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**APPENDIX A1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS RELATED TO INDUSTRIES**

**Environmental Sensitive Area (ESA)** refer to areas that are of critical importance in terms of the goods, services and life-support systems they provide such as water purification, pest control and erosion regulation. In addition, they also refer to areas that harbour the wealth of the nation's biodiversity.

*National Physical Plan, Federal Department of Town and Country Planning*

**Receptors** refer to components of a natural system which include human and animals, plants, soil, water and physical elements. The receptor could also be man-made and include areas, structures and institutional facilities dedicated for human well-being and for social, cultural and religious activities.

**Environmental Receptors** refers to those component(s) that will be affected due to pollution and/or accidental release from activities or processes that liberates air and water pollution.

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**Industrial plant** is defined as any plant used for the generation of power or for any industrial use or for the operation of ships, dredges, locomotives, cranes or other machines.

*Environmental Quality Act, 1974 (Act 127)*

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**Industry** (as a category of land use)– Any alienated land that shall be used only for industrial purposes, that is for the purpose of the erection or maintenance of factories, workshops, foundries, warehouses, docks, jetties, railways or other buildings or installations for use for on in connection with one or more of the following purposes: (i) manufacture; (ii) smelting; (iii) the production or distribution of power; (iv) the assembling, processing, storage, transport or distribution of goods, or other commodities; and (v) such other purposes as the State Authority may prescribe.

*National Land Code, 1965 (Act 56)*

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**Manufacturing activity** is defined as the making, altering, blending, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise treating or adapting any article or substance with a view to its use, sale, transport, delivery or disposal and includes the assembly of parts and ship repairing but shall not include any activity normally associated with retail or wholesale trade.

*Industrial Coordination Act, 1975 (Act 156)*

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**Prescribed** means prescribed by or under this Act or continued in operation by this Act (EQA 1974);

**Premises** include messuages (dwelling house with adjacent buildings and lands assigned to its use), buildings, lands, and hereditaments (property that can be inherited) of every tenure and any machinery or plant.

**Prescribed premise** means any premises prescribed by the Minister under section 18 (that shall need a licence to occupy or use from the Department of Environment.)

*Environmental Quality Act, 1974 (Act 127)*

**APPENDIX A2: INDUSTRY CATEGORISATION BY BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA (BNM) AND MALAYSIAN INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MIDA)**

Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) are classified as either “Manufacturing” or “Services and other sectors”. These categories for SME industries were endorsed by the National SME Development Council (NSDC), which is chaired by the Prime Minister with members from key Ministries and Agencies in July 2013 (circular no BNM/RH/CIR 028-1, sourced from [www.bnm.gov.my](http://www.bnm.gov.my)).

Broad definition for SME :

<p><b><u>MANUFACTURING</u></b> refers to physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products</p>	<p><b>Sales turnover not exceeding RM50 million OR Full-time employees not exceeding 200 workers</b></p>
<p><b><u>SERVICES AND OTHER SECTORS</u></b></p> <p><b>SERVICE:</b> Where “services” refer to refer to all services including distributive trade; hotels and restaurants; business, professional and ICT services; private education and health; entertainment; financial intermediation; and manufacturing-related services such as research and development (R&amp;D), logistics, warehouse, engineering etc.</p> <p><b>OTHER SECTOR:</b> Where “other sectors” refers to the remaining 3 key economic activities, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Agriculture             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Perennial crops (e.g. rubber, oil palm, cocoa, pepper etc.) and cash crops (e.g. vegetables, fruits etc.)</li> <li>- Livestock</li> <li>- Forestry &amp; logging</li> <li>- Marine fishing</li> <li>- Aquaculture</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Construction             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Infrastructure</li> <li>- Residential &amp; non-residential</li> <li>- Special trade</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Mining &amp; quarrying</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sales turnover not exceeding RM20 million OR Full-time employees not exceeding 75 workers</b></p>

If the industry exceeds the above capacity, it is defined as a large industry.

The Categorisation based on **size of operation** are as follows

<b>Category</b>	<b>MICRO</b>	<b>SMALL</b>	<b>MEDIUM</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	Sales turnover of <b>less than RM300,000</b>  OR  full-time employees <b>less than 5</b>	Sales turnover from <b>RM300,000 to less than RM15 million</b>  OR  full-time employees from <b>5 to less than 75</b>	Sales turnover from <b>RM15 million to not exceeding RM50 million</b>  OR  full-time employees from <b>75 to not exceeding 200</b>
<b>Services and Other Sector</b>		Sales turnover from <b>RM300,000 to less than RM3 million</b>  OR  full-time employees from <b>5 to less than 30</b>	Sales turnover from <b>RM3 million to not exceeding RM20 million</b>  OR  full-time employees from <b>30 to not exceeding 75</b>

**IF THE INDUSTRY EXCEEDS THE ABOVE CAPACITY, IT IS DEFINED AS LARGE INDUSTRIES.**

### **APPENDIX A3: PRESCRIBED ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN MANUFACTURING**

There are various activities that are non-industrial and non-manufacturing but are highly polluting and have a propensity for high levels of risk. This group of activities have been identified to have potentially significant impacts to the environment and are categorised as '**prescribed activities**' under the *Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015*.

Among these activities are (but not limited to):

- a) Mining and quarrying
  - Mining for ore and minerals
  - Sand mining or sand dredging
  - Mining for gold and precious stones
  - Quarry for aggregate, limestone, silica, quartzite, sand-stone, marble and decorative building stone
  
- b) Solid Waste Management facilities
  - Landfill – sanitary landfills, inert landfills, secured landfills
  - Compositing facility
  - Transfer stations
  - Waste recycling facilities
  - Waste recovery facility, including material recovery facility (MRF)
  - Thermal treatment plant and Waste-to-Energy plant
  
- c) Scheduled Waste Management facilities
  - Landfill – secured landfills
  - Recycling facility
  - Recovery facilities
  - Storage yard – transit and transfer stations
  - Treatment and disposal facility
  
- d) Sewage Treatment Plant (centralised) or municipal wastewater treatment plant
  
- e) Power generation facilities utilising fossil fuels, biomass, alternative fuels and renewable fuels.
  
- f) Slaughterhouse or abattoir, where facility where animals are slaughtered for consumption as food
  - Knacker's yard or knackeries – where a facility for slaughtering or process meat not intended for human consumption. The facility is for animals that are not fit for consumption or can no longer work on a farm.
  
- g) Oil & gas activities (on-shore)
  - Onshore oil field including enhance oil recovery activities

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**APPENDIX A4: RESIDENTIAL**

Under the ***National Land Code 1965***, '***residential***' is a subcategory for land alienated under the category of '***Building***'. A Building implies alienated land which may be used for purposes of the following:

- a) residential purposes,
- b) administrative or commercial purposes,
- c) the purposes of exhibiting, selling by retail, repairing or otherwise dealing with good and for providing any service,
- d) the purposes of providing educational, medical, sanitary or other welfare purposes,
- e) the purposes of entertainment, refreshment or recreation, or
- f) any purpose which the State Authority may think fit to authorise.

No part of the land shall be used for agricultural or industrial purposes

For purposes of the Guidelines, the following interpretation will be adopted as guidance in determining if an area is a residential area:

- a) the term '*residential*' or '*residential area*' shall be taken to constitute the category of land use for land that is alienated under the title of '*building*';
- b) a '*residential area*' is defined as a planned community or cluster of separate or independent structures planned on land that is alienated for '*building*' and occupied primarily by private residences or used as places of abode.
- c) for land that is alienated for purposes of '*agriculture*' and where a dwelling-house has been erected for use by the owner of the land, the '*land use*' remains as '*agriculture*'; and
- d) a cluster of houses, each of which is sited on an individual lot of land that is categorized as '*agriculture*', will be considered as '*residential area*' if there is formal recognition of the cluster as constituting 'a village' or 'kampong', or as a 'community' with a given name.