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HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

# Proposed Quarry and Cement Plant in Mukim Teja, Daerah Kinta, Perak Darul Ridzuan

## Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment

### Executive Summary and Ringkasan Eksekutif

054/80052 – 80052-00-EN-REP-0003-0

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**HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.  
 PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
 DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF**

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**PROJECT 054/80052 - PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
 DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

REV	DESCRIPTION	ORIG	REVIEW	WORLEY-PARSONS APPROVAL	DATE	CLIENT APPROVAL	DATE



**HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.**

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---

## **CONTENTS**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... 1

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF .....27



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. PROJECT TITLE

The Project title for which this Detailed EIA Report is prepared, is known as the “**Proposed Quarry And Cement Plant, Mukim Teja, Daerah Kinta, Perak Darul Ridzuan**” (hereinafter known as the “*Project*”).

The Project plant will have two lines of 5,000 t/d clinker capacity to be developed in two phases, and a limestone quarry within the Project site. The Project site is an ex-mining (tin) land, with a total land area of 669.2 ac. The site comprises three lots, namely Lots 300254, 300255 and 300256 near Kota Bharu in Mukim Teja, Daerah Kinta, Perak.

The Project is a prescribed activity under items 8 (d) and 14 of the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)) Order, 1987 under Section 34A of the Environmental Quality Act. An EIA Study is a prerequisite for the Project and the report to be submitted to the Department of Environment (DOE) for approval. The Project is also listed as one of the projects with significant environmental impacts, for which a Detailed EIA (DEIA) is mandatory.

The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the DEIA was submitted and endorsed by the DOE on 7 May 2008. This DEIA report is prepared in accordance with the Handbook of EIA Guidelines and EIA Guidelines for Industrial Projects, issued by the DOE.

### 2. STATEMENT OF NEED

The Project Proponent has anticipated the need for a new cement plant in Peninsular Malaysia. The realization of the Project is in line with the country’s development plans, which include the National Physical Plan, and the Third Industrial Master Plan 3. The Project Proponent has been issued a licence to manufacture cement from the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI), and has the land titles for the lots comprising the said Project.

Recent years have seen a rise in demand for building and construction materials, such as steel, cement, sand and aggregates, copper, aluminium and timber in this region, partially due to the emerging economies of China and India. Furthermore, Southeast Asian countries, including Malaysia, have seen a steady growth in their national GDPs. For the cement industry in particular, the local consumption is closely associated with the national GDP growth, and cement consumption has shown an increase of 17% in cement per capita consumption from 1998 to 2006.

In the manufacture of cement, clinker is used and ground with other ingredients to make cement. Not all local cement manufacturers currently produce enough clinker. The total clinker and cement production capacities in Malaysia are 17.8 million t/a and 28.3 million t/a, respectively. Clinker is often imported by individual manufacturers for the production of cement. The Project on the other



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

hand, with its two phases of clinker production of 5,000 t/d each, will not need to import clinker for its cement production.

The proposed development projects under the 9<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan (9MP) will require a significant amount of materials including cement, which has been in short supply in recent years. The said projects are expected to span over 5 to 10 years. Without the realization of the proposed Project, there is a possibility that cement production will not be able to support the proposed projects.

The Project Proponent is committed to invest not less than RM950 million for an ultimate plant capacity of 10,000 t/d. The Project is likely to bring about positive economic impacts to the surrounding Kinta area through employment opportunities and spin-off downstream and service industries to support the Project. This will stimulate growth in the region by attracting more investment to the Kinta area, the State and ultimately the country.

## 3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 Project Concept

The Project involves two main components; namely a limestone quarry and a cement production plant. The Project will be constructed in two phases, each phase having a production capacity of 5,000 t/d of clinker. The clinker will be ground to produce the final product, Common Portland cement.

The Project site consists of three (3) adjoining lots of former tin-mining land, with a total area of 669.2 ac. The site is strategically located within a region rich with limestone, sand and clay deposits, with easy access to major roads and the rail network, which will facilitate the transport of raw materials and cement products, as required.

### 3.2 Location of Project Site

The Project site is approximately 9 km southwest of Gopeng town, 1.7 km southeast of Kota Bharu and 4.7 km northwest of Malim Nawar. It is approximately 10 km from Kampar Town, which is located southwest of the Project site.

The site can be accessed via State Route A110 from Kota Baharu, and from Kg. Changkat Legong, located approximately 700 m to the northeast. A double track rail line between Kota Bharu and Malim Nawar runs along the western boundary of the Project site.

### 3.3 Project Process Description

#### LIMESTONE QUARRY

The quarry area is located in the eastern portion of the Project site, and will be developed in two phases. The quarry will be mined for limestone which will be crushed and fed to the cement plant. The method for quarrying is subsurface open cast mining.

#### a) Subsurface Open Cast Mining



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

Overburden or waste materials will be removed prior to exposing the limestone bedrock which is approximately 12 to 15 m below ground level. Sand and other material of commercial value will be salvaged during removal of the overburden. The area in operation will resemble an open pit. During the quarry operation, mining of limestone will be carried out in a staggered pattern on the quarry face pit slope. Strict adherence to the blasting parameters and blasting procedures will be observed, and the loosened limestone blocks will be hauled to the crushing plant.

#### b) Crusher Plant

A crusher plant will crush the limestone rocks to smaller sizes before being conveyed to the cement plant. The crusher plant is able to crush up to 1,000 t/hr of rock. A single-stage hammer crusher will be used to produce crushed stones of approximately 70 mm in size. The crushed limestone will then be transported into the Limestone Storage Yard by means of a conveyor belt.

## PRODUCTION OF CEMENT

The modern dry process of manufacturing cement will be adopted where the raw materials are ground dry prior to the sintering process. The main steps in the production of cement are (i) raw material procurement, (ii) preparation of raw materials, (iii) pyro-processing for clinker production, (iv) grinding for cement production, and (v) cement packing and delivery.

#### a) Raw Material Procurement

The principal raw materials used in the manufacture of cement are limestone, clay, sand, gypsum and iron ore. Limestone (mostly containing calcium carbonate) which makes up approximately 87% of the raw materials, will be obtained from the Project on-site quarry. Clay will be procured from sources within 10 to 20 km from the Project site. Sand will be sourced on-site from the large amount of tin tailings at the quarry area. Iron ore will be procured from Perak and transported to the cement plant by various suppliers. Gypsum will be sourced from local and overseas suppliers. Coal will be imported from overseas and utilized as fuel during clinker burning.

Raw materials are stored in covered storage sheds. Buildings with minimal open passages for dust dispersion control are provided adjacent to the crusher and raw meal feed bins for the storage of primary raw materials.

#### b) Preparation of Raw Material

This operation combines the blending of raw materials based on chemical composition in the raw material batching plant or also referred to as the Preblending Bed prior to their use. For the preparation, the pre-set weighed proportions of the raw materials will be extracted from their respective bins via weigh feeders onto conveyor belts and fed into the raw mill for grinding.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

#### c) Pyro-processing for Clinker Production

The pyro-processing system to produce clinker involves three major steps: (i) drying or preheating; (ii) calcining; and (iii) burning or sintering. The clinker burning system consists of a rotary kiln (temperature up to 1,450 °C) with double string, five-stage cyclone preheater with a precalciner.

Clinkers produced are grey-coloured, typically of 3 to 25mm in diameter. The principal chemical compounds in the clinker are Tricalcium silicate,  $C_3S$  (40-60%), Dicalcium silicate,  $C_2S$  (16-30%), Tricalcium aluminate,  $C_3A$  (7-15%) and Tetracalcium aluminoferrite,  $C_4AF$  (7-12%).

#### d) Cement Production

The final step is the grinding of clinker to a fine powder. Up to 5 parts of gypsum and 5 parts of limestone are added to 90 parts of clinker for grinding.

In the cement mill, grinding is carried out in a closed circuit arrangement. The system consists of two roller presses and two tube mills. Collected finished product (cement) will be transported to the cement storage silos. Four cement silos, with a total capacity of 4 X 10,000 t will be used. A 200 t/h truck bulk loader will be installed under each silos.

#### e) Cement Delivery

Four rotary packers, each with 90 t/h capacity and semi-automatic bag applicator will be used for packing of the final product into bags. The product will be packed into individual bags weighing 50 kg at the Cement Packing Unit. Packed product will be sent to the Cement Storehouse by a conveying system. It is anticipated that 50% of the product will be transported by road and the remaining by rail.

## SUPPORTING FACILITIES AND AMENITIES

#### a) Construction of Bunds & Draining of Ponds

A total of nine ponds will be isolated and drained. Existing sand tailings stockpiled in the northern portion of Lot 300256 will be used in the construction of bunds along the boundary of the Project site. The sand bund serves to isolate the numerous ex-mining ponds and to strengthen the existing banks of the ponds to prevent breaching.

Overflow drains will be cut between the ponds, linking them to Sg. Teja. During the draining process, the water level will drop progressively, and the connecting drains will be deepened until the bottom of the pond is reached. Spoil material in the pond will be used as fill material within the Project site.

#### b) Access Road

A new access will be constructed to cater for direct access to the Project from the main road, State Road A110: Jalan Gopeng-Kota Bharu. The new access road is approximately 2 km in length and 20 m in width and is in accordance with the JKR Road Design Standard.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

The access road will traverse through two private lots which are partly oil palm plantations and swampy area, as well as on open degraded land and State land. Actions to acquire land on the private lots and application for R.O.W is in progress at the time of the DEIA Study.

Apart from the access road, there will be a rail siding link to the existing rail line on the western boundary. The rail link will provide for efficient transportation to and from the Project site during the construction as well as operational phases. The necessary permission for the rail link with Keretapi Tanah Melayu Berhad (KTMB) is in progress.

#### PROCESS AND QUALITY CONTROL

The cement plant is controlled by a Distributed Control System (DCS) from the Central Control Room. Process variables in all manufacturing departments are continuously monitored in order to regulate and optimize clinker and cement production, i.e. from raw material storage to cement storage, or packing and loading. However, manual intervention is possible during process upsets, equipment malfunction or emergency conditions.

Flame profiles in the kiln are closely monitored for abnormal flame conditions, to ensure that any abnormalities can be detected and rectified. Operation of the pyro-processing system receives close attention since product quality will be largely determined in the kiln. If proper process conditions and kiln temperatures are not maintained, the complex chemical reactions in the kiln will be incomplete rendering the clinker produced unacceptable.

At every stage of the cement manufacturing, the raw and intermediate materials as well as the end products will be analysed at the plant's laboratory to ensure that they conform to set quality standards on a consistent basis. The laboratory is equipped for testing of major process related materials, sample preparation, chemical analysis and physical testing.

#### POLLUTION CONTROL

Pollution control measures and safeguards are key features in the operation of any industrial plant. The pollution control measures for the Project were selected after identifying emissions of various pollutants, particularly air pollutants from the different stages of cement manufacturing.

##### a) Air Pollution Control

Air pollutants generated during the operation of the Project consist primarily of particulates from quarrying, raw and finished materials as well as fuel combustion by-products.

Pulse jet type bag filters and a bag house will be employed as dedusting equipment to control major emissions in the Kiln, Raw Mill, Grate Cooler, Coal Mill and the Cement Mill. For other emissions, a sufficient number of standardised bag filters will be installed at all transfer points at hopper, bins or silos as well as dust producing machinery (crushers, loading equipment, conveyors etc.) for dedusting purposes.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

Modern technology burners, dosing systems for fuel and kiln feed, and kiln control systems are used for the plant processes to control emissions (NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, CO).

Cyclones will also be installed within the Raw Mill to capture materials entrained in airflows, which are routed through principal process units (e.g. milling and pyro-processing stages). They are considered as pre-treatment recovery and recycling device, and assists in enhancing the efficiency of both bag house and bag filter systems.

#### b) Water Pollution Control

The Project adopts a dry process of manufacturing. As such the volume of production wastewater for treatment and disposal is minimal and estimated at 250 m<sup>3</sup>/d. The principal effluent released from the clinker production and cement manufacturing process is principally equipment cooling water.

Domestic wastewater generated from toilets and the canteen is estimated to be at 225 m<sup>3</sup>/d. All wastewater is routed to the wastewater treatment plant prior to disposal to the receiving stream, Sg. Teja. The treated effluent will comply with Standard B of the Environmental Quality (Sewage and Industrial Effluent) Regulations, 1979.

Overflow cooling waters, tanker washings and floor washings are collected and conveyed by open drains. These process wastewaters are channelled into a solids 'gravity' separator then to the wastewater treatment plant prior to discharge to Sg. Teja.

#### c) Noise Control

The Project is likely to generate significant noise levels during blasting and from operation of the cement plant. The principal noise emission sources are impulsive noise during blasting and those associated with motors, fans, blowers, crushers, air compressor and tube mills in the cement plant. In-plant shielding of noise emissions will be adopted to ensure that noise levels at the boundaries are within the regulatory limits.

All equipment employed for the plant is designed to operate with low noise levels, and will not exceed the maximum allowable noise level for the surrounding receiving land use.

## MANPOWER

The Project will require manpower in both of its Project components: the quarry component and the cement plant component during the construction and operational phases. Approximately 500 workers will be involved for the construction of the Project whilst the total manpower for the operation of the Project is estimated at 400.

All recruited staff will be given appropriate training in order to educate them on the specific job tasks to be performed; safety procedures; and the concepts of quarrying, blasting and cement manufacturing.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

**PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF**

---

## PROJECT ECONOMICS

The total Project value is estimated at RM 950 million. Development of the Project is planned to be completed in 26 months. During the construction phase of the Project, approximately 500 workers will be employed, whilst the total manpower for operation of the Project is estimated at 400.

The Project Proponent will be injecting at least RM27 million into the State's economy as wages to the workers involved with the construction of the Project. During the operation phase of the Project, at least RM7 million will be infused into the local economic annually. This does not include the initial investment on process equipment, machineries, construction cost as well as direct and indirect costs from the initiation of the Project until its operation. The value also excludes the spin-off benefits affixed to the Project for related downstream and upstream industries as well as supporting sectors during the construction and operation phases of the Project.

The Project will also render approximately RM4 million annually in royalty to the State for the operation of a limestone quarry.

## 4. PROJECT OPTIONS

### 4.1 'No Build' Option

The quarry activities and the proposed cement plant will not materialize if the 'No Build' Option is selected. With this option, the existing site will remain status quo, as under utilised ex-mining land partially used for farming activities by illegal farmers. The high grade limestone reserve within the site will not be exploited for cement making to spur the slow economy in the region.

The investment potential of the Project Proponent of not less than RM950 million will not be utilised if the Project is not built. All direct or indirectly related downstream or upstream industries will not benefit, which include engineering and consultancy, transportation and material supplies.

Employment opportunities associated with the Project during its construction and operational stage will not materialise if the Project does not take place. The opportunity to curb out-migration from small towns of Kota Bharu, and Malim Nawar will be lost.

A 'No Build' option an option which will forestall economic growth, both to Perak and nationwide. It would undermine the potential for Perak State to become self sufficient in cement supply, and to generate income through the supply of cement to other States. This would also avert the opportunity to develop and disperse industrial activities to the less economically developed regions of the State.

The 'No Build' Option is not selected based on the above reasons.

### 4.2 'Build' Option

The 'Build Option' is refers to the construction and operation of the Project which comprises of the quarry and cement plant components. Construction of the Project is estimated to take 26 months,



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

and the lifespan of the cement plant is approximately 50 years. The following are available options if the Project is to be built.

#### SITE OPTIONS

At the early stages of this Project, two (2) sites were identified and examined, namely:

- Site 1: Kota Bharu, Mukim Teja, Daerah Kinta in Perak;
- Site 2: Site straddling on Mukim Hulu Yam and Mukim Batang Kali, Daerah Hulu Selangor in Selangor.

The Project Proponent has chosen the site in Mukim Teja, Kinta (Site 1) as it best fulfils the requirements for land area, location and buffer distances from sensitive (residential) receptors.

#### QUARRY OPTIONS

Two options are considered for quarrying of limestone within the Project site, i.e. Sub-surfaced Open Cast Mining and Underground Mining. After weighing the options, sub-surface open cast mining was selected as it is more efficient and suitable to be operated at the Project site. Although ground disturbance is inevitable compared to underground mining, the sub-surface exploitation is a safer and more economical method.

#### PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS

The wet, semi-dry and dry methods are basic process options in clinker or cement manufacturing. In the dry process, the raw materials are ground, dried and burnt by pulverised coal in a rotary kiln. In recent years, there has been a consistent phasing out of the wet and semi-dry processes as the dry process is more economical in power consumption as well as heat and man power requirements.

Heat consumption of the wet process (approximately 1,200 kcal/kg) is much higher than for a semi-dry process (1,000 kcal/kg) or dry process (730 kcal/kg). The dry process also reduce overall capital costs with kiln operation and maintenance costs minimized, lower volumes of flue gases (SO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>) and dust emitted to the atmosphere. In addition, less water vapour is generated in the dry process and therefore, corrosion in equipment is lower compared to the wet and semi-dry processes.

In view of the above reasons, the dry process for manufacturing clinker and cement is selected as the preferred production method for the Project.

#### AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS

Several air pollution control technologies suitable for the Project were considered, the main equipment include bag house, cyclone and electrostatic precipitator. After assessing the options available, it was decided that a series of bag houses and bag filters together with cyclones will be incorporated in the cement manufacturing facilities for air pollution control during the operational phase of the Project.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

**PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF**

---

## CONCLUSION

The Selected Option for the proposed Project is the site located in Mukim Teja, Daerah Kinta, Perak; with a sub-surface limestone quarry, utilising dry process technology. A combination of bag houses and bag filters will be employed for air pollution control.

## 5. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

### 5.1 Physical Characteristics

The Project site lies within the ex-tin mining area of Kinta Valley where with numerous water-filled ponds and a flat to undulating terrain. Generally, the area has an elevation in the range from 0 to 45 m above sea level (asl). The land is flat and of lower elevations in the western portion of the site and rises higher towards the centre where hillocks of 30 to 45 m asl are found. On the eastern part, the terrain is slightly higher ranging from 25 to 39 m asl.

The site comprises largely open areas of old sand tailings interspersed with former mining ponds. It is mostly featureless and void of large trees but has pockets of shrub vegetation. There are about 28 existing ponds with many being used as fish ponds. The ponds are of various sizes with depths in the range of 5 to 23 m. The ponds occupy a total area of 273.36 ac or 41% of the total Project area. Several vegetable farms are also found within the Project site, occupying a total area of 53.79 ac. (8% of area).

### 5.2 Geology, Soil and Hydrogeology

#### GEOLOGY

The Project site is underlain by a Devonian limestone and marble, and a Carboniferous limestone and marble. The thick limestone in the area is part of the Kinta Formation, and is characterized by a large amount of cavities filled with alluvial deposits, which might be connected to streams and other water bodies in the area. The limestone is overlain by overburden as a remnant of past mining activities at the site. The overburden is primarily comprised of loose clay and fine to coarse sand.

Thickness of the overburden at the site varies between 6.5 m and 37 m. Weathering in the limestone varies from slight to high with significant cavities.

#### SOIL

Soils within the Project site and its surrounding area are primarily of the Holyrood-Lunas series. A significant area of the site is mined land, indicating the removal of the natural soil profile due to past mining activities. The soil is friable and weakly developed, yellowish brown sandy loam to sandy clay loam with variable nutrient content. The soil is considered a Class III soil for tree crops, but can be considered a medium soil for other plants such as tapioca, maize or sugarcane. It is gleysolic in lower, wet areas.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

#### HYDROGEOLOGY

Secondary information suggests that limestone in the area has poor to moderate groundwater potential, with a yield of 1.3 L/s to 9 L/s. Due to the partially high fracturing of limestone in the area, the thick succession of limestone can be considered a continuous bedrock aquifer.

The overburden can be considered a near-surface unconfined aquifer in the sandy-clayey material. A ground water study is currently underway to define and assess the potential impact to groundwater from draining the existing ex-mining ponds.

#### 5.3 Hydrology and Water Quality

The Project site is situated within Sg. Teja catchment, which is a sub-catchment of Sg. Kinta. There are no river bodies found within the Project site. However, the site is occupied by water ponds that are interconnected via culverts which eventually flow to earth drains (or man-made ditches). Based on the existing topography, the earth drains within the site take a natural course of flow to drain into Sg. Teja in a westerly direction.

Water quality of the receiving stream and Sg. Teja generally meets Class III of the National Water Quality Standards of the DOE, except for iron at one sampling point. Elevated concentrations were also recorded for COD, TSS and E. coli at the same sampling location though within Class III limits. The results of the water quality sampling show that pollution of the receiving stream and Sg. Teja could be attributed to domestic discharges from the residential settlement at Kg. Changkat Legong.

#### 5.4 Meteorology and Air Quality

##### METEOROLOGY

The climate in the Project site is equatorial, warm and humid. Long-term meteorological data from the Ipoh Malaysian Meteorological Service (MMS) station was used for the project site and its surrounding area. The average temperature at the MMS station is 27 °C. While, the annual 24-hours average of relative humidity is about 81.6%, with minimum to maximum average variations from 78.8% to 85.3%. Total annual rainfall is about 2,500 mm and the highest seasonal rainfall was recorded from April to May and from September to December; the dry season is from June to August and early in the year. The dominant wind direction is mainly from northeast.

##### AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

Ambient air monitoring has been carried out twice at four identified residential areas/ settlements surrounding the Project site. In general, it was observed that air quality was well within the Malaysian Recommended Ambient Air Quality Standard guidelines. The TSP levels were low and ranged from 11 to 54 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Both SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> were not detected while for heavy metals, only Pb was detected at levels below 0.04 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

## 5.5 Ambient Noise and Vibration

### AMBIENT NOISE

Existing ambient noise levels were within the DOE day time allowable limit of 55 dB(A) while, 4 out of the 5 monitoring points was observed to exceed the DOE night-time allowable limit of 45 dB(A) for suburban landuse category. It is clear that the existing ambient noise levels around the Project site boundary were below the DOE allowable maximum permissible sound levels for designated industrial landuse category which is 70 dB(A) and 60 dB(A) for daytime and night-time respectively.

### GROUND VIBRATION

Existing ground vibration measured at Kg. Changkat Legong and two other locations within the Project recorded readings from 0.024 to 0.549 mm/s. This confirmed that the existing vibration levels at these locations were lower than the DOE recommended safe overall vibration limit of 3 mm/s peak level for damage risk in building from steady state vibration. The human response and annoyance analysis also suggests that the current environment were well within the human comfort level.

## 5.6 Land Use

Existing land use within 5 km radius from the Project site boundary was surveyed and verified with the information gathered from JPBD, Ipoh. Within 1km radius from the Project site, the dominant land use is Belukar (30.8%), followed by agriculture (28.7%), and water bodies (23.6%). Within the 1 to 3 km radius from the Project site, dominant land use is Belukar (37%), followed by agriculture (28.2%), and water bodies (16.8%). Within the 3 to 5 km radius, the dominant category of land use is also Belukar (26.6%), followed by agriculture (23%), and infrastructure and utilities (13.7%).

The nearest residential area is Kg. Changkat. Within 1 to 3 km radius from the boundary of the Project site, some institutional and residential land uses are found. Kota Bharu town and Kg. Lalang are situated to the northwest of the Project site. To the southeast are Kg. Pulau Pisang and Kg. Tebing Tinggi Batu Dua, while to the south are Kg. Seri Malim and residential areas of Malim Nawar. A sand mine is found within 1 km radius from the Project site, and 2 tin mines are found within 3 to 5 km radius southeast of the Project site. Kinta Nature Park, also known as the Royal Kinta Wetland, is located approximately 1.5 km west of the site.

## 5.7 Biological Environment

### TERRESTRIAL FLORA

The Project site is located within a regenerating ex-tin mine area originally covered by lowland *Dipterocarp* forest. The original forest had been long logged and cleared prior to the tin mining activities. The Project site is predominantly covered by tin tailings from the tin mining activities.

Most of the Project site is currently illegally occupied by farmers. The illegal occupants had cleared the area for planting food crops, mainly corn and sweet potatoes. Other than the food crops, the area is characterised by juvenile secondary trees and shrubs commonly found at cleared areas.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

There were no patches of primary or virgin forest in the proposed area. No important, endangered or endemic tree species of conservation and/ or commercial value were found.

#### TERRESTRIAL FAUNA

Since no trappings or surveys were carried out, the information in this section is based on secondary data and indiscriminate visual sightings only.

The main mammals found were farmed cattle (i.e cows and water buffalo) and dogs. Small mammals expected in this area include the common rat (*Rattus rattus*), forest rat (*Muridae sp.*) and squirrels (*Sciuridae sp.*).

Typical toads and frog species are expected in the Project site, although none were encountered. The common species expected in the streams and ponds include red-eyed ground frog (*Leptobrachium hendricksoni*), Malayan pond frog (*R. erythraea*) and rivulet frogs (*L. laticeps*). The main lizard species encountered at the Project site was the water monitor, which is "Protected" under the Protection of Wildlife Act 1972 (Act 76) 1994 and listed in Appendix 2 in CITES.

The Project area has many old tin mining ponds, mostly utilised as fish ponds and therefore attracts a lot of birds. The area is located near to Kinta Nature Park also known as the Royal Kinta Wetland (1.5 km west of Project site) which sees a lot of migrating birds. Most of birds sighted in the project area are birds associated with aquatic environment. Main species sighted include grey heron, little heron, cattle egret, common sandpipers and white breasted water hens.

None of the expected and encountered faunal species except for the water monitor lizard are considered endangered or protected.

#### AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

The aquatic study involved the review of available secondary information. No aquatic surveys were conducted as part of this study, but data from Sg. Perak were utilised. The typical aquatic flora species growing in or near Sg. Perak are *Azolla pinrata*, *Marselea prlycarpa*, *Eichornia crasipes*, *Lemna sp.* and *Colocasia esevlenta*. Common rheophytes found are *Phyllanthus niruri*, *Hononoia riparia*, *Cyperus rotundus* and *Borreria latitolia*. The common freshwater species available in the rivers of Perak is *Cyprinids sp.* Most of the abandoned tin mines in the Project area are utilised for commercial fish farming activities. The common farmed fish species are black tilapia (*Tilapia sp.*), big-head carp (*Aristichthys nobilis*) and grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idelius*).

## 5.8 Socio-economic Baseline and Population

Kinta District is the most economically developed district in Perak and accounts for approximately 43% of the Perak population. There are 7 mukims within Kinta District (including Ipoh City), which has a total population of 703, 493. The baseline information for micro socio-economic and population covers up to 5 km radius from the Project Site in Mukim Teja. This 5 km radius zone includes parts of Mukim Teja, Mukim Kampar and Mukim Tanjung Tualang.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

A socio-economic and public health survey (a total of 213 respondents were surveyed) as well as focal group discussion were conducted to supplement the available secondary information and to solicit residents reaction and feedback to the Project. The villages surveyed within the designated distance from the Project site boundaries are as follows:

- <1 km: Kg. Changkat Legong and part of Kg. Lalang
- 1 to 3 km: Kg. Changkat Belulang, Kg. Changkat Tualang and Kg. Kota Bharu.
- 3 to 5 km: Kg. Bunga Tanjung and Kawasan Perumahan Awam Malim Nawar.

A majority of the respondents are between 50 to 69 years old and those above 50 years old comprise more than 60% of the household heads within the study area. Females made up 56% of the total respondents. About 92% of the respondents are Malays, followed by 2% Chinese and 6% Indians. Most of the respondents have had either primary or secondary education. Occupation wise, a majority of the respondents comprise of farming communities. Overall, about half of the respondents indicated that they earn less than RM500/month and slightly less than a quarter has monthly income below RM250. Average individual monthly income is RM578.

As for the respondents'knowledge and perception' of the Project, a total of 35% have heard of the Project and 48% agreed to the Project followed by 33% of the respondents who expressed no opinion about the Project; the remaining respondents oppose the proposal of the Project.

#### FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

A total of 78 persons attended the focus group discussion held at Dewan JKKK Kg, Changkat Legong on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2008. The attendees were from Kg, Changkat, Kota Bharu, Kg, Lalang, Kg, Changkat Tualang, Kg, Redang Sawa and several non-residents from NGOs and political parties.

Two main issues were raised at the public dialogue: (i) potential health impact to the local residents, and (ii) impact to the agricultural and breeding activities. The unanimous agreement was that they do not want a cement plant and quarry to be located in their vicinity.

Feedback from the dialogue differed significantly from the survey conducted prior to the dialogue whereby 51% of the respondents residing inside the 1-km impact area agreed to the Project, especially due to job opportunities, investments and spin-offs from the Project.

#### HEALTH SURVEY

The existing health status of the local communities determined through the health survey and the secondary data review showed a good health and basic amenities status. Majority of them (82%) sought medical treatment from the government health facilities

The most common acute illnesses reported among the family members were flu and cough with the prevalence rate of 13 %. The most common chronic diseases reported were hypertension (9.0%),



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

asthma (4.0%), diabetes mellitus and heart failure (2.0% each) with the prevalence rates of 2.4%, 1.1%, 0.6% and 0.6% respectively. These prevalences were lower than the NHMSII. Review on the secondary data from Kinta District Health Office focussed on diseases of importance in relation to air pollution from the two sentinel stations and the vector and waterborne diseases. The sentinel station in KK Menglembu recorded an increased number of acute respiratory infections and asthma from 2003 to 2005.

#### 5.9 Infrastructure

The Project site is located in Kota Bahru, Mukim Teja, Daerah Kinta, Perak Darul Ridzuan, at the west of Jalan Gopeng – Batu Gajah (FR1), which is part of Federal Route 1 (FR1). State Route A110 is connected to Jalan Gopeng – Batu Gajah (FR1) to form a T-junction. At present, State Route A110 provides roadway linkage between the Project site and Jalan Gopeng – Batu Gajah. The road has several narrow sections which make passing difficult. Otherwise, the road is in good condition.

The existing traffic analysis showed that the existing junction of State Route A110 / Jalan Gopeng – Batu Gajah (FR1) is operating satisfactorily with a degree of saturation of 0.66 during the morning peak and 0.72 during the evening peak. The overall peak hour delay at the junction is less than 40 seconds.

#### 5.10 Utilities and Services

At present, Kinta District outside of Ipoh City does not have any centralised sewerage system channelling sewage directly to a sewage treatment plant. Most residential and commercial areas are provided with pour-flush toilets with septic tanks being the main treatment system for sewage. As for solid waste, there are three solid waste disposal sites to facilitate the disposal of solid waste within Kinta District, outside of Ipoh City.

About 95% of the clean tap water supply for the region is distributed by Lembaga Air Perak. Electricity is provided by Tenaga Nasional Berhad with an incoming voltage of 132 kV. Telecommunication facilities in Kinta District are mainly provided by Telekom Malaysia Berhad for land lines and internet services and supplemented by several mobile networks.

## 6. IMPACTS ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATING MEASURE

### 6.1 Soil Erosion

#### EROSION POTENTIAL

The Project will disturb a significant area of land within the Project site, including for the development of the cement plant and associated infrastructure, as well as for the quarry operations.

Currently, the site is partially stabilized by vegetation, although in the past, the land was disturbed by historical mining operations. The surficial materials are spoil material from former quarrying operations and have been deposited with no erosion plan or mitigative measures to control and



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

capture surface erosion and run off. As such, erosion prior to the establishment of the current vegetation has occurred.

Given the lack of change in elevation and the former disturbance of the surface, it was determined that a soil erosion model is not required, as surface erosion can be considered minimal. Although surface runoff will increase during the construction and operations phases, drainage within the site is primarily towards existing ponds and erosion potentially affecting off site areas is considered low.

#### MITIGATION MEASURES

Although the potential for significant surface erosion is considered low, mitigative measures that may be adopted to ensure that soils erosion is further limited include:

- avoid clearing of existing vegetation were possible;
- allow re-establishment of vegetation in unused/disturbed areas, including replanting;
- avoid cutting of steep slopes;
- stabilize slopes if needed to minimize erosion of surface materials; and
- where exposed and bare areas can not be re-vegetated, compact surface material.

## 6.2 Drainage and Flooding

The Project is expected to increase the volume of surface runoff during the construction and operational phases. During the construction phase, the removal of surface vegetation will reduce the detention capacity and infiltration of stormwater within the site. Later during the operational phase, water within the ponds will be drained and routed to another pond prior to sub-surface limestone quarrying. The potential risk to flooding may arise if the flood return water and runoff from the development is returned to the river in an uncontrolled manner. Another concern would be the discharge of potentially contaminated waters to the retention pond from plant operations and its potential impacts on the downstream water quality. The mitigating measures include:

- develop a storm water management plan; and
- bank stabilisation prior to operations.

## 6.3 Water Pollution

#### CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The primary sources of potential impacts to water quality will be from pollutants in site runoff which may enter the receiving water directly. Wastewater from temporary site facilities and water from plant servicing may be contaminated and would have the potential to discharge to surface waters if spillages are not contained. The provision of a retention pond will mean that the site runoff will be diverted to the pond prior to discharge to Sg. Teja which shall be sufficient to reduce the adverse impacts on water quality provided it is adequately designed, operated and maintained.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

The isolation and dewatering of ponds may cause the banks to collapse due to uneven water body pressure. Also, there is potential for suspended sediment plumes from the quarry area during dewatering to overlap with those from the construction of cement plant and its associated facilities downstream.

Mitigation measures for controlling water pollution during the construction phase are:

- provision of mobile toilets at site and a wheel washing bay should be provided at the site exit, or where practical;
- fuel tank and chemical storage area should be sited on a sealed area and surrounded by bunds with capacity equal to 110% of the largest tank capacity; and
- bunds are constructed at the ponds prior to commencement of dewatering process.

#### OPERATION PHASE

The production of Common Portland cement adopts a dry process of manufacture, thus the amount of water required is minimal and the discharge volume of process wastewater is expected to be negligible. The mass balance calculation shows that the operation of the plant will not cause adverse impacts to the water quality of Sg. Teja, even in the worst case scenario. Potential concern could be overflows from the retention pond and septic tank. However, the retention pond and septic tank are designed to cater to the Project requirements, thus they are unlikely to overflow.

The proposed sub-surface method of quarrying has no adverse impacts to the water quality. This is due to the low lying quarry floor and that any water found within the pit will be collected in a sump located at the lowest point of the quarry floor where it will be pumped out.

Mitigation measures for water pollution during the operational phase are:

- The circulation cooling water system should be regularly maintained.
- Septic tank is checked and regularly desludged to ensure its effectiveness.
- Storage areas for oil/chemicals be will be surrounded by bund with a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest tank to prevent spillage.
- Strengthening of banks prior to dewatering process. Water pump at Pond 1 should be regularly maintained.
- Remove material found around the ponds for proper disposal or use as filling and levelling purposes. The bunded areas should be turfed to minimise erosion.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

## 6.4 Air Pollution

The potential for air pollution is anticipated to be more significant during the operation of the proposed facilities, namely the cement plant and quarry operations, due to its long term nature.

### DURING CONSTRUCTION PERIOD

During the construction period, fugitive dust is the main pollutant expected to be generated. Dust is generated from activities such as land clearing, vehicle movement and other construction activities. For control of other fugitive emissions during construction, good housekeeping is to be adopted to minimise dust generation during this period.

### DURING OPERATIONAL PERIOD

It was determined that point source emissions are a more important source of emissions compared to fugitive emissions during the operation of the proposed facilities. Fugitive emissions are expected from blasting, transportation of raw materials and products, handling and crushing of limestone, transfer of materials including loading and unloading, and during packing of products.

There are two main stacks, namely the Cyclone Suspension Preheater Exhaust and the Clinker Cooler Kiln Exhaust, per line (ultimately two process lines). The potential pollutants identified are suspended particulate matter consisting of Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) and Particulate Matter less than 10 Micron (PM<sub>10</sub>), and combustion gases namely Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) during the manufacturing of cement.

It is anticipated that fugitive dust would be generated especially during blasting activities, as the proposed facilities include on-site quarry operation of limestone.

### AIR POLLUTANTS DISPERSION MODELLING

A dispersion modelling was carried out to predict its emission contribution to the atmosphere during the proposed facilities operation for the following parameters:

- a) Maximum 24-hours average and annual average for TSP and PM<sub>10</sub> ground level concentrations;
- b) Maximum 1-hour and 24-hours average NO<sub>2</sub> ground level concentrations;
- c) Maximum 1-hour and 24-hours average SO<sub>2</sub> ground level concentrations; and
- d) Maximum annual average heavy metals for As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Pb and Zn ground level concentrations and monthly average for Pb.

In the abnormal operation i.e. uncontrolled emission scenario, which assumes the failure of the air pollution control system at either the cyclone suspension preheater or the clinker cooler kiln, the prediction of TSP and PM<sub>10</sub> emission for maximum 1-hour ground level concentrations were undertaken. Modelling was carried out using the USEPA ISCST3 air quality model.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

For the blasting activity, the USEPA PUFF model imbedded in the TSCREEN was used for the prediction of instantaneous emission of dust particulates.

#### MODELLING RESULTS

The modelling results for the stack emissions from the proposed facilities during normal operation indicates that the ground level concentrations for all pollutants modelled are within the recommended ambient air standards and are not expected to pose any significant impact to the surrounding population. This is assuming that the pollution control system is functioning well. As for the blasting activity, the dust generation is predicted to be contained within the quarry area as the activity will be carried out at a subsurface level.

#### MITIGATING MEASURES

The Project Proponent is to ensure that the pollution control system is functioning efficiently at all times, and it is recommended that a programme for operation and maintenance of the pollution control system be implemented to minimise the potential for failure.

At the quarry area where blasting activities are carried out, workers are to be equipped with dust mask as part of the PPE (Personal Protection Equipment). For long term mitigating measures, suitable trees and shrubs may be planted along the project boundary. Generation of transportation dust during the quarry activity can be mitigated through enforcement of a speed limit at the work areas. In addition, frequent watering of the work area during dry conditions with spray bars, hoses and/or water trucks is recommended.

#### 6.5 Noise and Air Blast

Workers within the Project site are expected to be exposed to significant amounts of high level occupational noise but the impacts are moderately low as the predicted noise levels are within the permissible limits except during blasting operations for which mitigation measures will be undertaken to reduce noise levels and to ensure the safety of workers.

For residential areas located within 5 km from the Project site boundary, it is predicted that the construction phase and the operation of the cement plant will not pose any significant and the annoyance level is within the 'no to little' impact category. It is also anticipated that the blasting activities, which will be conducted at a sub-surface level will pose a 'medium to strong' impact to the nearest settlement at Kg. Changkat Legong due to the short term effect of the impulsive noise after attenuation by natural buffers.

#### CONCLUSION

Noise prediction during the operation of the Project has shown that the overall increase in noise will not be more than 4 dB(A) and the predicted levels of impulsive noise as well as air blasts will be within the safe exposure limit.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

**PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF**

---

## MITIGATING MEASURES

Mitigation measures have to be properly instituted to control noise levels and to minimize noise levels to receptors during the operational phase. These include administrative measures to control construction and operation duration, maintenance of equipment and machineries and using low noise equipments. Within the cement plant or quarry site, particularly on areas that are expected to have noise levels exceeding 90 dB(A), it is crucial to enforce plant operators and workers to use the necessary PPE in the form of proper hearing protection devices. A Hearing Conservation Programme should be initiated for all levels of management working in areas with noise levels exceeding 85 dB(A).

### 6.6 Quarry, Rock Blasting and Vibration Impacts

Fly rocks are mostly caused by improperly designed or improperly charged blasts. It is important to note that the specific charge of a maximum drill hole diameter, based on the powder factor quantum, is a specific charge of 0.37 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Based on the fly rock hazard modelling, the maximum fly rock ejected is in the range of 250 to 350 m. As the road and the villages are located beyond that distance, the public is assumed safe from fly rock, but prudent safety measures and blasting operations are to be practiced.

As for ground vibration, the nearest structures of concern for this particular quarry are the main road, which is located 700 m away from the quarry face opening area. The predicted ground vibration levels at this distance is about 0.73 mm/s, which is well below the permissible ground vibration level of 5.0 mm/s set by the Malaysian Mining Department or the permissible limit set forth by DOE.

## MITIGATION MEASURES

At the quarry site, some measures are proposed to be undertaken which include, blasting operations be undertaken by qualified operators; all personnel are being equipped with safety shoes, safety helmets, ear muffler and mouth cover; safety training program is provided; unauthorized personnel are not allowed at the quarry face; regular checks on quarry benches are carried out; explosives must only be handled by authorized personnel; smoking is strictly not permitted; there should be standing instructions before blasting, misfire and safekeeping of explosives; siren to be switched on and off three times before blasting and no immediate entering to the blasted area is permitted after half an hour except for shot-firers checking.

### 6.7 Quantitative Risk Assessment

A quantitative and qualitative assessment was carried out on selected risks associated with the proposed Project. The main risks that have impacts on the environment are mostly related to fire hazards from diesel storage tanks, coal fires at the storage yard and coal grinding area.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

#### QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT

The hazardous event modelled is a pool fire from diesel fuel. Results obtained from frequency estimation and consequence analysis were integrated to produce risk contours for comparison with the recommended criteria in Malaysia.

The modelled radiation zones arising from accidental release of diesel fuel does not extend beyond the property boundary of the plant. The iso-risk contours corresponding to the risk acceptability criteria for the nearby industrial area ( $1 \times 10^{-5}$  fatalities/person/year) and nearby residential area ( $1 \times 10^{-6}$  fatalities/person/year), have also been determined to be insignificant (i.e. within acceptability criteria).

#### QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

##### a) Coal storage yard

One of the most frequent hazards posed by coal is spontaneous combustion due to its ability to react with oxygen in the air within the coal pile. "Hot spots" tend to develop when the coal absorbs oxygen from the air due to the manner it is deposited or stored at a storage yard. Excessive heat build up within the coal pile is normally the cause of a coal fire in a storage yard.

The probability of coal spontaneous combustion occurring in storage areas is very remote or does not arise as the coal is of downstream use in cement industry and not freshly mined. Besides, the use of high rank coal significantly inhibits potential "hot spots" from developing in the storage areas while the short duration of storage (6–10 days) is another advantage. Furthermore, the coal is spread in horizontal layers and piled to ensure effective ventilation to dissipate trapped heat or packed firmly to minimise air channels to the lower layers.

##### b) Coal dust hazards

The main explosion hazard associated with the coal mill unit is related to an accidental or emergency shutdown. A shutdown of the coal mill could be attributed to power failure, system fan failure, rotary kiln shutdown etc which directly forces the coal mill to stop its operation altogether. If the coal mill unit is restarted unaware of the fires happening inside the unit, those five explosion elements (i.e. fuel, heat, oxygen, suspension, confinement) would be completed and an explosion is imminent when the hot burning coal particles are suspended by the rotating movement of the confined space in the mill after the system restarts.

A dust explosion can be prevented by elimination of one of the explosion criteria or sufficient measures can be taken to limit the explosion magnitude to an acceptable extent by technology adoption. Preventive strategies i.e. inerting process and CO monitoring, are primarily directed at eliminating the explosion criteria of O<sub>2</sub> build-up and the ignition source.

Most industrial accidents are caused by human error or negligence in plant operation and maintenance. Preventive measures are the best means to minimise accidents. Observing strict safety rules and regulations, implementation of prescribed safety procedures, regular and effective maintenance, and continuous education and training are measures to be adopted for the Project.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

## 6.8 Occupational Safety and Health

Employees' safety and health aspects must be properly taken care of in order to avoid any untoward incidents due to negligence as several hazardous substances are involved in the operation. During the plant operation, workers may be exposed to hazard to their health and safety.

A copy of the MSDS is recommended to be kept close to where the hazardous substance is being used so that workers who may be exposed can easily refer to the MSDS. The chemical characteristics and toxicity of the element and chemicals in a waste are summarised in their respective MSDS.

Adoption of safety procedures for all activities will be given due emphasis in the development and operation of the plant. All employees should be trained to ensure that they are alert at all times and able to perform their work effectively and efficiently in a safe manner, as well as be ready to respond to any emergency. Hence, an Emergency Response Plan which outlines the procedures to be followed has been formulated.

## 6.9 Solid and Scheduled Waste

Solid waste generated during the construction phase is anticipated to be light overburden and discarded construction waste, while small quantities of food waste is expected from the resident workforce staying on-site. Small amounts of scheduled waste are anticipated from maintenance work on machineries/ vehicles. Scheduled waste will be handled and managed in accordance with the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations, 2005.

Significant amounts of solid waste are generated from offices/canteens while scheduled waste is anticipated from plant operation and maintenance. An estimated 22 to 28 MT of municipal solid waste is generated by the plant daily. This waste is collected daily by contractors for disposal at the nearest approved landfill. The quantity of scheduled waste is estimated to be around 2.5 to 3.5 MT per day and to be collected by licensed recoverers approved by DOE or sent to Kualiti Alam for final disposal.

No residual impacts from waste management are expected with the construction and operation of the Project.

## 6.10 Ecological Impact

### TERRESTRIAL FLORA

The most important immediate impact of the Project will be the removal of the vegetation cover within the Project areas as well as associated access roads and utility areas. No commercially important or endangered species were found in the proposed Project area. As such, impacts on the terrestrial flora resulting from the implementation of this Project are considered to be minor.

During the operational period, the main impact will be from dust emitted by the facility. There are three main routes for impact to the flora namely:

- Direct deposition onto the surface of leaf;



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

- Uptake into leaf tissue and/ or blocking of leaf stomata; and
- Indirect effects due to cement dust deposition onto substrates (e.g. soil).

High levels of cement dust will result in a direct and indirect negative impact to the surrounding flora. Air modelling of the facility however, shows very little cement dust being emitted from the facility. Based on the air modelling exercise, the levels of dust emitted are significantly below the Malaysian Air Quality Standards. As such, the impacts on terrestrial flora resulting from the operational activities of this Project are considered to be minor.

#### TERRESTRIAL FAUNA

Implementation of the Project will result in a localised loss of habitat for amphibians, reptiles, small mammals and birds. However, the proposed site was found to be a highly degraded habitat due to past mining activities and food crop cultivation. Providing that the mitigation measures as proposed above are carried out and are effective, then impacts of terrestrial fauna are considered minor.

The recommended immediate mitigation measures to be implemented are as follows:

- Deforestation, ie. clear-cutting should be carried out in stages;
- Silt traps and retention ponds are to be constructed to ensure that run-off does not pollute the surrounding rivers in the area;
- Food and waste products should not be dumped in the surrounding forest. All chemicals, liquid and non-organic wastes shall be disposed of in an appropriate manner at off-site locations;
- Access to the area should be strictly controlled; and
- Proper monitoring of workers to ensure that there is no illegal hunting of game animals.

#### AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

The ponds in the Project site will be drained. This will result in localised loss of aquatic flora and fauna. Currently, most of the ponds are utilised for aquaculture activities namely fish farming. No endangered and/or protected aquatic flora and fauna were observed in the Project site.

The recommended mitigation measures for the aquatic environment include the following:

- Draining of ponds should be conducted in stages to allow the more mobile species to migrate;
- Only approved herbicides should be used for vegetation clearing purposes;
- vegetation removal to be undertaken on a planned and organised basis to prevent erosion and pollution of receiving waters;



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

- Green waste is recommended to be mulched and rotated into the ground. Open burning should never be practiced; and
- Appropriate measures will be undertaken to ensure collateral siltation and deposition does not occur during the land clearing process.

#### 6.11 Land Use Compatibility

Land use compatibility of the Project is examined in terms of its impact on surrounding land uses, its significance to the development potential of the land inside the impact zone in the future, and the availability of an effective buffer between the Project site and the surrounding housing areas.

On environmental issues, the study has shown that there are no significant impacts from air pollution or water pollution.

In terms of compliance with the zoning plan for the area, contradictions were detected in the findings and recommendations of the Draft Local Plan of Kinta District, 2002 – 2015. Findings of the Local Plan was that the area is generally unsuitable for housing due to its poor soil conditions, an over supply and low demand for housing, and new applications for housing development have to be evaluated properly to avert an inefficient and ineffective use of land. The Local Plan and its zoning plans are dynamic, short-term and will be reviewed periodically. On the other hand, the land titles and the express conditions attached to the Project site, are legal documents and granted by the Land Office for specific purpose/s, and therefore, cannot be superseded by the zoning plan.

An application for planning permission to develop the Project site in accordance with the entitlement of the land titles was submitted to the State Planning Office to be tabled to the State Planning Committee for approval.

As a mitigating measure, it is proposed that the Project Proponent interfaces with the State government to initiate a proposal to develop an integrated cement-related industrial park within the 1 km impact zone. Apart from the economic opportunities and stimulus that can be generated, the industrial park would be sufficiently extensive to also serve as an effective buffer between the quarry and cement manufacturing operations on the project site and the surrounding agricultural activities and settlements.

#### 6.12 Traffic Impact

The traffic impact analysis was conducted based on the cement plant capacity of 10,000 t/d and the number of workers during the construction and operational stages, estimated at 500 and 402, respectively.

The predicted volume of construction traffic is low (i.e. less than 150 PCU/hr), and it is not likely to cause significant impact on the performance of the surrounding road network. For analysis during operation phase, results of the road capacity analysis revealed that both State Route A110 and Jalan Gopeng – Batu Gajah (FR1) are expected to operate satisfactorily. Similarly, results of the junction



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

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analysis based upon the total future traffic indicate that the junction of State Route A110 / Jalan Gopeng – Batu Gajah (FR1) is expected to operate satisfactorily. From the viewpoint of road capacity, the present State Route A110 is able to accommodate the increased traffic generated by the Project when it is fully completed and operational.

It is recommended that the narrow section of State Route A110 (i.e. road section with carriageway width of about 5.0 – 5.2 m) to be upgraded to a standard two-lane road (i.e. carriageway width of at least 7.0 m). The junction connecting the cement plant's access road to State Route A110 should be designed with proper storage lane to ensure proper lane is provided for turning vehicles. Adequate radius should also be provided to cater for the turning trucks. Minimum radius of 15m is proposed.

#### 6.13 Health Impact

The potential health impacts were assessed using the health risk assessment methodology. The criteria pollutants PM<sub>10</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, and SO<sub>2</sub> and the heavy metals are the major hazards of concern. Inhalation is the most important exposure route for these pollutants. The predicted levels of PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations, NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> at all receptor sites are well within the health reference values. These findings indicate that the health of affected population including the sensitive groups is unlikely to be affected by these pollutants.

Hazard indexes for Cadmium, Arsenic, Chromium, Mercury emissions were found to be less than 1 indicated these heavy metals are unlikely to pose any systemic health risk to the community residing in the areas. The calculated Lifetime Cancer Risks are all well below the universally accepted risk level of  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ . Proper mitigation measures to control air pollution from the proposed development could ensure the health risks to the population are minimized. Health surveillance from the two health sentinel stations in the area could provide monitoring on the health impact of air pollutants from the proposed development. Data on cardiovascular diseases should also be included in the sentinel stations to have a better coverage and reporting on the sensitive group in the proposed area.

#### 6.14 Socio-Economic Impact

A social and perception survey as well as a focus group discussion were conducted with the residents and farmers within the 5-km impact zone to obtain their feedback with respect to the Project. More than 50% of the residents had no objection to the Project as there was anticipation of opportunities for employment, better income generation and spin-off effects to other industries. Notwithstanding that, the major concern of the residents is with respect to public health and safety.

An assessment of the economic benefits using multipliers derived from the input-output tables developed by the Department of Statistics showed that the Project would be able to generate substantial flow-on effects for other industries and wage and salary earners. Of the capital investment in the plant amounting to RM 950 million, the multiplier effect suggests that the plant might be able to generate approximately RM 1,600 million during the construction phase. As the Proponent is a solid local company, the Project is expected to maximise local content and thus local impact. The final impact on wages and salaries for a 10-year period is estimated at RM 194 million after the indirect



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

impacts flow through to the other sectors supplying goods and services to the construction and operation of the project. This is based on an estimated wages and salaries component of RM 74 million for construction and operation over that period. Apart from salaries and spin-off effect during the construction stage, the Project may also generate at least RM4 million annually in royalties to the State government for the operation of the limestone quarry.

The health impact assessment indicates that the Project is highly unlikely to have any adverse health impact on residents. As such, an environmental cost-benefit analysis was not necessary.

Generally, the Project will have a positive socio-economic impact to the local communities and economy. Currently, the economic activity in the area is stunted due to a lack of employment and economic opportunities. The Project will directly influence Project-related down- and upstream industries, create employment opportunities and infuse investment money into the region. As such, the Project will have a long-term positive socio-economic residual impact.

## 7. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The core of environmental management is to have a committed and responsible Project Proponent. In this regards, Hume Cement Sdn. Bhd. has a corporate policy statement on Safety, Health and Environment. The policy stipulates that works are to be carried out in a safe manner and that emphasis on occupational health and safety is a prerequisite in all operations that the company undertakes. The Project will be implemented in accordance and compliance with all relevant environmental legislative regulations and standards. The company requires similar commitments from all parties involved in the Project, including their contractors and consultants, to ensure the Project will not pose adverse effects on the environment and, by adopting environmentally sound practices and work ethics. In addition, the company is committed to ensuring a safe work environment for all staff and personnel involved in the Project.

A comprehensive Environmental Management Plan will be prepared upon approval of the DEIA Report, prior to the implementation of the Project. The EMP will specify the various monitoring programmes required to determine the effectiveness of mitigating measure adopted and to monitor changes to the surrounding biological, chemical, physical and social environment, as required.

Based on the activities of the Project and the impacts that are likely to arise from them, an environmental monitoring programme is proposed for this DEIA.

## 8. RESIDUAL IMPACTS

The impact assessment has shown that if all impacts associated with the Project are properly managed, a majority of the environmental risks will be controlled to acceptable levels. However, there will still be residual impacts which remain after all mitigation measures are instituted. Generally, no residual impacts are anticipated during the construction of the Project.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

During the operation phase, residual impacts in the context of drainage and flood, and water pollution are minimal and deemed insignificant. Air pollution, in particular dust generation from the cement plant operation is a long term concern although its impacts are not considered significant. In terms of ecological impacts, no rare, endangered or protected floral or fauna species were identified at the Project site. Species found were common species, except for one lizard species, and thus the impact is considered minor.

Operation of the quarry poses potential dust and noise nuisance during blasting activities. Although long term in nature, this impact is considered minor given the distance of sensitive receptors, which is at least 700 m away from the site boundary, and the quarrying being conducted at a sub-surface level.

The health of the local community is not likely to be affected by the air pollutants emitted from the proposed quarry and cement plant. The findings also indicated that the air pollutants are unlikely to pose any systemic health risk, nor exert any cancer risk to people residing in the affected areas.

To overcome the current contradiction in land use zoning for the area, it is proposed that the long-term land use plan be reviewed, and an Integrated Industrial Park for Cement-related Industries be established in the Gopeng-Kota Bahru area, as envisaged in the Rancangan Struktur Sebahagian Daerah Kinta (1996-2020). The Project could serve as the stimulus for setting up of the industrial park that stretches from State Road A110 southwards towards A114. It would generate sufficient spin-off benefits and attract upstream and downstream industries that are cement-related.

Socio-economically, out-migration of young people is a problem in the area with average monthly household income below the national average due to a lack of employment and economic opportunities. The highly fragmented nature of the village land and multiple-ownership also deter economic use of the land. The Project will inject investment into the area, directly create employment opportunities, and possibly generate spin-off benefits in the region.

Anticipated issues and proposed mitigation measures are summarized in Table 8.1.

## 9. CONCLUSION

The proposed Project is anticipated to generate potential impacts to the surrounding environment and local communities. Results of this detailed assessment have shown that the predicted environmental impacts are within acceptable levels and are not likely to have significant long-term residual impacts. The findings of this DEIA support the development and operation of the quarry and cement plant on the provision that all the mitigating and control measures identified in the study are fully implemented for the Project.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

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## RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

### 1. TAJUK PROJEK

Tajuk Projek bagi Laporan EIA Terperinci yang disediakan, dikenali sebagai “**Cadangan Kuari Dan Kilang Simen, Mukim Teja, Daerah Kinta, Perak Darul Ridzuan**” (dikenali sebagai “*Projek*”).

Projek ini akan mempunyai dua barisan kilang klinker 5,000t/hari yang dimajukan dalam dua fasa, dan kuari batu kapur dalam tapak Projek. Tapak Projek adalah tanah bekas lombong bijih timah, dengan luas kawasan 669 ekar, dan mengandungi tiga lot, iaitu Lot-lot 300254, 300255 dan Lot 300256 berhampiran Kota Bharu di Mukim Teja, Daerah Kinta, Perak.

Projek ini adalah aktiviti ditetapkan di bawah perkara 8 (d) dan 14 Perintah Kualiti Alam Sekitar (Aktiviti Ditetapkan) (Penilaian Impak Alam Sekitar (EIA)), 1987 di bawah Seksyen 34A EQA. Satu kajian EIA adalah diperlukan untuk Projek dan laporan diserahkan kepada Jabatan Alam Sekitar (JAS) untuk kelulusan. Projek ini juga disenaraikan sebagai satu daripada projek dengan impak alam sekitar yang ketara, di mana EIA Terperinci adalah mandatori.

Bidang Rujukan (TOR) untuk DEIA diserahkan dan disahkan oleh JAS pada 7 Mei 2008. DEIA ini disediakan menurut Buku Panduan EIA dan *EIA Guidelines for Industrial Projects*, yang dikeluarkan oleh JAS.

### 2. KEPERLUAN KENYATAAN

Pemaju Projek menjangka terdapat keperluan untuk satu kilang simen baru di Semenanjung Malaysia. Kesungguhan pelaksanaan Projek adalah selari dengan pelan perancangan negara, termasuklah Pelan Fizikal Negara, dan Pelan Induk Industri Ketiga. Pemaju Projek telah diberikan lesen membuat simen dari Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa Dan Industri (MITI), dan mempunyai hak milik tanah untuk Projek yang tersebut.

Tahun-tahun kebelakangan ini telah menyaksikan permintaan untuk bahan-bahan pembinaan dan bangunan seperti keluli, simen, pasir dan agregat, tembaga, aluminium dan balak di wilayah ini disebabkan ekonomi yang berkembang di China dan India. Untuk industri simen secara khusus, penggunaan tempatan berkait rapat dengan pertumbuhan KDNK nasional, dan penggunaan simen telah menunjukkan peningkatan 17% dalam penggunaan simen per kapita dari 1998 ke 2006.

Dalam pembuatan simen, klinker digunakan dan dikisar dengan bahan-bahan lain untuk membuat simen. Tidak semua pengilang simen tempatan menghasilkan klinker yang cukup. Jumlah klinker dan kapasiti pengeluaran simen di Malaysia adalah 17.8 million t/tahun, dan 28.3 million t/tahun, masing-masing. Klinker kebiasaannya diimport oleh pengilang individu untuk pengeluaran simen. Projek ini sebaliknya, dengan dua fasa pengeluaran klinker 5,000 t/hari setiap satu, tidak perlu mengimport klinker untuk pengeluaran simen.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

Cadangan projek-projek di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kesembilan (RM9) akan memerlukan jumlah bahan yang ketara termasuklah simen, yang menghadapi sedikit bekalan sejak beberapa tahun ini. Projek-projek tersebut dijangka memakan masa 5 ke 10 tahun. Tanpa Projek, berkemungkinan pengeluaran simen tidak mampu menyokong cadangan projek-projek tersebut.

Pemaju Projek memperuntukkan pelaburan tidak kurang daripada RM950 juta untuk kapasiti kilang paling besar 10,000t/hari. Projek berkemungkinan membawa kesan ekonomi positif kepada persekitaran kawasan Kinta melalui peluang-peluang pekerjaan dan hasil sampingan industri hiliran dan industri perkhidmatan untuk menyokong Projek. Ini akan merangsang pertumbuhan dalam wilayah dengan menarik lebih banyak pelaburan ke kawasan Kinta, negeri dan negara.

## 3. KETERANGAN PROJEK

### 3.1 Konsep Projek

Projek ini melibatkan dua komponen utama; iaitu kuari batu kapur dan sebuah kilang pengeluaran simen. Projek ini akan dibina dalam dua fasa, setiap barisan mempunyai keupayaan pengeluaran 5,000 t/hari klinker. Klinker akan dikisar untuk menghasilkan produk akhir, simen Portland.

Tapak Projek terdiri daripada (3) lot bekas lombong bijih timah yang bersambung, dengan keluasannya 669.2 ekar. Secara strategiknya, tapak terletak di dalam kawasan yang kaya dengan timbunan batu kapur, pasir dan tanah liat, dengan jalan keluar masuk mudah ke rangkaian jalanraya dan keretapi utama, yang memudahkan pengangkutan bahan mentah dan produk simen.

### 3.2 Lokasi Tapak Projek

Tapak Projek terletak kira-kira 9 km di barat daya pekan Gopeng, 1.7 km di tenggara Kota Bharu dan 4.7 km di barat laut Malim Nawar. Ia juga adalah kira-kira 10 km dari pekan Kampar, yang terletak di barat daya Tapak Projek.

Tapak boleh dimasuki melalui Jalan Negeri A110 dari Kota Baharu, dan dari Kg. Changkat Legong, yang terletak kira-kira 700 m ke timur laut. Jalan keretapi berkembar menganjur dari Kota Bharu ke arah Malim Nawar di sepanjang sempadan barat tapak Projek.

### 3.3 Keterangan Proses Projek

#### KUARI BATU KAPUR

Kawasan kuari terletak ke kawasan besar sebelah timur tapak Projek, dan akan dimajukan dalam dua fasa. Kuari akan dilombong untuk batu kapur yang akan dihancurkan dan disalurkan ke kilang simen. Kaedah pengkuarian adalah perlombongan terbuka bawah permukaan.

#### a) Perlombongan Terbuka Bawah Permukaan

Lebih beban atau buangan sisa akan disingkirkan sebelum batuan dasar batu kapur didedahkan iaitu kira-kira 12 ke 15 m di bawah paras tanah. Pasir dan bahan lain yang bernilai komersial akan



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

diselamatkan semasa penyingkiran lebih beban. Kawasan operasi akan menyerupai sebuah lubang terbuka. Semasa operasi kuari, perlombongan batu kapur akan dijalankan dalam corak perlahan-lahan ke atas cerun lubang permukaan kuari. Pematuhan ketat kepada parameter letupan dan prosedur letupan akan diperhatikan, dan blok batu kapur yang berceraikan akan disalurkan ke kilang pengisar.

#### b) Kilang Pengisar

Kilang pengisar akan menghancurkan batuan batu kapur kepada saiz lebih kecil sebelum disalurkan ke kilang simen. Kilang pengisar berupaya menghancurkan sehingga 1000 t/jam batu. Satu pengisar tukul satu peringkat akan diguna bagi menghasilkan batuan kasar bersaiz kira-kira 70 mm. Batu kapur kasar akan diangkut ke Perkarangan Penyetoran Batu Kapur tali pengangkut.

### PENGELUARAN SIMEN

Proses pembuatan simen kering moden akan digunakan di mana bahan mentah dikisar dahulu sebelum proses pensinteran. Langkah-langkah utama dalam pengeluaran simen adalah (i) Perolehan bahan mentah, (ii) penyediaan bahan mentah, (iii) Pyro-processing untuk pengeluaran klinker, (iv) Pengisaran untuk pengeluaran simen, dan (v) pembungkusan dan penghantaran simen.

#### a) Perolehan Bahan Mentah

Bahan mentah asas yang digunakan dalam pembuatan simen adalah batu kapur, tanah liat, pasir, gypsum dan bijih besi. Batu kapur (sebahagian besar mengandungi kalsium karbonat) terdiri daripada kira-kira 87% kandungan bahan mentah, akan diperolehi dari kuari dalam tapak Projek. Tanah liat akan diperolehi dari sumber-sumber dalam 10 ke 20km dari Tapak Projek. Pasir akan diperolehi di tapak dari sejumlah besar tahi lombong timah di kawasan kuari. Bijih besi akan diperolehi dari Perak dan diangkut ke kilang simen oleh pembekal masing-masing. Gypsum akan diperolehi dari pembekal tempatan dan luar negara. Arang batu akan diimport dari luar negara dan digunakan sebagai bahan api semasa pembakaran klinker.

Bahan mentah disimpan dalam bangsal penyimpanan tertutup. Bangunan dengan laluan bukaan minima untuk kawalan penyebaran habuk disediakan berdekatan dengan pengisar dan *raw meal feed bin* untuk penyetoran bahan mentah primer.

#### b) Penyediaan Bahan Mentah

Operasi ini menggabungkan pengisaran bahan mentah berdasarkan komposisi bahan kimia dalam kilang kelompokan bahan mentah atau juga dirujuk sebagai *Preblending Bed* sebelum digunakan. Untuk penyediaan, pecahan pra-set yang ditimbang bagi bahan mentah akan diambil keluar dari bak masing-masing melalui alat timbang ke atas tali pengangkut dan dimasukkan ke dalam kilang pengisar mentah untuk dikisar.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

#### c) Pyro-processing Untuk Pengeluaran Klinker

Sistem pyro-processing untuk menghasilkan klinker melibatkan tiga langkah utama: (i) Pengeringan atau prapemanasan; (ii) Pengkalsinan; dan (iii) Pembakaran atau penyinteran. Sistem pembakaran klinker mengandungi tanur berputar (suhu sehingga 1,450 °C) dengan dua tali, prapemanas siklon lima-peringkat dengan prapekalsin.

Klinker yang dihasilkan adalah berwarna kelabu dan berdiameter lazim 3 ke 25mm. Kandungan bahan kimia asas dalam klinker adalah Tricalcium silicate, C<sub>3</sub>S (40-60%), Dicalcium silicate, C<sub>2</sub>S (16-30%), Tricalcium aluminate, C<sub>3</sub>A (7-15%) dan Tetracalcium aluminoferrite, C<sub>4</sub>AF (7-12%).

#### d) Pengeluaran Simen

Langkah terakhir adalah pengisaran klinker kepada serbuk halus. Sehingga 5 bahagian gypsum dan 5 bahagian batu kapur dicampurkan kepada 90 bahagian klinker untuk dikisar.

Di kilang pengisaran simen, pengisaran dijalankan dalam aturan litar tertutup. Sistem mengandungi dua roller press dan dua mesin kisar tiub. Produk akhir yang dipungut (simen) akan diangkut ke silo penyetoran simen. Empat silo simen, dengan jumlah keupayaan 4 X 10,000 t akan digunakan. Sebuah loader pukat trak 200 t/h akan dipasang pada setiap silo.

#### e) Penghantaran Simen

Untuk pembungkus putaran, setiap satu dengan keupayaan 90 t/h dan peralatan beg separa-automatik akan digunakan untuk membungkus produk akhir ke dalam beg. Produk akan dibungkus ke dalam beg individu dengan berat 50 kg di Unit Pembungkusan Simen. Produk yang dibungkus akan dihantar ke Stor Simen oleh sistem pengangkut. Adalah dijangka 50% produk akan diangkut melalui jalanraya dan selebihnya melalui jalan keretapi.

## KEMUDAHAN DAN PRASARANA SOKONGAN

#### a) Pembinaan Ban & Pengairan Kolam

Sejumlah sembilan kolam akan dipisahkan dan diairi. Tahi lombong sediaada yang tertimbun di bahagian utara Lot 300256 akan digunakan dalam pembinaan ban di sepanjang sempadan tapak Projek. Ban pasir bertindak memisahkan sejumlah bekas kolam lombong dan menguatkan tebing kolam sediaada untuk mengelakkan penembusan.

Parit yang membanjiri akan dipotong di antara kolam, menghubungkannya dengan Sg. Teja. Semasa proses pengairan, paras air akan turun secara berperingkat, dan parit yang bersambung akan didalamkan sehingga dasar kolam dicapai. Bahan yang hendak dibuang di dalam kolam akan digunakan sebagai bahan timbus dalam tapak Projek.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

#### b) Jalan Keluar Masuk

Jalan keluar masuk baru akan dibina menangani laluan terus ke Projek dari jalanraya utama, Jalan Negeri A110: Jalan Gopeng-Kota Bharu. Jalan keluar masuk baru adalah kira-kira 2 km panjang dan 20 m lebar dan mengikut Piawaian Rekabentuk Jalanraya JKR.

Jalan keluar masuk akan melalui dua lot persendirian di mana sebahagiannya adalah perladangan kelapa sawit dan kawasan paya, serta di *degraded land* terbuka dan tanah Negeri. Tindakan mendapatkan tanah di lot persendirian dan permohonan untuk R.O.W masih berjalan semasa Kajian DEIA.

Selain daripada jalan keluar masuk, akan terdapat hubungan landasan sisi ke jalan keretapi sediaada di sempadan barat. Hubungan landasan akan menyediakan pengangkutan cekap ke dan dari tapak Projek semasa pembinaan serta fasa operasi. Pentadbiran dan kebenaran yang sepatutnya untuk hubungan jalan keretapi dengan Keretapi Tanah Melayu Berhad (KTMB) masih berlangsung.

#### KAWALAN PROSES DAN KUALITI

Kilang simen dikawal oleh Sistem Kawalan Agihan (DCS) dari Bilik Kawalan Pusat. Faktor tidak tetap proses dalam kesemua jabatan pengilangan dipantau secara berterusan untuk mengatur dan mengoptima pengeluaran klinker dan simen i.e. dari penyeteroran bahan mentah ke penyeteroran simen, pembungkusan dan pemuatan. Bagaimanapun, campurtangan manual boleh dilakukan semasa kegagalan proses, peralatan tidak berfungsi atau keadaan kecemasan.

Profil nyalaan dalam tanur dipantau secara dekat untuk keadaan nyalaan tidak normal, bagi memastikan sebarang ketidaknormalan boleh dikesan dan diperbaiki. Operasi system pyro-processing menerima perhatian rapat memandangkan kualiti produk sebahagian besarnya ditentukan dalam tanur. Jika keadaan proses yang betul dan suhu tanur tidak dikawal, tindakbalas bahan kimia kompleks dalam tanur tidak lengkap menjadikan klinker yang dihasilkan tidak diterima.

Pada setiap peringkat pembuatan simen, bahan mentah dan pertengahan serta produk akhir akan dianalisa di makmal kilang bagi memastikannya menurut piawaian kualiti secara konsisten. Makmal dilengkapi untuk menguji proses besar melibatkan bahan, persiapan sampel, ujian bahan kimia dan ujian fizikal.

#### KAWALAN PENCEMARAN

Langkah-langkah kawalan pencemaran dan keselamatan adalah kunci dalam operasi mana-mana kilang industri. Langkah-langkah kawalan pencemaran dipilih selepas mengenalpasti pelepasan pelbagai pencemar, terutamanya pencemar udara dari pelbagai peringkat pembuatan simen.

#### a) Kawalan Pencemaran Udara

Pencemar udara yang dihasilkan semasa operasi Projek mengandungi terutamanya partikel dari pengkuarian, bahan mentah dan akhir serta produk sampingan pembakaran bahan api.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

Penapis beg jenis jet detik dan rumah beg akan digunakan sebagai alat penyingkiran habuk pelepasan utama dalam Tanur, Kilang Pengisaran Mentah, Penyejuk Desir, Kilang Pengisaran Arang Batu dan Kilang Pengisaran Simen. Untuk pelepasan lain, jumlah bilangan penapis beg standard akan dipasang di kesemua titik pindahan di hopper, bak atau silo serta mesin yang berhabuk (*crusher*, peralatan pemuatan, tali pengangkut dll.) untuk tujuan penyingkiran habuk.

Pembakar teknologi moden, sistem dos untuk bahan api dan saluran tanur, sistem kawalan tanur digunakan untuk proses kilang bagi mengawal pelepasan ( $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{SO}_x$ ,  $\text{CO}$ ) dari proses pembakaran.

Siklon akan dipasang dalam kilang pengisar mentah untuk memerangkap bahan yang terperangkap dalam saluran udara, di mana ianya melalui unit proses asas (cth. peringkat pengisaran dan pyro-processing). Ianya dikenali sebagai pemulihan pra-rawatan dan alat kitar semula, dan membantu dalam meningkatkan kecekapan kedua-dua rumah beg dan sistem penapis beg..

#### b) Kawalan Pencemaran Air

Projek menjalankan proses pembuatan kering. Dengan itu isipadu penghasilan air buangan untuk rawatan dan pelupusan adalah minima dan dianggarkan pada  $250 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$ . Effluen asas yang dilepaskan dari pengeluaran klinker dan proses pembuatan simen terdiri dari air penyejuk peralatan.

Air buangan domestik dihasilkan dari tandas dan kantin dianggarkan pada  $225 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$ . Air buangan ini dialirkan ke loji rawatan air buangan sebelum dilupuskan ke aliran penerima, Sg. Teja. Effluen dirawat akan mematuhi Standard B Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekitar (Kumbahan Dan Effluen Perindustrian) 1979.

Air penyejuk membanjiri, basuhan tangki dan basuhan lantai dipungut dan disalurkan ke parit terbuka. Air buangan proses dialirkan ke pengasing graviti pepejal lalu ke loji rawatan air buangan sebelum dilepaskan ke Sg. Teja.

#### c) Kawalan Bunyi

Projek berpotensi menghasilkan paras bunyi ketara semasa letupan dan dari operasi kilang simen. Sumber pelepasan bunyi asas adalah bunyi impulsif semasa letupan dan yang berkaitan dengan motor, kipas, *blower*, *crusher*, pemampat udara dan mesin kisar tiub dalam kilang simen. Penghadang pelepasan bunyi dalam kilang digunapakai bagi memastikan paras bunyi di sempadan adalah dalam had yang dibenarkan.

Kesemua peralatan yang terdapat dalam kilang direkabentuk untuk operasi dengan paras bunyi rendah, dan tidak akan melebihi paras bunyi dibenarkan maksimum untuk guna tanah penerima di sekitarnya.

## TENAGA KERJA

Projek memerlukan tenaga kerja bagi kedua-dua komponen Projek: komponen kuari dan komponen kilang simen semasa pembinaan dan fasa operasi. Kira-kira 500 pekerja akan terlibat untuk



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

pembinaan Projek manakala untuk fasa operasi Projek, manakala jumlah tenaga kerja untuk operasi Projek dianggarkan pada 400.

Kesemua kakitangan akan diberi latihan yang bersesuaian dalam melatih mereka tentang tugas kerja spesifik yang akan dijalankan; prosedur keselamatan; dan konsep kuari, letupan dan pembuatan simen.

#### EKONOMI PROJEK

Jumlah nilai Projek dianggarkan pada RM 950 juta. Pembangunan Projek dijangka siap dalam masa 26 bulan. Semasa fasa pembinaan Projek, kira-kira 500 pekerja akan diambil, manakala jumlah tenaga kerja untuk operasi Projek dianggarkan pada 400.

Pemaju Projek akan menyuntik sekurang-kurangnya RM27 juta ke dalam ekonomi Negeri sebagai gaji kepada pekerja melibatkan pembinaan Projek. Semasa fasa operasi Projek, sekurang-kurangnya RM7 juta akan diserap ke dalam ekonomi tempatan secara tahunan. Ini tidak termasuk pelaburan awal peralatan proses, mesin, kos pembinaan serta kos langsung dan tidak langsung dari konsep Projek sehinggalah operasi. Nilainya tidak termasuk faedah hasil sampingan yang ditambah kepada Projek untuk industri hiliran dan hulu serta sektor sokongan semasa fasa pembinaan dan operasi Projek.

Projek akan juga melibatkan kira-kira RM4 juta setiap tahun royalti kepada negeri untuk Operasi kuari batu kapur.

## 4. PILIHAN PROJEK

### 4.1 Pilihan 'Tidak Membina'

Aktiviti kuari dan cadangan kilang simen tidak akan berlaku sekiranya Pilihan 'tidak membina' dipilih. Dengan pilihan ini, tapak sediada akan kekal seperti sediada, memandangkan tanah bekas lombong yang kurang digunakan sebahagiannya digunakan untuk aktiviti berkebun oleh pekebun tidak berdaftar. Rizab batu kapur gred tinggi dalam tapak tidak akan dieksploitasi untuk pembuatan kuari atau simen bagi menjana ekonomi perlahan dalam wilayah tersebut.

Potensi pelaburan Pemaju Projek kurang daripada RM950 juta tidak akan digunakan jika Projek tidak dibina. Kesemua industri hiliran atau hulu secara langsung atau tidak langsung tidak akan memberi faedah, termasuklah kejuruteraan dan perundingan, pengangkutan dan bekalan bahan.

Peluang-peluang pekerjaan berkaitan dengan Projek semasa peringkat pembinaan dan operasi tidak memberi faedah jika Projek tidak berjalan. Peluang menyaksikan migrasi dari pecan-pekan kecil seperti Kota Bharu, dan Malim Nawar akan hilang.

Pilihan 'Tidak Membina' adalah pilihan yang akan memintasi pertumbuhan ekonomi, kedua-duanya kepada Perak dan seluruh negara. ia akan menentukan potensi untuk Negeri Perak bagi menjadikannya pembekal simen yang cukup, dan menjana pendapatan melalui bekalan simen ke



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

Negeri-negeri lain. Ini juga memberikan peluang untuk memaju dan menyebarkan aktiviti perindustrian kepada wilayah-wilayah negeri yang kurang membangun dalam konteks ekonomi.

Pilihan 'Tidak Membina' tidak dipilih berdasarkan alasan-alasan di atas.

#### 4.2 Pilihan 'Membina'

'Pilihan Membina' merujuk kepada membina dan mengoperasi Projek yang terdiri daripada komponen kuari dan kilang simen. Pembinaan Projek dijangka mengambil masa 26 bulan, dan jangka hayat kilang simen adalah kira-kira 50 tahun. Berikut adalah pilihan yang boleh didapati jika Projek akan dibina.

#### PILIHAN TAPAK

Pada peringkat awal Projek, dua (2) tapak telah dkenapasti dan diperiksa, iaitu:

- Tapak 1: Kota Bharu, Mukim Teja, Daerah Kinta di Perak;
- Tapak 2: Tapak yang terletak di Mukim Hulu Yam dan Mukim Batang Kali, Daerah Hulu Selangor di Selangor.

Pemaju Projek telah memilih tapak di Mukim Teja, Kinta (Tapak 1) memandangkan ianyalah yang terbaik yang boleh memenuhi permintaan untuk kawasan tanah, jarak lokasi dan penampakan dari penerima sensitif (penduduk).

#### PILIHAN KUARI

Dua pilihan dipertimbangkan untuk pengkuarian batu kapur dalam tapak Projek, i.e. Perlombongan Dedah Bawah Permukaan dan Perlombongan Bawah Tanah. Selepas menimbang pilihan-pilihan tersebut, Perlombongan Dedah Bawah Permukaan dipilih memandangkan ianya lebih cekap dan sesuai beroperasi di tapak Projek. Walaupun gangguan bumi tidak dapat dielakkan berbanding perlombongan bawah tanah, eksploitasi bawah permukaan adalah kaedah lebih selamat dan lebih ekonomi.

##### a) Pilihan Teknologi Pengeluaran

Kaedah basah, separa-kering dan kering adalah tiga pilihan proses asas dalam pembuatan klinker atau simen. Dalam proses kering, bahan mentah dikisar kering dan dibakar oleh arang batu hancur dalam tanur berputar. Dalam tahun-tahun kebelakangan ini, terdapat penghentian konsisten proses basah dan separa-kering memandangkan proses kering lebih berekonomi untuk kegunaan kuasa serta haba dan keperluan tenaga kerja.

Kegunaan haba proses basah (kira-kira 1200 kcal/kg) adalah lebih tinggi daripada proses separa-kering (1000 kcal/kg) atau proses kering (730 kcal/kg). Proses kering juga mengurangkan keseluruhan kos modal dengan operasi tanur dan kos penyelenggaraan dikurangkan, isipadu gas wasap lebih rendah (SO<sub>x</sub> dan NO<sub>x</sub>) dan habuk yang dilepaskan ke atmosfera. Tambahan pula, kurang



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

**PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF**

---

wap air dijana dalam proses kering dan oleh itu, kakisan dalam peralatan adalah lebih rendah berbanding proses basah dan separa-kering.

Berdasarkan sebab-sebab di atas, proses kering untuk pembuatan klinker dan simen dipilih sebagai kaedah pengeluaran yang lebih digemari.

b) Pilihan Teknologi Kawalan Pencemaran Udara

Beberapa teknologi kawalan pencemaran udara sesuai untuk Projek dipertimbangkan, peralatan utama termasuklah rumah beg, siklon dan pemendak elektrostatik. Selepas menilai pilihan yang ada, telah dipersetujui satu siri rumah beg dan penapis beg bersama-sama dengan siklon akan disatukan dalam fasiliti pembuatan simen untuk kawalan pencemaran udara semasa fasa operasi Projek.

## KESIMPULAN

Pilihan Terpilih untuk cadangan Projek adalah tapak yang terletak di Mukim Teja, Daerah Kinta, Perak; dengan kuari batu kapur bawah permukaan, menggunakan teknologi proses kering. Gabungan rumah beg dan penapis beg akan digunakan untuk kawalan pencemaran udara.

## 5. PERSEKITARAN SEDIADA

### 5.1 Keadaan Fizikal

Tapak Projek terletak di kawasan tinggalan lombong bijih Lembah Kinta yang menunjukkan corak muka bumi yang datar ke kawasan beralun dan mengandungi kolam-kolam air. Secara amnya, kawasan ini mempunyai ketinggian dari 0 ke 45 m atas paras laut. Kawasan datar dan rendah terdapat di sebelah barat tapak Projek dan naik ke ketinggian 30 ke 45 m di kawasan tengah tapak Projek yang mana terdapat anak bukit. Kawasan tanah di sebelah timur pula adalah sedikit tinggi dengan ketinggian dari 25 ke 39 m.

Tapak Projek ini mempunyai keluasan kira-kira 669 ekar yang kebanyakannya terdiri daripada kawasan yang lapang yang luas dengan pasir tanah lama yang diliputi dengan kolam lombong lama. Kebanyakannya tidak mempunyai rupa bentuk dan kekurangan pokok besar tetapi diliputi dengan pokok renek. Keseluruhannya, kawasan tersebut mengandungi kira-kira 28 kolam lombong lama yang telah digunakan sebagai kolam ikan. Kolam-kolam ini mempunyai saiz yang berbeza-besa dengan kedalaman dari 5 ke 23 m. Kolam-kolam ini meliputi keluasan 273.36 ekar atau kira-kira 41% dari jumlah keluasan tapak kajian. Didapati juga terdapat beberapa kawasan perkebunan dalam tapak Projek yang meliputi keluasan sebanyak 53.79 ekar (kira-kira 8% luas kawasan).

### 5.2 Geologi, Tanah dan Hidrogeologi

#### GEOLOGI

Tapak projek didasari oleh batu kapur dan marmar Devonian, dan batu kapur kapur dan marmar Carboniferous. Batu kapur tebal dalam kawasan adalah sebahagian Formasi Kinta, dan terdiri



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

daripada jumlah kaviti yang besar dipenuhi dengan timbunan alluvial, yang mungkin bersambung dengan sungai dan badan air lain dalam kawasan tersebut. Batu kapur didasari oleh lebihan beban, baki aktiviti perlombongan lepas di tapak. Pada asasnya lebihan beban terdiri daripada tanah liat bebas dan pasir halus sehingga kasar.

Ketebalan lebihan beban di tapak berbeza dari 6.5 m dan 37 m. Luluhawa dalam batu kapur berbeza dari sedikit kepada tinggi dengan lubang sumber mempunyai kaviti ketara.

#### TANAH-TANIH

Tanah-tanah dalam tapak projek dan kawasan sekitar asasnya terdiri daripada siri Holyrood-Lunas. Kawasan utama dalam tapak adalah tanah lombong, menunjukkan penyingkiran tanah-tanah asli akibat aktiviti perlombongan dahulu. Tanah-tanah adalah peroi dan berkembang dengan lemah, tanah gembur berpasir perang kekuningan ke tanah liat gembur berpasir dengan kandungan nutrien yang berbeza. Tanah-tanah adalah dari tanah Kelas III untuk tanaman pokok, tetapi boleh dipertimbangkan tanah perantara untuk tanaman lain seperti ubi kayu, jagung atau air tebu.

#### HIDROGEOLOGI

Maklumat sekunder mencadangkan batu kapur dalam kawasan ini mempunyai potensi air tanah sedikit ke sederhana, dengan jumlahnya 1.3 L/s ke 9 L/s. Disebabkan keretakan tinggi sebahagian batu kapur dalam kawasan tersebut, turutan batu kapur tebal boleh dikenali sebagai akuifer batu dasar bersambung.

Lebihan beban dikenali sebagai a akuifer tidak terpisah berhampiran-permukaan dalam bahan bertanah liat berpasir. Kajian air tanah sedang dijalankan untuk mengenalpasti dan menilai potensi kesan kepada air tanah dari perparitan bekas kolam lombong sediaada.

### 5.3 Hidrologi dan Kualiti Air

Tapak Projek ini terletak di dalam kawasan tadahan Sg. Teja, iaitu sub-tadahan bagi Sg. Kinta. Tiada sungai yang terdapat di dalam kawasan tapak Projek. Walaubagaimanapun, tapak ini dikelilingi oleh kolam-kolam air yang saling bersambung melalui pembentung yang akhirnya akan mengalir ke parit tanah (atau parit buatan manusia). Berdasarkan topografi semulajadi, parit tanah ini akan mengalir secara semulajadi ke Sg. Teja yang mengarah ke barat.

Kualiti air sungai penerima dan Sg. Teja secara amnya menepati Kelas III daripada National Water Quality Standards untuk DOE, kecuali ferum di W1. Kepekatan tinggi untuk COD, TSS dan E.coli juga dicatatkan walaupun masih di dalam had untuk Kelas III. Keputusan kualiti air menunjukkan bahawa pencemaran sungai penerima dan Sg. Teja mungkin dari sisa domestik kawasan penempatan Kg. Changkat Legong.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

## 5.4 Meteorologi dan Kualiti Udara

### METEOROLOGI

Iklim di kawasan Projek mengalami iklim khatulistiwa yang panas dan lembap. Data jangka panjang yang tercatat di Stesen Perkhidmatan Kajiucua Malaysia Ipoh telah digunakan sebagai rujukan untuk kawasan tapak Projek dan sekitarnya. Suhu purata tahunan ialah 27 °C. Manakala kelembapan relatif bagi purata tahunan untuk 24-jam ialah 81.6%, dengan julat di antara 78.8% hingga 85.3%. Jumlah purata air hujan tahunan ialah kira-kira 2,500 mm dan musim hujan adalah dari bulan April ke Mei dan dari September ke Disember manakala musim kering adalah dari bulan Jun ke Ogos dan pada permulaan tahun. Pergerakan angin utama adalah dari timur laut.

### KUALITI UDARA

Pemantauan kualiti udara telah dijalankan sebanyak dua kali di kawasan perumahan/ perkampungan berhampiran tapak Projek. Secara amnya, kualiti udara ambien yang disukat di dapati baik dan tidak melebihi Piawaian Kualiti Udara Malaysia. Kepekatan TSP adalah rendah dan disukat dalam lingkungan 11ke 54  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .  $\text{SO}_2$  dan  $\text{NO}_2$  tidak dikesan manakala untuk logam berat, hanya Pb disukat dalam kuantiti di bawah 0.04  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

## 5.5 Bunyi Persekitaran dan Gegaran

### BUNYI AMBIEN

Paras bunyi ambien sediaada adalah dalam paras dibenarkan siang hari 55dB(A) dan 4 daripada 5 lokasi pengawasan melebihi paras dibenarkan malam hari 45 dB(A) untuk guna tanah pinggir bandar. Bagaimanapun, adalah jelas bahawa paras bunyi ambien sediaada di sekeliling sempadan tapak Projek adalah di bawah paras bunyi maksimum dibenarkan untuk guna tanah industri dikhaskan iaitu 70 dB(A)-siang hari dan 60dB(A)-malam hari, masing-masing. Ini menunjukkan paras bunyi ambien tidak secara ketara menyumbang kepada peningkatan dalam paras bunyi apabila Projek bermula.

### GEGARAN BUMI

Paras gegaran tanah sediaada yang diukur di Kg. Changkat Legong serta dua lokasi yang berada di dalam kawasan Projek merekodkan bacaan dari 0.024 ke 0.549 mm/s. Ini menunjukkan bahawa paras gegaran tanah sediaada di lokasi-lokasi ini adalah lebih rendah daripada tahap keselamatan keseluruhan, 3 mm/s yang dicadangkan oleh DOE bagi risiko kerosakan dalam bangunan terhadap gegaran keadaan tetap (*steady state vibration*), 3 mm/s. Analisa respon manusia dan gangguan turut menunjukkan bahawa persekitaran sediaada adalah berada di dalam lingkugan paras selesa manusia.

## 5.6 Gunatanah

Peninjauan ke atas guna tanah semasa dalam lingkungan 5 km jejari dari sempadan tapak kajian dan pengesahan terhadap informasi yang didapati dari JPBD, Ipoh telah dilakukan. Dalam lingkungan 1 km jejari dari tapak kajian, guna tanah yang dominan adalah Belukar (30.8%), diikuti dengan



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

pertanian (28.7%), badan air (23.6%), dan lain-lain. Dari 1 ke 3 km jejari dari tapak kajian, guna tanah yang dominan adalah Belukar (37%), diikuti dengan pertanian (28.2%), badan air (16.8%) dan lain-lain. Untuk 3 ke 5 km jejari pula, kategori yang dominan adalah Belukar (26.6%), diikuti dengan pertanian (23%), infrastruktur dan utiliti (13.7%) dan lain-lain.

Kawasan perumahan yang terdekat adalah Kg. Changkat Legong yang terletak kira-kira 700 m dari sempadan tapak kajian. Dalam lingkungan 1 ke 3 km jejari dari tapak kajian, terdapat beberapa buah institusi dan perumahan. Kota Bharu dan Kg. Lalang yang terletak di sebelah barat laut dari tapak kajian. Di sebelah tenggara dari tapak kajian, terletak pula Kg. Pulau Pisang dan Kg. Tebing Tinggi Batu Dua manakala di sebelah selatan pula, terletak Kg. Seri Malim dan kawasan perumahan Malim Nawar. Lombong pasir beroperasi dalam lingkungan 1 km jejari dari tapak kajian dan 2 lombong bijih beroperasi di sebelah tenggara dari tapak Projek dalam lingkungan 3 ke 5 km jejari.

## 5.7 Persekitaran Biologi

### FLORA TERRESTRIAL

Tapak Projek ini terletak di dalam tapak bekas perlombongan hasil penjanaaan semula yang diliputi oleh tanah rendah hutan yang bercerun rendah. Hutan yang asal bagaimanapun, telah banyak yang ditebang dan dipotong untuk aktiviti perlombongan. Sebahagian besar tapak projek diliputi oleh tahi lombong timah dari aktiviti perlombongan timah.

Kebanyakan tapak Projek kini dihuni oleh para pekebun secara haram. Penduduk haram ini telah membersihkan kawasan ini untuk tujuan penanaman tanaman seperti tanaman jagung dan keledak. Selain daripada penanaman tanaman, kawasan ini juga terdiri daripada pokok dan pohon yang rendah yang sering ditemui di kawasan yang telah diterangkan.

Tidak terdapat tanah dasar ataupun hutan dara di dalam kawasan tapak cadangan. Tiada flora penting, terancam, spesis endemik flora bernilai pulihhara dan/atau nilai komersial ditemui.

### FAUNA TERRESTRIAL

Oleh kerana tiada perangkap atau tinjauan dilakukan, informasi di dalam seksyen ini adalah berpandukan data sekunder dan gambaran pemerhatian secara sembarangan sahaja.

Hidupan mamalia utama yang terdapat di sini adalah haiwan ternakan (seperti lembu, kerbau) dan anjing. Mammalia kecil juga terdapat di sini termasuk tikus (*Rattus rattus*), tikus hutan (*Muridae sp.*) dan tupai (*Sciuridae sp.*).

Spesis kodok dan katak yang biasa juga terdapat di tapak cadangan Projek ini. Walaupun demikian tiada satu pun haiwan ini ditemui. Spesis haiwan yang dijangka kerap ditemui di dalam sungai dan kolam kecil adalah katak tanah bermata merah (*Leptobrachium hendricksoni*), katak kolam Malayan (*R. erythraea*) and katak sungai (*L. laticeps*). Spesis biawak yang biasa terdapat di tapak cadangan Projek ini adalah biawak air yang merupakan spesis haiwan "Terpelihara" di bawah Akta Perlindungan Hidupan Liar 1972 (Akta 76) 1994 dan tersenarai di dalam Apendiks 2 CITES.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

Kawasan tapak Projek ditakrifkan sebagai kawasan kolam perlombongan lama, yang kebanyakannya digunakan sebagai kolam ikan dan kerap menjadi tarikan pelbagai spesies burung untuk hinggap seketika. Kawasan tersebut juga terletak berdekatan dengan *Kinta Nature Park* (Taman Alam Kinta) atau dikenali sebagai *Royal Kinta Wetland* (1.5 km barat dari Tapak Projek) dan banyak terdapat burung-burung dari kawasan lain singgah di situ. Kebanyakan burung yang kelihatan di kawasan Projek ialah burung yang ada hubungan dengan akuatik alam sekitar. Spesies utama yang kelihatan di sini termasuk burung pucung putih, burung pucung kecil, burung paya, burung pasir dan burung white breasted water hens.

Tiada satu pun spesies fauna yang dijangka dan ditemui kecuali biawak air yang boleh dikatakan tidak membahayakan dan terpelihara.

#### PERSEKITARAN AKUATIK

Pembelajaran akuatik merangkumi ulasan berinformasi sekunder sediaada. Tiada tinjauan akuatik di kendalikan sebagai sebahagian dari pembelajaran ini. Data dari Sg. Perak telah digunakan untuk tujuan pembelajaran. Spesies Akuatik flora yang biasa tumbuh subur di dalam atau berdekatan Sg. Perak ialah *Azolla pinrata*, *Marselea prlycarpa*, *Eichornia crasipes*, *Lemna sp.* and *Colocasia esevlenta*. Spesies rheophytes biasa ditemui ialah *Phyllanthus niruri*, *Hononoia riparia*, *Cyperus rotundus* and *Borreria latitolia*. Spesies biasa yang tumbuh subur di kawasan berair di dalam Sg. Perak ialah *Cyprinids sp.* Kebanyakan lombong-lombong yang terbiar di kawasan cadangan tapak Projek digunakan untuk aktiviti ternakan ikan komersial. Spesies ikan yang biasa terdapat di sini ialah tilapia hitam (*Tilapia sp.*), ikan kaloi berkepala besar (*Aristichthys nobilis*) and ikan kaloi berumput (*Ctenopharyngodon idelius*).

#### 5.8 Sosio-ekonomi Sedia Ada dan Populasi

Kinta District adalah daerah yang maju dari segi ekonomi di Perak dan melingkungi lebih kurang 43% penduduk Perak. Terdapat tujuh mukim di bawah bidang kuasa Daerah Kinta (termasuk Bandaraya Ipoh) dan Daerah Kinta mempunyai jumlah penduduk seramai 703, 493. Maklumat sediaada untuk sosioekonomi mikro dan penduduk akan meliputi sehingga 5 km jejari dari tapak Projek yang terletak di Mukim Teja. Zon 5 km ini termasuk sebahagian daripada Mukim Teja, Mukim Kampar dan Mukim Tanjung Tualang.

#### KAJI SELIDIK SOSIO-EKONOMI

Kajian sosioekonomi dan kesihatan umum (sejumlah 213 responden telah ditinjau) serta perbincangan kumpulan tumpuan utama (*focal group*) telah dijalankan untuk memperolehi maklumat tambahan dan untuk mendapatkan maklum balas penduduk-penduduk mengenai Projek ini. Kampung-kampung yang ditinjau dalam lingkungan jarak yang tetap daripada sempadan Projek adalah seperti berikut:

- <1 km: Kg. Changkat Legong dan sebahagian Kg. Lalang
- 1 ke 3 km: Kg. Changkat Belulang, Kg. Changkat Tualang dan Kg. Kota Bharu.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

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- 3 ke 5 km: Kg. Bunga Tanjung dan Kawasan Perumahan Awam Malim Nawar.

Majoriti responden adalah berumur di antara 50 ke 69 tahun dan yang berumur lebih daripada 50 tahun meliputi lebih daripada 60% kepala isi rumah bagi kawasan kajian. Perempuan merangkumi 56% jumlah responden, kira-kira 92% responden adalah orang Melayu, diikuti oleh 2% orang Cina dan 6% orang India. Kebanyakan responden mendapat pendidikan rendah atau menengah. Bagi bidang pekerjaan, majoriti responden terdiri masyarakat petani. Keseluruhannya, hampir separuh dari responden menyatakan bahawa mereka memperoleh RM500/bulan dan kurang sedikit daripada satu perempat menunjukkan pendapatan bulanan individu di bawah RM250. Pendapatan bulanan purata adalah RM578.

Manakala bagi responden 'pengetahuan dan tanggapan' Projek, sejumlah 35% pernah mendengar mengenai Projek dan 48% menyetujui Projek diikuti dengan 33% responden yang tidak menyatakan sebarang pendapat mengenai Projek; baki responden menentang cadangan Projek.

#### PERBINCANGAN KUMPULAN FOKUS

Sejumlah 78 orang menghadiri perbincangan kumpulan fokus yang diadakan di Dewan JKKK Kg Changkat Legong pada 29 April 2008. Mereka yang hadir adalah dari Kg Changkat, Kota Bharu, Kg Lalang, Kg Changkat Tualang, Kg Redang Sawa dan juga bukan penduduk dari Pertubuhan bukan Kerajaan dan parti-parti politik.

Dua isu utama yang dibangkitkan pada dialog umum: (i) potensi impak kesihatan kepada penduduk tempatan, dan (ii) impak kepada aktiviti pertanian dan pembiakan. Persetujuan sebulat suara di antara mereka adalah mereka tidak menghendaki kilang simen dan kuari terletak dalam kawasan mereka.

Maklum balas dari dialog amat berbeza berbanding dengan kaji selidik yang dijalankan sebelum dialog di mana 51% responden yang menguni di dalam kawasan impak 1-km bersetuju dengan projek, terutama disebabkan peluang pekerjaan, pelaburan dan hasil sampingan dari projek.

#### KAJI SELIDIK KESIHATAN

Status kesihatan sediaada komuniti tempatan ditentukan melalui kaji selidik kesihatan dan semakan data sekunder menunjukkan status kesihatan dan keperluan asas penduduk adalah baik. Kebanyakan mereka (82%) mendapat rawatan perubatan dari kemudahan kerajaan.

Penyakit akut yang utama di kalangan ahli keluarga adalah selsema dan batuk dengan kadar prevalens sebanyak 13%. Penyakit kronik utama yang dilaporkan adalah darah tinggi (9.0%), asma (4.0%), diabetes mellitus dan lemah jantung (2.0%) dengan kadar prevalens masing-masing sebanyak 2.4%, 1.1%, 0.6% dan 0.6%. Kadar prevalens ini adalah lebih rendah dari yang dilaporkan di dalam NHMIS II. Analisa data sekunder dari Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Kinta ditumpukan kepada penyakit yang berkait rapat dengan pencemaran udara dari dua stesen sentinel dan penyakit bawaan vektor dan bawaan air. Stesen sentinel di KK Menglembu mencatatkan penambahan penyakit jangkitan pernafasan akut dan asma dari 2003 hingga 2005.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

**PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF**

---

## 5.9 Infrastruktur

Tapak Projek terletak di Kota Bharu, Mukim Teja, Daerah Kinta, Perak Darul Ridzuan, di sebelah barat Jalan Gopeng – Batu Gajah (FR1), yang merupakan sebahagian daripada Jalan Persekutuan 1 (FR1). Jalan Negeri A110 adalah bersambung kepada Jalan Gopeng – Batu Gajah (FR1) dan untuk membentuk simpang T. Pada masa kini, Jalan Negeri A110 merupakan jalan yang menyambungkan tapak Projek ke Jalan Gopeng – Batu Gajah.

Analisa keadaan trafik semasa menunjukkan bahawa simpang sedia ada bagi Jalan Negeri A110/ Jalan Gopeng – Batu Gajah (FR1) beroperasi pada kadar yang memuaskan dengan darjah kesesakan (*degree of saturation*) 0.66 pada waktu sesak pagi dan 0.72 pada waktu sesak petang. Kelewatan keseluruhan pada waktu sesak di simpang adalah kurang daripada 40 saat.

## 5.10 Utiliti dan Perkhidmatan

Pada masa sekarang, Daerah Kinta di luar Bandaraya Ipoh tidak mempunyai sistem pembetungan pusat yang menyalurkan sisa buangan terus ke loji pengolohan sisa buangan. Tandas curah ada disediakan di kebanyakan kawasan kediaman dan perniagaan dengan tangki septik sebagai sistem pengolohan utama untuk sisa buangan. Untuk sisa pepejal, terdapat tiga kawasan pelupusan yang disediakan untuk perkhidmatan buangan sisa pepejal di Daerah Kinta, di luar Bandaraya Ipoh.

Lebih kurang 95% sumber air paip bersih untuk kawasan ini adalah dibekalkan oleh Lembaga Air Perak. Tenaga elektrik pula dibekalkan oleh Tenaga Nasional Berhad dengan voltej kemasukkan sebanyak 132 kV. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi di Daerah Kinta kebanyakannya disediakan oleh Telekom Malaysia Berhad bagi talian tetap serta perkhidmatan internet dan juga beberapa rangkaian mudah-alih (*mobile network*).

## 6. IMPAK PENILAIAN DAN LANGKAH KAWALAN

### 6.1 Hakisan Tanah

#### POTENSI HAKISAN

Projek akan mengganggu satu kawasan tanah yang ketara dalam tapak projek, termasuk pembangunan kilang simen dan infrastruktur berkaitan, serta untuk operasi kuari.

Pada masa ini, sebahagian tapak distabilkan oleh tumbuhan, walaupun pada masa lepas, tanah telah diganggu oleh operasi perlombongan. Bahan permukaan adalah tanah buangan dari operasi pengkuarian lalu dan telah tertimbun tanpa pelan hakisan atau langkah-langkah pengawalan untuk mengawal dan memerangkap hakisan permukaan dan larian. Dengan itu, hakisan sebelum terdapatnya tumbuhan masa kini telahpun berlaku.

Kurangnya perbezaan dalam ketinggian dan gangguan permukaan awal, telah dipastikan model hakisan tanah tidak diperlukan, dengan hakisan permukaan boleh dianggap minima. Walaupun larian



**HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.**

**PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF**

---

permukaan akan bertambah semasa fasa pembinaan dan operasi, perparitan dalam tapak asasnya terarah ke kolam sediaada dan potensi hakisan mempengaruhi kawasan luar tapak dianggap rendah.

#### **LANGKAH-LANGKAH PENGAWALAN**

Walaupun potensi untuk hakisan permukaan ketara dianggap rendah, langkah-langkah pengawalan yang boleh digunakan bagi memastikan bahawa hakisan tanah dihadkan termasuklah:

- mengelakkan menerangkan tanaman sediaada;
- membenarkan kewujudan tanaman di kawasan tidak digunakan/diganggu, termasuk tanaman semula;
- mengelakkan pemotongan cerun curam; dan
- menstabilkan cerun jika perlu untuk mengurangkan hakisan bahan-bahan permukaan.
- di kawasan terdedah dan terbuka tidak dapat ditanam semula, bahan permukaan dimampatkan.

#### **6.2 Saliran Dan Banjir**

Projek ini dijangkakan akan meningkatkan isipadu air larian permukaan semasa fasa pembinaan dan operasi. Semasa fasa pembinaan, pemindahan tumbuh-tumbuhan di permukaan akan mengurangkan keupayaan menghadang dan resapan air larian di dalam kawasan tapak. Pada fasa operasi pula, air di dalam kolam akan dikeringkan dan disalurkan ke kolam yang lain sebelum kuari batu kapur pada bawah permukaan. Risiko banjir mungkin berlaku jika air saluran kembali dan air larian daripada pembangunan ini disalurkan ke sungai tanpa kawalan. Juga, pelepasan air tercemar dari kawasan pelan ke kawasan kolam tadahan dan seterusnya kesannya kepada kualiti air di hilir. Langkah-langkah penebatan yang berkaitan termasuk:

- Membangunkan pelan pengurusan air larian
- Menstabilkan kawasan tebing sebelum operasi

#### **6.3 Pencemaran Air**

##### **FASA PEMBINAAN**

Punca utama impak kepada kualiti air adalah dari bahan pencemar air larian yang mungkin akan mengalir terus ke sungai penerima. Air sisa daripada kawasan fasiliti sementara dan air daripada servis pelan juga mungkin tercemar dan mempunyai potensi disalurkan ke permukaan air sekiranya tidak ditadah. Pembinaan kolam tadahan akan mengalirkan air larian tapak ke sini sebelum disalurkan ke Sg. Teja. Ianya adalah mencukupi untuk mengurangkan kesan buruk kepada kualiti air sekiranya direka, beroperasi dan dijaga dengan baik.



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

Proses pengasingan dan pengeringan kolam mungkin akan menyebabkan tebing sungai runtuh disebabkan oleh tekanan air. Juga, terdapat potensi gumpalan sisa terampai daripada proses pengeringan di kawasan kuari dengan sisa dari pembinaan pelan simen dan fasiliti lain di hilir.

Langkah-langkah penebatan untuk mengawal pencemaran air semasa fasa pembinaan termasuk:

- Menyediakan tandas mudah alih di kawasan tapak dan teluk pembasuhan kenderaan di kawasan keluar dari tapak, atau di mana praktikal.
- Tangki minyak dan kawasan penstoran bahan kimia hendaklah di dalam kawasan tertutup dan dikelilingi oleh tebing yang bersamaan dengan 110% kapasiti tangki terbesar.
- Tebing hendaklah dibina sebelum proses pengeringan dimulakan.

#### FASA OPERASI

Produksi simen Portland Am mengadaptasi proses kering, maka keperluan air adalah minima dan; isipadu air sisa juga dijangkakan tidak signifikan. Imbangan jisim menunjukkan bahawa operasi pelan tidak akan menyebabkan kesan buruk kepada kualiti air Sg. Teja, walaupun pada situasi paling buruk. Potensi impak adalah air limpah dari kolam tadahan dan tangki septik. Walaubagaimanapun, kolam tadahan dan tangki septik ini direka untuk memenuhi keperluan maka adalah tidak mungkin untuk melimpah.

Kaedah kuari bawah permukaan ini tidak mempunyai impak buruk kepada kualiti air. Ini adalah disebabkan oleh kawasan tapak kuari yang rendah dan air yang terdapat di dalam lubang akan dikumpulkan ke dalam takungan yang terletak di lokasi paling rendah di tapak kuari dan kemudiannya akan dipam keluar.

Langkah-langkah penebatan untuk mengawal pencemaran air semasa fasa operasi termasuk:

- Sistem edaran air penyejukan hendaklah sentiasa dijaga.
- Tangki septik hendaklah diperiksa dan sentiasa dibersihkan untuk memastikan keberkesannya.
- Kawasan penyetoran untuk minyak/bahan kimia akan dikelilingi oleh tebing dengan kapasiti bersamaan dengan 110% kapasiti penyetoran tangki terbesar untuk mengelakkan tumpahan.
- Mengukuhkan tebing sebelum proses pengeringan. Pam air di Pond 1 hendaklah sentiasa dijaga.
- Memindahkan bahan yang terdapat di sekeliling kolam untuk dilupuskan atau digunakan sebagai pengisian dan perataan. Kawasan tebing hendaklah dilitupi rumput untuk mengelakkan hakisan.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

## 6.4 Pencemaran Udara

Pencemaran udara adalah lebih ketara ketika kilang dan kuari mula beroperasi disebabkan kesan jangka panjangnya.

### SEMASA TEMPOH PEMBINAAN

Semasa aktiviti pembinaan dijalankan, habuk merupakan pencemar utama. Habuk terhasil dari aktiviti seperti penerangan tanah, pergerakan kenderaan dan aktiviti pembinaan lain. Untuk mengawal pelepasan habuk larian semasa pembinaan, amalan kerja baik harus dipraktikkan untuk mengurangkan penghasilan habuk dalam tempoh ini.

### SEMASA PERINGKAT PENGOPERASIAN

Dijangkakan pelepasan sumber titik memberi impak yang lebih kepada persekitaran berbanding dengan pelepasan setempat. Pelepasan setempat adalah berpunca dari faktor seperti letupan batuan, pengangkutan bahan mentah dan hasil, penyelenggaraan dan penghancuran batu kapur, pemindahan bahan mentah termasuk muatan dan nyah muatan dan semasa pembungkusan hasil.

Empat cerobong utama adalah pelepasan dari *Cyclone Suspension Preheater Exhaust* dan *Clinker Cooler Kiln Exhaust* (untuk dua jaringan proses). Bahan pencemar utama dikenalpasti sebagai Jumlah Pepejal Terampai seperti TSP dan PM<sub>10</sub> serta gas pembakaran seperti Oksida Nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) dan Sulfur Dioksida (SO<sub>2</sub>) semasa pembuatan simen.

Juga dikenalpasti bahawa habuk setempat akan dihasilkan dari aktiviti peletupan, kerana cadangan pembinaan fasiliti adalah termasuk operasi kuari batu kapur.

### PERMODELAN PENYERAKAN PENCEMAR UDARA

Permodelan penyebaran semasa operasi kilang dilakukan untuk menjangka penyumbangan pencemar ke atmosfera bagi situasi yang tersenarai:

- a) Maksima purata 24-jam dan tahunan kepekatan TSP dan PM<sub>10</sub>;
- b) Maksima purata 1-jam dan 24-jam kepekatan NO<sub>2</sub>;
- c) Maksima purata 1-jam and 24-jam kepekatan SO<sub>2</sub>; and
- d) Maksima purata tahunan kepekatan logam berat untuk As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Pb dan Zn dan purata bulanan untuk Pb.

Untuk situasi tidak terkawal, yang menekankan kegagalan operasi alat kawalan pencemaran udara pada *cyclone suspension preheater* atau *kiln cooler*, ramalan TSP dan PM<sub>10</sub> untuk maksima 1-jam kepekatan telah dilakukan. Permodelan ini telah dijalankan menggunakan model kualiti udara USEPA ISCST3.

Untuk aktiviti peletupan, model USEPA PUFF; sub model kepada TSCREEN telah digunakan untuk meramal penyerakan habuk.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

**PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF**

---

## HASIL PERMODELAN

Hasil permodelan untuk pelepasan cerobong dari cadangan fasiliti semasa operasi secara normal menunjukkan kepekatan paras tanah untuk kesemua pencemar yang dimodel adalah dalam piawaian udara ambien yang disyorkan dan tidak dijangka mengundang impak ketara kepada penduduk di sekitarnya. Untuk aktiviti peletupan, adalah diramalkan bahawa habuk yang terhasil akan berada di kawasan kuari sebagaimana aktiviti ini dijalankan di paras bawah tanah.

## LANGKAH KAWALAN

Pemaju Projek hendaklah memastikan bahawa alat kawalan kualiti udara berfungsi dengan baik dan sempurna pada setiap masa dan cadangan fasiliti haruslah menguatkuasakan program operasi dan pembaikpulihan alat kawalan untuk mengurangkan kegagalan sistem.

Pekerja di kawasan peletupan harus dibekalkan dengan PPE (*Personal Protection Equipment*). Untuk kawalan jangka panjang, pokok yang sesuai boleh ditanam di sepanjang kawasan Projek.

Penghasilan habuk dari pengangkutan di kawasan kuari boleh dikawal melalui penguatkuasaan had laju di kawasan Projek. Selain itu, kawasan Projek boleh dilembapkan/ dibasahkan menggunakan *spray bars*, salur paip ataupun lori air.

### 6.5 Bunyi Bising dan Semburan Udara

Pekerja dalam tapak Projek dijangka terdedah kepada jumlah ketara bunyi pekerjaan tahap tinggi tetapi impaknya adalah sederhana tinggi memandangkan jangkaan paras bunyi adalah dalam paras dibenarkan dan langkah-langkah pengawalan akan diambil untuk mengurangkan paras bunyi dan memastikan keselamatan pekerja.

Bagi kawasan petempatan yang terletak dalam lingkungan 5 km dari sempadan tapak Projek, dijangkakan fasa pembinaan dan operasi kilang simen tidak akan menyebabkan impak ketara kepada mereka dan paras gangguan adalah dalam kategori impak 'tiada kepada sedikit'. Adalah juga dijangka scenario sebenar untuk aktiviti letupan, yang akan dijalankan di paras bawah permukaan, impak semburan udara dan bunyi impulsif semasa operasi kuari akan mendatangkan impak 'sederhana kepada kuat' kepada petempatan berhampiran di Kg. Changkat Legong akibat kesan jangka pendek bunyi impulsif setelah pengurangan oleh penampapan semulajadi.

## KESIMPULAN

Jangkaan bunyi semasa operasi Projek menunjukkan peningkatan keseluruhan bunyi dari Projek tidak akan melebihi 4 dB(A) dan paras bunyi impulsif serta semburan udara yang dijangkakan akan berada dalam paras dibenarkan.

## LANGKAH KAWALAN

Langkah-langkah kawalan perlu diambil untuk mengawal kesan bunyi bising dan meminimumkan paras bunyi kepada pendengar semasa fasa operasi Projek. Ini termasuk langkah pengurusan untuk mengawal jangkamasa pembinaan dan operasi, penyelenggaraan mesin dan peralatan dan



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

**PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF**

---

menggunakan peralatan rendah bunyinya. Ia adalah mustahak untuk memastikan operator kilang simen dan pekerja-pekerja yang lain untuk menggunakan peralatan keselamatan peribadi dalam bentuk alat perlindungan pendengaran dalam kilang simen atau tapak kuari, terutamanya kawasan yang dijangkakan mempunyai paras bunyi melebihi 90 dB(A). Suatu Program Perlindungan Pendengaran yang disarankan oleh Jabatan Kilang dan Jentera harus diadakan untuk semua peringkat pengurusan yang dikenalpasti terlibat di kawasan Projek yang mengalami paras bunyi melebihi 85 dB(A).

## **6.6 Kuari, Letupan Batu Dan Impak Gegaran**

Batu terbang disebabkan terutamanya oleh letupan tidak dirancang atau dijaga dengan rapi. Oleh itu perkara penting yang perlu diambilkira adalah caj spesifik diameter lubang gerudi maksimum, berdasarkan kuantum faktor serbuk, adalah caj spesifik  $0.37 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . Oleh itu, berdasarkan pemodelan bahaya batu terbang, pelepasan batu terbang maksimum adalah dalam julat 250 ke 350 m.

Memandangkan jalanraya dan kampung terletak kira-kira 1.5 km dari tapak letupan, orang awam adalah selamat dari masalah batu terbang, tetapi langkah-langkah kawalan dan operasi letupan yang berhemat akan digunakan.

Bagi operasi kuari, struktur terdekat yang perlu diambil perhatian untuk kauri ini adalah jalanraya, yang terletak 700 m dari kawasan bukaan permukaan kuari. Jangkaan paras getaran bunyi untuk jarak ini adalah kira-kira 0.73 mm/s, iaitu di bawah paras getaran bunyi dibenarkan 5.0 mm/s yang dihasilkan oleh *Malaysian Mining Department* atau paras dibenarkan yang dikeluarkan oleh JAS.

### **LANGKAH KAWALAN**

Di tapak kuari, beberapa kawalan dicadangkan supaya diambil termasuklah, operasi letupan dijalankan oleh operator berkelayakan; kakitangan dilengkapi dengan kasut keselamatan, topi keselamatan, mafela telinga dan penutup mulut; program latihan keselamatan dijalankan; kakitangan tidak berkuasa tidak dibenarkan berada di muka kuari; pemeriksaan berkala kuari; bahan letupan hanya boleh dikendalikan oleh kakitangan dibenarkan; merokok tidak dibenarkan; perlu ada arahan sebelum letupan, tiada tembakan dan simpanan selamat bahan letupan; siren dihidup dan dimatikan tiga kali sebelum letupan dan tiada kemasukan segera ke kawasan yang diletupkan dibenarkan selepas setengah jam kecuali untuk pemeriksaan tembakan.

## **6.7 Penilaian Risiko Kuantitatif**

Penilaian kuantitatif dan kualitatif telah dijalankan ke atas risiko yang berkaitan dengan Projek yang dicadangkan dengan risiko utama yang mempunyai impak ke atas alam sekeliling ini adalah berkaitan dengan bahaya kebakaran daripada tangki penstoran diesel, kebarakaran arang di kawasan penstoran dan kawasan pengisar arang.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

**PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF**

---

## **PENILAIAN KUANTITATIF**

Peristiwa berbahaya yang dimodel ialah kolam kebakaran untuk diesel. Keputusan yang diperolehi daripada jangkakan frekuensi dan analisis konsekuen diintegrasikan untuk menghasilkan kontur risiko bagi perbandingan dengan kriteria yang dicadangkan di Malaysia.

Zon-zon radiasi yang dimodel daripada pelepasan kemalangan bagi diesel tidak menjangkau sempadan tapak. Kontur iso-risiko sepadan dengan kriteria penerimaan risiko bagi kawasan perindustrian berdekatan iaitu  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  kematian/orang/tahun dan bagi kawasan perumahan berdekatan iaitu  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  kematian/orang/tahun, turut dijangka tidak mempunyai impak signifikan (memandangkan ia berada di dalam kriteria yang boleh diterimapakai).

## **PENILAIAN KUALITATIF**

### a) Kawasan penstoran arang

Salah satu bahaya yang kerap terjadi disebabkan arang ialah pembakaran spontan akibat daripada keupayaan arang bertindak balas dengan oksigen di udara yang terdapat dalam timbunan arang. "Titik panas" mudah terbentuk apabila arang menyerap oksigen dari udara berikutan dengan cara arang tersebut disimpan ataupun diletakkan di kawasan penstoran. Peningkatan haba berlebihan dalam timbunan arang merupakan sebab kebiasaan punca kebakaran arang di kawasan simpanannya.

Namun demikian, kebarangkalian untuk berlakunya pembakaran spontan arang sebagaimana di kawasan penstoran yang dibincangkan adalah amat jarang dan tidak timbul berikutan arang di sini merupakan penggunaan akhir di dalam industri simen and bukannya baru digali. Selain itu, penggunaan arang pangkat tinggi oleh Penggerak Projek dengan ketara membendung potensi berlakunya "titik panas" di kawasan penstoran sementara jangkasma penstoran yang singkat antara 6 – 10 hari bertindak sebagai satu lagi faedah. Arang juga disimpan secara serakan dalam lapisan mendatar dan bertimbun untuk memastikan pengudaraan yang berkesan dalam penyebaran haba atau dipek padat untuk mengurangkan laluan udara ke lapisan-lapisan bawah.

### b) Bahaya debu arang

Bahaya letupan utama bagi unit pengisar arang adalah berkaitan dengan penutupan tidak sengaja dan penutupan kecemasan. Penutupan tersebut mungkin disebabkan oleh kegagalan kuasa, kegagalan sistem kipas, penutupan tanur berputar dan lain-lain di mana secara langsung memaksa operasi pengisar arang berhenti secara keseluruhan. Sekiranya pengisar arang dihidupkan kembali tanpa menyedari bahawa berlakunya kebakaran di dalam unit tersebut, kelima-lima elemen letupan akan lengkap (i.e. bahan api, haba, oksigen, pengampaian, pengurangan) dan letupan akan pasti berlaku apabila partikel arang yang panas terbakar diampaikan oleh gerakan putaran di dalam ruangan terkurung di dalam pengisar apabila sistem tersebut dihidupkan.

Letupan debu dapat dielakkan dengan penyingkiran salah satu kriteria letupan, langkah-langkah yang secukupnya perlu diambil untuk menghadkan magnitud letupan kepada tahap yang boleh



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

diterimapakai dengan adaptasi teknologi. Strategi pencegahan i.e. proses lengaian dan pemantauan CO, adalah utama ditujukan dalam penyingkiran kriteria letupan bagi pengumpulan O<sub>2</sub> dan sumber penyalaan.

Kebanyakan kemalangan industri adalah disebabkan kesilapan manusia ataupun kecuaiian operasi dan penyelenggaraan kilang. Langkah-langkah pencegahan merupakan cara yang berkesan untuk mengurangkan kemalangan. Antara langkah-langkah yang akan diterima pakai untuk Projek ini termasuk mengamati dan mematuhi dengan tegas segala perintah dan peraturan, pelaksanaan prosedur keselamatan yang ditetapkan, penyelenggaraan kilang secara tetap dan efektif, serta pembelajaran dan latihan berterusan berkenaan langkah-langkah tersebut.

#### 6.8 Kesihatan Dan Keselamatan Pekerjaan

Keselamatan pekerja dan persekitaran perlu dijaga dan diberi perhatian agar tidak terjadi perkara yang tidak diinginkan akibat kecuaiian kerana terdapat pelbagai bahan berbahaya yang sedang beroperasi ketika kerja sedang dijalankan. Pada peringkat operasi, pekerja berkemungkinan terdedah kepada risiko bahaya ke atas keselamatan dan kesihatan mereka.

Satu salinan MSDS digalakkan disimpan berhampiran dengan bahan berbahaya tersebut agar pekerja yang terdedah berupaya menyemak MSDS tersebut. Ciri-ciri kimia dan ketoksikan elemen utama di dalam sisa adalah sebagaimana yang ditunjukkan di dalam MSDS masing-masing.

Menerima pakai prosedur keselamatan akan dititikberatkan untuk kesemua aktiviti yang berlangsung dalam pembinaan dan juga operasi kilang. Kesemua pekerja sepatutnya dilatih untuk memastikan mereka sentiasa berwaspada dan berupaya menjalankan kerja mereka dengan berkesan dalam cara yang selamat, dan bersedia untuk respon terhadap sebarang kecemasan. Dengan ini, tapak Projek mempunyai satu set Pelan Tindakan Kecemasan yang menggariskan prosedur yang perlu dipatuhi apabila berlakunya kecemasan.

#### 6.9 Sisa Pepejal Dan Buangan Terjadual

Sisa pepejal yang terhasil semasa fasa pembinaan adalah merupakan tanah beban dan sisa pembinaan manakala kuantiti kecil sisa makanan juga dijangka daripada tenaga kerja yang tinggal di tapak pembinaan. Bilangan kecil buangan terjadual juga dijangka daripada penyelenggaraan mesin/kenderaan dan akan dikendalikan serta diuruskan mengikut Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Buangan Terjadual) Peraturan, 2005.

Amaun signifikan sisa pepejal akan terhasil daripada pejabat/kantin sementara itu buangan terjadual dijangka terhasil daripada operasi dan penyelenggaraan loji. Dijangka sebanyak 22 ke 28 MT sisa pepejal akan terhasil setiap hari oleh loji. Sisa tersebut akan dikutip setiap hari oleh kontraktor untuk dilupuskan di tapak pelupusan yang diluluskan. Kuantiti buangan terjadual yang dijangka terhasil adalah antara 2.5 ke 3.5 MT setiap hari dan akan dikutip oleh pihak pulihsemula berlesen yang diluluskan oleh DOE atau dihantar ke Kualiti Alam untuk pelupusan terakhir.

Tiada impak residual dijangka terhasil daripada pembinaan dan operasi Projek yang dicadangkan.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

## 6.10 Impak Ekologi

### FLORA TERRESTRIAL

Kesan sampingan yang paling ketara mengenai Projek ini merupakan pembuangan tumbuh-tumbuhan yang melitupi seluruh kawasan tapak Projek serta jalan keluar-masuk yang berkaitan dan kawasan kegunaannya. Tiada flora bernilai komersial yang utama atau spesis yang terancam terdapat di kawasan Projek. Sehubungan itu, kesan mengenai tumbuhan flora yang terhasil dari pelaksanaan Projek ini adalah sangat kecil.

Semasa operasi Projek, kesan yang utama adalah dalam bentuk habuk yang dibebaskan oleh kemudahan-kemudahan. Terdapat tiga laluan untuk kesan ke atas flora, iaitu:

- Terus bermendap di permukaan daun;
- Dibawa masuk ke dalam tisu daun dan/atau menghalang stomata daun; dan
- Kesan tidak langsung disebabkan pemendapan habuk pada *substrates* (misalnya tanah).

Habuk simen yang tinggi tahap tinggi akan menyebabkan kesan negatif langsung dan tidak langsung kepada flora di sekeliling kemudahan-kemudahan. Akan tetapi, hasil permodelan udara menunjukkan tahap perlepasan habuk simen yang sangat rendah daripada kemudahan-kemudahan ini. Berdasarkan kepada hasil permodelan udara (rujuk Bahagian 8.4), tahap habuk yang dilepaskan adalah jauh di bawah piawaian kualiti udara Malaysia. Dengan itu, kesan ke atas flora disebabkan oleh operasi aktiviti Projek ini adalah kecil asalkan langkah-langkah tebatan yang sepatutnya dilaksanakan.

### FAUNA TERRESTRIAL

Pelaksanaan terhadap Projek mengakibatkan kehilangan habitat setempat bagi amfibia, reptilian, haiwan-haiwan kecil dan burung-burung. Walau bagaimanapun, tapak cadangan didapati mempunyai ketinggian habitat yang rendah sejajar dengan aktiviti perlombongan dahulu dan penanaman tanaman. Langkah-langkah pencegahan seperti yang dicadangkan hendaklah efektif dan kesan mengenai hidupan fauna dari pelaksanaan Projek ini adalah dipandang kecil.

Langkah-langkah pencegahan yang perlu dilaksanakan serta-merta adalah seperti berikut:

- Pembasmian hutan ie. Kerja-kerja pembersihan hendaklah dijalankan berperingkat.
- Perangkap mendap dan takungan kolam hendaklah dibina untuk memastikan bahawa pengaliran air tidak mencemarkan kawasan sekitar sungai
- Sisa produk dan makanan hendaklah dibuang di sekitar kawasan hutan. Bahan kimia, cecair dan bahan bukan organik terbuang termasuk minyak dan bahan api hendaklah dibuang dan dilupuskan dengan cara yang sesuai di lokasi yang tertutup.
- Jalan keluar-masuk ke kawasan hendaklah dikawal ketat; dan



## HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

### PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

- Pengawasan yang teliti bagi para pekerja untuk memastikan tiada pemburuan haram ke atas haiwan buruan.

#### PERSEKITARAN AKUATIK

Kolam-kolam di tapak Projek akan menjadi kering. Ini akan menyebabkan kerosakan habitat setempat bagi akuatik flora dan fauna. Kini, kebanyakan kolam telah digunakan untuk aktiviti akuakultur iaitu penternakan ikan. Tidak membahayakan dan/atau pemuliharaan akuatik flora dan fauna diawasi dan/atau dilaporkan ke tapak Projek.

Langkah pencegahan untuk persekitaran akuatik yang perlu dilaksanakan adalah seperti berikut:

- Kerja pengeringan kolam hendaklah dilakukan berperingkat untuk membolehkan banyak spesis yang bergerak beralih tempat;
- Hanya rumput-rumpai yang dibenarkan sahaja hendaklah digunakan untuk tujuan pembersihan tanaman dan tumbuhan;
- Pembersihan tanaman dan tumbuhan hendaklah mengikut perancangan rapi dan dasar penyusunan untuk mencegah hakisan dan pencemaran aliran air;
- Sisa buangan hijau dinasihatkan disungkup dan diputarkan ke atas tanah. Pembakaran terbuka tidak dibenarkan sama sekali; dan
- Langkah-langkah yang sewajarnya hendaklah diambil untuk memastikan pemendapan dan pembuangan sejajar tidak berlaku semasa pembersihan tanah dilakukan.

#### 6.11 Keserasian Guna Tanah

Keserasian guna tanah Projek dikaji dari segi impak kepada guna tanah sekitar, kesan-kesannya kepada potensi pembangunan tanah di dalam zon impak pada masa hadapan, dan terdapatnya satu penampakan efektif di antara tapak projek dan kawasan perumahan sekeliling.

Bagi isu alam sekitar, kajian menunjukkan tiada impak ketara dari pencemaran udara atau pencemaran air.

Dari segi pematuhan kepada pelan pengezonan untuk kawasan, percanggahan dikesan dalam hasil kajian dan syor-syor Draf Rancangan Tempatan Daerah Kinta, 2002 – 2015. Hasil kajian Rancangan Tempatan adalah umumnya kawasan tersebut tidak sesuai untuk perumahan disebabkan keadaan tanahnya kurang baik, lebih bekalan dan permintaan perumahan yang rendah, dan permohonan baru pembangunan perumahan perlu dinilai dengan teliti untuk mengelakkan penggunaan tanah yang tidak cekap dan berkesan. Rancangan Tempatan dan pelan pengezonan adalah dinamik, berjangka-pendek dan akan disemak secara berkala. Sebaliknya, hakmilik tanah dan syarat-syarat nyata dilampirkan kepada tapak Projek, adalah dokumen sah dan diluluskan oleh Pejabat Tanah untuk tujuan spesifik, dan oleh itu, tidak boleh diatasi oleh pelan pengezonan.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

**PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF**

---

Permohonan untuk kebenaran merancang membangunkan tapak Projek mengikut pemberian kuasa hak milik tanah telah diserahkan kepada Pejabat Perancang Negeri untuk dibentangkan dalam Jawatankuasa Perancangan Negeri untuk kelulusan.

Sebagai langkah-langkah penebatan, dicadangkan bahawa Pemaju Projek berjumpa dengan kerajaan Negeri untuk memulakan rancangan membangunkan sebuah taman perindustrian berkaitan simen bersepadu dalam zon impak 1-km. Selain peluang ekonomi dan perangsang yang boleh dihasilkan, tapak perindustrian cukup ekstensif sebagai penampun efektif di antara kuari dan operasi pembuatan simen di tapak projek dan aktiviti pertanian sekitar dan petempatan.

## **6.12 Impak Trafik**

Analisa trafik dijalankan berdasarkan kapasiti kilang simen sebanyak 10000 ton/tahun, jumlah pekerja samasa fasa pembinaan dan operasi yang dijangkakan seramai 500 dan 402 orang masing-masing.

Jumlah kenderaan semasa fasa pembinaan adalah dijangkakan rendah (iaitu kurang daripada 150 PCU/jam), maka ia tidak akan menyebabkan impak yang ketara terhadap pencapaian jaringan jalanraya di sekitar kawasan Projek. Bagi analisa semasa fasa operasi, keputusan muatan jalan menunjukkan bahawa Jalan Negeri A110 dan Jalan Gopeng – Batu Gajah (FR1) dijangkakan beroperasi dengan memuaskan. Keputusan keputusan analisa simpang turut menunjukkan bahawa Simpang Jalan Negeri A110 / Jalan Gopeng – Batu Gajah (FR1) akan beroperasi dengan memuaskan. Daripada aspek muatan jalan, Jalan Negeri A110 adalah berupaya untuk menampung tambahan trafik yang berasal daripada Projek apabila ia selesai dibina dan beroperasi.

## **6.13 Impak Kesihatan**

Potensi kesan kesihatan dinilai menggunakan kaedah risiko penilaian kesihatan. Pencemar utama PM<sub>10</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> dan SO<sub>2</sub> dan logam berat adalah hazard utama yang diambil berat. Inhalasi merupakan jalan pendedahan utama pencemar tersebut. Kepekatan PM<sub>10</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> yang dijangkakan pada semua kawasan reseptor berada di dalam nilai rujukan kesihatan. Ini menunjukkan kesihatan penduduk terlibat termasuk kumpulan sensitif tidak akan dijejaskan dari pencemaran tersebut.

Indeks hazard untuk emisi kadmium, arsenik, kromium, merkuri didapati kurang dari 1 menunjukkan logam berat ini tidak akan memberi risiko sistem kesihatan kepada penduduk terlibat. Pengiraan risiko sepanjang hayat kanser adalah di bawah tahap risiko yang diterima secara universal iaitu 1 X 10<sup>-6</sup>. Langkah kawalan yang sempurna untuk mengawal pencemaran boleh memastikan risiko kesihatan ke atas penduduk diminimakan. Surveilans kesihatan dari dua stesen sentinel di kawasan tersebut boleh memberi pengawasan kepada impak kesihatan dari cadangan pembangunan ini. Data penyakit kardiovaskular perlu dimasukkan ke dalam stesen sentnel untuk memberi liputan dan lapuran yang lebih baik ke atas kumpulan sensitif di dalam kawasan terlibat.



HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.

PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

---

## 6.14 Impak Sosio-Ekonomik

Satu kaji selidik sosial dan pendapat serta perbincangan kumpulan fokus dijalankan dengan penduduk dan petani dalam zon impak 5-km untuk memperolehi maklum balas berkenaan projek. Lebih daripada 50% penduduk tiada bantahan terhadap projek memandangkan terdapat peluang pekerjaan, penghasilan pendapatan yang lebih baik dan kesan hasil sampingan kepada industri lain. Sebaliknya pula, kekhuatiran utama adalah berkaitan kesihatan dan keselamatan awam.

Satu penilaian faedah ekonomi menggunakan pengganda dihasilkan dari jadual input-output yang dibangunkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan menunjukkan Projek berupaya menjana kesan aliran yang besar untuk industri lain dan gaji dan pendapatan. Pelaburan modal dalam kilang berjumlah sehingga RM 950 juta, kesan pengganda mencadangkan kilang berupaya menjana kira-kira RM 1,600 juta semasa fasa pembinaan. Memandangkan Pemaju adalah syarikat tempatan yang kukuh, Projek dijangka memaksimumkan kandungan setempat dan dengan itu impak setempat. Impak akhir terhadap gaji dan pendapatan untuk tempoh 10-tahun dijangka pada RM 194 juta selepas impak tidak langsung mengalir melalui sektor lain membekal barangan dan perkhidmatan kepada pembinaan dan operasi projek. Ini berdasarkan anggaran komponen gaji dan pendapatan component RM 74 juta untuk pembinaan dan operasi sepanjang tempoh tersebut. Selain daripada pendapatan dan kesan hasil sampingan semasa peringkat pembinaan, Projek juga dijangka menjana sekurang-kurangnya RM4 juta setiap tahun dalam bentuk royalti kepada kerajaan negeri untuk operasi kuari batu kapur.

Penilaian impak kesihatan menunjukkan Projek tidak dijangka menghadapi sebarang impak kesihatan buruk terhadap penduduk. Oleh itu, satu analisis kos-faedah alam sekitar adalah tidak diperlukan.

Umumnya, Projek akan mempunyai impak sosio ekonomi positif kepada komuniti setempat dan ekonomi. Pada masa ini, aktiviti ekonomi dalam kawasan terbantut disebabkan kurangnya peluang pekerjaan dan ekonomi. Projek akan secara terus mempengaruhi industri berkaitan hulu dan hilir projek, mencipta peluang pekerjaan dan menyerap wang pelaburan ke rantau ini. Dengan itu, Projek akan mempunyai impak tinggalkan sosio-ekonomi positif jangka panjang.

## 7. PENGURUSAN ALAM SEKITAR

Teras utama bagi pengurusan alam sekitar adalah mempunyai Penggerak Projek yang komited dan bertanggungjawab. Hume Cement Sdn. Bhd. mempunyai pernyataan polisi korporat mengenai keselamatan, kesihatan dan alam sekitar. Polisi ini menyatakan bahawa kerja perlu dilaksanakan dalam keadaan yang selamat dan penekanan ke atas kesihatan dan keselamatan perkerjaan adalah suatu keperluan bagi semua operasi yang dijalankan oleh syarikat ini. Projek ini akan dilaksanakan sehubungan dan mematuhi kesemua undang-undang dan piawai berkaitan alam sekitar. Syarikat ini turut memerlukan komimen sedemikian daripada semua pihak yang terlibat dengan Projek ini, termasuk kontraktor dan jururunding, untuk memastikan Projk ini tidak menyebabkan kesan-kesan buruk, dan mengambil amalan serta perlakuan kerja yang baik terhadap alam sekitar. Tambahan lagi,



**HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.**

**PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF**

---

syarikat ini adalah komited untuk memastikan persekitaran kerja yang selamat untuk semua pekerja yang terlibat dengan Projek ini.

Pelan Pengurusan Alam Sekitar yang komprehensif akan disediakan setelah DEIA diluluskan, sebelum Projek dilaksanakan. EMP ini akan menyatakan program pengawasan alam sekitar yang diperlukan untuk memastikan keberkesanan langkah-langkah tebatan yang diambil dan untuk mengawasi perubahan ke atas persekitaran biologi, kimia, fizikal dan sosial, jika perlu.

Berdasarkan kepada aktiviti untuk Projek ini dan kesan-kesan yang mungkin timbul, suatu program pengawasan alam sekitar adalah disarankan untuk DEIA ini.

## **8. IMPAK TINGGALAN**

Penilaian impak yang dijalankan menunjukkan bahawa sekiranya kesan yang berkaitan dengan Projek diuruskan dengan sebaiknya, kebanyakan risiko alam sekitar dikawal kepada paras yang dibenarkan. Akan tetapi, masih terdapat impak tinggalan yang mana masih kekal selepas langkah-langkah kawalan diambil. Secara amnya, tiada impak tinggalan dijangkakan ketika pembinaan Projek.

Semasa fasa operasi, impak tinggalan dalam konteks saliran dan banjir, pencemaran air dan pencemaran udara adalah minima dan dianggap tidak ketara. Bagi impak ekologi, tiada spesis yang jarang, diancam dan dilindungi dijumpai di tapak Projek. Spesis yang dijumpai merupakan spesis lazim maka, impak ini dianggap kecil sahaja.

Kesihatan komuniti setempat dijangka tidak dipengaruhi oleh pencemar udara yang dilepaskan dari cadangan kuari dan kilang simen. Hasil kajian juga menunjukkan pencemar udara tidak menyebabkan sebarang risiko kesihatan sistemik, juga tidak menyebabkan risiko barah kepada penduduk di kawasan yang terlibat.

Impak tinggalan yang timbul akibat daripada operasi kuari pula akan meliputi masalah habuk dan bunyi bising ketika aktiviti letupan dijalankan. Walaupun ini merupakan kesan jangka panjang, kesan ini adalah tidak penting kerana jarak penerima sensitif yang berada di sekurang-kurangnya 700 m dari sempadan kawasan Projek dan operasi kuari yang akan dijalankan pada paras bawah permukaan.

Impak tinggalan yang lain termasuk persengketaan sosial di antara Pemaju Projek dan petani yang disebabkan oleh notis pindah-keluar dari tapak. Untuk jangka panjang, komuniti di sekitar Projek akan terdedah kepada tekanan psikologi secara tidak langsung yang disebabkan oleh peningkatan bilangan kenderaan berat dan ringan dari tapak Projek, walaupun impak keseluruhan tidak ketara.

Adalah disyorkan bahawa tanah yang mengelilingi tapak Projek dizonkan untuk kegunaan yang sesuai bagi memastikan pembangunan akan datang dirancang dengan teratur dan dikawal dan tidak menimbulkan isu ketidaksesuaian.

Sebaliknya, terdapat impak sosio-ekonomi hasil sampingan terhadap petempatan dan pekan berhampiran. Ini adalah impak positif di mana Projek secara tidak langsung merangsang



**HUME CEMENT SDN. BHD.**

**PROPOSED QUARRY AND CEMENT PLANT IN MUKIM TEJA, DAERAH KINTA, PERAK DARUL RIDZUAN  
DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF**

---

pertumbuhan ekonomi perlahan di sekitar tapak Projek. Dalam aspek makro, Projek dijangka memberi faedah kepada industri hulu dan hilir yang berkaitan dan mencipta peluang pekerjaan yang secara tidak langsung membantu menangani isu migrasi keluar wilayah. Projek juga dijangka menyeduk tidak kurang RM100 juta dalam bentuk gaji untuk pekerja dan royalti untuk pengkuarian kepada ekonomi negeri untuk 10 tahun pertama.

Jangkaan isu dan jangkaan langkah kawalan diringkaskan dalam Jadual 8.1.

## **9. KESIMPULAN**

Cadangan Projek dijangka menghasilkan potensi impak persekitaran dan komuniti setempat. Keputusan penilaian terperinci ini menunjukkan bahawa jangkaan impak alam sekitar adalah dalam paras diterima dan tidak dijangka mempunyai impak tinggalan jangka panjang ketara. Hasil kajian DEIA menyokong pembangunan dan operasi kuari dan kilang simen dengan syarat kesemua langkah tebatan dan kawalan yang dikenalpasti dalam kajian ini dilaksanakan sepenuhnya untuk Projek.