

NIOSH Malaysia Newsletter... bringing you the OSH updates

FYi



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WORKING AT HEIGHT IN CONSTRUCTION



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S NOTE

Assalamualaikum W. B. T.

The global economy was brought to its knees due the COVID 19 Pandemic since the beginning of 2020. The devastating effect has resulted in the collapse of several economic sectors, including the construction sector. As far as Malaysia is concerned, we are not insulated from the effects of this economic slowdown. Several of the projects were called-off or scaled down as the sector was facing the brunt of the devastating effect in the form of acute labour shortage, raw materials delays and cash flow problems. Under such conditions safety and health was given low priority by the employers.

It should be conceded that the economic slowdown was most unexpected. However, safety and health considerations cannot be neglected, especially for those working at height.

This issue of FYI highlights the safety and health requirements for workers of this sector.

See you next month



Haji Ayop Salleh
Executive Director
NIOSH

TABLE OF CONTENTS

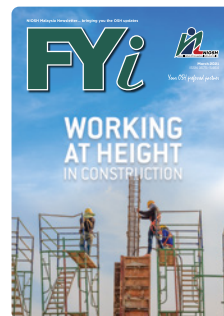
Working at Height in Construction	3 - 6
Pasukan Projek Pembinaan di Ibu Kota Perlu Serius Tangani Aspek Keselamatan	7
Penghormatan kepada Dr. Sharkawi Jaya	8
Insentif Potongan Cukai Dua Kali Ke Atas Yuran Kursus Anjuran NIOSH	9
Let's Start Right Now	10
OSH Talk	11
Webinar	12 - 13
Aktiviti NIOSH & Ucapan tahniah kepada YB Datuk Hj. Awang bin Hashim	14 - 15
Info Potongan Cukai / Elaun Modal Ke Atas Pembelian PPE	16

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WORKING AT HEIGHT IN CONSTRUCTION

Mohammad Hairi Bin Mustapa
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INTRODUCTION

Working at Height has recorded the highest cases of accidents. According to DOSH statistic, out of 140 construction fatalities in 2015, 72 (51.8%) were the result of falls from height and Falling Object.

Working in high places is one of the most important activities in the construction of tall buildings because a lot of work outside the building needs to be done such as building structure work, scaffolding installation work, finishing work (plastering, painting and others).

In Penang, the warehouse foreign worker died after falling 30 metres from a roof during working on the renovation work. Based on the investigation, no life-line was installed to be used with the safety harness. Further investigation, suspected the victim failed to attach the body harness to the provided life-line and there is no safety operating procedure (SOP) or HIRARC been developed to the designated task.

Worldwide, it is reported that over 40,000 injuries and deaths have been caused by falling from high ground. 33% of fatal accidents result in death. According to the study carried out by NIOSH United State (US) Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation Program, falling from heights remains as the main factor of fatalities cases in the construction site (Katharina Busch, 2019).

Accidents at the construction site can be divided into 3 major categories:

- i. Workers fall from a high place or into the hole/pit.
- ii. Objects falling – the collapse of the structure/scaffolding/ tools and etc.
- iii. Workers falling from the stairs.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

There are parts of legal requirements pertaining to working at height activities :

Occupational Safety & Health Act 1994

- **Sec 15** - General duties of employers and self-employed persons to their employees.
- **Sec 20** - General duties of manufacturers, etc. as regards plant for use at work.
- **Sec 24** - General duties of employees at work.
- **Sec 32** - Notification of accidents, dangerous occurrence occupational poisoning and occupational diseases and inquiry.

Factories and Machinery Act 1967

- **Safety, Health, and Welfare Regulation 1970**
 - Regulation 12: Working at height
- **Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Safety) Regulations 1986**
 - Regulation 39. Duties of Employer
 - Regulation 40. Work On Steep Roofs
 - Regulation 51. Attachment required
 - Regulation 53. Protection of Life Lines Regulation
 - Regulation 54. Inspection of Safety Belt
 - Regulation 55. Safety Nets
 - Regulation 85. Inspection of Scaffolds
 - Regulation 86. Working Platforms
 - Regulation 88. Guard-Rails and Toe-Boards at Working Place
 - Regulation 89. Working Platforms at Building Face

Guidelines

- **DOSH Guidelines for the Prevention of Falls at Workplaces 2007**



According to **Section 15, OSHA 1994 (General Duties of Employers and Self-Employed Persons)**, it shall be the duty of every employer and every self-employed person to ensure, so far as is practicable, the safety, health, and welfare at work of all his employees.

Section 15(2) (c) Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994) Supervision includes ensuring that employees receive information, training and instruction in a language or manner they can understand and remember; as well as having the ability to carry out the work. It also includes monitoring the employee's actions to ensure that the agreed safe work practices are being adhered to, including procedure before, during and after need to be supervised. Employers and self-employed persons should have a system for verifying the standard of information and training, either by using a recognised industrial training organisation or by having their assessment procedures.

Based on the **Factories and Machinery 1967 (Safety, Health, and Welfare) Regulation 1970, Regulation 12: Working at height**. Where any person is required to work at a place from which he will be liable to fall a distance of more than 10 feet (3.33 meters), means shall be provided to ensure his safety and such means shall where practicably include the use of safety belts or ropes.

According to **FMA 1967, (Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction) (Safety) Regulations, 1986 :**

Regulation 39. Duties of Employer

- (1) Every employer shall provide and require his employee to use while engaged in the cleaning, repairing and maintenance of roof, gutters, windows, louvres and ventilators, properly maintained equipment and safety devices that are required by these Regulations.

Regulation 40. Work On Steep Roofs

- (1) Where work is being performed on roofs having a slope greater than one in four, there shall be provided protection against sliding, consisting of roofing brackets or crawling boards.
- (2) The provision of sub-regulation (1) shall not apply where every employee engaged in work upon such roofs is protected by a safety belt.

Regulation 51. Attachment required

- (1) Every safety belt made available or supplied to an employee for his personal protection shall be used by the employee in the performance of his work.
- (2) At all times during use, the safety belt shall be attached to a life line which is securely attached to a sufficient anchorage and shall not be longer than is necessary to permit the employee to perform his work.

- (3) The point of anchorage of the life line shall not be lower than the level of the working position of the employee.
- (4) There shall be provided adequate and suitable means of anchorage when the use of safety belt or life line is necessary.

Regulation 53. Protection of Life Lines

Padding, wrapping or similar means shall be provided to protect every life line from contact with edges or objects which may cut out or severely abrade it.

Regulation 54. Inspection of Safety Belt

- (1) Every safety belt and every life line shall be inspected by a designated person before use by an employee.
- (2) No employer shall suffer or permit an employee to use a safety belt or life line which shows any indication of wear, damage or deterioration likely to affect its strength and no such belt or life line shall be kept on the worksite.

Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) introduce Guidelines for The Prevention of Falls at Workplaces 2007. These guidelines apply to work carried out from 2 metres or more in height, in places of work. They will assist those with responsibilities under the Factories and Machinery Act 1967 (Act 139) and Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 (Act 514) to prevent falls.

Regulation 55. Safety Nets

- (1) Every safety net shall be of a type tested and approved by a testing body approved by the Chief Inspector.
- (2) Every safety net or combination of safety nets shall be of sufficient size and strength to catch any person for whose protection it is used and so located as to cover the area of possible fall.
- (3) Every safety net shall be attached to sufficient anchorages or supports outside and beyond the area of possible fall and supported at the height sufficient to prevent sagging to any surface or object beneath when cushioning the fall of a person.

Regulation 85. Inspection of Scaffolds

- (1) Subject to the provision of these Regulations, no scaffold shall be used unless:
 - a) it has been inspected by a designated person within the preceding seven days; and
 - b) it has been inspected by a designated person since its exposure to weather conditions is likely to have affected its strength or stability or to have displaced any part; and



- c) the results of such inspection are entered by the designated person into a register which is to be kept at the worksite for inspection by an Inspector.

Regulation 86. Working Platforms

Every working platform from which a person is liable to fall more than 3 metres shall be:

- a) either closely boarded, planked and plated, or a platform consisting of open metal work having interstices none of which exceeds 3,870 square millimetres in area;
- b) at least 635 millimetres wide if the platform is used as a footing only and not for the deposit of any materials;
- c) at least 860 millimetres wide if the platform is used for the deposit of material; and
- d) at least 1.1 metres wide if the platform is used for the support of any higher platform.

Regulation 88. Guard-Rails and Toe-Boards at Working Place

- (1) Subject to sub-regulations (3), (4) and (5) every side of a working platform or working place, being a side there of from which a person is liable to fall a distance of more than 3 metres, shall be provided with a suitable guard-rail or guard-rails of adequate strength to a height of at least 1 metre above the platform or place and above any raised standing place on the platform, and with toe-boards up to a sufficient height being in no case less than 200 millimetres and so placed as to prevent so far as possible the fall of persons, materials and tools from such platform or place.

Regulation 89. Working Platforms at Building Face

Where work at the face of a building is done from a working platform, the space between the face of the building and the working platform shall be as small a practicable and where employees sit at the edge of the platform to work, the space shall not exceed 460 millimetres. If sufficient anchorage points are provided and used correctly, safety nets, life line system and harness can save lives or prevent serious injury from fall and their overall advantages outweigh any possible (Figure 1). A harness should be used in preference to a belt. A safety net should always be installed when the potential fall is more than two storeys. (Figure 2)

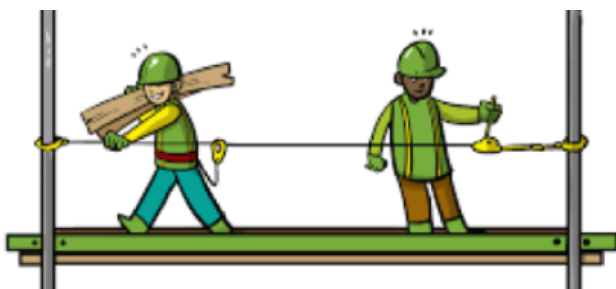


Figure 1

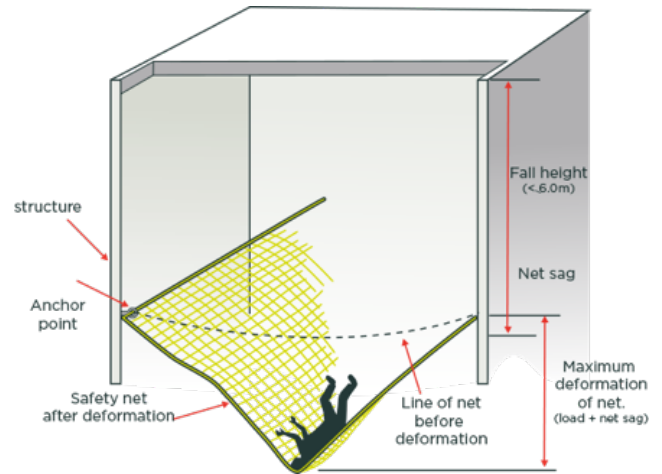


Figure 2

PROCEDURES OF WORKING AT HEIGHT

Prior to work at height, the person responsible must ensure this procedure: before starting to work, during working at height, and after working at height.

Before starting to work (Admin)

- Permit to Work / Climb PTW / PTC.
- JSA (Job Safety Analysis).
- Risk Assessment.
- Health declaration.
- To ensure all workers are competent and fit to work.
- Rescue plan.

Before starting to work (Operation)

- Isolation of all energy source, moving parts.
- To ensure all structures and fittings are inspected, certified and fit for use.
- Site inspection or WAH checklist.
- To ensure all equipment, tools and PPE are inspected, certified and fit for use.
- Attach PPE & Equipment checklist.
- Verification / Authorisation PTW/PTC.
- Briefing.

During working at height

- To ensure all site preparation, tools and equipment.
- To ensure all the workers are competent and fit to work.
- To maintain the safe work system at all times.
- Workers must be supervised / monitored at all times during work.
- Beware of falling objects.
- Be alert to changing work / weather conditions.

After working at height

- Climber signs off.
- Housekeeping.
- To de-isolate all energy source, moving parts.
- To maintain a clean, tidy, orderly and safe working environment.
- To hand over the job to the operation after work completion.
- PTW closure.



Employers or responsible persons should comply to the Regulations at the workplace to Identify hazard identification. To prevent an accident happens to the employee, the employers need to provide Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) and risk

assessment for working at height has to be formulated to be used by the employee. The following is an example of HIRARC for working at height:

Example for HIRARC in the Working at Heights in Construction

WORK ACTIVITY	HAZARD IDENTIFICATION		EXISTING CONTROL	RISK ASSESSMENT			Risk Control
	HAZARD	EFFECT		L/HOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATING	
Working Platform (Scaffold)	Falling from height	Fatal	Working at Height Procedure, Conduct toolbox meeting. Briefing on the scope of work & procedure Wear body harness & attachment 100% tie off. Work over the guard rail is prohibited	4	4	16 (High)	Engineering Controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Install Handrails, life line / guard - Scaffolding - Fall arrest and anchor point systems - Safe work platform - Barricading - Safety net Admin Control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site inspection / audit site - PPE checklist / Signage - Training / Toolbox Brief - Monitoring - Housekeeping PPE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full Body harness, lanyard, work positing, lifeline, rope grab - Safety helmet, Safety shoes, glove
	Working platform collapse	Major Property Damage/ Fatal	Scaffold shall be erected according to BOWEC Regulation & Inspected safe for use by competent Scaffold with green tag. Erection and dismantling under supervision of scaffold person. Use appropriate scaffold and meet the standard BS 1139.	3	4	12 (M)	
	Falling object	Serious Injury	Cordon off the work area with warning signage. Wear safety helmet, safety boots.	4	3	12 (M)	

Based on the Guidelines for Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Risk Control (HIRARC), 2008

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Working at Height Module NIOSH 2012



PASUKAN PROJEK PEMBINAAN DI IBU KOTA PERLU **SERIOUS** TANGANI ASPEK KESELAMATAN

Ts. Haji Shahronizam Noordin

Pengurus,
Bahagian Penyebaran Maklumat,
NIOSH

Pusat bandar yang semakin membangun dengan kerja-kerja pembinaan di ruang trafik telah memberi risiko yang tinggi kepada pengguna jalan raya. Tidak sampai sebulan berlaku lagi kemalangan struktur kren jatuh di lebuh raya di ibu kota.

Sudah tiba masanya perhatian yang serius perlu diberikan kepada projek berisiko tinggi bagi membendung supaya kemalangan sebegini tidak berlaku lagi untuk menyelamatkan beribu orang pengguna kenderaan jalan raya di ibu kota setiap hari. Pihak kerajaan perlu mempertingkatkan penguatkuasaan, manakala pasukan projek pembinaan perlu serius di dalam pematuhan kepada undang-undang dan peraturan berkaitan ketika menguruskan projek pembinaan.

Berikut ialah antara keperluan perundangan, tataamalan industri, standard dan garis panduan yang berkemungkinan berkaitan di dalam projek pembangunan di ibu kota yang perlu dipatuhi atau dipakai oleh pihak industri bagi menjamin keselamatan semua pihak:

- Akta Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan 1994 (Akta 514).
- Akta Kilang dan Jentera 1967 (Akta 139).

- Peraturan Kilang dan Jentera (Kendalian Bangunan dan Kerja-kerja Binaan Kejuruteraan (Keselamatan) 1986.
- Tataamalan Industri Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Bagi Aktiviti Pengangkutan Jalan, 2010.
- Akta Pengangkutan Jalan 1987 (Akta 333)
- Akta Jalan, Parit dan Bangunan 1974 (Akta 133)
- CIDB Act 1994 (Akta 520).
- Arahan Teknik Jalan, Jabatan Kerja Raya.
- Garis panduan pelaksanaan pengurusan trafik, Lembaga Lebuhraya Malaysia (LLM).

Selain itu pihak kerajaan melalui Jabatan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (JKKP) juga ada memperkenalkan Garis Panduan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Industri Pembinaan (Pengurusan) (OSHCIM) untuk panduan praktikal kepada klien, pereka dan pembina tentang pengurusan keselamatan, kesihatan dan kebajikan semasa melaksanakan projek pembinaan sesebuah struktur.

Garis panduan ini adalah untuk pemegang kewajipan (sama ada orang yang menjalankan perniagaan atau pengusahaan termasuklah klien, pereka dan pembina) di bawah Akta Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan dan Akta Kilang dan Jentera.

Maka disarankan agar pihak projek pembinaan melaksanakan elemen utama OSHCIM berikut :

- Mengurus risiko dengan menggunakan prinsip pengurusan risiko dan pencegahan.
- Melantik orang dan organisasi yang betul pada masa yang tepat.
- Memastikan setiap orang mempunyai maklumat, arahan, latihan dan penyeliaan yang diperlukan untuk melaksanakan kerja mereka dengan cara selamat.
- Pemegang kewajipan saling bekerjasama dan berhubung antara satu sama lain dan menyelaras kerja mereka.
- Berunding dengan pekerja bagi menggalakkan langkah keselamatan yang berkesan.

Kesimpulannya diharap semua pihak jangan berpegang sangat kepada ungkapan 'malang tidak berbau'. Walaupun sesuatu kemalangan/kecelakaan boleh berlaku secara tiba-tiba, namun bagi pengamal keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan kami percaya bahawa kemalangan boleh dielak dengan membuat langkah pencegahan awal!





إِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ



Takziah
kepada seluruh keluarga

Dr. Mohd Sharkawi bin Abang Haji Jaya

Mantan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah NIOSH
(1993-1999)
(2000-2003)

*Semoga amal ibadahnya diterima disisiNya
Serta keluarga yang ditinggal diberikan kesabaran*

Ikhlas daripada:
Ahli Lembaga Pengarah
Pengurusan Tertinggi
Warga kerja NIOSH



**PENGHORMATAN KEPADA DR SHARKAWI JAYA,
BEKAS AHLI LEMBAGA PENGARAH NIOSH**

Dr Jefferelli Shamsul Bahrin

Pada 6 haribulan April 2021 bersamaan 23 Shaaban, Dr Mohamad Sharkawi Jaya telah kembail ke rahmatullah. Negara kita kehilangan seorang tokoh keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan yang disegani.

Dr Sharkawi dilahirkan pada tahun 1943, di Kuching, Sarawak. Allahyarham menamatkan pengajian dalam bidang perubatan di Alberta, Kanada pada tahun 1971. Pada tahun berikutnya, Allahyarham mula berkhidmat sebagai doktor perubatan di Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia. Pada tahun 1979, Allahyarham bertukar majikan ke syarikat Sarawak Shell. Pada tahun 1982, Dr Sharkawi berjaya memperolehi Diploma Kesihatan Industri dari London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Pada tahun 1990, Allahyarham terlibat dalam penyediaan kursus pengenalan perubatan pekerjaan untuk pengamal perubatan di Malaysia. Kursus ini kemudiannya telah dijadikan rujukan untuk kursus Doktor Kesihatan Pekerjaan (OHD) di NIOSH Malaysia. Pada tahun 1993, Dr Sharkawi mula menyertai Lembaga Pengarah NIOSH Malaysia dan telah berkhidmat selama 9 tahun. Allahyarham juga pernah menjadi pengerusi Lembaga Peperiksaan NIOSH dan pemeriksa kursus Pegawai Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (SHO). Dr Sharkawi pernah menjadi Pengerusi Persatuan Perubatan Pekerjaan dan Persekitaran, Persatuan Perubatan Malaysia (SOEM-MMA) dari tahun 1998 sehingga 2002 dan Presiden Protem Akademi Kesihatan Pekerjaan dan Persekitaran Malaysia (AOEMM) pada tahun 2007. Dr Sharkawi telah dinaikkan pangkat beberapa kali di syarikat Shell Malaysia dan bersara sebagai Ketua Penasihat Perubatan di syarikat ini pada tahun 1998. Pada tahun yang sama, Allahyarham telah ditawarkan jawatan Penasihat Perubatan Korporat PETRONAS. Allahyarham menyandang jawatan ini sehingga tahun 2004. Dr Sharkawi kemudiannya menubuhkan syarikat perunding kesihatan pekerjaan yang lebih bertumpu kepada gaya hidup sihat.

Sebagai menghargai sumbangan Allahyarham kepada bidang kesihatan pekerjaan, pada tahun 1997 Allahyarham telah dianugerahkan Fellowship Faculty of Occupational Medicine of Royal College of Physicians of Ireland (FFOM, RCPI) dan pada tahun 2007 Fellowship Akademi Kesihatan Pekerjaan and Persekitaran Malaysia (FAOEMM).

Dr Sharkawi sangat mementingkan kesihatan dan kecergasan. Allahyarham suka menyertai perlumbaan jarak jauh dan antara lain pernah menyertai triathlon Port Dickson and pertandingan Malakoff Powerman. Rakan sekerjanya mengingati Allahyarham sebagai seorang ketua yang baik, adil dan memberi tumpuan terhadap tugasannya. Mereka yang baru di dalam bidang kesihatan pekerjaan mendapati Allahyarham seorang yang bersedia membimbing dan berkongsi pengetahuan dan pengalaman.

Semoga Allah merahmati roh arwah Dr Sharkawi.



INSENTIF POTONGAN CUKAI DUA KALI KE ATAS YURAN KURSUS ANJURAN NIOSH

1

NIOSH adalah penyedia latihan yang telah diluluskan oleh Kementerian Kewangan sebagai sebuah 'Institusi Latihan Yang Diluluskan' selaras dengan Kaedah-Kaedah Cukai Pendapatan (Potongan Untuk Latihan Yang Diluluskan) 1992. Kelulusan ini berkuat kuasa mulai tahun taksiran 2019 hingga tahun taksiran 2023.

2

Dengan kelulusan ini, syarikat yang menghantar pekerja mengikuti latihan di NIOSH layak diberi potongan cukai pendapatan dua kali ke atas perbelanjaan yang dilakukan.

3

Kos yuran Kursus yang layak mendapat potongan cukai dua kali ialah:

- i. Kursus Pegawai Keselamatan dan Kesihatan / Safety and Health Officer Course (SHO)
- ii. Kursus Penyelia Keselamatan Tapak Bina / Site Safety Supervisor Course (SSS)
- iii. Kursus Juruteknik Higen Industri I / Industrial Hygiene Technician I Course (IHT I)
- iv. Kursus Juruteknik Higen Industri II / Industrial Hygiene Technician II Course (IHT II)
- v. Kursus Latihan Untuk Jurulatih / Train The Trainer Course (TTT)

LET'S START RIGHT NOW!

There are so many slogans created to improve safety and health culture at the workplace. These include:

"SAFETY FIRST!"

"STOP! THINK SAFETY - IT COUDN'T HURT"

"LEAVE SOONER, DRIVE SLOWER, & LIVE LONGER"

"BE AWARE, TAKE CARE"

"YOUR GOOD HEALTH IS YOUR GREATEST WEALTH"

"NEVER GIVE SAFETY A DAY OFF"

But normally it's become a wall decoration or just mention of the lips during safety campaign. No more excuses. Let's start right now, think about it. Excuses are always there to hold us back. Put some action to change the slogan to be part of our habits. We must do it together because all of us are the key persons for fostering good morale in attaining safety and health goals. This includes training, effective communication and feedback, following safety and health rules. No others has more control over the workplace safety rather than us individually.

Be proactive by taking the initiative before things go wrong, learn from mistakes and try to prevent recurrence. Discipline our self, good discipline allows a better chemistry to create working relationship among workers and usually results are excellent production, quality and improved safety and health.

As for new norm now, this crisis affects our everyday life as well as our work activities. Be part of solutions, update our self with the current situation, read right and if we want to be a mind sharer do ensure validate it first. Adhering to the Standard Operating Procedure issued by relevant authorities. Where possible we should adopt digital solutions to our daily work related activities to discourage face to face event.

from Sarawak with love

Mohamad Anizan Mohammed Amin (MAMA)

Technical Expert III,
Education, Training Department & Regional Office (Sarawak & Sabah),
NIOSH Malaysia



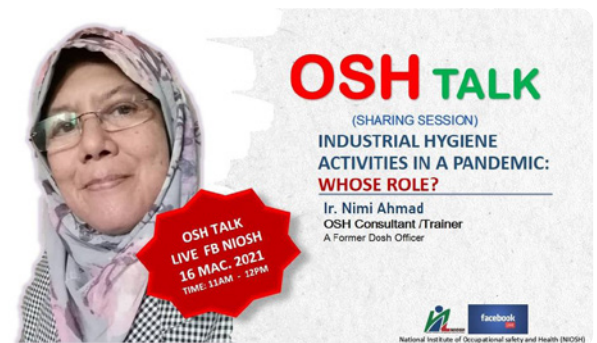
OSH TALK



11

NIOSH telah membawa perkongsian secara atas talian *OSH Talk* di Facebook NIOSH (*FB Live*). *OSH Talk* ini telah berlangsung pada **11 Mac 2021 (Khamis)**, jam 11.00 pagi hingga 12.00 tengah hari. *OSH Talk* tersebut disampaikan oleh **Yuzainie Bin Yusof**, Pakar Teknikal CRDD NIOSH. Topik yang dibicarakan pada pagi tersebut bertajuk "*Chemical Induced Hearing Loss : An Introduction*". Bagi mereka yang terlepas menonton *OSH Talk* berkenaan, anda boleh menonton rakaman *OSH Talk* tersebut di galeri video di Facebook NIOSH dengan mencari topik yang telah di bicarakan.

NIOSH telah membawa perkongsian secara atas talian *OSH Talk* di Facebook NIOSH (*FB Live*). *OSH Talk* ini telah berlangsung pada **16 Mac 2021 (Selasa)**, jam 11.00 pagi hingga 12.00 tengah hari. *OSH Talk* tersebut disampaikan oleh **Ir. Nimi Ahmad**, Perunding KKP, Bekas pegawai JKKP. Topik yang dibicarakan pada pagi tersebut bertajuk "*Industrial Hygiene Activities in A Pandemic : Whose Role?*". Bagi mereka yang terlepas menonton *OSH Talk* berkenaan, anda boleh menonton rakaman *OSH Talk* tersebut di galeri video di Facebook NIOSH dengan mencari topik yang telah di bicarakan.



16

NIOSH telah membawa perkongsian secara atas talian *OSH Talk* di Facebook NIOSH (*FB Live*). *OSH Talk* ini telah berlangsung pada **18 Mac 2021 (Khamis)**, jam 11.00 pagi hingga 12.00 tengah hari. *OSH Talk* tersebut disampaikan oleh **Noorul Azreen Bin Azis**, *Executive Ergonomics Excellence Centre* ETDRO NIOSH. Topik yang dibicarakan pada pagi tersebut bertajuk "*All You Want to Know About: Overcoming Manual Material Handling at Workplace*". Bagi mereka yang terlepas menonton *OSH Talk* berkenaan, anda boleh menonton rakaman *OSH Talk* tersebut di galeri video di Facebook NIOSH dengan mencari topik yang telah di bicarakan.





WEBINAR

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSSH)

WEBINAR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT (PSM)

Join Us Now!

Mohd Atif Bin Sholehuddin
Researcher @ Industrial Major Hazard Consultation, Research and Development Department
NIOSSH Malaysia

DATE: 09 MARCH 2021 (Tuesday) **WHO SHOULD ATTEND**
TIME: 08.30AM - 05.30PM
APPLICATION: CLICK MEETING
FEE: RM150.00 (INCL 6% SST)

- SAFETY PERSONNEL/MANAGER
- SUPERVISOR
- OSH PRACTITIONERS
- SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEE MEMBERS
- ENGINEERS, DESIGNERS AND ARCHITECTS

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION
 CEP POINTS (as per DOSH Guidelines)

9

NIOSSH telah membawa perkongsian secara atas talian Seminar (Webinar) menerusi "Click Meeting". Seminar (Webinar) ini telah berlangsung pada **9 Mac 2021 (Selasa)**, jam 8.30 pagi hingga 5.30 petang. Seminar (Webinar) tersebut disampaikan oleh **En. Mohd Atif Bin Sholehuddin**, Researcher @ Industrial Major Hazard, NIOSSH. Topik yang dibicarakan pada hari tersebut bertajuk "*Implementation of Process Safety Management (PSM)*". Mereka yang menyertai Seminar (Webinar) akan mendapat Sijil penyertaan dan juga "*CEP Point*". Jangan lepaskan peluang anda untuk menyertai Seminar (Webinar) yang di jalankan oleh NIOSSH dan lawati laman Facebook NIOSSH untuk dapatkan maklumat berkaitan Seminar (Webinar) yang bakal di jalankan.

NIOSSH telah membawa perkongsian secara atas talian *NIOSSH Online Seminar* di Facebook NIOSSH (*FB Live*). *Seminar Online* ini telah berlangsung pada **15 Mac 2021 (Isnin)**, jam 11.00 pagi hingga 12.00 tengah hari. *Seminar Online* tersebut disampaikan oleh **En. Norazman Bakrun**, Pengurus Bahagian Komunikasi Strategik Latihan, NIOSSH Malaysia. Topik yang dibicarakan pada pagi tersebut bertajuk "*Prosedur Kerja Selamat Ruang Terkurung : Strategi Mencegah Kemalangan*". Bagi mereka yang terlepas menonton *Seminar Online* berkenaan, anda boleh menonton rakaman *Seminar Online* tersebut di galeri video di Facebook NIOSSH dengan mencari topik yang telah di bicarakan.

15

SEMINAR ONLINE f LIVE

TOPIK: PROSEDUR KERJA SELAMAT RUANG TERKURUNG - STRATEGI MENEGAH KEMALANGAN

Disampaikan oleh

15 MAC 2021 (ISNIN)
11.00AM - 12.00PM
<https://www.facebook.com/nioshmalaysia>

Norazman Bakrun
Pengurus Bahagian Komunikasi Strategik Latihan (TSCD)
Jabatan Pendidikan & Latihan NIOSSH

Jom Sertai Kami!
#SAFETYFIRST

WEBINAR ON HIRARC AND ITS PROACTIVE APPROACH

DATE: 20 MARCH 2021 **FEE: RM150 ONLY**
TIME: 08.30AM - 05.30PM
PLATFORM: CLICK MEETING

HAIRUDDIN BIN NASRI
HSE SPEAKER/ LECTURER/ TRAINER

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION
 CEP POINTS (as per DOSH Guidelines)

WHO SHOULD ATTEND

- MANAGERS/EXECUTIVES
- SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICERS
- OSH PRACTITIONERS
- SUPERVISOR
- SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Join Us Now!

20

NIOSSH telah membawa perkongsian secara atas talian Seminar (Webinar) menerusi "Click Meeting". Seminar (Webinar) ini telah berlangsung pada **20 Mac 2021 (Sabtu)**, jam 8.30 pagi hingga 5.30 petang. Seminar (Webinar) tersebut disampaikan oleh **En. Hairuddin Bin Nasri**, Jurucakap KKP, Pensyarah dan Jurulatih. Topik yang dibicarakan pada hari tersebut bertajuk "*HIRARC and Its Proactive Approach*". Mereka yang menyertai Seminar (Webinar) akan mendapat Sijil penyertaan dan juga "*CEP Point*". Jangan lepaskan peluang anda untuk menyertai Seminar (Webinar) yang di jalankan oleh NIOSSH dan lawati laman Facebook NIOSSH untuk dapatkan maklumat berkaitan Seminar (Webinar) yang bakal di jalankan.

AKTIVITI SECARA ATAS TALIAN SEPANJANG PERINTAH KAWALAN PERGERAKAN (PKP) 2021



WEBINAR

NIOSH telah membawa perkongsian secara atas talian *NIOSH Online Seminar* di Facebook NIOSH (*FB Live*). *Seminar Online* ini telah berlangsung pada **30 Mac 2021 (Selasa)**, jam 11.00 pagi hingga 12.00 tengah hari. *Seminar Online* tersebut disampaikan oleh **Mohammad Yazid Jamari**, *Resident Trainer OGSP NIOSH Malaysia*. Topik yang dibicarakan pada pagi tersebut bertajuk "Introduction to Oil and Gas Safety Passport – Remote Learning (OGSP-RL)". Bagi mereka yang terlepas menonton *Seminar Online* berkenaan, anda boleh menonton rakaman *Seminar Online* tersebut di galeri video di Facebook NIOSH dengan mencari topik yang telah di bicarakan.

30

NIOSH telah membawa perkongsian secara atas talian Seminar (Webinar) menerusi "Click Meeting". Seminar (Webinar) ini telah berlangsung pada **31 Mac 2021 (Rabu)**, jam 8.30 pagi hingga 5.30 petang. Seminar (Webinar) tersebut disampaikan oleh **En. Ahmad Syazrin Bin Muhammad**, *NIOSH Back Protection Management (BPM) Course Certified* dan **Prof. Madya Dr. Anuar Bin Suun**, *Certified Medical Practitioner & OSH Trainer / Lecturer*. Topik yang dibicarakan pada hari tersebut bertajuk "*Back Injury Prevention*". Mereka yang menyertai Seminar (Webinar) akan mendapat Sijil penyertaan dan juga "*CEP Point*". Jangan lepaskan peluang anda untuk menyertai Seminar (Webinar) yang di jalankan oleh NIOSH dan lawati laman Facebook NIOSH untuk dapatkan maklumat berkaitan Seminar (Webinar) yang bakal di jalankan.

31



Sabah branch donated 1000 pieces of facemasks to frontliners

On March 26, NIOSH through its Sabah branch donated 1000 pieces of facemasks to frontline workers in Sabah. The contribution was presented by the Regional Manager of NIOSH Sabah & WP Labuan, Mr. Wan Sarman bin Sakan to Sabah Deputy State Secretary, Datuk Hj Masnah Mat Salleh at the TKS Office, Sabah State Administrative Center, Kota Kinabalu.



NIOSH Southern Region Office had a discussion with UTHM Pagoh Campus

On March 28, NIOSH Southern Region had a discussion with UTHM Pagoh Campus in relation to the IHT1 Course. The discussion started at 11 am at UTHM Pagoh Campus. NIOSH was represented by Mr. Hj Muhammad Zaeem Mokhtar, Mr. Syed Muhammad Syed Idros and Ms. Nooreirza Ibrahim, while UTHM was represented by Mr. Tarmizi Soleh, Assistant Registrar of UTHM, Mr. Lukman of the Registrar Division of UTHM, and representatives of the Laboratory Division of UTHM Pagoh.



Aktiviti

Deputy Minister of Human Resources, Datuk Haji Awang Hashim presented a briefing on the management of the COVID-19 pandemic

On March 28, Deputy Minister of Human Resources, Datuk Haji Awang Hashim together with Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Seri Haji Takiyuddin Hassan presented a briefing on the management of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Emergency Ordinance in an engagement session in conjunction with the Caring Malaysia Program at Mara Science Junior College Hall, Pendang.

The briefing was targeted at 170 Principals, Headmasters, PTA Chairmen and Teachers of Pendang District, Kedah.

Also present at the event were, KSM's Deputy Secretary General for Policy and International, A. Maniam, as well as KSM's top management.



Tahniah diucapkan kepada

YB Datuk Haji Awang bin Hashim Timbalan Menteri Sumber Manusia

atas pengurniaan Darjah Kebesaran Panglima Mahkota Wilayah (P.M.W.) yang membawa gelaran Datuk

oleh

KDYMM Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di-Pertuan Agong Al-Sultan Abdullah Riayatuddin Al-Mustafa Billah Shah Ibni Almarhum Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Al-Mustain Billah

sempena

Istiadat Menghadap dan Pengurniaan Darjah Kebesaran, Bintang dan Pingat di Istana Negara sempena Hari Wilayah Persekutuan 2021.

Ikhlas daripada seluruh warga kerja NIOSH.



TAHUKAH ANDA!



**Majikan
adalah layak:**

menuntut **POTONGAN
CUKAI ATAU ELAUN
MODAL** ke atas
perbelanjaan pembelian
PPE di bawah akta cukai
pendapatan 1967
(ACP 1967)

- i. Bagi perbelanjaan pembelian PPE yang merupakan barangan pakai buang (*disposable*) seperti alat pelindung pendengaran, adalah layak mendapat potongan cukai di bawah subseksyen 33(1) ACP 1967; dan
- ii. Bagi perbelanjaan pembelian PPE yang merupakan bukan pakai buang bernilai tidak melebihi RM2,000.00 adalah layak menuntut elaun modal di bawah perenggan 19A, Jadual 3 ACP 1967 sebagai aset bernilai kecil (*small value assets*). Tuntutan elaun modal ini boleh dituntut tanpa had oleh Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) manakala syarikat selain PKS adalah dihadkan kepada RM20,000.00 bagi setiap tahun taksiran.

*Sumber daripada Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia



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