

LAPORAN REPORTOUR

TAJUK 2 : Multiple Approaches to Improve Industrial Hygiene Issues in Industry			
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RINGKASAN PEMBENTANGAN :

1. Statistik NIHL di Malaysia berkurangan tetapi realitinya penyakit kesihatan berkaitan pekerjaan tidak direkodkan.
2. Penerangan fakta yang menyebabkan berlakunya NIHL di seluruh dunia.
3. Industrial Hygiene adalah merangkumi aspek-aspek kimia, biologi, fizikal, ergonomic dan psikososial.
4. Tugas MIHA adalah untuk merealisasikan Industrial Hygiene di Malaysia dengan kerjasama dari JKKP selari dengan visi dan misi yang telah ditetapkan oleh MIHA.
5. Strategi MIHA untuk meningkatkan budaya HSE ke arah budaya yang cemerlang seperti *regulatory-driven*, *risk-based* dan *best practices*.
6. Terdapat beberapa usaha yang difokuskan di dalam mencapai visi MIHA seperti kerjasama dari industry, JKKP, NIOSH, SOCSO, SHO/pengamal HSE dan IPT di Malaysia.

ISU YANG DIBANGKITKAN:			
BIL.	SOALAN	JAWAPAN	NAMA / SYARIKAT
1.	Most of the SHO are not aware on the chronic cases related to chemical hazardous, confined space and working at height. It is good to have a road tour talk to SHO around the Malaysia	<p>This is the reason why CEP is introduced in the OYK Program. All competent person should acquire new knowledge by attending seminar, reading new book on KKP and also organizing own program on KKP. SHO shouldn't wait for JKPP to organize such road tour.</p> <p>Please make full use of DOSH website as it is updated as often as possible. It covers wide spectrum of information such chronic cases related to chemical hazardous, confine space and working at high.</p>	
2.	SHO has a limitation on knowledge and management recognition	<p>IH is aligned with OHD and only OHD will be certify and advice on the disease related.</p> <p><u><i>Maklumat tambahan:</i></u> As specified in item 1 above, SHO should do more on acquiring new knowledge on KKP. To perform his job exclusively for the purpose of ensuring the due observance at the place of work of the provisions of the act, he should equipped him/herself on new knowledge. Remember, certification by NIOSH is only basic entry as OSH practitioner but more is needed to stay relevant as SHO. Recognition can only be earned if SHO performs his required duty as specified in the act, exclusively and professionally.</p>	
3.	What is the requirement for UV-rays exposure in Malaysia?	<p>There is no exposure requirement based on study about the UV-rays exposure in Malaysia as per our regulation.</p> <p><u><i>Maklumat Tambahan:</i></u> There are no Malaysian regulatory occupational exposure limits for UV radiation. Many jurisdictions follow the limits recommended by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). These limits are given</p>	

		<p>below:</p> <p>1. For the UV-A or near ultraviolet spectral region (315 to 400 nm), exposure to the eye should not exceed 1 milliwatt per square centimeter (1.0 mW/cm²) for periods greater than 1000 seconds (approximately 16 minutes). For exposure times less than 1000 seconds, the dose (total energy) should not exceed 1.0 J/cm². Additional exposure limits apply to the amount of UV light exposure to the skin and the eyes. The amount of UV exposure a person can receive on their skin or eyes during an 8-hour period varies with the wavelength of the UV radiation. For specifics, you can consult the Ultraviolet Radiation section of the current edition of the ACGIH publication Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices®.</p> <p>2. For the actinic ultraviolet spectral region (200-315 nm; about half of the UV-C and most of the UV-B range), see the TLVs referred to in the current TLV booklet published by ACGIH.</p> <p><i>(extract from Canadian Center of Occupational Safety and Health- CCOSH)</i></p>	
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