4.0 OSH TECHNICAL STANDARDS, GUIDELINES AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
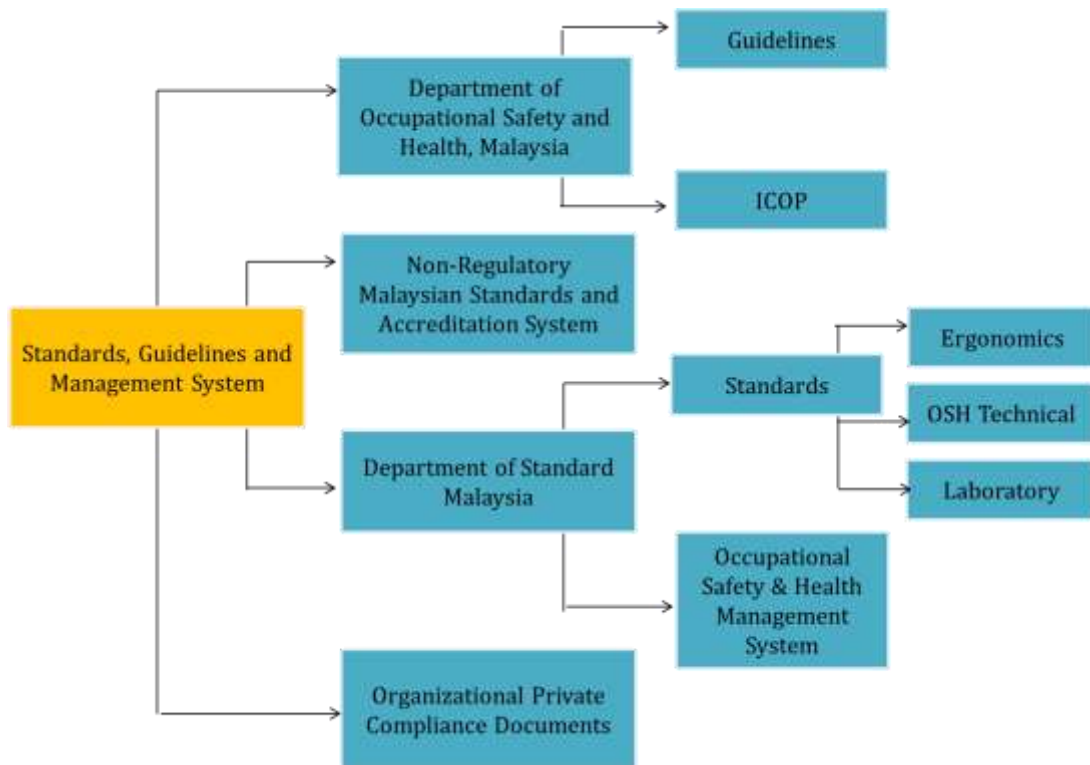

Figure 1: Overview of the Malaysian Standards and Accreditation Systems

4.1 DOSH Related Standards, Guidelines and National System

a) **Industrial Code of Practice (ICOP)**
There are **4** types of ICOP used in Malaysia for OSH including for chemical management (**2** ICOP), industrial hygiene (**1** ICOP), occupational health (**2** ICOP) and transportation (**2** ICOP).

b) **OSH-Related Guidelines in Malaysia**
Until the year 2016, there are **52** Guidelines produced by DOSH to support and cater for the implementation of safety and health in Malaysia, categorized into **9** categories namely: Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing; Building Construction & Engineering Work; Chemical; Competency; Ergonomic; General; HIRARC; Industrial Hygiene; and Occupational Health.

4.2   Non-Regulatory Malaysian Standards and Accreditation System

The Standards of Malaysia Act 1996 (Act 549) governs issues related to standardization and accreditation in Malaysia. The Act establishes the Department of Standards (STANDARDS MALAYSIA) as the National Standards and Accreditation Body.

A total of 16 bodies have been approved by SIRIM and DOSH is one of the Standards-Writing Organizations (SWO) secretariats in sector of occupational safety and health. On the other hand, DOSH through the Department of International Policy and Research Development has completed the standard for MS Safety and Health Signage in use at workplace: Specification (First Revision) MS 2558: 2014. Other than that, DOSH act as the Permanent-Member (P-member) in developing the international standards for ISO/PC 283 (Project Committee 283) to be known as "ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems – Requirements with Guideline for Use".

4.3   Department of Standards – Certification Body: Status of Malaysian Standards (MS)

In attempt to promote the economy and industrial efficiency, Standards Malaysia has developed a Malaysian Standard for Occupational Safety and Health Management System based on the ILO OSH Guidelines 2001. There has been an 8.4% increase in the development of Malaysian Standards (MS) since Malaysia OSH Profile 2009.

As of 31st of August 2016, Standards Malaysia has developed 6,067 of MS in various fields, with 227 specifically related to Occupational Safety and Health. In terms of programmes related to OSH, Malaysia has participated in the International Accreditation Forum program for Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems (OSH) (ISO/IEC 17021-1, ACB-OSH & related IAF MD Series).

Malaysian Standards are adopted from international standards. From the 227 Malaysian Standards related to the field of OSH, 4 of the standards underwent modification in order to be adapted to the use of the country while 154 remained identical to the international standard (Table 4.1). Figure 4.1 showed cumulative number of MS developed from year 2008 to 2016.

Table 4.1: Malaysian Standard (MS) Status as of 31st August 2016

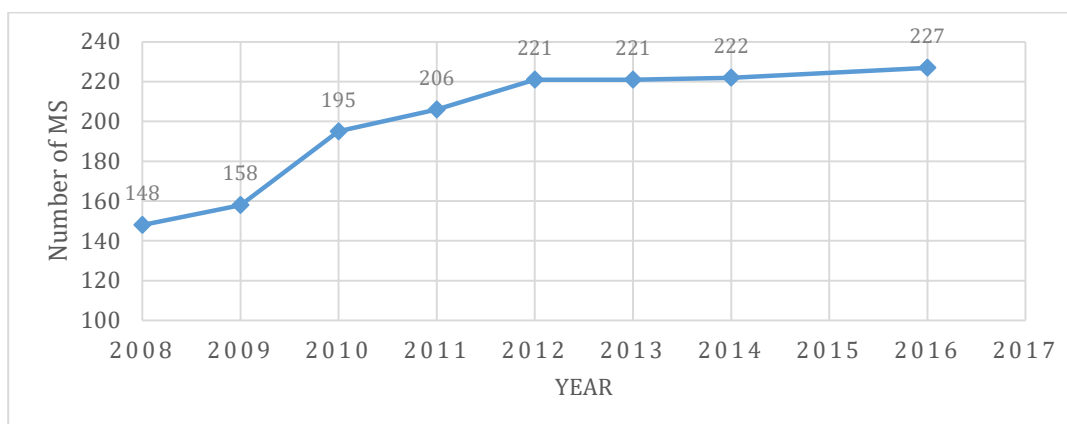| Sector	CUMULATIVE MS DEVELOPED	ALIGNED MS	
		IDENTICAL	MODIFIED
Occupational Safety and Health	227	154	4

Source: Standard Department Malaysia

Figure 4.1: Number of Occupational Safety and Health Malaysian Standards (MS) developed from 2008 until 2016.

As of 2015, the total of nine certification bodies for OSHMS had been accredited by the Department of Standards Malaysia. This includes:

Table 4.2: List of Certification Bodies Accredited by Department of Standards Malaysia

NO	REFERENCE NO	NAME OF Certification Bodies
1	OSH 06122005	CB 01 SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd
2	OSH 18072007	CB 02 SGS (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd
3	OSH 20102008	CB 03 Intertek Certification International Sdn Bhd
4	OSH 29032011	CB 04 NIOSH Certification Sdn Bhd
5	OSH 01112011	CB 05 AJA EQS Certification (M) Sdn Bhd
6	OSH 07122011	CB 06 Independent European Certification (M) Sdn Bhd
7	OSH 14122011	CB 07 Bureau Veritas Certification (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd
8	OSH 30042014	CB 08 KGS Certification Sdn Bhd
9	OSH 25062015	CB 09 CI International Certification Sdn Bhd

In addition, the breakdown number of certified scopes and organizations for OSH are:
  i. OHSAS 18001:2007   -913(scopes), 839 (organizations)
  ii. MS 1722 Part 1:2005   -203 (scopes), 189 (organizations)

On the contrary, the DOSH Annual Report in 2015 provided a record of 1356 companies which has complied with OSHMS. As of January 2017, a total of 9 Certification Bodies for OSHMS had been accredited by the Department of Standard Malaysia as listed in Table 4.2. However, only seven 5 Certification Bodies are accredited by Standards Malaysia to issue MS 1722 certification.

4.3.1   Occupational Safety and Health Malaysian Standards

a) Malaysian Ergonomics Standards
The Malaysian Standards on ergonomics are technically identical to the ISO Standards. The advantage in aligning with the ISO Standards is that these Standards equate to a professional member level that are well received by the domestic and relevant industries worldwide. There are **150** Malaysian **Ergonomics Standards** related to Occupational Safety and Health.

b) Occupational Safety and Health Standards
As classification, a total of **41** Safety Standards were developed, **71** Personal Protective Equipment related Standards and **4** Health/Industrial Hygiene Standards produced by the Department of Standards Malaysia.

c) Laboratory Standards
A total of **6** Standards developed with the latest on fume cupboard code of practice.

4.3.2   Implementation of Occupational Safety and Health Management System in Malaysia

In OSH Management System, a systematic approach has been established to control and improve the occupational, health and safety performance. This will contribute to the protection of employees from work hazards, injuries, ill health, diseases, near misses and fatalities. By complying with the Standards, it benefits relevant organizations in terms of compliance with the legal requirements set out by the OSH related legislations. There are **two** standard used as a reference in Malaysia which are:

a) **Malaysian Standard MS 1722:2011 (National Standard)**

The MS 1722:2011 is a Malaysian Standard that provides requirements on Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems (OSHMS) and becomes the basis for the development of OSH systems in an organization. The development of MS 1722: 2001 is based on the International Labour Organization's standard, ILO-OSH MS2001.

The MS requirements provide the basis for the development of a sustainable safety and health culture in the organization. The voluntary guidelines were prepared by the ILO with the objective of using it as a model to establish a national framework for OSHMS, in tandem with the national laws and regulations. It also serves as a guidance to develop the national guidelines on OSHMS to respond to the needs of organizations, according to their size and nature of activities.

b) **BS OHSAS 18001:2007 (International Standard)**

The OHSAS 18001 was revised in 2007 and is now recognized as **OHSAS 18001:2007**. The element in OHSAS is based on the philosophy of Plan-Do-Check-Act or PDCA cycle.

OHSAS 18001 specifications give requirements for an OSHMS and designed to be applicable to all types and sizes of companies. OHSAS 18001 is not an ISO standard, but integrated well with ISO 9001:2011 (Quality) and ISO 14001:2004 (Environmental) management system standards and applies to any organization.

4.4 Industrial or Organizational Private Compliance Documents

Industries in Malaysia have established the requirement of OSHMS within the scope of their industrial sector.

Oil and Gas Industry	Health, Safety, Environmental Management System (HSEMS) established by Malaysia Petroleum Management (MPM)
Asian Composites Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd.	NADCAP (National Aerospace and Defence Contractors Accreditation Program)
Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad (MAHB)	Safety Management System by Department of Civil Aviation Malaysia and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).