1.3.4 of the waste classification and the

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3. 4 Legislation of Sitewaste management in United KingdomThere iscurrently no specific legislation / regulation that deal solely withconstruction waste. The following is a summary of the main regulations on wastemanagement. 1.

Waste FrameworkDirective (2008/98 / EC) Transpositiona. In England and Wales: Waste FrameworkDirective Requirements by Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 201134 andincluded in Wales Waste Assessment (Wales) 201035 ApplicationsIt sets out therequirements of the waste management plan, the waste prevention plan, theimplementation of the waste classification and the responsibility for carryingwaste / care. (the Environment Agency, 2014). b. In Scotland: The ScottishWaste (Scotland) Regulation and its successor amendments apply to therequirements of the Scottish Revised Waste Framework Directive. (Scottish Parliament, 2012). 2.

Specificlegislation on site waste managementThe UK has a sitewaste management plan for construction and demolition waste 2008. This is aproject in the UK that enforces a site waste management plan of over 300, 000pounds. SWMP was subsequently implemented throughout the project, with detailsof the amount and type of waste generated, the details of the waste managementroute, and the attention of waste contractors on carrying and disposing of thewaste (The Secretary of State, 2008).

Wales hasconsulted on the possibility of introducing similar rules, Waste (Wales)measures 2010, but the robots looked at introducing them (National Assembly for Wales , 2010). Scotland promotesvoluntary site waste

management programs as best practices for constructionprojects. 2. 3. 5 Site waste managementrating system in United KingdomUK is using twotype of rating system to rate the current performance of site waste management: 1. BREEAMBREEAM is theworld’s leading master planning project, infrastructure and buildingsustainability assessment methodology. It addresses many life cycle phases, such as new construction, renovation and use. BREEAM motivates developers andcreators to excel, innovate, and effectively utilize resources.

The focus onsustainable value and efficiency has made BREEAM-certified developmentattractive real estate investments and created a sustainable environment thatenhances the well-being of people living and working. BREEAM measures arange of categories of sustainable value, from energy to ecology. Each of thesecategories addresses the most influential factors, including low impact designand carbon reduction; designing durability and resilience; adapting to climatechange; and ecological value and biodiversity conservation. In each category, development points (known as credit points) are used to achieve the goal, andthe final total determines their score (Building Research Establishment Ltd, 2015). 2. CEEQUALCEEQUAL is anevidence-based sustainability assessment, assessment and rewards program forcivil engineering, infrastructure, landscaping and public domain projects. CEEQUAL helps customers, designers and contractors improve the specifications, design and construction of civil engineering by providing rigorous andcomprehensive sustainability assessments and ratings.

CEEQUAL has beensuccessfully used in hundreds of projects worldwide (CEEQUAL Ltd, 2016). 2. 4 Sitewaste Management in MalaysiaThe rapid growthin the construction industry has contributed significantly to the generation ofwaste due to improved living standards, the demand for infrastructure projects, changes in spending habits and population growth. Construction wastes are generatedfrom various construction activities in the form of construction waste, rubble, earthwork, concrete, steel, timber and mixed site cleaning materials.

Construction waste can be dangerous, for example, asbestos from demolition ofexisting buildings. According to theFigure 2. 4, the waste power generation in Peninsular Malaysia in 2010, 2015 and2020 are estimated at 8, 196, 000 tons, 9, 111, 000 tons and 9. 82 million tonsrespectively. The overall average growth rate was 2.

14%. According to stateestimates, estimates for 2010 show that Selangor is the largest municipal solidwaste power generation, estimated at 1, 595, 000 tonnes / year, followed by1, 395, 000 tonnes / year in Johor, followed by Kuala Lumpur at an estimated1, 202, 000 tonnes / year (Anwar Johari, Saeed Isa Ahmed, Haslenda Hashim, Habib Alkali, Mat Ramli, 2012). Figure2. 4 MSW generation by states in Peninsular Malaysia in thousandtones (Anwar Johari, Saeed Isa Ahmed, Haslenda Hashim, Habib Alkali, Mat Ramli, 2012)Therefore, appropriate and clear policies and techniques for managing waste fromconstruction activities are needed to reduce the adverse environmental, socialand economic impacts. 2. 4. 1 Site waste managementpolicy in MalaysiaThe Malaysianconstruction industry continues

to grow, benefiting the national economy andproviding infrastructure. However, this thriving industry is one of thecountry’s single largest waste streams (Effie Papargyropoulou, Prof Dr Christopher Preece, Dr Rory Padfield, Anis Adila Bt Abdullah, 2011).

In response, theMalaysian government has developed an agency, the Construction IndustryDevelopment Council (CIDB), to transform its industry by improving itsenvironmental performance. CIDB has formulated the Outline of the Master Planfor the Construction Industry to further strengthen the awareness ofsustainable development of key figures (Tey, J. S., Goh, K. C., Kek, S.

L., & Goh, H. H., 2013). This policy is agovernment initiative that is crucial to protecting the environment. Need toinclude drafting of legislation and laws in the overall legal framework ofwaste management policies (Muhammad Abu Eusuf, Mansor Ibrahim, Rafikul Islam, 2012)