NIOSH Malaysia Newsletter... bringing you the OSH updates

Ę



**July 2021** ISSN 1675-5464

Your OSH preferred partner

6

# Mental Wellness in the Workplace

\*\*



ILTER TECHNOLOGY

# SAVE Your Breath



PROTECTyourself against COVID-19, Scan QR for a free GVS N99 Mask

GVS Filtration Sdn Bhd 10F-2B, 10th Floor, Tower 5 @ Puchong Financial Corporate Centre (PFCC), Jalan Puteri 1/2, Bandar Puteri Puchong, 47100 Puchong, Selangor. MALAYSIA

Please email gvsmalaysia@gvs.com for a free trial sample recommendation !

WWW.GVS.COM

### **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S NOTE**

### Assalamualaikum W. B. T.

I would like to extend my best wishes to all our readers Selamat Menyambut Hari Raya Aidiladha 1442H to all Muslims across Malaysia. Eid al-Adha which is known as the "Feast of Sacrifice" has the meaning of inclusion and a clear notion of devotion, kindness, and equality. On top of that, we are gratified to witness the solidarity of the Malaysian authorities, non-government and private agencies, running strenuously to avail people who have been emotionally and economically suffering from the pandemic COVID-19 crisis.

In these tough times of the COVID-19 pandemic, NIOSH heeded the alarming social impacts of the pandemic on mental fitness and social well-being. Reports are indicating that mental health problems grew in the country, thus leading to the paralysis of mental stress in the workplace. Although the hybrid remote-office model is moving forward, it creates new challenges and inflicting another series of pressures on mental wellbeing. Employers have a responsibility to ensure balanced mental health for their employees. We hope that employers will be able to organize programs to help employee deal with emotional stress. This type of program can be the promotion of virtual social activities and also the promotion of work-life balance to maintain the physical and mental health of employees.

I would like to express our sincere desire to live in a safe and healthy environment. Our lives are inseparable from safety, health, and environment. NIOSH has prepared some reading materials to support new challenges that have taken place in our daily life. Every reading material opens up new dimensions of thoughts for the reader and I hope that this sharing is beneficial to all of us.

To quote Bryant McGill, "Change can be beautiful when we are brave enough to evolve with it, and change can be brutal when we fearfully resist it."

#MentalHealthAwareness

IIIλM

Haji Ayop Salleh Executive Director NIOSH

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Mental Wellness In The Workplace	4 - 5
OSH Training And Remote Learning	6 - 8
Kualiti Udara Dalaman Dan Perundangannya Di Malaysia	9
Aktiviti-Aktiviti Sepanjang Bulan Julai 2021	10 - 11
Poster-Poster Informasi	12 - 15
Keratan-Keratan Akhbar	16

### EDITORIAL TEAM



July 2021 eISSN 2762-7412



ADVISORS Haji Ayop Salleh Major Haji Hanif Maidin (Rtd)

#### **EDITORS & WRITERS**

Ts. Hj. Shahronizam Noordin Joy Khong Chooi Yee Muhamad Syarizat Azmi

#### ADVERTISING & MEDIA SALES

Mohd Hussin Abd Salam Ranjitha A/P Bala Email :bmd@niosh.com.my Tel :+60 16-559 7399

#### PUBLISHER

#### NIOSH

Lot 1, Jalan 15/1, Section 15, 43650 Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia. Tel : 03-8769 2100 Fax : 03-8926 2900 Email : general@niosh.com.my Website : www.niosh.com.my



Please scan this **QR code** to provide feedback on NIOSH publications



## Mental Wellness in The Workplace

Ruzita Mohd Shariff, Technical Expert, Education and Training Department, NIOSH

#### Introduction

The COVID-19 global health crisis has been a factor of concern for the safety and health of workers around the world. Workers had to cope with the fear of losing their jobs and employers were more inclined to limit resources allocated to safety and health. All these will exert pressure on all stakeholders in the workplace involving the employees, employers, and also the enforcement authority. These could culminate into a gloomier picture for occupational safety and health (OSH) with a possible increase in work accidents and work-related injuries. We should not ignore these new threats and challenges facing us.

Employees must be equipped with OSH knowledge, skills, and competence to enable them to identify hazards, assess risks and take appropriate measures to control, manage risks and eventually protect themselves from occupational hazards such as physical, chemical, biological, ergonomic, and psychosocial hazards. Section 15 (2) (c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 1994, stipulated that employers must carry out their responsibilities in ensuring their workers and themselves receive OSH training.

To prepare for future challenges, we have to mobilize as members of the OSH fraternity and strive to improve our efforts to ensure the safety and health of our people and the communities where we operate, improve the reliability and safety of our plants, and better manage our businesses in today's difficult economic environment.

To bring about a quantum improvement in our safety and health standards, every individual must take ownership of safety issues and see this as his or her own responsibility. We must convince employers that OSH issues are among the key determinants of a company's income and competitiveness through productivity enhancement and efficiency. Observations and evidence had shown that an increase in productivity and an improvement in the workplace environment were the results of good safety and health work practices and the adoption of a workplace safety culture.

#### **Psychosocial Hazard in the Workplace**

Another striking development is the rise in psychosocial conditions linked to new stresses and strains of working from home (WFH) which has taken its toll on many workers due to the adverse impact of the pandemic on enterprises.

The challenge is that the responsibility for OSH in the workplace rests equally on those who create the risks (i.e. employers) as well as those who have to work with the risks (i.e. workers). As workers are becoming more aware of their rights to a safe and healthy work environment, there is a need to provide them with



the right information, education, and training so that they know best how to protect themselves.

The neglect of psychosocial hazards at work is not only detrimental to the individual worker but also directly affects the efficiency, effectiveness, and output of any enterprise. Where there are cases of employees suffering from stress and burnout, employers should help assist in the form of counseling.

Work performance, frequent illness, absenteeism, accidents, and staff turnover are all related to the employee's mental health status. No workplace is immune to mental disorders and their impact in psychological, social, and economic terms is high. Workers' mental health should no longer be ignored, on the contrary, it should be given adequate attention concerning other work-related problems.

## Striking a Balance of Mental Wellness in the Workplace

OSHA 1994 is a dynamic and modern piece of legislation that places a strong emphasis on the shared responsibilities and rights of employers and their staff in the field of safety and health. OSHA 1994 is a serious wake-up call for employers who do not do enough to maintain a safe workplace. It is important that professionals in the field, like you, understand OSHA 1994 and its implications.

Its primary focus is on prevention. It provides also for fines and penalties to deter the minority who flout safety and health laws. It provides that directors and managers can be held liable if complicit in deaths and accidents.

Total commitment from top management is essential in working closely with employees to promote occupational safety and health for their organization. Employers must provide effective safety and health system which should include safety and health policy, safety and health committees, procedures, equipment, and training programme.

The employees on the other hand must give their full support and co-operation to the employers in creating a safe and healthy working environment. For Malaysia to adopt a safe and healthy work culture amongst its working population, there must be a reawakening of both employers and employees to their respective roles in promulgating the necessary changes.

With the present economic slowdown, there is a temptation for employers to cut back expenses in their operations. Invariably, they seem to include cutbacks on the cost of maintaining safe systems of work and the pre-requisite training which comes with them. Even in the best of times, occupational safety and health (OSH) is often regarded by certain employers as a hindrance to the profitability of their enterprises.

Hence, it comes as no surprise when employers begin to slash away budgets on training in OSH as well as those related to the maintenance of safe systems of work. These very short-sighted moves by the employers are indeed retrogressive and should be avoided under whatever circumstances.

Indeed, this is the time for management to consolidate its work position by ensuring that workers who are still in their employment are properly looked after – after all, they have become an even more important asset to ensure the continued success of their enterprises.

#### Conclusion

Mental health is not just about mental illness, it is a feeling of wellness, the ability to cope with life's many challenges, and to have a positive attitude towards oneself. Effective health and safety management clearly helps reduce work-related accidents and ill-health and that a healthy and safe workplace is necessary to enhance a company's image and reputation as

well as its.

As the world becomes more and more aware of our fragile environment and the dangers posed by an unrestrained industrial approach to this planet, there is also an increasing awareness that human capital must be nurtured, preserved, and cared for. The pursuit of economic targets, and safety and health protection in the workplace, are not mutually exclusive. One supports the other because, indeed, prevention pays.

AT NIOSH, we are committed to contributing to the promotion of concrete and comprehensive programs aimed at lessening the dangerous, and sometimes deadly, occupational risks faced by workers in their respective work environments. We have embarked on the identification of problems at workplaces related to poor mental health to develop a mental health care programme for the workforce to provide both prevention and early intervention for employee problems related to mental health, stress, and emotional issues which affect their job performance. For more information, please do not hesitate to email us at **ruzita@niosh.com.my** 

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PRESS STATEMENT

#### MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS TALK (OSH TALK) BY NIOSH EXPERTS

Bandar Baru Bangi, 27 July 2021 – The National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH) will be hosting an awareness talk to promote the importance of mental health.

As we are living in turbulent times and compacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the issue of mental health is not only relevant but crucial. Mental health is more than the presence or absence of a mental illness. It is a crossroad between emotional, psychological, and physical well-being.

This year, many people have faced serious challenges to their mental health. Along with the health impacts of the disease, COVID-19 has led to, self and social isolation, disconnection from family and friends, quarantine and lockdowns on movement resulting in more people than ever experiencing feelings of helplessness, isolation, grief, anxiety and depression. Demand for health support services has increased exponentially as a result.

It is in this concern that NIOSH has taken the initiative to host series of monthly awareness talks to help public better understand the importance of mental health and how they can seek help in times of distress.

The significance of NIOSH's Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Monthly Talk Series on Mental Health is to remind all employers and employees that neglecting mental health and psychosocial factors at the workplace will not only be detrimental to the individual worker but also directly affects efficiency, effectiveness and output of any enterprise.

The Mental Health Monthly Talk Series should be used as an opportunity for employers and employees to focus greater efforts to enhance the promotion of mental health awareness at the workplace although it must be realized that mental health awareness is an all-year-round effort.

Employers and employees must work collectively and be proactive in adopting and implementing good mental health coping strategies at the workplace.

NIOSH as a safety training institute is offering its mental health awareness talk services to promote mental health issues at the workplace as the productivity of the staff of any organization depends on their mental health.

The Mental Health Talk Monthly Series will begin on 29th July 2021 with the topic Meet Your Happy Chemical followed by IQ vs EQ: Which is More Important; Let's TALK Healthy Mind Working from Home; COVID-19: Friend or Foe; Calm Your Mind with Exercise; and Managing Psychosocial Health at Work During Pandemic.

Mental health is not just about mental illness, it is a feeling of wellness, the ability to cope with life's many challenges and to have a positive attitude towards oneself. Effective health and safety management clearly helps reduce work-related accidents and ill-health and that a healthy and safe workplace is necessary to enhance a company's image and reputation as well as its.

NIOSH therefore urges the public to take this opportunity to attend these free talk series and gain some valuable insights to keep our mental health intact.

#### YB SENATOR DATUK T. MOHAN Vice Chairman

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 27 July 2021



### **OSH Training and Remote Learning**

Ruzita Mohd Shariff, Technical Expert, Education and Training Department, NIOSH

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) training is important for all levels of the organization, from the top management to the workers. They must be equipped with related knowledge, skills, and competence to enable them to identify hazards, assess risks and take appropriate measures to control and manage risks. Section 15(2)(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 1994, stipulated that employers must carry out their responsibilities in ensuring their workers and themselves receive OSH training.

The COVID-19 global health crisis has not only disrupted work patterns worldwide but has also affected workers' learning and development. We are still quite fortunate to have a strong legislative framework for occupational safety and health (OSH) for workers in Malaysia. However, enforcement by the Government alone is insufficient to ensure workplace safety and health. There has to be cooperation and efforts by the industries to initiate procedures and implement systems towards the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 1994 compliance.

NIOSH is in the position to assist industries to achieve this aim. NIOSH complements the Government's efforts by providing training, consultation, and information dissemination services to industries. NIOSH also undertake research and development activities that not only assist in the development of OSH in the country but also provide OSH services to the nation such as monitoring of poisonous gases at the Taman Pasir Putih community hall which had been 'transformed into a makeshift hospital providing early treatment to those affected by the Sungai Kim Kim chemical pollution in March 2019 and the recently indoor air quality measurement for vaccination centres (PPV) in Kuala Lumpur. The mission is to become the partner of industries towards full-OSH compliance.

In general, training refers to instruction and practice for acquiring skills and knowledge of rules, concepts, or attitudes necessary to function effectively in specified task situations (Cohen & Colligan, 1998). Training can also be described as systematic process of acquisition of knowledge, skills, and attitudes required to perform more effectively on one's current job (Blanchard & Thacker, 1999). Effective training must address employees' personal needs, helping them learn, grow, and cope with the issues that are important to them. Meanwhile, effective training strategies and practices are those that meet the needs of the organisation while simultaneously responding to the needs of individual employees.

As far as OSH training in Malaysia is concerned, The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), which was



established as a company limited by guarantee on 24th June 1992 by the Ministry of Human Resources, is responsible to provide training, consultation services, disseminate information and conduct research in the field of OSH. The Board of Directors of NIOSH, which is the authority that makes policies and decisions, consists of individuals from the government, unions, and industrial sectors.

With the vision, 'To be the leading centre of excellence in OSH in Malaysia', NIOSH operates its strategic mission by 'Providing practical solutions in the field of OSH' while delivering its functions by providing training, consultation services, disseminating information, and conducting research in the field of OSH. As stipulated in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the objectives of the Institute are:

- To contribute towards efforts in upgrading Occupational Safety and Health through developing curriculum and training programmes for workers and employees, employers, and those responsible, either directly or indirectly for OSH.
- To assist industry, commerce, and others to solve problems relating to OSH.
- To assist those who are responsible for OSH with the latest information in the field of OSH in the country and overseas.
- To conduct applied research in OSH-related areas that will benefit and bring advantages to the country.
- To disseminate information on research findings and to become the centre of reference in the field of OSH.

Most of its training courses are designed for the management and supervisory personnel, especially those directly involved in OSH. In 2019, a total of 8,409 training programmes have been conducted compared to 7,157 in 2018, and a total of 179,709 participants have been trained in those training programmes which recorded a 26.8% (131,569) increase compared to last year. NIOSH training programmes can be categorised as below:

- i. Public and In-House Programmes
- ii. Certificate / Competency Programmes
- iii. Trainer's Programmes
- iv. Conference and Seminar Programmes
- v. NIOSH Safety Passport Programmes (Induction for plant access)

Successful workers' training programmes result of thoughtful and serious planning. A great deal of attention must be paid to detail and desire outcomes. Difficulties arise when there is a lack of coherent foresight regarding what training is expected to accomplish and how those accomplishments will be measured and rewarded. If these preliminary considerations are not given careful thought and the programme is not implemented in a logical, systematic and sensitive manner, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to execute successful employee training (Hughey & Mussnug, 1997).

Training requires a great deal of commitment; it is very timeconsuming and demands relentless ongoing support. There are many reasons why employees are not adequately trained. To begin with, training is seen as an expense, not an investment. It often takes place on an ad hoc basis, especially after a problem has been detected. In most companies, training is an isolated event and not an integral part of the development of its human resources. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, workers are now required to work from home (WFH), making it impossible to provide face-to-face or skill-based training. Companies such as NIOSH have had to implement and expand online business models to compensate for lockdown-related restrictions.

The learning pedagogy for adults requires the learner to be willing and responsible for the learning process and at the same time able to participate at their own speed. The learning activity must start from their existing knowledge and experience, and they learn best by doing in a non-threatening environment. The success of any learning process can be measured by observing the degree of behavioural change from the participant. There are three types of behaviour to be observed:

- a. cognitive or knowledge,
- b. skill or psychomotor and
- c. attitude or feelings.

People learn in a variety of conditions and circumstances. According to Stewart Hase and Chris Kenyon (2013), there is a need to move from learning pedagogy for adults or better known as andragogy towards truly self-determined learning called heutagogy as it is appropriate to the needs of learners in the workplace in the twenty-first century, particularly in the development of individual capability.

There are various ways in which training can be conducted. Companies such as NIOSH which had previously offered face-to-face skills training have now moved our programmes online. Participants are now no longer limited to attending classroom-style training but can also learn on the job or by distance or remotely. Among the advantages of remote learning is the reasonable cost to administer and encourages some independent learning. It also enables familiarization and practice with information technology required in workplace settings. It offers participation in the resources and information areas and contact from the host site.

Cultivating the correct and positive mindset of the participants is also vital in the effort to create a conducive training environment as well as setting the right focus in the training programme. Hence, the correct motivation and support from the management are essential to ensure the success of any training package. The training designer and the trainer must therefore adopt the appropriate approach and consideration before designing the programme for the target group.

The selection of any training technique would depend on several factors such as cost-effectiveness, desired programme content, appropriateness of the facilities, trainee and trainer preference and capabilities as well as the learning principles. However, the learning objectives could be achieved by means of adjusting the above factors to suit the target group and their training needs. The emphasis of each of the above factors would greatly depend on a particular situation and work condition of an organisation.

One of the most popular techniques used by a trainer is lecturing simply because it is cheap and easy to prepare within a short time frame. Unfortunately, this allows little or no participation of the participants. Feedback and interaction from the participants could be achieved if there is either a discussion or question and answer sessions in between lectures.

A combination of these techniques would increase and enhance the understanding of the students as they allow the students to share and discuss their experiences and opinions. However, the use of audiovisual aids such as an overhead projector, whiteboard, and flip charts provide avenues for trainers to use their creativity in providing detailed explanations.

In general, televisions, films, pictures, videos, and slides provide a better and clear illustration of complex situations and scenarios in a static or pictorial motion as these techniques are presented using audio and visual senses (except for slides and pictures). Explanation of hazards associated with confined space, noise problems, working at height, and working with hazardous chemicals can best be presented using this technique. The use of videos and films must not be too long, i.e., a maximum of five to twenty minutes, and must be followed with an explanation or summary at the end of the show.

In a situation where a practical session is not possible, especially during remote learning, analysis of an accident, or a disaster, a case study technique is most suitable as it provides a real-life scenario for a trainee to evaluate and learn from real or hypothetical circumstances and the actions or decisions



taken by others under those circumstances. Some vital skills could be learned through participating in a real-life simulator such as what needs to be done during rescue or working in confined spaces. Such a simulation provides real experience for the trainee with maximum learning benefits in handling those critical moments of lifesaving. NIOSH has invested in the NIOSH Augmented Reality Simulation of Safety and Health Training (NART) System which is a simulation training system that trains managers, supervisors, and workers to demonstrate their responsibilities at the workplace and the necessary actions to be taken in complying with the national legal requirements. Another participatory approach that provides an equivalent practical experience is a role-play session where a situation could be playacted by a group of participants. Using this technique, experiential learning takes place during acting, and others may learn through observation of the role-play. These techniques, however require extra effort, vast knowledge,

With the emergence of new technologies are new types of hazards. Solving problems or issues in occupational safety and health then requires discussions and new ideas generated from experienced OSH practitioners as well as academicians. Tapping such learning situations is usually available in the form of forums, dialogues and seminars conducted either at the national or international level.

additional time, and detailed preparation from trainers and

hence is not so popular.

Participatory approach training techniques must be adopted whenever possible as they utilise methods suitable for maximum learning benefits and hence produce the best training output. In the new era of information technology, self-study and distance learning is the most sought-after technique by a busy and enthusiastic employee. This method allows him to learn at his own pace and plan his own timetable. This is a flexible approach whereby they get their own reading materials, notes, and information using the Internet or PC based on references with little or no supervision from a trainer / lecturer. However, a high degree of self-direction and motivation is needed. A high degree of literacy is also required. Remote learning offered by NIOSH requires resourcing of the website or learning platforms and troubleshooting related to technology issues. Nonetheless, it also requires the support of other technologies such as telephone, e-mail, video conferencing, world wide web access, online chat facilities, and computer / desktop video conferencing. Adequate administrative support is also highly required for remote learning as the COVID-19 crisis has shifted the significance of online training so that many oil and gas companies such as PETRONAS, SHELL and even the utility company such as Sarawak Energy Berhad now have found it to be very important.



# JOM IKLAN !!!

Tingkat jualan produk & perniagaan anda melalui Ruang Iklan di FYI NIOSH

PAKEJ RUANG IKLAN					
	Jenis Iklan	1 Bulan	6 Bulan	12 Bulan	
	Muka Surat 2 (Dalam) - Muka penuh - 21cm X 29.5cm	RM 1,000	RM 5,000	RM 10,000	1
	Muka Akhir (Dalam) - Muka penuh - 21cm X 29.5cm	RM 800	RM 4,000	RM 8,400	3
	1 Muka Penuh (Dalam) - 21cm X 29.5cm	RM 700	RM 3,500	RM 7,350	5
	1/2 Muka - 21cm X 14.5cm	RM 600	RM 3,000	RM 6,300	
	1/4 Muka - 10.5cm X 14.5cm	RM 500	RM 2,500	RM 5,250	

\*Harga pakej tidak termasuk 6% SST

FYI NIOSH diedarkan dalam bentuk softcopy kepada ahli NIOSH, rakan strategik sektor awam dan swasta, dan juga pelanggan.

#### Terma & Svarat :

- 1. Semua pengiklan hendaklah menyediakan artwork
- Pengiklan hendaklah memberi design artwork iklan sekurang-kurangnya satu bulan sebelum tarikh penerbitan.
- Bayaran hendaklah dibayar kepada akaun NIOSH berserta design artwork.
- Pengiklan perlu memohon melalui emel di bmd@niosh.com.my.
- 5. Sekiranya pemohonan diluluskan , pihak NIOSH akan menghubungi pengiklan.



### INFO

### Kualiti Udara Dalaman dan Perundangannya di Malaysia

Oleh: Ts. Nor Mohd Razif Noraini / Hazwan Adli Hamadan

# Apa Itu Kualiti Udara Dalaman @ Indoor Air Quality (IAQ)?

Kita sering dengar perkara berkaitan kualiti udara dalaman atau nama lainnya adalah *Indoor Air Quality (IAQ)* di pasca pandemik COVID-19 ini, tapi adakah kita faham dan tahu apakah sebenarnya yang dimaksudkan dengan kualiti udara dalaman (IAQ). Kualiti udara dalaman ini berkait rapat dengan sistem pengudaraan di dalam bangunan seperti bangunan pejabat, rumah kediaman, sekolah, taman asuhan kanakkanak, fasiliti kesihatan dan mahupun kawasan tertutup seperti dewan dan pasaraya serta penyediaan pusat pemberian vaksin (PPV) diseluruh negara.

Kesedaran mengenai bahaya pencemaran udara dalaman ini amatlah kurang jika dibandingkan dengan pencemaran udara luaran. Walau bagaimanapun, di pasca pandemik COVID-19 ini isu kualiti udara dalaman mendapat perhatian dari masyarakat umum apabila virus SARS CoV-2 berpotensi untuk tersebar melalui bawaan udara. Antara aspek yang mempengaruhi kualiti udara dalaman adalah suhu, kelembapan relatif, kulat, bakteria, pengudaraan yang tidak baik, dan juga pendedahan kepada bahan kimia.

Kualiti udara dalaman yang tidak baik akan menyumbang kepada kesan terhadap kesihatan, ketidakselesaan dan memberi impak kepada kebolehan untuk melakukan kerja. Antara kesan kesihatan yang disebabkan oleh kualiti udara dalaman yang tidak baik adalah seperti kesan alahan, ketidakselesaan akibat suhu yang terlampau sama ada sejuk mahupun panas serta penyakit berjangkit melalui udara yang tidak sihat.

Penyakit yang sinonim dan selalu diperkatakan bila berlakunya kualiti udara dalaman yang tidak baik adalah Sindrom Bangunan Sakit (SBS). Sindrom ini memberi kesan kesihatan kepada penghuni di dalam sesuatu bangunan ataupun zon di tempat tertentu. Gejala yang selalu timbul di kalangan penghuni bangunan yang mengalami SBS adalah seperti kerengsaan mata dan hidung, kelesuan, batuk, rhinitis, loya, sakit kepala, sakit tekak dan masalah kulit.



# Apakah Perundangan Yang Terlibat Berkaitan Kualiti Udara Dalaman?

Jabatan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (JKKP) telah memperkenalkan Tataamalan Industri Kualiti Udara Dalaman 2010 bagi pematuhan kualiti udara dalaman di tempat kerja. Tataamalan ini diperkenalkan bagi memastikan pekerja dan penghuni bangunan dilindungi daripada kualiti udara dalaman yang kurang baik seterusnya menjejaskan kesihatan dan kesejahteraan mereka. Menjadi kewajipan kepada majikan dan mereka yang bekerja sendiri ke atas pekerja mereka seperti tertakluk di bawah Seksyen 15 Akta Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan 1994 (AKKP), manakala bagi Seksyen 17 AKKP menetapkan bahawa menjadi kewajipan am majikan dan mereka yang bekerja sendiri kepada orang lain selain pekerja mereka.

Tataamalan industri ini juga amat menekankan kewajipan penghuni tempat kerja ke atas orang selain pekerjanya yang telah ditetapkan dalam Seksyen 18 AKKP. Penghuni di sini adalah dimaksudkan dengan pihak pengurusan atau orang yang mempunyai kawalan ke atas sesuatu tempat kerja. Kewajipan yang dimaksudkan dalam Seksyen 18 AKKP ini adalah kewajipan yang perlu dilaksanakan ke atas orang yang bukan pekerjanya tetapi menjalankan kerja di premisnya.

Terkini bagi membantu rakyat mengawal kualiti udara dalaman di rumah, pihak JKKP ada menyediakan 'Panduan Pengudaraan Dan Kualiti Udara Dalaman Untuk Tetapan Kediaman Semasa Pandemik COVID-19'. Panduan ini dapat memberikan maklumat penting tentang langkah-langkah untuk mengurangkan risiko penularan virus COVID-19 melalui udara di tempat kediaman, di mana penghawa dingin digunakan secara sela-menyela untuk sementara waktu dan menyambungnya semula atau terus menerus, serta kediaman yang mempunyai pengudaraan secara semula jadi.

Objektif panduan ini adalah untuk memberi panduan kepada masyarakat bagi menambahbaik pengudaraan dan kualiti udara dalaman di tempat kediaman untuk mengurangkan risiko penularan COVID-19 melalui udara. Panduan ini perlu dirujuk bersama Prosedur Operasi Standard (SOP) terkini yang dikeluarkan oleh Majlis Keselamatan Negara (MKN) dan langkah kawalan lain untuk mengurangkan penularan wabak seperti memastikan penghuni bangunan mengamalkan penjarakan fizikal, memakai topeng, sering mencuci tangan, dan melakukan pembasmian kuman pada permukaan yang kerap disentuh di dalam bangunan.

### AKTIVITI

### Aktiviti-Aktiviti Sepanjang Bulan Julai 2021



#### 06/07 Program Bakul Makanan di kawasan Parlimen Hulu Rajang, Sarawak

**6** Julai 2021, Hulu Rajang - YB Datuk Wilson Ugak Kumbong, Ahli Parlimen Hulu Rajang merangkap Pengerusi NIOSH telah menyampaikan sumbangan Program Bakul Makanan kepada 1558 ketua isi rumah di kawasan Tubau & Jelalong dalam kawasan Parlimen Hulu Rajang, Sarawak. Sumbangan ini adalah di bawah Pakej Perlindungan Rakyat dan Pemulihan Ekonomi (PEMULIH) Negeri Sarawak. Semoga bantuan ini akan dapat meringankan beban masyarakat di kawasan pedalaman Hulu Rajang yang terkesan dengan pandemik COVID-19.

















### Anda sedang mencari risalah berkaitan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (KKP)? Anda ingin gunakan sebagai bahan promosi dan kempen KKP?





Follow NIOSHCertification 🧿 f in

### CREATE SAFER AND HEALTHIER WORKING ENVIRONMENTS WITH ISO 45001



LEARN MORE ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS ISO 45001 WITH NIOSH CERTIFICATION! EMAIL US AT INQUIRY@NIOSHCERT.COM.MY



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSH) Lot 1, Jalan 15/1, Section 15, 43650 Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan. To 1, 05, 978 2010 Est 07, 49825 5900.

### Get 20% off for OSH Consultation Services



• Ergonomics Risk Assessment (ERA)

- Noise Risk Assessment (NRA)
- Chemical Health Risk Assessment (CHRA)
- Chemical Exposure Monitoring (CEM)
- Inspection and Testing of Local Exhaust Ventilation System (LEV)
- Indoor Air Quality (IAQ)
- Confined Space Risk Assessment (CSRA)
- Audiometric Testing and Analysis (ATA)

Offers valid until 31st December 2021

Contact us now: 🔀 eec@niosh.com.my



- Work Station Design & Lighting. Productive Machine Safety.
- ix Productive Machine Safety.
  x Premises and Work-Related Welfare Facilities.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSH) Lot 1, Jalan 15/1, Section 15, 43650 Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan. Tel :03-8769 2100 Fax :03-8926 2900

ONLINE RECISTRATION

http://edaftar.niosh.net.my









### **Disclaimer**

Copyright 2021. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Malaysia. All right reserved. No part of this publication can be reproduced, stored in retrieval system, or transcribed in any forms or by any means, electronic, photocopying, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner. Facts and opinions in articles published on FYi are solely the personal statements of respective authors. Authors are responsible for all contents in their articles including accuracy of the facts, statements, citing resources and so on.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MALAYSIA (NIOSH) Institut Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Negara (243042-U) Kementerian Sumber Manusia Lot 1, Jalan 15/1, Seksyen 15, 43650 Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan Tel: 03-8769 2100 Fax: 03-8926 5655 www.niosh.com.my



