

NIOSH UPDATES

Issue 07, Volume 12, 2019

SAFETY CULTURE IMPROVEMENT WITH BEHAVIORAL AWARENESS SEMINAR

25 April 2019 @ NIOSH
BANDAR BARU BANGI

WORKING AT HEIGHT & CONFINED SPACE SAFETY AWARENESS SEMINAR

30 APRIL 2019 @ ICONIC
HOTEL, PENANG



**MEMBUDAYAKAN AMALAN KESELAMATAN DAN
KESIHATAN PEKERJAAN (KKP) DALAM TVET**



SAFETY CULTURE IMPROVEMENT WITH BEHAVIORAL AWARENESS SEMINAR

25 April 2019 @
 NIOSH
 BANDAR BARU
 BANGI

- During the last decades companies have invested a lot of time and effort reducing risks for injuries by developing technical solutions and implementing safety management systems. As a result, the number of incidents has been reduced significantly. However, often the incident rate remains on a stubborn plateau and companies look for additional measures to further improve their safety performance based on internal or external requirements. Factors for occupational accidents can be technical, organizational or behavioral. The latter one is paving the way for many pre-existing factors to come together and by this is the final common pathway for almost all accidents. Although many incidents are attributed to people's carelessness or poor safety attitude, most of these are triggered by underlying barriers for safe behavior or supported by the culture of an organization.
- A Behavioral Safety approach addresses at-risk behaviors and identifies underlying barriers. Although Behavioral Safety usually focuses on workshop employee level, an active role and contribution of all employees is required. Essential in Behavioral Safety is to show leadership and activate employees to identify and remove barriers for safe behavior and how to motivate people to strive towards and sustain an injury-free culture. The 1-Day seminar is designed to provide the participants with deeper background information about Safety Culture Improvement based on Behavioral Safety. It will introduce effective tools to improve safe behavior for all levels of employees. The seminar is based on the trainer's practical experience of successfully implementing safety culture improvement programs in many different countries and includes theoretical.



Objectives:

At the end of this seminar, participants should be able to:

- define an injury-free culture
- understand motivation for behavior and how to change behavior
- know details of the 4 elements of a Behavior-Based Safety (BBS) program
- be aware of potential pitfalls and success factors of Behavioral Safety

Target Audiences:

- ✓ OSH Professionals
- ✓ Plant Manager, Heads of Organizations
- ✓ Line Manager in Production, Construction maintenance
- ✓ Safety Manager

ONLINE Registration at <http://www.niosh.com.my>

For more information, please contact the secretariat :

Phone: 03-8911 3877/ 3889 (Ms. Halimatulsaadiah)
 F : 03-8926 5655 Email : seminar@niosh.com.my

Register Now!	
Date	: 25 April 2019
Fee	: RM 100.00
Certificate	: Yes
Registration	: Online System / www.niosh.com.my
Payment	: Cash Upon Registration



SAFETY CULTURE IMPROVEMENT WITH BEHAVIORAL AWARENESS SEMINAR



25 April 2019 @ NIOSH
BANDAR BARU BANGI

NO	PROGRAMME	TIME	DURATION
1	REGISTRATION	08:30 – 09:00	30 M
2	Safety Culture and Behavioral Safety Human Behavior and Actions	09:00-10:30	1 H 30 M
3	TEA BREAK	10:30 – 11:00	30 M
4	Intervention and Communication	11:00 – 12:00	1 H
5	Behaviour-Based Safety (BBS)	12:00 – 13:00	1 H
6	LUNCH	13:00 – 14:00	1 H
7	Pitfalls and Success Factors	14:00 – 15:00	1 H
8	Preparation and Implementation Applied Behavioral Safety	15:00 – 16:30	1 H 30 M
9	CERTIFICATE / TEA BREAK		30 M

WORKING AT HEIGHT & CONFINED SPACE SAFETY AWARENESS SEMINAR



Free gift for everyone Full body Harness



30 APRIL 2019 @
ICONIC HOTEL, PENANG

OBJECTIVES:

At the end of the seminar, the participant will be able to :

- Describe the responsibilities of both employers and employees towards OSH at the workplace
- State legal requirement pertaining to confined space and working at height
- Describe the presence of hazards at the confined space and working at height
- Apply confined space entry procedures
- Select the appropriate steps to provide a safe working environment.
- Use the personal protective equipment and other related equipment associated with confined space and Working at Height Occupation.

TARGET PARTICIPANT:

- Safety and Health Officer (SHO)
- OSH Practitioners Safety and Health Committee Members
- Project Manager
- Safety Trainers
- Supervisor
- Workers who are involved in Working at Height or Confined Space Works



Register Now!

Date : 30 April 2019
 Fee : **RM 150.00**
 Certificate : Yes
 Registration : **Online System / www.niosh.com.my**
 Payment : Cash Upon Registration
 CEP : **CEP Point based on CEP Guidelines by DOSH**

ONLINE Registration at <http://www.niosh.com.my>

For more information, please contact the secretariat :

Phone: 03-8911 3877/ 3889 (Ms. Halimatulsaadiah)
 F : 03-8926 5655 Email : seminar@niosh.com.my

PRESENTER

- Name: Chancha-lad Bunnang
- Position: Sea Sr. AE Leader (Fall Protection)
- Education: M.Eng(Safety Eng) KasetsartUniversity
- B.S (General Sciene), KasetsartUniversity

Working Experiences:

- 20 yrs: Bangkok Aviation Fuel Services PCL
- 17 yrs: Basic Fire Fighting and Fire Drill Training Instructor
- 10 yrs: Confined Space Instructor at 3M Training Centre, Thailand 15 yrs: Fire Behaviour and Fire Suppression for Instructor Certified, Sweden
- 2 yrs: D.D, Fire & Safety Co. Ltd (Interior Fire Fighting Training)

WORKING AT HEIGHT & CONFINED SPACE SAFETY AWARENESS SEMINAR

30 APRIL 2019 @
ICONIC HOTEL, PENANG

NO	PROGRAME	TIME	SPEAKER	DURATION
1	REGISTRATION	08:30 – 09:00		30 M
2	INTORDUCTION TO CONFINED SPACE RELATED LEGISLATION	09:00-09:30	DOSH	30 M
3	WORKING AT HEIGHT : HOW TO COMPLY WITH THE REGULATION	9:30 – 10:30	DOSH	1H
4	TEA BREAK	10:30 – 11:00		30 M
5	FALL PROTECTION REGULATORY & THE ABCD FALL PROTECTION	11:00 – 13:00	MR. CHANCA-IAD BUNNANG	2 H
6	LUNCH	13:00 – 14:00		1 H
7	PERSONAL PROTECTION	14:00 – 15:00	MR. CHANCA-IAD BUNNANG	1 H
8	PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT AND REGULATORY & COMPLIANCE COVERING RESPIRATORY, HEAD AND EYE PROTECTION	15:00 – 16:30	MR. CHANCA-IAD BUNNANG	1 H 30 M
9	CERTIFICATE / TEA BREAK	16:30 – 17:00		30 M

MEMBUDAYAKAN AMALAN KESELAMATAN DAN KESIHATAN PEKERJAAN (KKP) DALAM TVET



Kementerian meletakkan sasaran untuk meningkatkan enrolmen pendidikan tinggi. Bentuk sebenar peningkatan dari segi bilangan tempat pengajian dan profil program akan ditentukan secara kerjasama yang erat dengan Industri untuk memastikan penawaran adalah sepadan dengan permintaan.

2012

Tahap semasa 36% enrolmen tertiar

(1.4 juta pelajar³
48% pendidikan tinggi)

PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN

2025

Tahap jangkaan 53% enrolmen tertiar

(2.5 juta pelajar³
70% pendidikan tinggi)

³ Termasuk pelajar luar negara di institusi Malaysia (97,000 pada tahun 2012 dan 250,000 pada tahun 2015).

⁴ Termasuk Institut Pendidikan Guru Malaysia (IPGM) dan Matrikulasi.

IPT Swasta



Universiti Awam



Enrolmen TVET

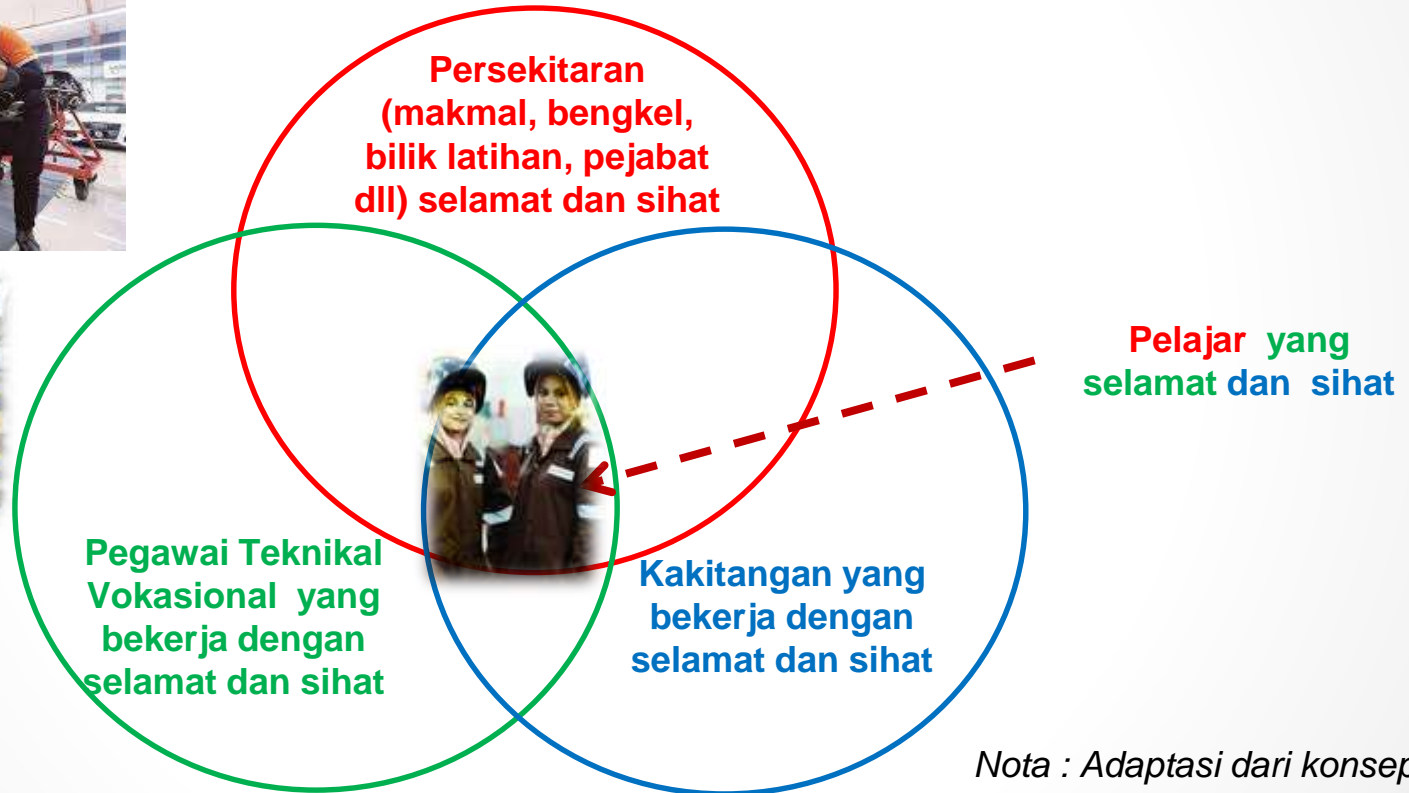
Institusi TVET



Institusi Kementerian lain⁴



MODEL OSH IN TVET



*Nota : Adaptasi dari konsep
'safe schools manual, 1996*

BAGAIMANA UNTUK MEMBUDAYAKAN AMALAN KKP

- Kajian mendapati **80 peratus** dari kecederaan di tempat kerja adalah disebabkan oleh **sikap** pekerja, **amalan kerja** atau tingkahlaku dan **budaya kerja**.

Rogers (1995)



BAGAIMANA UNTUK MEMBUDAYAKAN AMALAN KKP

- ❑ Budaya keselamatan adalah berkaitan dengan **sikap**, tingkahlaku, **sistem** dan **faktor persekitaran** yang mempromosikan secara berkesan **pengurusan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan.**
- ❑ Organisasi boleh dikategorikan sebagai mempunyai budaya keselamatan yang baik/positif atau budaya keselamatan yang buruk/negatif bergantung kepada **tahap keberkesanan** dalam **strategi pengurusan keselamatan risiko.** (Rowlinson, 2004).



TERDAPAT HAZARD DI KOLEJ VOKASIONAL???????



PEJABAT



BENKEL



PENDAWAIAN



MAKMAL

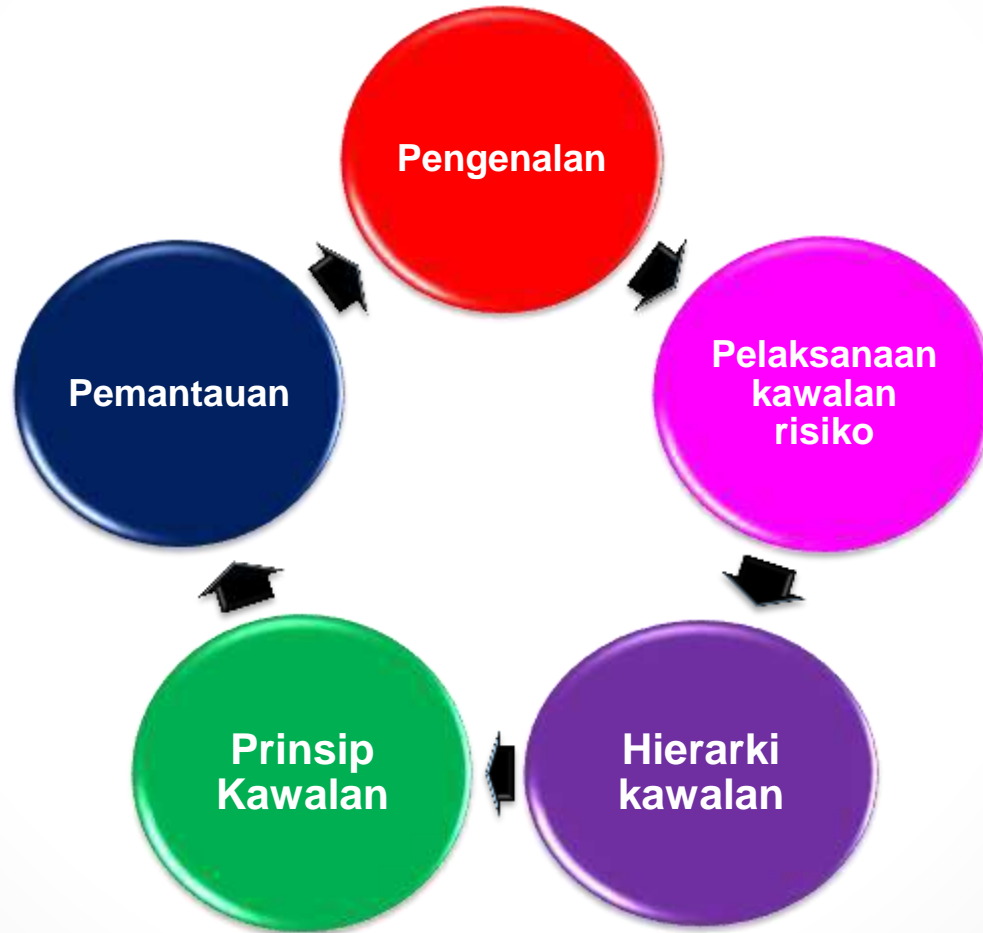


PADANG

KAWALAN RISIKO



SKOP



PENGENALAN

- **Kawalan risiko** adalah proses untuk mengenal pasti **langkah-langkah yang praktik** untuk menghapuskan atau mengurangkan kemungkinan kecederaan atau penyakit di tempat kerja, untuk melaksanakan langkah-langkah tersebut dan untuk menyemak secara berterusan langkah-langkah tersebut untuk memastikan keberkesanannya.

KAWALAN RISIKO

- Takrifan “**setakat yang praktik**” mempunyai makna yang tertentu di bawah AKKP 1994. Ini bermaksud setakat praktik terhadap:
 - Keterukkan atau pun risiko tersebut
 - Pengetahuan terhadap hazard atau risiko dan apa-apa cara untuk menghapuskan atau mengurangkan hazard atau risiko tersebut.
 - Kebolehan dan kesesuaian cara untuk menghapuskan atau mengurangkan hazard atau risiko
 - Kos untuk menghapuskan atau mengurangkan hazard atau pun risiko.

KAWALAN RISIKO

- Selepas keputusan diambil terhadap langkah-langkah pengawalan risiko yang bersesuaian, satu perancangan hendaklah diadakan dengan perundingan bersama wakil daripada pekerja untuk melaksanakan langkah-langkah tersebut.
- Rancangan pelaksanaan hendaklah mengenal pasti :-
 - Keperluan tindakan
 - Jadual pelaksanaan (e.g. carta gantt)
 - Orang yang bertanggungjawab melaksanakan tindakan

PERTIMBANGAN UNTUK PERLAKSANAAN KAWALAN RISIKO

- **Semakan** langkah-langkah kawalan secara kerap , pinda jika perlu
- Mematuhi kepada undang-undang dan peraturan negara
- Mencerminkan amalan pengurusan yang baik
- Mengambil kira pengetahuan terkini
- Memasukkan maklumat ataupun laporan-laporan dari organisasi seperti JKKP atau pun penyedia perkhidmatan KKP ataupun lain-lain.

HIERARKI KAWALAN

- Di dalam keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan hierarki kawalan hendaklah dilaksanakan kepada apa-apa hazard.
- Kebiasaannya susunannya adalah seperti berikut:-

PENGHAPUSAN
PENGGANTIAN
PENGASINGAN
KAWALAN KEJURUTERAAN
KAWALAN PENTADBIRAN
PERALATAN PERLINDUNGAN DIRI



Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners;

Fifth Edition

by [Ranjit Kumar](#) (Author)

Designed with students, for students

Eight steps, two pathways, one book. The Fifth Edition of the bestseller *Research Methodology* has reimagined, redesigned, and fully renovated how a textbook can help students achieve success in their methods course or research project.

Eight steps: Foolproof for any beginner researcher, the book breaks the process of designing and doing a research project into achievable stages. It delivers students from research problem to their written research report at the pace they need, with clear explanations, DIY tasks and study skills support.

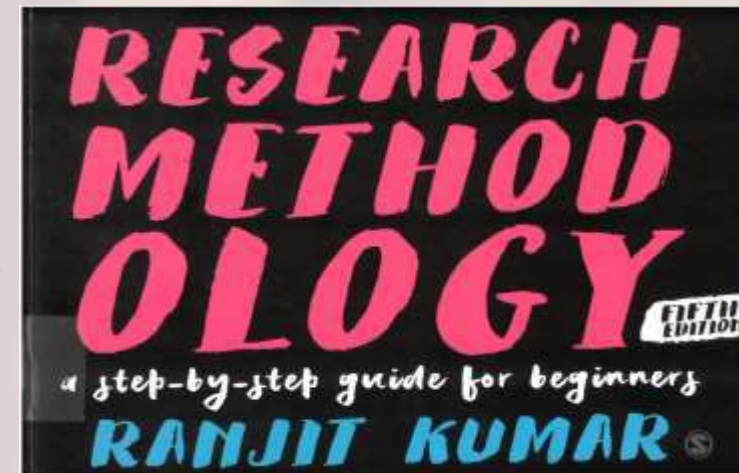
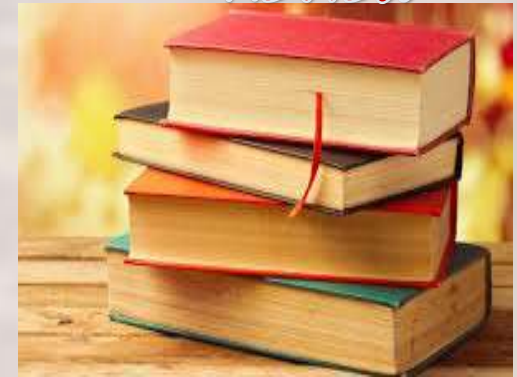
In a new **landscape format** it presents figures, models and visualizations elegantly, so they don't break over a page, making even complex concepts easier to understand.

Two pathways: With an innovative, beautiful design, regular progress checkpoints have been built into the book and its online resources. As students proceed through the 8 steps, each chapter provides regular opportunities for students to check understanding or give themselves a challenge. Each pathway then gives them the resources they need.

- Confused? Stop, practise with quizzes and flashcards, or use a video to look at a concept a different way.
- Up for a challenge? Access a wealth of additional material including research articles, readings, case studies, activities, bibliography tools and inspiration to pursue your curiosity, impress your lecturer, and nail your assignments.

With this one book, every student gets what they need to succeed. It is the perfect essential text for students and beginner researchers across the social sciences.

BOOK
REVIEW



Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners; Fifth Edition

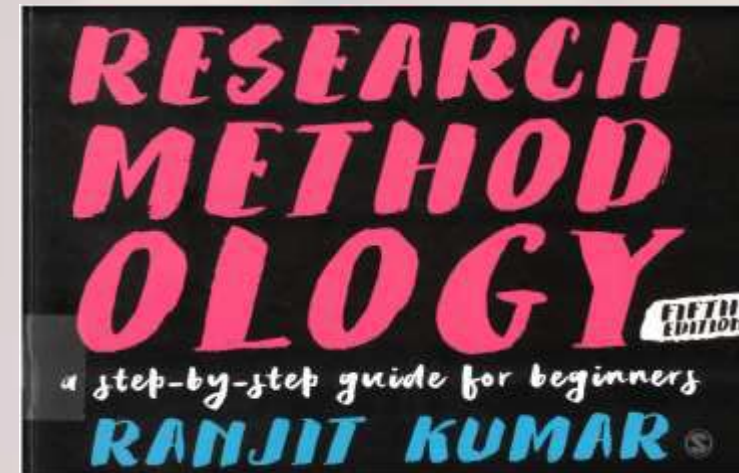
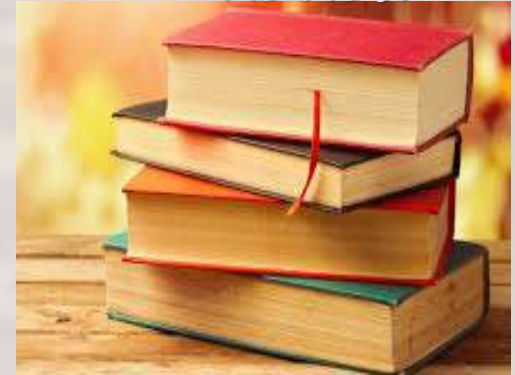
by [Ranjit Kumar](#) (Author)

Product details

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- **Language:** English
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- **Average Customer Review:** [Be the first to review this item](#)
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BOOK
REVIEW



Newspaper Cutting



Headline : Pupuk integriti, elak rasuah cemari persekitaran OSH
Publication : Berita Harian
Date : 12 April 2019
Page : 77

Pupuk integriti, elak rasuah cemari persekitaran OSH

BH 77 12/4/19

Dalam usaha memerangi rasuah dan memupuk integriti, tumpuan harus diberikan kepada amalan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan (OSH) di semua tempat kerja.

Saya sering ditanya bagaimana amalan tidak beretika dan rasuah menjejaskan keselamatan dan kesihatan di tempat kerja. Apakah kesan rasuah terhadap keselamatan di tempat kerja dan orang ramai.

Etika, kejujuran dan akhlak adalah unsur utama konsep integriti. Di tempat kerja, mereka yang bertindak penuh berintegriti sentiasa memberi kebenaran, bertanggungjawab, telus dan boleh dipercayai, serta melayani rakan sekerja,

pihak berkepentingan dan pelanggan dengan hormat.

Integriti mesti diterap setiap individu menyertai organisasi agar menjadi sebahagian identiti mereka.

Amalan penipuan beri kesan Institut Etika Perniagaan Malaysia (BEIM) melaporkan penghapusan penipuan adalah aspek penting dalam pengurusan keselamatan yang mampan, terutama dalam mengurus OSH, kemalangan atau berdekatan dengan tempat kerja.

Berikut beberapa contoh amalan penipuan yang boleh memberi kesan kepada keselamatan dalam satu atau lebih cara (a) Pembelian peralatan perlindungan diri (PPE)

kualiti rendah atau tidak berkualiti meningkatkan risiko kecederaan pekerja; (b) Rekod tidak tepat, menyebabkan penilaian salah terhadap keadaan atau ciri-ciri berbahaya sesuatu produk atau pengasingan salah satu sokongan yang sangat diperlukan untuk memperbaiki persekitaran berisiko; (c) Mengambil jalan pintas, mengelak prosedur operasi standard (SOP), menyebabkan amalan tidak selamat; (d) Penyalahgunaan kuasa, mengakibatkan eksploitasi pekerja kurang mahir atau pekerja asing dalam persekitaran kerja berbahaya dan berisiko tinggi; dan (e) Konflik kepentingan, memberi kontrak kepada vendor kurang kompeten, mewujudkan bahaya

keselamatan dan mendedahkan pekerja untuk mengendalikan persekitaran berbahaya tanpa perlindungan mencukupi.

Kita tidak boleh bertolak ansur dengan rasuah dan membiarkannya menjadi budaya dalam masyarakat kita, terutama dalam kalangan pengamal OSH.

Didik miliki integriti

Kita harus mendidik pengamal OSH memiliki integriti dan mengingkari rasuah. Kita perlu mengajar mereka nilai moral supaya apabila berada di tempat kerja, mereka menyedari kepentingan tidak terbabit rasuah.

Walaupun usaha Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia

(SPRM) memerangi rasuah dialu-alukan, amat jelas perjuangan harus bermula di semua tempat kerja.

Usaha harus terus dibuat untuk menanam nilai integriti dan etika kerana individu berintegriti tinggi tidak mungkin melakukan amalan rasuah dalam apa keadaan.

Dalam hubungan ini, NIOSH mengadaptasi topik 'Memacu kecermerlangan KKP (OSH) berlandaskan Integriti Demi Masa Hadapan' sebagai tema Persidangan dan Pameran Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan ke-22 (COSH 2019) pada 26 dan 27 Ogos depan.

Tan Sri Lee Lam Thy
Pengerusi NIOSH



Headline	: New waste committee must get tough
Publication	: New Straits Times
Date	: 06 April 2019
Page	: 52

SUNGAI KIM KIM ISSUE

ISS 52 6/4/19

New waste committee must get tough

THE setting up of the Toxic Waste Management and Scheduled Waste National Committee is timely and must be supported by all parties as it could tackle indiscriminate disposal of hazardous waste.

It was reported that the Department of Environment (DoE) had completed the final draft of the establishment of the committee following the chemical spill at Sungai Kim Kim in Pasir Gudang, Johor.

The draft will be sent to the Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change Ministry for approval.

I believe the committee is the highest platform that could make decisions on how to better manage toxic waste so that the Sungai Kim Kim incident does not recur.

Apart from DoE and other agencies, the committee should include experts from the institutions of higher learning and the private sector.

They must study how the toxic and scheduled waste is being handled in developed countries in a way that does not harm their people and the environment.

They must find ways to strengthen enforcement based on existing laws, especially the Environment Quality Act 1974 and the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005.

Despite having the legislation that regulates 77 types of hazardous waste, illegal dumping is rampant due to a lack of enforcement, while the culprits are more interested in evading disposal fees and waste levy.

The incident at Sungai Kim Kim is only the tip of the iceberg.

Apart from illegal dumping by irresponsible people, toxic waste could also originate from rubbish dumps and landfills. Most of our landfills and dumpsites are not properly designed, and gases and leachates are poorly collected and treated before being released into the environment. That is why the air near such landfills or dumpsites has an overpowering stench.

Polluted water from such landfills and dumpsites would leach into the ground and contaminate it with hazardous substances.

To compound matters, irresponsible people are disposing of hazardous wastes at the landfills, while more illegal dumpsites are cropping up to cater to the in-



Waste management personnel checking toxic waste containers dumped in Pasir Gudang, Johor, recently. FILE PIC

creasing demand.

The committee should propose an amendment to the present law to compel those who dump chemicals to pay the cost of rehabilitation of the environment and

treatment of people who suffer from their irresponsible act.

TAN SRI LEE LAM THYE
Chairman, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

Newspaper Cutting



Headline : Urus sisa toksik lebih baik
Publication : Utusan Malaysia
Date : 03 April 2019
Page : 19



KONTRAKTOR yang ditugaskan membersihkan Sungai Kim-Kim mengambil sampel tanah, di Pasir Gudang, Johor Bahru, baru-baru ini. - UTUSAN/NUR AISYAH MAZALAN

Urus sisa toksik lebih baik

SAUDARA PENGARANG.

PEMBENTUKAN Jawatankuasa Kebangsaan Pengurusan Sisa-sisa Toksik dan Pembuangan Terjadual adalah tepat pada masanya dan perlu disokong semua pihak kerana ia dapat membantu menangani isu pembuangan sisa berbahaya di negara ini.

Dilaporkan Jabatan Alam Sekitar (JAS) telah menyiapkan draf akhir bagi perubahan jawatankuasa itu ekoran kes pencemaran kimia di Sungai Kim Kim sebelum dihantar ke Kementerian Tenaga, Sains, Teknologi, Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim untuk kelulusan.

Saya percaya jawatankuasa itu platform tertinggi untuk membuat keputusan bagaimana mengurus sisa toksik dengan lebih baik supaya insiden Sungai Kim Kim tidak berulang.

Selain daripada JAS dan agensi lain berkaitan, jawatankuasa itu perlu melibatkan pakar dari institusi pengajian tinggi dan sektor swasta.

Mereka perlu mengkaji bagaimana sisa-sisa toksik dan

terjadual diuruskan di negara-negara maju supaya tidak membahayakan orang ramai dan alam sekitar.

Mereka juga perlu mencari jalan untuk meningkatkan aktiviti penguatkuasaan mengikat undang-undang sedia ada terutamanya Akta Kualiti Alam Sekitar 1974 dan Peraturan-Pecaturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Buangan Terjadual) 2005.

Walaupun undang-undang sedia ada mengawal selia 77 jenis sisa berbahaya, pembuangan secara haram masih berleluasa kerana kelengkapan penguatkuasaan manakala mereka yang terlibat pula cenderung mengelak daripada menanggung kos pelupusan dan pembayaran levi.

Insiden di Sungai Kim Kim hanyalah sebahagian kecil kes kerana terdapat banyak sungai dan jasad air lain di seluruh negara yang mungkin tercemar oleh bahan kimia toksik yang dibuang sewenang-wenang tanpa dikesan kerana pemantauan tidak dapat dijalankan 24 jam sehari.

Selain daripada pembuangan haram, sisa toksik juga boleh berpunca dari

tempat pembuangan dan tapak pelupusan sampah.

Kebanyakan tapak pelupusan dan pembuangan sampah tidak direka dengan betul di mana gas dan air resinap sampah (leachate) perlu dikumpul dan dirawat dengan betul sebelum dilepaskan ke alam sekitar.

Ini merupakan punca udara berhampiran tercemar dan berbau busuk sekali gus mencemari tanah dengan bahan berbahaya.

Lebih memburukkan keadaan, tempat pembuangan sampah haram semakin meningkat bagi menampung permintaan syarikat tempatan dan asing serta pengimport bahan buangan.

Saya berharap jawatankuasa yang bakal ditubuhkan itu akan turut mencadangkan pindaan undang-undang sedia ada agar mereka yang membuang bahan kimia dipaksa membayar kos pemulihan alam sekitar dan rawatan mangsa yang menderita akibat perbuatan tidak bertanggungjawab mereka.

TAN SRI LEE LAM THYE
Pengurus NIOSH

Headline : 'Integrity can overcome workplace accidents'
Publication : The Star
Date : 04 April 2019
Page : 6N

By SIMON KHOO
 simonkhoo@thestar.com.my

'Integrity can overcome workplace accidents'

OCCUPATIONAL safety and health agencies and practitioners have been told to always uphold integrity and avoid corrupt practices.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) chairman Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye said those who act with integrity should help eliminate fraud that could lead to occupational accidents.

In line with this, he said the upcoming 22nd Conference and Exhibition on Occupational Safety and Health (COSH 2019) would focus on integrity.

"NIOSH believes that if someone acts with integrity, he or she will do the right thing even when no one is watching.

"Trust, honour and honesty are key elements to the concept of integrity.

"In the workplace, those who act with integrity will always tell the truth, are accountable, transparent and reliable, and treat co-workers, stakeholders and customers with respect," he said during the soft



Lee signing a plaque to mark the soft launch of COSH 2019 at Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre.

launch of COSH 2019 at Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre (KLCC). COSH 2019 will be held at KLCC on Aug 26 and 27.

According to Business Ethics

Institute of Malaysia, fraud elimination was an important aspect of sustainable safety management, especially in managing occupational safety and health, accidents or

near misses at the workplace.

Among fraudulent practices that can impact safety outcomes include purchase of low quality personal protection equipment that may increase risks faced by workers and inaccurate records, which can result in wrong assessment of a hazardous situation.

"Taking shortcuts and circumventing standard operating procedures will create unsafe practices while abuse of power can result in the exploitation of workers to work in dangerous, dirty and demanding work environments," said Lee.

He also said conflict of interest and rewarding contracts to less competent vendors might also create safety hazards and expose workers to dangerous environments.

"It cannot be denied that only integrity, honesty and trustworthiness can help address these problems and prevent corrupt practices.

"We should not tolerate corrup-

tion and allow it to become a culture in our society, especially among occupational safety and health practitioners," he said.

While welcoming efforts by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) to fight corruption, Lee said the fight against graft should begin at all workplaces.

"NIOSH also made an important move when it signed the Corruption-Free Pledge with MACC last year.

"We are among 1,356 agencies and private companies which signed the pledge," he said.

During the event, Lee also presented occupational health and safety management system certification from NIOSH Certification Sdn Bhd to 11 companies.

Lee also urged companies which had obtained OHSAS 18001 and MS 1722 certifications to get the ISO 45001 certification before the three-year migration period ends on March 12, 2021.

Newspaper Cutting



Headline : Corruption can affect safety
Publication : The Star
Date : 01 April 2019
Page : 16

Corruption can affect safety

IN our effort to combat corruption and promote integrity, attention should be given to Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) practices in all workplaces.

I have often been asked in what way unethical and corrupt practices can affect safety and health at work. What is the impact of corruption on the safety of a workplace and that of the public?

Ethics, honesty and morals are key elements in the concept of integrity. In the workplace, those who act with integrity will always tell the truth, are accountable, transparent and reliable, and treat co-workers, stakeholders and customers with respect.

Civil servants, employees of government-linked companies and those from the corporate sector should always uphold integrity and avoid corrupt practices. Integrity must be instilled when they join an organisation so that, over time, it will become part of their identity. If

someone acts with integrity, he or she will do the right thing even when no one is watching.

According to the Business Ethics Institute of Malaysia, fraud elimination is an important aspect of sustainable safety management, especially in managing OSH, accidents or near misses in the workplace.

The following are some examples of fraudulent practices which could impact safety outcomes in one way or another.

1. Purchase of low quality or substandard personal protective equipment or tools/equipment, increasing the risk to injury of the employees.
2. Inaccurate records, resulting in wrong assessment of a hazardous situation or characteristics of a product or wrong appropriation of much-needed support to fix a risky environment.
3. Taking short cuts, circumventing standard operating procedures,

resulting in unsafe practices.

4. Abuse of power resulting in the exploitation of lower-level staff in doing dangerous, dirty and demanding work environments to achieve personal goals.

5. Conflict of interest, rewarding contracts to less competent vendors, creating safety hazards and exposing employees to hazardous environments without adequate protections.

It cannot be denied that only honesty, integrity and morals can help to address the above-mentioned problems and prevent corrupt practices.

We should not tolerate corruption and allow it to become a culture in our society, especially among OSH practitioners. The elements of integrity, governance, morals and ethical behaviour should be integrated into existing safety training syllabi. We should educate OSH practitioners to embrace integrity and loathe cor-

ruption. We have to teach them moral values so that when they are in the workplace, they will realise the importance of not getting involved in corruption.

While we welcome efforts by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) to fight corruption, it is very obvious that the fight should begin in all workplaces.

As an institute responsible for safety training and education, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (Niosh) made an important move when it signed the Corruption-Free Pledge with MACC last year. We are among 1,356 agencies and private companies that have signed the pledge.

Corruption in Malaysia is at a worrying level and action needs to be intensified to address this menace in our society. Corruption in whatever form must never be tolerated as it impoverishes the country, causes hardship to the people and affects the economy. If it

involves OSH practitioners and agencies, it may result in accidents that could cause injury or death.

We cannot be unconcerned and complacent about corruption because it attacks not only the economic and social fabric of society but also the moral foundations of order. Efforts should be continuously made to instil integrity and ethical values because people of high integrity are not likely to commit corrupt practices in any circumstances.

In this connection, Niosh has adopted the topic "Driving OSH excellence with integrity for the future" as its theme for the 2019 COSH (Conference and Exhibition on Occupational Safety and Health) on Aug 26 and 27 in Kuala Lumpur.

LEE LAM THYE
Chairman, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (Niosh)

Newspaper Cutting



Headline : Tackling occupational diseases
Publication : New Straits Times
Date : 11 April 2019
Page : -

1.1 MILLION DEATHS ANNUALLY

TACKLING OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Engineering control is effective to overcome the problem, says NIOSH chairman

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Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye

ORGANISATIONS and companies could reduce occupational diseases by implementing engineering control through specific methods built into plant design, equipment and processes.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) chairman Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye said engineering control was more effective than administrative control or work practice control and the use of personal protective equipment.

He said NIOSH could offer practical solutions to occupational health problems and occupational diseases, using low-cost but high-impact approaches.

Under the 11th Malaysian Plan, he said NIOSH had conducted a study on "exposure and control of health hazards in industry", which had resulted in the development of 11 engineering interventions to help minimise the occupational health problems in 10 specific sectors.

"Some 120 companies have participated in the Health Risk Assessment (HRA) where 16 interventions were developed, 30 publications released and 10 customised occupational health guidelines developed for the sectors."

He said the top three occupational diseases were related to NIOSH industrial hearing loss, musculoskeletal disorders and occupational lung diseases.

"We must pay similar attention to occupational health as how we deal with occupational

safety since there was an increase in the number of cases over the years."

On average, there was a 30 per cent increase in occupational diseases reported to the Department of Occupational Safety and Health every year, he said.

"It could be attributed to the increased awareness in the industry to report occupational health (OH) cases at their workplaces. Undoubtedly, OH has now become a more significant issue in the industry," he said.

While multinational companies are putting an effort to reduce the risk of injuries or illnesses through effective Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Management System, many of the smaller-scale enterprises were reluctant to focus on it, mainly due to cost, Lee added.

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), more than 1.1 million people die every year from occupational accidents or work-related diseases in Asia and the Pacific.

Newspaper Cutting



Headline : Majikan perlu kawal penyakit pekerjaan
Publication : Berita Harian
Date : 10 April 2019
Page : 61

Majikan perlu kawal penyakit pekerjaan

(FOTO ROSELA ISMAIL/BIH)



Lam Thye merasmikan seminar 'Kawalan Hazard, Intervensi dan Cabaran' di Bangi, semalam.

Bangi: Kajian Jabatan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan (JKKP) mendedahkan kes kehilangan pendengaran akibat terdedah kepada bunyi bising (NIHL) antara tiga penyakit pekerjaan (OD) paling kerap berlaku kepada pekerja di Malaysia.

Pengerusi Institut Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Negara (NIOSH), Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye, berkata dua lagi OD lain yang kerap dilaporkan berlaku di Malaysia ialah penyakit otot-rangka atau muskuloskeletal (MSD) disebabkan isu ergonomik (tempat kerja) dan penyakit berkaitan sistem pernafasan (paru-paru) akibat pendedahan kepada bahan kimia berbahaya.

Beliau berkata, statistik Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO) pula menunjukkan kes MSD meningkat daripada 1,006 kes (2016) kepada 1,354 (2017); manakala kes penyakit parti-paru pula naik daripada 451 kes (2016) kepada 493 kes pada 2017, selain penyakit kulit (310 kes pada 2016 kepada 350 kes pada 2017).

Justeru, katanya, semua majikan

di Malaysia mengambil pelbagai langkah intervensi menerusi kawalan kejuruteraan bagi membantu mengurangkan masalah OD di organisasi dan syarikat masing-masing.

Laporan ILO

"Tindakan ini perlu kerana Pertubuhan Buruh Antarabangsa (ILO), melaporkan lebih 1.1 juta pekerja meninggal dunia setiap tahun akibat kemalangan pekerjaan atau penyakit berkaitan pekerjaan di Asia dan Pasifik termasuk Malaysia.

"Kajian ILO juga menunjukkan mereka yang paling miskin, paling kurang dilindungi, paling kurang maklumat dan tidak terlatih adalah golongan paling terjejas," katanya pada sidang media selepas merasmikan seminar 'Kawalan Hazard, Intervensi dan Cabaran' di sini, semalam.

Lam Thye berkata, sebagai institusi penyelidikan, NIOSH boleh membantu mencadangkan penyelesaian praktikal untuk masalah kesihatan pekerjaan (OH) dan OD menggunakan pendekatan kos

rendah, tetapi mempunyai impak tinggi.

Malah, menerusi Rancangan Malaysia Ke-11 (RMKe-11), beliau berkata, NIOSH menjalankan kajian Pendedahan dan Kawalan Bahaya Kesihatan dalam Industri dan berjaya menghasilkan 16 intervensi kejuruteraan untuk membantu meminimumkan masalah kesihatan pekerjaan di 10 sektor terpilih.

"Sebanyak 120 syarikat mengambil bahagian dalam Penilaian Risiko Kesihatan (HRA) dengan 16 intervensi dibangunkan, 30 penerbitan dikeluarkan dan 10 garis panduan kesihatan pekerjaan dihasilkan untuk 10 sektor terbabit," katanya.

Lam Thye berkata, isu OH di tempat kerja masih sukar ditangani berbanding isu keselamatan pekerjaan kerana ia biasanya muncul dalam tempoh panjang, manakala hubungan konkrit antara sebab dan akibatnya sukar dikenal pasti.

"Kita harus memberi perhatian sama kepada OH kerana terdapat peningkatan jumlah kes dalam beberapa tahun ini," katanya.

Newspaper Cutting



Headline : Give focus to rise in occupational diseases
Publication : The Star
Date : 13 April 2019
Page : 5

Give focus to rise in occupational diseases

Niosh: Intervention through engineering control effective in reducing such problems

INTERVENTION through engineering control can help organisations and companies reduce occupational diseases that had significantly increased in Malaysia.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Niosh) chairman Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye said engineering control was more effective and efficient in reducing occupational diseases than administrative control and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

He said Niosh, being a research institution, could help suggest practical solutions to occupational health (OH) problems and occupational diseases using low-cost but high-impact approach.

Under the 11th Malaysia Plan, he said Niosh had done a study on Exposure and Control of Health

Hazards in Industry, which had resulted in the development of 16 engineering interventions to help minimise occupational health problems in 10 specific sectors.

"Some 120 companies participated in the Health Risk Assessment (HRA), where 16 interventions and 10 customised occupational health guidelines were developed for the sectors," he said after opening a seminar on Health Hazard Control at Niosh headquarters in Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor.

Lee said OH issues in the workplace had been harder to tackle than safety issues because they usually only manifested after a long period of time, which made concrete relation between the cause and effect difficult to identify.

He said the top three cases of occupational diseases were related

to noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL), musculoskeletal disorders and lung diseases.

"While some cases of ill health are related to work activities, the causes for other illnesses may be less convincing," said Lee.

"We must give similar attention to OH as how we deal with occupational safety aspect since there was an increase in the number of cases over the years."

On average, there was about 30% increase in occupational diseases reported to the Occupational Safety and Health Department (DOSH) every year.

"It could be attributed to the increased awareness in the industry to report OH cases at their

workplaces. OH has now become a more significant issue in the industry," he added.

While the big players or multinationals are putting in effort to reduce the risks of injuries or illnesses through effective Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Management System, Lee said many of the smaller enterprises were reluctant to focus on it, mainly because of the cost involved.

"Inability to associate good HSE with good business, lack of care for their workers and ineffective enforcement are among the root causes for this situation," he noted.

According to the International Labour Organisation, more than

1.1 million people die every year from occupational accidents or work-related diseases in Asia and the Pacific.

Lee said determining occupational health hazards was complicated since many of the effects occurred commonly in non-occupationally exposed populations.

"The situation is further complicated by the fact that most hazards had not been adequately tested and data did not exist to substantiate their effects," he pointed out.

"If employers understand the effects of health hazards, they will definitely abide by the law and carry out their responsibility to protect their employees."



Lee signing a poster to launch the seminar on Health Hazard Control at Niosh headquarters. Looking on are DOSH deputy director Saiful Azhar Mohd Said (left) and Niosh consultancy, research and development department general manager Khairunnizam Mustaga.

Newspaper Cutting



Headline : Letupan paip gegarkan Pengerang
Publication : Kosmo
Date : 13 April 2019
Page : 03

Dua pekerja cedera, penduduk sekitar cemas susulan gegaran awal pagi

Letupan paip gegarkan Pengerang

Oleh SHARKAWI LONDING

KOTA TINGGI - Dua pekerja cedera manakala beberapa buah rumah mengalami kerosakan akibat gegaran kuat susulan letupan dan kebakaran di tapak projek Pakej 2 Kompleks Bersepadu Penapisan Minyak dan Petrokimia (Rapid) di Pengerang di sini awal pagi semalam.

Dalam kejadian pukul 1.25 pagi itu, dua pekerja yang merupakan warga tempatan itu mengalami kecederaan ringan dan dirawat di Pusat Kecemasan Perubatan Rapid.

Difahamkan, letupan yang menghasilkan gegaran kuat itu mencomakan penduduk di beberapa buah kampung yang hanya terletak kira-kira lima kilometer dari lokasi kejadian.

Antara kampung yang merasa gegaran ialah Kampung Lepau, Taman Rengit Jaya dan Kampung Sungai Kapal.

Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Kesihatan, Alam Sekitar dan Pertanian, Dr. Sahrudin Jamal berkata, seorang mangsa yang cedera telah dirujuk ke hospital pakar akibat terkena serpihan kaca.

"Setakat ini, disahkan dua pekerja tempatan mengalami kecederaan ringan," katanya pada sidang akhbar di Pejabat Pengurusan Kompleks Bersepadu Pengerang di sini semalam.

Sahrudin berkata, pihaknya masih menyiasat punca sebenar kejadian bersama-sama Jawa-



LETUPAN dan kebakaran yang berlaku di tapak projek Pakej 2 Rapid Pengerang, Kota Tinggi semalam.



GAMBAR fail menunjukkan struktur projek yang terdapat di dalam kawasan Rapid Pengerang.

tankuasa Keselamatan, Sekuriti dan Alam Sekitar (Jaksas) negeri Johor, Jawatankuasa Bencana Peringkat Daerah dan pihak keselamatan Petronas Rapid Pengerang.

Jelasnya, kebakaran di salah satu lot tapak projek Rapid adalah terkawal dan penduduk tidak perlu bimbang.

Menurutnya, kebakaran berjaya dipadamkan dalam tempoh kira-kira 30 minit oleh anggota Bomba ERT Petronas Rapid.

Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Perdagangan Antarabangsa, Pelaburan dan Utiliti negeri, Jimmy Pua Wee Tse pula berkata, letupan dan kebakaran yang berlaku di satu lot tapak projek Rapid Pengerang itu hanya membabitkan saluran paip dan bukan melibatkan tangki.

Katanya, insiden itu juga hanya membabitkan kurang satu peratus daripada keseluruhan

keluasan 8,000 hektar projek berkenaan.

"Tiada kebocoran gas dan bacaan kehadiran gas berbahaya di udara juga menunjukkan tanda negatif. Kita tahu, orang ramai takut jika ada berlaku pencemaran gas berbahaya, tetapi difahamkan tiada ancaman seumpama itu.

"Harap orang awam jangan panik. Macam-macam gambar tular, ada gambar orang pakai penutup mulut dan hidung, jadi orang luar ingat insiden ini seperti pencemaran Sungai Kim Kim di Pasir Gudang tetapi tidak," katanya.

Jimmy berkata, hasil siasatan punca sebenar kebakaran itu mungkin akan diperolehi antara dua hingga tiga hari lagi.

"Petronas dalam siasatan lagi, bila sah apa punca kebakaran itu, baru saya akan komen mengenai pelaburan," katanya.

INFO Rapid Pengerang

- Terletak dalam pembinaan projek Kompleks Bersepadu Pengerang (PIC)
- Merupakan projek di bawah pembangunan Petronas Refinery & Petrochemical Corporation Sdn. Bhd. (PRPC)
- Diumumkan oleh Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak pada 13 Mei 2011
- Mula dibina pada tahun 2013
- Terletak kira-kira 45 kilometer dari bandar Johor Bahru, Johor
- Berkeluasan 8,000 hektar
- Projek ini menghasilkan minyak diesel dan gasolin dan juga bahan kimia yang diperlukan untuk industri

INFO Lokasi kejadian letupan dan kebakaran di Rapid Pengerang



NewsPaper Cutting

Headline : **Audit selepas 15 tahun**
Publication : **Harian Metro**
Date : **15 April 2019**
Page : **20**

Audit selepas 15 tahun

HW 20 15/4/19

■ **Jamin tahap keselamatan pelajar, guru dan kakitangan sekolah**

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Sungai Petani

Sekolah berusia melebihi 15 tahun perlu melakukan audit keselamatan setiap tahun bagi menjamin tahap keselamatan pelajar, guru dan kakitangan sekolah berkenaan.

Pengerusi Institut Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Negara (Niosh), Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye berkata, bagi usia sekolah kurang daripada itu ia perlu dilakukan setiap tiga hingga lima tahun.

"Ini berikutan keadaan struktur bangunan lama dan usang boleh mengakibatkan kemalangan sehingga boleh mengakibatkan kematian.

"Sejak kebelakangan ini, banyak kita dengar kejadian kemalangan di sekolah seperti keruntuhan struktur bangunan, ditimpa kipas siling atau tiang gol dan kemalangan di makmal sekolah serta tandas.

"Kejadian seumpama itu

dapat dielakkan sekiranya aspek keselamatan dititikberatkan pihak sekolah sendiri," katanya.

Beliau berkata demikian dalam sidang media selepas merasmikan Seminar Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Di Sekolah Peringkat Daerah Kuala Muda, semalam.

Katanya, audit keselamatan boleh dilakukan dengan bantuan agensi lain termasuk Niosh dan Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR) selain persatuan yang mewakili pengamal keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan (KKP).

Katanya, langkah itu membolehkan sekolah terbabit mengenal pasti bahaya dan risiko sekali gus mencari penyelesaian terbaik bagi menghalang berlakunya kemalangan yang boleh dicegah.

Beliau berkata, pihak sekolah juga harus memberi latihan mencukupi kepada mereka yang terbabit untuk mengenal pasti risiko dan cara menanganinya berdasarkan konsep 'HIRARC' iaitu Pengenalan Hazard, Penilaian Risiko dan Kawalan Risiko.

"Guru yang mengiringi

pelajar untuk program di luar sekolah atau mengambil bahagian dalam aktiviti kokurikulum khususnya, mestilah mampu menjalankan HIRARC bagi memastikan perjalanan dan program disertai selamat," katanya.

"Niosh sentiasa komited menggalakkan dan membantu sekolah menjalankan audit keselamatan dan menggunakan pendekatan HIRARC di bawah program 'KKP di Sekolah' melalui kerjasama antara Kementerian Sumber Manusia dan Kementerian Pendidikan sejak 2015," katanya.

Dalam pada itu, beliau

percaya masih banyak sekolah yang tidak mempunyai Jawatankuasa Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan seperti terkandung dalam Akta Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan 1994.

Katanya, setiap sekolah seharusnya mempunyai jawatankuasa itu yang terdiri daripada wakil guru dan jabatan pendidikan dalam usaha memastikan sekolah dalam keadaan selamat dan sihat untuk semua warganya.



Ini berikutan keadaan struktur bangunan lama dan usang boleh mengakibatkan kemalangan sehingga boleh mengakibatkan kematian"

Lee Lam Thye



Newspaper Cutting



Headline : Masalah pendengaran akibat bunyi bising, penyakit tertinggi
Publication : Kosmo
Date : 02 April 2019
Page : 04

Masalah pendengaran akibat bunyi bising, penyakit tertinggi

PUTRAJAYA - Masalah pendengaran akibat terdedah kepada bunyi bising keterlaluan di tempat kerja merupakan antara penyakit pekerjaan yang paling tinggi dilaporkan kepada Jabatan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (JKKP).

Timbalan Menteri Sumber Manusia, Datuk Mahfuz Omar (**gambar**) berkata, masalah kesihatan lain yang sering dihadapi pekerja ialah penyakit ergonomik iaitu berkaitan sendi, tulang dan otot yang menyebabkan sakit pada belakang dan pergelangan tangan.

"Sebab itu kita menekankan tentang kepentingan pekerja atau majikan menjelaskan kepada doktor punca bagaimana masalah itu berlaku bagi mengenal pasti punca penyakit sama ada disebabkan kecuai-an berkaitan keselamatan dan kesihatan di tempat kerja atau sebaliknya.



"Dengan pengakuan tersebut, doktor berkenaan boleh membuat laporan kepada pihak berwajib untuk tindakan seterusnya dapat diambil," katanya pada sidang akhbar selepas majlis prasambutan Hari Sedunia Bagi Keselamatan dan Kesihatan di Tempat Kerja 2019 di sini semalam.

Mahfuz berkata, banyak kes kesihatan yang disebabkan pekerjaan dipercayai berlaku tetapi tidak dilaporkan dan ia menyukarkan pihak berwajib membuat analisis dan langkah pencegahan

berkurang.

Beliau berkata, ia mungkin terjadi disebabkan rendahnya budaya pencegahan dalam kalangan masyarakat dan elemen itu kini diberi tumpuan oleh kementeriannya menerusi Dasar Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Negara. - Bernama

Newspaper Cutting

Headline : Penyakit pekerjaan paling diadukan
Publication : Harian Metro
Date : 04 April 2019
Page : 14

Penyakit pekerjaan paling diadukan

Putrajaya: Masalah pendengaran ekoran terdedah dengan bunyi bising melampau di tempat kerja adalah penyakit pekerjaan paling banyak dilaporkan kepada Jabatan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (JKKP).

Timbalan Menteri Sumber Manusia, Datuk Mahfuz Omar berkata, terdapat pelbagai penyakit berpunca daripada pekerjaan seperti kesan keracunan akibat terdedah bahan kimia dan penyakit ergonomik berkaitan sendi, tulang dan otot.

"Paling penting ialah pekerja yang mengalaminya perlu melaporkannya termasuk bertemu doktor dan memaklumkan punca dia

terkena masalah berkenaan supaya pegawai perubatan terbabit tahu ia akibat di tempat kerja.

"Sekiranya majikan tidak melaporkan kepada pihak berwajib, pekerja terbabit perlu melaporkannya supaya mungkin jika ada kecuaian atau kelalaian pihak majikan yang mengakibatkan penyakit itu ditimpa ke atasnya," katanya pada prapelancongan sambutan Hari Sedunia Bagi Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Di Tempat Kerja 2019 di sini, semalam.

Mahfuz merangkap Pengerusi Majlis Negara bagi Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan

menyerahkan kain rentang kepada wakil agensi, persatuan dan badan bukan kerajaan berkaitan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan untuk mempromosikan Dasar Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Negara.



MAHFUZ

Newspaper Cutting

Headline : Lam Thye terima pingat PKP
Publication : Harian Metro
Date : 04 April 2019
Page : 32



MOHAMMAD Hamdan (tengah) bersama pengamal media yang menerima Pingat Cemerlang Bomba, semalam.

Pengerusi Institut Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Negara (NIOSH) Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye, 73, menerima pingat kebesaran tertinggi jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia (JBPM), semalam di atas sumbangannya terhadap aspek keselamatan dan kebajikan warga JBPM.

Lee yang juga Ahli Lembaga Pengarah NSTP menerima Pingat Ketua Pengarah (PKP) daripada Ketua Pengarah JBPM, Datuk Muhammad Hamdan Wahid pada majlis istiadat penganugerahan pingat kebesaran JBPM di sini, semalam.

Pemilihan Lee berdasarkan sumbangan beliau kepada JBPM dan juga masyarakat atas kapasitinya sebagai Pengerusi NIOSH, ahli Majlis Keselamatan Aktiviti Air (MCAA) dan pengerusi Yayasan EcoWorld.

Beliau ketika ditemui berkata, antara perkara

yang dibangkitkan adalah keperluan menaikkan gaji anggota JBPM kerana tugas mereka kini dilihat semakin mencabar dan sama penting seperti anggota keselamatan lain.

"Saya juga berharap lebih banyak peruntukan disediakan kerajaan untuk pembelian jentera dan peralatan yang canggih manakala peralatan perlindungan diri (PPE) terkini juga perlu dibekalkan untuk kegunaan anggota JBPM," katanya.

Sebagai ahli MCAA pula, Lee berkata, beliau akan memperjuangkan betapa perlunya seseorang anggota bomba untuk meningkatkan kemahiran dalam menangani kes lemas serta mengelak daripada menjadi mangsa.

Selain Lee, dua lagi individu menerima PKP iaitu Amran Ahmad yang kini bertugas di Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR) dan Norizan Sulaiman yang baru bersara selepas lebih 30 tahun berkhidmat bersama JBPM.

Newspaper Cutting



Headline : Don't take fire safety for granted
Publication : The Star
Date : 08 April 2019
Page : 21N

Don't take fire safety for granted

STAR
21N
04/19

FIRE and Rescue Department director-general Datuk Muhammad Hamdan Wahid revealed on April 3 that about 140 out of 650 government buildings nationwide have yet to be issued a fire certificate (FC), and 39 of those buildings are located in the country's administrative capital, Putrajaya.

It was reported that the department would adopt a more aggressive approach to ensure that all government-owned buildings have their FC by the end of this year.

It is important for the department to achieve this target since Housing and Local Government Minister Zuraida Kamaruddin has also said that government buildings are required to have a fire certificate beginning this year.

The authorities must also ensure that private premises have the FC as many of them fail to adhere to the regulation.

The Selangor Fire and Rescue Department, for example, has revealed that only about 50% of the 1,701 premises operating in the state have FCs.

Under the Fire Services Act 1988, several types of premises are required to have the FC. These include libraries, hospitals and home treatment centres, hotels, hostels and dormitories, offices, shops, factories, assembly areas and storage and general facilities. It also requires the FC to be renewed every year.

The FC is important because the Fire Department would conduct a thorough inspection of the building's safety system, such as fire alarm equipment, fire extinguishers and emergency routes.

I think it's important to remember several fire incidents locally and abroad which should have served as a lesson for all of us.

After the deadly Grenfell Tower fire in West London on June 14,



2017, I had raised my concern that similar incidents might also occur in our country. I believe that if such fires could happen in a developed country like Britain, which prides itself with having a good fire protection record, it may also occur in developing countries like Malaysia.

Our habitual attitude to react only when an accident or tragedy occurs failed us again when initial investigations revealed that the fire at the Employees Provident Fund building in Petaling Jaya on Feb 13 last year (pic) was due to the use of polyfoam or polyethylene, similar to what was used on Grenfell Tower, as a cladding material.

Based on my own observation,

our interest and awareness to act and make amends can only be seen in the first few weeks after an issue arises or a tragedy happens.

This attitude is aptly explained in the English idiom: "Shut the stable door after the horse has bolted." If we fail to discard such a negative attitude, accidents, tragedies and disasters that may claim more lives and limbs will continue to happen.

The authorities should ensure that all parties abide by the existing fire safety rules and regulations, including the need for the FC.

According to the Fire and Rescue Department, on average, about 5,000 premises nationwide were destroyed by fire and about 40% of

them were private homes. The remaining were other types of buildings such as offices, factories, schools and shophouses.

Under the Fire Services Act 1988, stern action can be taken against building owners for any renovation which does not meet fire safety regulations.

Owners are culpable for any renovation that infringes on fire safety requirements, including the installation of highly flammable cladding panels.

Building owners could face up to a RM5,000 fine and not more than three years' imprisonment if found guilty of fire safety infringement.

I hope the Fire and Rescue Department would conduct inspections nationwide on buildings suspected of not abiding by fire safety regulations, including the failure to obtain or renew the FC and the use of easily flammable cladding.

We should also thank the department for its tireless efforts to help put out fires and reduce the impact of such incidents.

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SABAN hari pasti ada berita kemalangan dilaporkan sama ada yang dalam perjalanan ke tempat kerja atau ketika mahu pulang ke rumah. Kajian yang dilakukan Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (Perkeso) bersama universiti awam mendapati 75.9 peratus kerosakan semasa perjalanan ke tempat kerja memulakan penanggapan dan pembosonan motosikal berbanding pemandu kenderaan lain.

Statistik Perkeso itu sudah tentu membimbangkan, malah Pengarah Institut Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (Niosh) MAM, Tan Sri Lee Lam Thee memberitahu bahawa ia semakin serius. "Secara umum, dua orang pekerja mati setiap hari dalam kemalangan sesuatu perjalanan pergi dan balik kerja. Yang mempydikan kebanyakannya disebabkan motosikal," katanya dalam wawancara melalui entri Facebook ini.

Kesalahan itu sudah tentu tidak boleh dipandang ringan kerana statistik Perkeso mendapati jumlah kemalangan semasa perjalanan pergi dan balik kerja menunjukkan peningkatan agak ketara dalam dua tahun. Pada 2018 sebanyak 35,425 kes atau 48 peratus adalah kemalangan perjalanan semasa berangkat-aki ke tempat kerja daripada 72,632 pelbagai kes kemalangan.

Berbanding 2017, bilangan kemalangan perjalanan berkeratan perkerjaan adalah sebanyak 33,345 kes dilaporkan, manakala pada 2016 mencatatkan sebanyak 31,154 kes. Sementara itu, sebanyak 28,579 kes dilaporkan berlaku pada 2015 berbanding 26,037 kes pada 2014 dan 23,499 kes pada 2013.

Apa yang turut membimbangkan adalah statistik juga menunjukkan trend kemalangan akibat kemalangan perjalanan yang tinggi ke tempat kerja adalah lebih tinggi berbanding kemalangan di tempat kerja atau lain-lain.



Kemalangan pergi-balik kerja membimbangkan

SEBANYAK 75.9 peratus kemalangan perjalanan ke tempat kerja melibatkan penunggang dan pemandu motosikal berbanding pemandu kenderaan lain. — GAMBAR HIASAN

kemalangan perjalanan berlaku dalam perjalanan pergi ke tempat kerja dan banyakk dalam kalangan lima kilometer dari destinasi. "Bilangan kemalangan berlaku pada waktu petak waktu pagi di mana pekerja berangkat ke tempat kerja. Ada yang terpaksa bergerak ke beberapa destinasi termasuk menghadiri anak ke sekolah atau membeli barang sebelum ke pejabat.

"Akalui monevring masa, ada yang mendo atau meninggalkan bendahan secara ingena-gena sehingga mengakibatkan aspek keselamatan" kata Lam Thee.

APA PENYEBABNYA?

Menurut Pengarah NIOSH itu lagi, terdapat beberapa faktor yang menyumbang kepada kemalangan perjalanan berkeratan perkerjaan termasuk, antaranya, pemakaman lagi laju tidak betul, cara menaung yang berbahaya, memandu melebihi had laju, kelelahan dan kemalangan tidak dijangka dengan betul.

Dagapamapun, pengumuman selamat kembali memandu atau menaung motosikal diawal pagi memandi antara punca utama kemalangan jalan raya di negara ini. Kajian statistik Persekitaran Keselamatan Jalan Raya Malaysia (MORIS) beritahu

300 pemandu di sekitar Lembah Klang pada 2016 mendapati 43.4 peratus daripada responden mengaku menggunakan telefon bimbit ketika memandu manakala 64.9 peratus mengakuannya ketika berhenti di penempatan atau buayut. "Semua yang menjadi jalan adalah statistik penggunaan jalan raya memandu menggunakan gajet telefon termasuk antara punca kemalangan, namun masih ramai enggan berubah sikap, kurang disiplin dan degil mematuhi tabiat buruk itu.

Walau, budaya menggunakan telefon bimbit ketika memandu secara tidak mengagub boleh mengurangkan risiko pemandu belajar selain lima hingga 10 saat atau pada perjalan normal di lebuhraya kenderaan boleh tidak bergerak tanpa kawalan kira-kira 160 meter. "Bagaimanapun, kita tidak boleh menyalahkan pekerja semata-mata kerana ada di antara mereka terpaksa membaca mesej atau menjawab panggilan telefon. "Mesti ramai majikan yang tidak prihatin tentang

keselamatan pekerja mereka dan bertanggung jawab, malah ada membuat panggilan tanpa leluh sama ada pekerja tersebut sedang memandu atau menggunakan motosikal. "Pekerja pada umumnya bernas serta-salah dan terpaksa menjawa mesej atau panggilan majikan bagi menagalkan dikemakan rindahan," katanya.

IMPAK KEMALANGAN

Mengulas isu ini, Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif (Operasi) Perkeso, John R. Martin berkata, impak kemalangan ulang-aki



PURATA dua pekerja mati setiap hari dalam kemalangan semasa perjalanan pergi dan balik kerja dengan kebanyakannya melibatkan penunggang dan pemandu motosikal. — GAMBAR HIASAN



MENGUNAKAN telefon bimbit semasa menaung atau memandu boleh meningkatkan kemalangan dan membahayakan penunggang dan pemandu. — GAMBAR HIASAN

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Kajian kami bersama universiti awam mendapati 65 peratus kemalangan perjalanan ulang-aki kerja melibatkan golongan muda berusia bawah 40 tahun dengan 80 peratus adalah pekerja lelaki." jilannya

terutama memihak sama tenaga kerja muda serta profesional. Jika ramai pekerja mati di jalan raya, ia merugikan semua orang. "Walaupun kami bersama universiti awam mendapati 65 peratus kemalangan perjalanan ulang-aki kerja melibatkan golongan muda berusia bawah 40 tahun dengan 80 peratus adalah pekerja lelaki," jilannya sarihi memaklumkan bahawa Perkeso memantapkan kerja pemantauan ini. Dalam usaha meningkatkan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan kepada persatuan, Perkeso lebih menekankan pelbagai program berkeratan termasuk menyalin korumam dengan NIOSH dan Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM) melalui Program Sokongan Pembangunan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan kepada institusi kead dan pendidikan, Program Sokongan Keselamatan Perjalanan bersama MORIS serta kempen Kesedaran Keselamatan Jalan Raya Pemantapan 'Wah 500' atau melalui kempen PDRM. Hal-hal itu, pemantauan ini membolehkan usaha berkeratan semasa pihak termasuk penyalin maklum mengenai pekerja mengenai kemampuan pemantauan berkeratan semasa pekerja sendiri perlu mengahab sikap untuk lebih berhati-hati di jalan raya. — BERKASA

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