

Our Performance

In FY2024, we continued to track our energy consumption on a Group level. For the reporting period, the Company's total energy consumption is 116,876.24 Gigajoule, and the breakdown is as follows:

Type of Energy Consumption	FY2024		FY2023		FY2022	
	GJ	MWh	GJ	MWh	GJ	MWh
Electricity consumption – From the Grid	103,629.32	28,785.92	146,998.80	40,833.00	102,978	28,605.00
Electricity consumption – From Solar Panels	4,323.29	1,200.91	4,658.30	1,293.97	4,640.33	1,288.98
Fuel Consumption – Petrol	4,699.88	1,305.52	-	-	-	-
Fuel Consumption – Diesel	2,112.24	586.73	-	-	-	-
Fuel Consumption – LPG	2,111.50	586.53	-	-	-	-
Total Energy Consumption	116,876.24	32,465.61	151,657.10	42,126.97	107,618.33	29,893.98

Note:

1. Energy conversion factors for fuel consumption are sourced from the Malaysian Energy Commission and the UK Government's DEFRA.
2. The Group-level electricity consumption disclosed is limited to Tropicana HQ, Tropicana Gardens Mall, Tropicana Golf & Country Resort, Tropicana property galleries and branch offices.

POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

Related UNSDGs



Goal 6:
Clean Water & Sanitation



Goal 12:
Responsible Consumption
& Production



Goal 13:
Climate Action

Why This Is Important

Our operations involve activities that can generate various types of pollutants, affecting both our people and the surrounding environment. In property development, these impacts may arise during stages such as land preparation, construction, and the transportation of materials.

Our Approach

Our commitment towards reducing pollution is two-pronged:

- To manage pollution in order to not exceed the prescribed threshold allowed by local regulations; and
- To continuously innovate and enhance our construction planning

The following table outlines the key types of pollution from our construction sites and key mitigation measures:

Pollution Type	Description	Mitigation/Initiatives
Air Pollution	<p>Dust & Particulate Matter: Generated during land clearing, excavation, demolition, and material handling. Exposure to this can lead to respiratory issues for workers and air pollution in the surrounding environment</p> <p>Air emissions: Carbon Dioxide (“CO₂”) and Nitrogen Oxides (“NO₂”) are GHG emissions arising from the operation of construction vehicles and machinery. Overall contributes to climate change, air pollution and acid rain</p>	<p>Pollution control and monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality monitoring <p>To reduce airborne dust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet suppression methods: Water spraying/ Misting systems at various points of our operations • Dust suppressants for the roads • Construction hoarding: Physical barrier to contain dust/debris, shield against wind, and prevent the dispersion of particles <p>Protecting our people: <i>More information can be found in the “Health and Safety” section of our Sustainability Statement.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialised training conducted for all workers • Personal Protective Equipment (“PPE”) provided
Noise Pollution	Drilling and land excavation involves the use of heavy machinery, which produces significant noise, affecting workers’ physical and mental health and possibly disrupting nearby communities	<p>Pollution control and monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular equipment maintenance • Installation of noise barriers, screens and enclosures around machinery <p>Protecting our people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of PPE for all workers • Regular equipment maintenance • Noise level monitoring: < dBA at operating sites
Effluents	The main types of construction effluent include stormwater runoff, concrete wash water, chemical spills, sediment-laden water from excavation, paint/oil residuals and cleaning water from equipment washdowns. All of these can contain pollutants like suspended solids, heavy metals, chemicals and oils, depending on the construction activities involved	<p>Pollution control and monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening – removing large debris like wood scraps and rocks using a coarse mesh screen • Sediment tanks – allowing heavier solids to settle to the bottom of a tank by gravity, where they can be removed as sludge <p>If necessary, we also consider secondary treatment of effluent, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filtration – using sand filters or other media to remove smaller suspended particles • Chemical treatment – adding chemicals like flocculants to further aggregate solids for easier removals <p>At a minimum, we ensure compliance with prescribed water and effluent discharge</p>
Sediment	These are sediments due to land erosion due to construction activity. Sediments that escape our construction sites, especially in large amounts, can enter streams or wetlands – resulting in physical hindrance to navigation or creating flood risk	<p>Pollution control and monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, which is based on best practices issued by local authorities to prevent any erosion and resulting sedimentation at our sites

Our environmental policy further ensures that we manage and mitigate risks to the environment. It includes guidelines to maintain air and water quality and manage noise levels, all within the safety standards set by the Department of Environment (“DOE”). To ensure compliance with the Environmental Quality (Amendment) Act 2024, we conduct annual environmental monitoring assessments of our operations. For air pollution, Tropicana adheres to the Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulations 2014 in Malaysia.

Our Performance

The table below presents the results of our air emissions and noise monitoring audit across active construction sites for FY2024. All measurements are in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and in dB(A), respectively, compared against regulatory standard limits.

Active Project Sites	Air Quality Parameter	Particulate Matter, PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter, PM ₁₀	Sulphur Dioxide, SO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide, NO ₂	Ozone, O ₃
	Standard Limit	260 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
TwinPines Serviced Suites Tropicana Grandhill		13.7	42.0	5.5	5.5	11.0
Assana & Merissa Serviced Suites Tropicana Cenang		n/a	59.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Avisa Residences Tropicana Alam		22.9	38.7	0.01	5.0	25.9
Summit Commercial Hub Tropicana Uplands		19.2	29.5	0.7	6.9	2.0

Active Project Sites	Time Period	Average LAeq (dB(A))	Standard Limit (dB(A))
TwinPines Serviced Suites Tropicana Grandhill	Daytime	56.60	65
	Nighttime	46.05	60
Assana & Merissa Serviced Suites Tropicana Cenang	Daytime	57.75	65
	Nighttime	47.87	60
Avisa Residences Tropicana Alam	Daytime	52.74	65
	Nighttime	49.48	60
Summit Commercial Hub Tropicana Uplands	Daytime	60.08	65
	Nighttime	55.60	60

Note:

LAeq (Equivalent Continuous Sound Level) represents the average noise level over a specified period, adjusted for human hearing sensitivity (A-weighted). dB(A) refers to decibels with A-weighting, the standard unit for measuring environmental noise.

Additionally, to safeguard our workers from air and noise pollution, our contractors are required to perform review and compliance monitoring of our health and safety risks performed by health and safety officers or coordinators, in line with the requirements of the Occupational Safety & Health Act 1994 (“OSHA”).

As a result of our consistent practices and monitoring, we are pleased to report zero cases of non-compliance with environmental laws regarding environmental pollution. Therefore, no fines or penalties have been incurred.

Number of non-compliance to national and local environmental laws in FY2024, FY 2023 and FY 2022

Zero