Country Waste Profile Report for

MALAYSIA

Reporting Year: 2013

For guidance on reading Country Waste Profile Reports,
please refer to the following internet based document:

http://www-newmdb.iaea.org/help/profiles9/guide.pdf

For further information, please contact the Responsible Officer via e-mail:
NEWMDB@IAEA.org

Waste Classification Schemes

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Waste Class Matrix: **IAEA Def.** This country does use the IAEA Scheme: No

Description: The Agency's standard matrix

	Distribution %			
Waste Class Name	VLLW	LLW	ILW	HLW
VLLW	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LLW	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ILW	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HLW	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Waste Class Matrix: **National** Yes

Description:

	Distribution %			
Waste Class Name	VLLW	LLW	ILW	HLW
LLW-SL	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LILW-SL	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0
LILW-LL	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HLW	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Comment **# 30821:**

National profile

Definition of «unprocessed waste» and «processed waste»:

This country uses the IAEA standard definition:

	as-generated waste	processed for handling	processed for storage	processed for disposal
Jnprocessed means:	x			
Processed means:		x	x	x

Groups Overview

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Reporting Group:	**National Total**
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2013
Waste Matrix Used:	National
Description:	

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
NT	NS		storage	

Site (Structure) : NT

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Full Name:

Description:

Official Website:

License Holder(s):

Waste management facilities that are located at this site:

Facility:	**NS**
Description:	

Storage part of facility **NS**

The following shows storage status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste Class	Actual	Planned
LLW-SL	No	No
LILW-SL	Yes	No
LILW-LL	No	No
HLW	No	No

List SRS?	Yes
List UMMT?	No

Capacity:	

Site (Data) : NT

Stock of waste as at December 2013

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

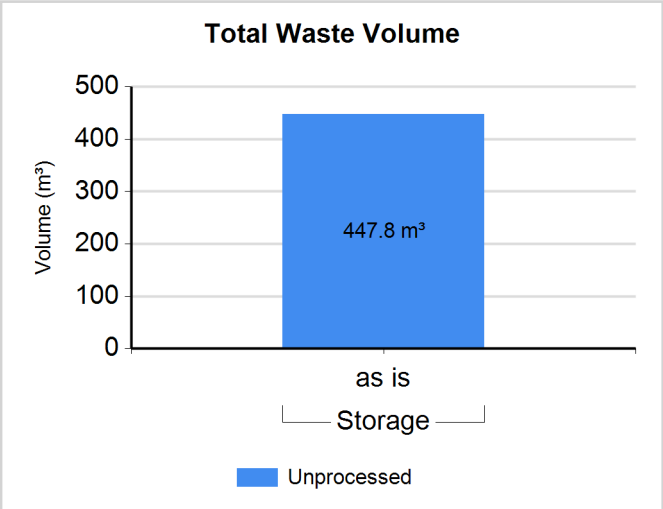
Site Name: **NT**

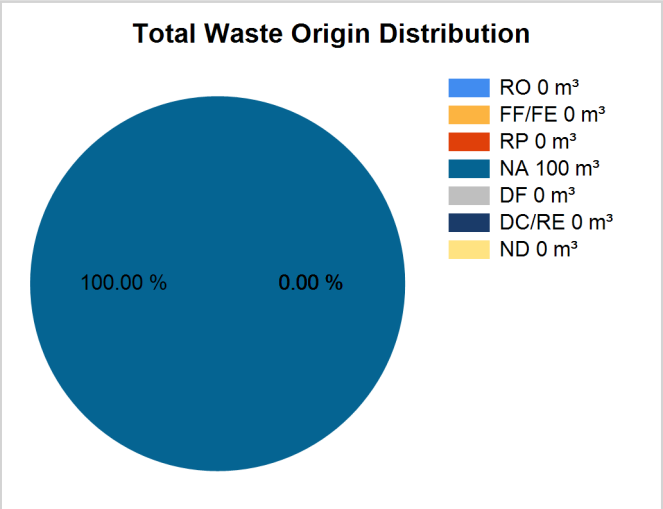
Full Name:

Inventory Reporting Date: December 2013 Waste Matrix Used: National

Waste Inventory

Est=distribution is an estimate, Proc.=Is the waste processed (Yes/No)? RO=Reactor Operations, FF/FE=Fuel Fabrication/Fuel Enrichment, RP=Reprocessing, NA=Nuclear Applications,DF=Defence, DC/RE=Decommissioning/Remediation, ND=Not Determined





Note: where volume "as dispo" is provided, volume "as is" is used in the graph instead.

Waste Class: **LILW-SL**

Waste Class Name	Location / Facility	Proc	Est.	Volume "as is" (m³)	Volume "as dispo" (m³)	RO %	FF/FE %	RP %	NA %	DF %	DC/RE %	ND %
LILW-SL	Storage	N	N	447.800	447.800	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Regulators

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Regulations / Laws

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Milestones

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Policies

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Radionuclide Inventory by Waste Class

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

No data available.

No data available.

No data available.

No data available.

No data available.

No data available.

No data available.

No data available.

Spent Fuel Inventory

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Spent Fuel in Storage

No data available.

Spent Fuel in Disposal

No data available.

Waste Management Infrastructure and Financing

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

National Infrastructure

Nuclear Energy Context:	
Research & Development:	
Policies and Programs:	
Decommissioning and Dismantling:	
Legal Framework:	Control over the use of radioactive substances (including radioactive waste) in Malaysia began in 1968 when the Parliament passed the Radioactive Substances Act 1968. Due to rapid development of atomic energy activities in Malaysia which requires more effective control, inspection and enforcement, the Atomic Energy Licensing Bill was drafted and was passed by Parliament in April 1984 and gazetted in June 1984 as the Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984 (Act 304).The Act came into force on the 1st February 1985. are four main regulations made under the Act 304 namely: • Radiation Protection (Licensing) Regulations 1986; • Radiation Protection (Transport) Regulations 1989; • Atomic Energy Licensing (Basic Safety Radiation Protection) Regulations 2010; and • Atomic Energy Licensing (Radioactive Waste Management) Regulations 2011 1.1.2 Structure and System (Regulatory organizations) The Atomic Energy Licensing Board (AELB) which was established under Section 3(1) of the Act 304 in 1985 is an enforcement body for the implementation of the Act 304. The functions of the AELB as stated in the Act 304 are as follows: • To advise the Minister and the government of Malaysia on matters relating to the Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984 and developments pertaining thereto with particular reference to the implications of such developments for Malaysia; • To exercise and supervision over the production, application and use of atomic energy and matters incidental thereto; • To establish, maintain and develop scientific and technical co-operation with such other bodies, institutions or organizations in relation to nuclear matters or atomic energy as the Board thinks fit for the purposes of the Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984; • Where so directed by the government of Malaysia, to perform or provide for the performance of the obligations arising from agreements, conventions or treaties relating to nuclear matters or atomic energy to which Malaysia is a party where such agreements, conventions or treaties relate to the purposes of the Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984 ;and • To do such other things arising out of or consequential to the functions of the Board under the Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984 which are not inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, whether or not directed by the Minister. Since the enforcement of the Act 304, a major part of the responsibility is under the jurisdiction of the Atomic Energy Licensing Board. However, the control of application for medical purposes is under the jurisdiction of the Director General of Health, Ministry of Health, on behalf of the Atomic Energy Licensing Board. Under the Act 304, any person who deals with radioactive waste needs to have a licence. Also, no person shall dispose of or cause to be disposed radioactive waste unless he is the holder of a valid licence issued by the Atomic Energy licensing Board. Primary legislation, regulations, regulatory organization, specific activities and facilities under regulation, and guidance on implementation

Waste Management Infrastructure and Financing

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Planned Improvements:	

National Financing

Nuclear installations:	
Legacy Wastes:	
Medical installations:	
Extractive Industries:	
Additional Comments:	

Waste Management Organisations

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Name:	
Full Name:	
Description:	
Address:	
Main Website:	
Year Established:	1
Legal Nature:	Public

Waste Management Strategies

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Waste Class	
Strategy	

Waste Management Responsibility

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Waste Class:	
Regulatory Authority:	
Treatment/Conditioning of Radioactive Waste:	
Transport of Radioactive Waste:	
Development/operation of interim Storage Facilities:	
Development/operation of Disposal Facilities:	
Waste Management Organisation:	
Additional Comments:	

Main Waste Producers

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Name:	
Full Name:	
Description:	
Address:	
Main Website:	

Future Outlook

Country: MALAYSIA Reporting Year: 2013

Outlook for the year: 2030

Data not available.

Outlook for the year: 2050

Data not available.

Outlook for the year: 2100

Data not available.