

2017

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Thank you notes

This book is a compilation of newspaper clippings and online media to portray the successful story of Malaysian Nuclear Agency (Nuklear Malaysia) in 2017. We would like to thank to all media for the co-operation and continuous support. It is hoped that the story ties between reporters and researchers will continue to enhance Malaysia's future development in nuclear technology.

Newspaper

15 JANUARY 2017 20 JANUARY 2017



Let's Talk Nuclear Energy

Kecewa Hasil Penyelidikan Tidak Dikomersialkan







Teknik GPR Guna Kaedah Pantulan Gelombang



Forensik Nuklear Ada Penyelesaiannya



UTUSAN MALAYSIA

Nano Mineral Pelbagai Guna

Inovasi Teknologi Nuklear





stilkan produk yang akhir



DR. AZHAR MOHAMAD, (kanun), bersama anggota kumpulannya menjadi juara keseluruhan Pertandingan Inovasi Nuklear Malaysia pada majiis penutupan Hari Inovasi dan Pameran Harta Intelek Nuklear Malaysia di Bangi baru-baru ini.

Inovasi teknologi nuklear

Oleh NUR FATIEHAH ABDUL RASHID teharashid@gmail.com

PROGRAM tahunan yang dianjurkan oleh Agensi Nuklear Malaysia (Nuklear Malaysia), Hari Inovasi dan Pameran Harta Intelek Nuklear Malaysia 2016 telah memasuki penganjuran kali yang ke 19 diadakan barru-baru ini.

Program tahunan yang berlangsung selama tiga hari ini telah berjaya menarik sebanyak 23 buah projek untuk menyertai Pertandingan Inovasi Nuklear Malaysia 2016 yang merupakan kesinambungan hasil penyelidikan dan pembangunan (R&D) yang menjadi rutin

penyelidik di Nuklear Malaysia.

Menerusi program sebegini,
projek-projek yang berpotensi
akan mula diketengahkan pada
tahun hadapan untuk menyertai
pelbagai pertandingan lagi sama
ada di peringkat kebangsaan
mahupun antarabangsa.

MOHD AZHAR

Menurut bekas Ketua Pengarah Nuklear Malaysia, Datuk Dr. Muhamad Lebai Juri, program berkenaan adalah bertujuan menemukan warga penyelidik Nukleur Malaysia dengan wakil industri, pelanggin, pelajar dan orang ramai agar mereka dapat berinteraksi terus antara satu sama lain.

"Setelah 19 tahun menganjurkan acara ini, hasilnya telah memperlihatkan impak yang positif kepada

hasil penyelidikan, penemuan-penemuan baharu, aspek pengkomersilan dan perkembangan ilmu.

"Kali ini, Hari Inovasi diadakan serentak dengan pameran harta intelek (IP Showcase) apabila kedua-dua program ini akan menjadi sinergi bagi membuktikan

bagi membuatnan komitmen Nuldear Malaysia menyemarakkan penyelidikan, inovasi dan harta intelek yang saling berkolerasi dalam merealisasikan hasrat kerajaan," katanya ketika ditemui di Bangi, Selangor baru-baru ini.

Katanya, sebanyak lima produk R&D terbaharu serta majlis pertukaran dokumen kerjasama pengkomersialan dan R&D dengan beberapa buah syarikat turut diadakan pada hari berkenaan.

Sementara itu, Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (MOSTI), Datuk Seri Dr. Mohd. Azhar Yahaya berkata, penyestaan sejumlah 35 buah sekolah dengan bilangan pelajar seramai lebih 2000 merupakan satu petanda positif khasnya bagi bidang sains nuldear.

Katanya, hal itu membuktikan program sedemikian boleh menjadi platform terbaik untuk menyalurkan kesedaran dan memben maklumat untuk meningkatkan pemahaman orang awam terhadap peranan dan kepentingan teknologi nuklear untuk negara.

"Melalui program ini, manfaatnya bukan sahaja kepada pihak industri, tetapi juga orang ramai apabila mereka boleh menyaksikan sendiri kebenaran bahawa kenologi nuklear banyak kegunaannya dalam kehidupan seharian.

"Hal ini kerana, setiap teknologi nuklear yang dibangunkan telah melalui prosedur pengendalian dan melalui proses kemajuan yang pesat," katanya.

Nuklear Malaysia in the News 2017



Apa itu sinaran tidak mengion?

M ASIH ramai dalam kalangan rakyat negara ini yang memiliki kesedaran terhadap sinaran tidak mengion.

Terdapat juga sesetengah daripada kita yang menyamakan perkara tersebut dengan sinaran radioaktif.

Apakah sinaran mengion atau sinaran tidak bertukar menjadi ion ini dan mengapakah kita perlu mengetahui tentangnya?

Menurut bekas Ketua Pengarah, Agensi Nuklear Malaysia, Datok Dr. Mohamad Lebai hari, penggunaan shaman tidak mengion (non-tonising radiation, NIR) dalam kehidupan seharian semakin meluas dan penting.

Jelasnya, sebahagian besar dalam kehidupan seharian masyarakat negara ini sebenarnya sentiasa terdedah kepada pelbagai bentuk sinaran setiap hari.

"Tanpa disedari, kita sentiasa dikelilingi sinaran elektromagnet dari pelbagai kemudahan yang ada di sekeliling kita.

"Antaranya yang melibatkan penggunaan perkakasan elektrik, komunikasi dan ICT, peralatan rumah, pejabat serta perubatan," katanya.

Beliau berkata demikian ketika berucap merasmikan Persidangan Sinaran Tidak Mengion di Ibu negara baru-baru ini ketika masih menyandang jawatan tersebut.

Jelasnya lagi, dedahan terhadap sinaran elektromagnet yang dihasilkan oleh aplikasi sinaran NIR juga kini semakin meningkat.

"Tidak hanya terhad kepada sistem telekomunikasi, NIR juga kini digunakan dalam pelbagai industri. Contohnya sinaran frekuensi radio digunakan dalam peinbuatan cakera keras, laser dalam bidang pembuatan dan perubatan," katanya.

Contoh lain adalah

seperti penggunaan medan elektronagnetik frekuensi lampau rendah (ELF EMF) pembuatan dan penggunaan transfomer serta sistem pengangkutan kereta api. Keadaan tensebut

mendedahkan pekerja dan pengguna sistem kereta api kepada medan ELF EMF.

Saban hari kita terdedah dengan pelbagai sinaran seperti dari stesen pemancar telefon



IMBAS... Agensi Nuklear Malaysia menjadi peneraju dalam mempeomosi pengetahuan mengenal sinaran tidak menglon bagi meningkatkan kesedaran dalam kalangan masyarakat.

mudah alih (MTBS) serta sistem penyiaran dan dedahan frekuensi radio (RF) dan ELF EMF kepada pekerja sektor industri pembuatan.

Seterusnya sinaran ELF EMF yang dihasilkan oleh kabel bervoltan tinggi dalam talian penghantaran elektrik, sistem pengangkutan, sinaran laser dalam industri pembuatan dan peruhatan serta pelbagai lagi.

Pelbagai kajian mengenai sinaran tidak mengion telah dilakukan di seluruh dunia, bagaimanapun ada sesetengah maklumat kajian terutamanya yang diperoleh daripada Internet sukar untuk disahkan kebenarannya.

Keadaan tersebut telah menimbulkan kekeliruan dan kebimbangan dalam kalangan orang tamai mengenai risiko sinaran tidak mengion kepada kesihatan.

Ramai juga yang telah membuat aduan mengenai kesan kesihatan akibat daripada medan elektromagnet terutama yang melibatkan telefon bimbit dan menunjukkan peningkatan.

Sehubungan tersebut Ageresi Nuklear dan Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malnysia (SKMM) telah bekerjasama bagi meningkatkan kefahsunan orang awam tentang isu NIR. Antara program yang dijalankan adalah seperti penilaian sinaran frekuensi radio (RF), program kesedaran dalam kalangan orang awam, program kesedaran sinaran RF bersama agensi kerajaan dan swasta.

Kerajaan juga dalam menangani isu risiko kesihatan awam daripada sinaran tidak mengion telah menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Penasihat Saintifik Antara Agensi,

lawatankuasa tersebut menjalankan fungsinya berpandukan syor yang dikeluarkan oleh badan antarabangsa seperti Suruhanjaya Antarabangsa Mengenai Perlindungan Sinaran Tidak Mengion (ICNIRP) Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (WHO).

Antara program yang dilaksanakan adalah seperti mengukur dan menilai risiko serta melaksanakan srategi pengawalan risiko sinaran tidak mengion.

Agensi Nuklear Malaysia pula berperanan sebagai organisasi perkhidmatan teknikal dalam menyediakan kemudahan teknikal dan kepakaran dalam keselamatan NIR.

Agensi tersebut menyediakan dua buah makmal khas iaitu Makmal Frekuensi Lampuu Rendah (ELF), Makmal Frekuensi Radio (RF) serta Makmal Optik (laser dan UV).

Teknologi komunikasi didakwa antara penyumbang terbesar kepada dedahan sinaran tidak mengion dalam negara kini.

Berkembang dengan pantassejak pengenalan teknologi komunikasi 1G pada era 1980an hinggalah ke hari ini, era teknologi 4G.

Akan datang kita akan diperkenal dengan teknologi 5G dan akan terus berkembang pesat.

Penguasaan negara terhadap capaian tersebut (4G, 5G) dilihat sebagai perkembangan yang positif.

Dalam pada itu, untuk mencapai status negara maju, Malaysia memerlukan pembangunan infrastruktur pembekalan elektrik, sistem telekomunikasi yang menyeluruh, sistem pengangkutan yang baik serta mesra pengguna.

Pun begitu, kesemuanya memiliki risiko pendedahan kepada sinaran tidak mengion namun pada kadar tertentu dan sejauh manakah keadaan tersebut selamat atau tidak kepada rakyat?

Masyarakat Perlu Faham Program Tenaga Nuklear



UTUSAN MALAYSIA

Belum dibuktikan

ALAM pada itu, Ketua Kumpulan Sinaran Tidak Mengion, Bahagian Keselamatan Radiasi, Agensi Shaffie Wan Abdullah yang membeotangkan kertas kerja NIR- Risiko dan Keselamatan berkata pada masa ini sinaran tidak mengion telah aplikasikan secara meluas dalam pelbagai

Antaranya dalam bidang industri, telekomunikasi, pertahanan, pengangkutan, pertanian dan juga hibutan.

Bagaimanapun, masyarakat hari ini hanya berminat untuk mengambil berat tentang kesan sinaran tidak mengion di sekitar mereka sahaja.

"Antaranya adalah pembinaan struktur pencawang bagi telekomunikasi untuk telefon bimbit.

"Ramai dalam kalangan masvarakat yang skeptikal dengan struktur ini dengan menyatakan kemudahan tersebut akan memancarkan sinaran yang membahayakan kesihatan," katanya.

Ujarnya, memang benar struktur tersebut memancarkan gelombang tertentu untuk embolehkan telefon bimbit berfungsi, capaian internet diperoleh dan sebagainya.

*Bagaimonapum menerusi kajian yang dijalankan mendapati geombang yang dihasi kan tidak membahayakan kesihatan manusia," katanya.

Semuanya tidak benar, dan akibat kekeliruan tersebut febih banyak infrastruktur itu tidak dapat dibina dan capaian Internet serta talian telefon juga tidak dapat diberikan secara

Jelas Dr. Wan Shaffie, orang ramai lebih takutkan pencawang berbanding densan telefon bimbit yang ada dalam tangan mereka. Sedangkan katanya,

telefon bimbit juga

Tidak Mengion

memancarkan gelombang yang sama malah lebih kuat kerana perlu menarik daripada struktur pencawang yang jauh.

Belum Dibuktikan

Jika pencawang berada berdekatan di antara satu sama lain, gelombang yang dipancarkan bersifat lebih lemah kerana jarak dekat.

Hal demikian kerana untuk memancarkan sesuatu isayarat pada jarak yang jauh memeriukan tenaga dan gelombang yang juga tinggi.

Perkara tersebut turut diperakui Pengarah Kanan Kelestarian, Persatuan Kumpulan Mudah Alih Khas (G5MA), Dr. Jack Rowley yang menyatakan bahawa dakwaan pencawang dan penggunaan telefon bimbit berbahaya kepada orang ramai masih belum ditemukan dalam manamana kajian yang dilakukan.

"Laporan WHO 2013 juga menyebut peningkatan risiko ketumbuhan otak akibut penggunaan telefon bimbit tidak permah ditemukan.

"Walau bagaimanapun peningkatan penggunaan telefon dan kekurangan data akibat pengggunsan yang lebih selama 15 tahun atau lebih masih memerlukan kajian yang menyeluruh," katanya.

Belizu turut memaparkan dapatan trend kanser otak di Amerika Syarikat tidak menunjukkan sebarang peningkatan biarpun penggunaan kemudahan wayarles seperti telefon bimbit, tablet dan pelbagai lagi semakin meningkat.

Begins laporan WHO 2013 menunjukkan pancaran gelombang RF daripada. pencawang talian telefon bimbit tidak menunjukkan seburang tanda-tanda peningkatan risiko kanser atau penyakit

Malah, kajian daripada pihaknya juga mendapati rata-rata pencawang talian telefon bimbit pada

peringkat global memancarkangelombang pada kadar 5,000 kali lebih rendah daripada had yang beoleh membahayakan

Masyarakat perlu faham program tenaga nuklear

ALAUFUN Agensi Tenaga Atom Antarahangsa (IAEA) mengesahkan kesediaan Malaysia membunt keputusan berdasarkan maklumat untuk nuklear, masih terdapat personian sama ada orang awam sudah bersodia untuk monerima attast sobalikrava.

Ramai yang masih dibantui bettenta yang melanda leji ruddear Pukusharna Dulichi di Jepun pada Mac 2011 berikutan gempa biani dan tsunami, selain kemalangan leji tenaga makhar Chernobyl di Ukraine pada 1886

yang menyebahkan kematian akibat radiasi. Menurut Pengarah Eksekutif Pusat ASEAN ontuk Tenaga (ACE), Dr. Sanjayan Veluuthum. iso-isu kewiamatan tetap menjadi kebimbangan utama orang rumai berhubung aktiviti nuklear.

nikleer. Harpun kemalangan resktor mikleer telah lema ditegsakan sebagai peristiwa yang roengunyai kebarangkakan rendah namun akibatnya tinggi, dan ecectorigsh orang mosth risiko, walau betapa rendah sekalipun kebarangkalian bencana seumpama itu berlaku. Berenkap kepada Rovassa

selepus Persidangan Tahunan Kelapun



Nuclear Power Asia, di Ibu. negara baro-baru ini, beliau berkata, sebelum mana-mana negara memutuakan untuk menggunakan stau membina leji tenaga mikient, mereka pertu memutahi garis panduan IAEA yang menekankan sepek 28. (safety, security and safeguard) yang sangsi penting laits selamat, terjamin dan terkawal. Agensi itu juga telah

membangunkan pendekatan. IAEA Milatone Approach untuk membuntu negara-negara yang sedang mempertimbangkan atau mersexang untuk membina laji tenaga muleur pertama.

Pandsan "Milestone Approach ini (disediakan untuk memberi panduan mengenai aktiviti yang perla dilaksanakan) bagi tujuan roembangunian infrastruktur yang mencukupi untuk

menyokong program tenaga nukkear negura," katanya. Persidangan itu dianjurkan nieh Chrion Eventa bersama Perbadanan Kuasa Nukleur Malaysin dengan kerjasama Agensi Nukleur Malaysia dan disokung oleh Korum Nuclear Energy Agency dan Badan Tenaga Nuklir Nasional

Dalam ucapon pombakanomya pada persidangan itu, Menteri a Jahatan Perdana Mesteri, Berkata, misi Luporun Akhir Kujian Senrain Infrastruktur Nuklear Bersopada (INIR) IAEA Infrastruktur Malaysia untuk program teraga saklese dan membuat kesimpulan behawa negara ini bersedia seperatunya dan telah membangunkan mua penerlahan seser samirana

dan tetah membongonan mas pengetahuan yang sewajarnya untuk membuat kepatasan bagi mempertersakan tenaga matisar. Beliau berkata Isporan akhir misi, yang diserahkan oleh LAEA kepade beliau pada awal bulan ini akan dibentangkan di Kabinet sidik lesa lasi tidok lama lagi. Misi INIR agensi itu menilai

status negura negura anggota dan tahup kesediaan untuk

membangunkan program-program tenaga nikken. Peremuan pasakan INIR dijangka dapat membantu negara-negara berkenaan untuk membangunkan pelan tindakan bagi mengisi sebarang jurang yang ada ise arah pembanguni infrastruktur nuklear negara.

Antara kebindangan utama awan mengenai pelaksanaan program mideor saish sisa radioshiif yang mangkin berbahaya kepeda manusia dan alam sekitar.

Sanjayan bagalmanapun berkata, industri nuklear telah menetankan langkahmenguruskan lamernan kategori san radioaktif yang dikenali sebagai sisa tahup reschih (LLW), sisa tahup pertengahan (LLW), dan sisa tahup tinggi (HLW).

Bellau berkata, sebahagian besar (97 peratus) daripada jumlah sias yang dibasilkan terdiri daripada LLW dan ILW yang dibapuskan dengan selemat di tapak pelupusan di hunyak negara supaya tidak mendatangkan bahaya atau

risike dalam jangka panjang. Amalan ini dijalankan sejak bertahun-tahun sebagai satu perkara rutin di negara-negara seperti Amerika Syerikat, Perancis, Kanada, Korea Selatan dan China.

Menginkanj Bagi HLW, jumlah yang dibasikan sebanaraya masih kecil berbanding sisa daripada sektor-osktor industri lain,

HLW kini terstrapan dan diaruskan dalam kemodahan penyimpenan sementara yang selamat, menyediakan persekitaran yang sesual untuk membendang dan mengurunkan

sisa berkenaan. "Kemadahan ini juga sisa menjadi rosak sebelum pelupuan (repositori) geologi

jangka panjang," Jetus beliau. Negara-negara soperti Amerika Syarikat, Kanada, Perancis dan Finland sedang rerancia dan Finiand seotang menjalankan penjelidikan dan pembangsusan satiak membangsukan repositori maktamad atau pelapuson gaslogi untuk HLW, kata Sudayan. Negora lain seperti China dan Kores Selatan telah terifinat dalam peaha-asaha untuk

dalam usaha-usaha untuk api yang digunakan untuk nengurangkan jumlah bahan lauargun dan meranjunakannya semula di loji jana kunsa nuklear

mereka. Sembil menegaskan bahawa nukleur bakunlah saingan bagi sumber tenaga labi, Sanjayan bagaimanapun berkata, ia penting lagi negara untuk mempertimbangkan pelbagai sumber bagi mengimbangi campuran tenaga sedia ada dar mengekalkan jaminan tenaga

jangka masa ponjarg. Belizu berkata, tenaga nuklear beleh memberi sumbangan beser le arab mengurangkan kesan perubahan lidim, dan menjamin peningkatan tenaga dan pembangunan ekonomi.

Metro

Kefahaman Awam Program Tenaga Nuklear



minda

kan tenaga nulcleor, masth omdapar persoalan sama ada orang awam sudah bersedu untuk meserima sumber te-

bencana yang melanda loli noklear Fakushima Datichi di lepen pada Mac 2001 serikuran gempa bumi dan sunumi, selain kemalangan log tenaga moldeur Chernobyl. memetubkan kematan

saga altornatif intratati se-

Eksekutif Posat ASEAN ormik Teruga (ACE) Dr Sanjayan Velanthon, wa keselamaan selap menjadi lurbtmbangan utama orang amas berhubung aktiviti

Ptarpun kennalangan paktor mukleur audah lama diregaskan sebagai peristiwa national akibatnya tinggi elan esciengah orang masih. keberatan untuk menyambil risiko, wakus betapa rendah sekalipun kebarangkaitan akas berlakunya bencana

Bercakan di Pendalangan beliau berkata, orbekom типа-тапа перага memutuskus menggunakan nuklear, mereka perlu memarahi garis panduan IAFA yang menekankan angels '35' feafety, security peinting lattu solamat

estamin dan terkawal. Agensi itu juga enibangankan pendekatan bermaknaan TAEA Milestone Approach' sarrulc sodang mempertimbangkan atau merancang umuk membina keli teraga nukkar

"Milestone Approach' Ini-(doeslukan untuk memberi paretoan mengenai aktiviti yang perlu dilaksanakani nasimum membangankan mencukupi untuk

enyoking program tenaga iklear negara," katanya Pecsadangan Nuclear Power Asia diargorkan oleh Clarice Kuasa Nuklear Malaysia dan

Energy Agency dan Badan Teraga Nuklie Nasienal Indonesia (BATAN).

pembokaannya pada persidangan iru, Memeri di Ishatan Perdana Memeri, Datuk Seri Nancy Shukri berkata, misi Laporan Akhir Kajun Sernula Infrastruktur Nuklitar Bersepada (INB) kestrepulan bahawa negara ini "bersedia sepenahnya dan sudah membangunkan asas berdasarkan makhamat bagi

alchor mixi yang diserahkan IAEA Reputatiya pada awal bulan iris, akan dibentangkan di Kabinet tidak tama tagi Mist INIR agenti itu menilai status negara anggota dan tahap kesediaan ustuk membangsekan pengram senaga muklicar

nindakan bagi mengisi seterusnya akan membantu-

Antara kehombanyan pelalesanaan program ntikkor adalah sisa radiculetti yang mungkin berbuhaya heroida marcosta dan alam bagainunupun berkata. mengaraskan semua kategori sesa radinaktif yang dikenali setagai sisa tahap rendah (LLW), sisa tahap penengahan (ILW) dan sisa

hap tinggi (HISV). Beliau berkata, 97 peratus daripada jumlah sisa yang dihasilkan terdiri daripada JW dan EW yang dispuskan dengan selamu di apak pelopusan di hanyak negara ini sopaya tidak mendatangkan bahaya atau radio dalam tangka masa

seiak bertahun-tahun sebagai sata perkara ratin di negara sepent Amerika Syartkar. verancis, Kanada, Korea

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Kefahaman awam program tenaga nuklear

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moldeur bulcan saingan bagi berkata, ta penting bagi

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elektrik menjadi kompetini. "Bagaimusupun, kewisan

ekonomi negara ima meniadi aspek penting yang perlukerajain membait keputusan menambah setiap negara mempunyai proses kelulu serbera had perstalan

Selaran, kosnya agak dinggi urmik membangunkan sumber tenana alternatif lain undah mendapat mandar daya salng bagi industri nenaga mikitar, manakala di India dan China, keperluan teniga yang pesat berkembang menggalahkan pembangunan semia pilihan tenaga, termiasok noklesir.

Dr Saniayan berkata, inu log nuklear Fukunhima Date bi meningkatkan kebimbangan ocang ramai mempertimbang semula rancangan naklieur mereka negara seporti China. Emirish Arab Bersata, Arjamina senta Koma Selatan masih di landasan yang betul dan rethina los temaga nulcicur

lemi faminan teraga Berhubung negara ASEAN, setiap negara anggota mempunyai pendekatan dan pandangan tersendiri dan petan tindakan mereka, masuk miklesr. "Anggota ASEAN

mpunyai alasan serupa sak memilih tenaga mikhar," katanya, sambil menambah bahawa unturam's laminas toraga memenuhi keperhan teraga pembangunan ekonomi

pennanganan ekonomi masing masing Negara anggota Juga mendagari hahawa ekonomi mideur bendaya saing dan adalah sumber tenaga yang mengurangkan karbon dioksida dan mengurangkan kebergarungan terhadap

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berdaftar

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24 MAY 2017 26 MAY 2017



Nuclear Power Plant Project Is Not Yet Finalized Malaysian Nuclear Agency: Still Under Research And Evaluation

Smart Energy Consumption







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Prime Minister's Department Datak Noncy

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Malaysia Masih Berminat

Wanita Diperlukan Dalam Bidang Nuklear



5 JUNE 2017







Government Plans To Train Advanced **NDT Experts**

Noor Hasnah Dan Nuklear Tidak Dapat Dipisahkan



Govt plans to train advanced NDT experts

KUANTAN: Non-destructive testing (NDT) is an important field in engineering and science that can save time and money in product testing and research, but Malaysia has fewer than 20 experts in advanced methods in the field.

However, Malaysian Nuclear Agency senior director of commercialisation & technology planning programmes Datuk Dr Zulkifli Mohamed Hashim hopes the agency will be able to start a training programme in advanced NDT techniques within three to five years.

"NDT can test materials for defects, leaks or corrosion without ruining the sample or having to shut (a system) down," he said, adding that shutting a critical system down for even one day could cost a company millions.

He said the Skills Development Department (JPK) is developing a national occupational skill standard (NOSS) for an advanced NDT programme.

"Once that is done, we will see if we have the trainers, experts, equipment and facilities to meet NOSS requirements and start our programme," he said.

The continuing advancement of NDT will contribute to economic prosperity, increased competitiveness and the nation's advancement, Dr Zulkifli said.

"The Malaysian Nuclear Agency is always ready to provide facilities and discussions for NDT techniques, whether conventional or advanced."



 Beri sumbangan besar dalam negara, kepakaran diiktiraf antarabangsa

4 SEPTEMBER 2017 4 SEPTEMBER 2017

UTUSAN MALAYSIA

Cendawan Mutan

Nuklear Malaysia Manfaat Sinaran Gama

UTUSAN MALAYSIA





Nuklear Malaysia in the News 2017

UTUSAN MALAYSIA

Projek Rumah Pengeluaran Benih









yang dibangunkan itu dilihat dapat meningkatkan an Usivarella sologi tinggi di kampung dan Usivarella sologi tinggi di kampung dan telah memberi kapada pendadukanya salam dan pengusaha an sekhar kampung tar meningkatkan pendapatan dan sosioekonomi petani dan pengusaha sosioekonomi petani dan pengusaha cendawan Volvoreilla volvoceo menerusi penghasilan cendawa yang bermutu tinggi dalam jangka masa ya singkat."

Pengunaan teknologi

win tersebut pr adalah L, tem, tek seria g dan seks. Pendapatan pendadak kamp





New Straits Times

Sleepy Hamlet No More

Pembabitan Wanita Dalam Industri Nuklear Masih Rendah







9 OCTOBER 2017 **6 OCTOBER 2017**



Wanita Kurang Diberi Peluang Jawatan Tinggi

Program Menarik Untuk Golongan Muda

UTUSAN MALAYSIA



Oleh Syalikha Sazili

jawat jawatan tinggi dalam bidang nuklear temputan menyebabkan mereka memilih untuk meninggalkan bidang ini

ini pembabitan wanita dalam han radicultif di Lembaga Nelse-agensi radkeur ialah kira-kira 40 nan Tenaga Atom serta di Malaysian Tiada seorang wanita

dah menjangkau lebih 40 tahun. mukleur. Akibatnya, ramai wanita bersara "Statis

iri," katanya kepada BH. Dr Noor Hasnah berkata, sejak penubuhan Agensi Nukleur Ma-laysia yang pada asalnya dinamakan Pusat Penyelidikan Atom Tun Ismail (PUSPATI) pada 1975, ramai wanita sudah menyumbang tena-ga dan kepakaran untuk mendu-

atau bersara awal.

Fresiden Women in Nuclear Matassis (WiN). Dr Noor Hasnah Modang perundangan, kawatan tekdang perundangan, kawatan tekdang perundangan kawatan teknologi residear dan pengganaan ba-ban radiosistif di Lembaga Priese-

agens makeur islah kira-kira 40
peratus secara keseluruhan.

Katanya, daripada jumlah itu tiada seorang wanita diberi peluang
memegang lima jawatan tertinggi
dalam carta organisasi dalam bidang itu.

"Surgguhpan organisasi ini si"Surgguhpan organisasi ini si-

"Statistik membuktikan kini graawal atau meninggalkan bidang duan wanita dalam bidang STEM

kung program penggunaan takno-logi maklear di negara ini. Katanya, selain di agensi maklear,

pegang lima jawatan tertinggi dalam

Presiden WiN

(Sains, Teknologi, Kejuruteraan dan Matematik) melebihi lelaki. Justeru, usaha lebih gat diper-lukan supaya peluang kenaikan pangkat lebih tingsi khusuanya tersahit sebagai pembuat keputusan,"

Tonggak sumber manusia Sementara itu, dalam sutu kenya-taan, pada Persidangan Nuklear Dunia diadakan di ibu negara, ba-ru-baru ini, mendedahkan pembabitan wanita dalam sektor berkennan digalakkan di negara

maju. Antara negara terhabit seperti Aroenka Syankat, United Kingstom, Kanada dan juga Arab Saudi.

Timbalan Presiden Persekutuan Wanita China (ACWF), Song Xiuyan dilaporkan sebagai berkata, jumlah populasi wanita di negara Itupaling tinggi di dunia turut mem-perjuangkan kesaksamaan gender, selain menggalakkan mereka

memperbaiki ekonomi. Katanya, pertumbuhan wanita China dalam sumber manusia dalam bidang sains dan teknologi meningkat begits; mendadak.

Sehingga akhir tahun lalu, lebih 30 juta wanita berada dalam sektor sains dan teknologi atau 40 perutus

secara keseluruhan. Tenaga sukleur adalah kebang guan pada abad ke-20. Berdasarkar statistik 25 peratus pekeria wanita manakala 75 peratus mereka yang berusia di bawah 45 tahun.

*Cukup ramai wanita menyum hang dalam bidang penyelidikan muklear, perubatan, pertanian, pendidikan dan kejurutenan.

"Justeru wanita adalah tonggak sumber tenaga manusia yang di perfukan untuk membai sumber tenaga maklear di China." pada Persidangan Nuldeur Dunia





iNusTec2017 Platform Saintis Kongsi Pengetahuan Nuklear



Online Media

15 JANUARY 2017

Let's Talk Nuclear Energy



By Datuk Madius Tangau

Many of us are fearful when we hear about nuclear energy. This is reasonable, following the devastation of the atomic bomb dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan in 1942, the nuclear power plant accident in Chernobyl, Ukraine in 1986, and the recent accident in Fukushima, Japan in 2011.

Yet there is an inevitable growing demand for radioactive and nuclear technology for the benefit of the economy – for industrial, agricultural, medical and research purposes. Following the terrorist attack in September 2001 in the U.S., nuclear security institutions around the world has since been strengthened, hence to date we have yet to see attacks involving nuclear or radiation facilities.

Nuclear application in Malaysia is regulated by the Atomic Energy Licensing Board (AELB), a national nuclear regulatory authority under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI).

There are over 1600 licensed facilities in the country that utilise radioactive materials for quality assurance in oil and gas services, inspection of soil in civil construction, for education purposes at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and for research at the Malaysian Nuclear Agency, also under the purview of MOSTI.

Only one nuclear reactor has been set up in our country, albeit a relatively small one, at the Malaysian Nuclear Agency for research purposes.

I was invited to the International Conference on Nuclear Security early last month in December, organised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The IAEA was established in 1957, in response to the fear of nuclear we all are too familiar about, towards the discoveries and many uses of nuclear technology.

Since then the IAEA has been an intergovernmental forum where 169 Member States convene regularly to discuss scientific and technical co-operation in nuclear for peaceful purposes. Malaysia is one of early participants, being a member state since 1969 as we acknowledge our international commitment and responsibility.

Back at the conference, I am extremely proud of our Malaysian team working at the IAEA.

The Nuclear Security Division is currently headed by YM Dato' Abdul Aziz Raja Adnan, former Director-General of AELB.

There are also eight other Malaysian professionals serving in this and other areas, such as in nuclear applications, safety and safeguards.

12 more local experts, from AELB, authorities and the National Security Council are on short assignments at the IAEA. Besides helping the IAEA to develop strategies for nuclear security, the Malaysian team has always done their best in securing the best deals for our country.

This year, we look forward to the signing of Practical Arrangements with the IAEA, effectively elevating our status from an assistance receiver to a partner. Malaysia would be a hub for training, where the trainers would be experts from only Malaysia, and a hub for the testing and maintenance of radiation detection equipment.

Malaysia has been implementing nuclear security in accordance with the Nuclear Security Plans set by the IAEA since 2005. Nuclear security is institutionalised through the national security agenda and we took a strategic move by starting out with capacity building.

We promoted nationwide programs to create and retain talents in the field of nuclear.

Our AELB developed a Nuclear Security Support Centre after a model by the IAEA, through which we coordinated national training programs and to expand our role in nuclear security in this region.

One of the initiatives by this Centre was to negotiate a dedicated training module on nuclear security during the

recruitment exercise of the Royal Malaysian Customs and the Royal Malaysian Police.

Thinking ahead, Nuclear Security as an academic subject was introduced to UKM especially as part of their Nuclear Science program. Malaysia is then poised to handle nuclear security matters by ensuring a sustainable generation of experts in understanding nuclear security.

We also have been hosting international visits since 2012 to share best practices in coordinating nuclear security.

These countries include Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Mauritania, Egypt, Qatar, Sudan, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Albania, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Being well-known for our hospitality and generosity in sharing our expertise and experiences, we welcome more of such diplomatic visits to Malaysia.

To continue to have access to radioactive and nuclear materials as required by our industries and for medical purposes, Member States of the IAEA have to adhere to international nuclear regimes; one is to have sufficient infrastructure.

Mosti through the AELB invested some RM 15 million to strengthen our nuclear security by enhancing our nuclear and radiation detection architecture, and safeguarding our inventoried nuclear materials.

In 2005 Malaysia initiated efforts to protect the country's land and air points of entry from any threat of illegal transport of nuclear and other radioactive materials by installing Radiation Portal Monitors.

Then, in 2009, we began to expand these monitoring facilities to our ports where enormous volumes of cargo enter the country, by collaborating with the United States Megaports Initiative, the European Union and of course, the IAEA.

Last November, Malaysia and Thailand made history as the first two countries to test the Joint Field Exercise draft module at the Bukit Kayu Hitam – Sadao border crossing, formulated by the IAEA.

Every day, this border sees movements of more than 1500 vehicles and 5000 people.

Authorities from both states made an effort to ensure that radiological or special nuclear material is not smuggled or transported illicitly across the border.

After a year of preparations, about a hundred custom officials, police officers and radiation detection experts from both countries came together to put their nuclear security systems to test. This exercise not only strengthened nuclear security capabilities of both Malaysia and Thailand, but also the nuclear security network and stability in the region. Therefore, this is also seen as a success story for South East Asia and the IAEA, when this exercise is documented and published on the IAEA website entitled, "Boosting Nuclear Security in South East Asia".

We committed ourselves to a number of bilateral relationships including through Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), to install infrastructure, exchange best practices and explore human resources development opportunities, with these countries but not limited to, the U.S., Korea, Indonesia and Australia.

Evidently all these efforts in nuclear security show that Malaysia pursue nuclear for peace, and not for destruction.

We ensure that we are in control of nuclear security, and pledged transparency and the promotion of peaceful nuclear applications.

Moving forward, Malaysia has been discussing the use of nuclear energy to generate power.

Nuclear power in Malaysia has been addressed since the 10th Malaysia Plan 2011 – 2015 to explore its

opportunities to meet energy demand and to diversify energy mix especially in Peninsular Malaysia.

It is identified as one of the Entry Point Projects in the Economic Transformation Programme 2010 – 2020, under Oil, Gas and Energy sector. We are to build a nuclear power plant with the capacity to generate 1,000 megawatt by 2030.

Globally, we can look at several partnership and business cooperation models for technology transfer for nuclear, such as the collaboration between United Arab Emirates and South Korea, and Bangladesh's turn-key project with Russia. Understandably Malaysians would be wary of the risks coming from the construction and operation of a power plant, due to the absence of local experience.

However the biggest challenge that has to be addressed could be public acceptance.

The 11th Malaysia Plan has called for a step-up in creating public awareness in nuclear energy.

Advanced countries such as Japan, France and South Korea have taken prudent approaches by incorporating the understanding of nuclear technology and its application in the national education curriculum.

Social media can also be an effective platform for authorized sources to provide accurate information.

Malaysia has to carefully deliberate its nuclear ambitions in view of the economic crisis and political instability around the world. Threats from shared borders and non-state actors such as terrorist groups are becoming bolder than ever in pursuit of their evil objectives.

For a start, I think Malaysia has done well in managing nuclear security, by closely cooperating with neighbouring and regional countries, and playing an active role in the IAEA. I urge everyone to be proactive in the engagements on nuclear energy, discussing and criticizing fairly, for public good.

19 FEBRUARY 2017

Nuke Tech Potential



BORNEO POSTouline

KUCHING: Sacofa Sdn Bhd (Sacofa), the driving agency behind Sarawak's state-of-the-art telecommunications and information technologies, welcomed the latest round of radiation emissions testing by Malaysian Nuclear Agency (ANM) in Piasau, Miri yesterday.

Radiation Emissions From Sacofa Towers

Absolutely Harmless, Assures MD

Its managing director Zaid Zaini said the most recent round of testing in Taman Harmoni, Sibu showed that Sacofa's towers were performing 790 times better than the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) standards set by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and adopted as the mandatory standard set by the Ministry of Health.

"To put that into context, that is the same kind of absolutely harmless emission given off by radios, lamps and televisions.

"When the results of the Piasau testing is established, it will be proven that our towers are performing at levels far below than the minimum international and Malaysian standards," he said in a statement yesterday.

Zaid pointed out that as a society that's becoming more technologically advanced, it was natural that questions be asked on whether these appliances were harmful.

"We understand why the public raise important questions about the health and safety of the areas in which they live, work and play. There's a lot of confusion out there about radiation emissions and we at Sacofa feel that it is our job, as the state's ICT enabler, to provide the public the facts transparently so they can feel proud of the state's efforts.

"While we already work with the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) and ANM to conduct regular site testing as per international guidelines, we understand that the public want more information, so we will be increasing the number of tests per year and publish the results of those tests," he said.

According to him, one such area of misunderstanding was the type of radiation emissions given off by telco towers.

"Telco towers emit RF (radiofrequency) radiation, which is considered non-ionising, operates at extremely low frequencies and is harmless to humans at the minimal levels at which Sacofa towers are built," he explained.

The next series of testing will be on sites in Pasir Panas, Sri Aman.

"Only through a spirit of openness, collaboration and transparency, can we address the public's concerns and once and for all, dispel the myths about telco tower radiation.

"We in the industry know it's harmless and we should do our best to give the public peace of mind by giving them the facts," he said.

By Datuk Madius Tangau

In the 1980s, when Malaysia was the world's largest player in the natural rubber industry, there were few rubber glove manufacturers in the country.

Medical products including surgical gloves had to be sterilised, most preferably using radiation.

As setting up a sterilisation plant involved high capital and complex technology, there was no such plants in the country. Manufacturers for surgical gloves and medical items were required to send their products abroad for sterilisation, a struggle new entrepreneurs in the industry would face.

The Malaysian Nuclear Agency, or Nuclear Malaysia in short, an agency under the purview of Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, was commissioned a gamma sterilisation plant by the government in 1989 for research and providing services such as to these rubber products manufacturers.

Like many other areas in science and technology, nuclear technology is more ubiquitous in our mundane lives than we are aware of. I have shared about biotechnology, nanotechnology, information technology and even space technology. On nuclear energy, an official trip to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna last year further helped me understand how the usage of nuclear is being regulated in Malaysia and around the world.

Established in 1972, Nuclear Malaysia's primary role is to carry out research and development (R&D) and as a national service provider in nuclear science and technology. It is well equipped with facilities such as a Nuclear Research Reactor, the only one in the country, Gamma Irradiator, Electron Beam Machine, Radioactive Waste Treatment Centre, and Radioisotope and Radiopharmaceutical Production Facility.

These facilities might sound too technical for the masses but I had no qualms listing them here, as the government advocates transparency in the nuclear facilities we possess.

Nuclear Malaysia had played a substantive role in the socio-economic development of the country.

In the case of surgical gloves, three other gamma sterilisation plants had been set up by private entities, adopting Nuclear Malaysia's business model and technology. Export revenue from medical gloves and other sterilised medical devices increased from RM 1.4 billion in 2010 to RM 2.1 billion in 2015.

Nuclear technology's potential in non-destructive testing (NDT) services is widely acknowledged.

This means that a product can undergo quality control, monitoring or testing without being damaged.

Oil and gas pipes, boilers, pressure vessels, aircraft equipment and ships are some of the products that are tested with this technique.

Seeing a long-term demand for a local NDT industry, Nuclear Malaysia, in collaboration with the IAEA, set up an accredited training and certification program to ensure that the industry meets international standards.

Petronas and other petroleum companies no longer had to rely on foreign providers.

Another successful outcome is the 100 NDT companies in the country, providing employment opportunities to

more than 1000 certified NDT engineers and technicians.

A significant contribution of nuclear technology is its medical applications, a field known as nuclear medicine.

It is used for imaging, and to treat conditions such as hyperthyroidism and thyroid cancer.

Nuclear Malaysia has been conducting R&D in nuclear medicine since the start of its operations.

In the early 90s they were routinely producing radiopharmaceuticals, that is, radioactive compounds for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, for hospitals throughout the country.

Now over 20 hospitals administer nuclear medicine.

In water resource management, surface and groundwater are threated by careless usage, population growth, increasing agriculture needs and pollution. Nuclear Malaysia has been applying nuclear techniques in assessing the quality of water resources, safety of dams and effects of climate change to the marine ecosystem.

Knowledge in plant genetics had enabled scientists to innovate new varieties of agricultural products to cope with population needs and even adapt to climate change. New traits of plants with superior and desirable characteristics are achieved by exposing the seeds to certain levels of radiation, and are safe for our consumption.

Crops such as rice, bananas, pineapples, kenaf and stevia had been the focus of Nuclear Malaysia.

The new rice variety for example, can withstand longer periods of drought.

Worldwide, the preservation of food using radiation is a common technique to ensure fresh food supply and to eliminate wastage. Our Ministry of Health approved of this method under the Food Irradiation Regulations 2011.

In 2011 Nuclear Malaysia irradiated 300 tones of food products and in 2015 it increased to 1000 tones.

They are also working with the Ministry of Agriculture to irradiate rambutans and other fruits for export to U.S, so that they are insect-free as required by the U.S. phytosanitary procedures.

The irradiation of food products does not only contribute to our economy but also to environmental sustainability, as the process is chemical-free.

In Cameron Highlands, a powerful, large volume air sampler station, managed by Nuclear Malaysia, analyses the atmosphere for radioactive substances. It could detect nuclear activities in the region, such as a nuclear explosion or minute radioactive pollutants. There are 80 such stations around the world.

Nuclear power is one of the lowest carbon-emitting technologies around to produce electricity affordably and would help mitigate climate change. Nuclear power plants virtually do not emit greenhouse gases.

Despite the higher deployment cost of nuclear power plants and several unfortunate incidents, 30 countries worldwide are operating 444 nuclear reactors for electricity generation and in the meantime, 63 new reactors are under construction in 15 countries.

South Korea for example, although has a smaller land mass compared to Peninsula Malaysia, 25 nuclear

power reactors are in operations and three more are on their way. This is an indication that public perception of nuclear power for its economic and environmental potential is still favorable.

In Malaysia, nuclear as a source of energy is under the purview of Malaysia Nuclear Power Corporation in the Prime Minister's Department. The plan is for the country's first nuclear power plant to start operating by 2030.

There are more than 20,000 registered radiation workers in the country. They work in hospitals, manufacturing, airports, ports, research institutes and universities. The Atomic Energy Licensing Board, also under Mosti, requires these workers to wear a monitoring device, where their radiation dose would be analyzed by Nuclear Malaysia and reported to the Licensing Board monthly.

The enormous potential of nuclear technology applications would, like many other scientific fields, pose a substantial demand for nuclear professionals. Currently, Nuclear Science, Nuclear Engineering and Nuclear Medicine courses are offered at public universities.

Moving forward, Nuclear Malaysia plans to expand its R&D by exploring new sources of nuclear power.

We can also look forward to enjoying the advancement in nuclear medicine, as it would also become more affordable.

With more than 30 years of safe and peaceful operation of a nuclear research reactor by the Malaysian Nuclear Agency, this should be a strong case for public confidence in the expansion of nuclear technology applications, especially in nuclear power.

Filepix of a communications tower. — Bernama

KUCHING: Tests carried by the Malaysian Nuclear Agency since November last year proves further that the telcos tower pose no threat to public health and safety, said Sacofa Sdn Bhd, the ICT infrastructure company tasked to deliver Sarawak's telecommunications and broadband coverage targets.

In a statement here today Sacofa said the tests conducted at 11 rural and urban sites revealed that the emissions of Radio Frequency (RF) or Electromagnet Field (EMF) in the immediate vicinity of telco tower sites varied from as little as 0.01% to 0.26% of the maximum exposure limit levels set by the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC).

This information was shared with the public in today's public engagement exercise at the MBKS Auditorium, Jalan Padungan here, in Sacofa's ongoing effort to tackle public misconceptions around telco towers and the industry.

According to the statement, Sacofa's managing director, Zaid Zaini said common misconceptions had emanated from diverse groups, ranging from the media, NGOs sections of the general public and even elected officials.

He said the talk provided an excellent opportunity for the experts to lay out the facts in robust terms, backed up by hard evidence, to ensure public concerns are met and misconceptions were tackled head on with research and testing.

Zaid said telco towers emit RF radiation, which is considered non-ionizing and operates at extremely low frequencies and is harmless to humans at the minimal levels at which Sacofa towers are built.

"Sacofa prides itself in not just adhering to industry standards but exceeding them, placing the utmost priority on the safety of public and property in the areas we operate," he said, adding that all Sacofa towers strictly conformed to the British Standard Code of Practices, the globally-recognised quality and safety benchmarking. — *Bernama*

9 APRIL 2017

10 APRIL 2017



Aplikasi Nuklear Dalam Pertanian Akan Diperluaskan

Why is Malaysia Yet To Realise Its Nuclear Dreams?





DATUK Badrol Hisham Hashim (tiga dari kiri) bersama Prof Dr Ramzah Dambul (kanan) serta Pengarah Pertanian Kedah, Mohamed Bokhori Abdul Rahman (dua dari kanan) melihat bongkah benih cendawan jerami yang di inokulasi selepas merasmikan PPPC di Kampung Padang Nyior. - Foto Amran Hamid

PADANG TERAP: Penghasilan benih cendawan Volvariella atau cendawan jerami menerusi aplikasi nuklear akan diperluaskan bagi mewujudkan lebih ramai usahawan serta mengurangkan kebergantungan terhadap benih import dari Thailand.

Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Sains dan Teknologi dan Inovasi (MOSTI), Profesor Dr Ramzah Dambul, berkata teknik mutagenesis yang digunakan berjaya menghasilkan benih cendawan premium Velvariella selain memberi keyakinan kepada usahawan untuk menceburi bidang ini.

"Hingga kini seramai 45 peserta sudah menyertai kursus menghasilkan cendawan jerami ini. Mereka datang dari seluruh negeri, malah kewujudan Pusat Pengeluaran dan Pengembangan Cendawan (PPPC) Kampung Padang Nyior, di sini memberi lembaran baru kepada masyarakat kita untuk menceburi bidang ini.

"Peserta ini datang daripada pelbagai latar belakang termasuk jurutera sehinggalah penoreh getah, ..mereka berminat untuk menjadikan penghasilan benih cendawan ini sebagai sumber pendapatan kedua mereka," katanya ditemu pada Majlis Perasmian PPPC di Kampung Nyior di sini, hari ini.

Yang turut hadir Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Perumahan, Kerajaan Tempatan, Sumber Air, Bekalan Air, dan Perumahan negeri, Datuk Badrol Hisham Hashim dan Ketua Pengarah Agensi Nuklear Malaysia, Dr Mohd Ashhar Khalid.

Ramzah berkata, PPPC yang kini sudah mampu menghasilkan 10,000 beg benih setiap bulan menjadi penanda aras dalam memperluaskan lagi penggunaan teknologi nuklear dalam bidang pertanian.

Katanya, sekiranya lebih ramai anak tempatan mampu menghasilkan benih ini, tidak mustahil satu hari nanti negara akan mampu menjadi pengeksport benih terbabit ke luar negara.



Its "motivational wave" was once high in 1972.

Rapidly industrialising Malaysia has a long history as a nuclear player but is yet to convert its 45-year relationship flirting with the idea of harnessing nuclear power into a functioning, operational industry. NFA considers why

The energy landscape in fast stats

According to the World Nuclear Association, Malaysia produced 147 TWh gross in 2014, 74 TWh (50%) of this from gas, 56 TWh (38%) from coal, 13 TWh from hydro and 3.5 TWh from oil. Malaysia enjoyed almost 30 GWe installed capacity in 2013, 51.8% of this gas and 25.8% coal. Government policy is geared to reduce reliance on natural gas by building coal-fired capacity, and further coal-fired plants are in the pipeline. However, the role for renewables and nuclear is bound to expand, by necessity if for no other reason.

The long dance

Malaysia first considered the benefits of the peaceful harnessing of nuclear energy nearly a half-century ago. Without context, that measure alone places the nation alongside mature and experienced nuclear states. Yet, no commercial nuclear power plants exist in Malaysia. The motivational wave was once high – in 1972, the forerunner of what is now the Malaysian Nuclear Agency was formed and started operating a research reactor within a decade. Industry development moved slowly for the next two decades, however. Malaysia's GDP, personal wealth, business sector, and population (now greater than 30 million) all grew rapidly during the 80s and 90s, and with pressure and commitments made to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, alternative fuel sources were considered. Malaysia's central terrain lends itself to hydro (a significant alternative in the mix to fossil) but this is hardly sufficient to dent the dirty fuel reliance for a nation that aspires like few others to be considered a developed economy.

In 2009, the Malaysian government commissioned a comprehensive energy policy study, formally deciding to consider nuclear power as a genuine contributor to the energy mix. A Nuclear Power Development Steering Committee was established and in May 2010 the Malaysia Energy Minister said that nuclear power was the only viable energy option long-term. Renewables, after all, as important as they are, cannot compete with the potential of nuclear.

A stellar report card

In January 2011, the Malaysia Nuclear Power Corporation was established to control and develop and launch the Peninsula's first nuclear power plants. 2021 was set for the nation's first operational NPP, with a second

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being added a year later. These relatively ambitious but also (at the time) achievable goals were set under guidelines originally established by the IEAE (Nuclear Energy Program Implementing Organisation). Two months later, Fukushima happened and the original timetable was pushed to 2030. The country's plans to have in place three to four nuclear reactors providing 10 to 15% of Malaysia's electricity needs by 2030 continue to remain unrealistic.

It is not all doom, gloom and delays however, for proponents of the nuclear industry. At the recent 8th Nuclear Power Asia conference in Kuala Lumpur, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, the Honourable Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy Shukri struck a far more positive tone, stating that her nation is, "Laying a strong foundation for a sustainable national infrastructure to render governmental, legal, regulatory, managerial, technological, human and industrial support for the nuclear programme throughout its life cycle." Dato' Nancy continued that the government is completely committed to further exploring nuclear as an alternative energy source and to establishing a "new, comprehensive nuclear law."

Just one month ago, the very encouraging IEAE report on Malaysia's basic readiness was impeccably timed the day prior to the opening of Nuclear Power Asia. On 6 March, Minister Dato' Nancy received the final report of the Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review for phase one of three. The INIR, released highly positive indicators, confirming that the Malaysia is "thoroughly prepared and has developed a considerable base of knowledge to make an informed decision about introducing nuclear power." Dato' Nancy revealed that the Report makes five recommendations (primarily calling for greater government commitment and enhancing public awareness) and ten suggestions for areas of improvement but also listed the good practices that Malaysia should share with other emerging nations. Recognising public appetite or information and deeper engagement, the Minister added that, "We need to address a deep-rooted stigma and negative perceptions on nuclear energy etched in the hearts and minds of our public."

A nation poised

Will such positive strides convert to nuclear power being added to the energy mix anytime soon however? While it is accepted that the nuclear industry includes both power and non-power applications, it is nuclear energy that is most necessary in the growing kingdom. The agencies and stakeholders are in place, The Malaysian Nuclear Power Corporation, the MNPC, for instance, is mandated to spearhead the development of the first nuclear power programme, while Malaysian Nuclear Agency, often referred to simply as "Nuclear Malaysia", and other relevant stakeholders are working together to support the nuclear development programme, with nuclear power added to the energy mix the most prized goal.

Nonetheless, according to Dhana Raj Markandu, Head of Nuclear Power Project Development at MNPC, Malaysia has not yet made a decision on utilising nuclear energy for electricity generation. A generation ago, when oil reserves were discovered in Malaysia, the idea of nuclear power was put on hold and many of the activities revolving around nuclear power was scaled down to the research and development level. Alternative applications of nuclear energy in industry, medical, agriculture and the environment including development of services and commercialisation of the technology were emphasised over power generation.

Today the energy world has changed however, and nuclear is rapidly gaining new focus with a clear framework fundamental to leading the way. Power is back on the agenda, even if the message from various agencies is equivocal and the firm commitment is yet to be made. The IEAE's March 2017 report must be enormous collateral for proponents. Things are happening, says Dhana, "The MNPC, as the Nuclear Energy Programme Implementing Organisation or NEPIO, is spearheading the effort to

facilitate an informed decision on the matter in collaboration with other national stakeholders."

Leading senior voice in Malaysian nuclear, newly-appointed Director-General of the Malaysian Nuclear Agency, Dr Mohd Ashhar Mohd Khalid, agrees describing a nation poised to take on nuclear power generation. "Nuclear Malaysia is ready to provide technical support in the event that the country is to embark on a nuclear power programme. More than 30 years' experience in operating and maintaining a nuclear research reactor has given a very good insight towards the technology."

The positive factors are present, stakeholder engagement is growing, perhaps even government engagement is growing, but the journey remains slow. There are of course issues and challenges in ensuring the success of this programme, and these challenges will be discussed and analysed in part two of Nuclear Forum Asia's Malaysian Nuclear Country Report.





Malaysia Not In A Hurry On Nuclear Power, To Raise Awareness First - Nancy

KUALA LUMPUR: Malaysia will remain focused on the information and communication programme relating to nuclear power generation for the time being, and not in hurry to make any decision to introduce nuclear energy into its energy mix.

Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Seri Nancy Shukri said emphasis needed to be given on nuclear power education first.

"Not necessarily we accept it straight away. I don't want to commit by saying that we will look into this immediately but it is important to train and educate our people about nuclear (first).

"We have a lot of fear. We are not equipping ourselves with the correct information," she told Bernama in Shanghai after a four-day working visit to China's nuclear power facilities recently.

Nuclear power is a complex and sensitive issue that requires deep understanding.

It also needs a long-term commitment, taking a long time to materialise, while its programme requires a long lead time in order to cultivate a critical mass of domestic talent capable of supporting any future initiatives.

Even the UK, with more than 50 years' experience in nuclear power, signed and sealed its first nuclear power plant contract in 2016 after being proposed as part of its energy mix in 2006.

"Let's say one day we need this, (as) in the future our situation may be different. Even now our renewable energy is still not enough," said Nancy, adding that the moving forward, the government would keep communicating and get feedback from the people.

During their working visit to China recently, the Malaysian delegation not only studied safe and sustainable nuclear power technology and infrastructure, but also its implementation, especially on ways to achieve public understanding and acceptance.

The visit, which was led by Nancy, was at the invitation of the Chinese Nuclear Society, a non-profit organisation dedicated to nuclear science, technology and engineering.

"This is my second visit to nuclear power facilities. Before this, I was invited to visit nuclear power facilities in the UK.

"However, this visit is more comprehensive because not only were we brought to see the models, but also the 'live' operating ones," Nancy said.

She said another important aspect of the visit was learning how China gained public acceptance in adding nuclear power to its energy mix and the input was something for Malaysia to consider.

In terms of technology, China is also one of the leading nuclear power technologies, having started more than 30 years ago.

Previously a buyer of nuclear power plants, China is gaining ground on technological expertise and its main objective is to be self-sufficient in nuclear energy.

"This is also a key thing. Their advancement and R&D to strengthen their technology are very far sighted. This is something very useful for us to learn.

"We had made a very good assessment as our 19-member delegation comprised energy and nuclear experts," she said.

The delegation was made up of stakeholders and representatives from government agencies such as the Malaysia Nuclear Power Corporation, Energy Commission, Agensi Inovasi Malaysia, Economic Planning Unit and Malaysian Nuclear Agency, as well as academicians, and Tenaga Nasional Bhd senior executives.

Malaysia is currently exploring the option of deploying nuclear energy to meet future demand but has indicated that it is not in the rush or set a timeline for the programme.

Currently, coal and gas account for about 50 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively, of the total power generation mix in Peninsular Malaysia, and less than five per cent of Malaysia's power needs come from hydro, biodiesel and biomass sources. — Bernama

18 MAY 2017



Dr. Rahman Assures Yong Telco Towers' RF Emission Safe



A television grab showing Pending assemblywoman Violet Yong (top left) seeking a reply from Assistant Minister of Rural Electricity Dr Abdul Rahman Junaidi (top right) while Deputy State Legislative Assembly (DUN) Speaker Datuk Gerawat Gala (bottom left) presides during the question-and-answer session at the 18th DUN sitting yesterday.

KUCHING: There is no evidence to indicate that radio frequency or RF emission emitted by Sacofa's telecommunication towers would cause any adverse health effects.

Assistant Minister of Rural Electricity Dr Abdul Rahman Junaidi informed the august House yesterday that the construction and operation of mobile phone base stations are controlled by the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC).

"MCMC regulates the frequency, transmitting power and RF emission by the mobile phone stations," he said in responding to Violet Yong (DAP-Pending).

Yong has urged the government to come up with measures to ensure radiation emitted from antennas affixed to Sacofa's telecommunication towers does not pose a danger to residents living in close proximity of the towers in the long run.

"Any non-compliance to the mandatory standards defined by MCMC shall attract a fine of up to RM200,000 for the operator hence ensuring public safety remains a top priority at all times," he added.

Elaborating, Dr Abdul Rahman revealed that the Malaysian Nuclear Agency (MNA) had conducted nine radiation assessment audit in Sarawak to assess the rate of radiation emitted by the transmitters affixed onto the telecommunication structures at nine different sites located in densely populated areas.

"The test results showed that the RF radiation measured at all sites were well below the exposure limits and comply with International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and MCMC Mandatory Standard for members of the public," he said.

Based on the findings of the assessment, he added, that MNA found that RF radiation emitted by the antennas from the telecommunication structure with the present loads and the background radiation would not lead to any significant radiation exposure received by the public in the areas.

"The percentage of exposure is only 0.01 to 0.26, which is classified as harmless to the health of human beings," he said.

Not satisfied with the reply, Yong asked if Dr Abdul Rahman would lead by example to have Sacofa built a telco tower near his house and later suggested that it was better for the towers to be set up atop high commercial buildings.

In assuring Yong's great concern for the future, Dr Abdul Rahman said: "The chief minister (Datuk Amar Abang Johari Tun Openg) has revealed his intention to set up our own MCMC so we will take your suggestions as well as concerns seriously into consideration."

1 AUGUST 2017

2 AUGUST 2017



Malaysia Still In Need Of Non-Destructive Testing Experts

Govt Plans To Train Advanced NDT Experts





Senior director of the Commercialisation and Technology Planning programme of the Malaysia Nuclear Agency (MNA), Datuk Dr Zulkifli Mohamed Hashim (2nd L) tests a high technology pipe at a special seminar on advanced NDT technology, on August 1, 2017. — Bernama

KUANTAN: Malaysia still faces a shortage of experts in non-destructive testing (NDT) which is among essential technology in the engineering world.

The Senior director of the Commercialisation and Technology Planning programme of the Malaysia Nuclear Agency (MNA), Datuk Dr Zulkifli Mohamed Hashim said the field of NDT was rather expansive and the opportunity to control it should be seized as it contributed to the economic improvement, competitiveness and national development.

"The field of NDT involves the use of conventional methods and has developed into an advanced NDT where each has its strengths and weaknesses that complement each other.

"To date, Malaysia has only 18 local NDT specialists, but not advanced NDT specialists yet. As we are still behind compared to developed countries, efforts are underway to generate more NDT specialists between the next three and five years to come," he said in a press conference after the opening ceremony of a special seminar on advanced NDT technology here today.

Also present was MNA Industrial Technology Division director Dr Shukri Mohd.

The inaugural seminar was held as a platform to enable local and foreign NDT specialists to discuss technological development in NDT.

Zulkifli said among the main initiatives taken were to provide comprehensive training and prepare a teaching workforce for the certification of the field.

"Efforts are underway to create a National Occupation Standards for NDT. Once it is certified by the Skills Development Department under the Human Resource Ministry, we will offer NDT training programmes," he said. — Bernama

KUANTAN: Non-destructive testing (NDT) is an important field in engineering and science that can save time and money in product testing and research, but Malaysia has fewer than 20 experts in advanced methods in the field.

However, Malaysian Nuclear Agency senior director of commercialisation & technology planning programmes Datuk Dr Zulkifli Mohamed Hashim hopes the agency will be able to start a training programme in advanced NDT techniques within three to five years.

"NDT can test materials for defects, leaks or corrosion without ruining the sample or having to shut (a system) down," he said, adding that shutting a critical system down for even one day could cost a company millions.

He said the Skills Development Department (JPK) is developing a national occupational skill standard (NOSS) for an advanced NDT programme.

"Once that is done, we will see if we have the trainers, experts, equipment and facilities to meet NOSS requirements and start our programme," he said.

The continuing advancement of NDT will contribute to economic prosperity, increased competitiveness and the nation's advancement, Dr Zulkifli said.

"The Malaysian Nuclear Agency is always ready to provide facilities and discussions for NDT techniques, whether conventional or advanced."

the Sundaily

Sacofa: Telco Tower EMF Emission Harmless

Sacofa To Inspect Tower At School Compound





Filepix of a communications tower. — Bernama

KUCHING: Tests carried by the Malaysian Nuclear Agency since November last year proves further that the telcos tower pose no threat to public health and safety, said Sacofa Sdn Bhd, the ICT infrastructure company tasked to deliver Sarawak's telecommunications and broadband coverage targets.

In a statement here today Sacofa said the tests conducted at 11 rural and urban sites revealed that the emissions of Radio Frequency (RF) or Electromagnet Field (EMF) in the immediate vicinity of telco tower sites varied from as little as 0.01% to 0.26% of the maximum exposure limit levels set by the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC).

This information was shared with the public in today's public engagement exercise at the MBKS Auditorium, Jalan Padungan here, in Sacofa's ongoing effort to tackle public misconceptions around telco towers and the industry.

According to the statement, Sacofa's managing director, Zaid Zaini said common misconceptions had emanated from diverse groups, ranging from the media, NGOs sections of the general public and even elected officials.

He said the talk provided an excellent opportunity for the experts to lay out the facts in robust terms, backed up by hard evidence, to ensure public concerns are met and misconceptions were tackled head on with research and testing.

Zaid said telco towers emit RF radiation, which is considered non-ionizing and operates at extremely low frequencies and is harmless to humans at the minimal levels at which Sacofa towers are built.

"Sacofa prides itself in not just adhering to industry standards but exceeding them, placing the utmost priority on the safety of public and property in the areas we operate," he said, adding that all Sacofa towers strictly conformed to the British Standard Code of Practices, the globally-recognised quality and safety benchmarking. — *Bernama*



Ahmad Fuad addresses the concerns of attendees.

KUCHING: Sacofa Sdn Bhd has agreed to carry out a technical inspection on a telecommunications tower erected at SK Bintawa's compound.

Engineering head Ahmad Fuad Abdul Kadir also promised more discussions would be held with residents in the area, who are against the tower for aesthetic reasons and due to their fears of possible health risks.

"If the tower is in compliance with all authorities and requirements, I don't think it should be relocated because it is there to provide maximum coverage.

"It will remain there," he told The Borneo Post following a public talk at the Kuching South City Council auditorium yesterday.

"We have invited the residents for a joint survey to measure the (distance of) tower to show and prove to them that it complies with the setback levels set by the SPA (State Planning Authority)."

The talk, which aimed to dispel myths and misconceptions around telecommunications towers, was held in collaboration with the Malaysian Nuclear Agency (MNA) and CISSPR Sdn Bhd – a leading electromagnetic compatibility electromagnetic field (EMF) and Radio Frequency (RF) services and solutions provider.

During the talk, a group of residents became involved in a heated exchange over the safety of telecommunication towers.

In response, Ahmad Fuad said enhanced communication through various mediums is necessary to promote facts and discourage misconceptions.

"We will conduct more engagement and communication with the public not only in urban areas but

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Tak Ramai Wanita Dalam Bidang Nuklear



rural as well to enhance the awareness of this matter.

"We will deal with it on a day-to-day basis," he said.

Sacofa head of legal, regulatory and compliance Si Kiang Seng said facts and knowledge shared during the talk should help ease the public's fears.

"I think it will take a while for people to grasp the concept that this is radio frequency and not radiation.

"Most issues are on the location of telco towers but they are built in compliance of requirements," he said.

"We will work on means and ways to help people better understand the technical side of things."

Kuching South Mayor Datuk James Chan applauded Sacofa for being transparent and discussing the public's concerns.

"These are our common concerns. We are only normal people and can't blame us for being anxious particularly when it comes to health," he said at close of the session.

"I hope Sacofa can hear them (public) out and take serious consideration of their opinions when planning for projects so we can minimise a lot of criticism later."



PENGARAH Reaktor Agensi Nuklear Malaysia, Datin Zarina Masood (dari kiri), Pengarah Bahagian Pembangunan Sumber Manusia Agensi Nuklear Malaysia, Rapieh Amin Nuddin, Strategi-in Rseidence UKM, Dr Fatimah Mohd Amin dan Pengarah Bersekutu Seliaan dan Perundungan Nuklear Perbadanan Kuasa Nuklear Malaysia, Azlina Mohd Jais semasa Forum Sumbangan Wanita Terhadap Program Nuklear Kebangsaan 2017 di UNITEN, Bangi. - Foto Rosela Ismail

BANGI: Pembabitan wanita sebagai pembuat keputusan dalam bidang nuklear belum mampu menyamai pencapaian rakan mereka dalam industri lain, biarpun ramai menunjukkan kecemerlangan luar biasa mengatasi golongan lelaki.

Walaupun senario berkenaan menunjukkan trend yang sama dalam industri nuklear di seluruh dunia, golongan wanita dalam bidang ini seharusnya lebih berani bagi membolehkan mereka bangkit 'memecahkan siling kaca' berkenaan.

Pakar Strategik Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Dr Fatimah Mohd Amin, berkata untuk berjaya wanita juga tidak seharusnya meletakkan kepentingan peribadi sebagai keutamaan dalam kerjaya sebaliknya mendahulukan tanggungjawab mereka terhadap bangsa dan negara.

Katanya, bidang ini juga memerlukan kecekalan yang tinggi kerana mereka terpaksa berhadapan dengan sistem yang kompleks, selain perlu mengutamakan standard keselamatan yang ketat dan terjamin.

"Setiap keputusan yang diambil perlu tepat dan tidak diganggu dengan perkara atau unsur lain yang boleh menjejaskan banyak pihak," katanya ketika menyertai forum anjuran Women in Nuclear (WiN)

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bertajuk Sumbangan Wanita Terhadap Program Nuklear Kebangsaan sempena Persidangan Tahunan Ke-2 WiN Malaysia di sini, semalam.

Forum itu turut disertai bekas Pengarah Bahagian Pembangunan Manusia, Agensi Nuklear Malaysia, Rapieh Amin Nuddin; bekas Pengarah Reaktor Agensi Nuklear Malaysia, Datin Zarina Masood dan Pengarah Bahagian Perundangan dan Kawal Seliaan Nuklear, Perbadanan Kuasa Nuklear Malaysia, Azlina Mohammad Jais.

Pengarah Bahagian Sokongan Teknikal Agensi Nuklear Malaysia, Dr Siti A'iasah Hashim menjadi moderator dalam forum yang dianjurkan sempena memperingati ulang tahun ke 40 Agensi Nuklear Malaysia berkenaan.

Sementara itu, Zarina berkata, wanita dalam bidang nuklear perlu memiliki keyakinan diri yang tinggi bagi menyerlahkan keupayaan bekerja memandangkan mereka terbabit dalam dunia yang dikuasai lelaki.

"Mereka tidak seharusnya mengenepikan tanggapan negatif apabila bekerja dalam dunia lelaki, sebaliknya tunjuk dan buktikan mereka mampu membuat apa sahaja tugas yang dilakukan lelaki.

"Dengan cara ini kita bukan sahaja dihargai rakan setugas lelaki, tetapi lebih daripada itu mampu mengelak jurang diskriminasi dalam bidang ini," katanya.

Zarina berkata, wanita yang bekerja dalam bidang nuklear di negara ini seharusnya berbangga kerana pencapaian mereka jauh mengatasi negara peneraju seperti Jepun dan Korea.

"Jika dibandingkan dengan kedua-dua negara berkenaan yang lebih maju bidang nuklearnya berbanding negara ini, wanita di Malaysia lebih ramai terbabit dalam kerjaya ini," katanya.

Laporan Media &

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(Media Cetak , Media Elektronik- Radio & Tv Serta On Line News)

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| | 16.02.2017 | TraXXFM | Career and Oppurtunities in Nuclear Industry | Dr. Faizal Mohamed Associate Professor, UKM | | |
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| | 01.05.2017 | Borneo Post Online | Malaysia Not In A Hurry On Nuclear Power, To Raise Awareness First - Nancy | | | |
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| | 05.06.2017 Utusa | | Selamatkah Makanan Anda? | KP Nuklear Malaysia Dr. Ahmad Zainuri Mohd Dzomir | 19 | |
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| November | 21.11.2017 | NasionalFM | Spektrum Usahawan | Dr. Azhar Mohamad | | | |
| | 22.11.2017 | PahangFM | RPO Conference 2017 | Dr. Zulkifli Mohamed Hashim | | | |
| Disember | 20.12.2017 | TraXX.FM | 'Accelerators - Why We Need Them' | Dr. Siti A'iashah Hashim | | | |

RUMUSAN LAPORAN BULANAN LIPUTAN MEDIA ELEKTONIK DAN MEDIA CETAK

AGENSI NUKLEAR MALAYSIA (NUKLEAR MALAYSIA) 2017

| BIL | MEDIA | | LIPUTAN MEDIA ELEKTONIK DAN MEDIA CETAK 2015 | | | | | | JUMLAH | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | | JAN | FEB | MAC | APR | MEI | JUN | JULAI | ogos | SEP | окт | NOV | DIS | BESAR |
| 1 | AKHBAR (Media Cetak & Online) | 3 | 8 | | 5 | 4 | 4 | | 5 | 7 | 3 | | | 39 |
| 2 | RADIO (Media Elektronik) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 14 |
| 3 | TV (Media Elektronik) | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| JUMLAH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 |

UNIT KOMUNIKASI KORPORAT - AGENSI NUKLEAR MALAYSIA DIKEMASKINI PADA: 24 DISEMBER 2017

Nuklear Malaysia in the News 2017

^{*} KPI Tahunan : Media Cetak 6, Media Elektronik 4

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