KKP DALAM AKTIVITI SENGGARAAN DI LEBUH RAYA

DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES MALAYSIA
Things to share

- History of OSH in Malaysia
- Employer responsibilities in OSHA
- CEO / Leaders and Essential Elements of Corporate Governance for highway safety
- Injury prevention measure
- Way forward
Pre-Independence

- Colonial system (British)
- Focus on rubber & tin industries (immigrant workers)
- First appointed Boiler Inspector in 1878
- In 1913, scope of an inspector was expand to other dangerous machinery

Post-Independence

- Est. Factory & Machinery Dept
- Est. NIOSH in 1985
- Formation of:
  - Major Hazards Div.
  - Ind. Safety Div.
  - Ind. Hygiene Div.
  - Off-Shore Div.
  - Health Div.
  - Etc.

Self-Regulation

- OSHA – Widen the scope
- Est. National Council for OSH
- Developed national OSH Master Plan 2011-2015
- Developed OSH MS 1722
- Conduct Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)
- RISK BASE INSPECTION

Preventive Culture

- Safety elements integrate into daily business

Boiler + Machinery + Industrial Safety + Hygiene + Occ. Health + OSH MS
Little bit on OSHA requirement

PART V
GENERAL DUTIES OF EMPLOYERS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON, PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR AND OCCUPIER

22. General duties of employers
23. Duty of employer to formulate occupational safety and health policy
24. General duties of employers to persons other than their employees and general duties of self-employed person
25. General duties of persons concerned with premises to persons other than their employees
26. Duties of principal contractor
27. Duty to conduct and implement risk assessment
NEW REQUIREMENT OF THE LAW

Duty to conduct and implement risk assessment

27 (1) No person shall carry out any activity unless he has conducted a risk assessment in relation to the safety and health risk posed to any person who may be affected by his undertaking at the place of work.

(2) When results of the subsection (1) indicate that risk control is required to eliminate or reduce the risk, the person shall implement such control.
Things to share (common thought)

- Our highway ages, so need to focus on rebuilding and improving existing roadways.
- More roadwork is being performed on roadways that are open to traffic.
- To avoid major queues during peak travel periods, we are seeing more night work.
- The combination of more work done alongside increasingly heavier traffic and greater use of night work can result in increased safety considerations for highway workers.

**HIGHWAY ‘WORK ZONE’ SAFETY** need special attention from all of us as an employer or contractor to ensure workers perform their jobs safely. (general duties under the law)
Self-check Questions

- Do you know what the major accidents risk are of organisation?
- Do you know your main vulnerabilities are?
- What are doing about them?
- How concern are you with level of risk?
- How confident you are that all system are performing as plan?
- Are you seeking ‘bad news’ as well as ‘good news’?
- If there is an accident, who do you blame? Others, or yourself?
- Are you doing all you can to prevent accident?
Work Zone - What are we looking at?

- Safety of worker on foot around traffic vehicle
- Safe operation of construction vehicle and equipment in work zone
- Planning for safe operation within work zone
- Special safety issue related with night work
Elements of Corporate Governance for highway safety
(ref OECD Guidance note)

CEO / Leaders
Understand the hazard and risk

CEO / Leaders engage in articulating and driving active monitoring and plan

Leadership and Culture
(create an open environment)

CEO / Leaders ensure data drives safety program

Risk Awareness

CEOs / Leaders ensure organization's competence to manage hazard of its operation

Action

information

competence

OECD – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
Injury prevention measure

- Do Risk assessment before starting any work or plan
- Work zone layout
- Use of temporary traffic control device
- Motorist education and speed enforcement
- Flaggers
- High Visibility apparel
- Illumination of work zone
  - Internal traffic control plan
  - Accountability and coordination at work site
  - Equipment operation and maintenance
  - Safe equipment around workers on foot (esp. back over)
- Training and education
- Data and record keeping
FLAGGERS

- **signals** - to stop traffic, to let traffic proceed, to alert and slow traffic
- **gear** – high visibility apparel
- **signage spacing** – distance between signal
- **set up** – stopping right distance,
- **practice** – stand on shoulder in clear view, always face traffic, use clear hand signal, stay alert and focus, always stand at flagging station, always have a way to communicate with crew and supervisor, Plan emergency escape route, treat motorist courteously
- **training** – must be trained in safe flagging procedure
Maintenance Operations and Temporary Traffic Control [TTC]

- Plan for traffic safety.
- Positive protection devices
- Interfere with traffic as little as possible
- Provide clear, positive guidance on how to get through the TTC Zone.
- Perform continuous inspection and maintenance of TTC devices.
- Maintain roadside safety throughout the operation.
- Make sure workers are properly trained and certified
- Maintain good public relations.
Way Forward

Industry Lead OSH

• **Policy and Standard** – Highway and other related consortium should play their bigger role in promoting OSH by setting up own Standard, ICOP and guideline to assist their members to implement safe work place (work zone).

• **Vendoring Process** - to include certified OSH MS as one of the criteria in authorization process

• **Smart Partnership / Self Regulation** - mandate Highway Authority to regulate own self and oversee the OSH Administration of highway and roadway facilities in Malaysian on behalf of DOSH
Terima Kasih

Start Small, Start Simple, Start Now

DOSH Malaysia
Kementerian Sumber Manusia