



Department Of Environment
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 



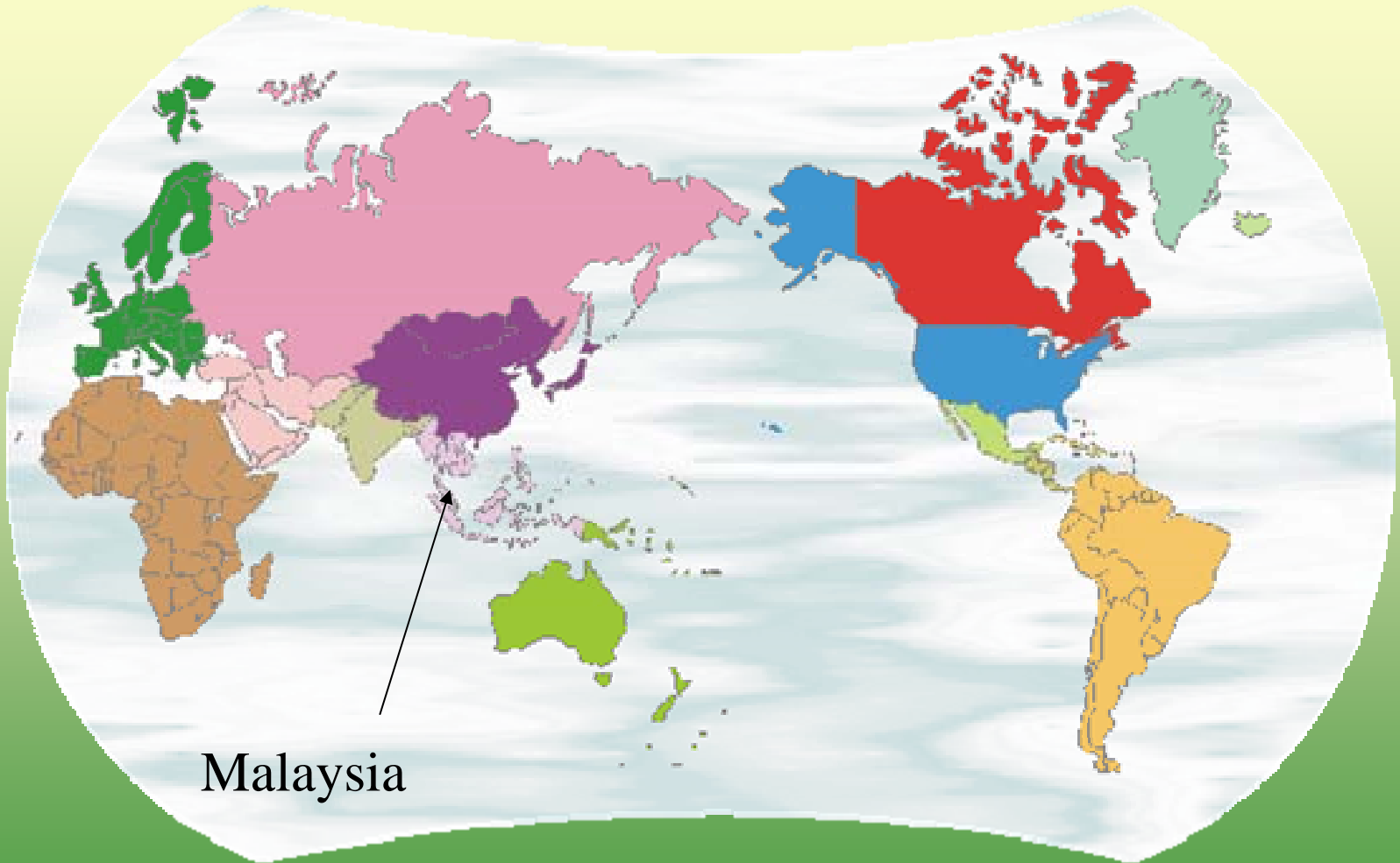
LEGISLATIONS AND CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES IN MALAYSIA

By

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Malaysia

MALAYSIA: LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES

- Section 34B, EQA 1974 on Control of scheduled wastes
- Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order 1998, (Amendmend) 2006
- Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order 1998, (Amendmend) 2006

DOE Malaysia designated as the competent authority

Exports/Imports through Customs be accompanied by a permit issued by DOE

Environmental Quality Act 1974 - Section 34B (1)

No Person Shall

- (a) place, deposit or dispose of, or cause or permit to place, deposit or dispose of, except at prescribed premises only, any scheduled wastes on land or into Malaysian waters;
- (b) receive or send, or cause or permit to be received or sent any scheduled wastes in or out of Malaysia; or
- (c) transit or cause or permit the transit of scheduled wastes without any prior written approval of the Director General

- **DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
MALAYSIA : FUNCTION**

- **“To administer and enforce the Environmental Quality Act 1974, and Section IV of the Economic Exclusive Zone Act 1984”**

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (SCHEDULED WASTES) REGULATIONS 2005

*- comes into force on 15th August 2005, to
replace the Environmental Quality
(Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 1989*

SCHEDULED WASTES REGULATIONS

- **OBJECTIVE**

To ensure proper management of scheduled wastes to protect public health and the environment

- **PRINCIPLE**

Cradle-to-grave

DEFINITION OF SW

Regulation 2 : “scheduled wastes” means any waste falling within the categories of waste listed in the First Schedule of the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005

- 77 waste categories

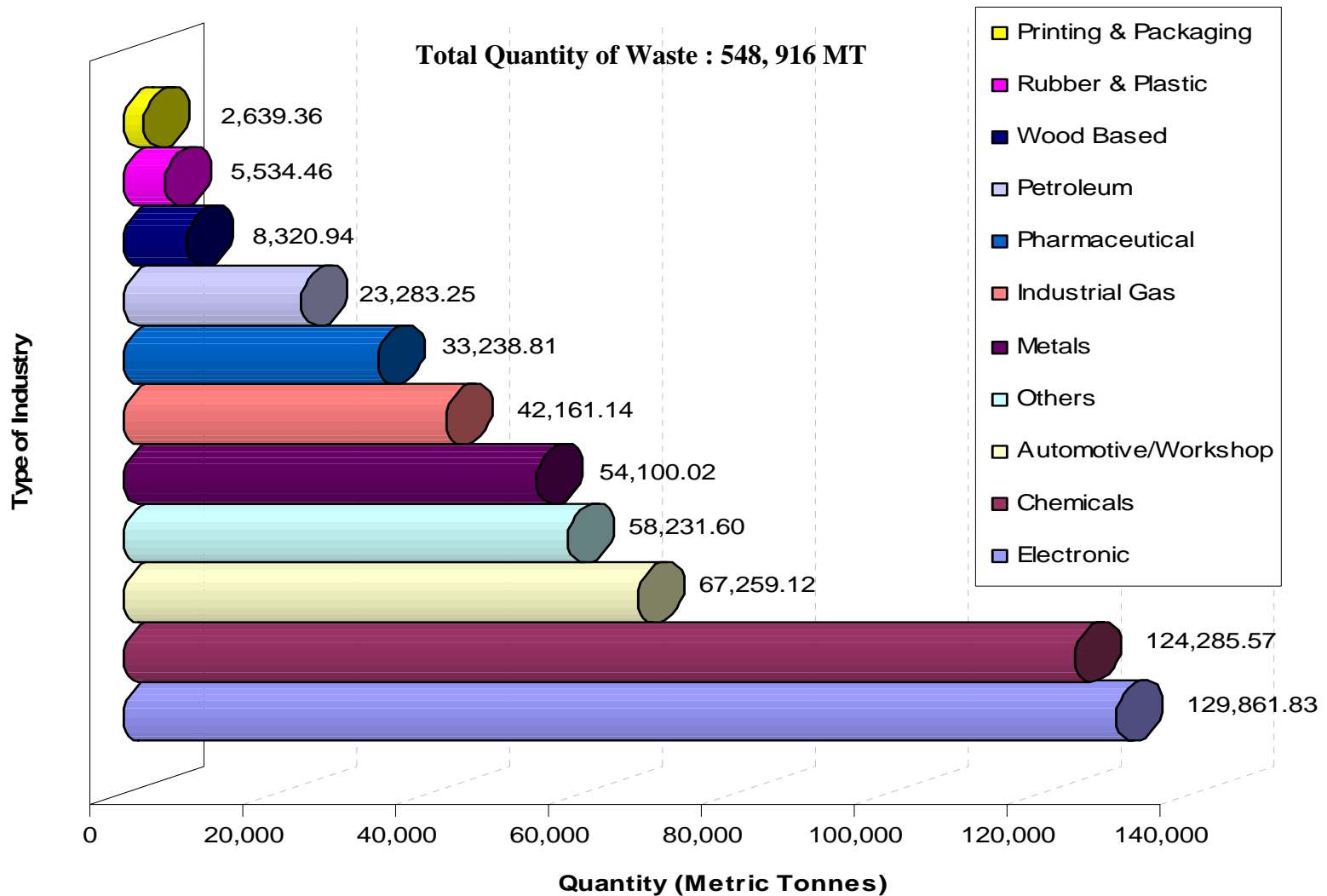
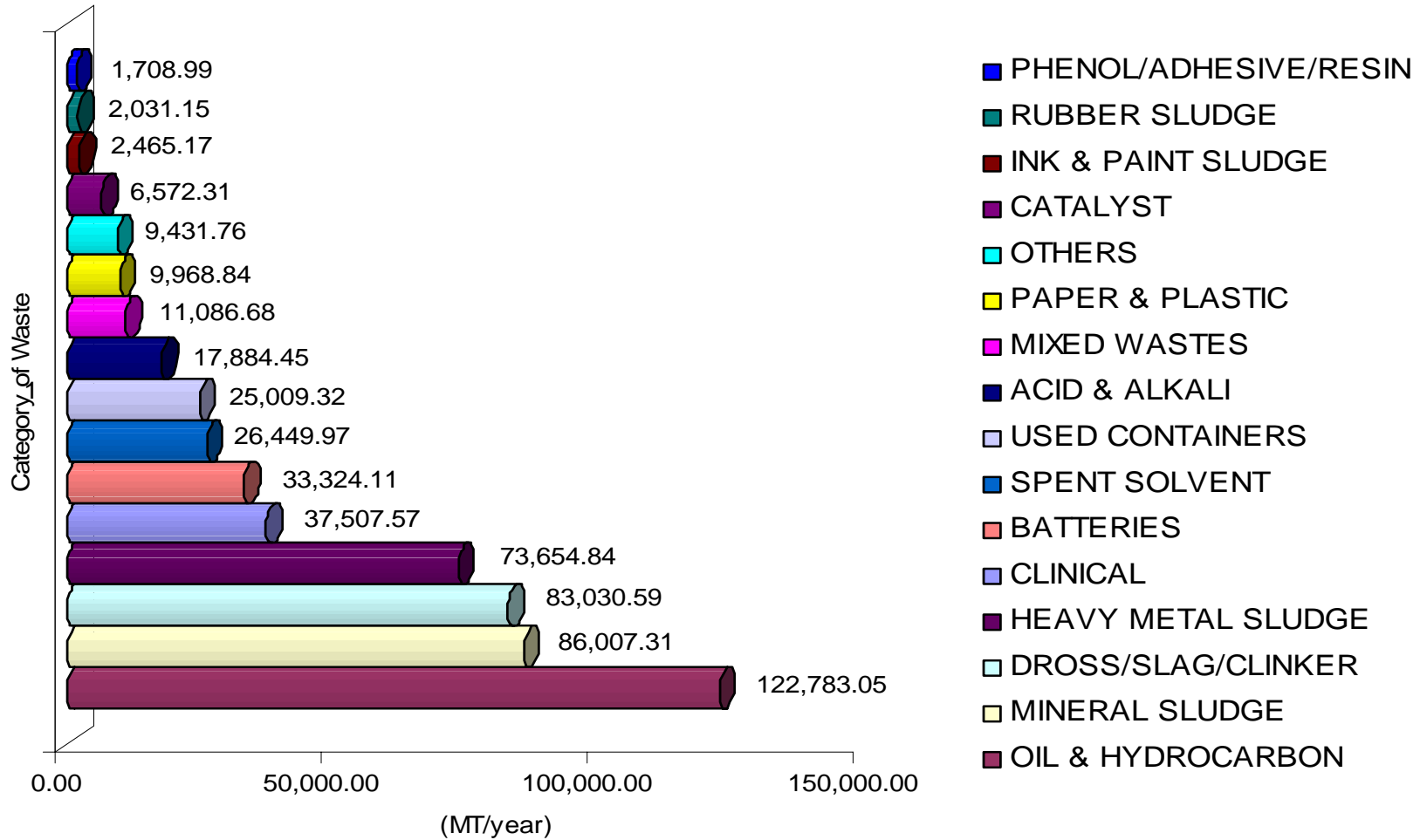
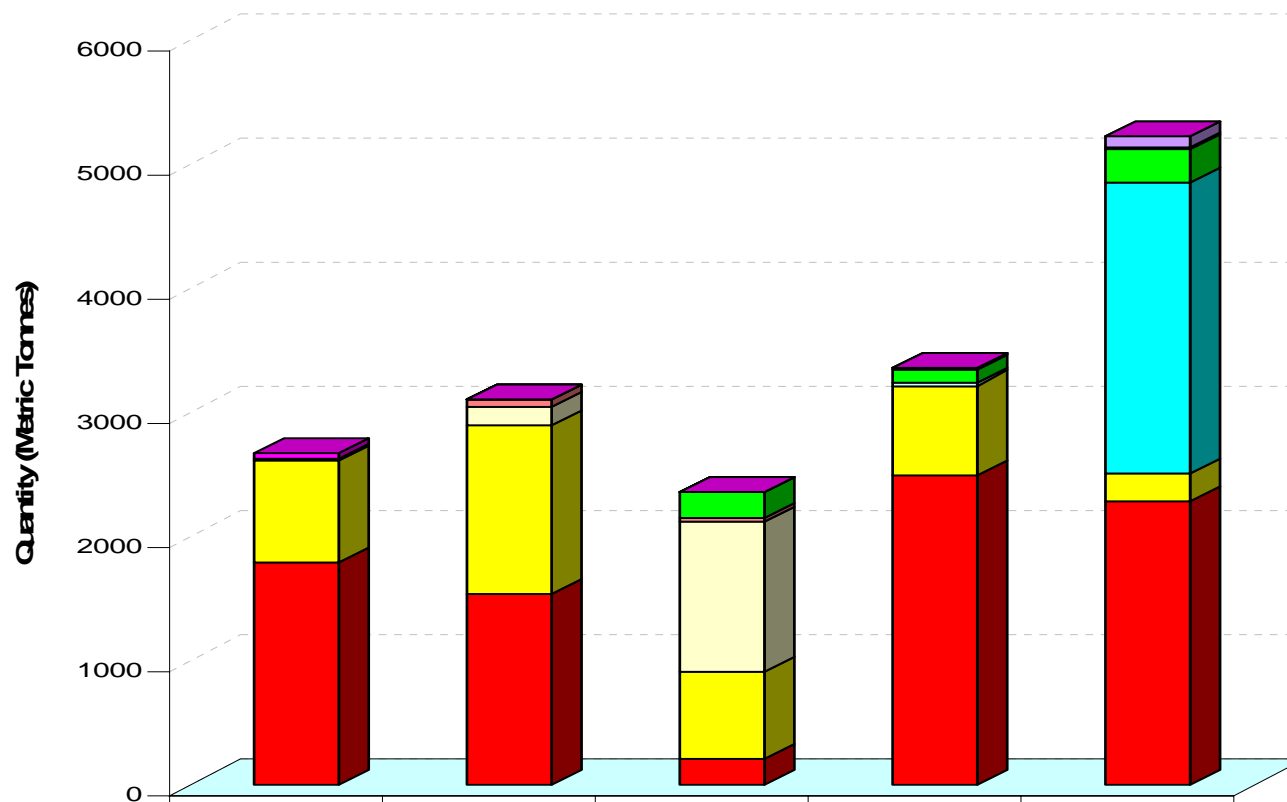


Figure 6.19 DOE : Quantity of Scheduled Wastes Generated by Industry, 2005

QUANTITY OF WASTE GENERATED BY CATEGORY IN 2005





	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
■ Glass Cutlet	45	0	0	0	0
■ Used Xerox Office Equipment	0	0	0	0	90
■ Used Drums Containing Chemicals	0	0	0	10	12
■ Waste of Nickel Cadmium Battery	0	0	217	103	272
■ Zinc Dross	0	0	0	0	2347
■ Cadmium Nickel Oxide	0	67	30	0	0
■ Used Blasting Material	19	0	0	25	0
■ Copper Oxide	0	142	1209	0	0
■ Spent Catalyst	816	1365	693	722	215
■ Metal Hydroxide Sludge	1795	1537	212	2494	2288

Figure 6.21 Malaysia : Quantity and Type of Scheduled Wastes Exported (Metric Tonnes), 2001 - 2005

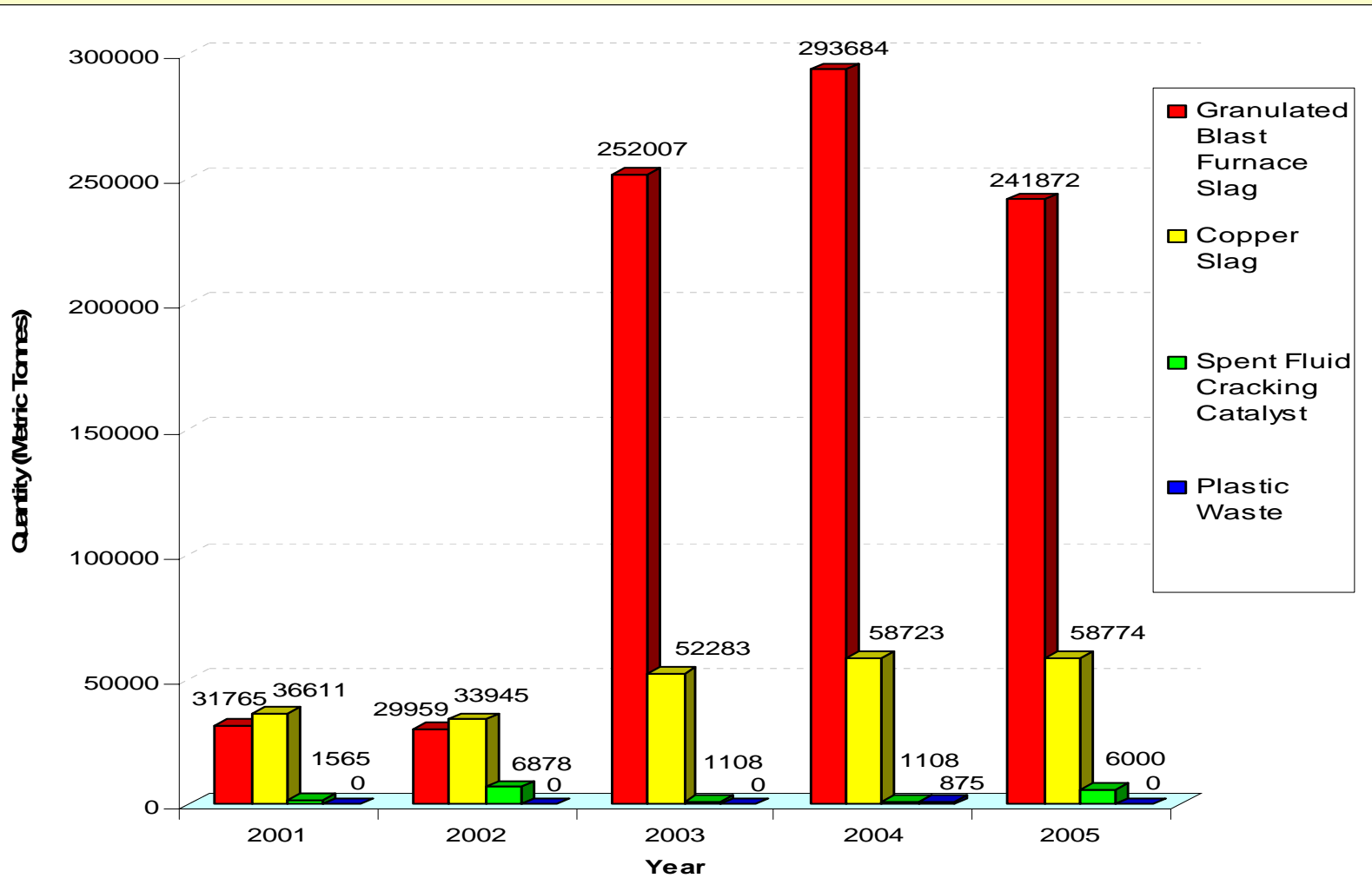


Figure 6.20 Malaysia : Quantity and Type of Scheduled Wastes Imported (Metric Tonnes), 2001 - 2005

Malaysia : Handling of Scheduled Wastes, 2005

Facility	Tonnes	Percentage (%)
On-site Storage	161,968.68	29.5
Local Off-site Recovery Facilities	149,569.99	27.2
On-site Treatment	120,345.25	21.9
Kualiti Alam Sdn. Bhd.	85,734.92	15.6
Off-site Clinical Wastes Incinerators	17,650.01	3.2
Trinekens (Sarawak) Sdn. Bhd.	8,423.26	1.5
Foreign facilities	5,224.00	1.0
TOTAL	549,916.11	100.00

EQA (Prescribed Premises) (Scheduled Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facilities) Order, 1989

- This order prescribes the types of scheduled wastes facilities
 - Off site storage facilities
 - Off-site treatment facilities
 - Off-site recovery facilities
 - Scheduled wastes incinerators
 - Land treatment facilities
 - Secure landfills

E-WASTES : CATEGORY SW 110

Waste from electrical and electronic assemblies containing components such as accumulators, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass or polychlorinated biphenyl capacitors, or contaminated with cadmium, mercury, lead, nickel, chromium, copper, lithium, silver, manganese or polychlorinated biphenyl



SOURCES OF E-WASTE:

- **electrical & electronic equipment manufacturers;**
- **recycling/recovery facilities;**
- **businesses;**
- **government agencies;**
- **institutions (universities, hospitals, schools, etc);
and**
- **households or individuals.**

E-WASTES PRODUCTION IN MALAYSIA

There is no country-wide data on the number of PCs or mobile phones being discarded everyday in Malaysia.

What we DO know is that there are

14.5 MILLION MOBILE PHONES being used in 2004
(MCMC)

AND

4.9 MILLION PCs were sold in 2004 (Alam Flora-Pikom)

MALAYSIA: TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF E-WASTES

- Prohibit import of electrical and electronic wastes, Category SW 110 in First Schedule for recovery and disposal in Malaysia (Basel Convention Annex VIII, List A - A1180)

Prohibit export of electrical and electronic wastes, Category SW 110 if the wastes can be processed at local recovery facility.

MALAYSIA: ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS PRODUCTION AND SALES, 2003

Home appliances	Units/Year
TV Sets	9,546,000
Refrigerator	154,000
Washing Machines	603,000
Airconditioners	2,449,000
Radios	11,442,000
CD/VCD players	29,303,000
Personal computers and notebooks	32,214,000
Mobile phones	15,011,000

E-Waste Definition

e-Waste is defined as waste from the assembly of electrical or electronic appliances that consist of components such as accumulators, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass or polychlorinated biphenyl-capacitors, or contaminated with cadmium, mercury, lead, nickel, chromium, copper, lithium, silver, manganese or polychlorinated biphenyl. e-Waste also represent component of waste from the following appliances than can no longer be used:

E-Waste Recovery Facility

- **Partial Recovery Facility – 73**
-Segregation and crushing
- **Full Recovery Facility – 2**



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THANK YOU

