There are over 34 pieces of legislation that are directly or indirectly related to environmental quality control and management.

For example, the lists of legislation below are the related legislation that applies to the management of the **Putrajaya Lake catchment area are:**

1. Waters Act, 1920
2. Environmental Quality Act, 1974
4. Land Conservation Act, 1960
5. Irrigation Areas Act, 1953
6. Town and Country Planning Act, 1976
7. Street, Drainage and Building Act, 1974
8. Local Government Act, 1976
9. The Forest Act, 1984
10. Selangor Waters Management Authority Enactment, 1999
12. Mining Enactment, 1929
13. The Drainage Works Act, 1954
14. Sewerage Services Act, 1993
15. The Fisheries Act, 1985
The Environmental Quality Act (EQA), 1974 (Act 127)

The Environmental Quality Act, 1974 (Act 127) was formulated and made law by Parliament with Royal Assent on March 8, 1974. It is an act relating to the prevention, abatement, control of pollution and enhancement of the environment, and for purposes connected therewith.

The Environmental Quality Act (EQA) provides:

(i) a common legal basis to coordinate all activities on environmental control throughout the country

(ii) it seeks to prevent, abate and control pollution and to enhance the quality of the environment

This act was enacted on April 15th 1975. The agency responsible in administering this Act is the Department of Environment (DOE) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE). The EQA is a regulatory framework based upon:

(i) the issuance of licences

(ii) prohibition and control of pollution

(iii) the prescription of premises to be regulated
Federal List
- External affairs, including treaties, agreements and conventions
- Trade, commerce and industry, including
- Shipping, navigation and fisheries
- Communication and transport,
- Federal works and power,
- Education,
- Welfare of the aborigines
- Control of agricultural pests, protection against such pests; prevention of plant diseases
- Tourism

State list
- Permits and licenses for prospecting for mines, mining leases and certificates;
- Compulsory acquisition of land agriculture and forestry.
- Local administration, municipal corporations;
- Obnoxious trades and public nuisances in local authority
- State works and water,
- Roads, bridges and ferries other than those in the Federal List,
- Subject to the Federal List, water (including water supplies, rivers and canals)
- Turtles and riverine fishing

Concurrent list
- Protection of wild animals and wild birds; National Parks
- Animal husbandry; prevention of cruelty to animals;
- Veterinary services; animal quarantine
- Town and country planning,
- Public health, sanitation (excluding sanitation in the federal capital) and the prevention of diseases
- Drainage and irrigation
- Rehabilitation of mining land which has suffered soil erosion
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

EIA is defined as the **systematic identification and evaluation of the potential impacts (effects)** of proposed projects, plans, programs, or legislative actions relative to the physical-chemical, biological, cultural, and socioeconomic components of the total environment.

As a long-term and comprehensive measure, for any major development project, the government has incorporated environmental factors along with techno-economic factors in the hope of avoiding the emergence of pollution problems in the future.

Towards achieving this goal, the government has enforced the *Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 1987*, in 1988. The EIA process enables the decision makers to **assess the impact of a proposed development project on the environment, and to incorporate mitigation measures** to reduce the risk and impact such a project may have on the environment.
The EIA process also provides an **avenue for public participation** in the decision-making process. The EIA process plays an important role in exercising the principle of **sustainable development**. In essence, the EIA process assists decision-makers to take into account the quality of development, the effect upon the conservation of natural resources, as well as its location and quantity.
The Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 1987 which is made under powers conferred by section 34A of the Environmental Quality Act, 1974 (Amendment) 1985 specifies those activities that are subject to EIA. Nineteen categories of activities are prescribed and these include those related to:

Agriculture
Airport
Drainage and Irrigation
Land Reclamation
Fisheries
Forestry
Housing – housing development covering an area of 50 hectares or more
Industry
Infrastructure
Ports
Mining
Petroleum
Power Generation and Transmission
Quarries
Railways
Transportation
Resort and Recreational Development
Waste Treatment and Disposal
Water Supply
Food Act 1983 (Act 281)

Food Act 1983, is an Act to protect the public against health hazards and fraud in the preparation, sale and use of food, and for matters incidental thereto or connected therewith. This chapter highlight the overview of the act and few important section in the act that significantly related to human health.
Prevention and control of infectious diseases Act 1988 (Act 342)

The Prevention and Control of Infectious Disease Act 1988 (Act 342) is an Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to the prevention and control of infectious diseases and to provide for other matters connected therewith. It applies throughout Malaysia.