

APPENDIX

To be read with *Malaysia is not a “Garbage Dump”*: Citizens against corruption, complacency, crime, and climate crisis (C4 Center, 2021).

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Appendix A: Community Action and Governmental Response

(a) Appendix A1: Kuala Langat Environment Action Group (PTASKL)

No.	Date	Citizen Action	Government Response
1	12 February 2018	<p>Jenjarom residents made a complaint online to the DOE concerning a plastic recycling factory called Chromaz Malaysia Sdn Bhd.</p> <p>In March, JKKK KBSJ called MDKL to enquire about the status of the complaint. Sepang DOE informed them via telephone that the factory was illegal with no letter of support from the DOE, and that the case was forwarded to MDKL on 23 March.</p> <p>When they called MDKL, the Licencing Department, they were told there was no letter from the DOE.</p> <p>They then got the reference number from the DOE, and questioned MDKL again. Only then did MDKL admit that a 2-month TOL was granted to the factory.</p> <p>When asked why a TOL was granted when the factory was operating on residential land, the MDKL officer asked them to refer to the Land and District Office.</p> <p>On 3 May, JKKK KBSJ sent a letter to Sepang DOE concerning Chromaz again, which was still in operation.</p>	<p>Sepang DOE wrote to MDKL on 30 May 2018 about JKKK KBSJ's complaints on 11 factories, including Chromaz Malaysia. Sepang DOE informed MDKL that all premises did not have any approvals from the DOE. DOE requested MDKL to take action over the premises which had no operating licences.</p> <p>However, Selangor DOE wrote again to MDKL on 7 June 2018 about the same 11 factories (sent on 22 May, 24 May and 6 June 2018). In this letter, the DOE informed MDKL that plastic recycling premises did not require licences from the DOE because plastic recycling and plastic waste management were not bound by the EQA. DOE requested MDKL to take action over the premises which had no operating licences and had excess mismanaged plastic waste.</p> <p>Joint enforcement operations involving MDKL, the police, TNB, DOE, Customs, Immigration, Kuala Langat District Office, DOSH, SYABAS (now Air Selangor), SPAN and the media on 24 July 2018, against six factories, including Chromaz Malaysia.</p> <p>MDKL sealed machinery and the premise entrance, the Immigration Department arrested 16 foreign nationals, TNB cut the factory's electricity supply, the District Office serving a 7A Notice, while the DOE issued a prohibition order to stop operations (s.31, EQA).</p> <p>It took the authorities five months to take action against an unlicensed facility causing pollution.</p> <p>Based on documents sighted, the Kuala Langat area had four joint operations on 24 July (6 facilities), 2 August (8), 20 September (10), and 4 October (10), which included factories which the community lodged complaints against and others.</p>

Appendix A1: Kuala Langat Environment Action Group (PTASKL)

No.	Date	Citizen Action	Government Response
2	17 April 2018	JKKK KBSJ sent a letter to the DOE concerning two plastic waste factories in Taman Perindustrian Sungai Sedu, Banting.	<p>Sepang DOE responded to JKKK KBSJ on 7 May 2018.</p> <p>BSM Plastic Sdn Bhd was found to have a letter of support from the DOE after its early site evaluation, and it has installed air pollution control devices. The factory was found to have a business licence. It is located in an area gazetted for small and medium industries.</p> <p>Long Xiang Industry Sdn Bhd was not in DOE's database and the information was forwarded to MDKL. Essentially, the DOE indicated that because the facility was not on the record, they could not take action regarding the pollution caused.</p> <p>Joint enforcement operations involving MDKL, the police, TNB, DOE, Customs, Immigration, Kuala Langat District Office, SYABAS (now Air Selangor), SPAN, MESTECC minister, and the media on 4 October 2018, against ten factories, including Long Xiang Industries.</p> <p>MDKL the premise entrance, TNB cut the factory's electricity supply, while the DOE sealed one machine (s.38(1)(a), EQA).</p>
3	1 May 2018	JKKK KBSJ sent letter to Selangor DOE concerning a plastic waste factory named Castco Sdn Bhd	DOE responded (see No. 1).
4	2 May 2018	JKKK KBSJ sent a letter to the Sepang DOE requesting an investigation into two factories in Pulau Carey.	<p>Joint enforcement operations involving MDKL, the police, TNB, DOE, Customs, Immigration, Kuala Langat District Office, DOSH, SYABAS (now Air Selangor), SPAN and the media, on 4 October 2018, against ten factories, including Springsgate in Pulau Carey.</p> <p>MDKL sealed machinery and the premise entrance, TNB cut the factory's electricity supply, while the DOE sealed two machines (s.38(1)(a), EQA).</p>

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No.	Date	Citizen Action	Government Response
5	2 May 2018	<p>JKKK KBSJ sent a letter to Sepang DOE requesting an investigation into the licence of a factory, Wespac Waste Management, in Jalan Sungai Rambai. Wespac vacated the premises in end-2018. In January 2019, the facility caught fire.</p> <p>In March 2019, when MDKL contacted the landowner to clear the land of waste, the landowner said that the tenant cannot be contacted, and it would take responsibility for clearing the waste.</p>	<p>DOE responded (see No. 1).</p> <p>Joint enforcement operations involving MDKL, the police, TNB, DOE, Customs, Immigration, Kuala Langat District Office, DOSH, SYABAS (now Air Selangor), SPAN and the media on 24 July 2018, against six factories, including Wespac Waste Management.</p> <p>MDKL sealed machinery and the factory entrance, TNB cut the factory's electricity supply, the District Office served 7A Notice, while the DOE sealed three machines (s.38(1)(A), EQA).</p>
6	5 May 2018	<p>JKKK KBSJ sent a letter to Selangor DOE concerning the two plastic waste factories of Jia Ming Resources (M) Sdn Bhd and Twin Brother Sdn Bhd</p>	<p>DOE responded (see No. 1).</p> <p>Joint enforcement operations involving MDKL, the police, TNB, DOE, Customs, Immigration, Kuala Langat District Office, SYABAS (now Air Selangor), SPAN and the media on 2 August 2018, against ten factories, including Jia Ming Resources (M) Sdn Bhd and Twin Brother Sdn Bhd.</p> <p>MDKL sealed machinery and the factory entrance, Immigration checked the permits of 13 legal foreign employees, while the DOE sealed three machines (s.38(1)(A), EQA).</p>
7	5 May 2018	<p>JKKK KBSJ sent a letter to MDKL concerning a plastic waste factory in Jalan Klang Banting, Batu 15.</p>	<p>DOE responded (see No. 1).</p> <p>Joint enforcement operations involving MDKL, the police, TNB, DOE, Customs, Immigration, Kuala Langat District Office, SYABAS (now Air Selangor), SPAN and the media on 2 August 2018, against ten factories, including Green Prosperity International Sdn Bhd.</p> <p>MDKL sealed the factory entrance, Immigration arrested one foreign employee (s.40(1), Immigration Ordinance 1959), while the DOE sealed three machines (s.38(1)(A), EQA).</p>

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No.	Date	Citizen Action	Government Response
8	22 May 2018	<p>JKKK KBSJ sent a letter to MDKL and DOE concerning two facilities in Jalan Pulau Carey, next to Sritama Jetty. First was revealed to belong to Ever Classic Group. The second remained unnamed.</p> <p>On 11 June 2018, JKKK KBSJ sent a letter to Hee Loy Sian requesting further investigation of the factory next to Sritama Jetty, detailing the happenings below.</p> <p>On 1 June 2018, PTASKL brought MDKL to visit the factory, found to be Ever Classic Plastic Industries Sdn Bhd. MDKL walked out of the factory after inspection, stating that the factory is licenced. However, they could not explain why the DOE stated that the factory was unlicenced (letters dated 30 May and 7 June). A few months later, the factory contacted PTASKL and invited them to visit the factory, saying they have a support letter from DOE. PTASKL did not agree to visit the factory out of fear.</p> <p>Complaints continue to be made about this factory on 24 July 2020 to the ADUN, 24 August to DOE, and on 24 September to MDKL, Sepang DOE, and Selangor DOE, furnishing evidence of pollution as well as the land zoning as medium industry.</p>	<p>Regarding Ever Classic Group, the DOE responded on 30 May 2018 that this factory had no licence. MDKL responded on 1 June 2018 that this factory is licenced, without further explanation.</p> <p>For the second facility, DOE responded that the second facility was unlicenced and MDKL responded on 1 June that the facility was illegal.</p> <p>In 2020, when complaints were made against Ever Classic, the next day PTASKL received a call from the factory.</p> <p>Selangor DOE responded to PTASKL on 29 September 2020 that Ever Classic Plastic Industries Sdn Bhd received an EIA approval from the Selangor DOE on 28 November 2019, and that plastic recycling has yet to commence. The complaint was found to be without basis.</p>
9	11 June 2018	<p>JKKK KBSJ sent a letter to Hee Loy Sian concerning the broad issue of plastic waste from overseas being dumped in the Kuala Langat district and polluting the area</p>	<p>No records of Hee Loy Sian's response have been sighted.</p>

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No.	Date	Citizen Action	Government Response
10	20 June 2018	<p>JKKK KBSJ sent a letter to MDKL and Hee Loy Sian requesting an investigation of three facilities causing bad air pollution in Jalan Enggang, Kawasan Perusahaan Kebun Baru, Batu 9, Telok Panglima Garang. Another letter was sent to DOE and MDKL on 15 August to Sepang DOE. They did not receive any response.</p> <p>On 30 November 2018 and 6 January 2019, they made enquiries with the local councillor that these factories were still processing plastic illegally. They were informed that the factories were shut down and would move out.</p> <p>On 11 March 2019, now known as PTASKL, the association sent another letter of complaint to MDKL, documenting their findings on 10 March that the factory was still releasing dirty water into the drainage without any wastewater treatment systems.</p>	<p>Joint enforcement operations involving MDKL, the police, TNB, DOE, Customs, Immigration, Kuala Langat District Office, SYABAS (now Air Selangor), SPAN, MESTECC minister, and the media on 4 October 2018, against ten factories, including this three on Jalan Enggang.</p> <p>No action was taken against Lot No. 2 & 6 as the factory had a TOL (19 Sept - 18 Nov 2018).</p> <p>For Lot No. 20, MDKL sealed machinery and the premise entrance and issued a Notice of Offence and a Notice of Order, the Immigration Department arrested 4 foreign nationals (s.40(1), Immigration Ordinance 1959), TNB cut the factory's electricity supply, Customs checked their documents, while the DOE sealed six machines (s.38(1)(a), EQA), two power generators, and held one local person for further investigations at the Telok Panglima Garang police station.</p>
11	20 June 2018	<p>JKKK KBSJ sent a letter to MDKL and Hee Loy Sian requesting an investigation of a plastic waste recycling factory in Batu 12 near the LKC Jetty.</p> <p>JKKK KBSJ sent a letter to Hee Loy Sian requesting an investigation of three plastic waste recycling factories in Jalan Telok Mengkuang. Another letter was sent on 10 July.</p> <p>JKKK KBSJ sent a letter to MDKL and Hee Loy Sian requesting an investigation of a plastic waste recycling factory in Batu 12, next to Jalan Klang Banting. Another letter was sent to MDKL and DOE on 11 July 2018.</p>	<p>No records of Hee Loy Sian's response have been sighted.</p>
12	29 August 2018	<p>PTASKL sent a letter to the Selangor chief minister requesting firm and effective action against local factories. Enforcement action had been taken on 24 July and on 2 August.</p> <p>But five of those factories, in Kampung Sri Cheeding (Banting), Jalan Getah Sri Cheeding (Banting), Jalan Klang Banting (Telok Panglima Garang) and close to Pulau Carey, had resumed operations.</p>	<p>The MB's Office wrote a letter to MDKL on 5 September 2018 ordering further investigation and response to the complainant and to the MB's Office.</p>

No.	Date	Citizen Action	Government Response
		<p>The letter also listed out the addresses and/or GPS coordinates of previous reports made against 27 illegal recycling facilities, some of which were on land with agricultural or residential status.</p> <p>28 June 2018 - sent a letter to MDKL concerning one facility in Jalan Klang Banting, Jenjarom.</p> <p>29 June 2018 - sent a letter to MDKL concerning air pollution from one facility in Jalan Gangsa, Telok Panglima Garang.</p> <p>2 July 2018 - sent a letter to MDKL concerning water pollution at Jalan Bukit Perah, Sri Cheeding, Banting.</p> <p>2 August 2018 - sent a letter to MDKL and DOE concerning air pollution from a third facility in Jalan Pulau Carey, beside Sritama Jetty.</p> <p>2 August 2018 -sent a letter to MDKL and DOE concerning air pollution from one facility in Jalan Segenting, Pulau Carey.</p> <p>23 August 2018 - sent a letter to MDKL and DOE concerning air pollution from one facility in Zon Perindustrian Bebas Telok Panglima Garang.</p> <p>23 August 2018 - sent a letter to DOE and MDKL concerning air pollution from one facility in Kampung Kebun Baru, Telok Panglima Garang.</p> <p>23 August 2018 - sent a letter to DOE and MDKL concerning air pollution from one facility in Lorong Perak 3, Telok Panglima Garang.</p>	

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No.	Date	Citizen Action	Government Response
13	17 September 2018	<p>PTASKL sent a letter of complaint to the Sepang DOE concerning a factory, Megatrax Plastic Industries, in Telok Panglima Garang.</p> <p>Initially DOE replied to JKKK KBSJ that they found no evidence of pollution.</p> <p>PTASKL then went to the factory at night and collected a bottle of wastewater from the drain in front of the factory. They also took videos/photographs of toxic fumes being emitted from the factory with no air pollution controls.</p> <p>They sent the evidence to the then environment minister's assistant. They also telephoned the Sepang DOE about this case.</p> <p>Sepang DOE's director then invited PTASKL to discuss the evidence of pollution, where the bottle of wastewater and videos were shared with the authorities including DOE officers from Putrajaya. He then insisted that there were no signs of pollution when the DOE officers had visited the factory, and revealed that Megatrax was previously fined.</p> <p>PTASKL alleged that a car tailed them when they next visited the factory a month later. On 17 October 2019, the factory was burnt down.</p>	<p>Sepang DOE responded to PTASKL on 02 November 2018, informing PTASKL that they had conducted an investigation on the factory, and enforced a Prohibition Order on the premises on 1 October 2018.</p>
14	2 October 2018	<p>PTASKL sent a letter to the Sepang DOE concerning a Tanjung Majujaya factory that was allegedly violating its terms of operation.</p>	<p>Sepang DOE responded to PTASKL on 1 November 2018, informing PTASKL that the department always conducts supervision on factories in the area and that it had received no corroborating complaints of pollution from residents in the area surrounding the factory in question.</p>

Appendix A1: Kuala Langat Environment Action Group (PTASKL)

No.	Date	Citizen Action	Government Response
15	7 February 2019	<p>PTASKL sent a letter of complaint to the Selangor chief minister concerning the illegal burning and dumping of plastic waste in Kuala Langat.</p> <p>The letter detailed five cases observed by PTASKL since December 2018, and that KPKT informed PTASKL that they were not responsible for dealing with illegal dumping in Selangor as the State is not under the SWPCMA.</p> <p>PTASKL was also informed that landowners hired lorry drivers to send waste to illegal dumpsites in Port Dickson and Telok Panglima Garang. Some wastes were bunt, while others were dumped close to the river and a prawn farm.</p>	<p>MB's office forwarded the letter to MDKL on 26 February 2019.</p> <p>MDKL responded to the MB's office, backdated to 30 April 2019, reporting five investigation timelines by MDKL's Enforcement Department and actions taken to rehabilitate the private land abused as illegal dumpsites, three of which had incidences of fire: Batu 3 1/2, Sri Cheeding (2 Feb 2019 - 27 Feb 2019) ; Sri Cheeding (28 Feb 2019 - 8 May 2019); Wespak Waste Management Sdn Bhd, Sungai Rambai, Jenjarom (26 Oct 2018 - 7 May 2019); Sungai Rambai, Jenjarom (28 Dec 2018 - 28 Jan 2019); and Jalan Telok Mengkuang, Telok Panglima Garang (26 Dec 2018 - 28 Dec 2018).</p>
16	30 April 2019	PTASKL, PTASSP, and Greenpeace Malaysia held a joint meeting regarding the plastic waste crisis in Malaysia, attended by 200 residents in Sungai Petani.	
17	19 December 2019		<p>MB's Office sent a letter to MDKL on 6 December 2019 on the status of plastic processing factories. MDKL responded on 19 December 2019 that Green Prosperity International Sdn Bhd (a factory sealed in operations on 2 August 2018) has a TOL (19 July 2019-18 January 2020) that was approved by Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Kawalan Perniagaan dan Kesihatan Bil 7/2019 on 11 July 2019. The applicant was said to be in the process of meeting DOE's requirements.</p>
18	19 January 2020	PTASKL sent a letter to Yeo Bee Yin concerning the general issue of plastic waste polluting Kuala Langat in six locations, highlighting that many plastic waste spots have yet to be detected and cleared.	

Note: This compilation by the report author is not exhaustive and may not completely capture every activity by PTASKL. The association remained active throughout 2020 and 2021, submitting complaints pollution by various factories including those oil palm mills, batteries, metals, aluminium and more.

Source: Documents provided by PTASKL and news articles

(b) *Appendix A2: Sungai Petani Environmental Action Group (PTASSP)*

No.	Date	Actions Taken by PTASSP	Government Response
1	5 January 2019		News outlets reported that PTASSP's president said they were told by state officials that only five recycling centres were allowed to operate, and 21 illegal centres were ordered shut.
2	2 April 2019		Then Kedah state executive councillor for the environment, Simon Ooi, issued a statement that all unlicensed recycled plastic mills will be closed, and no new licenses will be issued for the industry.
3	18 April 2019	8 police reports were made to complain about a fire engulfing the factories of Green Mark Technology Group Sdn Bhd and causing severe air pollution.	
4	5 May 2019	PTASSP's then president was questioned and allegedly intimidated by the police over the fire incident at Green Mark.	
5	10 May 2019	Lau Kok Joo of PPKSP, who was allegedly also a member of PTASSP, was remanded by the police for allegedly setting fire to a plastic waste recycling company in Bakar Arang (Green Mark). 23 police reports were made to protest his arrest, and they all stated that there was no valid reason for the arrest.	
6	11 May 2019	30 members of PTASSP staged a protest at the Kuala Muda district police headquarters in support of Lau Kok Joo. They claimed that his arrest was unjustified.	
7	13 May 2019	More than 50 residents around Sungai Petani gathered to submit a memorandum of protest to the DOE. The memorandum was also submitted to the Sungai Petani Municipal Council (MPSPK), with a petition signed by about 7,000 residents. The memorandum urged the authorities to take stern action against polluters.	
8	May 2019	A 40-acre illegal dumpsite was discovered at Pinang Tunggal with hundreds of tonnes of plastic waste.	
9	12 June 2019		At the end of 2018, it was reported that out of around 200 plastic processing facilities in the neighbouring state of Penang, only 27 were licensed. In early 2019, the Penang government found that the operators of the facilities that were asked to shut down had moved to Kedah. As of this date, the Kedah government had ordered 14 illegal factories to stop operations and had also

Appendix A2: Sungai Petani Environmental Action Group (PTASSP)

No.	Date	Actions Taken by PTASSP	Government Response
			stopped issuing new licenses for plastic recycling. The state government however admitted that factories were still running.
10	12 June 2019	PTASSP members distrusted government air quality indicators and had purchased a German-made Air Pollutant Index (API) monitor that provides PM2.5 and PM10 readings. The association has been taking readings of air quality near factories, particularly those already ordered to close, and collecting video evidence of illegal plastic waste processing facilities. PTASSP adviser noted that complaints to DOE, MPSPK and the Kedah State Government had gone unheeded, revealing that over 20 factories had maintained unwanted plastic waste in their compounds although they had been sealed by MPSPK.	Housing and Local Government Minister Zuraida Kamarudin said at the time that there were only five plastic recycling factories operating legally in the MPSPK jurisdiction, with 21 others sealed by the council.
11	19 June 2019	The Consumers' Association of Penang (CAP) sent a petition with signatures of 3,298 residents near the industrial area in Sungai Petani, Kedah, to MESTECC Minister Yeo Bee Yin, calling for action to be taken against plastic waste recycling factories in the area for causing pollution.	
12	20 June 2019	PTASSP suggested links between poor air quality due to the burning of waste and respiratory illness in the area, citing their research conducted with five general practitioners at private clinics. They noted that the number of patients had increased by 20-30% over the past six months around Sungai Petani and Kuala Muda. They acknowledged the limitations of their research and urged for an investigation by the health department.	(PAST) Kedah government ordered local authorities to close and seal off 21 factories operating illegally in Sungai Petani.
13	21 June 2019		The Kedah government said that federal and state authorities have sealed 30 illegal recycling factories in Sungai Petani for licensing and environmental law violations, after receiving complaints on air pollution and illegal dumping. Environment Committee chairman Simon Ooi Tze Min said joint operations had been carried out almost every week by the DOE, MPSPK and other agencies to detect illegal factories, as well as the Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) to check on workers at these sites. Waste dumped in Sungai Petani was found to be from Penang Port, and five SWCorp officers were stationed in Butterworth to monitor the movement of plastic scrap.
14	1 July 2019	Hundreds in Sungai Petani lodge police reports over bad air quality.	

Appendix A2: Sungai Petani Environmental Action Group (PTASSP)

No.	Date	Actions Taken by PTASSP	Government Response
15	3 July 2019	PTAS sent a letter of complaint to the Prime Minister's Office to inform the then PM of the plight the residents of Sungai Petani are facing with plastic waste. It requested for licenses to be barred.	
16	5 July 2019	PTASSP sent a sample "sludge" taken from the drain directly outside a factory located in a residential estate to Union Laboratories to analyse the pollutants in it.	
17	16 August 2019	PTASSP led a group of 150 to protest on the proliferation of illegal plastic recycling factories in the area.	
18	5 September 2019		At a meeting held with Kedah state executive councillor for local government, Tan Kok Yew, PTASSP was informed that six licence applications for imported waste recycling factories were under consideration.
19	21 September 2019	PTASSP led a peaceful rally of 250 at the Kedah Halal Park in Sungai Petani to protest against an illegal plastic waste recycling company, which appeared to be operating day and night on 30 acres of land despite being sealed and told to stop operations since 2 May 2019.	17 factories were sealed and six had their power and water supplies cut. A directive was also issued that licensed recycling factories can only operate from 6am to 8pm, but many continue to operate at night, as evidenced by the foul odours they emit.
20	22 September 2019	PTASSP led another protest in Alor Setar.	
21	27 September 2019	PTASSP's then president was interviewed by Marketplace. She informed them of the plight faced by residents of Sungai Petani due to illegal plastic waste imports	
22	1 October 2019	PTAS sent a letter dated 20 September 2019 to Tan Kok Yew criticising his department's decision to issue 6 new licenses. The letter pointed out that although 17 factories were seized and six had their water and electricity supply cut, their operations continued. The letter also contained data to support the claim that the rate of respiratory diseases had increased from the year before.	
23	October 2019	State Assemblyperson for Sidam, Robert Ling Kui Ee and PTASSP then vice-president Dr Krishnan met with the minister for KPKT to object to Technology PP and Green Mark's AP as there were clear violations of the terms set for AP issuance.	
24	October 2019		Several factories were raided by the authorities
25	October 2019	Two activists with PTASSP were arrested. One was charged with arson which happened on 18 April at Green Mark's factory. PTASSP maintains that their members are innocent and wrongly accused, and that the arrests were intimidation tactics against them.	

Appendix A2: Sungai Petani Environmental Action Group (PTASSP)

No.	Date	Actions Taken by PTASSP	Government Response
26	16 January 2020	Malaysian Corruption Watch sent a letter of complaint to KPKT. The report contained statements that the area was enveloped with the odour of burning plastic which could be attributed to the companies, Green Alliance Technology and Technology PP. It also pointed out that Green Mark Technology and KCK Metal are performing illegal activities. It requested for an EIA to be performed.	
27	4 July 2020	PTASSP held a dialogue with Tuan Ibrahim bin Tuan Man, the current minister of environment, over persistent air pollution around Sungai Petani.	

Note: This compilation by the report author is not exhaustive and may not completely capture every activity by PTASSP.

Source: Documents provided by PTASSP and news articles

(c) *Appendix A3: Klang Environment Action Group (PTASK)*

No.	Date	Citizen Action	Government Response
1	2 October 2018	First complaint letter about illegal waste processing factories with no signages, openly burning plastic waste in Telok Gong and West Port, Port Klang. Submitted to Klang Municipal Council and DOE.	
2	24 October 2018	Police report made about intimidation on this date around illegal plastic waste factories in Jalan Udang Gantung, Telok Gong, Pelabuhan Klang.	
3	29 October 2018	Second complaint letter with updated information on the factories (as of 25 October 2018), complaints of intimidation, and demands for investigation in Telok Gong as well as a multistakeholder dialogue. Submitted to Klang Municipal Council, DOE, MESTECC, KPKT, Selangor Chief Minister's Office.	
4	17 December 2019		Letter from Selangor Chief Minister's Office to Klang Municipal Council to ask for follow up action.
5	25 January 2021	Complaint letter sent to DOE and complaint made to DOE's e-complaints portal about a plastic recycling factory suspected to be processing imported waste with no AP, often carrying out burning activities at night. Complainant received a telephone call from factory personnel a few weeks later and proceeded to make a police report.	

Note: This compilation by the report author is not exhaustive and may not completely capture every activity by PTASK.

Source: Documents provided by PTASK

Appendix B: Enforcement Action at the Ports

Date	Plastic Waste Returned From Malaysia
April 2019	24 containers from Spain were smuggled into Port Klang through false declarations. The containers were returned to Spain.
May 2019	10 containers were returned to their respective countries. It was also announced that Malaysia would return 3,300 tonnes of non-recyclable plastic waste to their respective countries of origin.
May 2019	It was announced that 60 containers or 450 tonnes of contaminated plastic waste smuggled into Malaysia would be returned to their countries of origin in stages.
May 2019	Malaysia returned 3,000 tonnes to the US, UK, Canada and Australia.
June 2019	397 containers filled with plastic waste imported from 12 different countries were stranded at the North Butterworth Container Terminal (NBCT), with 265 there since January, totalling 5,955 tonnes of plastic waste, and including rotting food and organic matter. These containers were imported by 11 companies without APs and some were imported under the wrong codes.
October 2019	Some countries had agreed in principle to take back a total of 200 containers. Three countries would take back 89 containers. The modalities were being worked out. Over 100 containers are also being held at the Kuching Port, on Borneo Island, and some are in the process of being returned to the source country, an official with direct knowledge of the matter said.
Jan-Feb 2020	Since the third quarter of 2019, 150 containers weighing 3,737 metric tonnes were returned to France (43), UK (42), US (17), Canada (11), Spain (10), Hong Kong (9), Japan (5), Singapore (4), Portugal (3), China (3), Bangladesh (1), Sri Lanka (1) and Lithuania (1). All costs were born by importers and shipping lines. A joint statement by Malaysia and France revealed that an unnamed company responsible for shipping the containers was fined EUR192,000 (RM862,742). There were still 110 containers of waste to be shipped back to their countries of origin by June, including US (60), Canada (15), Japan (14), UK (9), Belgium (8), Mexico (1), Hungary (1), France (1), and Jamaica (1).
March 2020	84 containers would be returned to their countries of origin, including Belgium, UK, France and Vietnam.
August 2020	Since March, 42 containers of plastic waste weighing 796,553kg had been returned to their countries of origin, including US (21 from Kuching and 15 from Penang), UK (1), Poland (1), South Korea (2) and Vietnam (2).
February 2021	More than 200 containers of plastic waste were reportedly still stranded at the NBCT in Penang. A local importer was appealing to JPSPN for a permit to take over 123 containers.

Note: This compilation by the report author is not exhaustive and may not completely capture every enforcement activity.

Source: Various news articles and Malaysian Parliament Hansard

Appendix C: Enforcement Action Taken Against Plastic Recycling Factories and Illegal Dumping of Waste

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Date	Government Actions
23 July 2018	<i>KOSMO!</i> series of articles on illegal plastic factories and the impacts on the people, as well as coverage by other local news outlets such as <i>Berita Harian</i> .
24 July 2018	DOE, along with nine other agencies, including MDKL, the police, TNB, DOE, the Customs Department, the Immigration Department, PDKL, and Air Selangor carried out joint operations against illegal plastic processing facilities (Selangor). The operation inspected 35 factories, and only three were found to be licensed. Three plastic factories were ordered to be closed for causing pollution, namely, One Plastic Sdn Bhd, Chromaz Sdn Bhd and YMF Sdn Bhd.
26 July 2018	Malaysian government revoked the import permits of 114 factories nationwide that process plastic waste. The revocation was for a period of three months
26 July 2018	Selangor authorities shut down three factories in Kuala Langat (Selangor).
2 August 2018	A joint operation involving MDKL, the police, TNB, DOE, the Customs Department, the Immigration Department, PDKL, and Air Selangor was conducted against eight illegal factories (Selangor).
9 August 2018	Penang State Government through JAS and other local authorities carried out the monitoring of factories importing plastic waste, to ensure that operations are conducted according to existing regulations.
20 September 2018	A joint operation involving MDKL, the police, TNB, DOE, the customs department, the immigration department, Kuala Langat district office, and Air Selangor was conducted against ten illegal factories (Selangor). 26 foreign workers were detained.
26 September 2018	17 illegal plastic waste factories in Kuala Langat were ordered to close down (Selangor).
28 September 2018	The MACC open investigation papers after local newspaper <i>Kosmo!</i> reported that of 41 out of 54 plastic recycling factories in Kuala Langat were unlicensed.
2 October 2018	After a decision from JPSPN, illegal factories in Kuala Langat (Selangor) were ordered to empty out their factories and sell any remaining products and plastic waste to premises with AP license.
4 October 2018	A joint operation to shut down an illegal plastic processing factory in Telok Panglima Garang involved the environment minister, DOE DG and Banting assemblyman Lau Weng San. The joint operation was carried out by about 100 people from the MDKL, Immigration Department, police, Customs Department, TNB, National Water Services Commission (SPAN), and Syarikat Bekalan Air Selangor (Syabas, now known as Air Selangor). The government worked with utility companies to cut off utilities to illegal factories. Ten premises were inspected. Plastic waste seized by the authorities would be given to licensed factories for processing. As of this date, 14 plastic recycling factories in Kuala Langat were found to be licenced, while 33 were found operating without licences.

Appendix C: Enforcement Action Taken Against Plastic Recycling Factories and Illegal Dumping of Waste

Date	Government Actions
16 October 2018	<p>In Parliament, the MESTECC minister said that the worst impact from the plastic waste imports happened from January to June 2018 when imports went unchecked and unrestricted.</p> <p>Since then, over 30 illegal factories had been closed through joint enforcement operations between PBT, DOE, Land Office, Immigration Department, the police force, and other agencies, particularly in Kuala Langat (Selangor).</p> <p>The Cabinet agreed to form a Joint Ministerial Committee to handle this issue, coordinated by KPKT, and made up of KATS, MITI and MESTECC. One of the aims of this committee would be to consider the next steps. As of this date, plastic waste imports had been frozen.</p> <p>In addition, amendments to the EQA are being discussed and would be brought to Parliament for a debate in the following year.</p>
4 October 2018	A joint operation involving MDKL, the police, TNB, DOE, the Customs Department, the Immigration Department, PDKL, Air Selangor, and MESTECC was conducted against ten illegal factories (Selangor).
25 October 2018	Around 30 factories were shut down by authorities in Kuala Langat (Selangor).
26 October 2018	KPKT stopped the issuance of Approved Permits (AP) for plastic waste factories.
31 October 2018	KPKT introduced tighter regulations on processing factories, requiring them to pay a levy of RM15 per tonne of imported plastic waste and to fulfil 18 new conditions before receiving APs.
15 November 2018	A committee formed by KPKT reviewed up to 114 plastic waste factories that received APs, finding that only 8 of the 114 fulfilled the new KPKT criteria for approval.
29 December 2018	34 illegal recycling plants had already been shut down in Kuala Langat (Selangor). 17,000 tonnes of waste were seized.
5 January 2019	Authorities raided an illegal factory alleged to be recycling plastic waste in the Sungai Petani Industrial Area (Kedah).
17 January 2019	<p>DOE raided an illegal plastic recycling factory in Telok Gong together with Pelabuhan Klang state assembly representative Azmizam Zaman Huri and Klang Municipal Council.</p> <p>The DOE had detected 97 illegal factories nationwide since July 2018. 61 operations were conducted on illegal factories in Selangor. Out of 48 legal plastic recycling factories in Selangor, 20 were found guilty of pollution. Ten illegal factories were detected in Kedah and Negeri Sembilan respectively, six in Johor, two in Penang, seven in Perak, and one in Kelantan.</p> <p>Out of 114 plastic waste AP holders, only 19 passed the new criteria needed to import plastic scrap into the country, while only 54 were still active.</p>
24 January 2019	Klang Municipal Council (Selangor) shut down five unlicensed recycling factories whose operations had polluted drainage and rivers with plastic waste.
24 February 2019	More than 60 illegal factories operated in Selangor, Negeri Sembilan (10), Kedah (10), Perak (7), Johor (6), Penang (2) and Kelantan (1). 64 illegal plastic recycling factories were shut down in Selangor, leading to 39 cases

Appendix C: Enforcement Action Taken Against Plastic Recycling Factories and Illegal Dumping of Waste

Date	Government Actions
	being brought to court. Three of the 39 cases saw individuals fined a total of RM229,000, with one accused sentenced to a day's jail. MESTECC uncovered a company smuggling prohibited plastic waste into the country in shipping containers through making false declarations. Checks had thus far been conducted on 300 factories, with 148 of them ordered to either cease or suspend operations.
25 February 2019	Customs Department claimed it will not release containers bearing imported plastic waste as long as the shipping agents in question did not possess an AP.
25 February 2019	90 officials from 13 Negeri Sembilan agencies raided three factories. Two were illegal plastic recycling premises, while one was found to have violated the EQA.
25 February 2019	Environment minister Yeo Bee Yin claimed that enforcement operations, including inspections and shut down, will be amplified, and will be conducted at least twice a year.
25 February 2019	139 illegal premises had been shut down as of February 2019.
26 February 2019	99 illegal factories in six local councils were given closure notices, of which 48 were permanently closed, during integrated operations.
26 February 2019	DOE brought six cases to court involving illegal factories, with a total fine of RM389,000 and a one-day jail sentence meted out. The DOE investigated 127 illegal factory cases from July 2018 to February 2019, of which 50 cases resulted in court action.
20 March 2019	Satellite data showed 46 potential illegal dumping locations in Pasir Gudang (Johor).
26 March 2019	Selangor government cut water and electricity supply to illegal factories to ensure they cease operations.
27 March 2019	In relation to plastic waste processing, 56 companies in Klang (Selangor) were served with an investigation order.
27 March 2019	Authorities shut down at least 200 unlicensed recyclers.
28 March 2019	Yeo Bee Yin told the Dewan Rakyat that the DOE had helped to shut down 150 factories which have been illegally recycling plastic.
8 April 2019	Johor Baru City Council conducted an operation with other agencies such as the DOE and SWCorp to stop open burning under its jurisdiction, according to Johor Baru Mayor Datuk Amran A. Rahman.
19 April 2019	Two plastic recycling factories in Hulu Selangor, Selangor, were sealed. Both were found operating without licences earlier and served with a notice by the Hulu Selangor District Council but resumed operations.
24 April 2019	Malaysia launched a joint task force to crack down on the growing problem of illegal plastic waste imports.
2 May 2019	Penang State Government, with assistance from KPKT and MESTECC, began operations to regulate the plastic waste recycling industry in Penang.

Appendix C: Enforcement Action Taken Against Plastic Recycling Factories and Illegal Dumping of Waste

Date	Government Actions
10 May 2019	Kedah state officials said that 21 illegal recycling centres in Sungai Petani were ordered to shut down.
26 May 2019	Sepang Municipal Council issued a six-month temporary permit to an illegal recycling operation in Sungei Pelek (Selangor), allowing the company to resume operations by April 2019.
28 May 2019	As of April 2019, nine unlicensed plastic recycling plants in Port Klang (Selangor) was ordered by the Klang Municipal Council to stop operations immediately and to clean up used plastic piles in their possession.
29 May 2019	SMC revoked a six-month temporary operating licence issued to a plastic waste recycling factory, ordering the China-owned company to cease operations with immediate effect.
3 June 2019	The DOE and Klang Municipal Council raided and sealed an illegal plastic recycling factory operating in an industrial area in Teluk Gong (Selangor).
10 June 2019	JPSPN assistant director revealed that as of this date, only 62 companies have APs to process plastic waste, compared to 314 companies before the stricter conditions for granting APs were introduced in October 2018.
17 June 2019	Factory carries on activities despite shutdown order in Sepang.
20 June 2019	Kedah government ordered local authorities to close and seal off 21 factories operating illegally in Sungai Petani.
21 June 2019	Federal and state authorities sealed 30 illegal recycling factories in Sungai Petani (Kedah).
24 June 2019	A factory in Kawasan Perindustrian Air Hitam that had resumed operations after being sealed five times by the Klang Municipal Council finally had its electricity cut after permission was given by the Energy Commission. It was one out of six unlicensed plastic factories in the area.
18 July 2019	MDKS alongside SPAD, TNV, the police, and other agencies conducted operations against ten illegal plastic waste factories in Ijok, Bestari Jaya and Jeram (Selangor), with electrical and water supplies being cut for nine premises.
25 July 2019	44 illegal plastic recycling factory operators were charged in court, with fines totalling RM 3 million for various offences under the EQA.
28 July 2019	Kedah authorities sealed an illegal dumpsite close to Sungai Muda, just 15km upstream from Penang's largest raw water intake point.
29 August 2019	MESTECC Deputy Secretary-General K. Nagulendran reported that the Malaysian government had shut down 155 illegal processing plants.
21 September 2019	Five companies in Kedah were issued with APs to import plastic waste, according to KPKT.
22 September 2019	AP suspended for Technology PP Industries following protests in Kedah.

Appendix C: Enforcement Action Taken Against Plastic Recycling Factories and Illegal Dumping of Waste

Date	Government Actions
30 September 2019	170 illegal plastic recycling factories, mostly in Selangor and Kedah, had been closed.
25 January 2020	SWCorp carried out an operation involving 19 of its enforcement officers, to uncover an illegal dumpsite in Putrajaya
27 January 2020	The DOE had shut down 139 recycling factories, 109 of which were illegal, and banned plastic waste imports.
2 February 2020	Authorities in Kedah sealed off an illegal dumping site at Kampung Belida.
13 November 2020	Selangor DOE and Klang Municipal Council sealed a factory in Telok Gong, Port Klang in Selangor for crushing and washing used plastic with no treatment for wastewater.
12 February 2021	DOE served notice on a plastic waste recycling facility in Telok Gong. Joint enforcement with Klang Municipal Council found that the premise, operated by three China nationals, was misusing its licence meant for warehousing only.
4 March 2021	Penang DOE ordered two plastic recycling factories in the Perai Industrial Area to stop operations due to water, air and sound pollution. One factory was found recycling waste with not EIA approval

Note: This compilation by the report author is not exhaustive and may not completely capture every enforcement activity.

Source: Various news articles, PTASKL documents, DOE statements, and Parliament Hansard

*Appendix D: Successful Court Cases by the DOE Against Plastic Recycling Factories
Committing Offences Under the Environmental Quality Act 1974*

Appendix D: Successful Court Cases by the DOE Against Plastic Recycling Factories Committing Offences Under the Environmental Quality Act 1974

No.	Company / Individual's Name	Sessions Court and Judgement Date	Date of Offence	Section / Regulation of Offence	Offences	Punishment
1	CY Plastic Recycling Sdn Bhd	Sessions 8, Shah Alam 9 October 2020	31 October 2019	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974; Regulation 7(1) PPKAS (UB) 2014; Regulation 4(1)(a) PPKAS (EP) 2009	Charge 1 Failed to submit Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the designated activity of solid waste recycling i.e. used plastics. Charge 2 Failed to equip premises with air pollution control system. Charge 3 Failed to submit Written Notice before carrying out work resulting in industrial effluent.	Charge 1: RM 50,000.00 Charge 2: RM 25,000.00 Charge 3: RM 25,000.00
2	Chooi Kam Ho	Sessions 3, Klang 9 September 2020	3 June 2019	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974 Regulation 4(1)(a) PPKAS (EP) 2009	Charge 1 Carried out solid waste recycling of used plastics which was stated under Activity 14(b)(ii) of the First Schedule of the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015, without obtaining approval from the Director General of Environmental Quality. Charge 2 Had carried out work that produces industrial effluents in premise without making a prior Written Notice to the Director General.	Charge 1: RM 50,000.00 Charge 2: RM 15,000.00 Total: RM 65,000.00
3	Hong Yik Plastics Sdn Bhd	Sessions 8, Shah Alam 23 September 2020	8 April 2019	1) Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014 2) Regulation 7(1) PPKAS (UB) 2014	Charge 1 Failed to submit Written Notice to establish the source of air pollution to the Director General. Charge 2 Failed to install air pollution control system in accordance with specifications specified by the Director General.	Charge 1: RM 25,000.00 Charge 2: RM 25,000.00 Total: RM 50,000.00

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Committing Offences Under the Environmental Quality Act 1974*

No.	Company / Individual's Name	Sessions Court and Judgement Date	Date of Offence	Section / Regulation of Offence	Offences	Punishment
4	Kitaran Global Industri Sdn Bhd	Criminal Sessions 8, Shah Alam 28 September 2020	15 April 2019	Section 34A(2) AKAS 1974 Regulation 4(1)(a) PPKAS (EP) 2019 Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014 Regulation 7(1) PPKAS (UB) 2014	Statement of Offence The premise is a used plastic recycling plant that carries out activities without EIA approval from KPAS. It creates new causes of effluent discharge without prior notice to KPAS. Produced the sources of pollution without written notice to KPAS. It also produced air pollution without being equipped with an air pollution control system.	Charge 1: Section 34A(2) AKAS 1974: RM 50,000.00 Charge 2: Rule 5(1)(b), PPKAS (UB) 2014: RM 10,000.00 Charge 3: Rule 7(1), PPKAS (UB) 2014: RM 10,000.00 Charge 4: Rule 4(1)(b) PPKAS (EP) 2009: RM 10,000.00 Prosecution costs: RM10,000.00
5	Megatrax Plastic Industries Sdn Bhd	Sessions 2, Sepang 8 July 2020	4 July 2019	Regulation 30, PPKAS (EP) 2009 Regulation 24, PPKAS (UB) 2014	Charge 1 Has violated the Prohibition Order dated 1 October 2018 with reference to DOE letter 91/110/615/008 Volume 14(26) under Regulation 30, PPKAS (EP) 2009. Charge 2 Has violated the Prohibition Order dated 1 October 2018 with reference to the DOE letter 91/110/615/008 Volume 14 (26) under Regulation 24, PPKAS (UB) 2014.	Charge 1: RM 30,000.00, Failure to pay – 12 months' imprisonment; Charge 2: RM 30,000.00, Failure to pay – 12 months' imprisonment
6	Nusajaya Resources Sdn Bhd	Sesyen 3, Klang 27 July 2020	19 August 2019	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974; Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014	Charge 1 Failed to submit Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the designated activity of solid waste recycling i.e. used plastics. Charge 2 Failed to submit Written Notice to establish the source of air pollution to the Director General.	Charge 1: RM 35,000.00 Charge 2: RM 25,000.00 Total: RM 60,000.00
7	Yama Plastik International Sdn Bhd	Sessions 3, Klang	12 March 2019	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974;	Charge 1 Failed to submit Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the designated activity of solid waste recycling i.e. used plastics.	Charge 1: RM 50,000.00 Charge 2: RM 10,000.00

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Committing Offences Under the Environmental Quality Act 1974*

No.	Company / Individual's Name	Sessions Court and Judgement Date	Date of Offence	Section / Regulation of Offence	Offences	Punishment
		21 July 2020		Regulation 4(1)(b) PPKAS (EP) 2009; Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014; Regulation 7(1) PPKAS (UB) 2014	Charge 2 Failed to submit a Written notice to establish the source of effluent to the Director General. Charge 3 Failed to submit a Written Notice to establish the source of air pollution to the Director General. Charge 4 Failed to install air pollution control system in accordance with specifications specified by the Director General.	Charge 3: RM 10,000.00 Charge 4: RM 10,000.00 Total: RM 80,000.00
8	Sunshine Recycle Technology Industry (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Sessions 8, Shah Alam 27 May 2020	4 April 2019	Section 34A(2) AKAS 1974, Regulation 4(1)(a) PPKAS (EP) 2009, Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014, Regulation 7(1), PPKAS (UB) 2014	Charge 1 Carried out used plastics recycling activities without EIA approval. Charge 2 Carried out activities that creates new causes of effluent discharge without prior written notice to the Director General. Charge 3 Carried out activities that produced the sources of pollution without providing a prior written notice to the Director General. Charge 4 Failed to equip premises with air pollution control system.	Charge 1: RM 50,000.00 Charge 2: RM10,000.00 Charge 3: RM10,000.00 Charge 4: RM10,000.00 Total: RM 80,000.00
9	Advance Recycle Sdn Bhd	Sessions 8, Shah Alam 25 February 2020	18 March 2019	Section 34A(2) AKAS 1974, Regulation 4(1)(a) PPKAS (EP) 2009, Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014	Charge 1 Carried out used plastic waste recycling activities where the construction of solid waste recycling plant is a prescribed activity, without submitting a prior report on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to the Director General. Charge 2 Carried out plastic waste washing activities that have resulted in new causes of industrial effluent disposal without any written notice to the Director General.	Charge 1: RM 50,000.00 Charge 2: RM 10,000.00 Charge 3: RM 10,000.00 Charge 4: RM 10,000.00 Total: RM 80,000.00

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No.	Company / Individual's Name	Sessions Court and Judgement Date	Date of Offence	Section / Regulation of Offence	Offences	Punishment
				Regulation 7(1) PPKAS (UB) 2014.	Charge 3 Carried out extrusion activities of plastic waste that has caused air pollution without any written notice to the Director General. Charge 4 Carried out extrusion activities of plastic wastes hat have produced air pollution without being equipped with any air pollution control system according to the specifications specified by the Director General.	
10	Galaxy Legend Sdn Bhd	Sessions 4, Seremban 26 February 2020	21 February 2019	Section 34A(6) AKAS 1974	Carried out used plastics recycling activities without EIA approval.	Fine RM40,000.00, Failure to pay – 6 months' imprisonment.
11	Perniagaan Haro	Sessions 8, Shah Alam 27 February 2020	29 October 2018	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974; Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014; Regulation 7(1) PPKAS (UB) 2014	Charge 1 Failed to submit Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the designated activity of solid waste recycling i.e. used plastics. Charge 2 Failed to submit a Written Notice to establish the source of air pollution to the Director General. Charge 3 Failed to install air pollution control system in accordance with specifications specified by the Director General.	Charge 1: RM 50,000.00 Charge 2: RM 15,000.00 Charge 3: RM 15,000.00 Total: RM 80,000.00
12	Superior Base Solution Sdn Bhd Oh Meng Hai	Sessions 8, Shah Alam 6 January 2020	26 September 2019 and 10 October 2019	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974; Regulation 4(1)(a) PPKAS (EP) 2009; Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014;	BA-63ES-12- 05/2019 & BA63ES-16-05/2019 Charge 1 Failed to submit Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the designated activity of solid waste recycling i.e. used plastics. Charge 2 Failed to submit a Written notice to establish the source of effluent to the Director General Charge 3	Charge 1: RM 25,000.00 Failure to pay - 12 months' imprisonment. Charge 2: RM 10,000.00 Failure to pay - 8 months' imprisonment. Charge 3: RM 10,000.00

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Committing Offences Under the Environmental Quality Act 1974*

No.	Company / Individual's Name	Sessions Court and Judgement Date	Date of Offence	Section / Regulation of Offence	Offences	Punishment
				Regulation 7(1) PPKAS (UB) 2014	Failed to submit a Written Notice to establish the source of air pollution to the Director General. Charge 4 Failed to install air pollution control system in accordance with specifications specified by the Director General.	Failure to pay - 8 months' imprisonment. Charge 4: RM 10,000.00 Failure to pay - 8 months' imprisonment
13	Hai Sheng (M) Sdn Bhd Jiang Jinghai	Sessions 4, Klang 25 November 2019	25 September 2018	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974; Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014; Regulation 7(1) PPKAS (UB) 2014	BL-63ES-30-08/2019 Charge 1 Failed to submit Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the designated activity of solid waste recycling i.e. used plastics. Charge 2 Failed to submit a Written Notice to establish the source of air pollution to the Director General; Charge 3 Failed to install air pollution control system in accordance with specifications specified by the Director General. BL-63ES-31-08/2019 Charge 1 Failed to submit Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the designated activity of solid waste recycling i.e. used plastics. Charge 2 Failed to submit a Written Notice to establish the source of air pollution to the Director General; Charge 3 Failed to install air pollution control system in accordance with specifications specified by the Director General.	BL-63ES-30-08/2019 Charge 1: RM 15,000.00 Failure to pay - 3 months' imprisonment. Charge 2: RM 10,000.00 Failure to pay - 2 months' imprisonment. Charge 3: RM 10,000.00 Failure to pay - 2 months' imprisonment. BL-63ES-31-08/2019 Charge 1: RM 20,000.00 Charge 2: RM 12,000.00 Charge 3: RM 12,000.00 Total: RM 79,000.00
14	JL Plastic Industries Sdn Bhd	Sessions 8, Shah Alam	20 June 2019	Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014;	BA-63ES-37-10/2019 Charge 1 Failed to submit a Written Notice to establish the source of air pollution to the Director General; Charge 2 Failed to install air pollution control system in accordance with specifications specified by the Director General.	Charge 1: RM 20,000.00 Failure to pay - 5 months' imprisonment.

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Committing Offences Under the Environmental Quality Act 1974*

No.	Company / Individual's Name	Sessions Court and Judgement Date	Date of Offence	Section / Regulation of Offence	Offences	Punishment
	Ng Hai	29 November 2019		Regulation 7(1) PPKAS (UB) 2014	Failed to submit a Written Notice to establish the source of air pollution to the Director General; Charge 2 Failed to install air pollution control system in accordance with specifications specified by the Director General.	Charge 2: RM 20,000.00 Failure to pay – 5 months' imprisonment.
15	Gan Chong Peng	Sessions 8, Shah Alam 21 October 2019	31 October 2018	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974; Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014; Regulation 7(1) PPKAS (UB) 2014	Charge 1 Failed to submit Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the designated activity of solid waste recycling i.e. used plastics. Charge 2 Failed to submit a Written Notice to establish the source of air pollution to the Director General; Charge 3 Failed to install air pollution control system in accordance with specifications specified by the Director General.	Charge 1: RM 50,000.00 Failure to pay - 12 months' imprisonment. Charge 2: RM 15,000.00 Failure to pay - 5 months' imprisonment. Charge 3: RM 15,000.00 Failure to pay - 5 months' imprisonment.
16	Mathiyazhagan Govindasamy	Sessions 8, Shah Alam 30 October 2019	18 March 2019	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974; Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014; Regulation 7(1) PPKAS (UB) 2014	Charge 1 Failed to submit Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the designated activity of solid waste recycling i.e. used plastics. Charge 2 Failed to submit a Written Notice to establish the source of air pollution to the Director General; Charge 3 Failed to install air pollution control system in accordance with specifications specified by the Director General.	Charge 1: RM 50,000.00 Failure to pay - 12 months' imprisonment. Charge 2: RM 15,000.00 Failure to pay - 6 months' imprisonment. Charge 3: RM 15,000.00 Failure to pay - 6 months' imprisonment.
17	Xin Yong Sheng Sdn Bhd Chen, Kunling	Sessions 5, Klang 16 October 2019	21 February 2019	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974 Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014	Charge 1 Failed to submit Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the designated activity of solid waste recycling i.e. used plastics.	Xin Yong Sheng Sdn Bhd Charge 1: RM 30,000.00 Charge 2: RM 10,000.00

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Committing Offences Under the Environmental Quality Act 1974*

No.	Company / Individual's Name	Sessions Court and Judgement Date	Date of Offence	Section / Regulation of Offence	Offences	Punishment
				Regulation 7(1) PPKAS (UB) 2014	<p>Charge 2 Failed to submit a Written Notice to establish the source of air pollution to the Director General;</p> <p>Charge 3 Failed to install air pollution control system in accordance with specifications specified by the Director General.</p>	<p>Charge 3: RM 10,000.00</p> <p>Chen, Kunling Charge 1: RM 30,000.00 Failure to pay - 12 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 2: RM 10,000.00 Failure to pay - 6 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 3: RM 10,000.00 Failure to pay – 6 months' imprisonment.</p>
18	Juyou Plastic Industries Sdn Bhd	Sessions 2, Sepang 20 August 2018	20 September 2019	Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014 Regulation 7(1), PPKAS (UB) 2014	<p>Charge 1 Carried out activities that produced the sources of pollution without providing a prior written notice to the Director General.</p> <p>Charge 2 Failed to equip premises with air pollution control system.</p>	<p>Charge 1: RM 20,000.00 / 10 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 2: RM 20,000.00 / 10 months' imprisonment.</p>
19	Hijau Kitar Semula Sdn Bhd	Sessions 8, Shah Alam 19 July 2019	8 January 2019	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974, Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014 Regulation 7(1), PPKAS (UB), 2014	<p>Charge 1 Carried out solid waste recycling activities, namely the construction of a recovery plant using furnace thermal treatment which was stated under Activity 14(b)(ii) of the First Schedule of the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015, without obtaining prior approval from the Director General of Environmental Quality.</p> <p>Charge 2 Carried out activities that create the source of air pollution, namely the burning of solid waste in the</p>	<p>Charge 1: RM 40,000.00 / 24 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 2: RM 20,000.00 / 10 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 3: RM 20,000.00 / 10 months' imprisonment.</p>

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Committing Offences Under the Environmental Quality Act 1974*

No.	Company / Individual's Name	Sessions Court and Judgement Date	Date of Offence	Section / Regulation of Offence	Offences	Punishment
					furnace without providing prior written notice to the Director General. Charge 3 Failed to equip premises with air pollution control system.	
20	Just Plastic Sdn Bhd	Sessions 1, Sepang 21 June 2019	2 August 2018	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974, Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB)2014, Regulation 7(1), PPKAS (UB) 2014.	Charge 1 Carried out used plastics recycling activities without EIA approval. Charge 1 Carried out activities that produced the sources of pollution without providing a prior written notice to the Director General. Charge 2 Failed to equip premises with air pollution control system.	Charge 1: RM 30,000.00 Charge 2: RM 15,000.00 Charge 3: RM 15,000.00 Total: RM 60,000.00
21	Jingye Manufacturing Sdn Bhd	Criminal Sessions 4, Klang 30 May 2019	13 August 2018	Section 34A(2) AKAS 1974, Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014 Regulation 7(1), PPKAS(UB) 2014 Regulation 4(1)(a), PPKAS (EP) 2009.	Charge 1 Carried out solid waste recycling of used plastics which was stated under Activity 14(b)(ii) of the First Schedule of the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015, without obtaining approval from the Director General of Environmental Quality. Charge 2 Carried out activities that produced the sources of pollution. Charge 3 Failed to equip premises with air pollution control system. Charge 4 Carried out activities that produced effluent discharge in the premise, without prior written notice to the Director General.	Charge 1: RM 50,000.00 Charge 2: RM 25,000.00 Charge 3: RM 25,000.00 Charge 4: RM 25,000.00
22	Pang Xyn Yaw	Sessions 2, Sepang	12 July 2018	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974,	Pang Xyn Yaw (BK-63ES-12 & 13- 04/2019) Charge 1	Pang Xyn Yaw (BK- 63ES-12 & 13- 04/2019)

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Committing Offences Under the Environmental Quality Act 1974*

No.	Company / Individual's Name	Sessions Court and Judgement Date	Date of Offence	Section / Regulation of Offence	Offences	Punishment
	Jingye Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd	16 May 2019		Regulation 4(1)(a) PPKAS (EP) 2009, Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014 Regulation 7(1) PPKAS (UB) 2014, Regulation 11(1)(b), PPKAS (EP) 2009, Regulation 12(b), PPKAS (EP) 2009	<p>Failed to submit a report on the prescribed activity, namely the construction of a solid waste recycling plant in advance to KPAS.</p> <p>Charge 2 Failed to submit a Written Notice to the Director General before carrying out work on his premise which may result in new causes of industrial effluent disposal or mixed effluent.</p> <p>Charge 3 Failed to submit a Written Notice to the Director General before carrying out work on his premise which may produce a source of withdrawal.</p> <p>Charge 4 Failed to install air pollution control system in accordance with specifications specified by the KPAS.</p> <p>Charge 5 It was found to have released industrial effluent at TPA 1 in excess of the set limits for parameter BOD5 = 210 mg/l and O&G = 28 mg/l;</p> <p>Charge 6 It was found to have released industrial effluent at TPA 2 in excess of the set limits for parameter BOD5 = 220 mg/l, SS = 490 mg/l and Iron = 5.6 mg/l;</p> <p>Charge 7 It was found to have released industrial effluent at TPA 1 in excess of the set limits for parameter COD = 390 mg/l;</p> <p>Charge 8 It was found to have released industrial effluent at TPA 2 in excess of the set limits for parameter COD = 450 mg/l.</p> <p>Jingye Manufacturing Sdn Bhd (BK- 63ES-14 & 15-04/2019)</p>	<p>Charge 1: RM 35,000.00 Failure to pay - 12 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 2: RM 15,000.00 Failure to pay - 5 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 3: RM 15,000.00 Failure to pay - 5 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 4: RM 15,000.00 Failure to pay - 5 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 5: RM 25,000.00 Failure to pay – 12 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 6: RM 25,000.00 Failure to pay – 12 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 7: RM 25,000.00 Failure to pay - 12 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 8: RM 25,000.00 Failure to pay - 12 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Jingye Manufacturing Sdn Bhd (BK-63ES-14 & 15-04/2019)</p>

*Appendix D: Successful Court Cases by the DOE Against Plastic Recycling Factories
Committing Offences Under the Environmental Quality Act 1974*

No.	Company / Individual's Name	Sessions Court and Judgement Date	Date of Offence	Section / Regulation of Offence	Offences	Punishment
					<p>Charge 1 Failed to submit a report on the prescribed activity, namely the construction of a solid waste recycling plant in advance to KPAS.</p> <p>Charge 2 Failed to submit a Written Notice to the Director General before carrying out work on his premise which may result in new causes of industrial effluent disposal or mixed effluent.</p> <p>Charge 3 Failed to submit a Written Notice to the Director General before carrying out work on his premise which may produce a source of withdrawal.</p> <p>Charge 4 Failed to install air pollution control system in accordance with specifications specified by the KPAS.</p> <p>Charge 5 It was found to have released industrial effluent at TPA 1 in excess of the set limits for parameter BOD5 = 210 mg/l and O&G = 28 mg/l;</p> <p>Charge 6 It was found to have released industrial effluent at TPA 2 in excess of the set limits for parameter BOD5 = 220 mg/l, SS = 490 mg/l and Iron = 5.6 mg/l;</p> <p>Charge 7 It was found to have released industrial effluent at TPA 1 in excess of the set limits for parameter COD = 390 mg/l;</p> <p>Charge 8 It was found to have released industrial effluent at TPA 2 in excess of the set limits for parameter COD = 450 mg/l.</p>	<p>Charge 1: RM 35,000.00 Failure to pay - 12 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 2: RM 15,000.00 Failure to pay – 5 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 3: RM 15,000.00 Failure to pay - 5 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 4: RM 15,000.00 Failure to pay – 5 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 5: RM 25,000.00 Failure to pay - 12 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 6: RM 25,000.00 Failure to pay - 12 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 7: RM 25,000.00 Failure to pay - 12 months' imprisonment.</p> <p>Charge 8: RM 25,000.00 Failure to pay - 12 months' imprisonment.</p>

*Appendix D: Successful Court Cases by the DOE Against Plastic Recycling Factories
Committing Offences Under the Environmental Quality Act 1974*

No.	Company / Individual's Name	Sessions Court and Judgement Date	Date of Offence	Section / Regulation of Offence	Offences	Punishment
23	Lee Soo Hua	Sesyen 2, Sepang 17 May 2019	20 September 2019	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974, Regulation 5(1)(b) PPKAS (UB) 2014, Regulation 7(1), PPKAS (UB) 2014	Charge 1 Carried out solid waste recycling activities of used plastics without KPAS approval. Charge 2 Carried out activities that produced the sources of pollution without providing a written notice to KPAS. Charge 3 Failed to equip premises with air pollution control system.	Charge 1: RM 25,000.00 / 12 months' imprisonment Charge 2: RM 20,000.00 / 12 months' imprisonment Charge 3: RM 20,000.00 / 12 months' imprisonment
24	Revolution Eco Enterprise	Sessions 2, Sepang 17 May 2019	2 August 2018	Section 34A(2) , AKAS 1974 Regulation 4(1)(a), PPKAS (EP) 2009.	Charge 1 Carried out solid waste recycling activities of used plastics without KPAS approval. Charge 2 Failed to inform through written notice of used plastic laundry activities carried out on the premises.	Charge 1: RM 30,000.00 / 12 months' imprisonment Charge 2: RM 20,000.00 / 12 months' imprisonment
25	Tian Hao Plastic Sdn Bhd	Sessions 4, Shah Alam 29 May 2019	2 January 2019	Section 34A(2), AKAS 1974, Regulation 5(1)(b), PPKAS (UB) 2014 Regulation 7(1), PPKAS (UB) 2014	Charge 1 Carried out solid waste recycling activities of used plastics which falls under Activity 14(b)(ii) without EIA. Charge 2 Carried out activities that produced the sources of pollution without prior written notice to Director General. Charge 3 Failed to equip premises with air pollution control system.	Charge 1: RM 50,000.00 Charge 2: RM 25,000.00 Charge 3: RM 25,000.00

Note: This compilation by the report author is not exhaustive and may not completely capture every court case.

Source: DOE website

Appendix E: Information on Waste Imports and Disposal from the Environmental Impact Assessment Reports of Three Factories

Company, Location, Plant Capacity	Raw Materials	Wastes Generated During Operations	Incineration for Power Generation	Water Intake, Use and Discharge
<p>Best Eternity Recycle Technology Sdn Bhd (BERT)</p> <p>Mahkota Industrial Park, Banting, Selangor</p> <p>Wet pulp board: 800,000 tonnes/year</p> <p>High-strength packaging paper: 1,400,000 tonnes/year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sorted commercial and industrial waste/recycled paper that will be mostly imported from the US, Europe and other countries (BERT EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.5-4). <p><u>Categories:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Double liner kraft (HS Code 4707.10.0000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard Total throw out: ≤ 2% Prohibitive material: ≤ 1% Old corrugated containers and sorted old corrugated containers (HS Code 4707.20.0000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper or paperboard mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured Total throw out: ≤ 5% Prohibitive material: ≤ 1% Old corrugated containers (HS Code 4707.30.0000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper or paperboard mainly of mechanical pulp (newspapers, journals, printed matter) Total throw out: ≤ 10% Prohibitive material: ≤ 2% <p><i>* Throw out: Unwanted materials not suitable of paper board production, may include non-paper components or paper not according to the specified grade</i></p> <p><i>* Prohibitive material: Materials which presence would cause paper stock to not meet the specified grade, or materials that may damage the equipment</i></p>	<p><u>Solid waste from production plant</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Metals, mainly steel and aluminium: 78 tonnes/day (t/d) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sold to licenced recycling contractors as scrap metals Plastics: 497 t/d <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recycled into resins and sold as recycle plastics Remaining waste residue recovered from Solid Waste Treatment Plant: 1,240 t/d <ul style="list-style-type: none"> converted into RDF and burnt in thermal treatment plan (TTP) to generate steam for production lines <p><u>Scheduled waste</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sludge from water treatment plant (WTP): 20 t/d <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incinerated in TTP Sludge from wastewater treatment plant (WWTP): 338 t/d <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incinerated in TTP Fly and bottom ash from TTP: 283 t/d <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (non-toxic) Special management under Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulation 2005, for reuse by licenced waste recyclers to make bricks or cement Fly and bottom ash from biomass boiler: 191 t/d <ul style="list-style-type: none"> as above Used oils and lubricants from machinery maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disposed through licenced contractors 	<p><u>Thermal treatment plant (TTP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity: 1,400 tonnes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Waste types for TTP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light rejects – from waste paper including steel wire, paper fibre, plastics, cotton, sand and aluminium cans. Pulp rejects Wastewater sludge Fuel composition for TTP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refused-derived fuel (light and pulp rejects): 827 t/d Wastewater sludge: 338 t/d Coal: 150 t/d <p><u>Fuel composition for biomass co-generation plant</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Oil plam empty fruit bunches: 122 t/d Wood chips: 243 t/d Coal: 850 t/d (coal to be reduced to 669 t/d in 5 years) 	<p>Water intake: 100 million litres/day (MLD)</p> <p>Water consumption: 80 MLD</p> <p>Treated effluent discharge: 65 MLD</p> <p>(BERT EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.5-7)</p>

Appendix E: Information on Waste Imports and Disposal from the Environmental Impact Assessment Reports of Three Factories

Company, Location, Plant Capacity	Raw Materials	Wastes Generated During Operations	Incineration for Power Generation	Water Intake, Use and Discharge
	(BERT EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.5-5)	(BERT EIA, 2020, Chapter 7, p. 7-80 to 7-81)	(BERT EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.5-13 to 5-15)	
<p>Jingxing Holdings (M) Sdn Bhd (JXM)</p> <p>Mukim Tanjung Dua Belas, Kuala Langat, Selangor</p> <p>Pulpboard (recycled pulp): 800,000 tonnes/year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Requires 439,353 tonnes/year of raw materials OCC 12 & 13* <p>Kraft liner board (packaging paper): 355,000 tonnes/year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Requires 392,270 tonnes/year of raw materials OCC 11, 12, & 13 <p>Corrugated medium board (packaging paper): 245,000 tonnes/year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycled fibre from the US, Europe, UK, Australia, Japan, Singapore and Middle East as well as Malaysia (JXM EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.C5-1). • Only from suppliers that have valid “Licence of Registration for Overseas Supplier Enterprise of Imported Solid Wastes as Raw Materials” issued by the People’s Republic of China (JXM EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.C5-6). <p><u>Categories:</u></p> <p>1. Sorted old corrugated containers (HS Code 4707.10.0000) – OCC 11</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sorted corrugated containers having liners of either test liner or kraft, generally from supermarkets or industrial and commercial facilities ▪ Total throw out: ≤ 5% ▪ Prohibitive material: ≤ 0.5% <p>2. Double sorted old corrugated containers (HS Code 4707.10.0000) – OCC 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ double sorted old corrugated containers, generally from supermarkets or industrial and commercial facilities, having liners of test liner or kraft, materials have been specially sorted to be free of box board, off shore corrugated plastic and wax ▪ Total throw out: ≤ 3% ▪ Prohibitive material: ≤ 0.5% <p>3. New double-lined kraft corrugated cuttings (HS Code 4707.10.0000) – OCC 13</p>	<p><u>Solid waste from pulping workshop</u></p> <p><i>Rejects</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fibre wastes: 25,845 tonnes/year (t/y) (dry) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ incinerated in WTE plant 2. Plastic bits, tapes: 73,905 t/y (dry) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ incinerated in WTE plant <p><i>Process waste</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Baling wires, steel staples: 6,943 t/y <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sent for recycling <p><u>Scheduled waste</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sludge from river water treatment plant (RWTP) & industrial effluent treatment system (IETS): 67,998 t/y (dry) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ incinerated in WTE plant 2. Fly ash from WTE plant: 20,371 t/y <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ collected by licenced contractors 3. Bottom ash from WTE plant: 11,098 t/y <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collected by licenced contractors 4. Spent activated carbon from WTE plant: 1,934 t/y <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ collected by licenced contractors 5. Spent lubricating oil, spent hydraulic oil, electrical and electronic waste from maintenance workshop: 6 t/y <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ collected by licenced contractors 6. Containers, bags, equipment, rags and filters contaminated with scheduled wastes: 5 t/y <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ collected by licenced contractors <p>(JXM EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.C5-35 to C5-36)</p>	<p><u>Waste-to-Energy plant (WTE)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity: 75 tonnes/hour (phase 1); 75 tonnes/hour (phase 2) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste types and composition for phase 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fibre waste: 7,909 t/y (dry) ▪ Sludge: 33,999 t/y (dry) ▪ Process waste: 35,389 t/y (dry) ▪ Palm kernel shell: 20,401 t/y (dry) 2. Waste types and composition for phase 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fibre waste: 17,936 t/y (dry) ▪ Sludge: 33,999 t/y (dry) ▪ Process waste: 38,316 t/y (dry) ▪ Palm kernel shell: 13,603 t/y (dry) <p>(JXM EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.C5-28 to C5-29)</p>	<p>Water intake: 37.5 million litres/day (MLD)</p> <p>(JXM EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.C5-20)</p> <p>Water consumption: 34 MLD</p> <p>(JXM EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.C5-37)</p> <p>Treated effluent discharge: 28.1 MLD</p> <p>(JXM EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.C5-22)</p>

Appendix E: Information on Waste Imports and Disposal from the Environmental Impact Assessment Reports of Three Factories

Company, Location, Plant Capacity	Raw Materials	Wastes Generated During Operations	Incineration for Power Generation	Water Intake, Use and Discharge
<p>Requires 271,987 tonnes/year of raw materials OCC 11 & 12</p> <p>(JXM EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.C5-1; C5-9 to C5-10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ new corrugated cuttings having liners of either test liner or kraft from box plant ▪ Total throw out: ≤ 2% ▪ Prohibitive material: ≤ 0.5% <p>* <i>Throw out: All papers and others that do not meet the grade definition</i></p> <p>* <i>Prohibitive material: Materials that may damage the equipment. All paper stock must be free of food, debris, medical or hazardous wastes</i></p> <p>(JXM EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.C5-5 to C5-10)</p>			
<p>ND Paper Malaysia (Selangor) Sdn Bhd (NDP)</p> <p>Banting Industrial Park (tentative), Mukim Tanjung Dua Belas, Kuala Langat, Selangor</p> <p>Dry pulp board: 600,000 tonnes/year</p> <p>High-strength packaging paper (PM47, PM48, PM49, PM50): 1,460,000 tonnes/year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secured waste paper from Europe and America. 95% imports, 5% local markets (NDP EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.5-4). <p><u>1. Special OCC (HS Code 4707.10.0000)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard • Total throw out: ≤ 5% • Prohibitive material: ≤ 1.5% <p><u>2. Normal OCC (HS Code 4707.20.0000)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper or paperboard mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured • Total throw out: ≤ 10% • Prohibitive material: ≤ 2% <p><u>3. Normal OCC (HS Code 4707.30.0000)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper or paperboard mainly of mechanical pulp (newspapers, journals, printed matter) • Total throw out: ≤ 20% • Prohibitive material: ≤ 2% 	<p><u>Solid waste sorting plant</u></p> <p>1. Metal: 14.7 tonnes/day (t/d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sold to licenced recycling contractors as scrap metals ▪ estimated heavy rejects: 41 t/d (p. C-25) <p>2. Glass: 23 t/d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sold to licenced recycling contractors <p>3. Plastics: 87.4 t/d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ incinerated in TTP <p>4. Residue pulp: 786.6 t/d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ incinerated in TTP <p>(NDP EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p. 5-11)</p> <p><u>Scheduled waste</u></p> <p>1. Sludge from water treatment plant (WTP): 5.2 t/d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ incinerated in TTP <p>2. Sludge from wastewater treatment plant (WWTP): 141 t/d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ incinerated in TTP <p>3. Fly and bottom ash from TTP: 108 t/d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to licenced disposal company 	<p><u>Thermal treatment plant (TTP)</u></p> <p>Waste types for TTP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Light rejects: 878 t/d ▪ Sludge: 146.2 t/d ▪ Bio-gas: 67,500 m³/d ▪ Natural gas: for start-up and low calorific value condition <p>(NDP EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.5-20)</p>	<p>Water intake: 51.8 million litres/day (MLD)</p> <p>Treated effluent discharge: 38.7 MLD</p> <p>(NDP EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p. 5-11)</p>

Appendix E: Information on Waste Imports and Disposal from the Environmental Impact Assessment Reports of Three Factories

Company, Location, Plant Capacity	Raw Materials	Wastes Generated During Operations	Incineration for Power Generation	Water Intake, Use and Discharge
	<p>4. Normal OCC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally sourced assorted waste paper • Total throw out: ≤ 20% • Prohibitive material: ≤ 2% <p><i>* Throw out: Unwanted materials not suitable of paper board production, may include non-paper components or paper not according to the grade definition</i></p> <p><i>* Prohibitive material: Materials which presence would cause paper stock to not meet the specified grade, or materials that may damage the equipment</i></p> <p>(BERT EIA, 2020, Chapter 5, p.5-5)</p>	<p><i>From maintenance workshop</i></p> <p>4. Used lead batteries, spent lubricating oil, spent hydraulic oil: 12.1 tonnes/month (t/m)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to be sent back to manufacturer for recycling <p>5. Used rags: 0.5 t/m</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ incinerated in TTP <p><i>Others</i></p> <p>6. Spent bag filter fabrics: 2.0 t/m</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ incinerated in TTP <p><u>Other wastes</u></p> <p>1. Spent ion-exchange resins: 2.0 t/m</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ incinerated in TTP <p>2. Wood waste: 10.0 t/m</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ incinerated in TTP <p>(NDP EIA, 2020, Chapter 7, p.7-119)</p>		

Note: This table compiled information that community groups have expressed concern about, namely waste being imported, percentage of non-recyclable waste, waste disposal methods and waste incineration, as highlighted in orange. Due to resource constraints and the scope of this report, no attempts have been made to contact the companies or any experts on this issue. The information in this table would need to be further analysed before any conclusions can be drawn.

Source: EIA reports