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SHAH ALAM**

**A STUDY ON INDUSTRIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT
IN SHAH ALAM**

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ABSTRACT

For over a decade, the Malaysia government has been promoting economic growth and its economy has been rapidly growing. Shah Alam, the capital state of Selangor and become the biggest industrial area in Selangor. Given existing pollution problems, financial constraints, and increasing urbanization and industrialization, industrial waste management has become an important and pressing issue for the city. In light of this, the purpose of this paper is to provide an overall understanding of industrial waste management in Shah Alam, to identify industrial waste management issues and problems, and to provide a preliminary assessment of industrial waste minimization activities in industry located in the city. Results from the corporate survey serve as a case study of industrial waste management in Shah Alam, and are used to illustrate key issues and concerns regarding industrial waste minimization in the capital city.

In this paper, Shah Alam's industrial waste system is traced from generation, recovery, collection and disposal, and it is revealed that Shah Alam's industrial waste management issues are much like those experienced in other developing countries. Infrastructure for waste treatment in Shah Alam is either moderate or average quality, industrial factories are out of controlled which more than a thousand of illegal factories operated, environmental inspection and monitoring is weak. As in other developing countries, institutional barriers are at the heart of Shah Alam's industrial waste management issues and thus it is suggested, along

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CHAPTER 1

PREFACE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

According Nik Mohd. Maseri, 2003 said: Malaysia is a newly industrialised nation, making the transition from being mainly a producer of primary commodities like tin and agricultural products in the early 1960s, into a maker of manufactured products. The manufacturing sector contributed 10% of the GDP in the 1960s, 20% in 1988 and 30% in 2000.

Continuous urbanisation in Malaysia and the emergence of "global villages" have promoted high volume of import-export activities in the country which has improved the standard of living for everyone, as evidenced by the assortment of consumer products in most households. However, one of the consequences of this phenomenal progression is a large increase in the amount of waste generated by industry. Traditional methods of disposal - dumping and burning - are not appropriate as these methods bring adverse impacts to the environment. **(An article by Malaysian Nature Society)**

The rapid development of economic activities, especially in the industrial sector, means that, firstly, there is an improvement in medical and health care systems and high population growth. Secondly, there is a net migration from