

LIST OF LEGAL REGISTER AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

No.	LIST
1.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT 1974 [Act 127]
	PART III Licences Section 11 Requirement for application for a licence or for any renewal of the licence to be made to the Director General (DG) Duration and renewal of licenses Section 13 Duration of the licence is one year from the date of its issue and may be renewed within 3 to 4 months before the expiration of the original duration of the licence. Licensee to comply with licence Section 16(2) The University must comply with the condition attach to the licence failure of which the University shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding RM25,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years.

No.	LIST
	PART IV Prohibition and Control of Pollution Prescribed premises to be licensed Section 18.(1) The minister have the power to prescribed premises which require license.
	Section 18.(3) Committing an offence under 18(1) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding RM50,000 or imprisonment for 2 years or both and to a further fine of RM1000 per day that the offence is continued.
	Prohibition against causing vehicle, ship or premises to become prescribed conveyance or prescribed premises Section 19 No person shall be allowed to cause any vehicles or premises the University to be a prescribed premise or prescribed conveyance unless prior written permission of the DG is obtain.
	Requirement and approval of plans Section 20.(1) Application to be a prescribed premise to the DG shall fulfil requirement listed in section 20 (1) (a) - (e) together with prescribed fees.

No.	LIST
	Restrictions on pollution of the atmosphere Section 22.(1) The University must be licence to emit or discharge any environmentally hazardous substances, pollutants or wastes into the atmosphere in contravention of the acceptable conditions
	Section 22.(2) The University is presume to emit or discharge wastes into the atmosphere if the University:- a) places any matter in a place where it may be released into the atmosphere b) causes or permits the discharge of odours which by virtue of their nature, concentration, volume or extent are obnoxious or offensive; c) burns any wastes of the trade, process or industry; or d) uses any fuel burning equipment not equipped with any device or control equipment required to be fitted to such equipment.
	Section 22.(3) Punishment for contravening this section 22 is a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both.
	Restrictions on noise pollution Section 23. (1) The University must have license to emit or cause any noise greater in volume, intensity or quality in contravention of the acceptable conditions
	Section 23.(2) Punishment for contravening this section 23(1) is a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both

No.	LIST
	Restrictions on pollution of the soil Section 24.(1) The University must have license to pollute or cause or permit to be polluted any soil or surface of any land in contravention of the acceptable conditions
	Section 24.(2) The University is presume to pollute any soil or surface of any land if the University:- a) places in or on any soil or in any place where it may gain access to any soil any matter whether liquid, solid or gaseous; or b) establishes on any land a refuse damp, garbage tip, soil and rock disposal site, sludge deposit site, waste injection well or otherwise used land for the disposal of or a repository for solid or liquid wastes so as to be obnoxious or offensive to human beings or interfere with underground water or be detrimental to any beneficial use of the soil or the surface of the land.
	Section 24.(3) Punishment for contravening this section 24(1) is a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both.
	Restrictions on pollution of inland waters Section 25.(1) The University must have license to emit, discharge or deposit any environmentally hazardous substances, pollutants or wastes into any inland waters in contravention of the acceptable conditions.

No.	LIST
	Section 25.(2) The University is presume to emit or discharge wastes into inland waters if the University:- a) places any wastes in or on any waters or in a place where it may gain access to any waters; b) places any waste in a position where it falls, descends, drains, evaporates, is washed, is blown or percolates or is likely to fall, descend, drain, evaporate or be washed, be blown or percolated into any waters, or knowingly or through his negligence, whether directly or indirectly, causes or permits any wastes to be placed in such a position; or c) causes the temperature of the receiving waters to be raised or lowered by more than the prescribed limits.
	Prohibition of discharge of wastes into Malaysia waters Section 29.(1) The University must have licensed to discharge environmentally hazardous substances, pollutants or wastes into the Malaysian waters in contravention of the acceptable conditions
	Section 29.(2) Punishment for contravening this section 29(1) is a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both.
	Prohibition on open burning Section 29A.(1) The University shall not allow or cause open burning on any premises
	Section 29A.(2) Punishment for contravening this section 29A(1) is a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both.

No.	LIST
	Section 29A.(3) “open burning” means any fire, combustion or smouldering that occurs in the open air and which is not directed there through a chimney or stack; “premises” includes any land.
	Owner or occupier to maintain and operate equipment Section 32 Prohibition order for prescribed activities Section 34AA (3) Contravenes this section shall be liable to punishment fine not exceeding RM 500,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 5 years or both. Continuously committing the offence liable to fine not exceeding RM 100,000 everyday during which the offence continues.
	PART VI MISCELLANEOUS Owner or occupier to furnish information Section 37.(1) The University have to furnish information if the DG ask for the information .
	Section 37.(2) Punishment for contravening section 37(1) is a fine not exceeding two thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or both

No.	LIST
2.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (CLEAN AIR) REGULATIONS 1978 [P.U.(A) 309/2000]
	Solid particles concentration in heating of metals Regulation 24 The emission of dust or solid particles in heating of metals, the concentration at any point of dust, soot, ash, grit and any solid particles shall be such that the total mass before admixture with air, smoke, or other gases does not exceed Standard A: 0.3, Standard B: 0.25 and Standard C: 0.2 gramme in each normal cubic metre (Nm³) of effluent gases Solid particles concentration in other operations Regulation 25 The emission of dust or other solid particles in operations other than heating of metals, the concentration at any point of any smoke, soot, dust, ash (including flyash) cinders, cement, lime, alumina, grit or other solid particles of any kind shall be such that the total mass of such solid particles before admixture with air, smoke or other gases does not exceed Standard A: 0.6, Standard B: 0.5, Standard C: 0.4, gramme in each normal cubic metre of effluent gases. Metals and metallic compounds. Regulation 26 The emission of the copper, lead, arsenic, antimony, cadmium, zinc, mercury or any compound thereof is emitted, the concentration at any point of copper, lead, arsenic, antimony, cadmium, zinc, mercury, or any of their compounds after completion of operation and before admixture with air, smoke, or other gases, shall be such that the mass in gramme of these elements or their compounds are in accordance with Regulation 26.

No.	LIST
	Gaseous substance Regulation 27 The emission of the gases, the concentration at any point after completion of any operation and before admixture with air, smoke, or other gases shall not exceed the limits as shown in the Table in Regulation 27
	Asphalt concrete plant Regulation 28 Every asphalt concrete plant and bituminous mixing plant shall not emit or discharge dust or solid particles in excess of the limits provided under Regulation 28.
	Portland cement plant Regulation 29 In any trade, industry or process where Portland cement is manufactured or in which cement clinker is ground or cement is packed, the emission standards for any dust or solid particles shall not exceed the standards provided under Regulation 29.
	Facilities discharging asbestos and free silica Regulation 30 For any trade, industry or process which emits or discharges dust or any solid particles containing asbestos or free silica the concentration of air impurities shall not exceed the standard provided under Regulation 30.
	Occupier to use best practicable means Regulation 32 1. The University shall use the best practicable means to prevent the emission of noxious or offensive substances and to render harmless and inoffensive those substances necessarily discharged

No.	LIST
	3. Best practicable means include:- i. the size, design and inherent operation characteristics of the plant or process; ii. the provision if necessary, and appropriate use of mist eliminator, dust arrestor, gas absorber and control instrumentation; iii. the use of suitable raw material or suitable fuel; iv. the alternative process within the capacity and design capability of the plant; v. the alternative manner of operation or procedures within the capacity and design capability of the plant or process; vi. the proper conduct and adequate supervision of operation; and vii. regular and efficient maintenance of plant and control equipment.
	Abatement of offensive odours Regulation 33 The University must comply with the directive of the DG to abate offensive odours emitted by University
	Carry over of liquid droplets Regulation 34 The University shall use the best practicable means to prevent the carry over of liquid droplets from any chimney into the atmosphere
	Unburnt waste and ash from incinerator Regulation 35 The University shall not cause, allow or permit the emission of particles of unburnt waste or ash from any incinerator which are individually large enough to be visible while suspended in the atmosphere

No.	LIST
	Erection of fuel burning equipment Regulation 36 The University shall obtain prior written approval from the DG if the University intend to erect, install, resite or alter equipment, plant or facility used for the purpose of heating or generation of power that is rated to consume pulverised fuel or any solid fuel at 30 kg or more per hour or any liquid or gaseous matter at 15 kg or more per hour
	Erection etc of chimney Regulation 38 The University shall obtain prior written approval from the DG if the University intend to erect, install, resite or alter any chimney, from or through which air impurities may be emitted or discharged
	Accompanying documents Regulation 39 Every application for the erection, installation, resiting or alteration of chimney under regulation 38 shall be accompanied by the following information :- a) Site plan of reasonable scale indicating clearly the location of the proposed chimney and buildings within 1000 metres of it, and height of tallest building within radius of 50 metres; b) Details of air impurities to be discharged which shall include rate of emission concentration and quantity; and c) Proposal construction drawings, design para-meters and calculations.
	Control equipment to be in operation Regulation 40 No facilities shall be operated without the control equipment in proper operation unless the Director-General in special circumstances allows

No.	LIST
	Occupier to make adaptations and provide safe access Regulation 41 The University must make adaptation and provide safe and adequate access for the purpose of taking representative samples of the discharge from the chimney. if directed by the DG.
	Occupier to test and record Regulation 42 The University must install equipment or device so as to carry out test with respect to the emission of air impurities on such premises; and shall keep a permanent register of all such tests showing the date of each test and the result obtained if required by the DG.
	Sampling point Regulation 43 The Director-General or any authorised officer have the power to determine sampling point for measuring the concentration of air impurities
	Prohibition order Regulation 55 The University must comply with the DG orders to prohibit further operation of plant or process until remedial requirement has been complied with.

No.	LIST
	Penalty Regulation 56 The penalty for contravening the regulations is a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or to both and to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit a day for every day that the offence is continued after a notice by the Director-General requiring him to cease the act specified therein has been served upon him
	THIRD SCHEDULE Noxious and offensive substances are as follows:- • Muriatic acid. • Sulphuric acid and sulphuric anhydride. • Sulphurous acid and sulphurous anhydride. • Nitric acid and acid forming ozides of nitrogen. • Chlorine and its acid compounds. • Bromine and its acid compounds. • Iodine and its acid compounds. • Fluorine and its compounds. • Arsenic and its compounds. • Ammonia and its compounds. • Cyanogen compounds. • Pyridine. • Bisulphide of carbon. • Chloride of sulphur. • Acetylene.

No.	LIST
	• Sulphuretted hydrogen. • Volalite organic sulphur compounds • Fumes from benzene works. • Fumes from cement works. • Fumes from fish manure works. • Fumes from pesticides formulating and manufacturing works. • Fumes from asbestos product works. • Fumes from tar works. • Fumes from paraffin oil woks. • Fumes containing copper, lead, antimony, arsenic, mercury, zine, aluminium, iron, silicon, calcium, or their compounds. • Smoke, grit and dust. • Fumes containing uranium, beryllium, cadmium, selenium, sodium, potassium or their compounds. • Carbon monoxide. • Acetic anhydride and acetic acid. • Aldehydes. • Amines. • Fumes containing chromium, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, phosphorus, titanium, tungsten, vanadium or their compounds. • Maleic anhydried, maleic acid and fumaric acid. • Products containing hydrogen from the partial oxidation of hydrocarbons. • Phthalic anhydride and phthalic acid. • Picolines. • Fumes from petroleum works. • Acrylates.

No.	LIST
	• Di-isocyanates. • Fumes containing chlorine or its compounds.
	FORTH SCHEDULE Undersirable Occurrence (Regulation 55) 1. Where there is justified complaint or evidence of nuisance, and non-installation of control equipment. 2. Breakdown or non-operation of control equipment. 3. The detection or discovery of the following diseases or occurrence among section of the public residing or working in areas within the vicinity of the premises where the plant or process is located and the Director-General has reasons to believe that the emission or discharge from the plant or process is a contributory factor: (a) Increase in mortality rates of public or animal life or both public and animal life; (b) The discovery of pneumoconioses or fibrotic or other dust diseases of the lungs; (c) The detection of pulmonary irritation; (d) The detection of dermatosis; (e) Continual eye irritation, choking or intoxication.
3.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (SCHEDULED WASTES) REGULATIONS 2005 [P.U.(A) 158/2007]
	Notification of the generation of schedule wastes Regulation 3(1) and 3(2) University needs to notify the DG within 30 days from the date of generation of scheduled wastes which are generated. The notification shall include the information provided in the Second Schedule.

No.	LIST
	Disposal of schedule waste Regulation 4(1) and 4(2) Disposal of scheduled wastes shall be disposed of at prescribed premises only and as far as practicable be rendered be rendered innocuous prior to disposal.
	Responsibility of waste generator Regulation 8(1) The university shall ensure that scheduled wastes generated by him are properly stored, treated on-site, recovered on-site for material or product from such scheduled wastes or delivered to and received at prescribed premises for treatment, disposal or recovery of material or product from scheduled wastes. Regulation 8(2) The university shall ensure that scheduled wastes that are subjected to movement or transfer be packaged, labelled and transported in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Director General.
	Storage of schedule waste Regulation 9(1)-(6) 1. Scheduled wastes shall be stored in containers which are compatible with the scheduled wastes to be stored, durable and which are able to prevent spillage or leakage of the scheduled wastes into the environment. 2. Incompatible scheduled wastes shall be stored in separate containers, and such containers shall be placed in separate secondary containment areas. 3. Containers containing scheduled wastes shall always be closed during storage except when it is necessary to add or remove the scheduled wastes.

No.	LIST
	4. Areas 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 scheduled wastes into the environment. 5. Any person may store scheduled wastes generated by him for 180 days or less after its generation provided that— (a) the quantity of scheduled wastes accumulated on site shall not exceed 20 metric tonnes; and (b) the Director General may at any time, direct the waste generator to send any scheduled wastes for treatment, disposal or recovery of material or product from the scheduled wastes up to such quantity as he deems necessary. 6. A waste generator may apply to the Director General in writing to store more than 20 metric tonnes of scheduled wastes.
	Labelling of schedule waste Regulation 10 1. The date when the scheduled wastes are first generated, name, address and telephone number of the waste generator shall be clearly labelled on the containers that are used to store the scheduled wastes. 2. Containers of scheduled wastes shall be clearly labelled in accordance with the types applicable to them as specified in the Third Schedule and marked with the scheduled waste code as specified in the First Schedule for identification and warning purposes. 3. No person is allowed to alter the markings and labels mentioned in subregulations (1) and (2).
	Waste generator shall keep an inventory of schedule wastes Regulation 11 The University has to keep accurate and up-to-date inventory according to the Fifth Schedule on schedule waste generated, treated and disposed of by the University.

No.	LIST
	Information to be provided by waste generator, contractor and occupier of prescribed premises Regulation 12 The University shall provide the information in accordance with the Fifth Schedule.
	Schedule wastes transported outside waste generator's premises to be accompanied by information Regulation 13 The University shall provide the information of the category of schedule waste to the contractor in accordance to the Seventh Schedule
	Spill or accidental discharge Regulation 14(3) The University must provide technical expertise and supporting assistance in any clean-up spillage and accidental discharge to the contractor.
	Conduct of training Regulation 15 The University shall ensure that all his employees involved in the identification, handling, labelling, transportation, storage and spillage or discharge response of scheduled wastes attend training programmes.
	Compounding Offences Regulation 16 Any offence to these Regulations may be compounded.

No.	LIST
	FIRST SCHEDULE SW 1 Metal and metal-bearing wastes • 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 aluminium, arsenic, mercury, lead, cadmium, chromium, nickel, copper, vanadium, beryllium, antimony, tellurium, thallium or selenium excluding slag from iron and steel factory • SW 105 Galvanic sludges • 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 sludges 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 biphenylcapacitors, or contaminated with cadmium, mercury, lead, nickel, chromium, copper, lithium, silver, manganese or polychlorinated biphenyl SW 2 Wastes containing principally inorganic constituents which may contain metals and organic materials • SW 201 Asbestos wastes in sludges, dust or fibre forms • SW 202 Waste catalysts • SW 203 Immobilized scheduled wastes including chemically fixed, encapsulated, solidified or stabilized sludges • SW 204 Sludges 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

No.	LIST
	• SW 206 Spent inorganic acids • SW 207 Sludges containing fluoride SW 3 Wastes containing principally organic constituents which may contain metals and inorganic materials • 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 pretreatment 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 sludges • 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 sludges • SW 320 Waste containing formaldehyde

No.	LIST
	• SW 321 Rubber or latex wastes or sludges containing organic solvents or heavy metals • SW 322 Waste of non-halogenated organic solvent • SW 323 Waste of halogenated organic solvents • SW 324 Waste of halogenated or unhalogenated 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 SW 4 Wastes which may contain either inorganic or organic constituents • 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 Sludges containing cyanide • SW 413 Spent salt containing cyanide • SW 414 Spent aqueous alkaline solution containing cyanide

No.	LIST
	• SW 415 Spent quenching oils containing cyanides • SW 416 Sludges 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 • SW 426 Off-specification products from the production, formulation, trade or use of pesticides, herbicides or biocides • SW 427 Mineral sludges including calcium hydroxide sludges, phosphating sludges, calcium sulphite sludges and carbonates sludges • SW 428 Wastes from wood preserving operation using inorganic salts containing copper, chromium or arsenic or 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 SW 5 Other wastes • SW 501 Any residues from treatment or recovery of scheduled wastes

No.	LIST
	THIRD SCHEDULE (Regulation 10) <u>LABELLING REQUIREMENT FOR SCHEDULED WASTES</u>  EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES (WASTE) Symbol (exploding bomb): black; Background: light orange Label 1

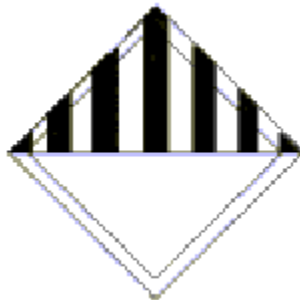
No.	LIST
	INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (WASTE) Symbol (flame): black or white; Background: red Label 2 INFLAMMABLE SOLIDS (WASTE) Symbol (flame): black; Background: white with vertical red stripes Label 3

No.	LIST
	SOLID: SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE (WASTE) Substance liable to spontaneous combustion Symbol (flame): black; Background: upper half white, lower half red Label 4 SOLID: DANGEROUS WHEN WET (WASTE) Substances which, if in contact with water, emit inflammable gases

No.	LIST
	Symbol (flame): black or white; Background: blue Label 5  OXIDIZING SUBSTANCES (WASTE) Symbol (flame over circle): black; Background: yellow Label 6 

No.	LIST
	ORGANIC PEROXIDES (WASTE) Symbol (flame over circle): black; Background: yellow Label 7  TOXIC SUBSTANCES (WASTE) Poisonous (toxic) substances Symbol (skull over crossbones): black; Background: white Label 8

No.	LIST
	INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES (WASTE) Symbol (three crescents superimposed on a circle): black; Background: white Label 9 CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES (WASTE) Symbol (liquids spilling from two glass vessels and attacking a hand and a metal): black;

No.	LIST
	Background: upper half white, lower half black Label 10  MIXTURE OF MISCELLANEOUS DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES (WASTE) Symbol (nil); Background: white with upper half vertical black stripes Label 11 PARTICULARS OF LABELS 1. The label shall be a square set at an angle of 45 degrees. The dimension of the label shall not be less than 10 cm by 10 cm except where the size of the container or package warrants for a label of smaller size. 2. The colours used on the labels 1 to 11 shall be in accordance with British Standard BS 381 C, "Colours for specific purposes".

No.	LIST										
	<table data-bbox="911 279 1402 521"> <tr> <th>Colour Reference</th><th>No.</th></tr> <tr> <td>French blue</td><td>166</td></tr> <tr> <td>Canary yellow</td><td>309</td></tr> <tr> <td>Signal red</td><td>537</td></tr> <tr> <td>Light orange</td><td>557</td></tr> </table> 3. The labels shall be divided into halves, the upper half of the label shall be reserved for the pictorial symbol and the lower half for text printed in block capitals. 4. The text shall be printed in black on all labels except when the background of the label is black, red or blue, the text shall be in white. 5. The labels may be of the following types: (a) stick-on; (b) metal plates; or (c) stencilled or printed on the container or package. 6. All labels shall be able to withstand open weather exposure without a substantial reduction in effectiveness. 7. Label shall be placed on a background of contrasting colour. 8. In the case of waste capable of causing two or more hazards, all the hazards must be clearly identified and the waste shall be labelled accordingly.	Colour Reference	No.	French blue	166	Canary yellow	309	Signal red	537	Light orange	557
Colour Reference	No.										
French blue	166										
Canary yellow	309										
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No.	LIST
	FOURTH SCHEDULE The mixing of waste in different groups may have potential consequence as provided under the Fourth Schedule.
	FIFTH SCHEDULE The inventory of scheduled waste in Regulation 11 must use the prescribed form in the Fifth Schedule
	SIXTH SCHEDULE The consignment note for scheduled waste in Regulation 12 must use the prescribed form in the Sixth Schedule
	SEVENTH SCHEDULE Information to be submitted to the contractor under Regulation 13 are as follows: A. Properties 1. Category • according to the First Schedule 2. Origin • state from which process, activity, occurrence, etc. the waste is generated. 3. Physical properties of waste • Flashpoint o C • Boiling point o C • Consistency at room temperature (gas, liquid, sludge, solid)

No.	LIST
	• Vapours lighter/heavier than air • Solubility in water • Waste lighter/heavier than water 4. Risks • by inhalation • by oral intake • by dermal contact B. Handling of waste 1. Personal protection equipment • gloves, goggles, face shield etc. 2. Procedures/Precautions in handling, packaging, transporting and storage 3. Appropriate label • labels for the containers 4. Recommended method of disposal C. Precautions in case of spill or accidental discharge causing personal injury 1. In case of inhalation of fumes or oral intake • Symptoms of intoxication • Appropriate first aid

No.	LIST
	- Guidelines for the physician 2. In case of dermal contact or contact with eyes - Symptoms of intoxication - Appropriate first aid - Guideline for the physician D. Steps to be taken in case of spill or accidental discharge causing material damage arising from— - Spill on floor, soil, road, etc. - Spill into water - Fire - Explosion
4.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (LICENSING) REGULATIONS 1977 [P.U.(A) 198/77]
	Form of application for licence Regulation (2) Application for licence must be made in accordance with prescribed form signed by a person duly authorized in that behalf by the University

No.	LIST
	Revocation and suspension of licence Regulation (1) If the University fails to comply with any term or condition of the licence. The DG may revoke the licence or suspend it for such period as he thinks fit. Regulation (2) Period of suspension of a licence equals to revocation of a licence. Regulation (3) The revocation or suspension of a licence take effect after the University receives written notice. SCHEDULE The form of application and the licence are specified in Form 1 and Form 2 of the Schedule.
5.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MOTOR VEHICLE NOISE) REGULATIONS 1987 [P.U.(A). 244/87]
	Maximum sound level permitted for motor vehicles having two wheels or three wheel Regulation 4(1) & (2) Maximum level of sound emitted by motor vehicle having two wheels or three wheels shall be the sound level of Standard B as prescribed in the First Schedule.

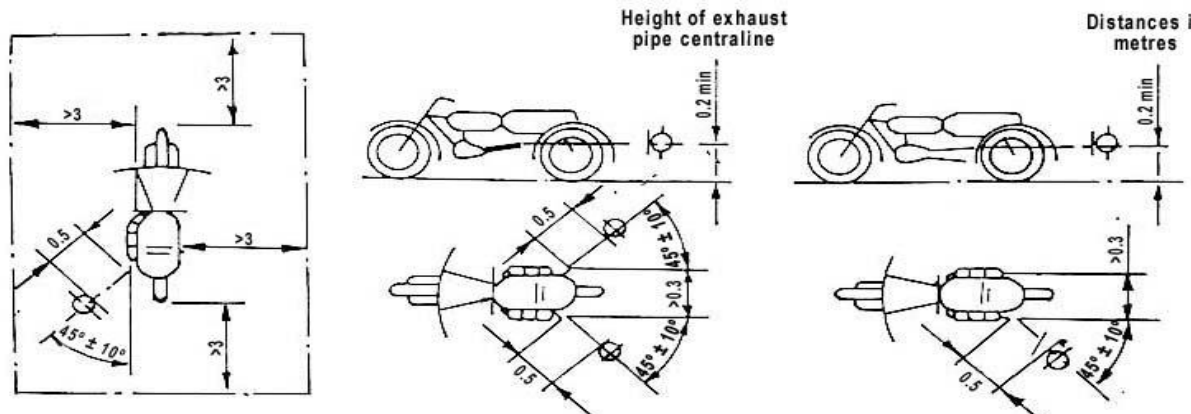
No.	LIST
	Maximum sound level permitted for motor vehicles having more than three wheels Regulation 5 Maximum level of sound emitted by motor vehicle more than three wheels shall be the sound level of Standard C as prescribed in the Second Schedule.
	Sound level tests. Regulation 7(1) Sound level tests for motor vehicles having two wheels or three wheels shall be conducted in accordance with the Third Schedule.
	Regulation 7(2) Sound level tests for motor vehicles having more than three wheels shall be conducted in accordance with the Fourth Schedule.
	Recording of tests Regulation 8 Any test conducted to determine sound level for the purposes of these regulations shall be recorded in the form prescribed in the Fifth Schedule.
	FIRST SCHEDULE Maximum sound level permitted for motor vehicles having two wheels or three wheels (Regulation 4)

No.	LIST												
	STANDARD A <table> <tr> <th><i>Category of Vehicle</i></th><th><i>Maximum Sound Level Permitted (dB (A))</i></th></tr> <tr> <td>1. 125 cc. and below</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Above 125 c.c.</td><td>99</td></tr> </table> STANDARD B <table> <tr> <th><i>Category of Vehicle</i></th><th><i>Maximum Sound Level Permitted (dB (A))</i></th></tr> <tr> <td>1. Below 90 cc.</td><td>92</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. 90 c.c. and above</td><td>95</td></tr> </table>	<i>Category of Vehicle</i>	<i>Maximum Sound Level Permitted (dB (A))</i>	1. 125 cc. and below	95	2. Above 125 c.c.	99	<i>Category of Vehicle</i>	<i>Maximum Sound Level Permitted (dB (A))</i>	1. Below 90 cc.	92	2. 90 c.c. and above	95
<i>Category of Vehicle</i>	<i>Maximum Sound Level Permitted (dB (A))</i>												
1. 125 cc. and below	95												
2. Above 125 c.c.	99												
<i>Category of Vehicle</i>	<i>Maximum Sound Level Permitted (dB (A))</i>												
1. Below 90 cc.	92												
2. 90 c.c. and above	95												
	SECOND SCHEDULE Maximum sound level permitted for motor vehicles having more than three wheels are as follows:- - Used for the carriage of passengers and comprising not more than 9 seats (including the driver's seat) [80 dB (A)]; - Used for the carriage of passengers and comprising more than 9 seats. Permitted maximum weight does not exceed 3.5 tonnes [81 dB (A)] - Used for the carriage of goods. Permitted maximum weight does not exceed 3.5 tonnes. Engine is less than 200 h.p. DIN [81 dB (A)]; - Used for the carriage of passengers and comprising more than 9 seats. Permitted maximum weight exceeds 3.5 tonnes. Engine is less than 200 h.p. DIN [82 dB (A)]; - Used for the carriage of passengers and comprising more than 9 seats. Permitted maximum weight exceeds 3.5 tonnes. Engine is 200 h .p. DIN or more [85 dB (A)];												

No.	LIST
	6. Used for the carriage of goods. Permitted maximum weight exceeds 3.5 tonnes. Engine is less than 200 h.p. DIN [86 dB (A)]; and 7. Used for the carriage of goods. Permitted maximum weight exceeds 3.5 tonnes. Engine is 200 h.p. DIN or more [88 dB (A)].
	THIRD SCHEDULE Sound level test for motor vehicles having two wheels or three wheels (Regulation 7) are as follows:- I. INSTRUMENTATION. 1. The sound level meter (or an equivalent measuring system) shall meet a type 1 or 0 instrument according to IEC Publication 651. 2. The measurements shall be made using the frequency weighting "A", and the time weighting characteristic "F". 3. The calibration of the sound level meter shall be checked and adjusted according to the manufacturer's instructions or with a standard sound source (for example a pistonphone) at the beginning and at the end of each series of measurements. If the errors of the sound level meter obtained from these calibrations change by more than 1 dB during a series of measurements, the test shall be considered invalid. II. TEST SITE. 1. Any open space may be considered as a suitable test site if it consists of a flat area made of concrete, asphalt or hard material having a high acoustical reflectivity, excluding compressed or other earth surfaces. 2. The edges of the test site shall be at least 3 metres from the extremities of the vehicle and there shall be no feature or object present on the test site which is likely to affect the reading of the sound level meter; in particular, the vehicle shall be at a distance of not less than one metre from a pavement edge when the exhaust noise is measured. 3. Any significant obstacles outside the test site shall, in addition, not be closer than 3 metres to the microphone during the test. 4. With the exception of the observer and driver, no person shall remain in the test site during the test.

No.	LIST
	III. BACKGROUND NOISE AND WIND INTERFERENCE. 1. The level of background noise (including any wind noise) at each measurement position shall be at least 10 dB less than the levels measured during the test. 2. Measurements shall not be made in adverse weather conditions. Tests shall not be made if the wind speed at microphone height exceeds 5 m/s. IV. TEST PROCEDURE. <i>A - Number of Measurements.</i> 1. At least three measurements shall be carried out at each measuring position. 2. The measurements shall be considered valid if the range of three measurements made immediately one after the other is not greater than 2 dB. 3. The arithmetic mean value given by these measurements shall constitute the result. <i>B - Position and Preparation of the Vehicle.</i> 1. The vehicle shall be located in the centre of the test area, with the gear in neutral and with the clutch engaged. 2. Before each series of measurements the engine shall be brought to its normal operating temperature. 3. In the case of a vehicle with no neutral gear position, measurements shall be carried out with the rear wheel raised off the ground. <i>C - Microphone Positions.</i> 1. The height of the microphone above the ground shall be equal to that of the outlet orifice of the exhaust gases, but in any case shall not be less than 0.2 metre. 2. The microphone shall be pointed towards the outlet orifice and located at a distance of 0.5 metre from the orifice. 3. Unless otherwise indicated by the manufacturer of the sound level meter, its reference axis for free field conditions shall be parallel to the ground and shall make an angle of 450 ± 100 with the vertical plane containing the direction of the gas flow. In relation to this plane, the microphone shall be placed towards the external side of the vehicle as shown in Figure 1.

No.	LIST
	4. In the case of a vehicle provided with two or more exhaust outlets spaced not more than 0.3 metre apart and connected to a single silencer, only one measurement position shall be used; the microphone position shall be related to the outlet orifice nearest to the external side of the vehicle or, when such an outlet orifice cannot be determined, to the outlet which is the highest above the ground. 5. For vehicles provided with exhaust outlet orifices spaced more than 0.3 metre apart, one measurement shall be made for each outlet as if it were the only one, and the highest level noted. 6. Where the vehicle design is such that the microphone cannot be placed according to Figure 1 because of the presence of obstacles being part of the vehicle, a figure clearly showing the place chosen for the microphone shall be drawn when the measurement is carried out. As far as possible, the microphone shall be placed at a distance greater than 0.5 metre from the nearest obstacle and its reference axis for free field conditions shall be orientated towards the exhaust gas orifice at a place which is the least masked by the obstacles. <i>D - Engine Operating Conditions</i> 1. The engine speed shall be stabilized at $n/2$ if n is greater than 5000 rev/mm. or $3n/4$ if n is less than 5000 rev/min., where n is the engine speed at which the engine produces its maximum power as indicated by the manufacturer. 2. The throttle shall then be suddenly closed, and the noise measured during a period of operation consisting of a brief maintenance of the above constant engine speed and throughout the deceleration. The highest level only shall be recorded.

No.	LIST
	 Figure 1: Test Site And Microphone Position For Measuring Exhaust Noise.
	FOURTH SCHEDULE Sound level test for motor vehicles having more than three wheels (regulation 7) are as follows:- I. INSTRUMENTATION. <i>A - Instrument for Acoustical Measurements.</i> 1. The sound level meter (or an equivalent measuring system) shall at least meet the requirements of a type 1 instrument according to IEC Publication 651. 2. The measurements shall be made using the frequency weighting "A", and the time weighting "F". 3. The calibration of the sound level meter shall be checked and adjusted according to the manufacturer's instructions or with a standard sound source (for example a pistonphone) at the beginning and at the end of each series of measurements. If the errors of the sound level meter obtained from these calibrations change by more than 1 dB during a series of measurements, the test shall be considered invalid.

No.	LIST
	<i>B - Instrument for Speed Measurement.</i> The rotational speed of the engine and the road speed of the vehicle. during the approach shall be measured with instruments with an accuracy of 3% or better. II. TEST SITE. 1. The test site shall be substantially level, the surface dry and its texture such that it does not cause excessive tyre noise. 2. The test site shall be such that hemispherical divergence exists between the noise source and the microphone to within ± 1 dB. This condition is deemed to be satisfied if the following requirements are met: (a) within a radius of 50 m around the centre of the track the space shall be free of large reflecting objects such as fences, rocks, bridges or buildings; (b) the test track and the surface of the site up to 10 m from the centre 0 of the track shall consist of concrete, asphalt or similar hard material and be free from absorbing materials such as long grass or ashes; (c) in the vicinity of the microphone there shall be no obstacle that could influence the acoustical field and no person shall remain between the microphone and the noise source III. BACKGROUND NOISE AND WIND INTERFERENCE. 1. The level of background noise (including any wind noise) shall be at least 10 dB below that produced by the vehicle under test. 2. Measurements shall not be made in adverse weather conditions. Tests shall not be carried out if the wind speed at microphone height exceeds 5 m/s. IV. TEST PROCEDURE. <i>A - Microphone Positions.</i> 1. The distance from the microphone positions to the reference line CC (see Figure 2) on the test track shall be 7.5 m.

No.	LIST
	2. The microphone shall be located 1.2 m above ground level. Unless otherwise indicated by the manufacturer of the sound level meter, its reference axis for free field conditions shall be horizontal and directed perpendicularly towards the path of the vehicle (line CC). Figure 2: Microphone positions for measurements. <i>B - Number of Measurements.</i> 1. At least two measurements shall be made on each side of the vehicle. 2. The results shall be considered valid if the differences between two consecutive measurements made on the side of the vehicle which gives the higher sound pressure level do not exceed 2 dB. 3. The highest value given by these measurements shall constitute the result.

No.	LIST
	<i>C - Conditions of the Vehicle.</i> Measurements shall be made on vehicles unladen except for the driver and, except in the case of non-separable vehicles, without trailer or semi-trailer. <i>D - Operating Conditions.</i> <i>1. General conditions:</i> 1. The vehicle shall approach the line AA with the path of its centre line following as closely as possible the line CC as specified in paragraphs 2 (1) to 2 (3) as appropriate. 2. When the front of the vehicles reaches the line AA, the throttle shall be fully opened as rapidly as practicable (without operating the kick-down, if any) and held fully open until the rear of the vehicle reaches line BB; the throttle shall then be closed as rapidly as possible. 3. Any trailer which is not readily separable from the towing vehicle shall be ignored when considering the crossing of the line BB. 4. If the vehicle is fitted with more than two-wheel drive, it shall be tested in the drive which is intended for normal road use. 5. If the vehicle incorporated equipment such as a concrete mixer, a compressor, etc., the equipment shall not be in operation during the test. <i>2. Special conditions.</i> <i>1. Vehicles without gear-box.</i> The vehicle shall approach the line AA at a uniform vehicle speed corresponding to one of the following: i. an engine rotational speed equal to 3/4 of the speed, n, at which the engine produces its net maximum power; or ii. 3/4 of the engine maximum rotational speed allowed by the governor, at full load conditions of the engine; or iii. 50 km/h, whichever is the lowest.

No.	LIST
	2. <i>Manual transmission vehicle.</i> (a) <i>Approach speed.</i> The vehicle shall approach the line AA at a uniform vehicle speed corresponding to one of the following: i. an engine rotational speed equal to 3/4 of the speed, n, at which the engine produces its net maximum power; or ii. 3/4 of the engine maximum rotational speed allowed by the governor, at full load conditions of the engine; or iii. 50 km/h, whichever is the lowest. (b) <i>Choice of the gear ratio.</i> Commercial vehicles having a maximum authorized total weight of not more than 3.5 tonnes and passenger cars fitted with a gear-box having four or fewer forward gears shall be tested in second gear. When fitted with a gear-box having more than four forward gears, they shall be tested in both second and third gears. The average value of the sound levels recorded for these two conditions shall be calculated. Commercial vehicles having a maximum authorized total weight of more than 3.5 tonnes and buses whose whole number of forward gears is N (including those obtained by means of an auxiliary transmission or multi-gear axle) shall be tested successively with the gear selection equal to or higher than N/2. Only the condition giving the highest sound pressure level shall be reported. 3. <i>Automatic transmission vehicle.</i> (a) Vehicles without a manual selector shall be tested at various uniform approach-speeds of 30, 40 and 50 km/h or at 3/4 of the on-road maximum speed if this value is lower. The condition with the highest sound pressure level shall be reported. (b) If a manual selector with N forward positions fitted to the vehicle, the test shall be performed with the selector in the position N; external downshifts (for example by kick-down) shall be excluded. The approach speed shall be that specified in paragraph 2 (2). If an automatic downshift occurs after the line AA, the test shall be rejected and repeated using the position N-1, N-2, etc., as necessary, until the selector is placed in the highest position that allows the test to be performed without automatic downshift, external downshifts (kickdown) being always excluded. (c) If the vehicle is fitted with an auxiliary manual transmission or a multi-gear axle, the position used for normal urban driving shall be used. In all cases, the special selector's positions for slow movements, parking, or braking shall be excluded.

No.	LIST
	V. DEFINITION. In this Schedule - (a) "automatic downshift" means a gear change to a lower gear (higher numerical ratio) which occurs outside the control of the driver; (b) "external downshift" means a gear change to a lower gear (higher numerical ratio) which can be initiated at the will of the driver. FIFTH SCHEDULE Record of the tests in accordance with the prescribed form.
6.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS) REGULATIONS 1979 [P.U.(A) 12/79]
	Prohibition against new and altered sources of effluent discharge Regulation 4 (1) & (2) The University shall not carry out that may result in a new source of effluent discharge or cause a material change in the quantity or quality of the discharge from an existing sources or construct on any land any building designed or used for a purpose that may cause the land or building to result in a new source of effluent discharge without having prior written permission from the DG.

No.	LIST
	Prohibition of discharge of effluent containing certain substances Regulation 6(1) - (3) The University shall not discharge or cause or permit the discharge of any of the following substances into any inland waters: (1) any inflammable solvent; (2) any tar or other liquids immiscible with water; (3) refuse, garbage, sawdust, timber, human or animal waste or solid matters.
	Standard Methods of analysis of effluents Regulation 7 Analysis of effluents discharged into any inland waters shall be in accordance with the Second Schedule or any other method that the DG thinks fit.
	Parameter limits of effluent to be discharged into inland waters Regulation 8 1. No person shall discharge effluent, analysed in accordance with regulation 7, which contains substances in concentrations greater than those specified as parameter limits of- a) Standard A, as shown in the third column of the Third Schedule, into any inland waters within the catchment areas specified in the Fourth Schedule; or b) Standard B, as shown in the fourth column of the Third Schedule, into any other inland waters. 2. Where two or more of the metals specified as parameters (xii) to (xvi), pursuant to paragraph (1) of this regulation, are present in the effluent, the concentration of these metals shall not be greater than- a) 0.5 milligrammes per litre in total, where Standard A is applicable; b) 3.0 milligrammes per litre in total, and 1.0 milligramme per litre in total for soluble forms, where Standard B is applicable. 3. Where Standard B is applicable and when both phenol and free chlorine are present in the same effluent, the concentration of phenol

No.	LIST
	individually, shall not be greater than 0.2 milligrammes per litre and the concentration of free chlorine individually, shall not be greater than 1 milligramme per litre. 4. Where the Director-General deems it necessary , he may by notice in writing specify the acceptable conditions of discharge including the parameter limits of effluent, with respect to any or all of the parameters specified in the Fifth Schedule and any other parameters not listed anywhere in these Regulations.
	Restrictions on the discharge of effluents Regulation 9 The University is restricted in discharging any effluents in or on any soil or surface of any land without the prior written permission of the Director-General
	Restrictions on disposal sludges Regulation 10 The University is restricted in disposing any solid waste or sludge that is generated from any production or manufacturing processes or from any effluent treatment plant in or on any soil or surface of any land without the prior written permission of the Director-General.
	Reporting changes in Information furnished for purposes of application Regulation 12 The University to supply information to the DG for any material change of information in the University application or renewal for the license.

No.	LIST
	Making changes that alter quality of effluent Regulation 13(1) & (2) The University shall not change the premises which may cause material increase in the quantity or quality of effluent discharge for the premises without prior written approval of the Director-General
	Display of licence Regulation 14 The University shall display his licence in a conspicuous position in the principal building of the premises.
	Point of discharge Regulation 16(2) The University shall not alter or change the The position and design of the outlet at the point or points of discharge of effluent into any inland waters or onto any land without prior approval of the DG
	Dilution of effluent Regulation 17 The University shall not dilute any raw or treated effluent after it is produced at the University unless obtain written authorisation from the DG.

No.	LIST
	Spill or accidental discharge Regulation 18(1) The University shall immediately inform the DG of any spill or accidental discharge of the substances
	Regulation 18(2) The University shall be required to contain, cleanse or abate the spill or accidental discharge
	Provisions for inspection Regulation 19 The University shall install sampling test point or points, inspection chambers, flow-meters, and recording and other apparatuses if the discharges effluent into any inland waters or onto any land
	First Schedule List of Discharges To Which These Regulations Do Not Apply Subject to the provisions of regulation 6, these Regulations shall not apply to discharges of effluent into any inland waters from the following sources:- 1. Processing of oil-palm fruit or oil-palm fresh-fruit bunches into crude palm oil, whether as an intermediate or final product; 2. Processing of natural rubber in technically specified form, latex form including prevulcanised or the form of modified and special purpose rubber, conventional sheet, skim, crepe or scrap rubber; 3. Mining activities; 4. Processing, manufacturing, washing, or servicing of any other products or goods- a. that produce effluent of less than 60 cubic meters (13,000 imperial gallons) per day;

No.	LIST
	b. that the effluent of which does not contain those contaminants listed as parameters (vi) to (vii) in the first column of the Third Schedule; c. where the total load of biochemical oxygen demand of the effluent fixed at 20 degrees Centigrade for 5 days or suspended solid or both, shall not exceed 6 kilograms per day (concentration 100 milligrammes per litre); d. in any housing or commercial development or both of less than 30 units, without affecting the generality of 4 (3).
	Second Schedule Standards methods of analysis of effluent 1. "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation of the United States
	Third Schedule The limits of effluent allowed to be discharged accordance with the Standard A and B under Regulation 8(1)-(3) are as prescribed in Third Schedule.
	Fourth Schedule Prescription of catchment areas where standard A applies under the Regulation 8(1) are listed in the Fourth Schedule.
	Fifth Schedule List of parameters the limits of which to be specified [Regulation 8 (4)] i. Ammoniacal Nitrogen ii. Sulphate

No.	LIST
	iii. Chloride iv. Cobalt v. Colour vi. Detergents, Anionic vii. Fluoride (as F) viii. Molybdenum ix. Nitrate Nitrogen x. Phosphate (as P) xi. Polychlorinated Biphenyls xii. Selenium xiii. Silver xiv. Beryllium xv. Vanadium xvi. Radioactive Material xvii. Pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, fumigants or any other biocides or any other chlorinated hydrocarbons - xviii. A substance that either by itself or in combination or by reaction with other waste or refuse may give to any gas, fume or odour or substance which causes or likely to cause pollution.
	Sixth Schedule Limits of discharged of effluent other than of standard A or B are listed in the Sixth Schedule.
	Seventh Schedule Method of computing effluent-related licence fee is prescribed in Seventh Schedule

No.	LIST
7.	POISONS ACT 1952 [ACT 366]
	Packaging, labelling and storing of poisons Section 9(1) - (3) The University shall have in the possession in accordance with the Act and ensure that comply with packaging, labelling or storing of such poison
	Transport of poisons Section 10 The university shall not transport any poison otherwise than in accordance with the regulations made under this Act
	Control of manufacture of preparations containing poison Section 11 The University shall not manufacture any poison unless in compliance with the regulation made under the Act.
	Control of compounding of poisons for use in medical treatment Section 12(1) - (2) The University or its employee shall not dispense or mix any poison with any other substance for medical purposes unless he is a registered Pharmacist, or acting in the course of his duty in hospital or dispensary maintain by the University or a registered medical practitioner.

No.	LIST
	Possession for sale of poison and sale of poison in contravention of this Act an offence Section 13 The University or its employee shall not possesses any poison for the purpose of sale unless he is license or authorised under the Act.
	Control of acetylating substances Section 14 The University or its employee shall not have in its possession unless license, authorised or the possession is for a lawful purpose.
	Supply of poisons for the purpose of treatment by professional men Section 19 Poison other than Group A may be sold, supplied or administered by a registered medical practitioner, a registered dentist Division 1, a veterinary officer for purpose of patient treatment or animal treatment.
	Group B Poisons Section 21 (1) (b) Group B Poison shall not be sold or supplied by retail to any person except by a registered medical practitioner, registered dentist Division I or veterinary officer and a licensed pharmacist
	Group C Poisons Section 22 Group C Poison shall not be sold or supplied by retail except if the sale or supply of the poison would have been authorised under Group B poison or is dispense medicine

No.	LIST
	Group D Poisons Section 23 Group D Poison shall not be sold or supplied by retail except if the sale or supply of the poison would have been authorised under Group C poisons. Selling of Group D Poisons must be entered into a Poisons Book.
	First Schedule Listed poisons and its grouping under Section 2 of the Act according to Group A, B , C and D
	Second Schedule Articles and Preparations exempted from the provisions of this Act are listed in the Second Schedule.
	Third Schedule Psychotropic substances are as listed in the Third Schedule.
8.	POISONS REGULATIONS, 1952
	Container Regulation 5 The University shall store any poison in a container impervious to the poison and sufficiently stout to prevent leakage from the container arising from the ordinary risks of handling.

No.	LIST
	Manner in which poison is to be stored Regulation 6 Any poison kept for sale, it shall be stored:- a) in an unbroken case or package as received from the manufacturer; or b) in a container tied over, capped, locked or otherwise safely secured in a manner different from that in which container of non-poisonous substances kept in the same warehouse shop or dispensary are secured; or c) in a container readily distinguishable by touch from all containers holding non-poisonous substances; or d) in a room or cupboard under lock and key set apart for the keeping of poisons;
	Part II poisons to be used for industry, agriculture or horticulture not to be stored on a shelf or near food Regulation 7 No Part II Poison to be used for industry, agriculture or horticulture shall be stored on a shelf or in any premises in which food is kept or in any cupboard or drawer, unless such cupboard or drawer is reserved solely for the storage of Part II Poisons to be used as aforesaid.
	Packing of poison Regulation 8(1) - (4) The University shall not transport poisons unless a poison are pack to avoid leakage, labelled conspicuously and distinctly with the name of the poison in accordance with these Regulation 9 and shall transport it separately from food.
	Labelling of poisons Regulation 9(1) - (4) Labelling of poisons shall be in accordance with provision of Regulation 9

No.	LIST
	Labelling of dispensed medicines Regulation 12 1. A dispense medicines shall be liable in a conspicuous and distinct manner, with :- a) the name and address of the supplier or seller ;and b) the name of the patient or purchaser; and - ba) the name of the medicine; and c) adequate directions for the use of such medicine; and d) the date of delivery of such medicine; and e) where such medicine is sold or supplied and entered in a prescription book, with a reference to the serial number of the entry in such book relating to such sale or supply. 2. Poison which is sold or supplied as a dispense medicines shall be liable as “Controlled Medicine” or "Ubat Terkawal" 3. Poison or medicine sold or supplied for medicine for external use shall be liable with the words "Not o be Taken" or "For external Use Only" in English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil languages printed on red or on a red background.
	Poisons for use in agriculture. etc., to be mixed with distinctive dye Regulation 15 Poisons intended for use in agriculture or horticulture for the destruction of bacteria, fungi, insects, vermin or as a weed-killer or for use in the preservation of buildings or other structures liable to be destroyed by termites, unless there has been added to the poison a dye of a distinctive colour, and any such dye must be soluble in water if the poison is intended to be used dissolved in or mixed with water
	Supply of poison to out-patients in hospitals to be only on prescription and to be recorded and containers to be labelled Regulation 23 No out-patients or animal treated outside the premise shall be supplied with poison and the record of poison supplied must be made in accordance with Regulation 23.

No.	LIST
	Supply of medicines containing poisons for use in hospitals etc. by a hospital dispensary to be only on written order and containers to be labelled Regulation 24 Poisons shall not be supplied except for the case of emergency & the container of the poison shall be labelled accordingly.
	All poisons stored in institutions to be stored in the dispensary or in charge of a responsible person and stored in cupboards. Regulation 25 All Poisons shall be stored in accordance with Regulation 25 are as follows:- 1. In any institution in which medicines are dispensed in a dispensing or pharmaceutical department in charge of a person appointed for the purpose, all poisons other than those issued for use within the institution shall be stored in that department. 2. In any institution to which paragraph(1) of this Regulation does not apply all poisons, other than those issued for use within the institution, shall be stored- i. in charge of a person appointed for the purpose by the governing body or person in control of the institution ; and ii. in the case of poisons other than those contained in mixtures with a dose of at least two hundred and forty minims, in a cupboard reserved solely for the storage of poisons. 3. In any institution every poison other than those contained in mixtures with a dose of at least two hundred and forty minims which is stored in the wards shall be stored in a cupboard reserved solely for the stored in a cupboard reserved solely for the storage of poisons and poisonous substances. 4. all places in which poisons are required by this section to be stored shall be inspected at regular intervals of time not exceeding three months by a registered pharmacist or by some other person appointed for the purpose by the governing body or person in control of the institution.

No.	LIST														
	FIRST SCHEDULE Form B Poisons Book under Section 23(3) of the Poisons Act 1952 shall be in accordance of Form B of the First Schedule of the Regulations and containing the following information. <table><tr><td>Serial number of sale (to be written also on the article sold)</td><td>Date</td><td>Name of purchaser</td><td>Address of purchaser</td><td>Signature of purchaser and of introducer of purchaser</td><td>Name and quantity of poison sold</td><td>Purpose for which the poison is required</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Serial number of sale (to be written also on the article sold)	Date	Name of purchaser	Address of purchaser	Signature of purchaser and of introducer of purchaser	Name and quantity of poison sold	Purpose for which the poison is required							
Serial number of sale (to be written also on the article sold)	Date	Name of purchaser	Address of purchaser	Signature of purchaser and of introducer of purchaser	Name and quantity of poison sold	Purpose for which the poison is required									
9.	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH (CLASSIFICATION, PACKAGING, LABELLING OF HAZARDOUS OF CHEMICALS) REGULATIONS 1997														
	Duty of supplier to classify Regulation 4 The University shall ensure that supplier observed Regulation 4 to classify hazardous chemicals according to the risk and categories of hazards in Schedule 1.														

No.	LIST
	Packaging requirement Regulation 5 The University shall ensure that supplier observed Regulation 5 to supply hazardous chemicals in packaging with the following requirements: a) if the packaging is a container, the container shall be so designed and constructed that its contents cannot escape unless there is a requirement for safety devices to be fitted into the container; b) the materials constituting the packaging and the fastenings are not susceptible to adverse attack by the contents therein or liable to form harmful or dangerous compounds with the contents; c) the packaging and fastenings are strong and solid throughout to ensure that they will not come loose and will safely meet the normal stress and strain of handling; and d) containers fitted with replaceable fastening devices are so designed that the packaging can be repeatedly fastened without the contents escaping.
	Seal of package Regulation 6 The University must ensure the supplier observed Regulation 6 to seal the packages which if open, the seals are broken and could not be repaired.

No.	LIST
	Labelling Regulation 7 (1) & (2) The University must ensure the supplier labelled the packaging clearly with the following information: - the name of the hazardous chemical in accordance with the internationally recognised nomenclature; - the name, address and telephone number of the supplier; - the danger symbol and indication of danger as specified in Schedule II; - the nature of the special risk associated with the use of the chemical as specified in Schedule III; and - the safety precautionary measures as specified in Schedule IV. If the labelling involve more than one symbol:- - the requirement to indicate the symbol for very toxic or toxic makes the symbols for harmful and corrosive optional; - the requirement to indicate the symbol for corrosive makes the symbol for harmful optional; - the requirement to indicate the symbol for explosive makes the symbols for flammable and oxidising optional; and - the requirement to indicate the symbol for oxidising makes the symbol for flammable optional.
	Dimension of label. Regulation 8. Duty of supplier to furnish Chemical Safety Data Sheet.
	Regulation 9 (1) - (3) The university shall ensure the supplier duty to furnish up-to-date chemical safety data sheet which shall contain the following information:- the chemical product itself including the trade or common name of the chemical and the company identification with the details of the supplier;

No.	LIST
	b) the composition of the ingredients that clearly identifies the hazardous chemical for the purpose of conducting a hazard evaluation; c) the hazard identification; d) the first aid measures; e) the fire fighting measures; f) the accidental release measures; g) the handling and storage; h) the exposure controls and personal protection (including the possible methods of monitoring workplace exposure); i) the physical and chemical properties; j) the stability and reactivity; k) the toxicological information (including the potential routes of entry into the body and the possibility of synergism with other chemicals or hazards encountered at work); l) the ecological information; m) the disposal information; n) the transport information; and o) the date of preparation of the Chemical Safety Data Sheet.
	Confidential information on chemical. Regulation 10 If the name of the chemical and the ingredient thereof constitute to a confidential information, the information may be omitted from the data sheet but shall be disclosed by the supplier to: a) an occupational health doctor, or b) any person who uses or handles the chemical

No.	LIST
	SCHEDULE I Part A: Provide classification based on physicochemical properties a) Explosive chemicals and preparations which may explode under the effect of flame which are more sensitive to shocks or friction than dinitrobenzen b) Oxising chemicals and preparations which give rise to highly exothermic reaction when contact with other chemicals, particularly flammable chemicals c) Extremely Flammable liquid chemicals and preparations having a flash point lower than 0 degree Celsius and a boiling point lower than or equal to 35 degree Celsius d) Highly flammable i. chemicals and preparations which may become hot and finally catch fire when in contact with air at ambient temperature without any application of energy; ii. solid substances and preparations which may readily catch fire after brief contact with a source of ignition and which continue to burn or be consumed after removal of the source of ignition; iii. liquid substances and preparations having a flash point below 21 degrees Celsius; iv. gaseous substances and preparations which are flammable in air at normal pressure; or v. substances and preparations which, when in contact with water or damp air, evolve highly flammable gases in dangerous quantities

No.	LIST
	e) Flammable liquid substances and preparations having a flash point equal to or greater than 21 degrees Celsius and less than or equal to 55 degrees Celsius. Part B: Provide classification based on based on health effect a) Very toxic i. substances and preparations which if inhaled or ingested or penetrated into the skin may involve extremely serious, acute or chronic health risks or even death; or b) Toxic- i. substances and preparations which if inhaled or ingested or penetrated into the skin may involve serious, acute or chronic health risks or even death; ii. substances and preparations for which the LD- 50 absorbed orally in rat is between 25 to 200 mg/ kg or the LD-50 percutaneous absorption in rat or rabbit is between 50 to 400 mg/kg or the LC-50 absorbed by inhalation in rat is between 0.5 to 2 mg/litre (administered for a minimum period of four hours); or c) Harmful- i. substances and preparations which if inhaled or ingested or penetrated into the skin may involve limited health risks; or ii. substances and preparations for which the LD-50 absorbed orally in rat is between 200 to 500 mg/kg or the LD-50 percutaneous absorption in rat or rabbit is between 400 to 2000 mg/kg or the LC-50 absorbed by inhalation in rat is between 2 to 20 mg/litre (administered for a minimum period of four hours) d) Corrosive- substances and preparations which may, on contact with living tissues, destroy them.

No.	LIST
	e) Irritant- non-corrosive substances and preparations which, through immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membrane, can cause inflammation
	THIRD SCHEDULE Risk phrases which Indicate special risk are listed in Schedule III.
	FOURTH SCHEDULE Risk of safety phrases which indicate safety precautions are as listed in Schedule IV
10.	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ACT 1994 (USE AND STANDARDS OF EXPOSURE OF CHEMICAL HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATION 2000)
	PART VI LABELLING AND RELABELLING Duty of employer and self-employed person Regulation 4. The University shall be aware that the duties imposed under Regulation shall be observed.
	Register of chemicals hazardous to health Regulation 5 The University shall identify and record in register all chemical hazardous to health used in the University and it shall contain the following information: (a) a list of all chemicals hazardous to health used;

No.	LIST
	(b) the current Chemical Safety Data Sheet for each of the chemicals hazardous to health except for pesticides which shall have information as specified in Schedule III; (c) the average quantity used, produced or stored per month or per year whichever is applicable for each of the chemicals hazardous to health; (d) the process and work area where the chemicals hazardous to health are used; and (e) the name and address of the supplier of each of the chemicals hazardous to health.
	Ceiling limit Regulation 6 The University shall ensure the exposure to any chemical hazardous to health does not exceed ceiling limit according to Schedule I.
	Assessment of risk to health. Regulation 9 The University has to make a written assessment of the risk before exposing any of the University's employee to chemicals. the assessment shall contain the following:- a. the potential risks to an employee as a result of exposure to chemicals hazardous to health; b. the method and procedures adopted in the use of the chemicals hazardous to health; c. the nature of the hazard to health; d. the degree of exposure to such chemicals hazardous to health; e. the risk to health created by the use and the release of chemicals from work processes; f. measures and procedures required to control the exposure of an employee to chemicals hazardous to health; g. the measures, procedures, and equipment necessary to control any accidental emission of a chemical hazardous to health as a result of leakage, spillage, or process or equipment failure; h. the necessity for employee exposure monitoring programme;

No.	LIST
	i. the necessity for health surveillance programme; and j. the requirement for the training and retraining of employees as required under regulation 22.
	Assessment report Regulation 13 Assessment record to be maintain for a period of thirty years.
	Control measures Regulation 15 1. The University shall control chemicals hazardous to health through the following control measures: a. elimination of chemicals hazardous to health from the place of work; b. substitution of less hazardous chemicals for chemicals hazardous to health; c. total enclosure of the process and handling systems; d. isolation of the work to control the emission of chemicals hazardous to health; e. modification of the process parameters; f. application of engineering control equipment; g. adoption of safe work systems and practices that eliminate or minimise the risk to health; or h. provision of approved personal protective equipment.
	Use of approved personal protective equipment. Regulation 16. The University to establish and implement procedures to use the approved personal protective equipment

No.	LIST
	Engineering control equipment Regulation 17. University to maintain and operate engineering control equipment.
	Records of engineering control equipment. Regulation 19 University to maintain records of engineering control equipment
	Duty of employer to ensure labelling. Regulation 20 The University shall ensure that all chemicals hazardous to health supplied or purchased by him and used in the place of work are labelled and that the labels are not removed, defaced, modified or altered. If removed, the chemical shall be relabelled.
	Relabeling Regulation 21 The University shall ensure the container is relabelled when its content is transferred to another container.
	Information, instruction and training Regulation 22 The University shall provide employees expose to chemical hazardous to health with information, instruction and training and shall

No.	LIST
	review the training at least once in two years.
	Information, instruction and supervision of person Regulation 23 The University shall ensure that any person and who carries out any work in connection with the employer's duties under these Regulations has the necessary information, instruction and supervision to carry out such duties.
	Chemical Safety Data Sheet Regulation 24. The University shall obtain the relevant information from the supplier and shall not use the chemicals until such information is obtained if the chemicals are not labelled or the Chemical Safety Data Sheets have not been provided.
	Provision of Chemical Safety Data Sheet in a place of work Regulation 25 The University to ensure Chemical Safety Data Sheet shall be kept in a conspicuous place close to each location where that chemical is used.
	Monitoring of exposure Regulation 26 The University shall ensure the employee exposed to chemical hazardous to health is monitored at intervals determine by the assessor and records of monitoring shall be kept available:- a) where the record is representative of the personal exposure of a personal exposed to any chemical hazardous to health, for at least thirty years; and b) in any other case, for at least five years.

No.	LIST
	Health surveillance programme Regulation 27 The University to carry out health surveillance programme if necessary to protect the health of the employee.
	Warning sign Regulation 29 The University shall ensure that:- a) warning signs are posted at a conspicuous place at every entrance of the area to warn persons entering the area of the hazards; and b) other relevant information are given to persons who may be or are likely to be at risk of being affected by the chemicals hazardous to health. The warning sign shall:- a) give warning of the hazards; b) be written in the national language and English language; and c) be printed in dark red against white background.
	SCHEDULE I Permissible expose limit under Regulation 6 and 7 are listed in Schedule I.
	SCHEDULE II List of chemical for which medical surveillance are listed in Schedule II.

No.	LIST
	SCHEDULE III Information On Pesticides 1. A statement of the common name of the pesticide, if available, its trade and chemical name, and structural formula, and of the name and concentration of every active ingredient of the pesticide. 2. The name and concentration of every other ingredient of the pesticide. 3. The toxicological information on every ingredient of the pesticide and on the pesticide as a whole. 4. The instructions for, and the precautionary measures to be taken in connexion with the use of the pesticide. 5. The name, address and telephone number of the supplier and manufacture of the pesticide.
11.	STREET, DRAINAGE AND BUILDING ACT 1974 [ACT 133]
	Depositing dirt on streets, etc. Section 47 University to be aware that depositing dirt or articles or things or liquid at any public place is an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding RM500.00.
	Prohibition against building unless prohibition made etc. and compliance with any notice or order Section 52 The university shall be aware it shall not erect or rebuild any buildings without drain system to carry of water other than sewage

No.	LIST
	Water closets and trade effluent not to communicate with river etc. without approval Section 55 (2) - (3) The University shall be aware not to make direct connection from water closets or lavatory or discharging trade effluent to any river or water drain without permission of local authority.
	Drain water pipes not to be used as soil pipes Section 56(1) The university shall be aware that the rain water pipes shall not be used as soil pipes
12.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1976 [ACT 171]
	Committing nuisance in streams etc. Section 69 University shall be aware that committing a nuisance or depositing any filth in or upon public drain or other water -course within local the authority area is an offence punishable fine not exceeding two thousand ringgit or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or with both

No.	LIST
	Pollution of streams with trade refuse etc Section 70(a) - (c) University shall be aware that if within or outside the limits of local authority area, the University pollute any stream or its water or to interfere stream flows or using public drain for laundry trade is an offence punishable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or with both and
	Nuisances liable to be dealt with summarily under this act Section 81(a) - (k) University is to be aware that nuisances can be dealt summarily for the following: a. any premises or part thereof of such a construction or in such a state as to be a nuisance; b. any animal kept in such place or manner or in such numbers as to be a nuisance; c. any accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance or is or is likely to become a breeding place for mosquitoes or flies or any vermin; d. any factory, workshop or work-place which is so overcrowded while work is carried on as to be a nuisance; e. any huts or sheds, whether used as dwellings or as stables or for any other purpose, which are by reason of the manner in which the huts or sheds are crowded together or the want of drainage or the impracticability of scavenging or for any other reason a nuisance; f. any pool or ditch the water from which is used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purpose or for manufacturing drink for the use of man and which is so polluted or is likely to become a nuisance; g. any tank, well, pool, water-course, ditch or low marshy ground which is injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood or is likely to become a breeding place for mosquitoes; h. any fire-place or furnace and any chimney sending off smoke or other unconsumed combustible matter in such quantity as to be a nuisance; i. any brick-field, sandpit or any other kind of excavation which is injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood or used for any purpose likely to become a nuisance; j. any dust or effluvia caused by any trade, business, manufacture or process which is prejudicial to health or offensive to the

No.	LIST
	neighbourhood; and k. any other matter declared by the State Authority to be a nuisance.
13.	PESTICIDES ACT 1974 [AKTA 149]
	Section 7(1) Application for registration of pesticides if University desire to import or manufacture a pesticide. Section 7(2) (a) - (k) Requirements to be attached for the application of registration of pesticides Section 7(5) Payment of fees for the application of registration of pesticides Section 13 Prohibition to import and manufacture:- (1) (a) misbranded pesticides; (b) pesticides not been registered; and (c) pesticides contrary to its registration. (2) Penalty - Imprisonment for 5 years or fine of RM 50,000 Section 14 (1) - (8) Importation of pesticides for educational or research purposes Requirement to be complied with in importing a pesticide for educational or research purposes and the payment for prescribed fees, and an

No.	LIST
	offence of using or disposing this pesticides contrary to the condition of the permit (punishment of imprisonment of 3 years or fine of RM50,000). Section 14A (1) - (7) University must apply a permit to carry out research or experiment outside the laboratory or an unregistered pesticides synthesized by paying prescribed fees, breach of condition liable for 6 years imprisonment or fine RM 50,000. Section 22 Power of the authorized officer to do inspection and to seizure, detain and remove contaminated food. Section 23 Power of authorized officer to obtain samples of contaminated food for analysis. Failure to comply with demand is an offence. Section 25 Offence of selling contaminated food Section 27 (5) Punishment of RM10,000 Section 28 Requirement to report accident, death and personal injury resulting of the fumigation, spraying including ships and vehicles, with a pesticide. Section 28(5) Breach, punishment RM1000

No.	LIST
	Section 31 An authorized officer may enter, made search and to seizure. Section 46 An act done by University's employee will cause the University to be liable. Section 53A (1) The employee of the University shall not possess or use unregistered pesticides and unapproved use of pesticides. Section 53A (2) Act of breaching sub section (1) of the above, the employee shall be liable to imprisonment for one year. Section 56 General penalty for offence against the act is imprisonment of 6 month, or fine of RM5000. First Schedule Explanation to the common names and chemical names to the determine the identities of the active ingredient. Second Schedule Paint and latex preservative are exempted.
14.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (PRESCRIBED PREMISES) (CRUDE PALM OIL) ORDER 1977 [P.U.(A) 199/77]
	Order 2 Prescribing UPM as prescribed premise (for processing oil palm fruit or oil-palm fresh-fruit bunches into crude palm-oil, whether as an intermediate or final product.)

No.	LIST
15.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES) RULES 1978 [P.U.(A) 281/78]
	Rule 2 (1) Compounding an offence shall not exceed two thousand ringgit.
16.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (CONTROL OF LEAD CONCENTRATION IN MOTOR GASOLINE) REGULATIONS 1985 [P.U.(A) 296/85]
	Restriction on import or manufacture Regulation 3 University employee shall not import or manufacture any motor gasoline which contains lead or lead compounds expressed as lead in excess of 0.40 gramme per litre
	Restriction on possession, etc. Regulation 4 University employee shall not possess, offer or exhibit for sale, sell, deliver for use or exchange for use any motor gasoline which contains lead or lead compounds expressed as lead in excess of 0.40 gramme per litre on and after the 1st January 1986.
	Restriction on import, etc. Regulation 5 Notwithstanding the provisions in regulations 3 and 4, the University employee shall not import, manufacture, possess, offer or exhibit for sale, sell, deliver for use or exchange for use any motor gasoline which contains lead or lead compounds expressed as lead in excess of 0.15 gramme per litre on and after the 1st January 1990.

No.	LIST
17.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (PRESCRIBED ACTIVITIES) (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) ORDER 1987 [P.U.(A) 362/87]
	Order 2 Prescribed activities are specified in the Schedule
	SCHEDULE 1. AGRICULTURE: a. Land development schemes covering an area of 500 hectares or more to bring forest land into agricultural production. b. Agricultural programmes necessitating the resettlement of 100 families or more. c. Development of agricultural estates covering an area of 500 hectares or more involving changes in types of agricultural use. 2. AIRPORT: a. Construction of airports (having an airstrip of 2,500 metres or longer). b. Airstrip development in state and national parks. 3. DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION: a. Construction of dams and man-made lakes and artificial enlargement of lakes with surface areas of 200 hectares or more. b. Drainage of wetland, wild-life habitat or of virgin forest covering an area of 100 hectares or more. c. Irrigation schemes covering an area of 5,000 hectares or more. 4. LAND RECLAMATION: - Coastal reclamation involving an area of 50 hectares or more. 5. FISHERIES: a. Construction of fishing harbors.

No.	LIST
	b. Harbour expansion involving an increase of 50 percent or more in fish landing capacity per annum. c. Land based aquaculture projects accompanied by clearing of mangrove swamp forests covering an area of 50 hectares or more. 6. FORESTRY: a. Conversion of hill forest land to other land use covering an area of 50 hectares or more. b. Logging or conversion of forest land to other land use within the catchment area of reservoirs used for municipal water supply, irrigation or hydro-power generation or in areas adjacent to state and national parks and national marine parks. c. Logging covering an area of 500 hectares or more. d. Conversion of mangrove swamps for industrial, housing or agricultural use covering an area of 50 hectares or more. e. Clearing of mangrove swamps on islands adjacent to national marine parks. 7. HOUSING: Housing development covering an area of 50 hectares or more. 8. INDUSTRY: a. Chemical -Where production capacity of each product or combined products is greater than 100 tonnes/day. b. Petrochemicals -All sizes. c. Non-ferrous -Primary smelting: - Aluminium - Copper - Others - all sizes - all sizes - producing 50 tonnes/day and above of product d. Non-metallic -Cement - Lime - for clinker throughput of 30 tonnes/hour and above

No.	LIST
	- 100 tonnes/day and above burnt lime rotary kiln or 50 tonnes/day and above vertical kiln. e. Iron and steel -Require iron ore as raw materials for production greater than 100 tonnes/day; or Using scrap iron as raw material for production greater than 200 tonnes/day f. Shipyards -Dead Weight Tonnage greater than 5,000 tonnes. g. Pulp and paper industry - Production capacity greater than 50 tonnes/day 9. INFRASTRUCTURE: a. Construction of hospitals with outfall into beachfronts used for recreational purposes. b. Industrial estate development for medium and heavy industries covering an area of 50 hectares or more. c. Construction of expressways. d. Construction of national highways. e. construction of new townships. 10. PORTS: a. Construction of ports. b. Port expansion involving an increase of 50 percent or more in handling capacity per annum. 11. MINING: a. Mining of minerals in new areas where the mining lease covers a total area in excess of 250 hectares. b. Ore processing, including concentrating for aluminium, copper, gold or tantalum. c. Sand dredging involving an area of 50 hectares or more. 12. PETROLEUM: a. Oil and gas fields development. b. Construction of off-shore and on-shore pipelines in excess of 50 kilometres in length. c. Construction of oil and gas separation, processing, handling, and storage facilities. d. Construction of oil refineries.

No.	LIST
	e. Construction of product depots for the storage of petrol, gas or diesel (excluding service stations) which are located within 3 kilometres of any commercial, industrial or residential areas and which have a combined storage capacity of 60,000 barrels or more. 13. POWER GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION : a. Construction of steam generated power stations burning fossil fuels and having a capacity of more than 10 megawatts. b. Dams and hydro-electric power schemes with either or both of the following: i. dams over 15 metres high and ancillary structures covering a total area in excess of 40 hectares; ii. reservoirs with a surface area in excess of 400 hectares. c. Construction of combined cycle power stations. d. Construction of nuclear-fueled power stations. 14. QUARRIES: Proposed quarrying of aggregate, limestone, silica, quartzite, sandstone, marble and decorative building stone within 3 kilometres of any existing residential, commercial or industrial areas, or any area for which a licence, permit or approval has been granted for residential, commercial or industrial development. 15. RAILWAYS: a. Construction of new routes. b. Construction of branch lines. 16. TRANSPORTATION: Construction of Mass Rapid Transport projects. 17. RESORT AND RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: a. Construction of coastal resort facilities or hotels with more than 80 rooms. b. Hill station resort or hotel development covering an area of 50 hectares or more.

No.	LIST
	c. Development of tourist or recreational facilities in national parks. d. Development of tourist or recreational facilities on islands in surrounding waters which are gazetted as national marine parks. 18. WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL a. Toxic and Hazardous Waste- i. Construction of incineration plant. ii. Construction of recovery plant (off-site). iii. Construction of wastewater treatment plant (off-site). iv. Construction of secure landfill facility. v. Construction of storage facility (off-site). b. Municipal Solid Waste- i. Construction of incineration plant. ii. Construction of composting plant. iii. Construction of recovery/recycling plant. iv. Construction of municipal solid waste landfill facility. c. Municipal Sewage i. Construction of wastewater treatment plant. ii. Construction of marine outfall. 19. WATER SUPPLY: a. Construction of dams or impounding reservoirs with a surface area of 200 hectares or more. b. Groundwater development for industrial, agricultural or urban water supply of greater than 4,500 cubic metres per day.

No.	LIST
18.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (PRESCRIBED PREMISES) (SCHEDULED WASTES TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES) ORDER 1989 [P.U.(A) 140/89]
	ORDER 3 Prescribed premises include the followings:- a. off-site storage facilities; b. off-site treatment facilities; c. off-site recovery facilities; d. scheduled waste incinerators; e. land treatment facilities; and f. secure landfills.
19.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (PRESCRIBED PREMISES) (SCHEDULED WASTES TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES) REGULATIONS 1989 [P.U.(A) 141/89]
	Inventory of scheduled wastes Regulation 6 The University shall keep in good condition an accurate and up-to-date inventory of the types and quantities of scheduled wastes received, stored, treated, recovered, destroyed, disposed of or otherwise handled at the prescribed premises.

No.	LIST
20.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS AND OTHER GASES AS PROPELLANTS AND BLOWING AGENTS) ORDER 1993 [P.U.(A) 434/93]
	Prohibition on the use of controlled substance as propellant Order 3. The University is prohibited from manufacturing any controlled substance as propellant.
	Prohibition on the use of combustible gas as propellant Order 4. The use of combustible petroleum gas or other combustible gas as propellant in any manufacturing process, trade or industry of aerosol is prohibited with effect from the 1st January 1999.
	Prohibition on the use of controlled substance as blowing agent Order 5. The University is prohibited to use any controlled substance to produce:- i. extruded polystyrene foam; ii. thermoformed plastic packaging; iii. moulded flexible polyurethane foam; and iv. rigid polyurethane foam

No.	LIST
	SCHEDULE Controlled substance as follows:- Part I <i>Group Chemical formula Substance</i> I CFC13 Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11) CF2C12 Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12) C2F3C13 Trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113) C2F4C12 Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114) C2F5C1 Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115) II CF2BrC1 Bromochlorodifluoromethane (halon-1211) CF3Br Bromotrifluoromethane (halon-1301) C2F4Br2 Dibromotetrafluoroethane (halon-2402) Part II I CF3C1 Chlorotrifluoromethane (CFC-13) C2FCI5 Pentachlorofluoroethane (CFC-111) C2F2C14 Tetrachlorodifluoroethane (CFC-112) C3FC17 Heptachlorofluoropropane (CFC-211) C3F2C16 Hexachlorodifluoropropane (CFC-212) C3F3C15 Pentachlorotrifluoropropane (CFC-213) C3F4C14 Tetrachlorotetrafluoropropane (CFC-214)

No.	LIST
	C3F5C13 Trichloropentafluoropropane (CFC-215) C3F6C12 Dichlorohexafluoropropane (CFC-216) C3F7C1 Chloroheptafluoropropane (CFC-217) II CC14 Carbon tetrachloride III C2H3C13* 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform) * This formula does not refer to 1, 1, 2-trichloroethane.
21.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES IN SOAP, SYNTHETIC DETERGENT AND OTHER CLEANING AGENTS) ORDER 1995 [P.U.(A) 115/95]
	Prohibition on the use of controlled substance Order 3 The University is prohibited from using of any controlled substance to manufacture soap , synthetic detergent and other cleaning agents.
	Schedule CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE is Branched Alkylbenzene Sulphonates (BAS)

No.	LIST
22.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (CONTROL OF EMISSION FROM DIESEL ENGINES) REGULATIONS 1996 [P.U.(A) 429/96]
	Restriction on installation or replacing of engine system Regulation 4 (1) The University's employee shall not install, or replace the engine system of any University's vehicles with, a diesel engine which emits pollutants in excess of the standard prescribed in the First Schedule
	Regulation 5. Application of regulation 4. Regulation 4 shall only apply to University's vehicles intended to be used on the road, having at least four wheels and a designed maximum speed exceeding 25 kilometres per hour.
	Maximum concentration of smoke shall not exceed Ringelmann No. 2. Regulation 10 The University must ensure the maximum concentration of smoke shall not exceed Ringelmann No. 2 of the Ringelmann Smoke Chart.
	Maximum density of smoke permitted. Regulation 11 Maximum density of smoke shall not exceed 50 HSU or other equivalent smoke units or in percentages ("%") or other units

No.	LIST
	Exhaust pipe to be straight Regulation 15 Exhaust pipe to be straight and free from any attachment.
	Engine to be put off in enclosed area Regulation 16 The University's employees shall not allow the engine of any motor vehicle to run while the motor vehicle is stationary for more than three minutes in an enclosed or a partially enclosed parking area or any terminus.
	Fleet operator to operate and maintain approved facility. Regulation 18. A fleet operator shall operate and maintain an approved facility and shall carry out the smoke test on all his motor vehicles periodically, or more frequently as and when directed by Director General in writing. Regulation 21. Offences which may be compounded. Offences may be compounded
	First Schedule Emission standard of pollutants The emission standard for a diesel engine tested at a steady speed shall not exceed the following limits of emission of visible pollutants as prescribed in the First Schedule.

No.	LIST																								
	Second Schedule 1. For a diesel engine having a total mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes, the emission of gaseous pollutants of Carbon Monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Oxides of Nitrogen and Particulates must not exceed the following standard: <table><tr><td>Mass of Carbon Monoxide(CO) Grammes per kWh</td><td>Mass of Hydrocarbons(HC) Grammes per kWh</td><td>Mass of Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Grammes per k WH</td><td>Mass of Particulates (PT) Grammes per kWh</td></tr><tr><td>4.5</td><td>1.1</td><td>8.0</td><td>0.36</td></tr></table> as measured by the ECE Regulation No. 49.02 annexed to the United Nations Agreement which was done at Geneva on March 20, 1958 Concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts. 2. For a diesel engine having a total mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes, the emission of gaseous pollutants of Carbon Monoxide, the combination of Hydrocarbons and Oxides of Nitrogen and Particulates shall not exceed the following standard: <table><tr><td>Reference Mass rw (kg)</td><td>Mass of Carbon Monoxide g/Km</td><td>Combined Mass of Hydrocarbons and Oxides of Nitrogen g/km</td><td>Mass of Particulates g/km</td></tr><tr><td>$rw \leq 1250$</td><td>2.72</td><td>0.97</td><td>0.14</td></tr><tr><td>$1250 < rw \leq 1700$</td><td>5.17</td><td>1.40</td><td>0.19</td></tr><tr><td>$1700 < rw$</td><td>6.90</td><td>1.70</td><td>0.25</td></tr></table> as measured by the Council Directive 93/59/EEC of June 28, 1993 amending Directive 70/220/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by emission from motor vehicles.	Mass of Carbon Monoxide(CO) Grammes per kWh	Mass of Hydrocarbons(HC) Grammes per kWh	Mass of Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Grammes per k WH	Mass of Particulates (PT) Grammes per kWh	4.5	1.1	8.0	0.36	Reference Mass rw (kg)	Mass of Carbon Monoxide g/Km	Combined Mass of Hydrocarbons and Oxides of Nitrogen g/km	Mass of Particulates g/km	$rw \leq 1250$	2.72	0.97	0.14	$1250 < rw \leq 1700$	5.17	1.40	0.19	$1700 < rw$	6.90	1.70	0.25
Mass of Carbon Monoxide(CO) Grammes per kWh	Mass of Hydrocarbons(HC) Grammes per kWh	Mass of Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Grammes per k WH	Mass of Particulates (PT) Grammes per kWh																						
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No.	LIST
	Third Schedule Ringelmann Smoke Chart  No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 Instruction For Use 1. Hold chart at arm's length to view smoke at source. 2. Source of light or sun should be behind the observer. 3. Match smoke as closely as possible to corresponding shade on chart.
23.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (CONTROL OF EMISSION FROM PETROL ENGINES) REGULATIONS 1996 [P.U.(A) 543/96]
	Restriction on installation or replacing of engine system. Regulation 4(1) The University's employee shall not install, or replace the engine system of any University's vehicles with, a petrol engine which emits pollutants in excess of the standard prescribed in the First Schedule

No.	LIST
	Application of regulation 4 Regulation 5 Regulation 4 shall only apply to a motor vehicle intended to be used on the road, with or without bodywork, having at least four wheels but shall not apply to a motor vehicle used for racing purposes in designated racing circuits or in approved racing events.
	Level of gaseous emission from petrol engine in use Regulation 10 Every petrol engine which is in use, in operation or is capable of being operated shall not emit gaseous pollutant exceeding the emission standard as prescribed in the Fourth Schedule.
	Exhaust pipe to be straight Regulation 15 Exhaust pipe to be straight and free from any attachment
	Engine to be put off in enclosed area Regulation 16 The University's employees shall not allow the engine of any motor vehicle to run while the motor vehicle is stationary for more than three minutes in an enclosed or a partially enclosed parking area or any terminus
	First Schedule Emission Standard Of Pollutants The emission of the gaseous pollutant of Carbon Monoxide and the combination of Hydrocarbons and Nitrogen Oxides shall not exceed the following standard:

No.	LIST																								
	<table><tr><th>Reference Mass (rw) (kg)</th><th>Carbon Monoxide g/test</th><th>Combined Emission of Hydrocarbons and Nitrogen Oxides in g/test</th></tr><tr><td>rw < 1020</td><td>58</td><td>19.0</td></tr><tr><td>1020 < rw < 1250</td><td>67</td><td>20.5</td></tr><tr><td>1250 < rw < 1470</td><td>76</td><td>22.0</td></tr><tr><td>1470 < rw < 1700</td><td>84</td><td>23.5</td></tr><tr><td>1700 < rw < 1930</td><td>93</td><td>25.0</td></tr><tr><td>1930 < rw < 2150</td><td>101</td><td>26.5</td></tr><tr><td>2150 < rw</td><td>110</td><td>28.0</td></tr></table> as measured by the Economic Commission for Europe ("ECE") regulation No. 15.04 annexed to the United Nations Agreement which was done at Geneva on March 20, 1958 Concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts.	Reference Mass (rw) (kg)	Carbon Monoxide g/test	Combined Emission of Hydrocarbons and Nitrogen Oxides in g/test	rw < 1020	58	19.0	1020 < rw < 1250	67	20.5	1250 < rw < 1470	76	22.0	1470 < rw < 1700	84	23.5	1700 < rw < 1930	93	25.0	1930 < rw < 2150	101	26.5	2150 < rw	110	28.0
Reference Mass (rw) (kg)	Carbon Monoxide g/test	Combined Emission of Hydrocarbons and Nitrogen Oxides in g/test																							
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1700 < rw < 1930	93	25.0																							
1930 < rw < 2150	101	26.5																							
2150 < rw	110	28.0																							
	Second Schedule Emission standard of pollutant under sub-regulation 4(3) is prescribed in the Second Schedule.																								

No.	LIST
	Third Schedule Emission standard of pollutant under sub-regulation 4(4) is prescribed in the Second Schedule.
	Fourth Schedule Emission standards for petrol engine in use for existing model is 4.5% (carbon monoxide), 800 ppm (hydrocarbon and for new model is 3.5% (carbon monoxide), 600 ppm.
	Fifth Schedule Emission test for petrol engine in use as follows:- 1. This test shall be carried out by using a Carbon Monoxide or Hydrocarbon analyser. 2. The test procedures shall be as follows:- a. accelerate the engine to a moderate speed with no load, maintain for at least 15 seconds, then return the engine to idle speed; b. while the engine idles, insert the sampling probe into the exhaust pipe as deeply as possible but in any case for not less than 300mm; c. wait for at least 20 seconds and take the reading of Carbon Monoxide and Hydrocarbon as given by the analyser.
24.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (REFRIGERANT MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1999 [P.U.(A) 451/99]
	Prohibition on the use of refrigerant environmentally hazardous substance Regulation 4. The use of refrigerant environmentally hazardous substance is prohibited.

No.	LIST																		
	Handling of refrigerant environmentally hazardous substance. Regulation 5 The University's employees shall not handle any refrigerant environmentally hazardous substance unless he has received the approved training.																		
	Offence to vent refrigerant environmentally hazardous substance. Regulation 6 The University's employees shall not vent any refrigerant environmentally hazardous substance into the Atmosphere.																		
	Prohibition on moving refrigerant environmentally hazardous substance out of Malaysia. Regulation 7(1) The University's employees shall not move a refrigerant environmentally hazardous substance out of Malaysia																		
	Schedule Refrigerant environmentally hazardous substances are as follows: <table><tr><th>Group</th><th>Chemical Formula</th><th>Substance</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>CFC13</td><td>Triklorofluorometana (CFC - 11)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>CF2Cl2</td><td>Diklorodifluorometana (CFC - 12)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>C2F3Cl3</td><td>Triklorotrifluoroetana (CFC - 113)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>C2F4Cl2</td><td>Diklorotetrafluoroetana (CFC - 114)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>C2F5Cl</td><td>Kloropentafluoroetana (CFC - 115)</td></tr></table>	Group	Chemical Formula	Substance	1	CFC13	Triklorofluorometana (CFC - 11)		CF2Cl2	Diklorodifluorometana (CFC - 12)		C2F3Cl3	Triklorotrifluoroetana (CFC - 113)		C2F4Cl2	Diklorotetrafluoroetana (CFC - 114)		C2F5Cl	Kloropentafluoroetana (CFC - 115)
Group	Chemical Formula	Substance																	
1	CFC13	Triklorofluorometana (CFC - 11)																	
	CF2Cl2	Diklorodifluorometana (CFC - 12)																	
	C2F3Cl3	Triklorotrifluoroetana (CFC - 113)																	
	C2F4Cl2	Diklorotetrafluoroetana (CFC - 114)																	
	C2F5Cl	Kloropentafluoroetana (CFC - 115)																	

No.	LIST
25	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY(HALON MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1999 [P.U.(A) 452/99]
	Prohibition on the use of portable Halon fire extinguisher. Regulation 4 The use of any new portable Halon fire extinguisher is prohibited.
	Conditions for use of portable Halon fire extinguisher. Regulation 6 Employees of the University having control of a portable Halon fire extinguisher, which requires refilling and/or hydrostatic testing, shall ensure that it is decommissioned and held in storage pending destruction
	Prohibition on the installation of new fixed Halon fire extinguishing system Regulation 7 Employees of the University shall not install new fixed Halon fire extinguishing system.
	Prohibition on the discharge of Halon. Regulation 12 The University and employees of the University having control of an existing fixed Halon fire extinguishing system shall ensure that Halon is not discharged in any test or under any other circumstances unless the purpose is to prevent fire
	Notification of discharge. Regulation 13 After the discharge of any Halon from a fixed Halon fire extinguishing system, an occupier of any premises, on which the fixed Halon fire extinguishing system is installed, shall immediately notify the Director General in writing of the discharge.

No.	LIST
	Existing fixed Halon fire extinguishing system to be surrendered. Regulation 14 The University and employees of the University having control of a fixed Halon fire extinguishing system shall surrender any Halon in the fire extinguishing system within 60 days after the owner or the person in control of the fire extinguishing system has completed his phase out of the use of the extinguishing system on his premises.
	Reclamation of Halon. Regulation 15 The University and employees of the University having control of an existing fixed Halon fire extinguishing system or a portable Halon fire extinguisher shall ensure that when such fire extinguishing system or extinguisher is being serviced or decommissioned any Halon that would otherwise be discharged is reclaimed.
	Prohibition on the moving of Halon out of Malaysia. Regulation 16 The University and employees of the University shall not export recycled Halon.
	Schedule 1 [Regulation 2] List of Halon Bromochlorodifluoromethane CF₂BrCl /Halon 1211 Bromotrifluoromethane CF₃Br /Halon 1301 Dibromotetrafluoroethane C₂F₄Br₂ /Halon 2402

No.	LIST
26.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES) (OPEN BURNING) RULES 2000 [P.U.(A) 310/2000]
	Compoundable offence Rule 2 Any offence of open burning under section 29A or 29B of the Environmental Quality Act 1974 is a compoundable offence
27.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (DECLARED ACTIVITIES) (OPEN BURNING) ORDER 2003 [P.U.(A) 460/2003]
	FIRST SCHEDULE MUKIM WITHIN 30 KILOMETRE RADIUS OF KLIA <i>No. State District Mukim</i> 1. Negri Sembilan Seremban Lenggeng 2. Negri Sembilan Jelevu Ulu Klawang 3. Negri Sembilan Seremban Setul 4. Negri Sembilan Seremban Pantai 5. Negri Sembilan Seremban Labu 6. Negri Sembilan Seremban Seremban 7. Negri Sembilan Seremban Ampangan 8. Negri Sembilan Seremban Rasah 9. Negri Sembilan Port Dickson Jimah 10. Negri Sembilan Seremban Rantau 11. Negri Sembilan Port Dickson Port Dickson 12. Negri Sembilan Port Dickson Linggi 13. Negri Sembilan Port Dickson Sirusa

No.	LIST
	14. Selangor Petaling Damansara 15. Selangor Hulu Langat Hulu Semenyih 16. Selangor Hulu Langat Cheras 17. Selangor Petaling Petaling 18. Selangor Klang Klang 19. Selangor Hulu Langat Kajang 20. Selangor Sepang Dengkil 21. Selangor Hulu Langat Semenyih 22. Selangor Kuala Langat Tanjung Duabelas 23. Selangor Kuala Langat Jugra 24. Selangor Kuala Langat Telok Panglima Garang 25. Selangor Hulu Langat Beranang 26. Selangor Kuala Langat Bandar 27. Selangor Kuala Langat Kelanang 28. Selangor Sepang Labu 29. Selangor Kuala Langat Morib 30. Selangor Kuala Langat Batu 31. Selangor Sepang Sepang 32. Federal Territory Kuala Lumpur Petaling 33. Federal Territory Putrajaya

No.	LIST
28.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (CONTROL OF EMISSION FROM MOTORCYCLES) REGULATIONS 2003 [P.U.(A) 464/2003]
	Idling gaseous emission limit for motorcycle in use. Regulation 10. 1. The University or employees of the University riding any motorcycle in use the engine type of which is as prescribed in column 4(a) of the First Schedule shall ensure that such motorcycle in use does not emit gaseous pollutant exceeding the emission limit as prescribed in the Fourth Schedule. 2. In the event of breach, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding RM 5000.
	Engine to be switched off in enclosed area. Regulation 11 The University's employees shall not allow the engine of any motor vehicle to run while the motor vehicle is stationary for more than three minutes in an enclosed or a partially enclosed parking area or any terminus

No.	LIST																																																																		
	First Schedule																																																																		
	Gaseous emission limit																																																																		
	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">(1) Category of Motorcycle</th><th colspan="2">(2) Type Approval Gaseous Emission Test</th><th rowspan="2">(3) Emission Limits</th><th colspan="2">(4) Idling Gaseous Emission Test</th><th rowspan="2">(5) Emission Limits</th></tr><tr><th>(a) Engine Type</th><th>(b) Date Of Operation</th><th>(a) Engine Type</th><th>(b) Date Of Operation</th></tr><tr><td>1. Imported</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(a) New model</td><td>2 and 4 stroke</td><td>1-1-2005</td><td>Second Schedule</td><td>2 and 4 stroke</td><td>1-1-2004</td><td>Fourth Schedule</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Current model</td><td>2 and 4 stroke</td><td>1-7-2005</td><td>Second Schedule</td><td>4 stroke</td><td>1-1-2004</td><td>Fourth Schedule</td></tr><tr><td>2. Locally manufactured or assembled</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(a) New model</td><td>2 and 4 stroke</td><td>1-7-2005</td><td>Second Schedule</td><td>2 and 4 stroke</td><td>1-1-2004</td><td>Fourth Schedule</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Current model</td><td>2 and 4 stroke</td><td>1-7-2006</td><td>Second Schedule</td><td>2 and 4 stroke</td><td>1-1-2004</td><td>Fourth Schedule</td></tr><tr><td>3. Motorcycle in use</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>4 stroke</td><td>1-1-2004</td><td>Fourth Schedule</td></tr></table>							(1) Category of Motorcycle	(2) Type Approval Gaseous Emission Test		(3) Emission Limits	(4) Idling Gaseous Emission Test		(5) Emission Limits	(a) Engine Type	(b) Date Of Operation	(a) Engine Type	(b) Date Of Operation	1. Imported							(a) New model	2 and 4 stroke	1-1-2005	Second Schedule	2 and 4 stroke	1-1-2004	Fourth Schedule	(b) Current model	2 and 4 stroke	1-7-2005	Second Schedule	4 stroke	1-1-2004	Fourth Schedule	2. Locally manufactured or assembled							(a) New model	2 and 4 stroke	1-7-2005	Second Schedule	2 and 4 stroke	1-1-2004	Fourth Schedule	(b) Current model	2 and 4 stroke	1-7-2006	Second Schedule	2 and 4 stroke	1-1-2004	Fourth Schedule	3. Motorcycle in use	—	—	—	4 stroke	1-1-2004	Fourth Schedule
(1) Category of Motorcycle	(2) Type Approval Gaseous Emission Test		(3) Emission Limits	(4) Idling Gaseous Emission Test		(5) Emission Limits																																																													
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3. Motorcycle in use	—	—	—	4 stroke	1-1-2004	Fourth Schedule																																																													

No.	LIST												
	Second Schedule Gaseous emission limit for motorcycle engines The emission of Carbon Monoxide (CO), Hydrocarbons (HC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) shall not exceed the following limits as measured by The European Economic Committee ("EEC") Council Directive 97/24/EC of 17 June 1997 on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the measures to be taken against air pollution caused by two or three wheel motor vehicles:- <table><tr><td><i>Engine Type</i></td><td><i>CO (g/km)</i></td><td><i>HC (g/km)</i></td><td><i>NOx (g/km)</i></td></tr><tr><td>2 stroke</td><td>8</td><td>4</td><td>0.1</td></tr><tr><td>4 stroke</td><td>13</td><td>3</td><td>0.3</td></tr></table>	<i>Engine Type</i>	<i>CO (g/km)</i>	<i>HC (g/km)</i>	<i>NOx (g/km)</i>	2 stroke	8	4	0.1	4 stroke	13	3	0.3
<i>Engine Type</i>	<i>CO (g/km)</i>	<i>HC (g/km)</i>	<i>NOx (g/km)</i>										
2 stroke	8	4	0.1										
4 stroke	13	3	0.3										
	Fourth Schedule Idling gaseous emission limits for motorcycle engines which is as prescribed in the First Schedule is 4.5% Carbon Monoxide (CO).												
	Fifth Schedule Idling gaseous emission test for motorcycle engines are as follows:- - This test shall be carried out by using a carbon monoxide analyzer which is capable of measuring carbon monoxide in percentage. - The test procedures shall be as follows: - accelerate the engine to a moderate speed with no load, maintain for at least 15 seconds, then return the engine to idle speed; - while the engine idles, insert the sampling probe into the exhaust pipe as deeply as possible but in any case for not less than 300 mm; and - wait for at least 20 seconds and take the reading of carbon monoxide as given by the analyzer.												

No.	LIST
29.	FOOD ACT 1983 [ACT 281]
	Food containing substances injurious to health Section 13 (1) Any person who prepares or sells any food that has in or upon it any substance which is poisonous, harmful or otherwise injurious to health commits an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or to both. Food unfit for human consumption Section 13A 1. Any person who prepares or sells any food that consists wholly or in part of:- a. any diseased, filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance; b. any portion of an animal unfit for food; or c. the product of an animal which has died otherwise than by slaughter or as game, 2. & 3. Committing an offence liable to punishment of a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both. Adulterated food Section 13B 1. Prohibition of preparing or selling of any adulterated food 4. Committing an offence shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

No.	LIST
	Section 15 - Labelling, etc., not complying with standard of food Requirement to comply with food labelling if the University prepares packages, labels or advertises any food. Section 16 - False labelling, etc. False labelling of any food is an offence and liable to imprisonment of not exceeding three years or to fine or to both. Section 17 - Advertisement Advertisement on the sale of any food shall not mislead and shall be in accordance with section 17 (1)(a)-(d). Section 24 - Sales, etc., by agent or servant The law presume any person preparing or advertise or selling of any food in University to do so in his account or as agent of the University. Section 25 - Presumption for human consumption Any food is sold or exposed or offered for sale it shall be deemed to be safe for human consumption. Section 28 - Liability of importer, manufacturer, packer, etc. If the University put its name and/or logo on any food packaging, the University is presume to be liable as an importer, manufacturer, packer and etc.

No.	LIST
30.	CONTROL OF TOBACCO PRODUCT REGULATIONS 2004
	Prohibition on tobacco product advertisement Regulation 4 University is prohibited from advertising tobacco products. Regulation 5 - Prohibition on sponsorship, etc. - University is prohibited from accepting sponsorship, entering into contract, agreement, undertaking or understanding to promote tobacco product in exchange of any gifts, compensations, scholarships or other benefit. - Committing an offence shall be liable to a fine of RM 10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 2 years. Regulation 6 - Offer, etc., free sample of tobacco product - No person shall offer, give or distribute free samples of tobacco products. - Committing an offence shall be liable to a fine of RM 10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 2 years. Regulation 8 - Sale of tobacco product to a minor is prohibited - The University is prohibited from selling any tobacco products to minors. - Committing an offence shall be liable to a fine of RM 10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 2 years. Regulation 11 (1) (j) - No person shall smoke within any higher education area Regulation 12 - Duty of proprietor, etc., of the premises or vehicle - The University shall at all time display, a sign prohibiting smoking within in its premises and vehicles and must ensure that no person smoke in its premises or vehicles. - Failure to display a sign is an offence, the University shall be liable to a fine not exceeding RM3,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

No.	LIST
	3. Failure to ensure no person smoke in its premise or vehicle the University shall be liable to a fine not exceeding RM5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year. Third Schedule Description of the signage.

No	Review	Date	Details
1	First	4 th November 2013	Refer to approval of Mesyuarat J/K ISO Kali Ke-15

Verified by,



.....
Legal Advisor

Universiti Putra Malaysia

ASSOC. PROF. DR. ROZANAH BINTI AB. RAHMAN

Legal Advisor

Office of the Legal Advisor

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43400 UPM Serdang

Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia