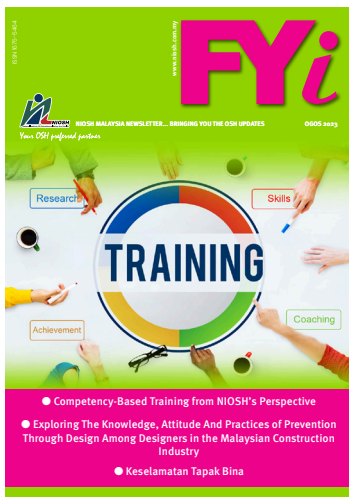




Your OSH preferred partner



- Competency-Based Training from NIOSH’s Perspective
- Exploring The Knowledge, Attitude And Practices of Prevention Through Design Among Designers in the Malaysian Construction Industry
- Keselamatan Tapak Bina



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Sila imbas kod QR ini untuk memberi maklum balas pada penerbitan NIOSH

Nota Pengarah Eksekutif

Assalamualaikum W. B. T.

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim.

Latihan kompetensi merupakan proses pendidikan atau latihan berterusan yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kefahaman, kemahiran, pertumbuhan kerjaya dan sikap pekerja di dalam organisasi.

Sehubungan itu, komitmen pihak pengurusan amat penting dalam menyediakan program latihan kompetensi yang bersesuaian bagi membantu mengurangkan kemalangan dan penyakit pekerjaan serta meningkatkan produktiviti pekerja dan organisasi mereka.

Pelbagai kajian yang dijalankan di dalam dan luar negara menunjukkan terdapat penurunan kes kemalangan dan penyakit pekerjaan apabila para pekerja diberikan latihan berkaitan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan (KKP) yang mencukupi termasuk latihan kompetensi yang bersesuaian.

Inisiatif yang diambil pelbagai pihak, termasuk Institut Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Negara (NIOSH), untuk menyokong inisiatif kerajaan meningkatkan jumlah latihan KKP secara berterusan turut membantu menurunkan kadar kecederaan dan kecederaan maut pekerjaan di Malaysia.

Ini dibuktikan melalui statistik Kementerian Sumber Manusia yang menunjukkan kadar kecederaan pekerjaan pada tahun lepas telah menurun sebanyak 33%, berbanding tahun 2012 manakala, kadar kecederaan maut pekerjaan pula berkurang sebanyak 56% dalam tempoh sedekad yang sama.

Akta Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan 1994 jelas menyatakan bahawa majikan bertanggungjawab menyediakan maklumat, arahan kerja, latihan dan penyeliaan kepada pekerja bagi memastikan aspek keselamatan, kesihatan dan kebajikan mereka terpelihara.

Oleh yang demikian, latihan kompetensi amat penting kerana ia mampu menghasilkan pekerja yang kompeten dan mahir yang pastinya dapat membantu majikan mengurangkan kes kemalangan dan penyakit di tempat kerja.

Organisasi juga bakal memperoleh impak positif seperti peningkatan produktiviti dan prestasi syarikat melalui penjana idea dan inovasi serta cetusan transformasi pekerja yang dapat memberikan keuntungan kepada syarikat.

Impak positif yang dijana melalui latihan KKP ini juga amat bertepatan dengan penekanan Kerajaan terhadap prinsip Alam Sekitar, Sosial dan Tadbir Urus (ESG) di mana kebajikan pekerja merupakan salah satu perkara yang menjadi fokus di bawah aspek sosial.

Bagi menyokong usaha Kerajaan untuk terus menurunkan kadar kemalangan dan penyakit pekerjaan seperti yang disasarkan di bawah Pelan Induk Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan 2025 (OSHMP25), NIOSH menyediakan pelbagai program latihan kompetensi yang memenuhi keperluan undang-undang dan kehendak majikan serta pekerja.

Di antara kursus yang ditawarkan termasuk Kursus Pegawai Keselamatan dan Kesihatan (SHO), Penyelia Tapak Bina (SSS), Penguji Gas Bertauliah dan Penyelia Kemasukan Ruang Terkurung (AGTES, Doktor Kesihatan Pekerjaan (OHD) serta kursus berkaitan Higen Industri.

Bagi edisi FYI Ogos 2023 ini, NIOSH membawakan maklumat mengenai keperluan latihan kompetensi bagi meningkatkan kemahiran dan pengetahuan pekerja.

Semoga perkongsian ini dapat memberikan manfaat kepada pembaca akan kepentingan pelaksanaan latihan kompetensi demi membantu kerajaan mencapai sasaran yang ditetapkan di bawah OSHMP25. ■

Haji Ayop Salleh
Pengarah Eksekutif
NIOSH

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Competency-Based Training from NIOSH's Perspective

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Education & Training Department and Regional Offices

Training is an essential element and a fundamental requirement in human resource development. It involves developing a particular knowledge and skill to a desirable standard by clear instructions and structured practices. Training is a comprehensive tool that can develop a person to perform their job accurately, efficiently and effectively. Dale S. Beach defines training as 'the organised procedure by which people learn knowledge and/or skill for a definite purpose'. Michel Armstrong has said that 'Training is a systematic development of the knowledge, skills and attitude required by an individual to perform adequately a given task or job'. Training involves teaching and learning processes that are carried out focusing mainly on assisting members in an organisation in acquiring and applying knowledge, skills and attributes required for a particular job and respective organisation. Therefore, training is the art of expanding the knowledge and skill of a person to perform a particular task or job.

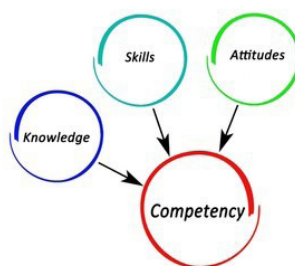
Section 15 (2) (C) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994, states that the general duty of employer and self-employed is to provide information, instruction, training and supervision to ensure the safety and health of their workers at the workplace. Employers have to ensure that all employees are well trained when involved in matters related to safety and health at a workplace with the objective of minimising accidents and reducing injuries in the organisation. Thus, employers are more concerned with providing competency-based training for employees in order to enhance and strengthen their knowledge and skills. By doing this, employers can develop an employee to become a competent person in performing a particular task/job and taking pro-active action by complying with the related legal requirements. More employers have now gained awareness about competency-based training and the need to appoint a competent person at the workplace.

COMPETENCY

According to the Management Study Guide, competency is a set of individual performance behaviors that are observable, measurable and critical to successful individual and company performance. It involves individual characteristics of a person which result in an effective and superior performance in a job. Basically, competency consists of knowledge, skills and attitude.

Knowledge (Cognitive)	Cognitive or mental abilities to retain and process information
Skill (Psychomotor)	Physical abilities used to perform activities or tasks
Attitude (Affective)	Feelings or emotions about someone or something

Knowledge and skills can be obtained through training in a classroom session, but attitude is something that is within needs which can only developed by an individual personally.



Competency covers all aspects of workplace performance and involves performing individual tasks; managing a range of different tasks; responding to contingencies or breakdowns; and, dealing with responsibilities of the workplace, including working with others. The following are terms related to competency:

Competency	The ability to perform tasks and duties to the standard expected in employment.
Competency-Based Training	Training develops the knowledge, skills and attitude required to achieve certain competency standards.
Competency-Based Assessment	The gathering and judging of evidence in order to decide whether a person has achieved a standard of competence.
Competency Standard	An industry-determined specification of performance that sets out the knowledge, skills and attitude required to operate effectively in employment.

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (1992), defines Competency Based Training as:

A way of approaching (vocational) training that places primary emphasis on what a person can do as a result of the training (the outcome), and as such represents a shift away from an emphasis on the process involved in the training (the inputs). It is concerned with training to industry-specific standards rather than an individual's achievement relative to others in the group.

COMPETENCY-BASED TRAINING (CBT)

Blank, W (1982), states that a competency-

based approach may be called individualised instruction, learning for mastery, program instruction or perhaps something else. It involves training through public vocational, technical education, business or industrial training or through some other field. Bridget Miller (2017), explains that competency-based training is a type of training that is focused on specific competencies or skills. Unlike other more traditional training methods, competency-based training is broken down into much smaller units that are focused on one single key skill. The learner must demonstrate his or her mastery of that single skill or competency before continuing to the next segment of training. The skills are put together into modules and typically at the end, the learner receives some form of qualification or certification. This type of training may also be called outcome-based learning/training or skills-based learning/training.

To implement a competency-based training program at the workplace, the

first step is to identify the full set of skills that will be part of any training program and create a logical progression from one skill to the next for learners to advance through. Once the various program components are agreed upon, then the actual training can be developed. After such a program is developed, the organisation can assess which employees would benefit most from this particular skill set and put the steps in place for them to be able to participate. Employers would also have the option to partner with other organisations that provide the training and allow employees to utilise the programs already created. Competency-based training is applied to develop valuable characteristics and

skillsets in individuals, leading to greater employability and lifelong learning.

The benefits of competency-based training are: -

i. Cost-effectiveness

Enable employers to spend money on essential training (don't waste money or time on unrelated training) and focus on areas identified as requiring performance improvement. In addition, training, development and assessment can occur on the job, which makes it more cost-effective.

ii. Efficiency

The transfer gap between the training environment and working on the job is reduced substantially in a competency-based approach. Training and assessment are relevant to what needs to be done on the job which takes less time for employees to become competent in the required areas. This contributes to improved efficiency where training and assessment are concerned.

iii. Increased productivity

When employees are competent in meeting their work objectives, know what the expected performances are, receive recognition for their abilities, and have insight into the overall strategy of the team, department and organisation, they are usually more motivated and experience higher job satisfaction which would merely increase productivity.

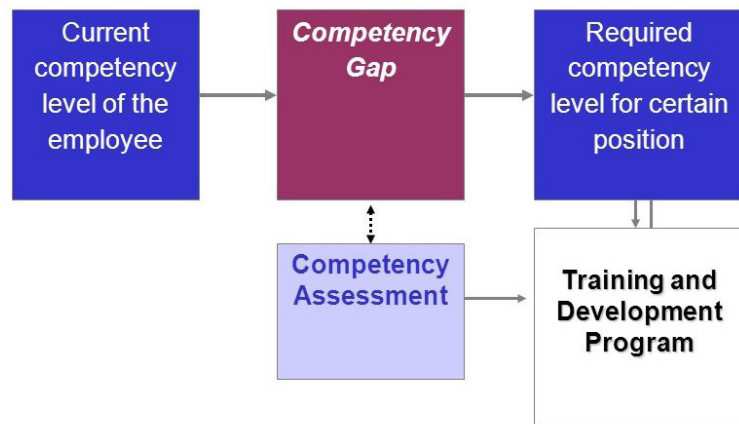
iv. Improved profitability

Employees can use knowledge and skills to perform problem-solving instead, and organisations can reduce errors, both of which could have significantly positive impacts on obtaining more profits.

v. Reduced risk

Employers can create efficient and highly talented project teams with complementary skills by recording the employees' acquisition of skills, knowledge, safety and other procedures. This will outline employee development and promotional paths, thereby reducing the risk at the workplace.

Competency-based Training Framework



vi. Customer Satisfaction

Employees who have been trained and assessed using a competency-based approach, can perform effectively and able to provide quality services, thereby increasing customer satisfaction.

Currently, many employers and employees are aware of the necessity of Competency development, apart from what is required by the law. Employers are more focused on the empowerment of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) at the workplace, whereas, employees are more involved in the needs of self-development and new career paths by venturing into new competency-related jobs or tasks. Apparently, there is an increase of Competency-Based Training Programs by many training providers to cater to the needs of Competent Person development in our country, in line with the Government's vision to create and develop more Competent Person at the workplace hoping that Competent Person can contribute and play their part to enhance OSH compliance, assisting in minimising incident, accidents and injuries at the workplace.

NIOSH offers Competency-Based Training related to Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), which caters to the requirement to develop a Competent Person as stipulated in OSH-related legislations or workplace standards. Some of the Competency Trainings done by NIOSH are -

1. Safety and Health Officer (SHO)
2. Site Safety Supervisor (SSS)
3. Authorised Gas Tester and Entry Supervisor for Confined Space (AGTES)

4. Chemical Hazard Risk Assessment (CHRA)
5. Hygiene Technician 1 (Chemical Monitoring) (HT1)
6. Hygiene Technician 2 (Inspection, Testing and Examination of Engineering Control Equipment) (HT2)
7. Noise Risk Assessor (NRA)
8. Indoor Air Quality Assessor (IAQ)
9. Occupational Health Doctor (OHD)

Participants need to attend and complete the required man-hours in order to obtain an attendance certificate, which for some programs, will be utilised to register for the specific examination or assessment process. Once participants pass all the examination and assessment requirements, they will be awarded a Competency Certificate. With this certificate, participants need to register with the Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) to obtain the recognition of a specific Competent Person. Some other additional criteria need to be complied with before registering for the respective recognition and participants can get the information from DOSH. ■

Exploring The Knowledge, Attitude And Practices of Prevention Through Design Among Designers in the Malaysian Construction Industry

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The construction industry in Malaysia is one of the driving forces of the Malaysian economy due to the number of industries linked to it, such as primary metal products and electrical machinery, and its impacts on every industry. The industry also provides jobs for 9.2% of the national workforce or approximately 1.3 million workers. While the industry has a significant impact on the economic, social, and well-being of the population, its current occupational safety and health (OSH) performance is poor compared with other industries in Malaysia and at the international level.

Therefore, the best solutions to minimise accidents and illnesses for site safety management are by designing out the hazards before construction starts, during the early stages of the project life cycle, which dictate the construction methods and permanent characteristics of the projects. Integrating safety-specific inputs early in the project-planning phase is a high-order safety control and is considered the most successful method for improving safety in the workplace.

To achieve these goals, Researchers have been working to establish new theories and methods for safety management that help practitioners identify hazards, assess, and control the risks. One such theory, Prevention through Design (PtD), requires specific consideration of worker safety and health during a project's planning and design process. It is considered a theory, as it encapsulates the principles and ideals that relate to the subject matter. Recognized hazards are eliminated or controlled during project design to implement the PtD principle and process effectively, and usually, the final designs are adjusted to protect the worker's well-being.

Several efforts have been initiated by the government to prevent OSH problems in the construction industries, including the introduction of the OSH Master Plan (OSHMS) and the launching of one of OSHMP's strategies, the Guidelines of Occupational Safety and Health Construction Industry (Management) (OSHCIM) by DOSH in 2017. With OSHCIM, the government is trying to make every stakeholder in the construction industry work together toward a set of common objectives, which is to improve the OSH performance of the industries in Malaysia.

OSHCIM was designed to recommend each stakeholder's minimum roles and how they can execute their duties. The guidelines are developed based on the United Kingdom's PtD principle and the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (CDM), and echoed in the spirit of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), which places responsibility on those who create risks to manage them. The Guidelines provide practical guidance for clients, designers, and contractors when carrying out construction projects to manage safety, health, and welfare.

As the importance of PtD has been highlighted earlier for improving OSH in the construction industries, several obstacles to the implementation of PtD were identified. There was, for example, a lack of regard for safety during design in the U.S. and the underlying causes include designer perceptions about safety, a lack of safety knowledge among designers, concerns about liability, and designers usually do not see safety and health as part of their job. Even in the U.K. itself, as OSHCIM was developed based on the U.K. Construction (Design and Management) Regulations, there were also issues with getting buy-in from designers, and "safety is widely perceived as a design afterthought".

However, according to research involving Singapore C&S engineers, it is found that the respondents are supportive of PtD. These findings were in line with other researches also found that the majority of Singapore PtD stakeholders demonstrated a positive attitude towards PtD.

According to a systematic review of the literature, the majority of articles explore the designer's level of knowledge and education in the PtD principle, showing that it is a significant factor in PtD implementation. However, research reported an insufficient coverage of PtD in design and construction courses taught as part of engineering and architecture degrees in Spain which can easily lead to inadequate skills, knowledge, and experiences to implement PtD effectively, affirming the importance of formal education in the designers' knowledge towards improving the safety of the design. This is in line with other researches that the perception of engineering students in safe design and accident causality can effectively be changed by educational interventions as

the designers' lack of understanding of construction processes and site hazards can be a barrier to implementing the PtD principle.

As a mitigation method for this issue and to reduce the gap of knowledge, engineering students should be actively involved in activities at the construction sites to acquire knowledge on site and experience can contribute to improving designers' ability to identify construction hazards since PtD involves integrating construction knowledge into the design process.

On the aspect of designers' attitudes to PtD, it is reported that a large percentage of the design professionals in the USA were willing to implement PtD in practice, making it a viable intervention in construction. This is an improvement, as a study in the USA revealed that only one-third of USA designers were likely to consider the safety of workers in construction design. Moreover, the designers' attitudes to OSH were influenced by their terms of understanding, as well as their experiences.

It is found that one-third of the designers take into consideration the safety of construction workers in design. Respondents from the contractors in that research study also provided examples of design modifications that designers might consider to improve the safety of construction workers. However, designers usually have only been required to address the safety of end-users, not the safety of construction workers in their design. They typically do not participate in the effort to ensure construction site safety, yet they influence many decisions about how construction activities are performed. This has prompted many calls for designers to explicitly address safety throughout a project's life cycle, including the safety of construction workers.

The collaboration and implementation needed for PtD occur throughout the project delivery process with a primary focus during planning and design. In fact, the most significant ability to influence project success is present during the early phases. Addressing safety during construction is very important. However, the ability to eliminate hazards before they appear on a construction site is most significant before construction. The cost of integrating safety and changing a

design to incorporate safety increases as the project progresses.

Knowledge (K) of Malaysian designers in Prevention Through Design (PtD) Principle

From the survey done, it was found that 55% of the respondents are aware of the PtD principle, with the primary sources being through their workplace and seminars by a government agency, with 33% of them know about the principle between 2015-2019. This is because during this period, the Government, through DOSH, has launched the Guidelines of Occupational Safety and Health in Construction Industry (Management) or OSHCIM 2017 which are developed based on the PtD principle, UK CDM Regulation, and also echoed the spirit of the existing legal law, which is OSHA 1994. It is also interesting to note here that a majority of the respondents came from a medium-large organisation that has been operating for more than 15 years. This has confirmed a previous study that a big, established organisation that has a systematic process and procedure will be more responsive towards safety. They also have a certain degree of safety culture in their workplace and through experienced people in their organisation.

However, only 10% of respondents have attended PtD training. This finding also shows a lack of training programs available for the designer community, as only two (2) training providers have been noted in their responses, which are SIRIM & CIDB. The other training program has been conducted internally / in-house by JKR and the OSH regulatory body namely DOSH.

The majority of respondents measure their understanding of the PtD principle as "quite well". This finding was expected, as 45% of the respondents never heard about the PtD principle, and almost none of them (90%) ever attended any training related to the principle. According to previous studies, M & E Engineers, Architects, and C & S Engineers have the lowest mean score than the other group of respondents (i.e., Developers, Project Managers, and Safety Professionals). As these three professionals are involved right from the start of the design stage, their knowledge and awareness are significant to designing out hazards; this suggests that more PtD training courses and manuals be made available.

Regarding OSHCIM 2017, most of the respondents have heard/know of the guidelines. However, this finding contradicts the previous findings, showing that 45% of respondents have never heard about the PtD principle, as PtD itself, along with UK CDM and OSHA 1994, are the foundation of OSHCIM 2017. This may be because 90% of the respondents were never adequately trained in the basic laying foundation of OSHCIM 2017 and only had a rough

exposure to the idea of OSHCIM 2017.

The researchers also designed a set of questions in the survey questionnaire to test whether respondents understand the OSHCIM 2017, especially designer responsibilities. The first one is "Do you think that designers (consultants) must take account of safety and health issues arising from the use of products in construction?" and the other one is "Which one of the duty holders mentioned in the Guidelines is responsible for addressing safety and health issues from the start of a project?". For the first one, most of the respondents (94%) agreed that designers have a responsibility in OSH issues from the use of construction products. This finding is in line with OSHCIM 2017 Guidelines. However, for the second question, only 46% of respondents chose the option that Designer / Consultants are responsible for addressing safety and health issues from the start of a particular project. The other respondents chose Client/ Developer, and the rest chose Contractor / Constructor as the duty holders responsible for addressing safety and health issues from the start of a project. Based on the same guidelines, it is stated that "A designer should address safety and health issues from the very start." This finding again has proved a need for a comprehensive PtD / OSHCIM 2017 training regime for the construction designer community.

In addition, respondents were also asked to choose the most effective control measure based on the hierarchy of managing hazards at a construction site. Only 26% of them chose the "Elimination" option as the most effective control measure, which is the best option. The other respondents chose the less effective control measures: Isolation and Engineering Control (27%), Administrative Control (10%), and Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (37%). This indicated an alarming level of understanding by the designer community in the hierarchy of hazard control measures and needs to be improved soon.

Attitude (A) of Malaysian designers in Prevention through Design (PtD) Principle

Based on the survey, 87% of the respondents consider the PtD principle in the construction industry as "important" and "very important," and only 12% consider it as "slightly important" and "moderately important." Generally, all of the respondents held a positive view of PtD in the construction industry. However, further analysis of the respondents also found that they do not believe that PtD can improve construction industry performance on OSH in reducing injuries and fatalities. 11% of them "Strongly disagree" and "Disagree" about the benefit of PtD, with the majority of them coming from M&E

Engineers, C&S Engineers and Architects. Further probing, the respondents were asked their opinion whether the designers should have the professional duty to take into account the Prevention Through Design (PtD) principle in their work, and if given a choice to implement the PtD principle in their work, a large percentage of them (more than 97%) agreed and are willing to do it. However, only 63% of the respondents believe that Malaysia's construction stakeholders are ready to take the responsibilities of PtD in their project.

Practices (P) of Malaysian designers in Prevention through Design (PtD) Principle

The analysis is based on the respondent level of engagement in 16 PtD practices in Malaysia that are connected to the mitigation of major causes of construction injuries and fatalities. It was found that only six practices can be considered as implemented by designers, ranked by the highest score :

- i. I specify materials that require less frequent maintenance or replacement.
- ii. I design to position buildings/ structures to minimise risks from buried services and overhead cables.
- iii. I eliminate materials that could create significant fire risks during construction.
- iv. I design to mitigate the possible adverse impact a project could have on the safe movement of the public during construction.
- v. I produce designs that enable ease of building/construction.
- vi. I specify materials that have less hazardous chemical constituents.

Key obstacles in Prevention through Design (PtD) Principle

- i. Existing curriculum – The lack of early PtD education at the tertiary level and continuous professional training in both knowledge and skills.
- ii. Industry norm of practice – Financial limitation set by clients due to constrained budgets. Low safety measures, low initial costs.
- iii. Legal requirements – The separation of duties in legal requirements that put responsibilities of construction worker safety compliance to the direct employer, i.e. contractor, rather than to the designer.

Key enablers in Prevention through Design (PtD) Principle

For the enabling factor in PtD implementation the top two of the list are:

- i. Right people at the right time – The involvement of a safety expert during the early design stage will produce more effective safety measures.
- ii. Design review participation process – Involvement of someone with experience in construction projects and building maintenance.

The survey results indicated that the PtD principle is not something new to the majority of the respondents. However, there are still respondents who have never heard of the principle before despite the large majority of them having heard about OSHCIM 2017. Respondents have a lower acceptable rating for familiarity with the type of safety control for a common hazard expected for a designer to possess, which is at least good, rather than acceptable. This finding also reflects on how the respondent fails to choose the most effective control measure. This

indicated an alarmingly low level of basic OSH understanding and implied a strong need to increase the number of PtD-trained designers, the availability of PtD seminars, training or workshops, and PtD materials used by the designers in their projects.


The majority of respondents demonstrated a positive attitude towards PtD. However, regulatory agencies such as DOSH and CIDB are considered the most significant influencers and motivators in implementing PtD. This suggests that most respondents still view PtD and OSH's implementation as prescriptive and need to be dependent on laws and directives by regulatory agencies. About half of the survey respondents hold the perception that the construction industry is not ready to take on the responsibilities of PtD for some reasons, such as cost/budget constraint related, profit over safety, lack of safety culture, unclear responsibilities among stakeholders, and project team, and “not legally required”. The results indicated that more effort should be made to facilitate PtD implementation by addressing these critical issues.

Results indicated that PtD practice is still immature and underdeveloped among

the designer community. Almost half of the respondents were never or rarely involved in safety reviews in the design stage. Unsurprisingly, the level of PtD practice was lower than the acceptable level set.

The key obstacles that hinder the implementation of PtD in Malaysia are the existing curriculum and the industry norm of practice, particularly the client's cost aspect and the contractor's attitude to getting things done regardless of the safety issues faced. Meanwhile, for the PtD enablers, the findings show that participation from a competent person in safety and construction matters in the early design stage is the critical enabler. The client also plays a crucial part in their commitment and leadership, and the designers are expected to have a specific tool, software, and the know-how of construction-wise knowledge. Besides, all respondents agreed that the listed obstacles and enablers are critical in the Malaysian construction industry. There is much room for improvement and a need to take action based on these findings swiftly. ■








POLISI PEMBERITAHUAN MAKLUMAT NIOSH

NIOSH sentiasa bersungguh-sungguh di dalam melaksanakan dan mengamalkan integriti, ketelusan dan kebertanggungjawaban dalam semua urusan dan operasi sepertimana yang terkandung di dalam kod etika kerja serta terma dan syarat perkhidmatan.

Sebagai langkah mempertingkatkan lagi pelaksanaan integriti di kalangan warganya, NIOSH dengan ini telah menyediakan ruang kepada kakitangan dan juga individu yang berurusan dengannya untuk mendedahkan sekiranya terdapat sebarang Kelakuan Tidak Wajar (KTW) yang berlaku di NIOSH.

Bagi memperkukuhkan mekanisme pengaduan yang sedia ada, NIOSH kini melaksanakan Polisi Pemberitahuan Maklumat (Whistleblowing Policy) melalui saluran e-mel ke alamat whistleblowers@niosh.com.my dimana pengaduan yang membuat aduan atau menyalurkan maklumat dengan suci hati dan bukan berniat jahat, identiti pengaduan dan maklumat akan dirahsiakan atau diberi perlindungan daripada apa-apa tindakan yang memudaratkan.

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BLOW THE WHISTLE

Sekiranya anda mengetahui sebarang Kelakuan Tidak Wajar (KTW) yang dilakukan atau akan dilakukan oleh mana-mana warga kerja NIOSH seperti meminta, menerima, menawar atau memberi sogokan dan rasuah, anda boleh melaporkan ke alamat e-mel:

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Keselamatan Tapak Bina

Mohamad Hanafi Ali
Bahagian Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan, NIOSH Malaysia

Industri pembinaan merupakan salah sebuah industri yang menyumbang kepada pembangunan ekonomi negara. Industri ini bergerak rancak seiring dengan matlamat kerajaan menjadikan Malaysia sebuah negara maju. Ia menyumbang sebanyak 4% kepada Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) dan 1.25 Juta tenaga kerja negara terlibat dalam industri binaan. Industri ini memainkan peranan penting dalam semua sektor perindustrian utama negara dalam bentuk penyediaan modal, perkhidmatan, kediaman dan lain-lain.

Tidak dapat dinafikan industri pembinaan rancak berjalan di negara ini dan tertumpu di bandar-bandar besar terutamanya di sekitar Lembah Klang yang melibatkan pembangunan infrastruktur awam dan juga swasta. Walaubagaimanapun kerancakan sektor pembinaan di negara ini telah memberi kesan kepada aspek keselamatan dan kesihatan di tapak bina dimana saban hari masyarakat kita disajikan dengan laporan tragedi yang berlaku di tapak-tapak pembinaan yang bukan sahaja membabitkan pekerja, malah memberi kesan kepada orang awam. Kes-kes seperti ini telah menjadi berita utama di dada akhbar yang mendatangkan rasa gerun bagi orang awam terutamanya pengguna jalan raya ketika melalui kawasan pembinaan ini, khususnya yang melibatkan bangunan pencakar langit. Antara kes kemalangan yang pernah dilaporkan berlaku adalah:

- Pekerja jatuh dari tempat tinggi
- Objek dari tapak bina jatuh diatas kenderaan orang awam
- Konkrit jatuh dan menimpa pekerja tapak bina
- Kren tumbang dan menimpa orang awam

Berdasarkan rekod Jabatan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (DOSH), 118 kes kematian dilaporkan dalam industri pembinaan tahun 2018 berbanding 111 kes pada 2017. Manakala dalam tempoh 10 bulan pertama tahun lepas, 72 kematian sudahpun dilaporkan dalam sektor itu dan merangkumi 275 kes secara keseluruhannya.

Tanggungjawab dan peranan berhubung aktiviti pembinaan

Rentetan daripada insiden yang pernah berlaku, masyarakat kita bersikap menunding jari menyalahkan pelbagai pihak terutamanya pada pihak pemaju dan juga pihak berkuasa. Dari perspektif perundangan dibawah AKKP 1994, tanggungjawab utama memastikan

keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan (KKP) di tapak bina perlu dipikul oleh pelbagai pihak yang mempunyai kewajipan antaranya adalah pemaju, konsultan rekabentuk, kontraktor dan pekerja. Justeru, adalah mustahak pihak-pihak ini memahami kehendak perundangan berkenaan tugas dan tanggungjawab mereka dalam usaha untuk menangani isu-isu KKP yang telah sekian lama berakar umbi di dalam industri pembinaan di negara ini. Antara tanggungjawab dan peranan pihak yang terlibat adalah seperti berikut:

- Majikan, pembina dan penghuni mempunyai kewajipan utama untuk memastikan, setakat yang munasabah boleh dipraktikkan, bahawa pekerja dan orang lain tidak terdedah kepada risiko keselamatan dan kesihatan yang timbul daripada aktiviti kerja di tapak bina. Orang berkewajipan mestilah menguruskan risiko yang berkaitan dengan semua jenis aktiviti di tempat kerja.
- Orang yang bekerja sendiri mestilah memastikan, setakat yang munasabah boleh dipraktikkan, bahawa tidak ada orang yang terdedah kepada risiko keselamatan dan kesihatan yang timbul daripada kerjanya.
- Pembina mempunyai kewajipan undang-undang di bawah Bahagian XII, Peraturan-peraturan Kilang dan Jentera (Operasi-operasi Bangunan dan Kerja-kerja Pembinaan Kejuruteraan) (Keselamatan) 1986 (BOWEC) untuk menguruskan risiko yang berkaitan dengan kerja pembinaan. Sebagai contoh, pembina mestilah melantik orang yang kompeten untuk bertindak sebagai orang yang dilantik untuk melaksanakan kewajipan di bawah Peraturan 113(2) BOWEC. Pembina mestilah merujuk dengan, setakat yang munasabah boleh dipraktikkan, pereka bagi keseluruhan atau mana-mana bahagian struktur (kekal atau sementara) tentang penghapusan dan pengawalan risiko.
- Jurutera Profesional (PE) sebagai pereka mestilah memastikan, setakat yang munasabah boleh dipraktikkan, bahawa sebarang loji atau struktur sokongan yang direka tidak mendatangkan risiko kepada keselamatan dan kesihatan, apabila digunakan bagi tujuan ia direka. Contohnya, PE mestilah memberi laporan

keselamatan bertulis, kepada orang yang diberi tugas untuk membina struktur sokongan, yang menyatakan kaedah kerja, bahaya berkaitan dengan reka bentuk struktur sokongan dan langkah-langkah kawalan.

- Pengurus projek, pengarah projek atau jurutera projek mempunyai kewajipan untuk berusaha dengan sewajarnya bagi memastikan aktiviti pembinaan mematuhi AKKP dan peraturan-peraturan di bawahnya. Ini termasuklah mengambil langkah-langkah munasabah untuk memastikan aktiviti pembinaan mempunyai dan menggunakan sumber dan proses yang betul untuk menghapuskan atau meminimumkan risiko yang timbul daripada aktiviti pembinaan.
- Pegawai Keselamatan dan Kesihatan (SHO) mesti memastikan pematuhan wajar semasa aktiviti pembinaan akan peruntukan AKKP dan mana-mana peraturan yang dibuat di bawahnya; dan menggalakkan pengendalian kerja selamat.
- Penyelia Keselamatan Tapak (SSS) mesti memastikan bahawa peruntukan-peruntukan AKJ dan mana-mana peraturan yang dibuat di bawahnya dipatuhi; dan menggalakkan tata kerja yang selamat di tapak pembinaan.
- Pekerja mempunyai kewajipan untuk melaksanakan penjagaan yang munasabah untuk keselamatan dan kesihatan mereka sendiri supaya mereka tidak memudaratkan keselamatan dan kesihatan orang lain. Pekerja mesti mematuhi mana-mana arahan munasabah dan bekerjasama dengan dasar atau prosedur yang munasabah berhubung dengan keselamatan dan kesihatan di tempat kerja.
- Orang Awam pula boleh memainkan peranan dengan mengambil penjagaan yang munasabah untuk keselamatan mereka sendiri ketika menghampiri kawasan tapak pembinaan seperti:
 - i. Cuba elakkan mendekati tapak pembinaan sekiranya tiada keperluan
 - ii. Sekiranya perlu, sentiasa pantau objek, mesin dan

jentera yang berhampiran dengan kawasan lalu-laluan

- iii. Sekiranya mendapati kemungkinan bahaya boleh berlaku, jauhkan diri dari kawasan tapak pembinaan dan sentiasa kekal pada jarak yang selamat.
- iv. Sebarang laporan atau aduan boleh disalurkan pada pihak berwajib seperti pihak DOSH, CIDB dan juga pihak berkuasa tempatan.

Sistem Pengurusan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan sebagai langkah kawalan

Bersesuaian dengan prinsip perundangan KKP yang berteraskan keselamatan dan kesihatan di tempat kerja, sistem pengurusan KKP dilihat sebagai satu langkah kawalan tambahan yang efektif untuk dilaksanakan dalam memastikan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerja sentiasa terjamin disamping dapat membantu mengurangkan jumlah kemalangan dalam industri pembinaan. Mengadaptasi standard terkini iaitu sistem pengurusan KKP (OSHMS) ISO 45001:2018, standard ini dibangunkan menggunakan pendekatan model PDCA ringkasan kepada Plan, Do, Check-Act dimana konsep PDCA ini adalah proses berulang yang digunakan untuk mencapai matlamat penambahbaikan yang berterusan.

Konsep PDCA ini boleh dipraktikkan dalam sistem pengurusan KKP seperti contoh berikut;

- 1) Plan (Rancang)
 - Membangunkan Dasar Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan
 - Membangunkan Objektif dan Perancangan aktiviti KKP di tapak bina
 - Membangunkan Pelaporan Penaksiran Risiko KKP
- 2) Do (Laksana)
 - Memainkan Peranan Jawatankuasa KKP di Tapak Bina
 - Melaksanakan program-program KKP yang dirancang
 - Membangunkan Pelan Tindakan Kecemasan
 - Pendidikan dan Latihan Berterusan
- 3) Check (Periksa)
 - Audit/Pemeriksaan Keselamatan Berkala di Tapak Bina
 - Pemantauan pematuan terhadap tatacara kerja selamat (SOP)
 - Menjalankan siasatan insiden

- Pemantau pemakaian Peralatan Perlindungan Peribadi (PPE)

4) Act (Tindakan)

- Menambahbaik kelemahan/kekurangan pada sistem pengurusan KKP
- Mengadakan sistem penalti/denda bagi pelanggaran pematuan KKP
- Mengadakan sistem reward bagi menggalakkan penyertaan dalam program KKP

Inisiatif NIOSH sebagai badan latihan, perundangan

Justeru sebagai badan yang bertanggungjawab memberi latihan dan khidmat rundingan KKP di Malaysia, NIOSH menyediakan platform untuk melatih individu dan juga organisasi yang berhasrat untuk menambahbaik sistem pengurusan KKP mereka seperti membangunkan pelaporan penaksiran risiko KKP, melatih pegawai keselamatan dan kesihatan (SHO), melatih penyelia keselamatan tapak (SSS), menjalankan audit KKP dan juga lain-lain latihan dan khidmat rundingan KKP yang bersesuaian dengan hasrat supaya kes-kes kemalangan di industri pembinaan di negara ini dapat dielakkan pada masa akan datang. ■



02 Ogos 2023 | Penyertaan NIOSH sebagai Pempamer bagi Sambutan OSH Day anjuran KKM

02 Ogos 2023, Putrajaya – NIOSH dijemput oleh pihak Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia untuk membuka reruai dan memeriahkan Hari Sedunia Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan 2023 di Auditorium Kompleks E, Putrajaya. Tujuan program ini diadakan adalah untuk memberikan kesedaran tentang aspek kesihatan dan keselamatan pekerjaan dalam kalangan pekerja di Ibu Pejabat Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia. Di samping itu, program ini juga dapat memberi nilai tambah dan menunjukkan komitmen Kerajaan dalam mempromosikan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan. ■



03 Ogos 2023 | Ceramah Risiko Psikologi di Tempat Kerja anjuran Majlis Perbandaran Sabak Bernam, Selangor



03 Ogos 2023, Sabak Bernam - NIOSH telah memenuhi jemputan untuk menyampaikan taklimat Pengurusan Risiko Psikososial Di Tempat Kerja. Taklimat tersebut disampaikan oleh Pn Siti Nurani Hassan, Pakar Teknikal CRDD yang disertai seramai 40 orang kakitangan Majlis Perbandaran Sabak Bernam.

Program ini bertujuan untuk memberi pendedahan dan memastikan aspek keselamatan kesihatan dan kebajikan kakitangan yang bekerja. Selain itu, program ini juga diharapkan dapat menggalakan persekitaran kerja yang kondusif dan bersesuaian dengan keperluan fisiologi dan psikologi. ■

07 Ogos 2023 | Majlis Perasmian Program Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerja Belia Kuala Selangor

07 Ogos 2023, Kuala Selangor – YB Tuan V. Sivakumar, Menteri Sumber Manusia telah hadir ke Selangor Technical Skills Development Centre (STDC) bagi merasmikan 'PROGRAM KESELAMATAN DAN KESIHATAN PEKERJAAN BELIA KUALA SELANGOR'.

Sejajar dengan matlamat Kerajaan Perpaduan untuk mewujudkan persekitaran kerja yang selamat dan berdaya saing, NIOSH komited untuk terus melaksanakan program berkaitan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (KKP) yang mampu meningkatkan kesejahteraan para pekerja dalam era industri yang sedang mengalami perkembangan pesat.

Bagi menyokong matlamat Kerajaan tersebut, Kementerian Sumber Manusia menerusi NIOSH telah melaksanakan pelbagai inisiatif termasuk menawarkan pelbagai kursus percuma untuk kumpulan sasaran seperti pelajar institusi pengajian tinggi dan TVET, veteran tentera serta para belia India dari keluarga B40.

Turut hadir dalam majlis tersebut ialah YB. Datuk Seri Dr. Zulkefli Ahmad, Ahli Parlimen Selangor, YBrs. Tuan Haji Ayop Salleh, Pengarah Eksekutif NIOSH, YBrs. Puan Norzilawati Binti Md Said, Pengurus Pusat Bertauliah Selangor Technical Development Centre, Tuan Bahruddin bin Mamat, Pengarah JKPP Selangor, serta YBrs. Tuan Shanmugam Thiagarajan, Timbalan Ketua Pengarah (Pengurusan & Pembangunan) Jabatan Tenaga Kerja Semenanjung Malaysia. ■



11 Ogos 2023 | Program Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerja Belia Seremban di Kolej TAFE, Seremban, Negeri Sembilan

11 Ogos, 2023, Seremban - YB Tuan V. Sivakumar, Menteri Sumber Manusia telah merasmikan Program Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (KKP) Belia Seremban di Kolej TAFE, Seremban, Negeri Sembilan.

Program kesedaran seperti ini perlu dilaksanakan secara berterusan bagi memenuhi hasrat Kerajaan untuk mewujudkan persekitaran kerja yang selamat dan sihat, seperti yang dirancang di bawah Pelan Induk Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan 2021-2025 (OSHMP25). ■



13 Ogos 2023 | Lawatan Rasmi Pusat Pengurusan Penyelidikan (PPP), Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) ke NIOSH, Bangi

13 Ogos 2023, Bangi - Pusat Pengurusan Penyelidikan (PPP) Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) telah melawat NIOSH Bangi dan Permodalan Nasional Berhad (PNB) di Kuala Lumpur. Lawatan ini bertujuan untuk menjalin kolaborasi antara universiti, sektor swasta, dan syarikat yang terlibat dengan *Government Linked Investment Companies* (GLIC), sama ada dari dalam atau luar negara.

Prof. Dr. Jumat Sulaiman, Pengarah PPP, menyatakan bahawa tujuan utama program ini adalah untuk menjalin kerjasama dalam pelbagai aspek termasuk kepakaran, peralatan dan kolaborasi strategik UMS dalam bidang penyelidikan bersama dengan rakan. Beliau menjelaskan bahawa perbincangan antara pihak UMS dan NIOSH merangkumi perkara berkaitan kepakaran serta peralatan makmal yang boleh digunakan untuk tujuan latihan.

Beliau juga menekankan bahawa program ini bersesuaian dengan keperluan Unit Penyelidikan Kesihatan melalui Senaman dan Hidup Aktif (HEAL) iaitu kemudahan

penyelidikan terulung di Sabah.

Semasa lawatan itu, Haji Khairunnizam Mustapa, Pengurus Besar Bahagian Perundingan, Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan NIOSH turut memberikan pandangan positif tentang kolaborasi ini bahawa kerjasama antara NIOSH dan UMS akan memberikan manfaat kepada kedua-dua belah pihak.

Kesimpulannya, lawatan industri ini merupakan satu langkah penting dalam memperluas kerjasama antara UMS dan NIOSH. Ini akan membawa manfaat besar kepada bidang penyelidikan dan inovasi di Malaysia, serta memberikan peluang untuk mengembangkan produk penyelidikan yang berkualiti. ■



26 Ogos 2023 | Program Semarak Kemerdekaan ke-66 anjuran NIOSH



26 Ogos 2023, Bandar Baru Bangi - Seramai lebih 300 orang pengunjung menyertai program Semarak Kemerdekaan ke-66 anjuran Institut Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Negara (NIOSH) di Menara NIOSH.

Bersesuaian dengan tema "Malaysia MADANI: Tekad Perpaduan Penuhi Harapan", pelbagai program menarik telah dilaksanakan termasuk senamrobik serta pertandingan mendeklamasikan sajak, melukis, kenderaan berhias dan pakaian beragam patriotik.

Para pengunjung turut dihiburkan oleh artis popular Fazli Zainal yang mendendangkan pelbagai lagu termasuk lagu-lagu kemerdekaan.

Program separuh hari tersebut telah dirasmikan oleh Pengarah Eksekutif NIOSH Tuan Haji Ayop Salleh, yang turut menyampaikan hadiah kepada para pemenang.

Turut hadir Setiausaha Eksekutif NIOSH Mejar Haji Hanif Maidin (B), Pengerusi PUSPANITA cawangan NIOSH Puan Hajjah Jamilah Haji Katis dan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif NIOSH Certification Sdn. Bhd. Encik Syamsul Zahrin Zainudin. ■

1 OSH TALK

17 Ogos

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SENAMAN MENGURANGKAN TEKANAN

Nur Aziani Fawzi
NIOSH MALAYSIA

25 OGOS
09:00 PAGI
- 10:30 PAGI

TEMPAT :
DEWAN TEATER
BANGUNAN
UTAMA
NIOSH

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30 Ogos

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Siti Hanisah binti Manan
KETUA SEKSYEN RUJUKAN DAN AKSES
ARKIB NEGARA MALAYSIA

30 OGOS
02:30 PETANG
- 4:00 PETANG

TEMPAT :
DEWAN TEATER
BANGUNAN
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29 Ogos



TALIAN WHATSAPP RASMI IBU PEJABAT NIOSH BANDAR BARU BANGI

Pelanggan yang dihormati, Sebarang pertanyaan atau aduan berkaitan perkhidmatan latihan yang ditawarkan oleh NIOSH, sila hubungi melalui talian WhatsApp rasmi kami:

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PROGRAM SEMARAK KEMERDEKAAN Ke-66

20 Ogos 2023 (Sabtu)
9:30 Pagi - 11:30 Pagi
Dewan Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye, NIOSH Bandar Baru Bangi

MALAYSIA MADANI



Salam Takziah

kepada seluruh ahli keluarga

mangsa nahas pesawat ringan di Elmina Centre Park, Seksyen UI6, Shah Alam, Selangor

MALAYSIA MADANI

ikhlas daripada: Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Pengurusan dan warga kerja NIOSH

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SELAMAT MENYAMBUT HARI KEBANGSAAN

31 OGOS 2023

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Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Dasar & Antarabangsa) Kementerian Sumber Manusia

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GENERAL SAFETY
HIGH RISK WORK

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inclusive 6% SST

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OSH - TRAIN THE TRAINER (TTT)

TTT@ KOTA KINABALU
DATE : 11-15 SEPT 2023
VENUE : NIOSH K. KINABALU
FEES : RM 1575.00

TTT@ TAWAU
DATE : 16-20 OCT 2023
VENUE : NIOSH TAWAU
FEES : RM 1575.00

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PROMOSI KURSUS SHO & SSS

INSENTIF CIDB 2023

Harga SHO : RM 4,130
(Bermula 1 Julai 2023)

Harga SSS : RM 1,781
(Bermula 1 Julai 2023)

Insentif CIDB 25% : RM 1,032.50
Insentif CIDB 25% : RM 445.25

Bayaran Peserta : RM 3,097.50
Bayaran Peserta : RM 1,335.75

Syarat Kelulusan :
I. Warganegara Malaysia
II. Berkecuali di peringkat industri pembinaan (kontraktor) yang berdaftar dan masih aktif dengan CIDB.
III. Peserta perlu mempunyai Kad CIDB (Green Card) yang sah
IV. Peserta wajib mendaftari peperiksaan. (Peserta SHO perlu mendaftari 3 kertas dalam tempoh 2 bulan selepas tamat kursus)

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PROGRAM INI AKAN DILAKSANAKAN OLEH PIHAK NIOSH ATAS SOKONGAN DARI PIHAK CIDB

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BASIC SCAFFOLDER COURSE

COURSE TITLE : Basic Scaffolder Course
COURSE DURATION : 10 day(s) / 80.00 hour(s)
COURSE CATEGORY : Competency
HRD CORP. SCHEME : SBL Khas
COURSE FEE : RM 1,261.00 (inclusive of 6% SST)
EXAMINATION FEE : RM 280.00
TOTAL FEE : RM 2,241.00 (inclusive of 6% SST)

COURSE CODE : BSC
COURSE LEVEL : Basic

ENTRY REQUIREMENT(S) :
I. Physically and mentally fit and
II. Able to read and write either Bahasa or English
III. Able to perform basic mathematical calculations
IV. Minimum height 154cm

TARGET GROUP(S) :
I. Manufacturer
II. Supplier
III. Design Engineer
IV. Management Level
V. OSH Practitioner
VI. Engineer / Supervisor
VII. Workers who are involved in scaffolding job

ONLINE REGISTRATION
<http://edafar.niosh.net.my>

www.niosh.com.my

BASIC OCCUPATIONAL FIRST AID (BOFA)

DATE : 09-10 AUG 2023
VENUE : NIOSH TAWAU
FEES : RM 892.00

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AWARENESS PROGRAMME COURSE BANDAR BARU BANGI

EFFECTIVE SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEE (ESHCC-RL) (REMOTE LEARNING)

Course Fee: **RM424.00**
INCLUSIVE OF 6% SST

OBJECTIVE(S):
I. Explain the basic requirement of Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994
II. Determine the provisions of the Safety and Health Committee Regulations 1996.
III. Determine Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) management concepts
IV. Determine efficient committee management.
V. Determine effective workplace safety inspections.
VI. Discuss accident trend and accident report.

TARGET GROUP:
I. Managers/ Executives.
II. Safety and Health Officers.
III. OSH practitioners.
IV. Safety and Health Committee members.
V. Supervisors and all levels of workers.

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AZMAN BIN SIDIK

Factor safety and health in national budget

The Star
18/8/2023
ms-14

IN the grand tapestry of budget planning, safety in the workplace and public spaces often seems to be forgotten.

Instead of waiting for tragedies to strike, let's embrace proactive policies that safeguard lives and prevent accidents.

Data from the Social Security Organisation (Socso) paints a stark picture. In 2021, Socso paid out a staggering RM1.4bil for workplace accidents, far more than the RM745mil just eight years earlier in 2013.

prevention, we stand to gain not only financially but also in terms of the precious lives saved.

The recent changes to the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) offer hope for a safer future, but we must take action.

DOSH (Department of Occupational Safety and Health) work site inspections in 2022 revealed that 80% of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) failed in the safety standards.

Investing in accident prevention measures and employee training should therefore be the bedrock for SMEs because it not only safeguards workers but also protects valuable business assets.

SMEs are challenged by their limited resources, but by nurturing a culture of safety, they can bolster their bottom line and

position themselves as responsible and trustworthy players in their respective sectors.

The government can incentivise SMEs to actively adopt safety measures and prioritise the well-being of their workforce by, for example, giving tax breaks.

Such incentives would not only recognise and reward the efforts of safety-conscious businesses, but would also motivate others to do the same.

Enforcement also needs to be stepped up even though the revised OSHA Act of 2022 has been in effect for over 18 months.

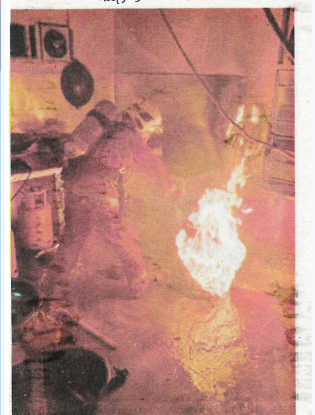
For genuine change, we need both encouragement and accountability. Leadership from the highest level is crucial in underscoring the importance of safety in SMEs.

National leadership can also set a potent example by reflecting safety priorities in budget allocation. Allocating resources specifically for safety initiatives will send a resounding message that safety is integral in a thriving business landscape.

When the country's leadership champions safety, SMEs would be more likely to recognise its value and readily integrate safety practices into their operations. So let's chart the path to a future where economic growth goes hand in hand with the safety of citizens.

CHIN YEW SIN
Shah Alam

The writer is author of the book "Unlocking the Secret of Making Safe Choices".



ANGGOTA bomba memadamkan kebakaran tong gas yang dideklari pelajar sebuah kantin sekolah di Jalan Ulu Yam Bharu, awal pagi semalam.

Pekerja kantin panik tong gas memasak terbakar

Hulu Selangor: Pekerja sebuah kantin sekolah panik apabila tong gas memasak terbakar mendadak ketika mereka mahu memulakan tugas menyediakan makanan untuk warga sekolah awal pagi semalam.

Pengarah Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia (JBPM) Selangor, Wan Md Razali Wan Ismail berkata, pihaknya menerima panggilan kecemasan pada jam 6.19 pagi.

Menurutnya, sepasukan jentera dari Balai Bomba dan Penyelamat (BBP) Kuala Kubu Bharu bergegas ke lokasi kejadian.

"Siasatan awal mendapati kebakaran membakutkan tong gas petroleum cecair (LPG) yang terbakar di tempat penyimpanan tong gas.

Lebih 5,000 kes masalah pendengaran akibat pekerjaan

SHAH ALAM - Jabatan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (JKKP) merakodkan sebanyak 5,101 kes masalah pendengaran disebabkan kebiasaan pekerjaan, dari Januari hingga Jun tahun ini.

Timbalan Menteri Sumber Manusia, Mustapha Sakmud berkata, kebanyakan kes melibatkan pekerja dalam sektor pembuatan yang terdedah kepada bunyi bising melebihi 82 desibel (dB) bagi tempoh lapan jam secara berterusan.

Selain itu, Mustapha berkata, sebanyak 185 kes berkaitan masalah tulang dan otot disebabkan pekerjaan dan 146 kes melibatkan pendengaran kepada bahan kimia berbahaya kepada kesihatan turut direkodkan bagi tempoh sama.

Beliau berkata, pihaknya memandang

serius kes-kes yang berlaku kerana ia secara tidak langsung merugikan tenaga kerja negara.

"Kita tidak mahu penyakit pekerjaan ini melebar dan dengan konvensyen dilaksanakan hari ini (Khamis) adalah antara langkah pemerkasaan yang dilakukan bertujuan untuk mengurangkan kes-kes baharu.

"Amanlah terbaik dalam pekerjaan dapat dikongsikan bersama rakan-rakan dalam pejabat sektor di negara ini," katanya.

Beliau berkata demikian ketika berucap di Konvensyen Program Penambahbaikan Aras Kesihatan Pekerjaan Sistematik - Lakuan Sendiri (SOHELP DIY) Kebangsaan 2023 anjuran JKPP dan Majlis Negara bagi Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (MANKPP) di sini pada Khamis. - Bernama

Pelajar dikesan alami kelesuan haba

Kota Kinabalu: Sabah merakodkan kes terbaru berkaitan fenomena cuaca panas apabila seorang pelajar dilaporkan mengalami kelesuan haba akibat menjahil aktiviti bersekolah.

Pengarah Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Sabah (KNS), Dr Astis Sanna berkata, remaja lelaki berusia 14 tahun itu dikesan mengalami masalah terbit ketika mendapatkan rawatan di unit kecemasan sebuah hospital pada 27 Julai lalu.

Menurutnya, pemeriksaan mendapati pelajar terbit mengalami simptom kelesuan haba yang diper-

caya terjadi akibat menyertai aktiviti bersekolah ketika cuaca panas.

"Kes itu dikesan selepas pelajar berkenaan rindukan rawatan di bahagian kecemasan hospital, tetapi dibenarkan pulang pada hari yang sama.

"Faktor risiko yang dikenal pasti adalah terbit dalam aktiviti bersekolah ketika keadaan cuaca panas," katanya dalam kenyataan.

Dr Astis berkata, pelajar terbit antara 16 kes kelesuan berkaitan fenomena cuaca panas yang di-rindukan di Sabah dalam tempoh empat bulan bermula 15 April lalu.

PERKESO DEVELOPS GIG WORK SAFETY GUIDELINE

By CHARLES RAMENDRAN
charles.ramendran@thestar.com.my

KUALA LUMPUR: The Social Security Organisation (Perkeso) has developed a guideline to assist sharing and platform companies to improve road safety and lower the high number of traffic accidents involving gig workers and the self-employed.

Formulated with the Department of Standards Malaysia, the guideline is called The Malaysian Standard (MS) 2756: 2023 "Good Practices for Platform Providers in Implementing 'Work-Related Road Traffic Safety Management' of MS 2756.

It is the first standard guideline to be published on road safety management with a systematic and flexible approach designed for gig economy platform operators.

Human Resources Minister V. Sivakumar said MS 2756 was successfully developed with experts and various stakeholders including government agencies, research institutes, academicians and industry players.

He said that Perkeso does not only undertake compensation and contributions but also focuses on accident prevention and promoting the health and well-being of workers.

He said the number of accidents involving workers remains alarming.

Sivakumar said last year, Perkeso recorded 72,149 cases of accidents involving its members.



Sivakumar (centre) at the closing ceremony of the two-day Vision Zero Seminar 2023 held at the World Trade Centre Kuala Lumpur. - SIF KHAMIS/The Star

there was a 158.9% rise in accidents involving goods and passenger transportation last year where 1,872 cases were reported compared to 723 cases in 2021.

"This is alarming because at an average of three deaths that were reported to Perkeso per day, two are a result of commuting accidents," said Sivakumar.

"The Human Resources Ministry is very serious about reducing accidents among Malaysian workers.

"Human factor was identified as the primary cause of many of the accidents," he said during the closing ceremony of the two-day Vision Zero Seminar Malaysia 2023, which was held at the World Trade Centre Kuala Lumpur.

The objective of the Vision Zero seminar, which was themed Safety and Well-being at Work, is to promote a culture of safety and well-being in workplaces.

Sivakumar said the seminar discussed topics ranging from occupational safety and health to mental well-being.

"Vision Zero is not just a concept, it is a philosophy, a commitment and call to action.

"The core of it is a belief that no serious injury or loss of life is acceptable.

"This philosophy challenges us to rethink our strategies and to go beyond traditional boundaries and to strive for a culture of prevention in the workplace where occupational accidents, injuries and diseases are not inevitable but preventable," he said.

Metro Ahad | 06/08/2023

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lokal

PROGRAM ADVOKASI PENCEGAHAN KEMALANGAN, PROMOSI KESIHATAN PERKESO GAYA HIDUP SIHAT PEKERJA

Oleh Zulfary Zulkifli
zfm@metro.com.my

Selangor Petai

Program Advokasi Pencegahan Kemalangan dan Promosi Kesihatan Keluarga (PAPKK) yang dianjurkan oleh Kementerian Sumber Manusia memfokuskan kepada keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerja di seluruh negara.

Program ini diwujudkan dengan matlamat ke arah meningkatkan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerja terhadap perlanggaran amalan budaya pencegahan kemalangan selain mempromosikan gaya hidup sihat dalam kalangan pekerja di negara ini.

Timbalan Menteri Sumber Manusia, Mustapha Sakmud berkata, sebagai salah satu korpus program PAPKK, Perkeso memberi tumpuan kepada pelaksanaan program pencegahan oleh majlis rereviti kesihatan.

Malangnya yang diilhamkan oleh tingginya kes-kes terbit berkaitan. Beliau berkata, banyak usaha yang sudah dilaksanakan oleh pejabat pejabat namun, kadar kemalangan jalan raya membolehkan pe-



MENTAPPA memulakan siri aktiviti terbit pada Program Advokasi Pencegahan Kemalangan dan Promosi Kesihatan Perkeso 2023 di Lotus Sgaring Sungai Petani. - GAMBAR: NSTP/SYAZMIN ABHIN

ram Advokasi Pencegahan Kemalangan dan Promosi Kesihatan Perkeso 2023 di Lotus Sgaring Sungai Petani.

"Ini merupakan peringkat kedua daripada 23/24 kes kemalangan yang di-rindukan pada tahun 2022 sebanyak 691 pekerja maut akibat kemalangan per-

"Kejadian seperti hilang ahli keluarga, orang yang tersayang, rakan sekerja dan sebagainya cukup menyedihkan kerana kehilangan ini tidak dapat diganti dengan wang ringgit."

Beliau berkata, program dilaksanakan antara Perkeso dengan kerjasama rakan strategik terbit daripada sektor maklumat di seluruh negara adalah bersekolah maklumat ke arah mencapai sasaran menerangkan kadar kemalangan dalam kalangan maklumat yang dititikus pasti.

"Terdapat program ini juga turut memberi tumpuan kepada kesihatan mental pekerja sebagai kawasan terbit berkaitan kemalangan jalan raya atau kawasan Makroper, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia (IPRM) katanya.

Dalam pada itu, Manajip berkata, jumlah perorangan yang aktif di bawah Skem Kemunculan Sosial Per-

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