

Issues in Facilities Management and Maintenance

a Malaysian Perspective

Maisarah Ali
Puteri Shireen Jahn Kassim



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MANAGEMENT AND
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A MALAYSIAN PERSPECTIVE

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SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND THE POTENTIAL OF RECYCLED GLASS WASTE - A MALAYSIAN PERSPECTIVE

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

Solid waste management is increasingly becoming one of the most crucial problems in the world. Similarly it now presents an increasing problem especially in the urban areas throughout Malaysia due to rapid population growth. This, and rapid urbanization have caused the rapid filling up of current landfills, the rapidly increasing amount of waste generated, the scarcity of disposal land, and various adverse impacts on the general environment and human health. These circumstances have occurred due to the growing amount and the variety of wastes generated in relation to the rapid growth of the Malaysian urban population as well as industrial development as the standard living of the population increases (Sumiani, et al. 2009).

There are various types of solid waste generated by the community. The largest contributor to the generation of solid wastes are from residential and commercial sources (Fischer,2008).The waste generation in 2004 was estimated at about 8.7 million tonnes per year in which 6.1 million tonnes are from households, and 2.6 tonnes from business activities. Solid waste generated from residential and commercial activities is known as municipal solid waste.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government (MHLG, 2003) has reported that the parallel increase between population increase and waste generation. The estimated population in Peninsular Malaysia in year 2000 is 16,718,610 and the estimated waste produced is 15,542 tonne/day. In 2001, the estimated population is 17,136,575 and the estimated waste produced is 16,248 tonne/day. In 2002 the estimated population is 17,564,989 and the estimated waste produced is 16,988 tonne/day. There is a strong relationship between urban population growth rate and the estimated municipal solid waste.