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# FYI



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**TOLERANSI  
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TOLERANCE  
CORRUPTION**

**SISTEM PENGURUSAN  
ANTI RASUAH  
DARI KACAMATA KKP**

# Executive Director's Note

*Assalamualaikum W. B. T.*

*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim.*

Kepentingan integriti di dalam keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan (KKP) diangkat sebagai tema utama FYI edisi September kerana ia amat penting demi memastikan pematuhan undang-undang, tatacara pengendalian piawai (SOP) serta amalan tatacara kerja yang telah ditetapkan.

Ketidakpatuhan terhadap undang-undang dan peraturan yang ditetapkan boleh menyebabkan insiden dan kemalangan yang pastinya akan memberi kesan kepada pekerja dan operasi sesebuah organisasi. Lebih membimbangkan, ia akan turut menyebabkan pekerja dan majikan dibebani kos yang lebih tinggi akibat kemalangan yang berlaku.

Oleh yang demikian, semua pihak perlu memberikan kerjasama untuk meningkatkan integriti di dalam KKP demi memenuhi hasrat kerajaan di bawah Pelan Induk Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan 2021-2025 (OSH-MP-25).

Pelan induk jangka sederhana itu dirangka bagi meningkatkan tahap keselamatan dan kesihatan di tempat kerja dengan mengurangkan kadar kemalangan, kematian dan jangkitan penyakit sekali gus membantu usaha kerajaan meningkatkan tahap kesejahteraan rakyat.

Di dalam FYI kali ini, turut diberikan perhatian adalah aspek pengurusan bahan kimia di sekolah yang sering menjadi isu apabila berlaku tumpahan bahan berbahaya seperti asid sulfurik dan merkuri di makmal sekolah.

NIOSH turut menjalankan tanggungjawabnya untuk meningkatkan kesedaran mengenai pengurusan bahan kimia di sekolah menerusi program "OSH in Schools" serta seminar KKP untuk para guru dan kakitangan di sekolah.

Semoga perkongsian maklumat ini memberi manfaat kepada semua pihak dan dipraktikkan di lapangan agar segala perancangan yang dibuat di bawah OSH-MP-25 dapat direalisasikan.

Haji Ayop Salleh  
Executive Director  
NIOSH

## Editorial Team



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### Advisors

Haji Ayop Salleh  
Mejar Haji Hanif bin Maidin (B)

### Editors & Writers

Ts. Hj. Shahronizam Noordin  
Chm. Mohd Norhafsam Maghpor  
Muhamad Syarizat Azmi  
Joy Khong Chooi Yee

### Advertising & Media Sales

Mohd Hussin Abd Salam  
Email :dl.bmd@niosh.com.my  
Tel :+60 16-559 7399

### Publisher

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

## Table of Contents

Sistem Pengurusan Anti Rasuah dari Kacamata KKP	3
Malaysian Floods: Lessons Learned and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Framework	4 - 6
Pengurusan Bahan Kimia di Sekolah	7
Poster-Poster Informasi	8
Aktiviti-Aktiviti Sepanjang Bulan September 2022	9 - 15
Keratan-Keratan Akhbar	16



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## Sistem Pengurusan Anti Rasuah dari Kacamata KKP

Disediakan oleh:  
**Ts. Haji Shahronizam Noordin**  
 Bahagian Penyebaran Maklumat (IDD)  
 National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH)  
 Email : shahronizam@niosh.com.my / ijam21875@gmail.com

Sistem Pengurusan Anti Rasuah (ABMS) atau juga dikenali ISO 37001 telah dilancarkan pada 2016. ABMS ini diwujudkan untuk menubuhkan rangka kerja korporat untuk mencegah, mengesan dan menyiasat kes-kes berkaitan rasuah dan korupsi.

Kita sedia maklum bahawa rasuah merupakan suatu fenomena yang tersebar luas. Ia telah mendapat perhatian yang serius dalam sosial, moral, ekonomi dan politik. Ia menghancurkan keadilan, melemahkan hak asasi manusia dan menghalang untuk membasmi kemiskinan.

Tambahan pula, rasuah juga menambahkan kos sesuatu perniagaan, memperkenalkan ketidakpastian dalam transaksi perdagangan, meningkatkan kos barang dan perkhidmatan, mengurangkan kualiti sesuatu produk dan perkhidmatan, di mana ia akan membawa kepada kehilangan nyawa dan harta, meruntuhkan kepercayaan terhadap sesuatu institusi, dan mengganggu keadilan dan kecekapan operasi pasaran.

Melihat kepada kesan yang boleh berlaku ini, jelas ia menunjukkan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan

(KKP) juga boleh terjejas disebabkan amalan rasuah. Sebagai contoh, pembelian peralatan perlindungan diri (PPE) yang rendah kualiti atau tidak berkualiti boleh meningkatkan risiko kecederaan pekerja, manakala rekod tidak tepat boleh menyebabkan penilaian salah terhadap keadaan atau ciri-ciri berbahaya sesuatu produk. Contoh kedua seperti memberi kontrak kepada vendor kurang kompeten juga boleh mewujudkan risiko keselamatan serta mendedahkan pekerja kepada persekitaran berisiko, tanpa perlindungan yang mencukupi.

Kita tidak boleh bertolak ansur dengan rasuah dan membiarkannya menjadi budaya dalam masyarakat kita, terutama dalam kalangan pengamal KKP. Kita harus mendidik pengamal KKP meningkatkan integriti dan menolak rasuah. Kita perlu ajar mereka nilai moral supaya apabila berada di tempat kerja, mereka menyedari kepentingan untuk tidak terbabit rasuah.

Oleh itu bagi mengekang rasuah, antara perkara yang utama perlu dibangunkan di dalam ABMS ini ialah 'PENILAIAN RISIKO RASUAH'. Ia umpama kita membangunkan 'HIRARC' bila kita ingin mengurus KKP!



# Malaysian Floods: Lessons Learned and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Framework

Disediakan oleh:  
**Khong Chooi Yee, Joy**  
 Information Dissemination Division (IDD)  
 National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Malaysia (NIOSH)  
 Email: joy.khong@niosh.com.my / joy.niosh@gmail.com

The end of the year was the north-east monsoon season, which was the major rainy season in the country that often caused severe floods along with the east coast states of Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang and East Johor in Peninsular Malaysia. Malaysia is usually prepared for the seasonal flood occurrences on the East Coast with the normal monsoons, but what was rather unexpected year before was the massive floods that hit especially the Klang Valley and the capital of Kuala Lumpur severely due to the phenomena of the Tropical Depression in the region and the effects of super-typhoon Rai that hit the Philippines. This heavy downpour continued for three consecutive days, exceeding the average rainfall for a month was a one in a 100-year weather event. This flash flood tragedy has hit over more than 33 districts in eight states affected by floods with a total of 62,999 people displaced in 430 evacuation centers, 92% in Pahang and Selangor states. 17 casualties have also been reported. As noted by the media, up to 50 people have died of which 25 in Selangor, 21 in Pahang, and four in Kelantan recording the highest in the history of flood disasters in Malaysia. Damage due to disasters has dramatically increased during the last few decades and floods generate the largest economic losses of all-natural hazards happening in the country. In these recent floods, the estimated losses have amounted close to 20 billion ringgit. The amount is based on estimates of damage to households and private property and damage to businesses and industries including the destruction of homes, shops, warehouses, and factories.

## Major challenges and barriers in adopting disaster risk reduction and building resilience development concepts in Malaysia

The public has commented that information on disaster risk and rescue plans in the country especially in high-risk and flood-prone areas has faced difficulties to take action in reducing risk as weather alarms were not deliberately conveyed to the public and community promptly. Aforesaid one of the most significant challenges is to change the way the community and society think about a disaster. Malaysians faced the constraint since the nation rarely experiences major catastrophes, and there is a tendency among the public to feel complacent about it. Most of the time, the perception of society perceives that major disasters will not affect our homes or villages. The perception is even worse for communities that are not directly affected by disasters or have never experienced any disaster event in the past. The mindsets have affected the community's action, preparedness, and level of concern toward disaster. However, the role of the community is quite invisible due to different reasons such as a lack of discussions on the role of society in disaster management, failure to highlight the function of communities in disaster management or an underestimation of the community's strength to be part of the overall disaster management. Although, in Malaysia, people are encouraged to make disaster preparedness through campaigns and promotions these efforts should

be enhanced and further encourage. Indeed, the campaign should be able to provide comprehensive advice on what and how to prepare for emergencies. However, at this level, most are still uncertain to what extent the advice is taken by victims due to a lack of training support on how the local communities should and or must prepare for disaster.

## Education and Training

Education and training are very much essential in enhancing disaster preparedness and a clear understanding of disaster risk response established by the country. Some papers note that to "promote community-based training initiatives," it is vital to consider the role of volunteers. The ultimate goal of such an action is "to enhance local capacities to mitigate and cope with disasters." Empowering communities in disaster risk response is crucial. Members of the public become not only victims but also important agents in any risk reduction effort. Although there are many local schools and universities exposed and introduced to some of the disaster management and practical training such as first-aid activities that are regularly practiced, it is no surprise to know that many young Malaysians are still unaware of the disaster management efforts and programs which our government currently applies nationwide. Many are still incapable to apply scientific knowledge and technical know-how to protect others. However, for individuals or citizens, real disaster preparedness means being ready to help one's family, friends, and neighbours in correct and safe ways when a disaster or an emergency strikes. Thus, the main challenge of citizen and community preparedness is for trained personnel to be the "first responder" and "self-sufficient" when disaster happens. A well-prepared community should capture the ability to provide immediate assistance in any disaster event. The first 72 hours of a disaster is the most critical time. In catastrophic incidents, bringing in outside assistance during this period is difficult. Hence, the most effective responses come from those who are closest to the scene. This is where the community acts as the "first responder," helping not only oneself and the family but also the closest neighbours, especially those who are seriously affected and vulnerable members of the community. However, this can only be done if the community is well-trained and prepared.

These education initiatives and community-based disaster risk reduction programs are currently carried out by the local authorities but they should be applicable and implemented not only to the school or university but rather must include young adults who hold the future of the nation. This could help to improve and accelerate community capacity building, awareness raising and establish models of community or private institutions. Nonetheless, knowledge transfer is one of the most feasible approach to build a resilient community and fostering a nation that can withstand and recover from any upcoming disaster

with sustainable development. The major challenge here is the lack of funds for training and conducting disaster preparedness and readiness for local communities' inclusive industry players, community centers (rukun-tetangga), district authorities and public amenities such as ritual centers or private entities i.e. shopping malls, sports stadium, community halls, private hospitals etc. Without adequate funds, all planning for disaster preparedness could not be effectively implemented.

Other than funding, challenges in training such as the one-way knowledge transfer, and "feed-in" method are still lacking effectiveness in life-saving and rescue actions as it is believed that it would only be more beneficial and efficient only by embarking on hands-on experience method of learning to enhance the understanding level and society's knowledge of disaster risk response. These skill-based training programmes should emphasize hands-on learning rather than theoretical transfer for various types of disasters, both natural and man-made disasters.

### Public Awareness

The other challenges could be related to physical efforts that must be promoted to the public's concerns. One of the most significant challenges for authorities in mobilizing public preparedness is crafting and communicating appropriate warnings that will motivate individuals to prepare and respond. It was emphasized that to be effective, risk communications must be credible, understandable, and actionable. Although at the present stage, Malaysia is currently implementing the advancement of its ICT technologies in disseminating information on disasters through various social media, its accuracy, reliability and punctuality have been a challenge in community disaster preparedness in the country. The common issues are what type of information needs to be disseminated, how much information is needed, when should disseminate the information, methods and how fast to disseminate it.

### Limitations and Inadequate Resources

Some reports are showing that limitation in "budget, time, human, capacity and tools" limits the level of public engagement in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Malaysia. Yet, in terms of public participation in the country, the level of engagement is rather low and it is mainly based on volunteerism efforts. Although there is a pool of volunteers from different private organizations offering their support as on-the-ground volunteers, providing counseling and donation schemes, participating in awareness programs and reconstructing disaster-affected areas the country requires additional efforts and resources to support the current situation in terms of financial resources, training materials, field experts and technology tools. As for local expertise, the country requires more collaborative and synergy efforts in knowledge and experience sharing with other neighbourhood countries. Where else for technology advancement and tools to strengthens the system, each disaster has its characteristics and even if the same type of disaster happens in the same area, the impact will be different. Thus, due to these inadequacies, it requires a different kind of technology management, rescue equipment and tools to curb and strengthen the current DRR in the country. Therefore, the relevant authorities, agencies and private institutions should ensure investment for long-term training on advanced equipment, safety and utility tools to be equipped and an insurance scheme to sustain insufficient levels to support the DRR

activities. Disaster supply kits, shelter-in-place, food depot facilities, emergency response experts, etc. shall be sufficient and effective to sustain the community's own rehabilitation and development within specific regions. Neighbourhood response teams (state and national level) should be fostered and supported by government and private agencies to continuously educate and equip citizens in preparing and organizing emergency response capabilities at the community level. The 3A (access, asset, and activities) on the livelihood of the people should also be included in measuring exposure and vulnerability. These will affect the future life of the people during and after the disaster occurred.

### Reduction for Economic Loss and Development of Crisis Management Strategy for Business Entity

Business Sustainability (BS) is developed to maintain the continuation of business activities during any incident. Business Sustainability is not a normal Incident Command (ICS) section; it is a system usually used by giant organizations or corporates to assist in managing the business during emergencies or disasters. The section usually consists of an organization's administrator and decision-maker. Their roles are mainly to obtain minimal business operations during a crisis. For business owners to be more vigilant to keep business continued during a crisis, an employer should be equipped with an emergency response plan before a flood incident. Most business owners are unclear about methods for securing the safety, health and welfare of its employee, for protecting all others against risks to safety or health with the activities of employees at work whenever emergencies strike. A decisive Response Management Strategy would be one of the best options to secure business continuity, protect workers and financing support. In the Decisive Response Management Strategy, the employer shall think about its employees' safety, the environment and its threat, the availability of logistics and resources including the expertise, the adequate information and the mission and task of each individual during a disaster situation. To be specific, Emergency Response Team (ERT) or special task force should be navigated to implement specific roles and responsibilities that were assigned to members in an emergency response plan. Whereas an Incident Command System (ICS) is a management concept for the Emergency Management Team (EMT) that provides strategic objectives for the response team, their roles and responsibilities include planning for an emergency, during an emergency and post-emergency.

### Emergency Management Team (EMT) and Incident Command System (ICS) on Crisis Management Strategy

To set up an emergency and crisis/disaster management strategy, an organization shall train "in-house" competent personnel, for example, the First responder that is led by On Scene Commander (OCS) during an emergency while waiting for assistance from other rescue agencies. The First Responder is responsible to be alerted to emergencies. The designated personnel is tasked to keep management informed, update and brief the Emergency Management Team (EMT) on what should be done and also explain the current situation of the emergency. The activities that should be carried out included conducting mock drills/exercises and performing evacuation. An Emergency Response Team (ERT) shall comprise an organization's fire fighting team, rescue team and first aid

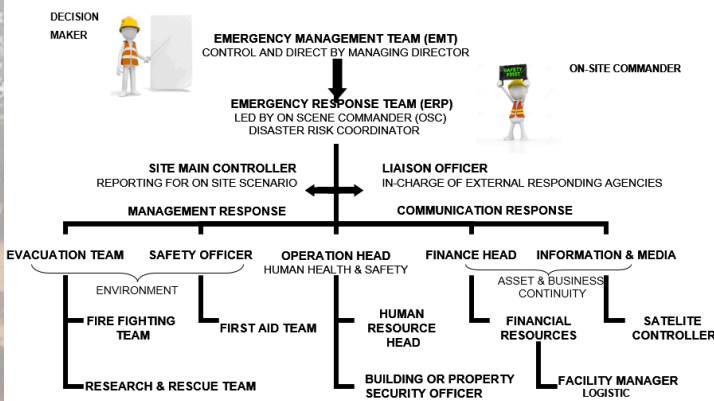
team. The ERT is controlled by the management team such as the business entity or property owner, group managing director, and the chief executive officer that has the decision-making power and at the same time has some level of responsibility towards the organization. The EMT does not involve any responding agencies at all but is responsible for assisting, managing and supporting the responding agencies and activities; maintaining the organization's core business and aiding in the recovery of the emergency recovery to return to normal operation after an emergency or unexpected incident.

There are various frameworks for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to address pressing issues and challenges of natural disasters. The world has recognized that the best approach to achieving a sustainable community in facing natural disasters is by adopting and executing the DRR framework. However, to ensure the DRR framework is successfully implemented, the pressing issues and challenges need to be addressed correctly by the nation's National Security Council (NSC). These issues and challenges that emerged from various disasters that happened in the country have to be studied seriously by the NSC so that they can be appropriately managed during future disasters. Most importantly, unavoidable mistakes that happen in the previous disaster should not be repeated and the nation and the communities should

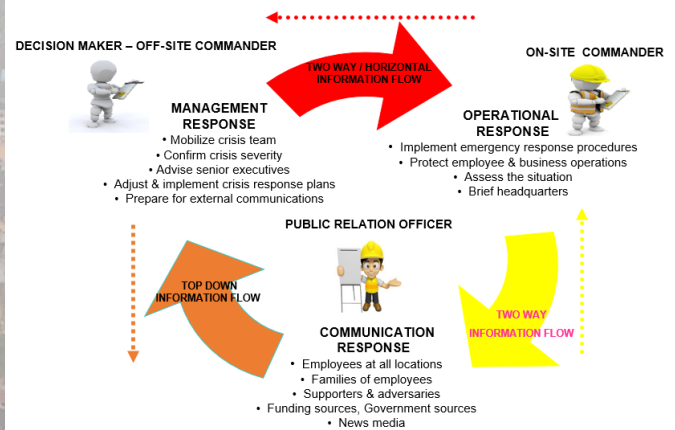
be well prepared for any kind of upcoming natural disaster. The write-up has raised some of the pressing issues and challenges that need to be addressed. Under no circumstances if and unless these issues and challenges are aptly managed, the disaster management team or the Disaster Risk and Crisis Management (DRCM) will not be able to overcome future similar pressing issues and challenges. If we divide natural disasters into three phases, then the phase before the disaster struck shows we do not have any kind of issues or challenges. Only then during and after the disaster, many pressing issues and challenges crop up that needs to be refined by the nation's disaster management team.

The pressing issues and the challenges that emerged from our experience need to be given the right and immediate attention by the government's NSC so that the approach that is going to be adopted by the disaster management team can be continuously improved. Thus, such proactive action can prevent heavy loss of life and property during future natural disasters. The damage can be kept to a minimum and the recovery of the stakeholders of natural disasters would be speeded up. The direction of further research and studies is necessarily crucial to establishing a comprehensive DRR framework that fits any type of natural disaster that might befall Malaysia in the future.

**HIERARCHY FLOW CHART**  
ELEMENTS FOR CRISIS RESPONSE



**THREE ELEMENTS FOR EFFECTIVE DISASTER RESPONSE**



## Pengurusan Bahan Kimia di Sekolah



Disediakan oleh:  
**Chm. Mohd Norhafsam Maghpor**  
 Technical Specialist III  
 Consultation, Research & Development Department  
 National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Malaysia (NIOSH)  
 Email: mohd.norhafsam@niosh.com.my

Bahan kimia merupakan antara bahan utama yang digunakan di industri dan juga tidak asing digunakan oleh sektor pendidikan awam sebagai contoh bagi tujuan pembelajaran di makmal sekolah. Pengurusan bahan kimia yang baik adalah penting bagi mencegah berlakunya kemalangan mahupun kejadian yang tidak diingini terutama di sekolah. Sering kali isu berkaitan kemalangan bahan kimia di sekolah timbul adalah disebabkan kelemahan pengurusan bahan kimia yang melibatkan penyimpanan yang lama dan sudah luput, disimpan secara rawak dan tidak tersusun serta tumpahan bahan kimia semasa pengendalian justeru menyebabkan penyakit pekerjaan akibat pendedahan bahan kimia.

Kes berlaku pada 12 April 2022 dan insiden terbaru berkenaan dengan kes merkuri yang tertumpah di sekolah yang lepas pada 7 Oktober 2022 jelas menunjukkan pentingnya kesedaran dalam amalan pengendalian bahan kimia yang baik. Dilaporkan seramai 61 pelajar SMK Nurul Islam di Kubang Pasu dikejarkan ke hospital untuk mendapatkan rawatan setelah mengalami simptom seperti pening dan sakit tekak selepas terhidu asid sulfurik yang tumpah. Kejadian itu dikatakan berlaku selepas tong berisi asid sulfurik pecah ketika kerja-kerja pemunggahan bahan tersebut untuk dilupuskan dilakukan. Kesemua pelajar tersebut dilaporkan berada di dalam kelas dan terhidu bahan kimia tersebut melalui bawaan angin.

Di dalam pengurusan bahan kimia di sekolah, konsep 'from cradle to the grave' haruslah dipraktikkan oleh pihak sekolah semasa penerimaan, penyimpanan, pengendalian dan pelupusan. Langkah-langkah seperti membangunkan sistem kerja yang selamat, koordinasi aktiviti dengan betul dan pemantauan prestasi harus dilaksanakan. Pihak sekolah disarankan untuk menubuhkan sebuah jawatankuasa keselamatan dan kesihatan bagi memantau perihal keselamatan dan kesihatan di sekolah terutamanya berkaitan penggunaan bahan kimia. Bahan kimia yang terdapat di makmal serta di premis sekolah sewajarnya disimpan di dalam stor di kabinet yang khas dengan cara tersusun dan diasing mengikut sifat bahan kimia. Sebagai contoh, bahan kimia mudah teroksida dan mudah terbakar disimpan secara berasingan bagi mengelak tindak balas yang boleh mengakibatkan letupan. Selain itu, pengudaraan juga merupakan aspek penting yang perlu dititik beratkan semasa penyimpanan bahan kimia.

Setiap bahan kimia yang berada di premis sekolah perlu dipastikan mempunyai pelabelan yang betul mengikut Peraturan-Peraturan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (Pengelasan, Pelabelan dan Helaian Data Keselamatan Bahan Kimia Berbahaya) 2013 bagi mengetahui bahaya, jenis dan sifat bahan kimia.

Semasa sesi amali makmal berlangsung, guru dan murid disarankan membudayakan kerja selamat dan sihat dengan memakai kelengkapan perlindungan diri yang sesuai seperti baju makmal, kaca mata keselamatan, sarung tangan kalis bahan kimia dan kasut keselamatan. Selain itu, perundangan lain yang menjadi sumber rujukan utama dalam pengurusan bahan kimia adalah:

1. Peraturan-peraturan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (Penggunaan Dan Standard Pendedahan Bahan Kimia Berbahaya Kepada Kesihatan) 2000 (Peraturan USECHH).
2. Tataamalan Industri Mengenai Pengelasan Bahan Kimia dan Komunikasi Hazard, 2014.
3. Garis Panduan bagi Penyimpanan Bahan Kimia Berbahaya: Panduan Keselamatan Gudang Pembungkusan Bahan Kimia Berbahaya Yang Selamat, 2005.
4. Garis Panduan bagi Penggunaan Kelengkapan Perlindungan Diri Terhadap Bahan Kimia Berbahaya, 2005.

Peranan NIOSH dalam membantu pihak sekolah adalah meneruskan dan memperkasakan program 'OSH in School' selain menyediakan latihan-latihan yang berkaitan dengan pengurusan bahan kimia. Program-program ini adalah penting bagi memupuk nilai kesedaran yang tinggi dalam pengendalian bahan kimia. Selain itu, NIOSH juga ada menawarkan khidmat rundingan penaksiran risiko bahan kimia berbahaya kepada kesihatan bagi membuat penilaian dalam meningkatkan persekitaran sekolah yang selamat dan sihat semasa pengendalian bahan kimia.

Kesimpulannya, pihak sekolah disarankan meningkatkan kesedaran terhadap amalan pengurusan yang baik dalam pengendalian bahan kimia yang berbahaya kepada kesihatan. Ini penting bagi menjamin keselamatan dan kesihatan pihak pengurusan, guru dan murid di sekolah selain mematuhi keperluan perundangan yang telah dikeluarkan oleh pihak kerajaan.



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**MAKLUMAN**

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- Bersenam

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BERKUAT KUASA: 7 SEPTEMBER 2022

Dalam bangunan (Indoor): Pilihan (Pemilik premis BOLEH menentukan sama ada pengunjug wajib memakai pelitup muka atau tidak)

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**Terma & Syarat:**

- Semua pengiklan hendaklah menyediakan artwork
- Pengiklan hendaklah memberi design artwork iklan sekurang-kurangnya satu bulan sebelum tarikh penerbitan.
- Bayaran hendaklah dibayar kepada akaun NIOSH beserta design artwork.
- Pengiklan perlu memohon melalui emel di [dl.bms@niosh.com.my](mailto:dl.bms@niosh.com.my)
- Sekiranya permohonan dituluskan, pihak NIOSH akan menghubungi pengiklan.

**INIHAL MASANYA UNTUK ANDA IKLANKAN PERNIAGAAN ANDA**

\*Harga pakej tidak termasuk 6% SST

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



## PANDUAN PENGGUNA MyNIOASH

**Langkah 1 :**  
Cari dan muat turun aplikasi MyNIOASH di Google Play Store atau Apple App Store.

**Langkah 2 :**  
Klik "Sign Up" untuk mendaftar sebagai pengguna aplikasi MyNIOASH.

**Langkah 3 :**  
Panduan must naik profil foto:  
 > Sila pastikan gambar berlatarbelakang dinding kosong (tanpa corak/objek dan sebagainya).  
 > Sila pastikan anda tidak memakai pelitup muka, topi, cermin mata hitam.  
 > Klik "Change" dan pilih "Camera" atau "Gallery" untuk must naik gambar. Kemudian tekan "Save".  
 > Sekiranya anda klik pilihan "Camera", sila pastikan anda menghadap kamera.

**Langkah 4(a) :**  
Pilih kursus anda, klik butang E-Card.

**Langkah 4(b) :**  
Contoh paparan E-Card bagi calon yang telah lulus peperiksaan/ penilaian. Klik butang "Download" untuk mendapatkan salinan dalam format PDF.

**Langkah 5 :**  
Pihak majikan/ industri boleh menyemak status kesahihan E-Card dengan mengimbas kod QR.

Semakan Keputusan Peperiksaan Dalam Talian  
Klik pautan dibawah:  
<http://intranet.niosh.com.my/exam/semakan/rs/>  
Sebarang pertanyaan lanjut, sila hubungi Bahagian Peperiksaan dan Persijilan NIOSH di talian 03-89113800 / Whatsapp <https://wa.me/60196668599> atau email [exam@niosh.com.my](mailto:exam@niosh.com.my).

www.niosh.com.my

## NIOASH Compliance Towards ESG

The ESGI (Environmental, Social and Governance Index) is a unique tool that encompasses three major issues in risk analysis, aggregated to a global scoring through a weighted geometric mean.

**ENVIRONMENT**

- Water Efficiency
- Energy Efficiency
- Carbon Footprint
- Environmental Management System
- Recycling Processes
- Renewable Energy
- Air/Moisture Quality
- Innovation in Environment, Friendly Products and Services
- Hazardous Waste and Toxic Chemical Disposal
- Use of Natural Resources
- Emergency Preparedness

**SOCIAL**

- Health and Safety
- Working Conditions
- Employee Relations and Diversity
- Workforce
- Workplace Health and Safety
- Customer Health and Safety
- Road Traffic Safety
- Employment Engagement
- Customer and Product Responsibility
- Vendor Relationship
- Privacy and Data Security

**GOVERNANCE**

- Board Independence
- Leadership and Commitment
- Risk Management
- Whistle Blower
- Data Protection
- Adequate Procedures
- Gift Management
- Code of Ethics
- Anti-Bribery Management System
- Zero Tolerance Corruption (ZTC)
- Organisation Anti-Corruption Plan (OACP)
- Audit

## Supporting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

<b>1 NO POVERTY</b>	<b>2 ZERO HUNGER</b>	<b>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</b>	<b>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</b>
<b>5 GENDER EQUALITY</b>	<b>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</b>	<b>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</b>	<b>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>
<b>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</b>	<b>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</b>	<b>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</b>
<b>13 CLIMATE ACTION</b>	<b>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</b>	<b>15 LIFE ON LAND</b>	<b>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</b>
<b>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</b>	<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS</b>		

# MAKLUMAN

## PENGLUARAN KAD DIGITAL (E-CARD) UNTUK CALON LULUS PEPERIKSAAN/ PENILAIAN BAGI PROGRAM TERPILIH ANJURAN NIOASH.

NIOASH akan mengeluarkan kad digital (e-card) untuk calon lulus peperiksaan/ penilaian bagi program terpilih anjuran NIOASH bermula pada

**01 Oktober 2022**

**Muat Turun** aplikasi MyNIOASH di

Available on the iPhone  
**App Store**

ANDROID APP ON  
**Google play**

dan mendaftar sebagai pengguna baharu.

Antara program yang terlibat seperti berikut :

- Safe Handling of Forklift Truck
- Working Safely at Height
- Basic Rigging and Slings
- Safe Operation of High Pressure Water Jetting
- Confined Space Trainer
- Inert Space Entry Training
- Confined Space Rescue

Sebarang pertanyaan lanjut, sila hubungi Bahagian Peperiksaan dan Persijilan NIOSH di talian 03-89113800 / Whatsapp <https://wa.me/60196668599> atau email [exam@niosh.com.my](mailto:exam@niosh.com.my).

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**14 SEPTEMBER 2022**

**Lawatan NIOSH dan NIOSH Certification Sdn. Bhd. ke Institut Integriti Malaysia (IIM)**



YBhg. Datuk Wan Suraya Wan Mohd Radzi, Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, Institut Integriti Malaysia (IIM) telah menerima kunjungan hormat daripada Encik Syamsul Zahrin Zainudin, Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, NIOSH Certification Sdn. Bhd. pada 14 September 2022.

Kedua-dua pihak telah membincangkan pelbagai bentuk cadangan kerjasama strategik yang boleh dijalinan antara IIM dan NIOSH Certification Sdn. Bhd. serta Institut Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (NIOSH) dalam usaha memperkasakan agenda integriti nasional.

Ini termasuk cadangan kerjasama dalam penganjuran Anugerah Integriti, Governans dan Antirasuah 2023 (AIGA 2023), pembangunan dan pelaksanaan modul kesedaran integriti dalam kursus-kursus anjuran NIOSH, pelaksanaan Kursus Seksyen 17A dan Tatacara Mencukupi secara berkala oleh IIM dan penggunaan fasiliti sama ada di premis NIOSH atau IIM.a

Turut hadir adalah Tn Hj Hamilye Sham Harun, Pengurus Besar Kanan Bahagian Operasi IIM, Encik Mohd Hussin Abd Salam, Pengurus Perniagaan dan Pemasaran NIOSH, Puan Asiah Nasution Suhaimi, Pengurus Kanan Teknikal Pensijilan NIOSH Certification dan Puan Wilhelmina Ngelambai, Pengurus Pembangunan Perniagaan NIOSH Certification.

**19 – 23 SEPTEMBER 2022**

**Delegasi Malaysia melalui Jabatan Standard Malaysia (JSM) telah menghadiri ISO Annual Meeting 2022 pada 19 – 23 September 2022 di Abu Dhabi, UAE**



Malaysia melalui Jabatan Standard Malaysia (JSM) telah menghadiri ISO Annual Meeting 2022 pada 19 - 23 September 2022 di Abu Dhabi, UAE.

Delegasi Malaysia terdiri daripada YBrs. En. Shaharul Sadri Alwi, Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Standard Malaysia (Ketua Delegasi), En. Hussalmizzar Hussain (JSM), En. Kavi Arasu Moorthi (JSM), Dr. Faridah Hanim Ab Hanan (Lembaga Getah Malaysia), En. Syamsul Zahrin Zainudin (NIOSH Certification Sdn Bhd), Pn. Nacheyakala Elumalai (KGS Certification Sdn Bhd), En. Ramanan Thangasalvam (KGS Certification Sdn Bhd).

JSM juga telah menyertai beberapa sesi perbincangan berkenaan aktiviti standardisasi bersama ASTM International, ISO SMART TEAM dan UL Standards & Engagement (ULSE).

**20 SEPTEMBER 2022**

**Majlis Menandatangani memorandum persefahaman (MOU) di antara NIOSH dan Kolej Poly-Tech Mara (KPTM) Kuantan**



20 September 2022, Kuantan - NIOSH dan Kolej Poly-Tech Mara (KPTM) Kuantan menandatangani surat kerjasama untuk pelbagai aktiviti dalam usaha memperkasakan kualiti dan kebolehpasaran graduan lepasan KPTM. Majlis tandatangan ini diadakan bersempena dengan Majlis Anugerah Senat dan Kolaboratif Industri 2022 bertempat di KPTM Kuantan.

Majlis ini dihadiri oleh YBrs En Abdul Azmi bin Abdul Aziz, Pemangku Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif KPTM manakala pihak NIOSH diwakili oleh Tn Hj Khairunnizam Mustapa, Pengurus Besar Jabatan Rundingan, Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan NIOSH. Turut hadir pegawai-pegawai kanan dan kakitangan KPTM dan NIOSH Wilayah Pantai Timur.

**22 SEPTEMBER 2022**

**Lawatan Pusat Peperangan Elektronik (PPE) TUDM ke NIOSH Bangi**

22 September 2022, Pusat Peperangan Elektronik (PPE) TUDM telah mengadakan Lawatan Keselamatan ke NIOSH. Lawatan daripada PPE TUDM tersebut telah diketuai oleh Leftenan Kolonel Abd Rahim dan di sambut oleh Puan Noorliza Idawati Md Nayan sebagai wakil pihak pengurusan NIOSH. Program lawatan separuh hari tersebut bertujuan untuk melihat budaya keselamatan yang dipraktikkan di NIOSH dan juga melawat fasiliti-fasiliti NIOSH.



**28 SEPTEMBER 2022**

## Program OSH IN SCHOOL di SMK Kajang Utama, Selangor



28 September 2022 - NIOSH terlibat bersama memberi pengisian dan pameran Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (KKP) bagi program "Hari Informasi Pendidikan Kerjaya dan Sekolah Selamat KUSES 2022". Jemputan tersebut telah dipenuhi oleh NIOSH dibawah program tanggungjawab sosial korporat OSH In School.

Bagi Sek Men Kajang Utama (KUSES) Konsep Sekolahku SEJAHTERA dirangka berteraskan prinsip dan hasrat bagi mewujudkan suasana sekolah yang selamat, aman, selesa, menggembirakan, membina dan inklusif ke arah mencapai kesejahteraan masyarakat.

Konsep Sekolahku Sejahtera digagaskan sebagai satu kerangka yang memayungi pelbagai tema, inisiatif dan program sedia ada KPM berteraskan penerapan nilai murni.

Program separuh hari tersebut telah di penuhi dengan aktiviti Pameran dan juga forum yang turut disertai oleh berbagai agensi kerajaan dan juga wakil- wakil daripada berbagai institusi pengajian tinggi bagi membuka ruang kepada pelajar-pelajar tingkatan 4 dan 5 mendapatkan maklumat untuk menyambung pengajian mereka kelak.

**28 SEPTEMBER 2022**

## Lawatan Kerja Delegasi Niosh ke industri penghasilan batik di Kota Bharu, Kelantan

28 September 2022, Kota Bharu - YB Datuk Wilson Ugak Anak Kumbong, Pengerusi NIOSH telah melawat industri penghasilan batik di Kota Bharu bagi melihat sendiri proses pembuatan batik secara tradisional.

Lawatan ini diadakan ke Pusat Batik terkenal di Negeri Kelantan dan iaitu Nordin Batik, rombongan NIOSH telah disambut oleh pemilik Nordin Batik, Puan Azlina yang mewarisi industri penghasilan batik dari ayah beliau.

YB Pengerusi NIOSH tertarik dengan kaedah penghasilan batik dijalankan secara tradisional di samping melihat aspek pengurusan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerja dapat diberi oleh pihak NIOSH bagi membantu industri kecil dan sederhana dalam aspek pengurusan KKP di tempat kerja.



**28 SEPTEMBER 2022**

**Lawatan Kerja Delegasi Niosh ke WCT Berhad di Kota Bharu, Kelantan**



28 September 2022, Kota Bharu - Lawatan Pengerusi NIOSH, YB Datuk Wilson Ugak Anak Kumbong ke WCT Berhad di Kota Bharu bagi melihat kerja-kerja menaiktaraf Lapangan Terbang Sultan Ismail Petra (LTSIP).

Lawatan ini disambut oleh Pengarah Projek WCT Berhad, Encik Adrian serta Wakil Perunding Projek Encik Azam dan Pengurus keselamatan dan kesihatan WCT Berhad Encik Mobby.

Turut mengiringi lawatan adalah YBrs. Tn. Mejar Haji Hanif Maidin (B), Setiausaha Eksekutif NIOSH, pengurusan tertinggi dan kakitangan NIOSH Wilayah Pantai Timur.



**29 SEPTEMBER 2022**

**Mesyuarat Ahli Lembaga Pengarah NIOSH telah diadakan di Kota Bharu, Kelantan**



29 September 2022, Kota Bharu - Mesyuarat Ahli Lembaga Pengarah NIOSH telah diadakan di Kota Bharu, Kelantan yang dipengerusikan oleh YB Datuk Wilson Ugak Anak Kumbong, Pengerusi NIOSH.

Mesyuarat dihadiri oleh Ahli-Ahli Lembaga Pengarah dan berlangsung di sebuah hotel di Kota Bharu, Kelantan.

1

SEMINAR

13 SEPT



# SEMINAR

KESEDARAN KESELAMATAN  
DAN KESIHATAN PEKERJAAN  
(KKP) DI TEMPAT KERJA  
(SESI 2)

8.00 PAGI -  
1.00 TENGAH HARI

13 SEPTEMBER 2022  
(SELASA)

DEWAN RAFFLESIA,  
NIO SH BANGI

PENYERTAAN ADALAH  
**PERCUMA**

- \* PENGANJURAN SECARA FIZIKAL SAHAJA (TIADA ONLINE)
- \* TERBUKA KEPADA **PENCARUM PERKESO**
- \* SIJIL PENYERTAAN DISEDIAKAN
- \* **TIADA MATA CEP** (BUKAN SEMINAR 1 HARI)
- \* PENYERTAAN ADALAH TERHAD

→ **DAFTAR**

<https://edaftar.niosh.net.my/>

Sebarang pertanyaan

📞 019 - 231 6608

✉ [dl.tscd@niosh.com.my](mailto:dl.tscd@niosh.com.my)

19 SEPT

3 WEBINAR

**WEBINAR**  
**PRACTICAL APPROACH TO**  
**EXCAVATION AND TRENCHING SAFETY**

**HAJI SAMURI BIN MOHD MUSSIM**  
 (OSH TRAINER / FORMER DOSH OFFICER)

**EN. RASHID BUANG**  
 (COMPETENT SHO & CIDB /  
 SPEAKER / TRAINER)

- Certificate of Participation
- FIVE (5) CEP (JKKP/2022/14/00116)

19 SEPT 2022

FROM 08.30 AM TO 05.30 PM

FEE : **RM 150**  
 (Include 6% SST)

019 - 231 6608 (Secretariat)  
 dl.tscd@niosh.com.my

For Registration :  
<https://edaftar.niosh.net.my>

www.niosh.com.my

29 SEPT

**WEBINAR** ENHANCING SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEE EFFECTIVENESS

29 SEPTEMBER 2022 (THURSDAY) | 8.30 AM - 05.30 PM

**EN FADZIL AHMAD**  
 PROFESSIONAL OSH SPEAKER/TRAINER

**PROF. MADYA DR. MOHD RAFAE BIN BAHARUDIN**  
 DIRECTOR, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH, UPM

Fee : **RM 150**

- ✓ Certificate of Participation
- ✓ CEP 5 Points (JKKP/2022/14/00054)

Platform : **zoom**

For Registration :  
<https://edaftar.niosh.net.my>

019 - 231 6608 (Secretariat)  
 dl.tscd@niosh.com.my

# KKM umum ketetapan baharu pelitup muka, Rabu ini

**Kuala Lumpur:** Kementerian Kesehatan (KKM) akan membuat pengumuman mengenai ketetapan baharu pemakaian pelitup muka selewat-lewatnya, Rabu ini.

Menteri Kesehatan, Khairy Jamaluddin, berkata Jawatankuasa Eksekutif Kesehatan Awam yang dipengeruskannya sudah menerima syor daripada pakar mengenai pemakaian pelitup muka, minggu lalu dan kini, dalam proses mengumpul pandangan orang ramai berhubung perkara itu.

Bermula 1 Mei lalu, KKM mengemukakan kelonggaran pemakaian pelitup muka apabila ia tidak lagi diwajibkan di luar bangunan dan kawasan terbuka, namun pelitup muka masih wajib dipakai apabila berada dalam bangunan dan pengangkutan awam, termasuk e-hailing.

Penguatkuasaan pemakaian pelitup muka adalah berdasarkan peruntukan dalam Akta Pencegahan dan Pengawalan Penyakit Berjangkit 1988 (Akta 342).



BANGUNAN asrama sebuah sekolah tahfiz di Jalan Daratran Sentral 3, Daratran Sentral, Seremban terbakar.

**Seremban:** Bangunan asrama sebuah sekolah tahfiz di Jalan Daratran Sentral 3, Daratran Sentral di sini, hancur dalam kebakaran malam kelmarin.

Dalam kejadian jam 8.20 malam, dua daripada tiga tingkat bangunan asrama terbakar namun tidak mangsa dilaporkan cedera.

Jurucakap Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamatan Malaysia (JBPM) Negeri Sembilan berkata, maklumat daripada Pusat Gerakan Operasi (PGO) melaporkan panggilan diterima jam 8.22 malam.

"Sepasukan anggota dan pegawai dari Balai Bomba dan Penyelamatan (BBP) Seremban 2 bergegas ke lokasi dan turut dibantu pasukan dari BBP Seremban 1am.

"Pihak kami menjalankan operasi memadam sebelum kebakaran dikawal jam 9.04 malam," katanya dalam satu kenyataan.

Menurutnya, punca kebakaran dan anggaran kerugian masih dalam siasatan dan pasukan forensik sudah ke lokasi untuk tindakan lanjut.



## Cecair asid nitrik tumpah di kaki

**Pembantu makmal sekolah cemas tabung cecair kimia pecah**

**Obih Nurfarah Sabri**  
angilnosh.com.my

**Malaysia:** Seorang pembantu makmal di sebuah sekolah menengah di Kuala Lumpur, cemas apabila tabung cecair asid nitrik tumpah di kakinya semasa melakukan eksperimen kimia di makmal.

Pegawai Zon 1, Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamatan Malaysia (JBPM) Malacca 2d, Muziman Khamis, berkata, pihaknya menerima panggilan kecemasan pada jam 11.45 pagi mengenai kejadian di sebuah sekolah menengah di Kuala Lumpur.

Kejadian berlaku pada jam 10.30 pagi semasa satu sesi pembelajaran di makmal kimia di sebuah sekolah menengah di Kuala Lumpur.

Menurut Muziman, kejadian berlaku apabila tabung cecair asid nitrik pecah dan cecair tumpah di kaki seorang pembantu makmal. Beliau berkata, kejadian berlaku apabila tabung cecair asid nitrik pecah dan cecair tumpah di kaki seorang pembantu makmal.

Pihak bomba dan penyelamatan telah memadamkan kebakaran dan menyelamatkan pembantu makmal tersebut. Beliau berkata, kejadian berlaku apabila tabung cecair asid nitrik pecah dan cecair tumpah di kaki seorang pembantu makmal.

## Tak gentar, cekal galas tugas diangap mustahil

**Walaupun bukan setiap masa perlu panjat setinggi SH0, tugas berat dan besar**

Seorang lelaki dengan tugas berat dan besar diangap mustahil. Walaupun bukan setiap masa perlu panjat setinggi SH0, tugas berat dan besar. Beliau berkata, kejadian berlaku apabila tabung cecair asid nitrik pecah dan cecair tumpah di kaki seorang pembantu makmal.

## Cedera pulang daripada cuti diliputi Akta PERKESO

**Mahkamah Rayuan bantah tuntutan pekerja kerana peralihan ke tempat kerja dari kampung**

Seorang pekerja yang cedera pulang daripada cuti diliputi Akta PERKESO. Mahkamah Rayuan bantah tuntutan pekerja kerana peralihan ke tempat kerja dari kampung. Beliau berkata, kejadian berlaku apabila tabung cecair asid nitrik pecah dan cecair tumpah di kaki seorang pembantu makmal.

## TS - 26092022 - ms 9

### Teachers, kids trapped by floods rescued

**By YEE HIANG YUN**  
bangilnosh.com.my

**INDONESIA:** The teachers and 11 children were trapped by floods in a school in West Java, Indonesia, but were rescued after a search and rescue operation.

## TS - 26092022 - ms 8

### ADOPTING A HYBRID WORK CULTURE

**Webinar explores ways businesses can raise employee happiness, productivity with tech**

Adopting a hybrid work culture. Webinar explores ways businesses can raise employee happiness, productivity with tech. Beliau berkata, kejadian berlaku apabila tabung cecair asid nitrik pecah dan cecair tumpah di kaki seorang pembantu makmal.

## Warga Bangladesh mati ditimbus runtuhannya konkrit

**Kuala Lumpur:** Seorang pekerja bina wang Bangladesh ditemukan meninggal dunia selepas tertimbus dalam runtuhannya konkrit di tingkat 51 bangunan yang masih dalam pembinaan di Oakley Tower, Jalan Ampang di sini, semalam.



Anggota bomba bertindak memotong dan memecahkan besi konkrit bagi mengeluarkan mangsa tertimbus di bawah runtuhannya dan mangsa berjaya di bawa keluar pada jam 7.21 pagi tadi (semalam).

Menurut Pusat Gerakan Operasi Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamatan (JBPM) Kuala Lumpur, mereka menerima panggilan kecemasan daripada orang awam pada jam 12.23 tengah malam semalam dan segera mengerahkan anggota ke tempat kejadian.

Komander Operasi Kanan Nurul Adha Abdul Majid berkata, selangnya konkrit di lokasi kejadian merendahkan runtuhannya konkrit di tingkat 51 bangunan dalam pembinaan yang menyebabkan seorang lelaki tertimbus.

"Anggota bomba bertindak memotong dan memecahkan besi konkrit bagi mengeluarkan mangsa tertimbus di bawah runtuhannya dan mangsa berjaya dibawa keluar pada jam 7.21 pagi tadi (semalam)," katanya dalam kenyataan.

Anggota penyelamat membantu mengherk mangsa yang tertimbus dalam runtuhannya konkrit. Beliau berkata, kejadian berlaku apabila tabung cecair asid nitrik pecah dan cecair tumpah di kaki seorang pembantu makmal.

Mangsa berusia 35 tahun disahkan meninggal dunia oleh pasukan perubahan yang hadir di tempat kejadian. Beliau berkata, kejadian berlaku apabila tabung cecair asid nitrik pecah dan cecair tumpah di kaki seorang pembantu makmal.

## BH - 21092022 - ms 18

### Nasional

Cedera pulang daripada cuti diliputi Akta PERKESO. Mahkamah Rayuan bantah tuntutan pekerja kerana peralihan ke tempat kerja dari kampung. Beliau berkata, kejadian berlaku apabila tabung cecair asid nitrik pecah dan cecair tumpah di kaki seorang pembantu makmal.

## Sinar - 21092022 - ms 12

### Cebisan tulang ditinjau di tapak kuari

Bahan itu diharapkan sebagai petunjuk mengenai peristiwa yang berlaku di tapak kuari. Beliau berkata, kejadian berlaku apabila tabung cecair asid nitrik pecah dan cecair tumpah di kaki seorang pembantu makmal.

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**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MALAYSIA (NIOSH)**  
Institut Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Negara (243042-U)  
Kementerian Sumber Manusia

Lot 1, Jalan 15/1, Seksyen 15, 43650 Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan  
Tel: 03-8769 2100 Fax: 03-8926 5655  
[www.niosh.com.my](http://www.niosh.com.my)



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