbouring established plantation area owned by **Pandan Klasik Sdn Bhd** (oil palm), **Ladang MJB** (timber latex clone & oil palm), **Zenxin Agri-Organic Food Sdn Bhd** (oil palm), **Koperasi Pembangunan Pulau Lumut Bhd** (oil palm), **TJ Natural Agro Farm (M) Sdn Bhd** (vegetables) and **Ratus Premium Sdn Bhd** (vegetables) (refer **Figure 3.0**).

The proposed project site is located approximately 0.3 km south and east of Orang Asli Kg Mengrod community area, 0.5 km south of Orang Asli Kg Insept community area, 0.6 km south of Orang Asli Kg Jelgek community area, 0.9 km east of Orang Asli Kg Jekjok community area, 1.4 km south of Orang Asli Kg Pos Hendrop community area, 2.0 km southeast of Orang Asli Kg Kingkong community area, 3.0 km east of Orang Asli Kg Chekau community area, 3.1 km east of Orang Asli Kg Jedip community area, 3.7 km east of Orang Asli Kg Brooke Lama, 3.8 km east of Orang Asli Pos Brooke community area, 4.1 km northeast of Orang Asli Kg Sensang community area, 4.8 km northeast of Orang Asli Kg Sangwai community area, 5.4 km east of Orang Asli Kg Kuala Rengit community area, 5.7 km northeast of Orang Asli Kg Sangwai Besar community area, 8.6 km northeast of Pejabat Kawalselia Lojing, 8.9 km northeast of Orang Asli Kg Sigar community area, 13.6 km northeast of Orang Asli Kg Penangau community area, 15.6 km northeast of Kg Raja community area, 24.2 km northeast of Cameron Highlands town area, 31.7 km southwest of Orang Asli Kuala Betis community area, 45.9 km southwest of Gua Musang town area, 50.5 km east of Ipoh town area, 64.5 km southeast of Kuala Kangsar town area, 77.6 km northwest of Kuala Lipis town area, 88.0 km southwest of Dabong community area, 115.0 km south of Jeli town area, 116.0 km southwest of Kuala Krai town area, 138.0 km southwest of Tanah Merah town area and 172.0 km southwest of Kota Bharu town area.

It is expected that some potential impacts on the environment due to the project implementation which will occur especially during early stage of development. The potential impacts has forecasted and identified according to various aspects including soil erosion, surface runoff, sedimentation, water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution, solid waste, scheduled waste, traffic congestion, ecology (flora and fauna), health & disease, safety & security and socio-economy. The detailed description on potential impacts prediction and evaluation may occur from the proposed project has been comprehensively described in **Chapter 7.0** whilst the residual impacts are discussed in **Chapter 9.0**. The activities usually posed significant impacts are site preparation, planting and maintenance. Various types of mitigating measures have recommended and suggested as to control, minimize and resolve the potential impacts, which might occur during various stages of proposed oil palm plantation project as highlighted in **Chapter 8.0** of the PEIA report. The proposed project site is accessible using via Simpang Pulai-Lojing-Gua Musang-Kuala Berang highway located some 2.4 km (northeast side of **Project Site A**) and 0.6 km (north side of **Project Site B**). It was noted that both access road toward proposed **Project Site A** and **B** is passing through existing logging track. Previous data of traffic count conducted on 2013, 2014 and 2015 has been used as to gather information on the usage of existing Simpang Pulai-Lojing-Gua Musang-Kuala Berang highway. It is observed that the average traffic flow rate captured is **671** vehicles per day during day time (consists of cars, lorries, tractors, jeeps, 4-wheel drives, motorcycles, buses, etc.).

The implementation of proposed oil palm plantation project expected to have some effect the quality of river water available within proposed project site. It expected that the main contributory sources of water pollution are erosion & sediment material, sewage from worker quarters, fertilizers and agriculture chemical application. Soil material is expected to wash away during rainstorm event to nearby river thus disrupted the river water quality. The usage of

fertilizer and pesticide during planting and maintenance stage may also cause contamination to the quality of nearby water body if not properly being controlled. Sewage and runoff from agriculture supply nutrient, which may stimulate the growth of algae and other aquatic weeds in the receiving water body. It was found that most of the water flow within the proposed project area would be finally catered by Sg Chakop, Sg Awek, Sg Senyul, Sg Mengrod, Sg Cherkho, Sg Reloi, Sg Telai and Sg Mering before entering Sg Berok, the major river located at the northern part of proposed project site. The selected parameters namely pH, Dissolved Oxygen (DO), temperature, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Suspended Solids (SS), Turbidity, Ammoniacal Nitrogen (AN), E-Coli, Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Phosphorus, Nitrate, Sulphide and Oil & Grease (O&G) has been analysed for twenty seven (27) samples taken from Sg A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, Sg Mengrod, Sg Senyul, Sg Berok, Sg Awek, Sg Telai, Sg Ber and Sg Cherkho within and surrounding proposed project site. Based on **DOE-Water Quality Index** revealed that all twenty seven (27) water samples have been analysed to be in '**Clean**'. According to **DOE-WQI**, the river water samples taken has been classified under **Class I (W2, W3, W8, W21, W22, W23, W24, W25, W26 and W27)** and **Class II (W1, W4, W5, W6, W7, W9, W10, W11, W12, W13, W14, W15, W16, W17, W18, W19 and W20)**. Altogether eleven (11) samples of air quality and noise level measurement has been taken at different locations and period of time within and surrounding the proposed project site. Selected parameters namely Total Suspended Particulate (TSP), Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), Nitrogen Dioxides (NO_2), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Ozone (O_3), Ammonia (NH_3) and Hydrogen Sulphide (H_2S) has been analysed and found below the limit stipulated **Recommended Malaysian Air Quality Guidelines**. The noise level measurement carried out recorded noise levels ranged from 57.2 to 74.9 dBA. The noise level at monitoring station **N2, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8** and **N11** gave value below standard level of 65 dBA (day time level) whilst monitoring station **N1, N3, N9** and **N10** gave value of 69.2, 68.4, 74.9 and 66.7 dBA respectively which noted above standard level of 65 dBA (day time level). The source of noise within proposed project site was generate from surrounding natural elements such as wind movement, rivers and sound of wild animals and birds. It is consultant opinion that the higher noise level measurement was expected come from the neighbouring vehicle actively used the existing logging track since the sampling station **N9** and **N10** is located nearby the ex-logging tracks.

NPSB shall preserve at least 20.0 meter (both sided) stretching along all streams, rivulets and river bank within the proposed project site. And for river located at the boundary area, at least 30.0 meter (single sided) riparian zone is suggested to be made available on-site whilst for major river (Sg Berok) the guidelines by **DID** shall be followed in developing the natural riparian zone area (refer **Figure 4.0**). Buffer area can be allocate by maintaining the existing trees, natural vegetations, shrubs and cover crops. The **Guideline for River Buffer Zone** produced by **DID** can be referred for setting up the natural buffer area of any river on-site. The buffer zone can to avoid or minimize the movement of sediment or silt from directly transported into the water body located within and surrounding the proposed project site. Approximately **103.26 ha (10.7%)** of natural riparian zone is suggested to be developed at proposed project site. Sediment basins, check dam and diversion channel should always be placed at proposed location before commencements of any earthwork activities. These mitigating measures shall managed and monitored properly by **NPSB** on regular basis. The diversion channels suggested to develop immediate after riparian zone area with approximately **5,200 meter** in total length. This is to intercept any possible erosion movement towards the rivulets and rivers. Installation of sediment basin at strategic location suggested to construct before any land clearing and earthworks activities being undertaken. There are **five (5)** units of sediment basins recommended to construct by **NPSB** in order to cater selected area within the proposed project site. A check dam is a small temporary dam constructed across a diversion channel or swale to reduce the velocity of concentrated stormwater flows, thereby reducing erosion. Altogether **twenty eight (28)** units of check dams is recommended to be built at selected location throughout the proposed project site. These structures will effectively working if continuous maintenance work was conduct as recommended in **PEIA** report.

Erosion and sedimentation is considering one of the major issues that normally occurred in any of the agriculture development project. The erosion and sedimentation problem however, can be controlled, minimized and resolved by **NPSB** through various type of mitigating measures recommended in **PEIA** report. **NPSB** is suggested to have a permanent **Environmental Management Officer (EMO)** or **Project Environmental Officer (PEO)** to take care all the necessary environmental compliances as suggested by the consultant, **DOE Negeri Kelantan** and other relevant agencies. The project proponent shall immediately undertake the necessary mitigating measures such as shorten the period of bare land exposure, immediately planting cover crops, etc. **NPSB** shall undertake the development on **phase by phase** basis as recommended in this report. As initially planned, the proposed development will be carried out at

Phase 1 (Block B1, B2, B3, B4 & B5 – 102.52 ha) then followed by **Phase 2** (Block B6, B7, B8 & B9 – 89.26 ha). Upon completion, the development will be carried at **Phase 3** (Block B10, B11, B12 & B13 – 93.38 ha), **Phase 4** (Block B14, B15, B16 & B17 – 95.80 ha), **Phase 5** (Block B18, B19, B20 & B21 – 99.25 ha), **Phase 6** (B22, B23, B24 & B25 – 82.43 Ha), **Phase 7** (B26, B27, B28, B29 & B30 – 105.40 Ha), **Phase 8** (B31, B32, B33, B34, B35 (Partially) & B36 (Partially) – 93.03 Ha and finally follow by **Phase 9** (B37 (Partially), B38 (Partially), B39 (Partially), B40, B41, B42 (Partially), B43, B44 & B45 – 129.40 Ha). The idea is to prevent a huge land of area being exposed in long period of time thus to reduce the generation of huge surface runoff on-site. This will finally minimize the potential of surface runoff generation might occur from the exposed land surface. The proposed phases however, may change upon the actual activity and will be further identifying in **EMP** document. Any changes of the phases, the project proponent shall officially inform **DOE Negeri Kelantan** before any plantation activity can be undertaken at the proposed project site.

Implementation of various activities in the proposed oil palm plantation project such as usage of heavy machinery, vehicles (lorry, trucks, bulldozer, tractor, dump trucks, etc) and equipments (generator, water pump and skid tank) can produce scheduled waste problem. Improper handling and management of the oil waste may potentially create an oil spillage problem on-site, which may affect the nearby water sources. The problem can be worst during the wet season where oil & grease can easily transported through surface runoff and flowing to the nearby water sources within and surrounding the proposed project site. All water pump, skid tank as well as generator set available within the proposed project site shall be constructed with proper bund system (earth bund or using sand bag) to prevent any possible excessive oil spillage from directly flow to nearby water body. The presence of oil and grease in the water body may generate buffer zone for oxygen in the ambient air from easily absorbed in the water body. This will decrease level of dissolved oxygen in the water thus affected the living microorganism and freshwater fish in the rivers. All collected oil waste and other scheduled waste shall be properly stored at the designated covered storage area with proper safety and security signage system. The labeling of the scheduled waste shall be made according to **Regulation 10 – Labelling of Scheduled Wastes** stated that the date when the scheduled waste are first generated, name, address and telephone number of the waste generator shall be clearly labeled on the containers. A part of that, **NPSB** shall officially notify **DOE Negeri Kelantan** on the estimated scheduled waste produced from the proposed project activity. Inventory of scheduled waste generated shall also be prepared, properly keep, compile and submit to **DOE Negeri Kelantan**. Continuous updating and submitting the information on the generation of scheduled waste shall be made to **DOE Negeri Kelantan** through '**E-Consignment Note (ECN)**'. The registration of this application is through internet using '<http://eswis.doe.gov.my>'.

The proposed oil palm plantation project may also contribute to the disease and health impacts especially during major outbreak of certain infectious disease within and surrounding the proposed project site. The most typical major infectious disease that can potentially generated from the common agriculture activity is malaria and cholera. Insecticide-treated mosquito nets can used to prevent malaria transmission. Jajahan Gua Musang had recorded highest number of malaria cases for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014 and 2015. It was noted that more than 100 cases of malaria occurrence had been reported every year for Jajahan Gua Musang staring from 2008 to 2013. Increasing number of leptospirosis cases also had been registered for Jajahan Gua Musang for year 2014-2015. Due to the increasing pattern of certain infectious diseases recorded at these areas, appropriate mitigating measures must be taken in order to contain or prevent major outbreak on-site. Information obtained from **Pejabat Kesihatan Cameron Highlands** noted that the cumulative data on infectious disease in Cameron Highlands had recorded only 1 cases of dengue fever for each year 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. As at March 2012, no cases of malaria being reported for the Cameron Highlands area. However, 9 cases of malaria were recorded in year 2011 for the Cameron Highland area compared to 4 cases in 2010 and 2 cases in 2009. Due to the increasing pattern of certain infectious diseases recorded at these areas, appropriate mitigating measures must be taken in order to contain or prevent major outbreak on-site. Any symptom regarding to these cases need report immediately to the nearest health care facilities or **DOH**. **NPSB** shall appoint **EMO** or **PEO** and **Safety & Health Officer (SHO)** to take care on the environmental as well as safety and health matter within the proposed project site. A constant as well as proper relationship and consultation shall maintained with **Department of Health** and **Hospital** located at Gua Musang or Lojing area in order to get immediate response and assistance during any major outbreak disease without further delay. A part of that the project proponent is required to prepare an **Emergency Response Plan (ERP)** for any emergency cases that may occur within or outside the proposed project site. In addition, the project proponent shall at least provide a basic health facility on-site as to cater an initial stage of controlling the disease. Regular health inspection of the workers shall be carried out so that immediate action can be taken as to control the disease from become a major outbreak at the

proposed project site. The outcome of inspection shall be recorded in proper log book and analyzed frequently by the proposed project management for mitigating purpose.

The land clearing activities would result in a total loss of flora in several ways including loss of vegetation, disturbance to habitat and loss of biodiversity as a common outcome of any agriculture project. This would eventually result in the loss of natural fauna habitat and the wildlife would have to migrate to new breeding places. The forested area nearby which is still with natural habitat condition is capable in accommodating the migrated wildlife that was displaced out from their original habitat during the implementation of the proposed oil palm plantation project. A properly staged land clearance activities must carried out because it will give an ample time for the wildlife to migrate and re-establish themselves in their new habitat (nearby forest) with a minimal impact. This also can avoid the wildlife from trapped during land clearance activities within the proposed project site. As to minimize, control and resolve the potential impact that may arise during the execution of the overall proposed oil palm plantation project on the wildlife available within and surrounding the proposed project site, **NPSB** is recommend to closely consult and implement the mitigation measures and guidelines issued by **Department of Wildlife & National Parks (DWNP)** as highlighted in the **PEIA** report. About 4 to 6 numbers of elephants expected to be present within **HSK Sungai Berok** area. Information obtained from **DWNP Gua Musang** revealed that three (3) cases of elephant trespassing had been recorded for January 2011, June 2011 and May 2015 at Ladang Pandan Klasik, Kg Asli Kelait and Ladang Malaysia Beijing Sdn Bhd. And based on the **Central Forest Spine (CFS)** produced by **Department of Town & Rural Planning** revealed that the proposed project site is located outside of **CFS** area, approximately 3.6 km from **Primary Linkage 3 (PL3)** (linkage between **HSK Lojing** and **HSK Sg Berok**) thus it does not give any interruption for the ecology corridor of primary or secondary linkage. Some solid waste expected to generate during the project implementation. It is recommend that the biomass or other type of solid waste from the clear felling activity shall left to rot naturally. The daily rubbish or domestic waste can dumped at provided dustbin as well as designated dumping site area within the proposed project site. No open burning (strictly prohibited) shall carried out at all either by the project proponent or by the contractor and supplier involved in the proposed oil palm plantation project. Under section **29A** of the **Environmental Quality Act 1974** which read together with section **29B** of the **Environmental Quality Act 1974**, open burning is prohibited except those activities which laid down under **Environmental Quality Act (Prescribed Activities) (Open Burning) Order 2000**. Any incompliance may subject to action that can be taken by **DOE Negeri Kelantan** to the project proponent as stipulated clearly in the **Environmental Quality Act 1974** and a heavier penalty of a fine not exceeding RM 500,000.00 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five (5) years or both.

In ensuring the effectiveness of mitigation measures during the project implementation, the environmental compliances for environmental protection is to be accomplished by a proper **EMP**, **ESCP**, regular **EMR** and **EAE** covering river water quality, noise level measurement, air quality monitoring, waste management as well as ecological changes. **EMP** can defined as an environmental management tool used to ensure reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the project, operation and decommissioning of a project prevented and that the positive benefits of the project are enhance. The **ESCP** document must prepared by competent and certified consultants who have **Certified Professional in Erosion & Sediment Control (CPESC)** and need to submitted to **DID Negeri Kelantan** for approval. The approved **ESCP** document will then submitted to **DOE Negeri Kelantan** as to comply with **PEIA Conditions of Approval**. And upon development of proposed project activity, a periodic **EMR** shall be carried out in order to monitor any potential impacts that may occur to the surrounding environment. The **EMR** shall cover the site preparation, planting, maintenance, harvesting and replanting stages. It shall contain a schedule for inspecting and reporting upon the implementation of the project and associated mitigation measures identified in the **PEIA** report. The **EMR** will carried out until **DOE Negeri Kelantan** satisfied on the effort and commitment that taken by the project proponent in managing, minimizing and controlling the environmental issues as result of the project implementation. Project proponent is also required to prepare an **EAE**, which is an exercise of self-assessment to minimize and control the generation of wastes and pollution or other type of potential impact. The **EAE** suggested carrying out during site preparation, planting and maintenance stage once a year by an independent and qualified auditor or registered environmental consultant.

The beneficial impacts will not only gained by the project proponent but also the nearest Orang Asli communities (Orang Asli Kg Mengrod, Orang Asli Kg Jelgek, Orang Asli Kg Insept and Orang Asli Kg Jekjok), Lojing, Daerah Bertam, Jajahan Gua Musang, **State Government of Kelantan** as well as the **Federal Government of Malaysia** in a long term. The short-term adverse impacts are localized and expected to be occurred only during the early stage of the project development. And with a full commitment and effort planned to be given by the project proponent and other

respective parties (sub-developers, contractors, sub-contractors, consultants, suppliers, etc.) in carry out all the suggested mitigating measures and also **well-established enforcement system carry out by the respective government authorities**, whatever potential impact occur on-site can be controlled, minimized and resolved within a short period of time and is expected to be diminished once the overall project programme enters the maintenance phase. Therefore it is suggested that the project proponent to provide time frame within two (2) to three (3) years for the site preparation until the maintenance activity. Rehabilitation of the degraded area will help in controlling the illegal encroachment as well as illegal logging activity, preventing soil erosion, preservation of biological diversity as well as reverse deforestation processes. The respective area and nation will be free from any potential impact and pollution, thus at the same time will commercialize the respective area into a very high productive area. This will prevent the existing environment from badly and continuously damage in large scale thus affecting the overall existing eco-system within and surrounding the proposed project site. For the commencement of the proposed oil palm plantation project, the recommended mitigation measures as well as overall environmental compliance during each stage of development shall specified clearly in the **Contract Document or Contract Agreement** with selected contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers who directly or indirectly involved in the proposed project. It is of the consultant opinion that the proposed oil palm plantation project can be considered for the implementation by **NPSB** and be beneficial to various parties who direct and indirectly involve in the project implementation.

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

KAJIAN AWAL PENILAIAN KESAN ALAM SEKITAR Untuk CADANGAN PROJEK PENANAMAN POKOK KELAPA SAWIT (956.67 HA) DI PT 5426, 5428 & 5429, MUKIM ULU NENGGIRI, DAERAH BERTAM, JAJAHAN GUA MUSANG, KELANTAN D.N.

Kajian Awal Penilaian Kesan Alam Sekeliling (PEIA) disediakan berdasarkan kepada keperluan di bawah arahan **Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Aktiviti Yang Ditetapkan) (Penilaian Kesan Alam Sekitar), 1987 Perkara 1(a): Pembangunan tanah hutan kepada aktiviti pertanian bagi kawasan berkeluasan 500 hektar atau lebih** di bawah **Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Aktiviti Yang Ditetapkan) (Penilaian Kesan Alam Sekitar), 1987**. Laporan EIA ini telah disediakan berdasarkan kepada garis panduan, syarat dan prosedur yang terkandung di dalam “**Handbook of Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines (1995)**” yang diterbitkan oleh **Jabatan Alam Sekitar (JAS)**. Penerangan mengenai Dokumen Pelan Pengurusan Alam Sekitar (EMP), Pelan Kawalan Hakisan & Kelodakan (ESCP), Kerja-kerja Pemantauan Kualiti Alam Sekitar (EMR) dan juga Kerja-kerja Audit Alam Sekitar (EAE) juga terkandung di dalam laporan ini sebagai panduan dalam melaksanakan cadangan dan juga memantau keseluruhan projek. Setelah projek diluluskan, pemaju projek hendaklah mematuhi semua garis panduan, keperluan dan syarat yang telah ditetapkan. Laporan “**Kajian Awal Penilaian Kesan Alam Sekitar Untuk Cadangan Projek Penanaman Pokok Kelapa Sawit (956.67 Ha) Di PT 5426, 5428 & 5429, Mukim Ulu Nenggiri, Daerah Bertam, Jajahan Gua Musang, Kelantan D.N.**” ini disediakan untuk pemaju projek **Nexsyn Plantation Sdn Bhd (NPSB)**. Sebarang penjelasan mengenai keseluruhan cadangan projek bolehlah berhubung dengan pegawai yang berkaitan seperti yang dinyatakan dibawah.

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NPSB telah memperolehi hakmilik sementara tapak cadangan projek di H.S.(D): 1684, 1685 & 1686 pada 3hb September 2006 daripada **Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan** yang terletak di PT 5426, 5428 dan 5429 untuk tempoh selama enam puluh enam (66) tahun. **NPSB** melalui juru perunding **EIA, I.Z. EnvironMind Sdn Bhd (IZE)** telah mendapat maklum balas **Penapisan Awal Tapak (PAT)** daripada **JAS Negeri Kelantan** menerusi surat ruj: AS(B)D11/123/000/076(3) pada 14hb April 2015. Kajian **PEIA** telah dilaksanakan dengan mengambil kira kesan yang mungkin berlaku sepanjang aktiviti pembangunan iaitu bermula dari kerja-kerja penyediaan tapak, penanaman, penyelenggaraan, penuaian hingga hal penanaman semula pokok kelapa sawit di kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Garis panduan dalam mengatasi dan mengawal kesan yang mungkin berlaku turut dicadangkan untuk dilaksanakan oleh pihak pemaju bagi mengurangkan, mengawal dan mengatasi kesan yang mungkin dan telah berlaku ketika aktiviti pembangunan di kawasan cadangan projek penanaman pokok kelapa sawit ini. Objektif utama **NPSB** adalah untuk bersama-sama dengan **Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan** dalam usaha mengembangkan dan memajukan status ekonomi negeri melalui projek-projek berdasarkan pertanian. Sebarang pertanyaan mengenai cadangan projek boleh diajukan kepada pegawai yang berkaitan seperti yang dinyatakan.

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NPSB pada asalnya dikenali sebagai **Fixmax Engineering Sdn Bhd** dan **Nexsyn Renewables Sdn Bhd** yang telah ditubuhkan di Malaysia pada 29hb Mei 2012. Pada 21hb Mac 2013 **Fixmax Engineering Sdn Bhd** telah menukar nama kepada **Nexsyn Renewables Sdn Bhd** dan kemudianya sekali lagi menukar nama kepada **Nexsyn Plantation Sdn Bhd** pada 9hb Julai 2014. **NPSB** telah didaftarkan di alamat **No. 79A, Jalan SS 21/37, Damansara Utama, 47400 Petaling Jaya, Selangor D.E.** Walau bagaimanapun, untuk sebarang urusan rasmi, **NPSB** telah menggunakan alamat **B-6-16, Block B, Oasis Square, No. 2, Jalan PJU 1A/7A, Ara Damansara, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor D.E.** Pihak **NPSB** telah memperolehi tapak cadangan projek daripada **Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan** pada 3hb September 2006 melalui pajakan selama enam puluh enam (66) tahun. **NPSB** bertanggungjawab untuk membangunkan tanah berkeluasan kira-kira 2,363.974 ekar (956.67 hektar) di PT 5426, 5428 & 5429, Mukim Ulu Nenggiri, Daerah Bertam, Jajahan Gua Musang, Kelantan D.N. bagi cadangan projek penanaman pokok kelapa sawit mengikut terma dan syarat yang dipersetujui oleh dua (2) pihak (**NPSB** dan **Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan**) (rujuk '**Figure 1.0**'). Secara keseluruhan, tapak cadangan projek terbahagi kepada dua (2) bahagian yang dikenali sebagai cadangan **Tapak Projek A** dan **B**. Kawasan cadangan tapak projek secara amnya adalah sebahagian daripada inisiatif **Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan** dalam mempromosi ladang kelapa sawit di samping untuk menggalakkan penglibatan sektor swasta dalam industri pertanian di **Negeri Kelantan**.

Maklumat yang diperoleh daripada **Jabatan Pengairan & Saliran (JPS)** dan **Air Kelantan Sdn Bhd (AKSB) Jajahan Gua Musang** mendapati loji rawatan air yang paling terdekat adalah Loji Rawatan Air Panggung Lalat yang terletak kira-kira 65.9 km daripada tapak cadangan projek. Terdapat loji rawatan air yang baru yang telah dibina untuk kawasan Lojing yang dikenali sebagai Loji Rawatan Air Lojing yang terletak kira-kira 18.4 km daripada cadangan tapak projek. Maklumat yang diperolehi dari pihak **JAKOA Negeri Kelantan & Terengganu** mendapati terdapat tujuh (7) tandak air yang berada dalam lingkungan 5.0 km dari kawasan cadangan tapak projek yang mana membekalkan air kepada komuniti Orang Asli Kg Insept, Kg Jelgek, Kg Jekjok, Kg Kingkong, Kg Brooke Lama, Kg Sangwai, Kg Jedip, Kg Chekau dan Kg Sengsang. Pemerhatian semasa kerja lapangan mendapati terdapat tandak yang air dijumpai di Sg Awek yang terletak di **Blok B39**, bahagian utara dalam kawasan cadangan **Tapak Projek B**. Tandak air ini digunakan bagi membekalkan sumber air untuk kegunaan harian Orang Asli Kg Insept dan Orang Asli Kg Jelgek. Cadangan projek penanaman pokok kelapa sawit yang dijalankan di **Blok B35, B36, B37, B38, B39** dan **B42**, dijangka akan mendatangkan kesan kepada kualiti air di Sg Awek dan juga sistem tandak air. Terdapat sebelas (11) komuniti Orang Asli yang terletak dalam lingkungan 5.0 km dari tapak cadangan projek yang dikenali sebagai Orang Asli Pos Brooke (Kg Mengrod, Kg Insept, Kg Jelgek, Kg Jekjok, Kg Kingkong, Kg Chekau, Kg Jedip, Kg Brooke Lama, Kg Sengsang, Kg Sangwai) dan komuniti Orang Asli Pos Hendrop. Kawasan komuniti Orang Asli yang paling hampir dengan kawasan cadangan tapak projek ialah Orang Asli Kg Mengrod (kira-kira 0.3 km), Orang Asli Kg Insept (kira-kira 0.5 km) dan Orang Asli Kg Jelgek (kira-kira 0.6 km). Dalam pada itu, terdapat tiga (3) lokasi kolam air panas yang terletak kira-kira 0.3 km (barat laut di Sg Berok), 0.8 km (utara di Sg Ber) dan 2.8 km (tenggara di Sg Mering) yang terletak di luar kawasan cadangan **Tapak Projek A**. Kolam Air Panas Sg Ber (04° 42' 35.2" N, 101° 34' 12.3" E) adalah kolam air panas yang terpanas (72°C) di Negeri Kelantan.

Secara amnya, tapak cadangan projek terdiri dari dua (2) blok kawasan yang berbeza (cadangan **Tapak Projek A** dan **B**) yang terletak pada koordinat 04° 39' 09.9" N hingga 04° 42' 14.9" N dan 101° 31' 11.2" E hingga 101° 35' 03.7" E. Kawasan tapak projek adalah berbukit dan terdapat juga permukaan tanah rata di sesetengah kawasan iaitu berada pada ketinggian 260 hingga 920 meter dari aras laut (ASL). Kawasan yang paling tinggi terletak di bahagian barat cadangan **Tapak Projek B** dengan ketinggian sehingga 920 meter ASL manakala kawasan tanah rata pula terletak di bahagian timur laut cadangan **Tapak Projek A** iaitu pada ketinggian 260 meter dari aras laut (ASL). Kira-kira 17% (162.63 ha) kawasan cadangan tapak projek berada pada ketinggian kurang daripada 300 meter dari aras laut dimana merupakan kawasan beralun dan baki sebanyak 83% (794.04 ha) berada pada ketinggian melebihi 300 meter dimana merupakan kawasan tanah tinggi. Berdasarkan kepada analisis yang dijalankan mendapati kira-kira 315.70 ha adalah kawasan yang mempunyai kecerunan > 25° manakala 640.97 ha mempunyai berkecerunan < 25°. Berdasarkan

kepada **Jabatan Pertanian Negeri Kelantan**, sebarang aktiviti tidak boleh dijalankan di kawasan yang mempunyai kecerunan melebihi 25°. Dan berdasarkan kepada '**Garis Panduan Pembangunan Di Kawasan Tanah Lojing, 2005**', sebarang aktiviti tidak boleh dijalankan di semua kawasan yang mempunyai kecerunan melebihi 35°. Maklumat yang diperolehi daripada **Jabatan Mineral & Geosains Negeri Kelantan** mendapati kawasan cadangan tapak projek adalah terletak di luar kawasan potensi emas. Kawasan potensi emas yang paling hampir adalah kira-kira berada 10.3 km timur dari kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Berdasarkan kepada **Laporan Kesesuaian Tanah** yang dikeluarkan oleh **Jabatan Pertanian Negeri Kelantan**, mendapati kawasan cadangan tapak projek ini terdiri daripada empat (4) siri tanah yang berbeza iaitu Siri Batang Merbau, Siri Rengam, Siri Tai Tak dan Tanah Curam. Berdasarkan analisis, 118.24 ha (12.36%) kawasan cadangan tapak projek terdiri daripada Siri Batang Merbau, 215.73 ha (22.55%) kawasan kajian terdiri daripada Siri Rengam dan 118.82 ha (12.42%) terdiri daripada Siri Tai Tak. Manakala Tanah Sangat Curam mendominasi kawasan cadangan tapak projek sebanyak 503.88 ha meliputi kira-kira 52.67% daripada keseluruhan kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Berdasarkan analisis yang dijalankan oleh **Jabatan Pertanian Negeri Kelantan**, sebanyak 288.25 ha (30.13%) didapati sederhana sesuai bagi cadangan penanaman pokok kelapa sawit. Manakala baki selebihnya sebanyak 668.42 ha (69.87%) pula diklasifikasikan sebagai 'Curam dan Sangat Curam' dimana tiada sebarang aktiviti pertanian dibenarkan untuk dijalankan di kawasan ini. Kawasan cadangan tapak projek terletak di kawasan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai **Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar (KSAS) Tahap 1, 2 dan Tahap 3**. Berdasarkan kepada **Rancangan Struktur Negeri Kelantan 2020 (RSNK 2020)** dan **Rancangan Tempatan Jajahan Gua Musang 2020 (RTJGM 2020)**, kawasan cadangan tapak projek terletak di tanah kerajaan Negeri dan dikelilingi oleh **HSK Lojing**, **HSK Sg Betis** dan **HSK Sg Berok** (rujuk '**Figure 2.0**'). Berdasarkan kepada **Garis Panduan Pembangunan Kawasan Tanah Tinggi Lojing, 2005**, kawasan ini terdiri daripada **Kelas I, II, III dan IV**. Kawasan cadangan tapak projek (**Tapak Projek A** dan **B**) sebelum ini juga didapati telah mengalami pelbagai aktiviti pembalakan yang dijalankan oleh kontraktor balak sebelum ini yang mempunyai lesen daripada **Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Kelantan**. Terdapat pelbagai projek pertanian yang telah dibangunkan di sekitar kawasan cadangan tapak projek iaitu **Pandan Klasik Sdn Bhd** (kelapa sawit), **Ladang MJB** (getah klon balak & kelapa sawit), **Zenxin Agri-Organic Food Sdn Bhd** (kelapa sawit), **Koperasi Pembangunan Pulau Lumut Bhd** (kelapa sawit), **TJ Natural Agro Farm (M) Sdn Bhd** (sayuran) and **Ratus Premium Sdn Bhd** (sayuran) (rujuk '**Figure 3.0**').

Kawasan cadangan tapak projek terletak kira-kira 0.3 km selatan dan timur kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Mengrod, 0.5 km selatan kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Insept, 0.6 km selatan kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Jelgek, 0.9 km timur kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Jekjok, 1.4 km kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Pos Hendrop, 2.0 km tenggara kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Kingkong, 3.0 km timur kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Chekau, 3.1 km timur kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Jedip, 3.7 km timur kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Brooke Lama, 3.8 km timur kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Pos Brooke, 4.1 km timur laut kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Sensang, 4.8 km timur laut kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Sangwai, 5.4 km timur kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Kuala Rengit, 5.7 km timur laut kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Sangwai Besar, 8.6 km timur laut Pejabat Kawalselia Lojing, 8.9 km timur laut kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Sigar, 13.6 km timur laut kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kg Penangau, 15.6 km timur laut kawasan komuniti Kg Raja, 24.2 km timur laut bandar Cameron Highlands, 31.7 km barat daya kawasan komuniti Orang Asli Kuala Betis, 45.9 km barat daya bandar Gua Musang, 50.5 km timur bandar Ipoh, 64.5 km tenggara bandar Kuala Kangsar, 77.6 km barat laut bandar Kuala Lipis, 88.0 km barat daya kawasan komuniti Dabong, 115.0 km selatan bandar Jeli, 116.0 km barat daya bandar Kuala Krai, 138.0 km barat daya bandar Tanah Merah dan 172.0 km barat daya bandar Kota Bharu.

Cadangan projek ini dijangka akan mendatangkan kesan kepada alam sekitar terutamanya semasa peringkat awal pembangunan. Impak-impak yang akan terhasil dari pelaksanaan cadangan projek penanaman pokok kelapa sawit ini telah diramal dan dikenalpasti merangkumi hakisan tanah, pemendapan tanah, pencemaran air, pencemaran udara, pencemaran bunyi, pelupusan sampah, pelupusan bahan buangan terjadual, kesesakan lalu lintas, ekologi (flora dan fauna), penyakit, kesihatan, keselamatan dan sosio-ekonomi. Penerangan tentang impak-impak yang dijangkakan ada dijelaskan secara komprehensif di dalam **Bab 7.0** sementara impak-impak lebihan dibincangkan di dalam **Bab 9.0**. Aktiviti-aktiviti yang dijangka biasa mendatangkan kesan adalah semasa penyediaan tapak, penanaman serta penyelenggaraan. Berdasarkan pelbagai impak yang telah dinilai, pelbagai langkah kawalan telah dicadangkan untuk mengawal, mengurangkan dan seterusnya menyelesaikan masalah-masalah yang dijangka akan berlaku semasa pelaksanaan cadangan projek penanaman pokok kelapa sawit ini. Penjelasan secara terperinci bagi langkah-langkah kawalan yang perlu dilaksanakan oleh pihak **NPSB** telah dibincangkan di dalam **Bab 8.0** laporan **PEIA** ini. Kawasan cadangan tapak projek boleh dilalui menggunakan Lebuhraya Simpang Pulai-Lojing-Gua Musang-Kuala Berang yang terletak kira-kira 2.4 km (di bahagian timur laut kawasan **Tapak Projek A**) dan 0.6 km (di bahagian utara kawasan

Tapak Projek B). Kedua-dua jalan menuju kawasan cadangan **Tapak Projek A** dan **B** ini melalui jalan ladang sedia ada. Data bancian lalu lintas yang telah dijalankan pada tahun 2013, 2014 dan 2015 digunakan dan didapati sebanyak **671** buah kendaraan (kereta, lori, traktor, pacuan empat roda, motosikal, bas dan lain-lain) menggunakan Lebuhraya Simpang Pulai-Lojing-Gua Musang-Kuala Berang pada waktu siang setiap hari.

Pelaksanaan cadangan projek penanaman pokok kelapa sawit ini dijangka pada peringkat awalnya akan mendarangkan kesan kepada kualiti air sungai yang terletak di dalam dan di sekitar kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Penyumbang utama bagi pencemaran kualiti air adalah berpunca dari hakisan tanah, kumbahan dari rumah pekerja serta penggunaan baja dan bahan kimia bagi tujuan pertanian. Tanah-tanah yang terhakis akan mengalir ke sungai-sungai berdekatan semasa hujan lebat dan seterusnya memberi kesan kepada kualiti air di sungai-sungai tersebut. Sisa-sisa kumbahan dan hakisan akan meningkatkan kadar pertumbuhan alga dan rumpai dalam punca bekalan air sekiranya tiada langkah kawalan dilaksanakan. Sisa-sisa kumbahan dan hakisan yang mengandungi nilai nutrient yang tinggi akan mempercepatkan pertumbuhan alga. Berdasarkan maklumat analisis, kesemua aliran air sungai yang terdapat dalam kawasan tapak cadangan projek akhirnya mengalir ke Sg Chakop, Sg Awek, Sg Senyul, Sg Mengrod, Sg Cherkho, Sg Reloi, Sg Telai dan Sg Mering sebelum mengalir ke sungai utama iaitu Sg Berok yang berada di bahagian utara kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Sampel air sungai di kawasan tapak cadangan projek dan kawasan sekitarnya diambil bagi menentukan parameter aras kualiti air seperti kandungan pH, oksigen terlarut, suhu, keperluan oksigen biokimia, keperluan oksigen kimia, pepejal terampai, kekeruhan, nitrogen ammonia, E-Coli, besi, mangan, zink, fosforus, nitrat, sulfide dan minyak & gris. Dua puluh tujuh (27) sampel air sungai yang terletak di dalam dan sekitar kawasan cadangan tapak projek telah dikenalpasti iaitu di Sg A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, Sg Mengrod, Sg Senyul, Sg Berok, Sg Awek, Sg Telai, Sg Ber dan Sg Cherkho. Berdasarkan kepada **Indek Kualiti Air Jabatan Alam Sekitar**, kesemua dua puluh tujuh (27) sampel air sungai didapati berada dalam kategori “Bersih”. Berdasarkan keputusan analisis, stesen persampelan didapati berada dalam **Kelas I (W2, W3, W8, W21, W22, W23, W24, W25, W26 dan W27)** dan **Kelas II (W1, W4, W5, W6, W7, W9, W10, W11, W12, W13, W14, W15, W16, W17, W18, W19 dan W20)**. Pemantauan kualiti udara dan bunyi bising juga telah dijalankan di sebelas (11) stesen persampelan. Data kualiti udara yang diperolehi dari kajian **PEIA** ini mendapati bahawa semua parameter yang terlibat iaitu Partikel Terampai (TSP), Sulfur Dioksida (SO_2), Nitrogen Dioksida (NO_2), Karbon Monoksida (CO), Ozon (O_3), Ammonia (NH_3) dan Hidrogen Sulfid (H_2S) berada pada paras yang ditetapkan oleh **Garis Panduan Kualiti Udara di Malaysia**. Paras bunyi bising yang direkodkan di kawasan tapak cadangan projek adalah antara 57.2 hingga 74.9 dBA. Tahap bunyi bising yang direkodkan bagi stesen persampelan **N2, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8** dan **N11** berada di bawah 65 dBA (waktu siang) manakala stesen persampelan **N1, N3, N9** dan **N10** merekodkan nilai bacaan 69.2, 68.4, 74.9 dan 66.7 dBA. melebihi tahap bunyi bising yang ditetapkan iaitu 65 dBA (waktu siang). Tahap bunyi bising yang tinggi adalah dijangka terhasil daripada penggunaan jalan ladang sediada oleh kawasan ladang bersebelahan memandangkan stesen persempelan bagi **N9** dan **N10** ditetapkan berhampiran dengan jalan balak sediada.

Pihak **NPSB** juga dikehendaki mengekalkan kawasan zon penampaingan sungai sekurang-kurangnya 20.0 meter (kedua-dua bahagian) bagi semua sungai dan anak sungai yang terdapat dalam kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Dan bagi sungai yang terdapat di sempadan kawasan cadangan tapak projek pula sekurang-kurangnya 30.0 meter (satu bahagian) zon pemampaingan sungai perlu dikekalkan. Dan bagi sungai utama (Sg Berok) garis panduan zon pemampaingan sungai daripada **JPS** perlu dipatuhi (rujuk ‘**Figure 4.0**’). Kawasan penampaingan hendaklah dikekalkan pokok-pokok sediada, tumbuhan semulajadi, pokok-pokok renik dan tumbuhan penutup bumi. Pihak pemaju projek disarankan untuk mematuhi **Garis Panduan untuk Zon Penampaingan Sungai** yang dikeluarkan oleh **JPS** dalam membangunkan kawasan penampaingan semulajadi di mana-mana sungai yang terdapat di dalam atau berdekatan sempadan kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Ini akan mengelakkan atau meminimumkan pergerakan mendapan atau kelodak dari terus dialirkan ke anak-anak sungai dan sungai-sungai yang terdapat di dalam dan disekitar kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Kira-kira **103.26 ha (10.7%)** zon penampaingan sungai telah dicadangkan untuk dikekalkan di sungai-sungai terpilih. Kolam mendapan, perparitan lengcongan serta lain-lain langkah kawalan hendaklah dibina di lokasi-lokasi yang dicadangkan sebelum kerja-kerja pembersihan kawasan dijalankan oleh pihak pemaju projek. Kolam mendapan, longkang tanah, tapak lokasi khusus lebihan tanah serta lain-lain langkah kawalan haruslah diurus serta diselenggara dengan berkala oleh pihak **NPSB**. Kira-kira **5,200 meter** perparitan lengcongan dicadangkan dibina selepas zon penampaingan dibina. Ianya bagi mengelak berlakunya mendapan dari terus mengalir ke sungai. Pembinaan kolam perangkap mendapan dicadangkan untuk dibina sebelum kerja pembersihan dan kerja tanah dilakukan. Sebanyak **lima (5)** unit kolam perangkap mendapan dicadangkan untuk dibina oleh pihak **NPSB** untuk mengelak berlakunya hakisan dalam kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Manakala ‘check dam’ pula dibina untuk sementara waktu merentasi longkang pintasan bagi mengurangkan kelajuan air ketika hujan lebat serta bagi mengurangkan kadar hakisan.

Sebanyak **dua puluh lapan (28)** unit 'check dam' telah dicadang untuk dibina di kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Struktur-struktur kawalan hakisan ini akan betul-betul berkesan sekiranya kerja-kerja penyelenggaraan dijalankan secara berterusan seperti disarankan dalam laporan **PEIA**

Hakisan tanah dan kelodakan merupakan salah satu daripada isu utama yang kebiasaannya berlaku dalam setiap projek pertanian. Masalah ini walaubagaimanapun boleh dikawal, dikurangkan dan dielak oleh pihak **NPSB** melalui pelbagai langkah seperti yang dicadangkan dalam laporan **PEIA**. Pihak **NPSB** dicadangkan agar melantik **EMO** atau **PEO** untuk menguruskan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan keselamatan dan kesihatan seperti yang dicadangkan oleh pihak perunding, **JAS Negeri Kelantan** dan lain-lain agensi yang berkaitan. Pemaju projek hendaklah melaksanakan setiap langkah kawalan dengan kadar segera seperti mengurangkan tempoh masa permukaan cerun daripada terdedah, mempercepatkan proses penanaman penutup bumi dan lain-lain. **NPSB** hendaklah menjalankan kerja-kerja pembangunan secara berperingkat seperti yang dicadangkan dalam laporan ini. Seperti yang telah dicadangkan, pembangunan di kawasan cadangan tapak projek akan dimulakan di **Fasa 1** (Blok B1, B2, B3, B4 & B5 – 102.52 ha) kemudian diikuti **Fasa 2** (Blok B6, B7, B8 & B9 – 89.26 Ha). Setelah siap, pembangunan akan diteruskan di **Fasa 3** (Blok B10, B11, B12 & B13 – 93.38 Ha), **Fasa 4** (Blok B14, B15, B16 & B17 – 95.80 ha), **Fasa 5** (Blok B18, B19, B20 & B21 – 99.25 ha), **Fasa 6** (B22, B23, B24 & B25 – 82.43 ha), **Fasa 7** (B26, B27, B28, B29, & B30 – 105.40 ha), **Fasa 8** (B31, B32, B33, B34, B35 (sebahagian) & B36 (sebahagian) – 93.03 ha dan akhirnya diikuti dengan **Fasa 9** (B37 (sebahagian), B38 (sebahagian), B40, B41, B42 (sebahagian), B43, B44 & B45 – 129.40 ha). Aktiviti pembangunan dicadangkan untuk dijalankan secara berperingkat adalah bagi mengelakkan permukaan tanah terdedah untuk tempoh yang lama dan sekaligus bagi mengurangkan kadar hakisan permukaan tanah di dalam kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Sekiranya pembangunan secara berperingkat dijalankan maka potensi berlakunya hakisan permukaan tanah yang berpunca daripada permukaan tanah yang terdedah dapat dikurangkan. Walau bagaimanapun, fasa yang dicadangkan untuk aktiviti pembangunan akan berubah setelah aktiviti pembangunan dijalankan kelak dan penjelasan lebih lanjut di setiap fasa akan diterangkan di dalam dokumen **EMP**. Sebarang perubahan fasa pembangunan hendaklah dimaklumkan kepada pihak **JAS Negeri Kelantan** sebelum sebarang kerja-kerja penanaman dijalankan di kawasan cadangan tapak projek.

Penggunaan jentera berat, kenderaan (lori, trak, jentolak, traktor, trak pelupusan tanah, dan sebagainya) dan peralatan (alat janakuasa, pam air dan tangki simpanan bahan api cecair) ketika cadangan penanaman pokok kelapa sawit ini akan menghasilkan masalah bahan buangan terjadual. Kegagalan untuk mengendalikan dan menguruskan sisa minyak dengan sewajarnya akan menyebabkan berlakunya masalah tumpahan minyak yang boleh menjelaskan sumber air yang berdekatan. Masalah ini boleh menjadi lebih buruk semasa musim hujan di mana minyak & gris akan meresap dan mengalir ke sungai berdekatan. Pam air, tangki simpanan bahan api cecair dan alat janakuasa yang terdapat di dalam kawasan cadangan tapak projek hendaklah dibina benteng di sekelilingnya bagi mengawal tumpahan minyak serta menghalang dari mengalir secara terus ke sungai berdekatan. Sisa minyak & gris ini akan menghalang oksigen dari mudah terlarut di dalam air. Ini akan menyebabkan oksigen terlarut di dalam air berkurangan dan menjelaskan hidupan organisma mikro dan akuatik. Semua sisa minyak serta bahan buangan terjadual hendaklah disimpan di tempat penyimpanan yang ditetapkan dan dilengkapi dengan sistem papan tanda keselamatan. Pelabelan pada setiap bekas yang mengandungi buangan terjadual hendaklah dibuat mengikut **Peraturan 10 – Pelabelan Bahan Buangan Terjadual** iaitu mengandungi maklumat berhubung dengan tarikh bila buangan terjadual dihasilkan buat kali pertama, nama, alamat dan nombor telefon pengeluar buangan terjadual tersebut. Pihak **NPSB** hendaklah memaklumkan secara bertulis kepada **JAS Negeri Kelantan** berkenaan dengan penghasilan buangan terjadual di tapak cadangan projek. Pihak **NPSB** juga perlu menyediakan inventori penghasilan buangan terjadual untuk dikemukakan kepada **JAS Negeri Kelantan**. Maklumat berhubung penghasilan buangan terjadual perlu dikemaskini secara berkala dan dikemukakan kepada **JAS Negeri Kelantan** melalui '**E-Consignment Note (ECN)**'. Pendaftaran bagi permohonan ini boleh menggunakan '<http://eswis.doe.gov.my>'.

Cadangan projek penanaman pokok kelapa sawit ini juga akan memberi kesan terhadap kesihatan terutamanya semasa berlaku wabak penyakit berjangkit di dalam dan di sekitar kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Penyakit berjangkit yang kebiasaannya berkaitan dengan aktiviti perladangan ialah malaria dan taun. Penggunaan kelambu berubat juga boleh membendung penularan malaria. Jajahan Gua Musang merekodkan kes malaria yang tertinggi pada tahun 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014 dan 2015. Sebanyak 100 kes malaria telah direkodkan setiap tahun bagi Jajahan Gua Musang bermula dari tahun 2008 hingga 2013. Peningkatan kes kencing tikus turut dilaporkan di Jajahan Gua Musang pada tahun 2014-2015. Disebabkan berlaku peningkatan penularan jangkitan penyakit di kawasan ini, beberapa langkah pencegahan mestilah diperlakukan bagi mengelakkan berlaku ancaman

wabak penyakit di kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Maklumat yang diperoleh daripada **Pejabat Kesihatan Cameron Highlands** menunjukkan kawasan Cameron Highlands hanya merekodkan satu (1) kes demam enggi sahaja pada setiap tahun bagi tahun 2009, 2010 dan 2011. Pada bulan Mac 2012, tiada sebarang kes malaria direkodkan di kawasan Cameron Highlands. Walau bagaimanapun, 9 kes malaria direkodkan pada tahun 2011 di kawasan Cameron Highlands jika dibandingkan pada tahun 2010 sebanyak 4 kes dan 2009 sebanyak 2 kes. Disebabkan berlaku peningkatan penularan jangkitan penyakit di kawasan ini, beberapa langkah pencegahan mestilah dipraktikkan bagi mengelakkan berlaku ancaman wabak penyakit di kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Sebarang tanda-tanda penularan penyakit berjangkit hendaklah segera merujuk kepada pusat kesihatan atau **Jabatan Kesihatan** yang berdekatan. Pihak **NPSB** dicadangkan agar melantik **EMO** atau **PEO** dan **Pegawai Keselamatan & Kesihatan (SHO)** untuk menguruskan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan keselamatan dan kesihatan bagi projek ini. Hubungan yang baik antara pihak **NPSB** dengan **Jabatan Kesihatan** serta **Hospital** yang terletak di Gua Musang dan Kuala Krai hendaklah diwujudkan dan dikekalkan bagi mendapat bantuan yang segera sekiranya terdapat sebarang masalah wabak penyakit. Selain itu, pihak **NPSB** juga disarankan untuk menyediakan **Pelan Tindakan Kecemasan (Emergency Response Plan – ERP)** bagi tujuan menghadapi keadaan kecemasan di luar jangkaan yang mungkin berlaku di kawasan tapak cadangan projek. Selain itu, pihak pemaju hendaklah menyediakan kemudahan asas kesihatan di tapak untuk mengawal penyakit. Pemeriksaan kesihatan secara berkala terhadap pekerja perlu dijalankan agar tindakan segera dapat diambil untuk mengawal sebarang penyebaran wabak di kawasan tapak cadangan projek. Rekod pemeriksaan perlu dicatatkan dalam buku log oleh pihak pengurusan ladang sebagai langkah kawalan.

Cadangan projek penanaman pokok kelapa sawit yang akan dijalankan ini akan menyebabkan kehilangan kekal terhadap keseluruhan flora termasuk kemusnahan pokok-pokok, gangguan terhadap habitat serta kehilangan biodiversiti. Hal ini seterusnya mengakibatkan kehilangan habitat flora dan fauna serta penghijrahan hidupan liar ke tempat yang baru. Kesan tersebut berkemungkinan bersifat kekal dan sukar untuk kembali kepada keadaan sediada walaupun aktiviti perlادangan telah siap sepenuhnya. Kawasan hutan semulajadi berdekatan akan menjadi tempat persinggahan hidupan liar yang telah kehilangan habitat asal akibat dari pelaksanaan cadangan projek penanaman pokok kelapa sawit ini. Pembersihan kawasan secara berfasa akan dapat memberi masa yang cukup serta membantu hidupan liar ini untuk berpindah ke habitat yang baru (hutan berdekatan) dengan impak yang minima. Ini juga boleh mengelakkan hidupan liar dari terperangkap semasa cadangan projek ini dilaksanakan. Bagi mengurangkan, mengawal dan menangani kesan-kesan yang mungkin berlaku terhadap hidupan liar yang terdapat di dalam dan disekeliling kawasan cadangan tapak projek ketika pelaksanaan cadangan projek penanaman pokok kelapa sawit ini, pihak **NPSB** disyorkan untuk berunding dan melaksanakan langkah-langkah mitigasi dan garis panduan yang dikeluarkan oleh **Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar & Taman Negara (PERHILITAN)** seperti mana yang digariskan dalam laporan **PEIA** ini. Terdapat kira-kira 4 hingga 6 ekor gajah di kawasan **HSK Sungai Berok**. Berdasarkan kepada maklumat yang diperolehi daripada **PERHILITAN Gua Musang**, terdapat tiga (3) kes pencerobohan gajah telah direkodkan pada bulan Januari 2011, Jun 2011 dan Mei 2015 di Ladang Pandan Klasik, Kg Asli Kelait dan Ladang Malaysia Beijing Sdn Bhd. Berdasarkan kepada ‘Master Plan’ Jaringan Ekologi atau lebih dikenali sebagai ‘**Central Forest Spine (CFS)**’ yang diterbitkan oleh **Jabatan Perancang Bandar & Desa (JPBD)** mendapati bahawa kawasan cadangan tapak projek terletak di luar kawasan dari ‘CFS’ iaitu kira-kira 3.6 km daripada **Jaringan Primer 3 (PL3)** (jaringan antara **HSK Lojing** dan **HSK Sg Berok**) seterusnya tidak akan menjelaskan jaringan ekologi primer dan sekunder. Pemaju projek disarankan agar membiarkan sisa-sisa dari aktiviti pembersihan kawasan mereput secara semulajadi. Sisa-sisa domestik harian pula hendaklah dibuang ke dalam tong sampah atau tempat pembuangan sampah yang telah disediakan di kawasan tapak cadangan projek. Pembakaran secara terbuka tidak boleh dijalankan (dilarang sama sekali) sama ada oleh pihak pemaju projek, kontraktor atau pembekal yang terlibat dalam aktiviti cadangan projek penanaman pokok kelapa sawit ini. Di bawah **Seksyen 29A** dan **29B, Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 1974**, pembakaran secara terbuka adalah dilarang sama sekali, kecuali bagi aktiviti-aktiviti yang tertakluk di bawah **Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Aktiviti Yang Ditetapkan) (Pembakaran Terbuka) 2000**. Sebarang perlanggaran boleh dikenakan tindakan oleh **JAS Negeri Kelantan** kepada pihak pemaju di bawah **Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 1974** iaitu kompaun sebanyak RM 500,000.00 atau lima (5) tahun penjara atau kedua-duanya sekali.

Bagi memastikan keberkesanan langkah kawalan alam sekitar sepanjang tempoh pelaksanaan projek, **Pelan EMP**, **Pelan ESCP**, kerja-kerja **EMR** secara berkala dan **EAE** meliputi kualiti air sungai, pengukuran bunyi bising, pemantauan kualiti udara, pengurusan sisa serta perubahan ekologi perlu dilaksanakan. **EMP** boleh ditakrifkan sebagai pengurusan alam sekitar untuk mengenalpasti kesan buruk yang akan terhasil dari pelaksanaan cadangan

projek penanaman pokok kelapa sawit bagi mengurangkan kesan negatif dan meningkatkan kesan positif. Dokumen **ESCP** perlu disediakan oleh **Profesional Berdaftar** untuk **Pelan Kawalan Hakisan & Kelodakan (CPESC)** dan hendaklah dikemukakan kepada **JPS Negeri Kelantan** untuk kelulusan. Dokumen **ESCP** yang telah diluluskan kemudiannya perlu dikemukakan kepada **JAS Negeri Kelantan** bagi mematuhi **Syarat-syarat Kelulusan PEIA**. **EMR** pula perlu dilaksanakan secara berkala semasa peringkat pembangunan projek bagi memantau sebarang impak yang mungkin berlaku terhadap alam sekeliling. **EMR** secara berkala perlu dilaksanakan semasa peringkat penyediaan tapak, penanaman, penyelenggaraan, penuaian dan penanaman semula. Ia perlu mengandungi jadual untuk pemeriksaan dan pelaporan berdasarkan pelaksanaan projek dan langkah-langkah kawalan yang telah dikenalpasti dalam laporan **PEIA**. Maklumat yang diperolehi dari pemantauan alam sekitar ini juga boleh digunakan untuk memahami hubungan sebab-akibat dan seterusnya membantu dalam pelaksanaan langkah-langkah kawalan yang lebih berkesan. **EMR** perlu dijalankan sehingga **JAS Negeri Kelantan** berpuas hati dengan segala komitmen serta usaha yang diberikan oleh pihak pemaju dalam menguruskan, mengurangkan dan mengawal masalah alam sekitar yang terhasil dari pelaksanaan projek. Pemaju projek juga dicadangkan untuk menyediakan **EAE**, iaitu memantau kerja-kerja pematuhan alam sekitar yang telah dijalankan di tapak projek. **EAE** ini dicadangkan untuk dilaksanakan **sekali setahun** semasa peringkat penyediaan tapak, penanaman dan penyelenggaraan oleh juru audit persendirian yang diiktiraf atau juru audit berdaftar.

Kebaikan daripada projek ini bukan sahaja kepada pihak pemaju tetapi juga kepada komuniti Orang Asli yang terdekat (Orang Asli Kg Mengrod, Orang Asli Kg Jelgek, Orang Asli Kg Insept dan Orang Asli kg Jekjok), Lojing, Daerah Bertam, Jajahan Gua Musang, Kelantan D.N. Kesan untuk jangka pendek pula bersifat setempat dan dijangkakan hanya pada peringkat awal sahaja. Dan berdasarkan kepada sepenuh komitmen dan usaha yang diberikan oleh pihak pemaju dan pihak yang terlibat (pemaju kecil, kontraktor, sub-kontraktor, perunding, pembekal dan lain-lain) dalam melaksanakan semua langkah kawalan dan juga **sistem penguatkuasaan yang dikeluarkan oleh badan kerajaan yang berkaitan**, segala kesan yang dijangkakan berlaku di kawasan cadangan tapak projek di setiap fasa perlu dijawab, dikurangkan dan diselesaikan. Oleh yang demikian, pihak pemaju disarankan agar meyediakan tempoh masa kerja untuk tempoh masa antara dua (2) hingga tiga (3) tahun bagi menjalankan kerja-kerja tanah sehingga peringkat penyelenggaraan. Pemulihan tanah yang berpotensi rendah kepada tanah yang berpotensi tinggi ini dapat mengawal pencerobohan dan pembalakan haram, mengelakkan hakisan tanah, mengekalkan kepelbagaiannya biologi serta pemuliharaan semula kawasan hutan. Keadaan ini akan mengurangkan kadar pencemaran sekaligus menjadikan kawasan tersebut sebagai kawasan bernilai tinggi. Ini juga akan menghalang alam sekitar daripada berterusan terjejas dan memberi kesan kepada ekosistem di dalam dan di sekitar kawasan cadangan tapak projek. Langkah kawalan berkesan serta garis panduan berkaitan dengan kepentingan alam sekitar perlu dinyatakan dengan jelas serta dijadikan sebagai **Dokumen Kontrak** atau **Kontrak Perjanjian** dengan pihak kontraktor, sub-kontraktor dan pembekal yang terlibat secara langsung atau tidak langsung dalam pelaksanaan cadangan projek penanaman pokok kelapa sawit ini. Berdasarkan kajian yang telah dijalankan, dapat disimpulkan bahawa cadangan projek penanaman kelapa sawit ini boleh dipertimbangkan untuk dilaksanakan oleh **NPSB** akan memberi pelbagai faedah kepada pihak-pihak yang terbabit secara langsung atau tidak langsung dengan pelaksanaan projek ini.