PART 7 SURVEYS PROCEDURE AND RESULTS

7.1 Survey on Waste Generation/Composition and Questionnaire of Households in Major Cities

1. The Objectives of the Survey

- To estimate the amount and composition of waste generated from households with identification of recyclable and currently recycled materials
- To identify and understand the existing storage and collection manner of waste and recyclables from households.

2. Study Areas

In order to meet the survey objective, a fieldwork was carried out from 26 September 2004 to 4 November 2004. The fieldwork involved the actual collection, weighing and sorting of waste samples, followed by direct interviewing with the selected household.

In this survey, the survey areas were selected according to the income level of the house, which is assumed here to be manifested through their house.

Area Type of House Income level Bungalow Bangsar High Subang Jaya Condominium High Apartment Bangsar Medium Subang Jaya Terrace Medium Kampung Haji Abdullah Hukum Squatters Low San Peng, Kuala Lumpur Flats Low

Table 1-1 Survey Area

3. Results

The surveys were carried out for 8 days continuously, and at the end the total number of sample collected were 100.

From the surveys, we have found that the overall major components of the wastes generated are as follows:

Table 1-2 Major Components of the Waste Generated

	Categories	High income	Medium income	Low income	Average
Com	bustible				
1	Food waste	40.47	48.62	55.02	48.04
2	Bones	1.69	0.52	1.57	1.26
3	Mix paper	16.34	20.09	14.84	17.09
4	Plastics (F)	4.46	5.33	6.25	5.35
5	Plastics (R)	3.53	4.18	3.47	3.73
6	Polystyrene	0.41	0.85	0.47	0.58
7	Textile	0.92	0.92	3.70	1.85
8	Rubber & Leather	4.75	0.25	0.47	1.82
9	Wood	0.09	0.34	0.23	0.22
10	Yard waste	14.20	5.40	0.15	6.58
11	Diapers	6.36	2.06	6.75	5.06
	Sub-total for combustible	93.19	88.53	92.90	91.57
Incor	nbustible				
12	Glass	3.40	4.33	3.41	3.71
13	Ferrous	1.25	1.81	1.76	1.61
14	Non-ferrous	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.02
15	Aluminium	0.52	0.47	0.13	0.37
16	Batteries*	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.03
17	Electrical & Electronics	0.08	0.02	0.43	0.18
18	Others	1.57	4.75	1.32	2.55
S	bub-total for Incombustible	6.81	11.47	7.11	8.47
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Food waste constitute the highest amount in all three income categories i.e. 55.02% for low income areas, 48.62% for medium income areas and 40.47% for high income area and this finding was similar to those carried out previously.

The average food waste from the three different income areas was 48.04%. Beside the food wastes, bones were also sorted from the waste samples and the results show that the average amount of bones in the wastes is 1.26%.

In addition, the overall average combustible waste generated was 91.57% and non-combustible waste was 8.47%. The percentage of combustible to non-combustible wastes was found quite similar at different income areas, i.e. 93.19% combustible and 6.81% of non-combustible wastes for high income areas, 88.53% combustible and 11.47% of non-combustible wastes for medium income areas, 92.90% combustible and 8.47% of non-combustible wastes for high income areas

In terms of recyclable materials, it was found that in overall about 31.86% of major recyclable materials were disposed of from the households, this includes mainly mixed papers, mixed plastics, glass, ferrous metals, non-ferrous metals including some aluminium. Some other special wastes recorded were waste batteries (0.03%) and electronic wastes (0.18%).

However, it should be noted that some recyclable materials were being retained in the households instead of disposing it into the waste bins, especially the old newspapers and aluminium cans etc.

The waste generation rates from households were also determined in this study in terms of per capita rate. It was found that the per capita rates from households in this study ranged from 0.26 to 0.58kg/capita/day with an average of 0.45 kg/capita/day. It should be noted that this generation rate is taking consideration of only wastes that were being disposed of from the households, excluding some recyclable materials that were being retained in the households. When taking into account the retained recyclable materials (14.1%), the average per capita generation rate has increased to about 0.53kg/capita/day.

This survey also found out that big portions of the recyclable materials were not being separated and disposed of into the waste bins (53.10%). Besides, more common practice of disposing the recyclable materials is to sell or give the materials to the door-to-door collectors (16.6%). Only small portions of the recyclable materials were being sent to the recycling centres (6.10%).

In this survey, 12 food waste samples were sent for laboratory analysis in order to determine the moisture contents. The results show that the moisture contents ranged from 58.25% to 69.70% with an average of 64.82%.

In summary, this survey provides important results that were generated primarily from various categories of households in Kuala Lumpur and nearby areas. The findings obtained in this survey serves as basic and important data for planning and designing an effective solid waste management system. However, it should be noted that even though this survey was done focusing on different income areas and types of households (condominium, apartment, terrace, squatters, flats and bungalow), the results from other areas of the country may be different due to the differences in terms of standard of living, lifestyle as well as other local conditions.

Summarised Results and Data:

Table 1: Sampling locations and number of samples collected

No.	Location	No. samples	Category
1	Bangsar (Bungalow)	10	High income
2	Subang (Condominium)	15	High income
3	Subang Jaya (Terrace)	25	Medium income
4	Bangsar (Apartment)	20	Medium income
5	Kg. Abdullah Hukum (Squatter)	10	Low income
6	San Peng (Flat)	20	Low income
	Total	100	

1.81

6.48

Diapers Sub-total (Organic) 0.05 0.47 0.02 4.75

2.18 1.65 0.06 0.07 0.02 0.04 8.95

> 0.05 0.06 0.06 0.54

> > Electrical & Electronics Others Sub-total (Inorganic)

Non-ferrous

Ferrous

Glass

48.62 20.09 20.09 5.33 5.33 6.09 0.92 0.34 5.40 5.40 88.53

52.2.1 0.80 0.80 0.93 0.93 0.027 0.027 0.023 8.03 8.03 8.03

45.03 0.24 0.26 0.06 0.07 0.07 0.02 0.04 0.24 0.24 0.34 0.34 0.34

> Textile Rubber & Leather

Polystyrene

Wood Yard waste

Mix paper Plastics (F) Plastics (R)

Food waste

Table 2: Waste Compositions of High Income Areas

Table 3: Waste Composition for Medium Income Group

Menara Bangsar

Study Area

Apartment

Study Area		Organic	Food waste	Bones	Mix paper	Plastics (F)	Plastics (R)	Polystyrene	Textile	Rubber & Leather	Wood	Yard waste	Diapers	Sub-total (Organic)	norganic	Glass	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Aluminium	Batteries	Electrical & Electronics	Others	Sub total (Increasie)
Bungalows			36.30	0.17	14.45	4.53	3.95	0.42	0.53	7.82	80.0	28.14	0.15	96.55		1.76	1.17	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.45
Condominium	Unit in %		44.64	3.21	18.22	4.38	3.10	0.39	1.30	1.68	0.10	0.26	12.56	89.83		5.04	1.32	0.01	0.52	0.00	0.16	3.13	10.17
Average			40.47	1.69	16.34	4.46	3.53	0.41	0.92	4.75	60:0	14.20	6.36	93.19		3.40	1.25	0.01	0.52	0.00	0.08	1.57	6.81

Figure 2: Average Waste Composition for Medium Income Areas

Figure 1: Average Waste Composition for High Income Areas

16.34

Average Waste Compositions (High Income Areas)

3,4 1.25

1.57

Table 4: Waste Composition for Low Income Residential Area

Table 5: Overall Waste Compositions for the Study

5	Study Area	Squatters Hj. Abd. Hukum	San Peng Flats	Average
			Unit in %	
ő	Organic			
	Food waste	53.79	56.25	55.02
	Bones	223	0.91	1.57
	Mix paper	15.77	13.91	14.84
	Plastics (F)	6.63	5.87	6.25
	Plastics (R)	3.21	3.72	3.47
	Polystyrene	19.0	0.32	0.47
	Textile	0.58	6.81	3.70
	Rubber & Leather	0.14	0.79	0.47
	Wood	0.20	0.25	0.23
10	Yard waste	80.0	0.22	0.15
	Diapers	10.01	3.48	6.75
	Sub-total (organic)	93.25	92.54	92.90
15	Inorganic			
15	Glass	4.67	2.15	3.41
13	Ferrous	1.96	1.55	1.76
14	Non-ferrous	00.00	00'0	00'0
15	Aluminium	0.04	0.21	0.13
91	Batteries	0.03	60.0	90.0
7	Electrical & Electronics	0.04	0.81	0.43
18	Others	00.00	2.64	1.32
	Sub-total (inorganic)	6.75	7.46	7.11
Total		100	100	100

1.85 0.22 0.22 6.58 6.58 5.06 Low Medium High 4047 1.69 1.634 1. 3.40 1.25 0.00 0.00 1.57 1.57 Others Sub-total for inorganic TOTAL Diapers Sub-total for organic Rubber & Leather waste papers Plastics (F) Plastics (R) Organic Food waste Categories Polystyrene Non-ferrous Yard waste Inorganic Glass Ferrous Wood

48.04 ☐ Mix paper ■ Polystyrene Mood | Glass The Overall Waste Compositions ■ Non-ferrous ■ Electrical & Electronics -2.55 ■ Rubber & Leather -0.18 Plastics (R) ☐ Diapers 0.37 0.02 17.09 Food waste □ Plastics (F) Yard waste ■ Textile 3.73

55.02

□ Pastics (F)
□ Rubber & Leather
□ Glass
■ Batteries

Textile
Diapers
Aluminium

■ Bones
■ Polystyrene
■ Yard waste
■ Non-ferrous

■ Bectrical & Bectronics

Figure 4: The Overall Average Waste Composition for the Study

Figure 3: Average Waste Composition for Low Income Areas

Average Waste Composition (Low Income Areas)

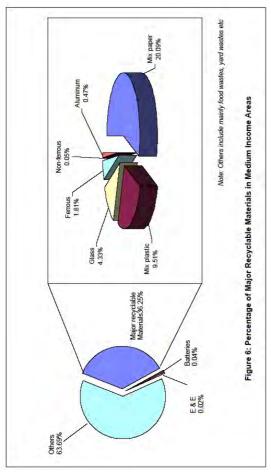
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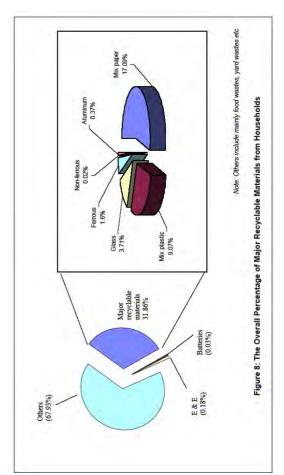
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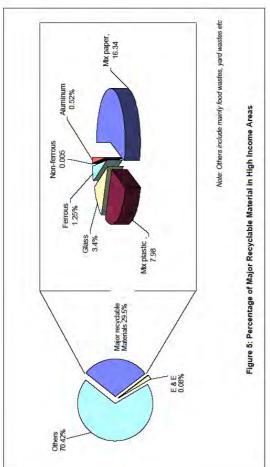
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8.25

0.13 0.43







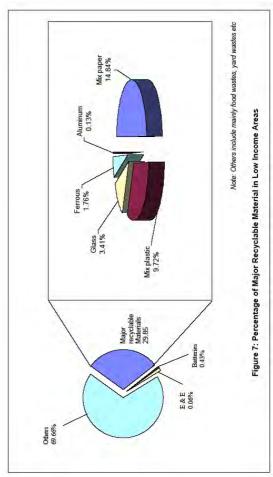


Table 6: Moisture Contents of Food Waste Samples

No	Sampling areas	Moisture content (%)	Average (%)		
1	Bangsar Bungalow	61.1	58.25		
		55.4	50.25		
2	Kg. Abdullah Hukum Squatters	71.4	69.70		
		68.0	05.70		
3	Subang Jaya Terrace	76.6	68.05		
	X 12-4 2-2 - 1-2 - 1 - 1	59.5			
4	Menara Bangsar Apartment	55.6	60.10		
		00.10			
5	Sri Bayu Subang Condominium	70.5	64.15		
	A THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF T	57.8	04.10		
6	San Peng Flat	64.0	COCC		
	72-742-542-6	73.3	68.65		
	AVERAGE		64.82		

Table 7: Total Waste as Discarded in 8 days

	To	otal Waste	es as Disc	carded in	8 Days (k	(g)	Average
	Α	В	C	D	É	F	(kg)
Food wastes	97.72	112.22	104.45	275.13	74.23	110.87	129.10
Bones	0.47	8.06	0.56	4.23	3.08	1.80	3.03
Mixed papers	38.89	45.81	60.32	74.74	21.76	27.42	44.82
Plastics (F)	12.18	11.01	14.11	24.11	9.15	11.57	13.69
Plastics (R)	10.63	7.80	9.96	21.46	4.43	7.33	10.27
Foam Polystyrene	1.14	0.97	1.76	4.90	0.835	0.64	1.71
Textile	1.44	3.28	2.24	4.56	0.80	13.42	4.29
Rubber & Leather	21.05	4.22	0.50	1.40	0.20	1.56	4.82
Wood	0.22	0.25	1.02	1.21	0.28	0.49	0.58
Yard wastes	75.75	0.65	6.40	42.33	0.106	0.44	20.95
Diapers	0.40	31.57	8.02	3.46	13.81	6.86	10.69
Glass	4.75	12.67	15.04	11.50	6.45	4.24	9.11
Ferrous	3.15	3.32	4.58	8.72	2.70	3.06	4.26
Non-ferrous	4.2	0.02	0.06	0.31		0	0.07
Aluminium	1.36	1.31	1.56	1.43	0.06	0.41	1.02
Batteries	- 9 -	= 4 Grant 1	0.14	0.13	0.04	0.18	0.08
E&E Wastes	- (2)	0.39		0.22	0.06	1.60	0.38
Others	0.02	7.86	1.26	47.14	100	5.21	10.25
Total	269.17	251.41	231.98	526.98	137.99	197.10	269.11
No. of Household	10	15	20	25	10	20	16.67
Kg/household/day	3.36	2.10	1.45	2.63	1.72	1.23	2.08
Average no of capita/household*	5.9	4.4	2.5	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.68
Kg/capita/day	0.57	0.48	0.58	0.51	0.32	0.26	0.45

^{*} Note: A - Bangsar Bungalow; B - Sri Bayu Condo; C - Menara Bangsar Apartment; D - Subang Jaya Terrace; E - Kg. Abd. Hukum Squatters; F - San Peng Flats

Average numbers of capita/household were derived from dividing the total number of capita in the households by the total households surveyed.

Table 8: Main Categories of Wastes Generated (on Weight Basis)

	Ave	erage Waste As Disca	arded
	kg/8-day	kg/H'hold/day	kg/person/day
Food Waste	129.10	0.96	0.21
Papers	44.82	0.34	0.07
Plastics (F)	13.69	0.10	0.02
Plastics (R)	10.27	0.08	0.02
Yard wastes	20.95	0.16	0.03
Diapers	10.69	0.08	0.02

Table 9: Main Categories of Wastes Generated (on Volume Basis)

9-1-7	Waste Density	Ave	rage Waste As Di	scarded
	(kg/m³)	m ³ /8-day	m³/H'hold/day	m³/person/day
Food Waste	290.7	0.44410	0.00330	0.00072
Papers	89.0	0.50360	0.00382	0.00079
Plastics (F)	65.3	0.20965	0.00153	0.00031
Plastics (R)	40.0	0.25675	0.00200	0.00050
Yard wastes	100.9	0.20763	0.00159	0.00030
Diapers	350.0	0.03563	0.00027	0.00007

Table 10: Main Categories of Wastes Generated (on Volume Basis)

	Waste	Average wast	e as Discarded
	Density (kg/m³)	m³/cap/day	m³/cap/year
Mixed waste (as disposed at landfill)	207.57	0.002	0.79

Table 11: Total Waste Generation Rates Per Capita Per Day (Taken into Account the Recyclable Materials Retained at Home)

	Average Waste As Discarded * (kg/cap/day)	Average waste Retained ** (kg/capita/day)	Total waste generation Rate (kg/cap/day)	Waste Separated at Source (%)
1. Bangsar Bungalow	0.57	0.07	0.64	10.9
2. Sri Bayu Condo	0.48	0.08	0.56	14.3
3. Bangsar Apartment	0.58	0.11	0.69	15.9
4. S. Jaya Terrace	0.51	0.13	0.64	20.3
5. Kg. Hj. Abd. Hukum	0.32	0.06	0.38	15.8
6. San Peng Flat	0.26	0.02	0.28	7.1
Average	0.45	0.08	0.53	14.1

Note:

^{*} Results obtained from the actual field surveys

^{**} Estimations were made based on the figures given in questionnaires surveyed

7.2 Survey on Recycling of Business Entities and Households

1. The Objective of the Survey

The main objective of the survey is to investigate the current status of waste management and recycling activities by different categories of business entities and households in the country.

2. Survey Areas

The survey was divided into two parts. In the first part, face-to-face interview was carried out and in the second part, the questionnaires were sent by mails. The face-to-face interview was carried out at five (5) main cities in Peninsular Malaysia and these cities were already determined and selected by the JICA Study Team. They are as follows:

- 1) Shah Alam, Selangor
- 2) Kuantan, Pahang
- 3) Georgetown, Pulau Pinang
- 4) Johor Bahru, Johor
- 5) Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu

The mailing survey was carried out on similar areas and some additional questionnaires were also mailed to manufacturers that are located in Perak, Melaka, Kedah, Kelantan etc. The summary of the survey areas is shown in Table 2-1.

Type of Survey Survey Areas No • Shah Alam, Selangor • Kuantan, Pahang Face-to-face Interviews 1 • Georgetown, Pulau Pinang • Johor Bahru, Johor • Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu • Selangor - Shah Alam, Klang, Petaling Jaya, Subang Jaya etc. • Pahang - Kuantan, Pekan, Temerloh etc. • Pulau Pinang - Georgetown, Seberang Prai etc. • Johor - Johor Bahru, Skudai, Senai, Kulai etc. 2 Mailing Surveys • Terengganu - Kuala Terengganu, Kemaman etc. • Melaka - Alor Gajah, Bukit Rambai, Air Keroh • Perak - Ipoh • Kedah - Alor Setar, Sungai Petani, Jitra, Kulim • Kelantan - Kota Bahru

Table 2-1 Summary of Survey Areas

3. Outline of the Survey Methodology

The survey covered two (2) categories, first is the business entity (manufacturers, commercial companies, offices, construction companies and service companies) and secondly the households (high, medium and low income houses). The detailed target groups for each category and some examples are shown in Table 2-2. Generally, the survey was carried out in two ways, i.e. face-to-face interview, and mailing surveys. The

mailing survey was further divided into two, first is by ordinary mails and second is by hand delivery to the targeted respondents.

Table 2-2 Examples of Target Categories

No.	Categories	Example of Targeted Respondent
1	Manufacturers	Electronic industry, furniture industry, food industry, plastic industry etc.
2	Commercial companies	Supermarket, hypermarket, shop lots (e.g. book shop, optical shop), restaurant etc.
3	Offices	Any offices mainly located at high-rise office buildings
4	Construction companies	Developers, civil engineering company, renovation company etc.
5	Service companies	Bank, hotel, institution, saloon, insurance company etc.
6	Households	High income - Bungalow, condominium Medium income - Terrace, apartment Low income - squatter, flat

4. Results

This survey presents information on the amounts and composition of waste generated from households and different business entities including offices, commercial and service companies, construction companies and manufacturers. The common types of waste generated, the quantity as well as the common way of disposal were investigated.

Overall, the results of the survey can be summarized in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Summary of the Survey

No	Sources	Estimated Generation Rate					
NO	Sources	Amount Unit		Amount	Unit		
1	Households	37.5	Kg/household/month	1.25	Kg/household/day		
2	Commercial and Service Companies	133.1	Kg/company/month	4.43	Kg/company/day		
3	Offices 5		Kg/office/month	1.73	Kg/office/day		
4	Construction Companies	4,309.9	Tonnes/company /month	143.66	Tonnes/company /day		
5	Manufacturers	521.0	Tonnes/m'facturer/month	17.37	Tonnes/ m'facturer /day		

Note: Estimations were based on the following numbers of samples surveyed:

- 1) Households 609 samples 2) Commercial and Service Companies 162 samples
- 3) Offices 74 samples 4) Construction Companies 88 samples 5) Manufacturers 224 samples

Table 2-4 summarises the detailed results for each business entity and household including the common methods of disposal for each category of waste.

Table 2-4 Summary of the Entire Survey on Households and Business Entities

Source	,		e Categories and Amount Gen		
	Type	Quantity	Two Major Methods o	f Collection / Disposal	
	Туре	(kg/day)	1	2	
	Old newspapers	0.39	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer	Municipal Waste Collection	
	Waste magazines	0.10	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer	Municipal Waste Collection	
	Other papers	0.12	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer	Municipal Waste Collection	
	Aluminium cans	0.02	Municipal Waste Collection	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer	
pld	Steel cans	0.03	Municipal Waste Collection	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer	
Household	PET bottles	0.01	Municipal Waste Collection	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer	
snoJ	Other plastic bottles	0.03	Municipal Waste Collection	Bring to recycling centers	
д	Other plastics	0.02	Municipal Waste Collection	Bring to recycling centers	
	Glass bottles	0.10	Municipal Waste Collection	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer	
	Other glass	0.01	Municipal Waste Collection	Bring to recycling centers	
	Kitchen wastes	0.42	Municipal Waste Collection	Animal Feed	
	Garden wastes	-	Municipal Waste Collection	Buried	
	Others	0.01	Depending	Depending	
	Total	1.26	-	-	
	Quantity		Two Major Methods o	of Collection / Disposal	
	Туре	(kg/day)	1	2	
	Old newspapers	0.71	Sold / given free to recyclers / collectors	Collected by waste municipal collectors	
			Sold / given free to recyclers /	Collected by waste municipal	
	Waste magazines	0.09	collectors	collectors	
	Other papers	0.64	Sold / given free to recyclers /	Collected by waste municipal	
a)	Other papers	0.04	collectors	collectors	
Оffice	Aluminium cans	0.08	Collected by waste municipal collectors	Sold / given free to recyclers / collectors	
	Steel cans	0.02	Collected by waste municipal	Given free to recyclers /	
			Collectors	collectors	
	PET bottles	0.02	Collected by waste municipal collectors	Given free to recyclers / collectors	
	Kitchen wastes	0.06	Collected by waste municipal collectors	Given free to recyclers / collectors	
	0.1	^ 44			
[[Others	0.11	Depending	Depending	

Source	Waste Categories and Amount Generated								
		Quantity		Two Ma	ior Methods of	Collection / Dispo	sal		
	Type (kg/day)		1 wo wagor wethous of			2.			
	Old Newspapers	0.73	So	old / given free to collector		Collected by wa	ste municipal tors		
, se	Waste Magazines	0.22	So	Sold / given free to recyclers / collectors		Othe	ers		
Servic	Other Papers	1.81	So	Sold / given free to recyclers / collectors		Collected by wa			
ercial/	Aluminium Cans	0.06	С	ollected by waste		Sold / given free collec			
Commercial/Service	Steel cans	0.22	С	ollected by waste collector		Sold / given free collec			
	PET bottles	0.25	С	ollected by waste collector		Sold / given free collec			
	Kitchen wastes	0.52	С	ollected by waste collector		Othe	ers		
	Others	0.62		Dependin		Depen	ding		
	Total	4.43		-		-			
		Quantity		Two Ma	ior Methods of	Collection / Dispo	sal		
	Type (kg/day)		1			2			
	Excess soil	41.26	Reu	use for backfilling		Sent to Landfill			
	Concrete	3.65	Reuse for backfilling		Sent to Landfill				
	Asphalt-concrete	0.36	Sent to Landfill			Reuse for backfill	ing		
g	Wood	0.53	Collected by waste collector		Sent to Landfill				
ction	Slurry / Sludge	96.51	Sent to Landfill		Dumped to vacant	land			
stru	Mixed waste	0.50	Sen	t to Landfill		Collected by wast	e collector		
Construction	Ferrous metals	0.34	Solo	to recycler / buy	yers	Collected by wast	e collector		
	N-Ferrous metals	0.42	Solo	to recycler / buy	yers	Collected by waste collector			
	Waste plastics	0.05	Col	lected by waste c	ollector	Sold to recycler / buyers			
	Waste papers	0.03	Solo	to recycler / buy	yers	Collected by waste collector			
	Asbestos	0.01	Dur	nped to vacant la	nd	Others			
	Others	0.003		ending		Depending			
	Total	143.66	<u>-</u>			-			
				On-site		Off	-site		
	Туре	Reuse Recycl		Treatment	Storage / Disposal	Recycling	Collection/ Treatment / Disposal		
ırs	Wastes from Process Sources	3.8%		2.2%	2.4%	27.9%	63.7%		
Manufacturers	(Average = 521.03 tonnes/ manufacturer / month)	(19.80 tor /month		(11.46 tonnes /month)	(12.50 tonnes /month)	(145.37 tonnes /month)	(331.90 tonnes /month)		
~	Wastes from Non-process Sources	0.2%		1.0%	0.6%	15.1%	83.0%		
	(Average = 420.14 kg/ manufacturer / month)	(0.84kg		(4.20kg /month)	(2.52kg /month)	(63.44kg /month)	(348.72kg /month)		

Summarised Results/ Data:

Table 1: Summary of Study Areas

No	Type of Survey	Study Areas
1	Face-to-face Interviews	 Shah Alam, Selangor Kuantan, Pahang Georgetown, Pulau Pinang Johor Bahru, Johor Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu
2	Mailing Surveys	 Selangor - Shah Alam, Klang, Petaling Jaya, Subang Jaya etc. Pahang - Kuantan, Pekan, Temerloh etc. Pulau Pinang - Georgetown, Seberang Prai etc. Johor - Johor Bahru, Skudai, Senai, Kulai etc. Terengganu - Kuala Terengganu, Kemaman etc. Melaka - Alor Gajah, Bukit Rambai, Air Keroh Perak - Ipoh Kedah - Alor Setar, Sungai Petani, Jitra, Kulim Kelantan - Kota Bahru

Table 2: Examples of Target Categories

No	Categories	Example of Targeted Respondent
1	Manufacturers	Electronic industry, furniture industry, food industry, plastic industry etc.
2	Commercial companies	Supermarket, hypermarket, shop lots (e.g. book shop, optical shop), restaurant etc.
3	Offices	Any offices mainly located at high-rise office buildings
4	Construction companies	Developers, civil engineering company, renovation company etc.
5	Service companies	Bank, hotel, institution, saloon, insurance company etc.
6	Households	High income - Bungalow, condominium Medium income - Terrace, apartment Low income - squatter, flat

Table 3: Questionnaires Sent by Mails

No	Hand D	elivery	Ordinary Mails		
Ī	Targets	Number	Targets	Number	
1	Households	950	Households	1,045	
2	Offices	250	Manufacturers	1,000	
3	Commercial	250	Construction	250	
4	Services	250		91	
	Sub-Total	1,700	11	2,295	
TOTAL			3,995		

Note: All mails were sent on 5/11/04 and deadline for return of questionnaire is 15/12/04

Table 4: Distributions of the Returned Questionnaires

	Interview	7	Mailing	Total Returned	
		Sent	Returned	%	Questionnaires
A) Business Entities					
Offices	59	250	15	6.0	74
Commercial and Services	121	500	41	8.2	162
Construction Companies	69	250	19	7.6	88
Manufacturers	192	1,000	35	3.5	227
SUB-TOTAL	441	2,000	110	5.5	551
B) Households					
Households	201	1,995	408	20.5	609
GRAND TOTAL	642	3,995	518	13.0	1,160

Table 5: Distributions of the Questionnaires by Areas

	KL / Selangor	Penang	Johor	Kuantan	Kuala Tganu	TOTAL	
Offices	31	5	10	5	8	59	
Commercial and Services	71	10	18	10	12	121	
Construction Companies	45	5	9	5	5	69	
Manufacturers	100	20	32	21	19	192	
Households	102	20	40	20	19	201	
TOTAL	349	60	109	61	63	642	
Question	nnaires returne	ed by mails				518	
Total questionnaires returned (interviews and mailing)							

A) HOUSEHOLDS

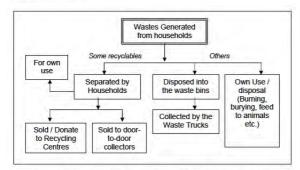


Figure 1: Summary of the Handling of Waste Generated from Households

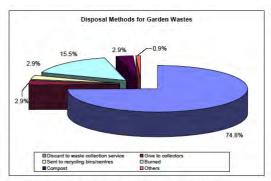


Figure 3: Disposal Methods of Garden Wastes



Figure 2: Disposal Methods of Kitchen Wastes

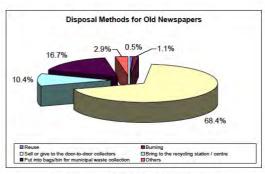


Figure 4: Disposal Methods of Old Newspapers

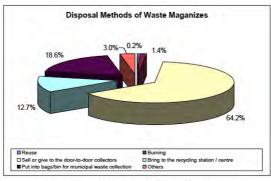


Figure 5: Disposal Methods of Waste Magazines

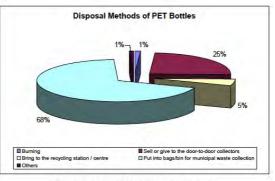


Figure 7: Disposal Methods of PET Bottles

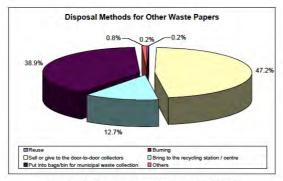


Figure 6: Disposal Methods of Other Waste Papers

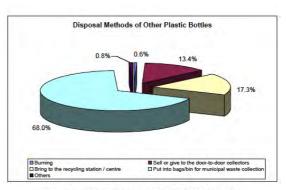


Figure 8: Disposal Methods of Other Plastic Bottles

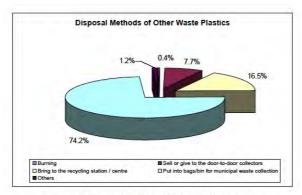


Figure 9: Disposal Methods of Other Waste Plastics

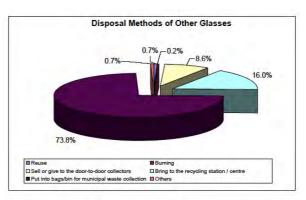


Figure 11: Disposal Methods of Other Glasses

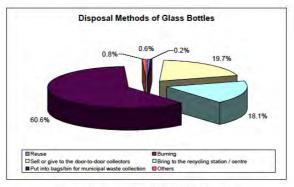


Figure 10: Disposal Methods of Glass Bottles

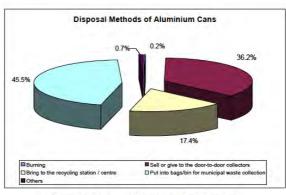


Figure 12: Disposal Methods of Aluminium Cans

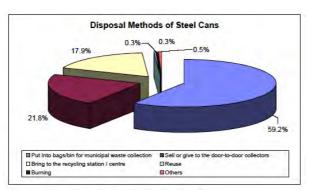


Figure 13: Disposal Methods of Steel Cans

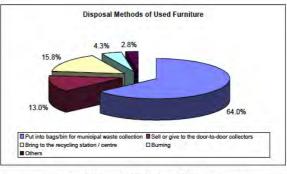


Figure 15: Disposal Methods of Used Furniture

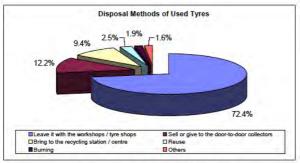


Figure 14: Disposal Methods of Used Tyres

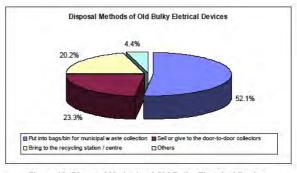


Figure 16: Disposal Methods of Old Bulky Electrical Devices

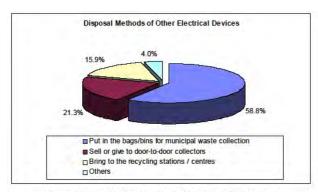
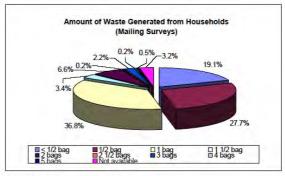


Figure 17: Disposal Methods of Other Electrical Devices



Note: Estimated bag size = 5kg rice bag

Figure 19: Amount of Waste Generated from Households (Mailing Surveys)



Figure 18: Disposal Methods of Old Clothes



Figure 20: Waste Generation Rate (kg/cap/day)



No	Waste Materials	Total (kg)	Average (kg/H'hold/week)	Average (kg/H'hold/day)
1	Old newspapers	553.0	2.74	0.39
2	Waste magazines	137.1	0.68	0.10
3	Other papers	172.1	0.85	0.12
4	Aluminium cans	28.4	0.14	0.02
5	Steel cans	39.5	0.20	0.03
6	PET bottles	12.4	0.06	0.01
7	Other plastic bottles	37.5	0.19	0.03
8	Other plastics	3.13	0.15	0.02
9	Glass bottles	145.1	0.72	0.10
10	Other glass	13.5	0.07	0.01
11	Kitchen wastes	589.2	2.92	0.42
12	Others	13.6	0.07	0.01
Total			8.79	1.26
F	er Capita Generation Ra	ate (kg)		0.25

Note: Total number of samples surveyed = 202; average number of people per household = 5

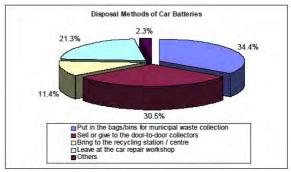


Figure 22: Disposal Methods of Car Batteries by Households

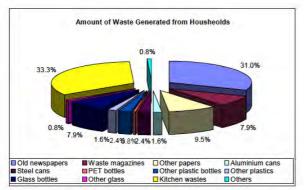


Figure 21: Amount of Waste Generated from Households

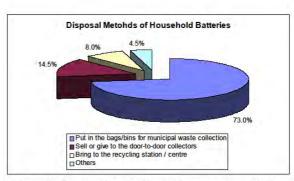


Figure 23: Disposal Methods of Dry Cell Batteries by Households

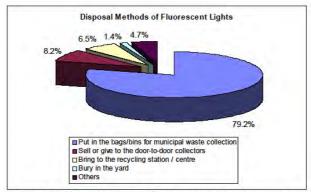


Figure 24: Disposal Methods of Fluorescent Lights by Households

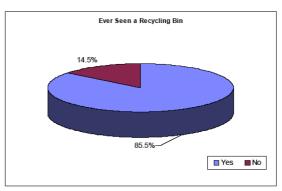


Figure 26: Household Responses whether they have seen Recycling
Bins

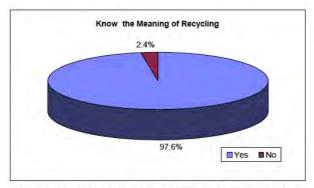


Figure 25: Knowledge of Household Respondents about the Meaning of Recycling

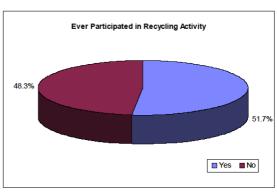


Figure 27: Household Responses whether they have Participated in Recycling Activities

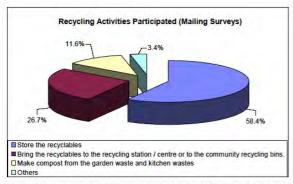


Figure 28: Types of Recycling Activities Participated by the Households (From Mailing Surveys)

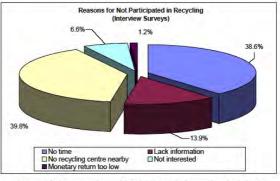


Figure 30: Reasons for not Participating in Recycling Activities

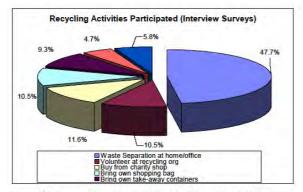


Figure 29: Types of Recycling Activities Participated by the Households (From Interview Surveys)

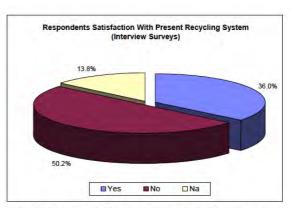


Figure 31: Respondents Satisfaction on the Present Recycling Systems

Table 7: Average Number and Estimated Lifespan of selected Furniture and Electrical Appliances in Households

No	Item	Numbe	r in House	Average Estimated
		Total	Average	Lifespan (Years)
1	Car	236	1.2	8.2
2	Motorbikes	182	0.9	8.7
3	Bicycles	157	0.8	6.2
4	Cupboards	511	2.5	8.8
5	Beds	626	3.1	8.3
6	Chairs	1087	5.4	8.2
7	Tables	364	1.8	8.3
8	Television	257	1.3	8.9
9	Refrigerators	202	1.0	10.5
10	Washing machines	194	1.0	8.8
11	Air conditional	116	0.6	8.1
12	Computers	104	0.5	5.1

Note: Total number of questionnaires collected was 202 (from interview only)

Table 8: Amount of Waste Generated from Commercial and Service Companies

No	Waste Materials	Total (kg)	Average (kg/Company/month)	Average (kg/Company/day)
1	Old newspapers	3,539.20	22.00	0.73
2	Waste magazines	1,083.40	6.70	0.22
3	Other papers	8,754.80	54.40	1.81
4	Aluminium cans	276.50	1.70	0.06
5	Steel cans	1,050.60	6.50	0.22
6	PET bottles	1,222.70	7.60	0.25
7	Kitchen wastes	2,488.50	15.50	0.52
8	Others	3,009.10	18.70	0.62
	Total		133.10	4.43

Note: Total number of samples surveyed = 161

B) BUSINESS ENTITIES

Commercial and Services Companies

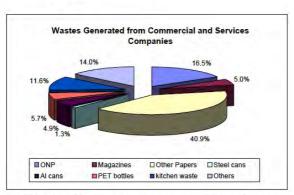


Figure 32: Wastes Generated from Commercial and Service Companies

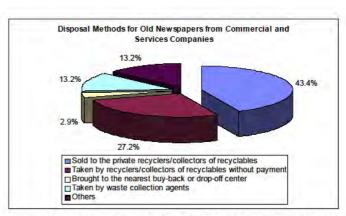


Figure 33: Disposal Methods for Old Newspapers from Commercial and Service Companies

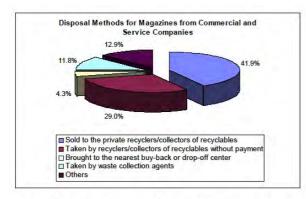


Figure 34: Disposal Methods for Magazines from Commercial and Service Companies



Figure 36: Disposal Methods for Steel Cans from Commercial and Service Companies

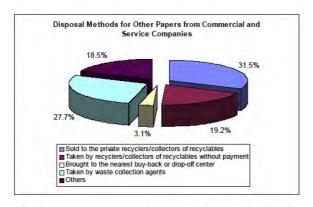


Figure 35: Disposal Methods for Other Papers from Commercial and Service Companies

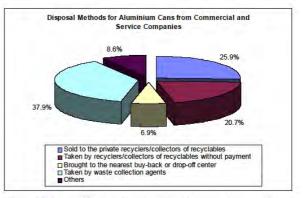


Figure 37: Disposal Methods for Aluminium Cans from Commercial and Service Companies

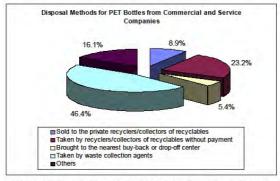


Figure 38: Disposal Methods for PET Bottles from Commercial and Service Companies

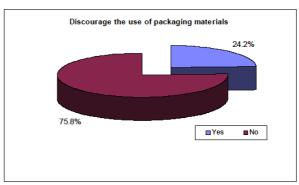


Figure 40: Discourage the Use of Packaging Materials by the Commercial and Service Companies

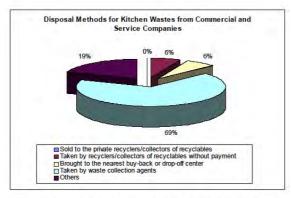


Figure 39: Disposal Methods for Kitchen Wastes from Commercial and Service Companies



Figure 41: Discourage the Use of Plastic Bags by the Commercial and Service Companies

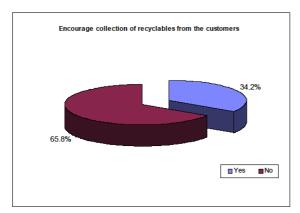


Figure 42: Encourage the Collection of Recyclables from the Customers by the Commercial and Service Companies

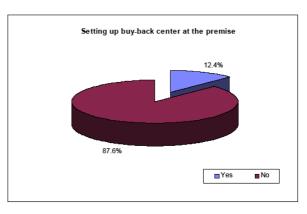


Figure 44: Setting up Buy Back Centre at the Premise of the Commercial and Service Companies

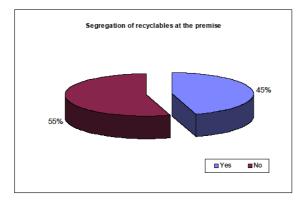


Figure 43: Segregations of Recyclables at the Premise of the Commercial and Service Companies

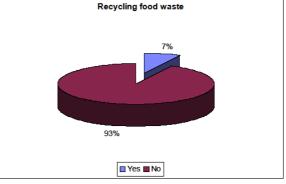


Figure 45: Recycling of Food Wastes by the Commercial and Service Companies

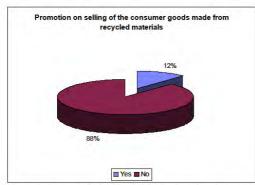


Figure 46: Promotion on the Sales of Products made from Recycled Materials by the Commercial and Service Companies

Table 9: Amount of Waste Generated from Offices

No	Waste Materials	Total (kg)	Average (kg/Office/month)	Average (kg/Office/day)
-1	Old newspapers	1,565.00	21.15	0.71
2	Waste magazines	208.40	2.82	0.09
3	Other papers	1,416.80	19.15	0.64
4	Aluminium cans	43.90	2.33	0.08
5	Steel cans	172.50	0.59	0.02
6	PET bottles	44.60	0.60	0.02
7	Kitchen wastes	134.00	1.81	0.06
8	Others	248.80	3.36	0.11
	Total		51.81	1.73

Note: Total number of samples surveyed = 74



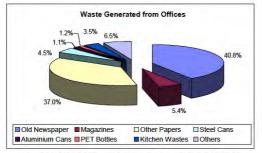


Figure 47: Main Categories of Wastes Generated from Offices

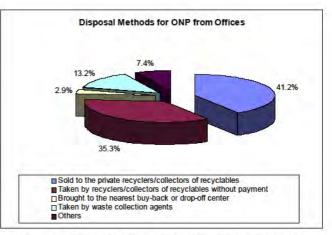


Figure 48: Disposal Methods of Old Newspapers from Offices

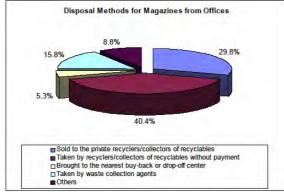


Figure 49: Disposal Methods of Magazines from Offices

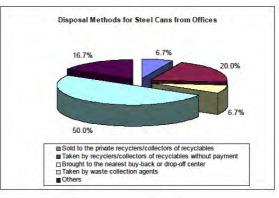


Figure 51: Disposal Methods of Steel Cans from Offices



Figure 50: Disposal Methods of Other Papers from Offices

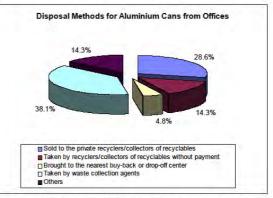


Figure 52: Disposal Methods of Aluminium Cans from Offices

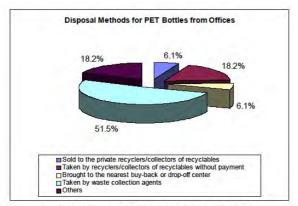


Figure 53: Disposal Methods of PET Bottles from Offices



Figure 54: Disposal Methods of Kitchen Wastes from Offices

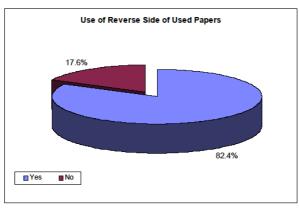


Figure 57: Use of Reverse Side of Used Papers in Offices

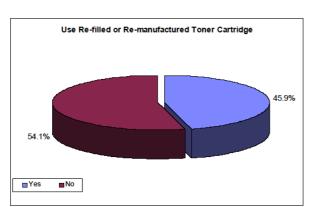


Figure 58: Use of Refilled or Re-manufactured Toners in Offices

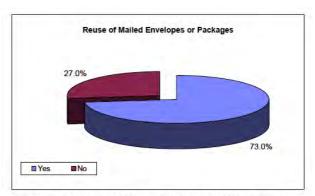


Figure 55: Reuse of Mailed Envelopes or Packages in Offices

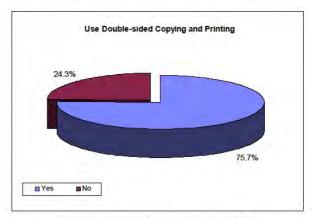


Figure 56: Use of Double-sided Copying in Offices

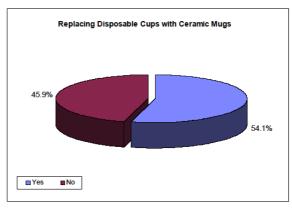


Figure 59: Replacing Disposable Cups with Ceramic Mugs in Offices

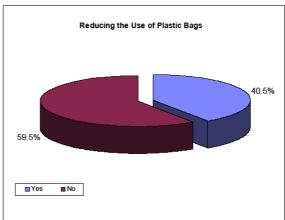


Figure 60: Reduce the Use of Plastic Bags in Offices

Construction Companies

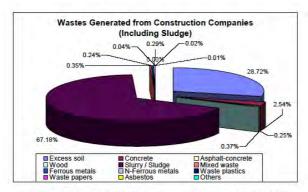


Figure 61: Main Waste Categories Generated by the Construction Companies (Including Sludge)

Table 10: Amount of Waste Generated from Construction Companies

No	Waste Materials	Total (tonnes)	Average (ton/company/month)	Average (ton/company/day)
1	Excess soil	108,914.30	1,237.66	41.26
2	Concrete	9,645.58	109.61	3.65
3	Asphalt- concrete	937.25	10.65	0.36
4	Wood	1,400.75	15.92	0.53
5	Slurry / Sludge	254,797.80	2,895.43	96.51
6	Mixed waste	1,318.95	14.99	0.50
7	Ferrous metals	903.59	10.27	0.34
8	N-Ferrous metals	1,107.18	12.58	0.42
9	Waste plastics	144.36	1.64	0.05
10	Waste papers	78.10	0.89	0.03
11	Asbestos	20.90	0.24	0.01
12	Others	8.25	0.09	0.003
	Total		4,309.87	143.66

Note: Total number of samples surveyed = 88; solid content of slurry/sludge is only 0.5 -5%



Figure 62: Main Waste Categories Generated by the Construction Companies (Including Sludge)

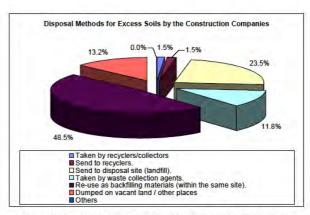


Figure 63: Disposal Methods for Excess Soils by the Construction Companies

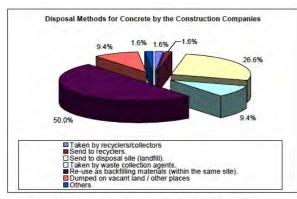


Figure 64: Disposal Methods for Concrete by the Construction Companies

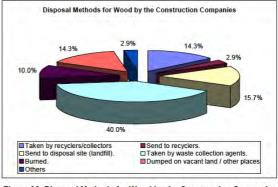
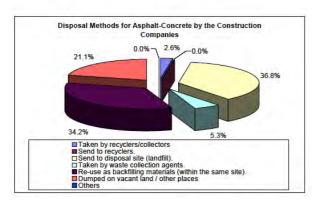


Figure 66: Disposal Methods for Wood by the Construction Companies



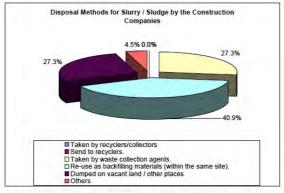


Figure 67: Disposal Methods for Slurry / Sludge by the Construction Companies



Figure 68: Disposal Methods for Mixed Wastes by the Construction Companies



Figure 70: Disposal Methods for Non-Ferrous Metals by the Construction
Companies

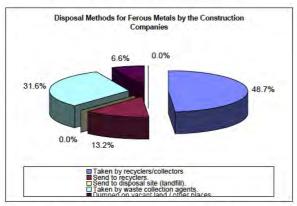


Figure 69: Disposal Methods for Ferrous Metals by the Construction Companies

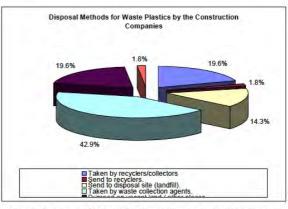


Figure 71: Disposal Methods for Waste Plastics by the Construction Companies

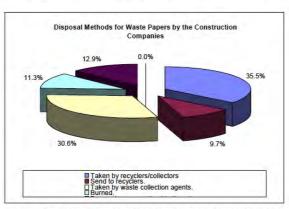
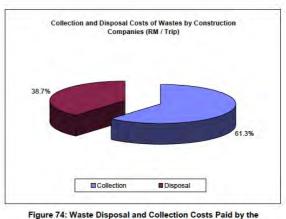


Figure 72: Disposal Methods for Waste Papers by the Construction Companies



Construction Companies

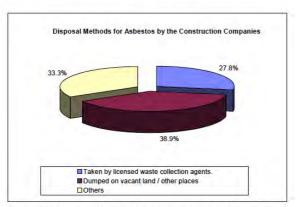


Figure 73: Disposal Methods for Asbestos by the Construction Companies

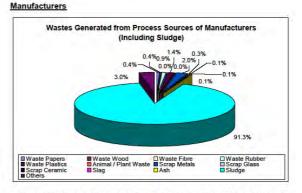


Figure 75: Wastes Generated from Process Sources of Manufacturers (Including Sludge)

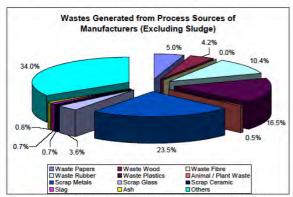


Figure 76: Wastes Generated from Process Sources of Manufacturers (excluding sludge)

Table 11: Amount of Waste Generated from Process Sources of Manufacturers

No	Waste Materials	Total (tonnes)	Average (kg/Manufacturer/ month)	Average (kg/Manufacturer/ day)
1	Waste Papers	507,409	2,265.22	75.51
2	Waste Wood	427,050	1,906.47	63.55
3	Waste Fibre	4,807	21.46	0.72
4	Waste Rubber	1,057,668	4,721.73	157.39
5	Waste Plastics	1,670,562	7,457.86	248.60
6	Animal/Plant Waste	55,012	245.59	8.19
7	Scrap Metals	2,383,685	10,641.50	354.72
8	Scrap Glass	364,173	1,625.77	54.19
9	Scrap Ceramic	66,240	295.71	9.86
10	Slag	72,150	322.10	10.74
11	Ash	81,789	365.13	12.17
12	Sludge	106,574,519	475,779.00	15,859.30
13	Others	3,445,714	15,382.70	512.76
	Total		521,030.00	17,367.68
G	eneration Rate (kg/em	ployee/day)	24	.73

Note: Total number of samples surveyed = 224

Average number of employees = 61

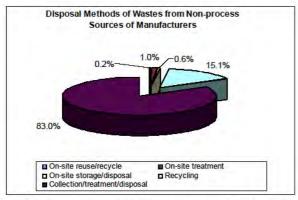


Figure 78: Disposal Methods for Wastes Generated from Non-Proces: Sources of Manufacturer

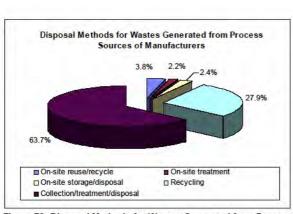


Figure 79: Disposal Methods for Wastes Generated from Process Sources of Manufacturer

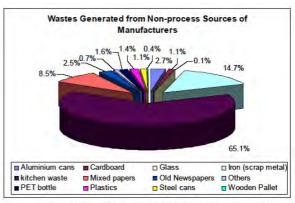


Figure 77: Wastes Generated from Non-Process Sources of Manufacturers

Table 12: Amount of Waste Generated from Non-Process Sources of Manufacturers

No	Waste Materials	Total (kg)	Average (kg/Manufacturer/ month)	Average (kg/Manufacturer/ day)
1	Aluminium cans	2,543.68	11.36	0.38
2	Cardboards	990.70	4.42	0.15
3	Glass	119.30	0.53	0.02
4	Scrap metals	13,854.68	61.85	2.06
5	Kitchen wastes	61,267.40	273.52	9.12
6	Mixed papers	7,985.30	35.65	1.19
7	Old newspapers	2,380.00	10.63	0.35
8	PET bottles	1,502.00	6.71	0.22
9	Other plastics	1,359.60	6.07	0.20
10	Steel cans	1,055.00	4.71	0.16
11	Wood pallets	381.00	1.70	0.06
12	Others	670.20	2.99	0.10
	Total		420.14	14.01
G	eneration Rate (kg/em	ployee/day)	0.3	23

Note: Total number of samples surveyed = 22-Average number of employees = 61

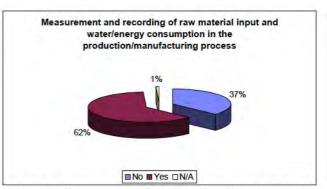


Figure 80: Measurement and Recording of Raw Material Input and Water/Energy Consumption in the Manufacturing Process

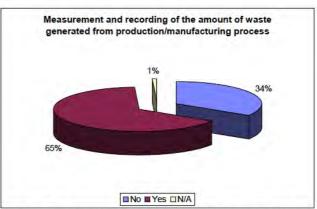


Figure 81: Measurement and Recording of the Amount of Waste Generated from Manufacturing Process

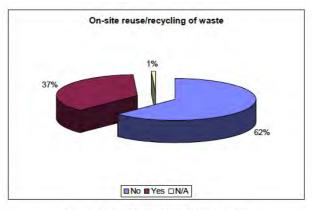


Figure 82: On-site reuse/recycling of waste

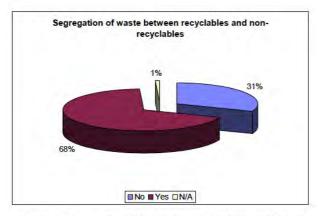


Figure 83: Segregation of Waste between Recyclables and Non-recyclables

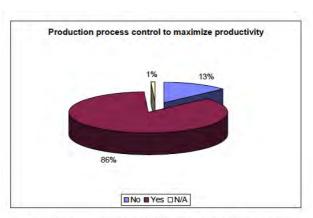


Figure 84: Production Process Control to Maximize Productivity

Summary

Table 13: Summary of the Entire Study

		Estimated Generation Rate						
No	Sources	Amount	Unit	Amount	Unit			
1	Households	37.5	Kg/household /month	1.25	Kg/household /day			
2	Commercial and Service Companies	133,1	Kg/company /month	4.43	Kg/company /day			
3	Offices	51.8	Kg/office/month	1.73	Kg/office/day			
4	Construction Companies	4,309.9	Tonnes/company /month	143.66	Tonnes/company /day			
5	Manufacturers	521.0	Tonnes/m'facturer /month	17.37	Tonnes/ m'facturer /day			

Estimations were based on the following numbers of samples surveyed:

- Estimations were based on the following numbers of sail 1) Households 609 samples 2) Commercial and Service Companies 162 samples 3) Offices 74 samples 4) Construction Companies 88 samples 5) Manufacturers 224 samples

Table 14: Summary of the Entire Study on Households and Business Entities

Source	Waste Categories and	d Amount	Generated				
	Туре	Quantity	Quantity Two Major Methods of Collection / Disposal				
Household		(kg/day)	1	2			
	Old newspapers	0.39	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer	Municipal Waste Collection			
	Waste magazines	0.10	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer	Municipal Waste Collection			
	Other papers	0.12	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer	Municipal Waste Collection			
	Aluminium cans	0.02	Municipal Waste Collection	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer			
	Steel cans	0.03	Municipal Waste Collection	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer			
	PET bottles	0.01	Municipal Waste Collection	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer			
	Other plastic bottles	0.03	Municipal Waste Collection	Bring to recycling centers			
	Other plastics	0.02	Municipal Waste Collection	Bring to recycling centers			
	Glass bottles	0.10	Municipal Waste Collection	Gave/Sold to door-to-door buyer			
	Other glass	0.01	Municipal Waste Collection	Bring to recycling centers			
	Kitchen wastes	0.42	Municipal Waste Collection	Animal Feed			
	Garden wastes	- 20	Municipal Waste Collection	Buried			
	Others	0.01	Depending	Depending			
	TOTAL	1.26	-				

ice	Type	Quantity	Two Major Metho	ods of Collection / Disposal
		(kg/day)	1	2
	Old newspapers	0.71	Sold / given free to recyclers / collectors	Collected by waste municipal collectors
	Waste magazines	0.09	Sold / given free to recyclers / collectors	Collected by waste municipal collectors
	Other papers	0.64	Sold / given free to recyclers / collectors	Collected by waste municipal collectors
	Aluminium cans	0.08	Collected by waste municipal collectors	Sold / given free to recyclers / collectors
	Steel cans	0.02	Collected by waste municipal collectors	Given free to recyclers / collectors
	PET bottles	0.02	Collected by waste municipal collectors	Given free to recyclers / collectors
	Kitchen wastes	0.06	Collected by waste municipal collectors	Given free to recyclers / collectors
	Others	0.11	Depending	Depending
	TOTAL	1.73	-	-

Type	Quantity	Two Major Methods of Collection / Disposal				
	(kg/day)	1	2			
Old Newspapers	0.73	Sold / given free to recyclers /	Collected by waste municipal			
			collectors			
Waste Magazines	0.22	Sold / given free to recyclers / collectors	Others			
Other Papers	1.81	Sold / given free to recyclers /	Collected by waste municipal			
·		collectors	collectors			
Aluminium Cans	0.06	Collected by waste municipal	Sold / given free to recyclers /			
		collectors	collectors			
Steel cans	0.22	Collected by waste municipal	Sold / given free to recyclers /			
		collectors	collectors			
PET bottles	0.25	Collected by waste municipal	Sold / given free to recyclers /			
		collectors	collectors			
Kitchen wastes	0.52	Collected by waste municipal collectors	Others			
Others	0.62	Depending	Depending			
TOTAL	4.43	-	-			
	Waste Magazines Other Papers Aluminium Cans Steel cans PET bottles Kitchen wastes Others	Old Newspapers 0.73 Waste Magazines 0.22 Other Papers 1.81 Aluminium Cans 0.06 Steel cans 0.22 PET bottles 0.25 Kitchen wastes 0.52 Others 0.62	Old Newspapers Old Newspapers			

	Туре	Quantity	Two Major Methods of Collection / Disposal			
Construction		(tonnes/day)	1	2		
	Excess soil	41.26	Reuse for backfilling	Sent to Landfill		
	Concrete	3.65	Reuse for backfilling	Sent to Landfill		
	Asphalt-concrete	0.36	Sent to Landfill	Reuse for backfilling		
	Wood	0.53	Collected by waste collector	Sent to Landfill		
	Slurry / Sludge	96.51	Sent to Landfill	Dumped to vacant land		
	Mixed waste	0.50	Sent to Landfill	Collected by waste collector		
	Ferrous metals	0.34	Sold to recycler / buyers	Collected by waste collector		
	N-Ferrous metals	0.42	Sold to recycler / buyers	Collected by waste collector		
	Waste plastics	0.05	Collected by waste collector	Sold to recycler / buyers		
	Waste papers	0.03	Sold to recycler / buyers	Collected by waste collector		
	Asbestos	0.01	Dumped to vacant land	Others		
	Others	0.003	Depending	Depending		
	TOTAL	143.66	-	-		

Manufacturers	Туре		Off-site			
		Reuse/ Recycle	Treatment	Storage / Disposal	Recycling	Collection/ Treatment / Disposal
	Wastes from Process Sources	3.8%	2.2%	2.4%	27.9%	63.7%
	(Average = 521.03 tonnes/manufacturer / month)	(19.80 tonnes / month)	(11.46 tonnes / month)	(12.50 tonnes / month)	(145.37 tonnes / month)	(331.90 tonnes /month)
	Wastes from Non-process Sources	0.2%	1.0%	0.6%	15.1%	83.0%
	(Average = 420.14 kg/ manufacturer / month)	(0.84kg/month)	(4.20kg/month)	(2.52kg/month)	(63.44kg/month)	(348.72kg/month)
		ı	1		1	

7.3 Survey on Material Flow of Recyclables

1. The Objective of the Survey

The objective of the survey is to determine the flow of selected recyclable materials in Malaysia at each stage from generation, collection, trading, recycling and disposal. The existing practices and involvements of private companies, NGOs, CBOs and other organisations were also identified.

The main task of doing the surveys was to identify the types of recyclable materials currently being collected by each respective recycling player, the buying prices, selling prices etc. Information obtained from each respondent was used to track and trace the flow of the recyclable materials from one point to another as far as possible.

2. Survey Areas

Sabah

The survey was conducted to determine the flow of recyclable materials at macro levels or at larger scale and hence areas with large number of population and industrial premises were selected for the survey.

Initially, the JICA Study Team selected four (4) areas in Peninsular Malaysia for the survey i.e.:

- 1) Shah Alam to represent the Central region
- 2) Kuantan to represent the Eastern region
- 3) Pulau Pinang to represent the Northern region
- 4) Johor Bahru to represent the Southern region

However, due to poor response and hence the number of samples collected were very small, the survey was expanded to other nearby areas such as the whole Klang Valley including Kuala Lumpur, Seberang Prai, Alor Setar, Sungai Petani, Sekudai etc. This countermeasure was taken to achieve a total number of samples to 400 as required by the JICA Study Team.

For Sabah and Sarawak, the survey was also carried out in about the same time as in Peninsular Malaysia. Cities that were selected for the survey are as follows:

- 1) Kuching, Miri and Sibu to represent Sarawak
- 2) Kota Kinabalu and Sandakan to represent Sabah

No.RegionsCities1SouthernJohor Bahru, Sekudai2NorthernPulau Pinang, Seberang Prai, Alor Setar, Sungai Petani3CentralKuala Lumpur, Klang Valley4SarawakMiri, Sibu, Kuching

Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan

Table 3-1 Selected Survey Areas

3. Survey Approach/Methodology

(1) Interview Surveys

Primary data collection was carried out by interviewing the respondents using the questionnaire forms provided by the JICA Study Team (See Appendix A for the samples of the questionnaire forms).

There are 4 types of questionnaires used for different targets, namely:

- a) Questionnaire for scavengers, waste pickers, street collectors etc.
- b) Questionnaire for recycling centres (buy back and drop off centres)
- c) Questionnaire for traders, middlemen, junkshops of recyclable materials
- d) Questionnaire for recycling industries or any industry that uses recyclable materials in their production

Information collected and report for the survey was based on the questions in the questionnaires. However, information was also collected through informal communication and discussions with the respondents.

(2) Recycling Players Targeted

The recycling players targeted in this survey are as follows:

- The primary collectors (scavengers, waste pickers, street collectors etc.)
- The recycling centres (buy back and drop off centres)
- Traders
- Middlemen
- Junkshops of recyclable materials and recycling industries

In addition, some associations of manufacturers were also visited, and they are as follows:

- a) Pulp and Paper Association of Malaysia
- b) Malaysia Plastic Manufacturers Association (MPMA)
- c) Glass Manufacturers Association of Malaysia

At the initial stage, places such as local authorities and some known recycling centres were visited for gathering information on the other recycling players in the markets. Based on the information given and some surveys done on primary collectors such as scavengers at landfill sites and street collectors etc., the surveys were then be extended to more wide coverage areas to determine more recycling players especially the middlemen and traders until the recycling industries where the recyclable materials are finally sold.

The total number of samples required in this survey is 400 samples covering all variety of recycling players at the survey areas.

(3) Recyclable Materials Targeted

There are five (5) main categories of recyclable materials that were focussed in this survey, i.e.: plastics, glass, paper, ferrous metals and non-ferrous metals. However, the flows for other materials identified such as scrap computers, used batteries, used tyres, food wastes, electronic wastes etc. were also investigated.

(4) Data Entry and Analysis

Primary data collected by using the questionnaire was compiled in both soft and hard copies. Data in softcopies were formatted in Microsoft Excel and analysis was done based on both information gathered in the questionnaires as well as informal discussions made with the respondents.

4. Results

The field survey for the surveys of questionnaires was completed on 15 December 2004 when the total number of questionnaires obtained has achieved 400 samples. The distribution of the number of questionnaires done by survey area is summarised in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Summary of the Types and Number of Samples by Areas

	KL/SLG	PP	JH	KTN	SRW	SBH	TOTAL
Street Collector/Scavengers/Waste Pickers etc.	29	21	32	12	20	17	131
Recycling/Buy Back Centres	17	29	2	4	28	4	84
Traders/Middle-men/Junkshops	56	35	20	14	31	7	163
Recycling Industries	6	6	1	1	7	1	22
TOTAL	108	91	55	31	86	29	400

Note: KL/SLG - Kuala Lumpur & Selangor; PP - Pulau Pinang; JH - Johor, KTN - Kuantan; SRW - Sarawak; SBH - Sabah

Based on the information obtained from the questionnaires as well as field observations on the existing recycling activities in the survey areas, detailed analysis was carried out to determine the current situations of recycling in the survey areas, including the existing recycling practices, the recycling players, major recyclable materials being collected, the prices of the recyclable materials and finally the material flows of the recyclable materials.

(1) Existing Recycling Practices

a. Generation at Sources

For recyclable materials generated from households, the amount and compositions are generally similar but depending on the types of houses, number of households, income levels etc. Based on the results from the other survey on waste compositions at different household income levels, the overall composition of recyclable materials generated from households are summarised in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 The Average of Recyclable Materials Generated at Households

	High Income	Medium Income	Low Income	Average (%)
Major recyclable materials				
Mixed paper	16.34	20.09	14.84	17.09
Mixed plastic	7.98	9.51	9.72	9.07
Glass	3.4	4.33	3.41	3.71
Ferrous metals	1.25	1.81	1.76	1.60
Non-ferrous metals	0.005	0.05	0.00	0.02
Aluminium	0.52	0.47	0.13	0.37
Sub-total	29.50	36.25	29.85	31.86
Batteries	0	0.04	0.06	0.03
Electrical & Electronics	0.08	0.02	0.43	0.18
Sub-total	0.08	0.06	0.49	0.21
Others	70.42	63.69	69.66	67.93
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Others include mainly food wastes, yard wastes etc

b. Recycling Industries

Generally, most of the recyclable materials currently being collected in the markets are finally sent to domestic recycling industries or industries that use some recyclables as part of their manufacturing processes. This includes the industries for plastics, papers and carton boxes (cardboards), iron and steels, non-ferrous metals such as aluminium cans and coppers etc. The products that are manufactured are summarised in Table 3-4 as follows:

Table 3-4 Products Manufactured from Recycling Industries

No	Recyclable Materials	Products
1	Waste papers	Recycled papers, tissue papers, handicrafts
2	Waste carton boxes	Recycled carton boxes, handicrafts
3	Old newspapers	Recycled pencils, newspapers, handicrafts
4	Waste plastics	Recycled plastic resin, other plastic products
5	Scrap irons and steels	Recycled irons and steels
6	Scrap aluminium	Aluminium cans
7	Waste glass bottles	Glass bottles (reuse or recycling)
8	Expired food (bread)	Dried food (bread), animal feed
9	Waste candles	Recycled candles
10	Old clothes	Handicrafts

(2) Major Recyclable Materials and the Prices

The prices obtained from the survey are summarised in Table 3-3 below in order to make a comparison of price range for recyclable materials at different levels of recycling. It is clearly shown in the table that there is a big range for the selling price of each different recyclable material in the markets.

Table 3-3 Comparison of Price Range for Recyclable Materials at **Different Levels of Recycling**

		Different Levels	or receyening				
No	Recyclable Materials	Selling Prices					
110		Primary Collectors	Recycling Centres	Middlemen / Trader			
1	Aluminium cans	RM0.35 - 5.50/kg	RM1.70 - 5.00/kg	RM1.50 - 5.20/kg			
2	Car Batteries	RM1.00 - 3.00/Pcs	RM0.60/kg or RM5-10/pcs	RM1.75 - 13.00/pcs			
3	Carton boxes (cardboards)	RM0.07 - 0.40/kg	RM0.10 - 0.85/kg	RM0.07 - 0.80/kg			
4	Copper	RM1.00 - 3.20/kg	NA	RM0.85 - 9.50/kg			
5	Glass Bottles	RM0.10/kg or RM0.16/pc	RM0.03 - 0.25/kg	RM0.05 - 3.00/kg			
6	Other Papers	RM0.10 - 0.30/kg	RM0.07 - 0.50/kg	RM0.09- 0.70/kg			
7	Old Newspaper	RM0.10 - 0.49/kg	RM0.10 - 0.35/kg	RM0.08 - 0.42/kg			
8	Paper (Computer)	RM0.20 - 0.30/kg	RM0.20 - 0.45/kg	RM0.20 - 0.60/kg			
9	Paper (Pure white)	RM0.20 - 0.30/kg	RM0.20 - 0.45/kg	RM0.77 - 0.80/kg			
10	Paper (Magazine Book)	RM0.20 - 0.30/kg	RM0.05 - 0.50/kg	NA			
11	Waste Plastics	RM0.10 - 0.70/kg	RM0.04 - 0.90/kg	RM0.18 - 1.10/kg			
12	Scrap Metals	RM0.15 - 6.00/kg	RM0.10 - 6.00/kg	RM0.18 - 7.00/kg			
13	Wood Pallets	RM 0.67/kg	NA	RM1.20 - 3.00/kg			
14	Stainless Steels	NA	NA	NA			
15	Old Clothes	FOC	Donate or RM1.60 - 2.00/kg	Donate or RM1.20/kg			
16	Ink Cartridges	FOC	RM0.30/kg	RM3.00/kg			
17	Used Mattress	NA	NA	RM15/pcs			
18	Used computers	NA	NA	Depending			
19	Rubber	FOC	NA	RM0.30/kg			
20	Old furniture	FOC	Depending	Depending			
21	Used electrical appliances	RM3.00 - 20.00 /pcs	Depending	Depending			
22	Candles	RM0.10/kg	RM0.80/kg	NA			
23	White Foam	NA	RM0.50/kg	NA			
24	Waste poly-carbonate (1st and 2nd grade)	NA	RM0.15 - 0.60/kg	NA			

Note: NA - Not Available; FOC - Free of charge;
Depending - price depending on the quality and conditions of the items

Summarised Results/ Data:

Table 1: Selected Study Areas

No.	Regions	Cities
1	Southern	Johor Bahru, Sekudai
2	Northern	Pulau Pinang, Seberang Prai, Alor Setar, Sungai Petani
3	Central	Kuala Lumpur, Shah Alam, Serdang, Subang, Puchong etc.
4	Eastern	Kuantan
5	Sarawak	Miri, Sibu, Kuching
6	Sabah	Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan

Table 2: Summary of the Types and Number of Samples by Areas

	KL/SLG	PP	JH	KTN	SRW	SBH	TOTAL
Street Collector / Scavengers / Waste Pickers etc.	29	21	32	12	20	17	131
Recycling / Buy Back Centres	17	29	2	4	28	4	84
Traders / Middle-men / Junkshops	56	35	20	14	31	7	163
Recycling Industries	6	6	1	1	7	1	22
TOTAL	108	91	55	31	86	29	400

Note: KL/SLG - Kuala Lumpur & Selangor; PP - Pulau Pinang; JH - Johor, KTN - Kuantan; SRW - Sarawak; SBH - Sabah

Table 3: The Average of Recyclable Materials Generated at Households

	High Income	Medium Income	Low Income	Average %
Major recyclable materials			I 7 7 7 1	
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Mixed plastic	7.98	9.51	9.72	9.07
Glass	3.4	4.33	3.41	3.71
Ferrous metals	1.25	1.81	1.76	1.60
Non-ferrous metals	0.005	0.05	0.00	0.02
Aluminium	0.52	0.47	0.13	0.37
Sub-total	29.50	36.25	29.85	31.86
Batteries	0	0.04	0.06	0.03
Electrical & Electronics	0.08	0.02	0.43	0.18
Sub-total	0.08	0.06	0.49	0.21
Others	70.42	63.69	69.66	67.93
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Others include mainly food wastes, yard wastes etc

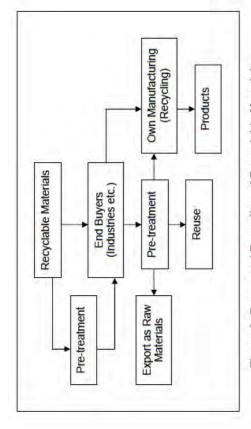
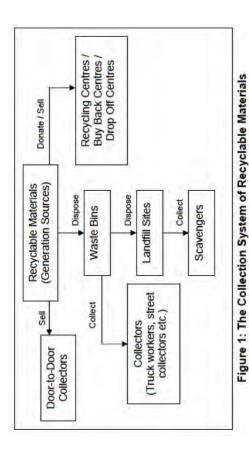


Figure 3: Reuse and Recycling of Recyclable Materials

Table 4: Range of Prices for Recyclable Materials Sold by Waste Pickers RM0.10/kg or RM0.16/pc RM3.00 - 20.00 /pcs RM0.35 - 5.50/kg RM1.00 - 3.00/Pcs RM0.07 - 0.40/kg RM1.00 - 3.20/kg RM0.10 - 0.30/kg RM0.10 - 0.49/kg RM0.20 - 0.30/kg RM0.15 - 6.00/kg RM0.20 - 0.30/kg Selling Prices / Street Collectors / Scavengers Carton boxes (cardboards) Paper (Magazine, Book) Recyclable Materials Paper (Computer) Aluminium cans Old Newspaper Used Electrical Mixed Plastics Copper Wires Mixed Papers Car Batteries Glass Bottles Scrap Metals S.

RM 0.67/kg

Wood Pallets



Middlemen A

Middlemen B

Middlemen B

Middlemen B

Pomestic

Poreign

Figure 2: The Trading System of Recyclable Materials

RM0.20 - 0.60/kg

RM0.77 - 0.80/kg

RM0.60 - 0.83/kg RM0.15 - 0.20/kg

Paper (Magazine, Book)

Mixed Plastics

Scrap Metals

Wood Pallets

Paper (Computer) Paper (Pure white)

Old Newspaper

Glass Bottles Mixed Papers

RM0.09-0.70/kg RM0.08-0.42/kg RM0.18 - 0.90/kg RM1.20 - 3.00/kg

RM0.08 - 6.50/kg* RM1.00 - 2.50/kg RM0.20 - 4.80/kg

Stainless Steels

RM0.10 - 1.20/kg

Unknown

RM0.18 - 1.10/kg

Unknown

RM1.75 - 13.00/pcs

RM1.50 - 10.00/pcs RM0.02 - 0.33/kg

Carton boxes (cardboards)

Copper

RM1.50 - 9.00/kg RM0.05 - 0.20/kg RM0.04 - 0.50/kg RM0.04 - 0.33/kg RM0.10 - 0.60/kg

Selling Prices

Buying Prices

Recyclable Materials

Aluminium cans

Car Batteries

RM0.85 - 9.50/kg RM0.05 - 3.00/kg

Table 5: Buying and Selling Price Range of Recyclable for Recycling Centres

9	Recyclable Materials	Buying Prices	Selling Prices	2
-	Aluminium cans	RM1.00 - 3.30/kg	RM1.70 - 5.00/kg	-
2	Car Batteries	RM1.00 - 4.00/pcs	RM0.60/kg or RM5- 10/pcs	3
3	Carton boxes (cardboards)	RM0.04 - 0.80/kg	RM0.10 - 0.85/kg	4
4	Glass Bottles	RM0.02 - 0.05/kg	RM0.03 - 0.05/kg	2
5	Mixed Papers	RM0.04 - 0.35/kg	RM0.07 - 0.50/kg	9
9	Old Newspaper	RM0.05 - 0.20/kg	RM0.10 - 0.35/kg	1
7	Paper (Computer)	RM0.10 - 0.30/kg	RM0.20 - 0.45/kg	8
8	Paper (Magazine, Book)	RM0.15/kg	RM0.05 - 0.50/kg	6
6	Mixed Plastics	RM0.03 - 0.40/kg	RM0.04 - 0.90/kg	10
10	Scrap Metals	RM0.08 - 0.50/kg	RM0.10 - 0.70/kg	41
11	Wood Pallets	RM1.00 - 2.50/kg	Unknown	12
12	Candles	RM0.10/kg	RM0.80/kg	13
13	Old Clothes	FOC	RM1.60 - 2.00/kg	14
14	Ink Cartridges	FOC	RM0.30/kg	15
15	White Foam	FOC	RM0.50/kg	
16	Waste polycarbonate (1st grade)	Unknown	RM0.60/kg	16
11	Waste polycarbonate (2nd grade)	Unknown	RM0.15/kg	18
18	Rubber	RM0.10/kg	Unknown	2 6
19	Old furniture	FOC	Depending	2 2
20	Used electrical appliances	FOC	Depending	ı

 The buying prices shown are prices of recyclable materials collected mainly by the buy back centres since there are some recycling centres that are operating on charity with all materials collected with FOC.

Table 6: Buying and Selling Price Range of Recyclable for Traders / Junkshops / Middlemen

15	15 Old Clothes	FOC or RM0.20 - 3.00/kg	Donate or RM1.20/kg
16	16 Ink Cartridges	Unknown	RM3.00/kg
17	Used Mattress	RM10/pcs	RM15/pcs
18	18 Used computers	RM5.00 - 40.00/pcs	Depending
19	Rubber	Unknown	RM0.30/kg
20	Old furniture	FOC	Depending
21	21 Used electrical appliances	FOC	Depending
Note:	te: * The high upper range price of scrap metals is due to the mixed scrap metals reported including the copper, stainless steels etc.	f scrap metals is due to the stainless steels etc.	he mixed scrap metals

Out of 84 recycling / buy back centres surveyed, 51 are collecting recyclable materials on FOC basis, 33 are paying for the recyclable materials.

ä for Recyclable Materials Comparison of Price Range Different Levels of Recycling Table

Selling Prices

Recycling

	2	Recyclable		Selling Prices	
Middlemen /		Materials	Primary	Recycling Centres	Middlemen / Trader
DM1 50 - 5 20/kg	•	Aluminium cans	RM2.50/kg	RM2.50/kg	RM3.50/kg
RM1 75 -	2	Glass Bottles	RM0.10/kg	RM0.075/kg	RM0.175/kg
13.00/pcs	က	Waste Papers	RM0.25/kg	RM0.15/kg	RM0.45/kg
RM0.07 - 0.80/kg	4	Waste Plastics	RM0.20/kg	RM0.15/kg	RM0.25/kg
	2	Scrap Metals	RM0.35/kg	RM0.10/kg	RM0.75/kg
RM0.85 - 9.50/kg					

RM1.70 - 5.00/kg

RM0.35 - 5.50/kg

Collectors

Primary

Recyclable Materials

2

RM0.60/kg or RM5-10/pcs RM0.10 - 0.85/kg

RM0.07 - 0.40/kg

Carton boxes

(cardboards)

3.00/Pcs

RM1.00

Aluminium cans Car Batteries

Table 8: Typical Selling Price for Major Recyclable Materials at Different

Levels of Recycling

Margin = 100% FOC Drop Off Centres Margin = 20% **Buy Back** Centres Sell Recyclable Materials Margin = 100% Margin = 55 % Traders / Middlemen Recycling Industries Primary Collectors Margin = 100% FOC

Figure 4: Profit Margins at Different Levels of Recycling

NA - Not Available; FOC - Free of charge; Depending - price depending on the quality and conditions of the items Note:

and 2nd grade)

carbonate (1st

White Foam Waste poly-

23

7-37

9

(Magazine Book)

(Pure white)

(Computer)

Paper Paper Paper

8

Waste Plastics

Scrap Metals Wood Pallets

> 13 15 16

RM0.08 - 0.42/kg RM0.20 - 0.60/kg

RM0.07 - 0.50/kg

RM0.10 - 0.30/kg RM0.10 - 0.49/kg RM0.20 - 0.30/kg

Old Newspaper

Other Papers

RM0.10 - 0.35/kg RM0.20 - 0.45/kg RM0.20 - 0.45/kg

RM0.77 - 0.80/kg

RM0.20 - 0.30/kg

RM0.18 - 1.10/kg RM0.18 - 7.00/kg RM1.20 - 3.00/kg

RM0.04 - 0.90/kg

RM0.10 - 6.00/kg

RM0.15 - 6.00/kg

RM 0.67/kg

Foc

Stainless Steels

7

Old Clothes

¥ ×

¥

RM0.05 - 0.50/kg

RM0.20 - 0.30/kg RM0.10 - 0.70/kg Donate or RM1.20/kg RM3.00/kg

RM1.60 - 2.00/kg

Donate or

RM0.30/kg

Foc

¥

N N ¥

RM0.30/kg

Depending Depending RM0.80/kg RM0.50/kg

RM3.00 - 20.00

Used electrical

appliances Candles

Old furniture

Rubber

19 21

₹ S FOC

Used computers

18 20

Used Mattress

Ink Cartridges

RM0.10/kg

¥¥

RM15/pcs Depending Depending

Depending

¥ ¥ ¥

RM0.15 - 0.60/kg

RM0.05 - 3.00/kg RM0.09- 0.70/kg

RM0.03 - 0.25/kg

¥

RM1.00 - 3.20/kg

RM0.10/kg or

Glass Bottles

5 9

Copper

RM0.16/pc

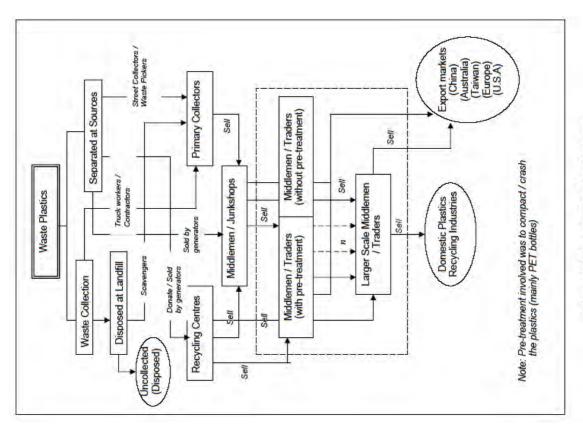


Figure 6: Material Flow for Plastics

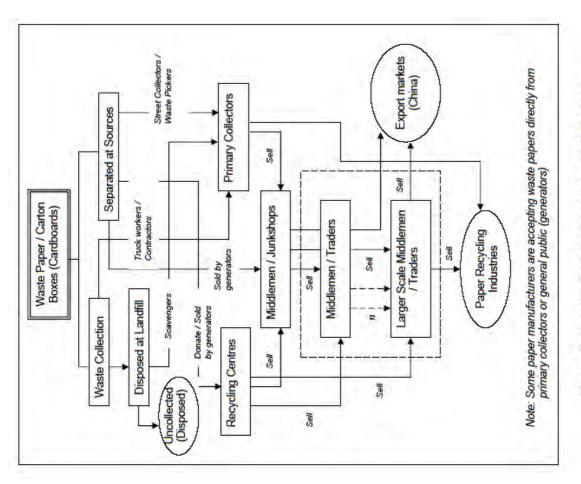


Figure 5: Material Flow for Papers and Cardboards

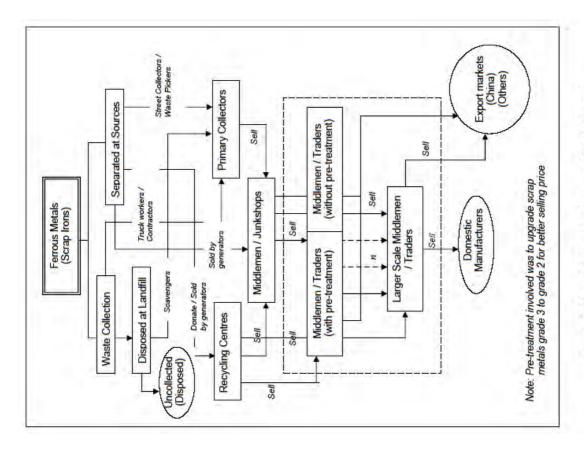


Figure 8: Material Flow for Ferrous Metals (Irons)

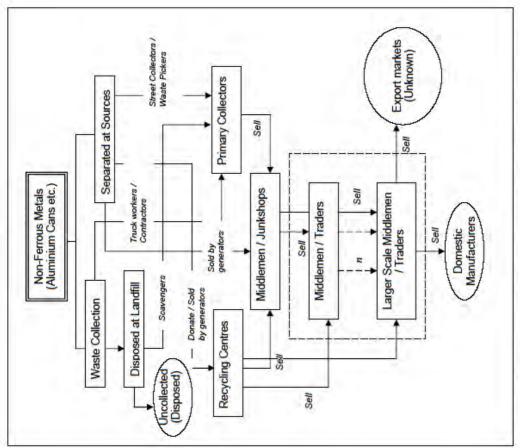
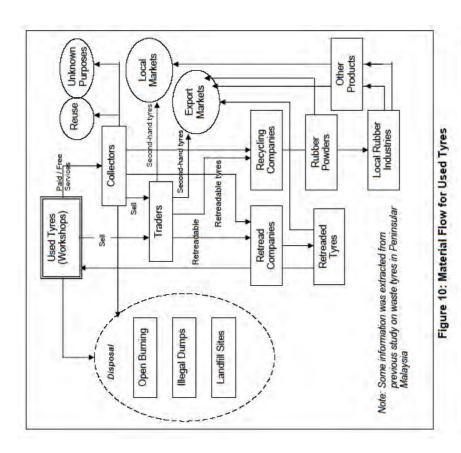


Figure 7: Material Flow for Non Ferrous Metals (Aluminium Cans etc.)



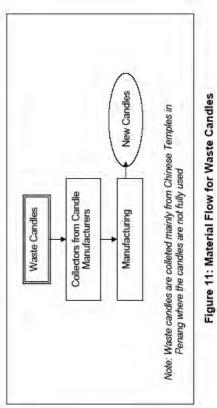
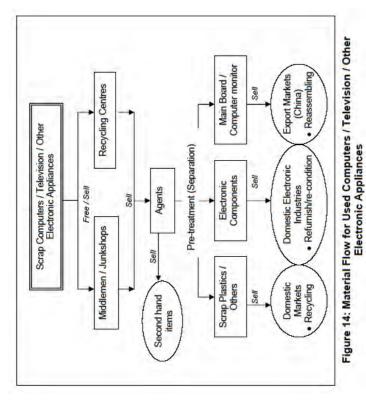


Figure 9: Material Flow for Glass Bottles

Waste Generators (Public) Domestic Glass / Drink Manufacturers Street Collectors / Waste Pickers Primary Collectors Note: Some glass /drink manufacturers are accepting glass bottles directly from primary collectors or general public (generators) Separated at Sources Sell Sell Sell Truck workers / Contractors Middlemen / Junkshops Larger Scale Middlemen Middlemen / Traders Glass Bottles Sold by generators /Traders Sell Sell Scavengers Disposed at Landfill Donate / Sold by generators Waste Collection Recycling Centres Sell (Disposed) Reuse for other purposes Sell

7-40



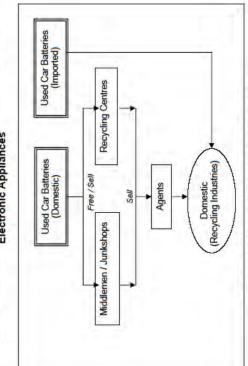
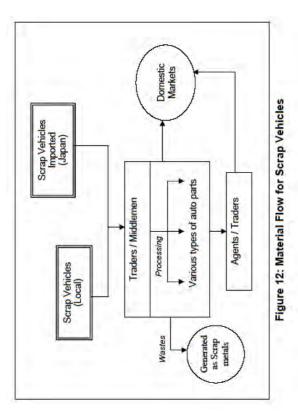


Figure 15: Material Flow for Car Batteries



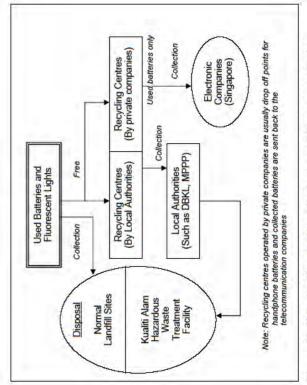


Figure 13: Material Flow for Used Batteries and Fluorescent Lights

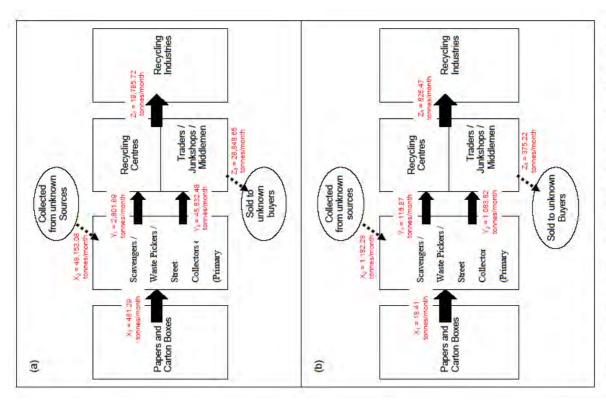


Figure 18: Mass Balance of Material Flow for Papers and Carton Boxes

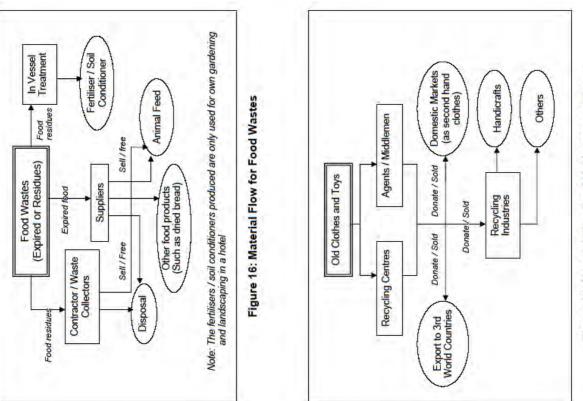
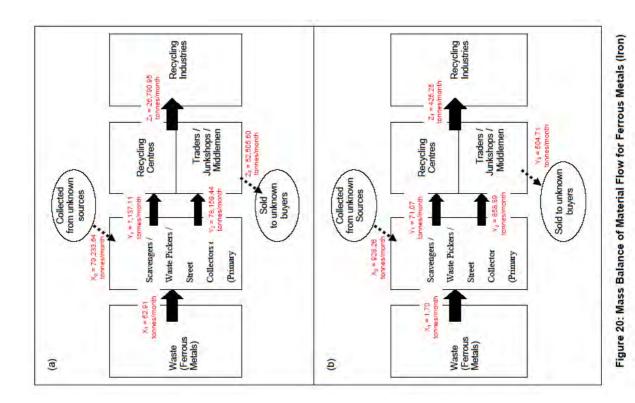


Figure 17: Material Flow for Old Clothes and Toys



Recycling Traders / Junkshops / Middlemen Traders / Junkshops / Middlemen Recycling Centres Recycling Centres Collected from unknown sources Collected from unknown sources Sold to unknown buyers Waste Pickers / Waste Pickers / Collectors e Scavengers / Scavengers / (a=74.50 Collector (Primary (Primary Street Street Waste Plastics Waste Plastics (a) 9

Figure 19: Mass Balance of Material Flow for Plastics

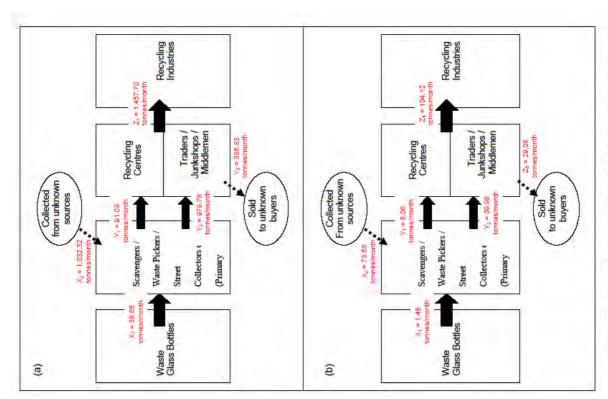


Figure 22: Mass Balance of Material Flow for Glass Bottles

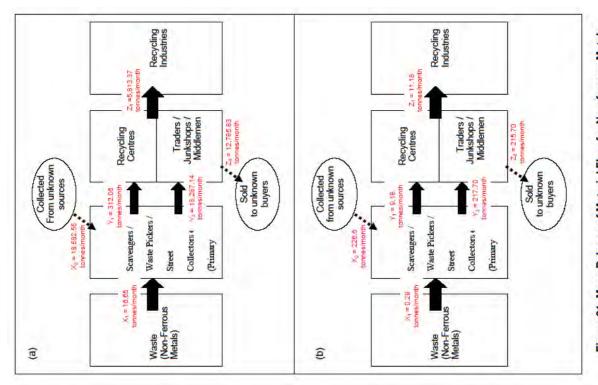


Figure 21: Mass Balance of Material Flow for Non-ferrous Metals (Aluminium cans)

7.4 Calculation of Per Capita Generation and Recycling Rate in Malaysia

a) Calculation of Waste Generation, Recovery and Disposed

In this study, field studies were carried out in the first Phase to determine some background data on per capita waste generation rate in selected areas within Kuala Lumpur areas. The waste generation rates from different sources of generation were identified including the low, medium and high income households, as well as the business entities. The results of the findings are summarised in Table 4-1 as follows:

Table 4-1 Summary Results on Per Capita Generation Rate from Phase 1 of the Study

No	Descriptions	Generation Rate (kg/cap/day)
1	Per capita Generation Rate of High/Medium Income (Households)	0.710
2	Per capita Generation Rate of Low Income (Households)	0.502
3	Per Capita Generation Rate of Business Entities	0.304
4	Average Per Capita Waste Recovery Rate	0.111

Due to the fact that the Phase 1 studies were carried out mainly in Kuala Lumpur areas, some extrapolations need to be done in order to produce figures that are more representable for the overall per capita generation rate in the country. The major concern on the results of studies carried out in Kuala Lumpur area as compared with other areas is the difference in terms of peoples' standard of living of these places, where it is assumed to directly affect the amount of solid waste generation.

Some useful information for the extrapolation was obtained from various sources as summarised below:

i) Percentage of Urban vs Rural in Malaysia:

1991 – Urban (51.05%) : Rural (48.95%) 2000 – Urban (61.99%) : Rural (38.01%) 2004 – Urban (66.86%) : Rural (33.14%)

Source: Statistic Yearbook 2004 (Department of Statistic Malaysia)

ii) Population in Malaysia (2004) : 25,580,900 Urban population (66.86%) : 17,103,390 Rural population (33.14%) : 8,477,510

Source: Statistic Yearbook 2004 (Department of Statistic Malaysia)

iii) Statistics on Expenditure:

Urban expenditure : RM1,943.00 per month Rural expenditure : RM 1,270.00 per month Ratio (Urban vs Rural) : 60.47% vs 39.53%

: 1:0.65

Source: Household Expenditure Survey 98/99 (Department of Statistic Malaysia)

Based on this information and results obtained from Phase 1 of the studies, estimation for the waste generation, recovery and disposal were carried with some key assumptions that:

- Waste generation rate for medium/high income areas in Phase 1 of the studies was taken to represent URBAN
- Waste generation rate for RURAL was calculated based on ration of Urban : Rural published by EPU, i.e. 1:0.65)
- Assuming that waste generation is proportional with level of expenditure
- Per Capita Waste Recovery Rate from se 1 of the studies was taken to represent URBAN
- Waste Recovery Rate for RURAL was assumed to be 50% of URBAN
- Waste Disposal Rate = Waste Generation Rate Waste Retained Rate
- Assumption that the waste loss on other destinations are insignificant

Therefore, the total waste generation, recovery and disposal from households and business entities was calculated as follows:

Waste Generation:

i) For Households

Urban (per capita generation rate) = 0.710 kg/cap/day Rural (per capita generation rate) = 0.710 kg/cap/day x 0.65 = 0.464 kg/cap/day

Total wastes generated from Urban = $17,103,390 \times 0.710 \text{ kg/cap/day}$

= 12,135 tones/day

Total wastes generated from Rural = $8,477,510 \times 0.464 \text{ kg/cap/day}$

= 3.931 tones/day

Total wastes generated = 16,066 tones/day

Average per capita generation rate = 0.628 kg/cap/day

ii) For Business Entities

Urban (per capita generation rate) = 0.304 kg/cap/dayRural (per capita generation rate) = $0.304 \text{ kg/cap/day} \times 0.65$ = 0.198 kg/cap/day

Total wastes generated from Urban = $17,103,390 \times 0.304 \text{ kg/cap/day}$

= 5,193 tones/day

Total wastes generated from Rural = $8,477,510 \times 0.198 \text{ kg/cap/day}$

= 1,682 tones/day

Total wastes generated = 6.875 tones/day

Average per capita generation rate = 0.269 kg/cap/day

Based on these calculations, the total wastes generated in Malaysia was then estimated to be (16,066 + 6,875) tones/day, or **22,941 tones/day.** This is equivalent to about **0.897 kg/cap/day.**

Waste Recovery:

i) For Households

Urban (per capita recovery rate) = 0.111 kg/cap/dayRural (per capita recovery rate) = $0.111 \text{ kg/cap/day} \times 0.5$ = 0.055 kg/cap/day

Total wastes recovered from Urban = $17,103,390 \times 0.111 \text{ kg/cap/day}$

= 1.896 tones/day

Total wastes recovered from Rural = $8,477,510 \times 0.055 \text{ kg/cap/day}$

= 470 tones/day

Total wastes recovered = 2,365 tones/day

Average per capita recovery rate = 0.092 kg/cap/day

ii) For Business Entities

Urban (per capita recovery rate) = 0.061 kg/cap/dayRural (per capita recovery rate) = $0.061 \text{ kg/cap/day} \times 0.5$

= 0.031 kg/cap/day

Total wastes recovered from Urban = $17,103,390 \times 0.061 \text{ kg/cap/day}$

= 1,047 tones/day

Total wastes recovered from Rural = $8,477,510 \times 0.031 \text{ kg/cap/day}$

= 259 tones/day

Total wastes recovered = 1,306 tones/day

Average per capita recovered rate = 0.051 kg/cap/day

Based on these calculations, the total wastes recovered in Malaysia was then estimated to be (2,365+ 1,306) tones/day, or **3,671 tones/day**. This is equivalent to about **0.144 kg/cap/day**.

Waste Disposal:

i) For Households

Per capita disposal rate = (0.628 - 0.092) kg/cap/day= 0.536 kg/cap/day

Total wastes disposed from households = (16,066 - 2,365) tones/day = 13,701 tones/day

For Business Entities

Per capita disposal rate = (0.269 - 0.051) kg/cap/day

= 0.218 kg/cap/day

Total wastes disposed from b. entities = (6,875 - 1,306) tones/day

= 5,569 tones/day

Based on these calculations, the total wastes recovered in Malaysia was then estimated to be (13,701+ 5,569) tones/day, or **19,270 tones/day**. This is equivalent to about **0.753 kg/cap/day**.

In summary, the overall waste generation, recovery and disposal rates estimated for Malaysia are summarized in Table 4-2 as follows:

Table 4-2 Summary of Overall Waste Generation, Recovery and Disposal Rates in Malaysia

Descriptions		Unit in kg/cap/day	
Descriptions	Households	B. Entities	Total
Per Capita Generation Rate	0.628	0.269	0.897
Per Capita Recovery Rate	0.092	0.051	0.144
Per Capita Disposal Rate	0.536	0.218	0.753
		Unit in tones/day	
	Households	B. Entities	Total
Total Waste Generated	16,066	6,875	22,941
Total Waste Recovered	2,365	1,306	3,671
Total Waste Disposed	13,701	5,569	19,270

b) Calculation of Existing Recycling Rate

It was found from the field studies that not all the wastes generated from sources (households and business entities) are discarded from the sources, but some of the wastes are retained at sources for other purposes including recycling. It is therefore observed that recycling activities take parts not only at recycling centres which are always the targets as far as recycling is concerned, but it happens even at the generation sources, where the wastes are directly sold as recyclables.

Therefore, two different types of recycling activities should be clearly defined, i.e. the recycling activities that are carried out under private business initiatives, and recycling activities are under public sector initiatives. The boundaries of these two different types of recycling activities can be illustrated in the overall wastes flow as shown in Figure 4-1 below.

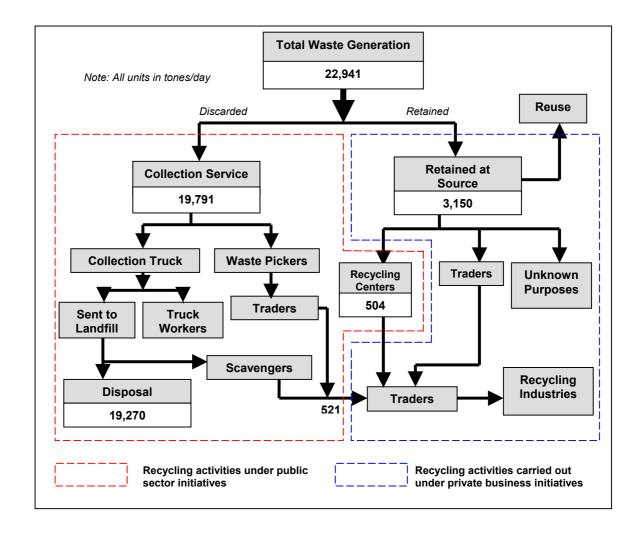


Figure- 4-1 Boundaries of Recycling Activities Carried out under Private Business and Public Sector Initiatives

The recycling activities that are under private business initiatives are difficult to be captured and these private businesses are unpredictable depending on the market price of the recyclables.

Therefore the target recycling rate is focused only on the public sector initiatives, where it covers mainly the recycling activities in recycling centres initiated not only by the government, but also the local authorities and other organisations such as charity organisations and NGOs.

The numbers shown in Figure 1 show the estimated amount of waste generated, recovered and disposed as discussed earlier. The total waste generated in Malaysia was calculated as 22,941 tones/day. Out of this total, about 3,671 tones/day of wastes were recovered, but only 1,025 tones/day was recorded as part of the recycling activities

under public sector initiatives (504 from recycling centres and 521 from waste pickers and scavengers).

The recycling rate is therefore calculated as:

The Recycling Rate =
$$(1,025 / 22,941) \times 100\%$$

= 4.5%

APPENDICES

Questionnaires Used in the Survey

Appendix 1

Survey on Waste Generation / Composition and Questionnaires on Selected Households in Kuala Lumpur







Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia - Questionnaire on Household Waste Composition

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AMOUNT AND COMPOSITION OF WASTE FROM HOUSEHOLDS (for Interview)

Interviewer:	rviewer: Date:							
L BASIC DI	ESCRIP'	TION OF RESPO	ONDENT					
2. Address:								
3. Telephone					E-mail :			
						(f) more than 6		
	•	of the household:		٠, ,	0 22 (2)20 02	() more man		
			(1) -11	(0)				
II. HOUSEH	IOLD							
Q1. Total nu	mber of	family members	living in the	house	_	persons		
		monthly income						
`		' '	` ′		, ,	RM3001~RM400	0	
(e) RM 4001-	~RM500.	l (f) RM5001~R	M7000 (g)	more th	an RM7000			
Q3. How ma	ny perso	ons are working	for your fam	ily?		persons		
Q4. Type of	housing	:						
						igle Storey Semi-I		
						(f) 2-3 Storey 1		
(g) Low Cost	Flats	(h) Apartment / C	ondominium	(i) Oth	iers			
II. HOUSEHOLD WASTE 25. In the past 7 days (1 week), how much waste did your household throw out? Please indicate the ays and estimated amount of waste in the table below. Date Waste thrown out (Specify the Estimated equivalent amount of waste)								
Date (D/M/Y) Days Waste thrown out (Specify the type of waste) Waste thrown out (Specify the type of waste) Estimated equivalent amount of waste Small Bag Medium Bag Large B								
(D/W/ I)	Sun	Yes□ No□	oj waste)		Small Dag	Meatum Dag	Large Bag	
		()				
	Mon	Yes□ No□						
		()				
	Tue	Yes□ No□						
	Wed	Vas Na N)				
	wed	Yes□ No□)				
	Thu	Yes□ No□						
		()				
	Fri	Yes□ No□						
	G .	()				
	Sat	Yes□ No□		`				
Q6. Please s	pecify th	e amount of recy	clables prod	uced fr	om your house	for the PAST Of	NE WEEK.	
Q6. Please specify the amount of recyclables produced from your house for the PAST ONE WEE								
			specify)	[]a	Sell or give to	the door-to-door o	collectors	
(1) 37					_	cycling station / c		
(1) Newsp	aper				. Waste bin (no s		-	
				[] d	. Others (pls. spec	ify)		
						the door-to-door o		
(2) Magaz	ines				-	cycling station / c	entre	
1				[] c	. Waste bin (no s	separation)		

] d. Others (pls. specify)







- Questionnaire on Household Waste Composition

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Items	Amount	Unit (Pls. specify)	Recycling Method
(3) Other papers		specially,	[] a. Sell or give to the door-to-door collectors [] b. Bring to the recycling station / centre [] c. Waste bin (no separation) [] d. Others (pls. specify)
(4) Aluminium Can			 [] a. Sell or give to the door-to-door collectors [] b. Bring to the recycling station / centre [] c. Waste bin (no separation) [] d. Others (pls. specify)
(5) Steel Cans water/ Soft drink bottles)			 [] a. Sell or give to the door-to-door collectors [] b. Bring to the recycling station / centre [] c. Waste bin (no separation) [] d. Others (pls. specify)
(6) PET Bottles			 [] a. Sell or give to the door-to-door collectors [] b. Bring to the recycling station / centre [] c. Waste bin (no separation) [] d. Others (pls. specify)
(7) Other plastic bottles			 [] a. Sell or give to the door-to-door collectors [] b. Bring to the recycling station / centre [] c. Waste bin (no separation) [] d. Others (pls. specify)
(8) Other plastics (pls. specify)			 [] a. Sell or give to the door-to-door collectors [] b. Bring to the recycling station / centre [] c. Waste bin (no separation) [] d. Others (pls. specify)
(9) Glass Bottles			 [] a. Sell or give to the door-to-door collectors [] b. Bring to the recycling station / centre [] c. Waste bin (no separation) [] d. Others (pls. specify)
(10) Other types of glass / ceramic			 [] a. Sell or give to the door-to-door collectors [] b. Bring to the recycling station / centre [] c. Waste bin (no separation) [] d. Others (pls. specify)
(11) Kitchen Waste			 [] a. Put into bags/bin for municipal waste collection [] b. Bury in the yard [] c. Feed to animals (livestock / pets / others) [] d. Sell or give to the door-to-door collectors [] e. Bring to the recycling station / centre [] f. Others (pls. specify)
(12) Others (pls. specify)			 [] a. Sell or give to the door-to-door collectors [] b. Bring to the recycling station / centre [] c. Waste bin (no separation) [] d. Others (pls. specify)
(13)			
(14)			
(15)			







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IV. DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING METHOD

Q7. Please indicate your household disposal methods in the table below.	(Please indicate	[1] for the most
frequent method, and I21 for the 2 nd frequent method.)		

Items	Disposal and recycling methods	
(a) Car lead acid	[] a. Call up the municipal waste collection service to collect	
battery	[] b. Sell or give to the door-to-door collectors	
	[] c. Bring to the recycling station / centre	
	[] d. Leave at the car repair workshop	
	[] e. Others (pls. specify:)
(b) Small dry cell	[] a. Put into bags / bin for waste collection service	
batteries and hp	[] b. Sell or give to the door-to-door collectors	
batteries	[] c. Bring to the recycling station / centre	
	[] d. Others (pls. specify:)
(c) Fluorescent	[] a. Put into bags / bin for municipal waste collection	
tubes	[] b. Bury in the yard	
	[] c. Sell or give to the door-to-door collectors	
	[] d. Bring to the recycling station / centre	
	g. Others (pls. specify:)

V. LIFESPAN OF THE ITEMS IN YOUR HOUSE

Q8. Please indicate how many of the following items you have in your house and after how many years do you usually replace the items

Items	a. Car	b. Motor bike	c. Bicycle	d. Cupboards	e. Beds	f. Chairs
No. units						
After how many						
years do you						
usually replace						
the items?						

Items	g. Table & Desks	h. TV sets	i. Refrigerators	j. WashingMachines	k. Air Conditioners	1. PC devices
No. units						
After how many years do you usually replace the items?						

VI. A	VI. AWARENESS AND WILLINGNESS TO RECYCLE				
Q9. 1	9. Do you know the meaning of "Recycling"? (a) Yes (b) No (c) No idea				
Q10.	Have you ever seen the "Recycling bin"? (a) Yes (b) No (c) No idea				
Q11.	Do you participate in any recycling activity (individual basis)? (a) Yes (b) No				
	If yes, please describe activity: (a) Waste Separation at home/office (b) Volunteer at recycling org (c) Buy from charity shops (d) Bring own shopping bag (e) Bring own take-away containers (f) Operate recycling business (pls. specify)				
	If No, please state reason: (a) No time (b) Lack information (c) No recycling centre nearby (d) Not interested (e) Monetary return too low (f) Other reasons (pls. specify)				







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(a) Yes (b) No	with the present recycling system/facilities?
Please give reason	18:
13. Do you have any	comment on the "Solid Waste Management" in your community?
lns.	

Appendix 2 Survey on Waste Generation and Recycling by Business Entities and Households







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The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia

Puringer Entities (Offices) -- Questionnaire on Business Entities (Offices) -

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Questionnaire on Business Entities (Offices)

Date	
Interviewer	
Dagnandant	Name
Respondent	Position

1. Company Profile

Name of Company			
Type of Business			
Year of Incorporation		Website	
		Phone	
Office Address		FAX	
		E-mail	
Annual Sales (Turnover)		Number of Employees	
Annual Report Provided?	☐ Yes ☐ No		

2. Current Status of Recycling Activities

2.1 Segregation of waste for recycling at your office

Do you segregate the waste at your office? If you do, specify the types and amount of the waste that are segregated.

	Types of Waste Segregated		Amount (per month)		
	Types of Waste Segregated		Unit	Amount	
1	ONP (Old Newspaper)				
2	Magazines				
3	Other waste papers				
4	Steel cans				
5	Aluminum cans				
6	PET bottles				
7	Kitchen waste				
8	Others ()			
9	Others ()			
10	Others ()			







Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia - Questionnaire on Business Entities (Offices) -

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2.2 Destination of Segregated Wastes

Please specify how you deal with the segregated wastes. Please

✓ the appropriate box.

	Items	Methods of Recycling	
1	ONP (Old Newspaper)	Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables	
		Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment	
		Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center	
		Taken by waste collection agents	
		Others (Specify)
2	Magazines	Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables	
		Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment	
		Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center	
		Taken by waste collection agents	
		Others (Specify)
3	Other waste papers	Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables	
		Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment	
		Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center	
		Taken by waste collection agents	
		Others (Specify)
4	Steel cans	Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables	
		Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment	
		Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center	
		Taken by waste collection agents	
		Others (Specify)
5	Aluminum cans	Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables	
		Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment	
		Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center	
		Taken by waste collection agents	
		Others (Specify)
6	PET bottles	Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables	
		Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment	
		Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center	
		Taken by waste collection agents	
		Others (Specify)







Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia - Questionnaire on Business Entities (Offices) -

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)

Page 3 of 4

Methods of Recycling Items Kitchen / Pantry waste ☐ Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables ☐ Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment ☐ Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center ☐ Taken by waste collection agents ☐ Others (Specify) Others ☐ Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables (Specify ☐ Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment ☐ Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center ☐ Taken by waste collection agents ☐ Others (Specify) Others ☐ Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables (Specify ☐ Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment ☐ Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center ☐ Taken by waste collection agents ☐ Others (Specify) 10 Others ☐ Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables

☐ Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment

☐ Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center

☐ Taken by waste collection agents

☐ Others (Specify

2.3 Price of Segregated Recyclables

(Specify

If you sell your recyclables, please indicate the prices.

	T. 6 111	Price		
	Type of recyclables	Unit	RM	
1	ONP (Old Newspaper)			
2	Magazines			
3	Other waste papers			
4	Steel cans			
5	Aluminum cans			
6	PET bottles			
7	Kitchen waste			
8	Others ()			
9	Others ()			
10	Others ()			



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2.4 Activities in relation to Waste Minimization and Recycling

What other waste minimization and recycling activities are carried out at your office? Please \square

1	Reuse of mailed envelopes and/or packages		
2	Use double-sided copying and printing		
3	Use of reverse side of used papers		
4	Using re-filled or re-manufactured toner cartridge		
5	Replacing disposable cups with ceramic mugs		
6	Reducing the use of plastic bags		
7	Others (Specify))	
8	Others (Specify))	
9	Others (Specify)	

2.5 Issues in further promoting waste minimization and recycling

What are the main issues that should be addressed for further promoting waste minimization and recycling? Select the 3 most important issues.

1	Raising awareness on recycling.		
2	Establishment of clear National Guidelines and Regulations		
3	3 Strict enforcement of the regulations		
4	4 Provision of incentives		
5	More material recycling facilities required		
6	Introduction of waste collection and disposal taxes		
7	Consistent collection and buy-buck system		
8	Others (Specify)	
9	Others (Specify)	

This is the end of questionnaire. Thank you for your kind cooperation.



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Questionnaire on Business Entities (Commercial & Services)

Date		
Interviewer		
Dagnandant	Name	
Respondent	Position	

1. Company Profile

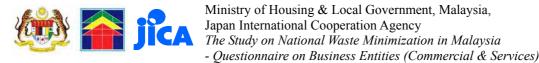
Name of Company				
Type of Business				
Year of Incorporation			Website	
			Phone	
Office Address			FAX	
			E-mail	
Annual Sales (Turnover)			Number of Employees	
Annual Report Provided?	☐ Yes ☐	No		

2. Current Status of Recycling Activities

2.1 Segregation of waste for recycling

Do you segregate the waste at your premise? If you do, specify the types and amount of the waste that are segregated.

	Times of Wests Seguesated	Amount (per month)			
	Types of Waste Segregated		Unit	Amount	
1	ONP (Old Newspaper)				
2	Magazines				
3	Other waste papers				
4	Steel cans				
5	Aluminum cans				
6	PET bottles				
7	Pantry / food waste				
8	Others ()			
9	Others ()			
10	Others ()			



Doc No. NWM/SS/Q04002

Page 2 of 4

2.2 Destination of Segregated Wastes

Please specify how you deal with the segregated wastes. Please

✓ the appropriate box.

	Items	Methods of Recycling		
1	ONP (Old Newspaper)	Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables		
		Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment		
		Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center		
		Taken by waste collection agents		
		Others (Specify)	
2	Magazines	Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables		
		Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment		
		Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center		
		Taken by waste collection agents		
		Others (Specify)	
3	Other waste papers	Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables		
		Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment		
		Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center		
		Taken by waste collection agents		
		Others (Specify)	
4	Steel cans	Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables		
		Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment		
		Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center		
		Taken by waste collection agents		
		Others (Specify)	
5	Aluminum cans	Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables		
		Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment		
		Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center		
		Taken by waste collection agents		
		Others (Specify)	
6	PET bottles	Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables		
		Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment		
		Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center		
		Taken by waste collection agents		
		Others (Specify)	



- Questionnaire on Business Entities (Commercial & Services)

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Methods of Recycling Items Pantry / food waste ☐ Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables ☐ Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment ☐ Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center ☐ Taken by waste collection agents ☐ Others (Specify) Others ☐ Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables (Specify ☐ Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment ☐ Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center ☐ Taken by waste collection agents ☐ Others (Specify) Others ☐ Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables (Specify ☐ Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment ☐ Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center ☐ Taken by waste collection agents ☐ Others (Specify) 10 Others ☐ Sold to the private recyclers/collectors of recyclables (Specify ☐ Taken by recyclers/collectors of recyclables without payment ☐ Brought to the nearest buy-back or drop-off center ☐ Taken by waste collection agents ☐ Others (Specify)

2.3 Price of Segregated Recyclables

If you sell your recyclables, please indicate the prices.

	T. 6 111	Price		
	Type of recyclables	Unit	RM	
1	ONP (Old Newspaper)			
2	Magazines			
3	Other waste papers			
4	Steel cans			
5	Aluminum cans			
6	PET bottles			
7	Kitchen waste			
8	Others ()			
9	Others ()			
10	Others ()			

- Questionnaire on Business Entities (Commercial & Services)

Doc No. NWM/SS/Q04002

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2.4 Activities in relation to Waste Minimization and Recycling

What other waste minimization and recycling activities are carried out at your premise? Please \square

1	Discourage the use of packaging materials		
2	Discourage the use of plastic bags		
3	Encourage collection of recyclables from the customers (e.g. setting up recycling bins)		
4	Segregation of recyclables at the premise		
5	Setting up buy-back center at the premise		
6	Recycling food waste		
7	Promotion on selling of the consumer goods made from recycled materials		
8	Others (Specify)	
9	Others (Specify)	
10	Others (Specify)	

2.5 Issues in further promoting waste minimization and recycling

What are the main issues that should be addressed for further promoting waste minimization and recycling? Select the 3 most important issues.

1	Raising awareness on recycling.	
2	Establishment of clear National Guidelines and Regulations	
3	Strict enforcement of the regulations	
4	Provision of incentives	
5	More material recycling facilities required	
6	Introduction of waste collection and disposal taxes	
7	Consistent collection and buy-buck system	
8	Others (Specify)	
9	Others (Specify)	

This is the end of questionnaire. Thank you for your kind cooperation.







Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia Puringer Entities (Construction) -- Questionnaire on Business Entities (Construction) -

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Questionnaire on Business Entities (Construction)

Date		
Interviewer		
Dagnan dant	Name	
Respondent	Position	

1. Company Profile

Name of Company				
Type of Business				
Year of Incorporation			Website	
			Phone	
Office Address			FAX	
			E-mail	
Annual Sales (Turnover)			Number of Employees	
Annual Report Provided?	☐ Yes	□ No		

2. Generation & Management of Construction Waste

2.1 The amount of construction waste generated

Specify the types and amount of construction waste that are generated from your construction activities.

	Tunes of Weste Cognessed	Amount (per month)			
	Types of Waste Segregated	Unit	Amount		
1 Exces	ss soil				
2 Conc	rete waste				
3 Asph	alt-concrete waste				
4 Wood	l waste				
5 Slurr	y / Sludge				
6 Mixe	d construction waste				
7 Scrap	metals (Ferrous)				
8 Scrap	metals (Non-Ferrous)				
9 Waste	e plastics				
10 Waste	e papers				
11 Asbe	stos				
12 Other	rs (specify				







Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia - Questionnaire on Business Entities (Construction) -

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2.2 Treatment and disposal methods of construction waste

Please specify how you deal with the construction wastes. Please

✓ the appropriate box.

Items			Methods of Recycling	
1	Excess soil		Taken by recyclers/collectors	
			Send to recyclers.	
			Send to disposal site (landfill).	
			Taken by waste collection agents.	
			Re-use as backfilling materials (within the same site).	
			Dumped on vacant land / other places	
			Others (Specify)
2	Concrete waste		Taken by recyclers/collectors	
			Send to recyclers.	
			Send to disposal site (landfill).	
			Taken by waste collection agents.	
			Re-use as backfilling materials (within the same site).	
			Dumped on vacant land / other places	
			Others (Specify)
3	Asphalt-concrete waste		Taken by recyclers/collectors	
			Send to recyclers.	
			Send to disposal site (landfill).	
			Taken by waste collection agents.	
			Re-use as backfilling materials (within the same site).	
			Dumped on vacant land / other places	
4	1	Ш	Others (Specify)
4	Wood waste		Taken by recyclers/collectors	
		Ц	Send to recyclers.	
			Send to disposal site (landfill).	
			Taken by waste collection agents.	
			Burned.	
			Dumped on vacant land / other places	,
5	Slurry / Sludge	Ц	Others (Specify)
3	Sturry / Studge		Taken by recyclers/collectors	
			Send to recyclers.	
			Taken by waste collection agents.	
			Re-use as backfilling materials (within the same site).	
			Dumped on vacant land / other places Others (Specify	`
6	Mixed construction waste		Taken by recyclers/collectors)
	White construction waste		Send to recyclers.	
			Send to disposal site (landfill).	
			Taken by waste collection agents.	
			Burned.	
			Dumped on vacant land / other places	
			Others (Specify	







Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia

- Questionnaire on Business Entities (Construction) -

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	Items	Methods of Recycling	
7	Scrap metals (Ferrous)	Taken by recyclers/collectors	
		Send to recyclers.	
		Send to disposal site (landfill).	
		Taken by waste collection agents.	
		Dumped on vacant land / other places	
		Others (Specify)
8	Scrap metals (Non-Ferrous)	Taken by recyclers/collectors	
		Send to recyclers.	
		Send to disposal site (landfill).	
		Taken by waste collection agents.	
		Dumped on vacant land / other places	
		Others (Specify)
9	Waste plastics	Taken by recyclers/collectors	
		Send to recyclers.	
		Send to disposal site (landfill).	
		Taken by waste collection agents.	
		Dumped on vacant land / other places	
		Others (Specify)
10	Waste papers	Taken by recyclers/collectors	
		Send to recyclers.	
		Taken by waste collection agents.	
		Burned.	
		Dumped on vacant land / other places	
		Others (Specify)
11	Asbestos	Taken by licensed waste collection agents.	
		Dumped on vacant land / other places	
		Others (Specify)
12	Others (specify	Taken by recyclers/collectors	
		Send to recyclers.	
		Send to disposal site (landfill).	
		Taken by waste collection agents.	
		Re-use as backfilling materials (within the same site).	
		Burned.	
		Dumped on vacant land / other places	
		Others (Specify)







Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia Profinese Futities (Construction) -- Questionnaire on Business Entities (Construction) -

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2.3 Price of Recyclables

If you sell your recyclables, please indicate the prices.

	Type of yearslables	P	rice
Type of recyclables		Unit	RM
1	Excess soil		
2	Concrete waste		
3	Asphalt-concrete waste		
4	Wood waste		
5	Slurry / Sludge		
6	Mixed construction waste		
7	Scrap metals (Ferrous)		
8	Scrap metals (Non-Ferrous)		
9	Waste plastics		
10	Waste papers		
11	Asbestos		
12	Others (specify		

2.4 Collection and disposal fees

If you use the disposal services of the 3rd party contractors, please specify the charges for collection and disposal.

	Charges		Remarks
Items	Unit	RM	11011111111
Collection			
Disposal			

This is the end of questionnaire. Thank you for your kind cooperation.



Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia - Questionnaire on Business Entities (Manufacturing Factory)

Doc No. NWM/SS/Q04004

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Questionnaire on Business Entities (Manufacturing Factory)

	Date		
	Interviewer		
	D 1 4	Name	
	Respondent	Position	
,			

1. Company Profile

Name of Company					
Type of Business					
Year of Incorporation				Website	
				Phone	
Office Address				FAX	
				E-mail	
Annual Sales (Turnover)				Number of Employees	
Annual Report Provided?	☐ Yes	□ No			

2. Baseline Data of the Factory

2.1 Types and amount of production output

Please specify the types and amount of production output in your factory.

	Types of Products		Output (per month)
	Types of Froducts	Unit	Amount
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			



Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia - Questionnaire on Business Entities (Manufacturing Factory)

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2.2 Types and amount of raw materials used

Please specify the types and amount of raw and processed materials input in your factory

	Type	Usage/Purpose	Amount (Tonnes/month)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

2.3 Water consumption

Please specify the amount of water consumed in your factory by following purposes.

	Purpose	Water consumption (m³/month)	Cost of Water Consumption (RM/month)
1	Industrial Use (Process Water)		
2	Others		

2.4 Energy consumption

Please specify the types and amount of energy resources used in your factory.

	Tuno	Monthl	y Consumption
	Туре	Unit	Amount
1	Electricity	KWH	
2	Solid fuels (Coal, Coke, Peat, etc.)		
3	Liquid fuels (Oil and other petroleum products)		
4	Gaseous fuels (Natural Gas, LPG, etc)		
5	Biomass (wood, charcoal, etc.)		
6	Others (please specify)		
7	Others		
8	Others		



Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia Of Rusiness Entities (Manufacturing Factories)

- Questionnaire on Business Entities (Manufacturing Factory)

Doc No. NWM/SS/Q04004

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2.5 Product	ion Process Flow Char	rt		
Production pr	ocess flow chart provided	i? 🗆] Yes	□ No

3. Baseline Data of Waste Generation

3.1 Types and amount of waste generated from production process

Please specify the types and amount of waste generated from your production process.

Type		Generation Source in the Process	Generatio	n (per month)
1 37		Generation Source in the Process	Unit	Amount
1. No	on-Scheduled Waste			
1	Waste paper			
2	Waste wood			
3	Waste fibres			
4	Waste rubber			
5	Waste plastic			
6	Animal/Plant waste			
7	Scrapped metals			
8	Scrapped glass			
9	Scrapped ceramics			
10	Slag			
11	Ash			
12	Sludge			
13	Others (Specify)			
14	Others			
15	Others			
16	Others			
17	Others			
18	Others			
19	Others			
20	Others			





Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia - Questionnaire on Business Entities (Manufacturing Factory)

Doc No. NWM/SS/Q04004

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Туре		Type Generation Source in the Process		Generation (per month)		
		304101 204100 14 040 1 1 00000	Unit	Amount		
2. Sc	2. Scheduled Waste (Please specify in accordance with DOE's Scheduled Waste Code)					
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

3.2 Types and amount of non-scheduled waste generated from non-process sources

Please specify the types and amount of waste generated from non-process sources in your

	ory. Type	Generation	n (per month)
	туре	Unit	Amount
1	Waste papers		
2	Steel cans		
3	Aluminum cans		
4	PET bottles		
5	Glass bottles		
6	Kitchen waste		
7	Other Wastes (specify)		
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			



Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia - Questionnaire on Business Entities (Manufacturing Factory) Doc No. NWM/SS/Q04004

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3.3 Efforts of Waste Minimization at Source

What kind of efforts are currently made in your factory for waste minimization at the source? Please \square all that apply.

a	Measurement and recording of raw material input and water/energy consumption in the production/manufacturing process.	
b	Measurement and recording of the amount of waste generated from production/manufacturing process.	
c	On-site reuse/recycling of waste	
d	Segregation of waste between recyclables and non-recyclables	
e	Production process control to maximize productivity (water/energy/raw material saving, minimization of defective products, etc.)	
f	Others (Please specify)	

Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency

The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia
- Questionnaire on Business Entities (Manufacturing Factory) -

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4. Waste Management and Recycling Activities

4.1 Recycling and treatment/disposal measures and destination of waste generated from the factoryPlease specify recycling and treatment/disposal measures and destination of waste generated from your factory. (Remark: Data entry is to be made on monthly basis.)

		Fee	(RM)																
	Collection/treatment/disposal	Name of Collector																	
Off- site management		Amount	Qty Unit																
-JJO		Price	(RM)																
	Recycling	Name of Recycler																	
		Amount	Qty Unit	-															
	On-site storage/disposal	Amount	Qty Unit	-															
On-site Management		Amount	Qty Unit																
_	On-site	Method		Refer to 3.1)															
made on monumy	On-site reuse/recycle	Amount	Qty Unit	1. Non-Scheduled Waste from Production Process (Refer to 3.1)								tes (Refer to 3.2)							
Amount	Generated (tonne/mth)	,		ed Waste from Pr								2. Waste from Non-Process Sources (Refer to 3.2)							
(Kemark: Data entry 1s to be made on monthly basis. Type of Waste Amount				1. Non-Schedule								2. Waste from N							



Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Malaysia, Japan International Cooperation Agency The Study on National Waste Minimization in Malaysia - Questionnaire on Business Entities (Manufacturing Factory) -

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4.2 Use of Recycled Materials in the Factory
Do you currently accept any recycled materials for

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Use/Purpose	•			Others (Specify)			Chanife	Omers (Specify)			(: 3;	Julets (Specify)			Changifer	Omers (specify)			(d: 0	Others (Specify)			(; 1) (; 1) ()	Juners (Specify)					
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				☐ Kaw Materials ☐			Doxx, Motoriole					L Naw Maichiais			Down Motoriols					☐ Kaw Materials ☐				☐ Kaw Materiais ☐		e specify.		nagement and recycli	
Price	(KM/kg)																									factory? Please		on to waste ma	
	%																									used in your		sing in relation	
Supply	from	1. Collectors	2. Other factories	3. Import	4. Others	1. Collectors	2. Other factories	3. Import	4. Others	1. Collectors	2. Other factories	3. Import	4. Others	1. Collectors	2. Other factories	3. Import	4. Others	1. Collectors	2. Other factories	3. Import	4. Others	1. Collectors	2. Other factories	3. Import	4. Others	cerial cled materials to be	it and Recycling	ctory is currently fac	
Amount (per month)	į	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	Recycled Mai	Managemei	ssues your fa	
Type (per																										4.3. Future use of Recycled Material What other future / potential recycled materials to be used in your factory? Please specify.	4.4 Issues on Waste Management and Recycling	Please describe the issues your factory is currently facing in relation to waste management and recycling.	

This is the end of questionnaire. Thank you for your kind cooperation

Appendix 3

Survey on Material Flows of Recyclables in Malaysia







Doc No. Q04/MF/01

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QUESTIONNAIRE ON MATERIAL FLOW OF RECYCLABLES (Recycling Stations and Centres)

Date		
Interviewer		
Respondent	Name	
Respondent	Position	

1. Company Profile

Name of Organisation	
Type of Business	
Year of Incorporation	Website
	Phone
Address	FAX
	E-mail
Annual Sales (Turnover)	Number of Employees

2. Recycling Activities

2.1 Types, Amount and Price Purchase of Recyclable Materials

Please specify the types, amount and price of recyclable materials currently accepted in your premise and the number of sellers of those items in accordance with the table below.

Type of Recyclables	Amount (kg/month)	Price (RM)	Number of Sellers







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2.2 Buyer of Recyclables

Please specify the name, location of the major buyers go to your station or centre and the type of recyclables that they buy, in accordance with the table below.

Buyer	Amount (kg/month)	Price (RM)	Number of Buyers

2.3 Sales of Recyclable Materials

If you have any recyclables collected and packed in your premise, please specify their types, sale amount, selling price and destination of the items in accordance with the table below.

Type of Recyclable	Monthly Sales	Recyclables (RIVI)	Major Destination of Recyclables Collected
	Unit	Unit	
			☐ Domestic
			☐ Foreign
			☐ Domestic
			☐ Foreign
			☐ Domestic
			☐ Foreign
			☐ Domestic
			☐ Foreign
			☐ Domestic
			☐ Foreign
			☐ Domestic
			☐ Foreign
			☐ Domestic
			☐ Foreign



1. Labour cost





Items

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Cost (RM/month)

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2.4 Recycling Cost

Please specify the recycling cost at your premise in accordance with the table below. (Remark: If you do not produce any specific recycled products, but still use recyclable materials at your premise for other purposes, please specify the incremental cost arising from accepting the recyclable materials.)

2. Input materials cost	
3. Fuel cost	
4. Utility Cost (Water, Electricity, etc.)	
5. Maintenance/Repair cost	
6. Depreciation of facility/machinery	
7. Others (specify below)	
8.	
9.	
10.	
2.5. Factors Affecting Recycling Activity Please choose the three (3) biggest factors affect below. ☐ Difference in price between virgin and recyclest of the company in recycled of the company in recycling of the company in	ting the recycling activities at your premise from the options
This is the end of questionn	aire. Thank you for kind cooperation!!







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QUESTIONNAIRE ON MATERIAL FLOW OF RECYCLABLES (Recyclers and Manufacturers who accept recyclables)

Date		
Interviewer		
Damandant	Name	
Respondent	Position	

1. Company Profile

Name of Company			
Type of Business			
Year of Incorporation		Website	
Address	Phone		
	FAX		
		E-mail	
Annual Sales (Turnover)		Number of Employees	

2. Recycling Activities

2.1 Types, Amount and Price and Use of Recyclable Materials

Please specify the types, amount and price of recyclable materials currently accepted in your premise in accordance with the table below.

Type of Recyclables	Amount (kg/month)	Price (RM)	Use







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2.2 Sellers of Recyclables

Please specify the name, location of the major sellers go to your premise and the type of recyclables that they sell, in accordance with the table below.

Seller	Location	Type of Recyclables

2.3 Manufacturing of Recycled Products

If you have any recycled products manufactured in your premise, please specify their types, production amount, selling price and destination of product market in accordance with the table below.

Type of Product	Mon Unit	thly Production	P Unit	Price of Product (RM)	Major Destination of Product Market
	Omt		CIIIt		D. D
					☐ Domestic
					☐ Foreign
					☐ Domestic
					☐ Foreign
					☐ Domestic
					☐ Foreign
					☐ Domestic
					☐ Foreign
					☐ Domestic
					☐ Foreign
					☐ Domestic
					☐ Foreign
					☐ Domestic
					☐ Foreign



1. Labour cost





Items

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Cost (RM/month)

2.4 Recycling Cost

Please specify the recycling cost at your premise in accordance with the table below. (Remark: If you do not produce any specific recycled products, but still use recyclable materials at your premise for other purposes, please specify the incremental cost arising from accepting the recyclable materials.)

2. Input materials cost	
3. Fuel cost	
4. Utility Cost (Water, Electricity, etc.)	
5. Maintenance/Repair cost	
6. Depreciation of facility/machinery	
7. Others (specify below)	
8.	
9.	
10.	
2.5. Factors Affecting Recycling Activit Please choose the three (3) biggest factors affects below. ☐ Difference in price between virgin and recycl ☐ Quantity of recyclable materials supplied ☐ Quality of recyclable materials supplied ☐ Market demand of recycled products ☐ Awareness of the company in recycling ☐ Others (Please specify below)	ing the recycling activities at your premise from the options
This is the and of questionne	uire. Thank you for kind cooperation!!







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QUESTIONNAIRE ON MATERIAL FLOW OF RECYCLABLES

(Traders, Middle man and Junk shop who deal recyclables)

Date		
Interviewer		
D d t	Name	
Respondent	Position	

1. Company Profile

Joinpany			
Name of Company			
Type of Business			
Year of Incorporation	,	Website	
	1	Phone	
Address	1	FAX	
	1	E-mail	
Annual Sales (Turnover)		Number of Employees	

2. Recycling Activities

2.1 Types, Amount and Price Purchase of Recyclable Materials

Please specify the types, amount and price of recyclable materials currently accepted in your premise and the number of sellers of those items in accordance with the table below.

Type of Recyclables	Amount (kg/month)	Price (RM)	Number of Sellers







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2.2 Buyer of Recyclables

Please specify the name, location of the major buyers go to your premise and the type of recyclables that they buy, in accordance with the table below.

Buyer	Amount (kg/month)	Price (RM)	Number of Buyers

2.3 Sales of Recyclable Materials

If you have any recyclables collected and packed in your premise, please specify their types, sale amount, selling price and destination of the items in accordance with the table below.

Type of Recyclable	Monthly Sales Unit			Price of cyclables (RM)	Major Destination of Recyclables Collected	
			Unit		1100,0100100 001100100	
					☐ Domestic	
					☐ Foreign	
					☐ Domestic	
					☐ Foreign	
					☐ Domestic	
					☐ Foreign	
					☐ Domestic	
					☐ Foreign	
					☐ Domestic	
					☐ Foreign	
					☐ Domestic	
					☐ Foreign	
					☐ Domestic	
					☐ Foreign	



1. Labour cost





Items

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Cost (RM/month)

2.4 Recycling Cost

Please specify the recycling cost at your premise in accordance with the table below.

(Remark: If you do not produce any specific recycled products, but still use recyclable materials at your premise for other purposes, please specify the incremental cost arising from accepting the recyclable materials.)

2. Input materials cost	
3. Fuel cost	
4. Utility Cost (Water, Electricity, etc.)	
5. Maintenance/Repair cost	
6. Depreciation of facility/machinery	
7. Others (specify below)	
8.	
9.	
10.	
below.	ing the recycling activities at your premise from the options
 □ Difference in price between virgin and recycle □ Quantity of recyclable materials supplied □ Quality of recyclable materials supplied □ Market demand of recycled products □ Awareness of the company in recycling □ Others (Please specify below) 	lable materials
	uire. Thank you for kind cooperation!!





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QUESTIONNAIRE ON MATERIAL FLOW OF RECYCLABLES

(Street Collector, Waste Picker at Collection Vehicles, and Scavenger at Landfill)

Date		
Interviewer		
D	Name	
Respondent	Position	

1. Collection and Recovery Field

Name of Site or Streets										
	☐ (a) Door-to-door collector		Years of Work	years			ears			
Type of Business		(b) Street collector(c) Waste collection workers	Working Day	S M T W T F		S				
No. of Colleagues		/week	Only Collec	tors	May	Ans	wer]	Belo	w	
Weekly Sales	RM	/week	No. of the waste b	ins y	ou v	isit				/day
Other Income (if available)	RM	/month	No. of the househousehousehousehousehousehousehouse	olds	you v	visit				/day

2. Recycling Activities

2.1 Types, Amount and Price of Recyclable Materials

Please specify the types, amount and price of recyclable materials currently collected and the number of sellers of those items in accordance with the table below.

Type of Recyclables	Amount	Price	Buyer (Pls. specify Name or Place)
	(kg/week)	(RM)	(Pls. specify Name or Place)







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	~	J .	
Type of Recyclables	Amount	Price	Buyer
	(kg/week)	(RM)	(Pls. specify Name or Place)
	1		

2 2 Problems

2.2 Froblems
What is a major problem at present, when you collect the recyclables?
What is a major problem at present, when you segregate the recyclables?
What is a major problem at present, when you sell the recyclables?

This is the end of questionnaire. Thank you for kind cooperation!!