

TECHNICAL CODE

SCHEDULED WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR BASE STATION (INCLUSIVE OF E-WASTE)

Developed by



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PUBLIC COMMENT

Committee representation

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iCYCLE® Malaysia Sdn Bhd

Solar NRJ Sdn Bhd

Telekom Malaysia Bhd

Maxis Broadband Sdn Bhd

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PUBLIC COMMENT

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Foreword

This technical code for Scheduled Waste Management for base station (inclusive of e-waste) ('this Technical Code') was developed pursuant to section 185 of the Act 588 by the Malaysian Technical Standards Forum Bhd (MTSFB) via its Scheduled Waste Management Sub Working Group

This Technical Code is an extension to the requirement as stipulated Environment Quality Act 2005 and a technical requirement for telecommunication industry to adopt as a practice to reduce scheduled waste including e-waste at the Base Station (BS).

This Technical Code shall continue to be valid and effective until reviewed or cancelled.

PUBLIC COMMENT

SCHEDULED WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR BASE STATION (INCLUSIVE OF E-WASTE)

1. Scope

This Technical Code specifies requirements for Scheduled Waste (SW) management of all Base Station (BS). This is including but not limited to handling, packaging, labelling and storage of SW from the time the waste is generated by the user or the owner of the BS.

This Technical Code defines the following requirements:

- a) type of SW;
- b) storage of SW;
- c) storage selection criteria on site;
- d) selection of proper containers;
- e) labelling of containers;
- f) transport of SW;
- g) competent person; and
- h) management of SW procedures.

2. Normative reference

The following normative references are indispensable for the application of this Technical Code. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative references (including any amendments) applies.

P.U.(A) 294/2005, *Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005*, Department of Environment (DOE)

Guidelines for Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Scheduled Wastes in Malaysia, Department of Environment (DOE)

Act 127, *Environmental Quality Act 1974, Section 34B, Control of Scheduled Wastes*, Department of Environment (DOE)

Environmental Requirements: A Guide for Investors, Department of Environment (DOE)

3. Abbreviations

For the purposes of this Technical Code, the following abbreviations apply.

AC	Alternating Current
BBXX	Baseband Receiver Unit
BS	Base Station
CME	Civil, Mechanical and Electrical

DC	Direct Current
DOE	Department of Environment
EEE	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
HDG	Hot Dipped Galvanised
LED	Light Emitted Diode
LRF	Licensed Recovery Facility
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
PIC	Person in Charge
RFQ	Request for Quotation
RRU	Remote Radio Unit
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SST	Self Supporting Tower
SW	Scheduled Waste
UE	User Equipment
USB	Universal Serial Bus
WEEE	Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WLL	Wireless Local Loop

4. Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this Technical Code, the following terms and definitions apply.

4.1 Audit

Systematic, independent, documented process for obtaining records, statements of fact or other relevant information and assessing them objectively to determine the extent to which specified requirements are fulfilled.

Component element with electrical or electronic functionality connected together with other components, usually by soldering to a printed wiring board, to create an electronic circuit with a particular function (for example, an amplifier, radio receiver or oscillator). For a given component, or part of the component, the waste handling requirements shall be adhered to the original equipment or part of the equipment it belongs to.

4.2 Authorised person

A person who has been given permission or mandate for approval to undertake any task on behalf of the generator.

4.3 Base Station (BS)

A BS consists of telecommunications transmission structure, Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) necessary to communicate with related equipment on site. Each BS covers a defined area, known as a cell. Point of generation of e-waste is defined under the asset policy of each respective organisation.

Telecommunications transmission structure consists of self-supporting structures (Self Supporting Tower (SST) - 4-legged lattice tower or 3-legged lattice tower), guyed mast, poles, booms, for the purpose of installing telecommunications facilities.

4.4 Competent person

A competent person/certified environmental professional is a person who has been certified by the authority body to be competent to supervise the operation of a pollution control system or the management of SWs.

The individual shall go through the certification process and comply with all the requirements by authority body before the person can be certified competent.

4.5 Direct re-use

Any operation by which dismantled electrical or electronic equipment or components are used for the same purpose for which they were conceived, including the continued use of the whole systems or components. Figure 1 illustrates the further application of given SW.

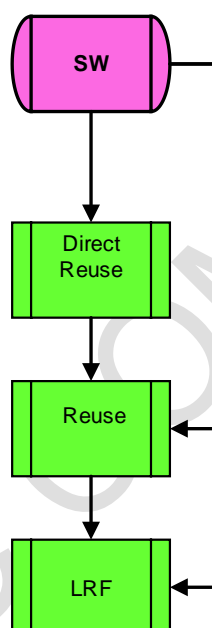


Figure 1. End to end SW management

4.6 Dismantled

Critical point at which the potential nature of the item changes from a useful product to that of waste. It does not include equipment which can be directly re-used by someone else for the same purpose for which the product was originally designed.

4.7 Disposal

The method of final disposition, final placement or destruction of SW. Material that cannot be recycled into raw material for use in manufacture of new EEE or other products would need to be disposed of using other methods, such as energy recovery or landfill.

4.8 Distributor

Any natural or legal person in the supply chain, who makes an EEE available on the market. A distributor may also be a producer.

4.9 Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE)

Equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents and fields and designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1 000 V for Alternating Current (AC) and 1 500 V for Direct Current (DC).

4.10 E-waste or Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

Electrical or electronic equipment which is any substance or object which the user dismantles or intends or is required to dismantle. Including all components, sub-assemblies and consumables which part of the product at the time and location of disposal.

SW or Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) is a complex mixture of materials and components that due to their hazardous content, and if not properly managed, may contribute to major environmental and health problems.

4.11 Generated date

The date when SWs are first generated.

4.12 Generation of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

Quantity or weight of disposed products (waste) due to national consumption from a national territory in a given reporting year prior any activity (collection, reuse, treatment or export).

4.13 Generator

The unit, or individual, or organisation that own and generate the SW or WEEE, at the time and venue of generation of the said SW.

Every waste generator shall ensure that SWs generated are properly stored, treated on-site, recovered on-site for material or product from such SWs or delivered to and received at prescribed premises for treatment, disposal or recovery of material or product from SW.

Every waste generator shall ensure that SWs that are subjected to movement or transfer are packaged, labelled and transported in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by authority body. The waste generator(s) shall be clearly indicated their respective responsibility in a typical leasing or renting contract.

4.14 Hazardous waste

Any natural or artificial substances including any raw material, whether in a solid or liquid form, or in the form of gas or vapour, or in a mixture of at least two of these substances, or any living organism intended for any environmental conservation and control activity, which can cause pollution.

4.15 Lifetime or residence time of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE)

The time the equipment spends at household, businesses and the public sector is called the lifetime or residence time. This includes the exchange of second hand equipment among and between households, and businesses.

4.16 Off-site storage

Premises occupied or used for the storage, collection or transfer of any SW.

4.17 On-site storage

Buildings or areas occupied to be used for the storage of any SW which is produced on those premises.

4.18 Person In Charge (PIC)

A person who manages the operation of a pollution control system or the management of SWs.

4.19 Producer

Any natural or legal person, established in a state, who manufactures or markets or resells EEE under his own name or trademark; places on the market of that state, on a professional basis, EEE from a third country or from another state; or sells EEE by means of distance communication directly to private households or to users other than private households in a state, and is established in another state or in a third country.

4.20 Recovery

Any operation for the purpose of retrieval of valuable material or product from SW.

Any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials that would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.

4.21 Recycling

Removing or using the material from the manufactured equipment as part of raw materials for new products or components.

Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products or materials whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for back-filling operations.

4.22 Re-use

Re-use of EEE or its components is to continue to use of it (for other purpose) for which it was conceived beyond the point at which its specifications fail to meet the requirements of the current owner and the owner has ceased use of the product.

4.23 Scheduled Waste (SW)

SW means any waste falling within the categories of waste listed in the First Schedule under the scheduled codes SW 1 to SW 5 as listed in Annex A.

4.24 Storage

The holding of SW for a temporary period prior to the waste being transported, treated and disposed.

4.25 Treatment

Recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal.

4.26 Used Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE)

Any EEE that is discarded by the owner as waste with the intention of re-use for the same purpose for which it was conceived beyond the point at which its specifications fail to meet the requirements of the

current owner and the owner has ceased use of the product. Products could be donated or traded before or in this phase.

5. Requirements for Scheduled Waste (SW) management of Base Station (BS)

5.1 Scheduled Waste (SW) of the Base Station (BS)

The SW generated from BS are categorised under SW 101, SW 102, SW 103, SW 109 and SW 110. Table 1 are tabulated as examples of SW and non-SW deployed in a typical BS.

Each competent person shall develop asset policy relevant to their own SW categories (subject to authority body approval).

Table 1. Example of SW and non-SW

SW	List of equipment
<p>SW 101, SW 109 and SW 110</p>	<p>a) Circuit boards; b) power amplifier; c) Remote Radio Unit (RRU); d) antenna; e) power distribution board; f) switches; g) microwave dish; h) combiner; i) control unit; j) clock module; k) multiplexer; l) Baseband Receiver Unit (BBXX); m) alarm extension system and operation and maintenance module; n) BS cabinet; o) cables (SW); and p) rectifier modules.</p>
<p>SW 101, SW 109 and SW 110</p>	<p>a) AC distribution boxes with switchgears; b) DC power supply; c) diesel generating sets; d) air conditioner; e) fire panel; f) computer; g) fluorescent lamp; h) secure; i) network ports; j) monitoring ports; and k) Light Emitted Diode (LED).</p>
<p>SW 102 and SW 103</p>	<p>All types of batteries including rechargeable and non-chargeable.</p>
<p>Non-SW</p>	<p>a) Cables (non-SW); b) structural material; c) Civil, Mechanical and Electrical (CME) materials including but not limited to: i) Hot Dipped Galvanised (HDG) cable tray; ii) ladders; iii) poles; iv) booms; v) bolt; vi) nuts; vii) metal safety rods/rails/cages; d) tower; e) pole; and f) shelter cabins.</p>

5.2 Appointing the competent person for the prescribed Scheduled Waste (SW)

An owner or occupier of premise shall employ a person who has been certified by the authority body as a competent person to conduct all or any of the following activities:

- a) coordinator for e-waste management;
- b) management of SWs;
- c) conduct of studies;
- d) user or personnel oversee the dismantling works; and/or
- e) preparation and submission of reports, plans, proposals, or other documents relating to environmental matters.

5.3 Asset management for Scheduled Waste (SW) in Base Station (BS)

The requirement for SW management of BS consists of the following process as shown in the Figure 2. Each SW asset management shall define the path for each category for their own relevant disposal where it should consist the following phases.

- a) generator (L1);
- b) transport (L2);
- c) collection (L3);
- d) bin/storage at the site (L4);
- e) dismantling (L5);
- f) transfer (L6);
- g) off-site storage (L7);
- h) reuse (L8);
- i) recycle (L9);
- j) sanitary landfill (L10);
- k) others (L11);
- l) hazardous waste treatment (L12);
- m) Licensed Recovery Facility (LRF) (L13); and/or
- n) authority body (L14).

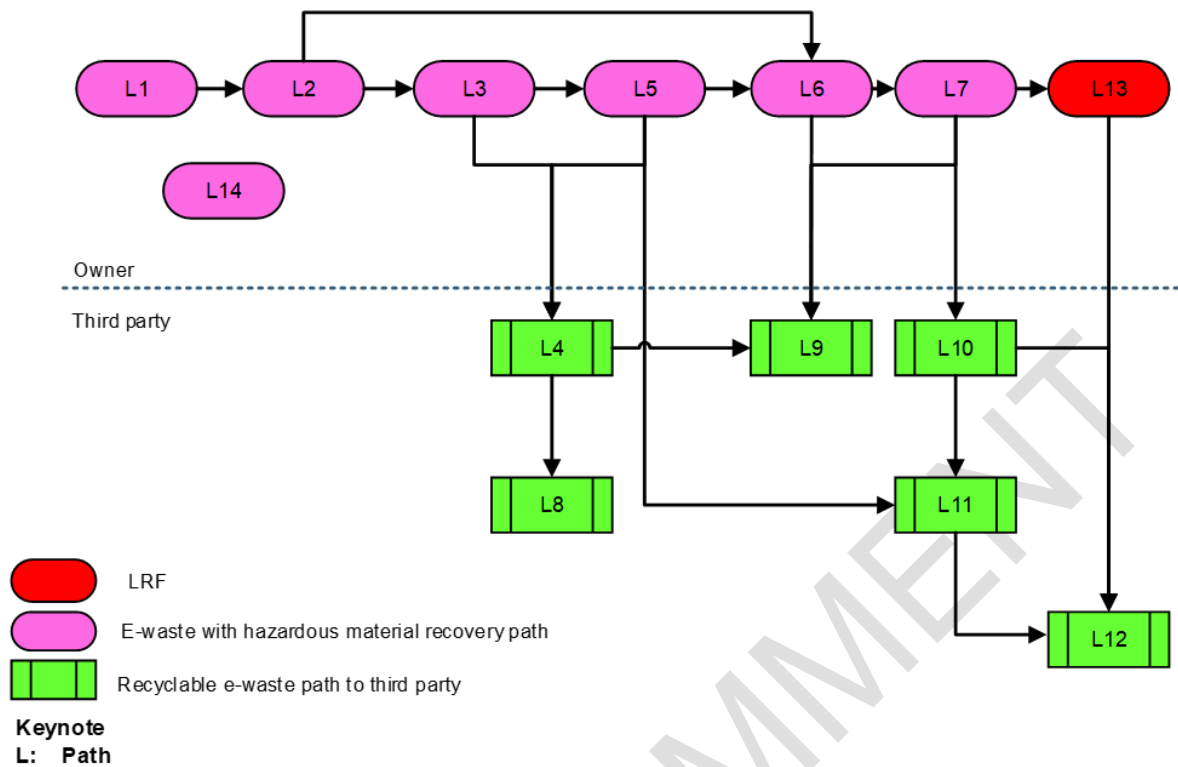


Figure 2. General SW management processes

Referring to Figure 2, below are 2 examples of disposal path. Example 1 shows the disposal path of e-waste when the third party is involved and Example 2 shows the disposal path of e-waste with hazardous material.

EXAMPLE 1

A given equipment that fall under third party vendor market, the policy defines the path shall be L1, L2, L3, and L5. The waste generated at L1 will be transferred through path L2 to vendor L3. It will be segregated for resale.

EXAMPLE 2

A given equipment that fall under e-waste with hazardous material recovery requirement the policy define the path shall be L1, L2 and L8. L1 is the will be transferred through path L2 to recovery facility at L8.

In order to minimising the exposure and controlling the contamination, the reporting shall be done through eSWIS portal. Licensing control refer to *Environmental Requirements: A Guide for Investors* by Department of Environment (DOE).

5.4 Extended storage period

Every generator, collection centre, dealer, dismantler, recycler and refurbished should store the SW for a period not exceeding 180 days and shall maintain a record of collection, sale, transfer and storage of wastes and make these records available for inspection. The storage shall not exceed 20 MT.

The period of storage of 180 days should be extended and more than 20 MT shall write in to authority body for approval in case the SW needs to be specifically stored for research development of a process for its recycling or reuse.

5.5 Record keeping

Record keeping is required for 3 years from date of SW generated, as cited in Regulation 11 of *Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005* by DOE.

6. Assets management

6.1 Asset retirement approval

Every asset equipment to be disposed shall have complete documentation and approval by authorised person. The example of necessary documents including but not limited to the following:

- a) endorsed asset retirement forms;
- b) asset retirement notification approval; and
- c) SW material photographs.

For further documentation requirement, refer to Table 2.

Table 2. Process of asset management for SW in BS

Path	Process	Person in Charge (PIC)
L1	Generator	Generator
L2	Transport	Generator, Transporter
L3	Collection	Transporter, Receiver
L4	Bin/Storage	Transporter, Receiver
L5	Dismantling	Transporter, Receiver
L6	Transfer	Generator
L7	Off-site storage	Receiver
L8	Reuse	Receiver
L9	Recycle	Transporter, Receiver
L10	Sanitary Landfill	Transporter, Receiver
L11	Others	Transporter, Receiver
L12	Hazardous waste treatment	Transporter, Receiver
L13	LRF	Transporter, Receiver
L14	Authority body	Generator, Transporter, Receiver

6.2 Storage and warehouse

There are 2 types of storage:

- a) on-site storage; and
- b) off-site storage.

For more details on legal requirements of storage of SW, refer to clause 4 of *Guidelines for Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Scheduled Wastes in Malaysia* by DOE.

6.3 Selection criteria for storage area

Selection of storage area should take into consideration the following criteria.

- a) On-site storage
 - i) A proper designated area in the waste generator premises, away from the manufacturing/processing area and area of employee's activities.
 - ii) Storage area should be located away from sources of heat or fire.
 - iii) The designated area should not be located at areas that has the potential to be flooded or close to the edge of hill or slopes.
- b) Off-site storage facility
 - i) Siting of the off-site storage facility should comply with requirement specified in the *Guidelines for the Siting and Zoning of Industrial and Residential Areas*, by DOE.
 - ii) The facility should be within an industrial area.
 - iii) The designated facility should not be located in a flood prone area.

For more detail on storage design criteria refer to sub-clause 5.2 of *Guidelines for Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Scheduled Wastes in Malaysia* by DOE.

Upon verification, the user shall request for asset retirement approval from Asset Retirement Committee. The user shall identify all approved SW based on asset retirement notification approval received.

For SW that may cause hazard to the environment, detrimental to health or impose danger to safety as a result of delay in the physical disposal, the user shall proceed with the disposal process prior to the asset retirement approval subject to its internal asset retirement policy and process. Dismantling works shall be performed where necessary by the user prior to the disposal of SW.

6.4 Scheduled Waste (SW) disposal process

The SW disposal process as listed below.

- a) Upon obtaining asset retirement approval, the user will conduct Request for Quotation (RFQ) for SW disposal process with its panel Material Recovery Facility (MRF).
- b) The user shall coordinate completion of approval for MRF to enter the user premises. Permit to collect SW materials shall be issued to the MRF.
- c) The user shall monitor the disposal and weighing process with the MRF.
- d) Upon completion, the user shall endorse the weighing receipt to formulate the calculation based on the actual and estimated value of SW materials. Complete documentation shall be prepared by the user which includes but not limited as listed in sub-clause 6.1.
- e) Submission of complete documentation to the user for verification purposes. Upon verification, the user shall request for asset retirement approval from their respective authority.

7. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of Scheduled Waste (SW) management

The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of SW management shall include the following items.

- a) The method of disposal is through process which complies with the authority's requirement.

- b) It applies to disposal of SW to the LRF. All collection and disposal processes shall be done by LRF, according to sub-clause 5.3.
- c) Materials with high risks of leakages are given first priority to be disposed-off. All SW shall be weighed using the LRF weighing machines.
- d) SW materials shall be cart away from storage area with proper handling by authorised personnel, packing (if necessary) to the designated location or storage approved by the authority.
- e) The authorised person shall be appointed before the material is being scrapped.
- f) The SW materials shall also be disposed in an appropriate manner by the waste receiver.
- g) The waste receiver shall submit the official endorsed forms, SW materials photo and the undertaking letter/confirmation prior to collection.
- h) The receiver is responsible to safeguard the equipment in their respective premises until the disposal process is complete.

8. Basic handling of Scheduled Waste (SW)

Each declared asset shall be verified its status as listed under the Clause 6. The status shall be defined accordingly but not limited to SW, reuse, functional, non-functional, and components. Based on the work order assigned to the competent person, the assets will be treated accordingly. The life time analysis shall be performed.

Below is the basic handling of SW.

- a) The generator shall coordinate completion of approval for transporter to enter the user premises.
- b) Permit to collect SW materials shall be issued to the transporter.
- c) The generator shall monitor the collection and weighing process with the transporter.
- d) The receiver shall monitor the SW recovery/recycle process (but not limited to) to ensure compliance.

9. Dismantle procedure of Base Station (BS)

The generator and third party who are responsible in dismantling the BS shall be according to the following procedures.

- a) The generator shall identify all approved SW based on asset retirement notification approval received.
- b) Dismantling works shall be performed where necessary by the third party who has been appointed by the generator through their respective internal process and procedure.
- c) The generator shall monitor the SW dismantling process to ensure compliances to statutory bodies.

10. Transportation or haulage

The transportation shall comply with *Environmental Implementation Guidelines for Scheduled Waste (Management) Rules* by DOE.

Under specific equipment that needs to be heavily lifted, the procedure shall apply (refer to Table 2).

11. Storage

The storage shall be based on *Guidelines for Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Scheduled Wastes in Malaysia* by DOE which are as follows:

- a) SWs shall be stored in containers which are compatible with the SWs to be stored, durable and which are able to prevent spillage or leakage of the SW into the environment.
- b) Incompatible SWs shall be stored in separate containers, and such containers shall be placed in separate secondary containment areas.
- c) Area for the storage of the containers shall be designed, constructed and maintained adequately in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Director General to prevent spillage or leakage of SWs into the environment. Any person shall store SW generated for 180 days or less after its generation.

12. Selection of recovery facilities

The generator shall be appointed the LRF based on the conditions below.

- a) Recovery of material or product from SWs shall be done at prescribed premises or at on-site national LRFs.
- b) Residuals from recovery of material or product from SWs shall be treated or disposed at prescribed premises. The consignment note shall be retained as a record for at least three years from the date the SW are received by the prescribed premises. The consignment process as in Annex B. Further details refer Regulation 3 until Regulation 16 of *Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005* by DOE and item 34B of Part IVA of *Environmental Quality Act 1974*.
- c) Under renting or leasing contract, the appointed vendor shall engage their respective LRF.

Annex A
(informative)

Scheduled Waste (SW)

Table A.1. until Table A.5. are type of waste and its code number according to DOE.

Table A.1. Metal and metal-bearing wastes (SW 1)

Code	Type of waste
SW 101	Waste containing arsenic or its compound
SW 102	Waste of lead acid batteries in whole or crushed form
SW 103	Waste of batteries containing cadmium and nickel or mercury or lithium
SW 104	Dust, slag, dross or ash containing arsenic, mercury, lead, cadmium, chromium, nickel, copper, vanadium, beryllium, antimony, tellurium, thallium or selenium excluding slag from iron and steel factory
SW 105	Galvanic sludge
SW 106	Residues from recovery of acid pickling liquor
SW 107	Slags from copper processing for further processing or refining containing arsenic, lead or cadmium
SW 108	Leaching residues from zinc processing in dust and sludge form
SW 109	Waste containing mercury or its compound
SW 110	Waste from electrical and electronic assemblies containing components such as accumulators, mercury switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass or polychlorinated biphenyl-capacitors, or contaminated with cadmium, mercury, lead, nickel, chromium, copper, lithium, silver, manganese or polychlorinated biphenyl

Table A.2. Wastes containing principally inorganic constituents which may contain metals and organic materials (SW 2)

Code	Type of waste
SW 201	Asbestos wastes in sludge, dust or fibre forms
SW 202	Waste catalysts
SW 203	Immobilised scheduled wastes including chemically fixed, encapsulated, solidified or stabilised sludge
SW 204	Sludge containing one or several metals including chromium, copper, nickel, zinc, lead, cadmium, Aluminium, tin, vanadium and beryllium
SW 205	Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry or power plant
SW 206	Spent inorganic acids
SW 207	Sludge containing fluoride

Table A.3. Wastes containing principally organic constituents which may contain metals and inorganic materials (SW 3)

Code	Type of waste
SW 301	Spent organic acids with pH less or equal to 2 which are corrosive or hazardous
SW 302	Flux waste containing mixture of organic acids, solvents or compounds of ammonium chloride
SW 303	Adhesive or glue waste containing organic solvents excluding solid polymeric materials
SW 304	Press cake from pre-treatment of glycerol soap lye
SW 305	Spent lubricating oil
SW 306	Spent hydraulic oil
SW 307	Spent mineral oil-water emulsion
SW 308	Oil tanker sludge
SW 309	Oil-water mixture such as ballast water
SW 310	Sludge from mineral oil storage tank
SW 311	Waste of oil or oily sludge
SW 312	Oily residue from automotive workshop, service station oil or grease interceptor
SW 313	Oil contaminated earth from re-refining of used lubricating oil
SW 314	Oil or sludge from oil refinery plant maintenance operation
SW 315	Tar or tarry residues from oil refinery or petrochemical plant
SW 316	Acid sludge
SW 317	Spent organometallic compounds including tetraethyl lead, tetramethyl lead and organotin compounds
SW 318	Waste, substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) or polychlorinated triphenyls (PCT)
SW 319	Waste of phenols or phenol compounds including chlorophenol in the form of liquids or sludge
SW 320	Waste containing formaldehyde
SW 321	Rubber or latex wastes or sludge containing organic solvents or heavy metals
SW 322	Waste of non-halogenated organic solvents
SW 323	Waste of halogenated organic solvents
SW 324m	Waste of halogenated or un-halogenated non-aqueous distillation residues arising from organic solvents recovery process
SW 325	Uncured resin waste containing organic solvents or heavy metals including epoxy resin and phenolic resin
SW 326	Waste of organic phosphorus compound
SW 327	Waste of thermal fluids (heat transfer) such as ethylene glycol

Table A.4. Wastes which may contain either inorganic or organic constituents (SW 4)

Code	Type of waste
SW 401	Spent alkalis containing heavy metals
SW 402	Spent alkalis with pH more or equal to 11.5 which are corrosive or hazardous
SW 403	Discarded drugs containing psychotropic substances or containing substances that are toxic, harmful, carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic
SW 404	Pathogenic wastes, clinical wastes or quarantined materials
SW 405	Waste arising from the preparation and production of pharmaceutical product
SW 406	Clinker, slag and ashes from scheduled wastes incinerator
SW 407	Waste containing dioxins or furans
SW 408	Contaminated soil, debris or matter resulting from cleaning-up of a spill of chemical, mineral oil or scheduled wastes
SW 409	Disposed containers, bags or equipment contaminated with chemicals, pesticides, mineral oil or scheduled wastes
SW 410	Rags, plastics, papers or filters contaminated with scheduled wastes
SW 411	Spent activated carbon excluding carbon from the treatment of potable water and processes of the food industry and vitamin production
SW 412	Sludge containing cyanide
SW 413	Spent salt containing cyanide
SW 414	Spent aqueous alkaline solution containing cyanide
SW 415	Spent quenching oils containing cyanides
SW 416	Sludge of inks, paints, pigments, lacquer, dye or varnish
SW 417	Waste of inks, paints, pigments, lacquer, dye or varnish
SW 418	Discarded or off-specification inks, paints, pigments, lacquer, dye or varnish products containing organic solvent
SW 419	Spent di-isocyanates and residues of isocyanate compounds excluding solid polymeric material from foam manufacturing process
SW 420	Leachate from scheduled waste landfill
SW 421	A mixture of scheduled wastes
SW 422	A mixture of scheduled and non-scheduled wastes
SW 423	Spent processing solution, discarded photographic chemicals or discarded photographic wastes
SW 424	Spent oxidizing agent
SW 425	Wastes from the production, formulation, trade or use of pesticides, herbicides or biocides

Table A.4. Wastes which may contain either inorganic or organic constituents (SW 4) (continued)

Code	Type of waste
SW 426	Off-specification products from the production, formulation, trade or use of pesticides, herbicides or biocides
SW 427	Mineral sludge including calcium hydroxide sludge, phosphating sludge, calcium sulphite sludge and carbonates sludge
SW 428	Wastes from wood preserving operation using inorganic salts containing copper, chromium or arsenic of fluoride compounds or using compound containing chlorinated phenol or creosote
SW 429	Chemicals that are discarded or off-specification
SW 430	Obsolete laboratory chemicals
SW 431	Waste from manufacturing or processing or use of explosives
SW 432	Waste containing, consisting of or contaminated with peroxides

Table A.5. Other wastes (SW 5)

Code	Type of waste
SW 501	Any residues from treatment or recovery of scheduled wastes

Annex B
(normative)

Consignment Note Process

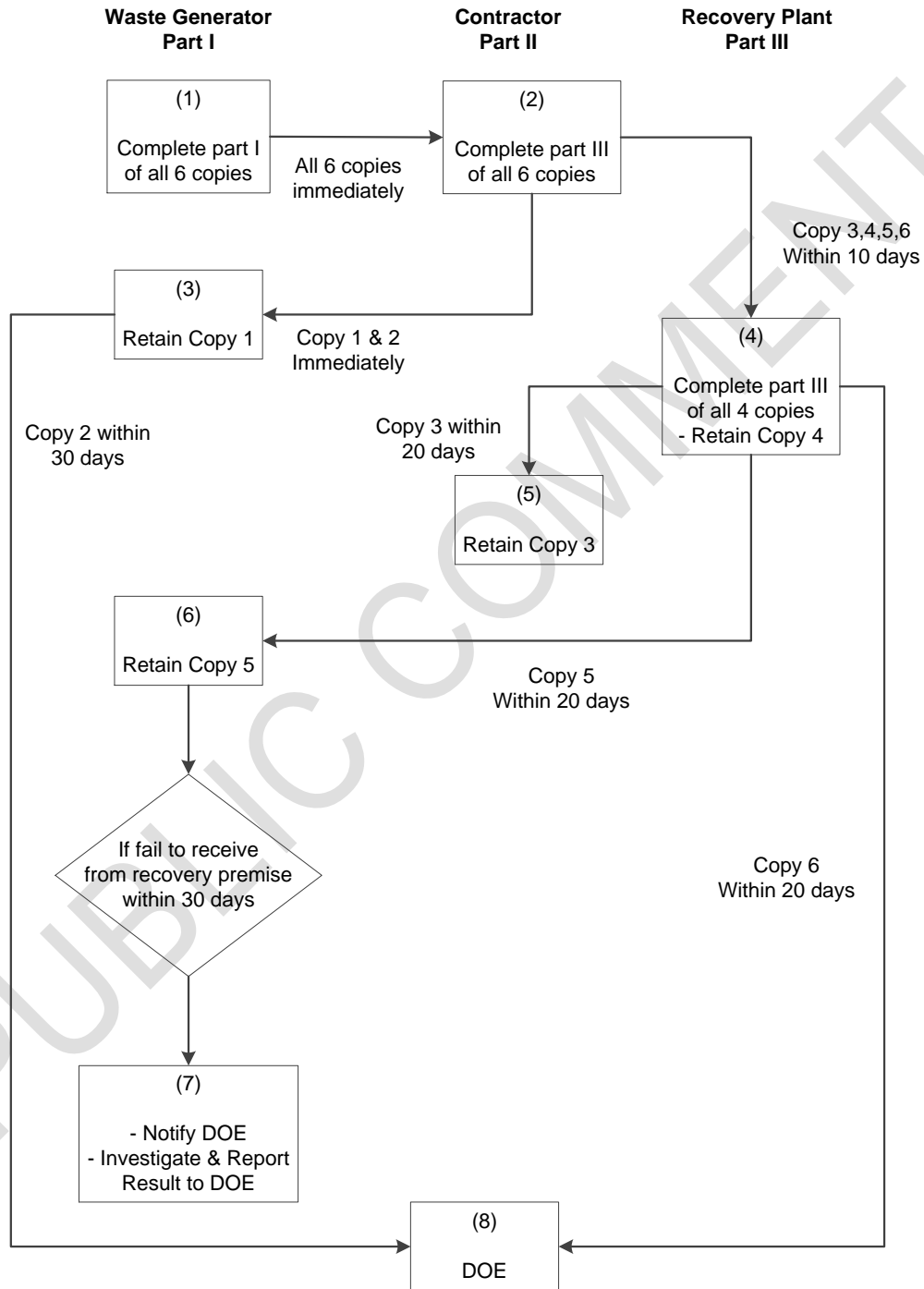


Figure B.1. Consignment note process

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Acknowledgements

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