MONTHLY WRAP-UP

HSSEQ BULLETIN 2023

MARCH 2023 ISSUANCE

KY MESRA PUBLICATION - BRINGS YOU HEALTH, SAFETY, SECURITY, ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY UPDATES

KY MESRA OIL & GAS
https://www.kymesra.com/
03-7499 3535

MARCH 2023

MONTHLY WRAP UP

Contributors: Wan Nur'ain Awanis, Syuhadah Shahirah, Nurqistina

Good words for Great Souls

“It is only when we take chances, when our lives improve. The initial and the most difficult risk that we need to take is to become honest."

—Walter Anderson

This issue:

HSSE MONTHLY STATISTIC

March 2023

KY MESRA SDN BHD

SAFETY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

NCR: 0

Lost time Injury: 0

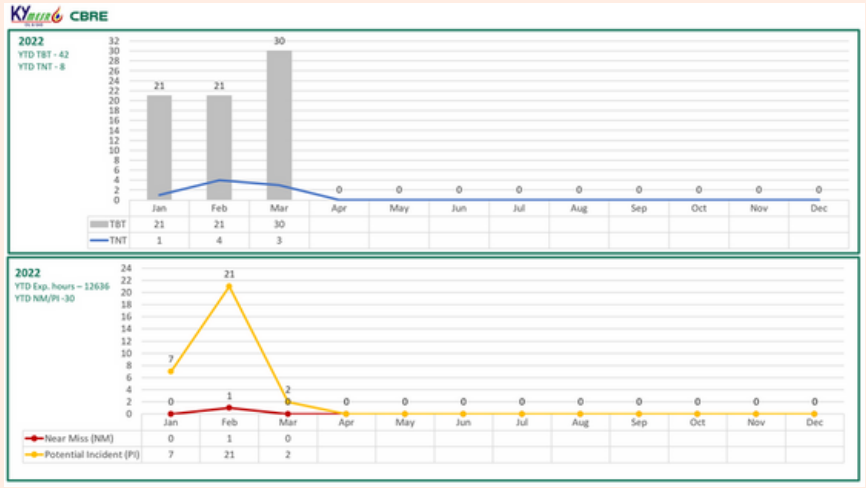
Restricted Work: 0

Medical treatment: 0

First Aid Treatment: 0

AT THE END OF THE DAY, THE GOALS ARE SIMPLE: SAFETY AND SECURITY."

HSSE monthly statistics - CBRE

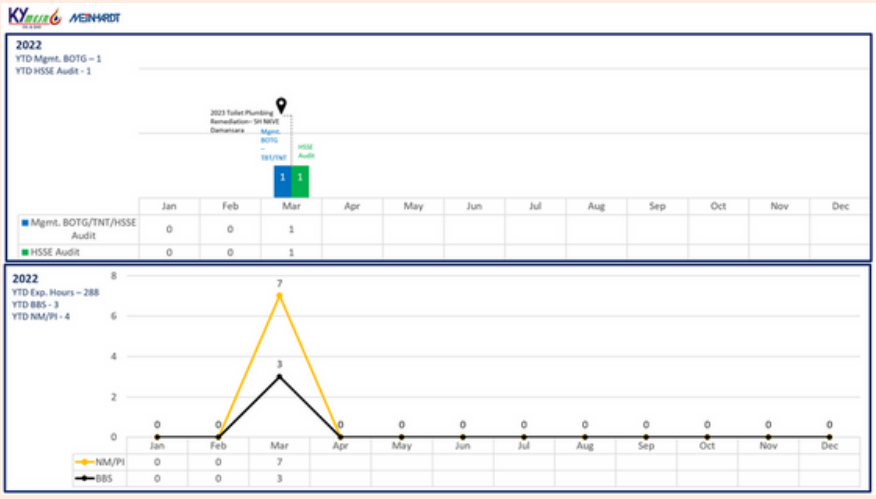


NM/PI Finding March

1 Site damage

1 Housekeeping

HSSE monthly statistics - Meinhardt



NM/PI Finding March

1 Poor signage

1 Equipment

2 Housekeeping

1 Good Practice

2 Site damage

QAQC

CONCRETE SLUMP TEST

BY NURQISTINA BIN SULOTOHA

What is Slump Test?

The concrete slump test measures the consistency of fresh concrete before it sets. It is performed to check the workability of freshly made concrete and involves low cost and provides immediate results.

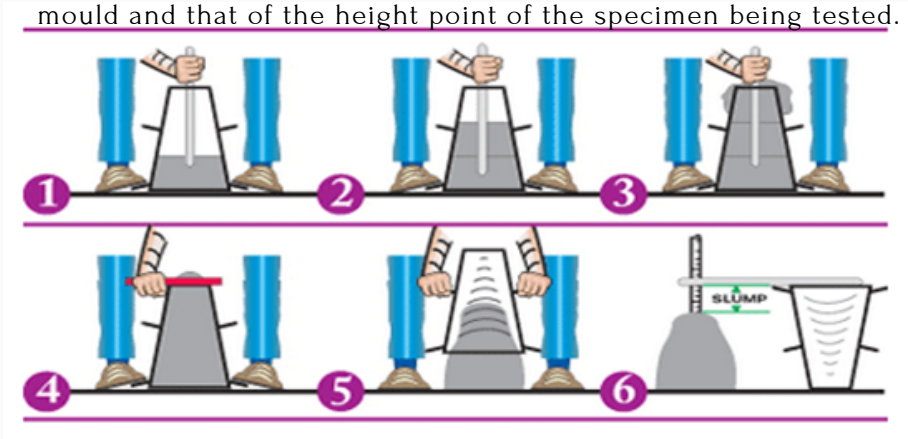
A concrete slump test is used to find the workability, which indicates the water-cement ratio, but there are various factors including properties of materials, and mixing methods also affect the concrete slump value.

Procedure for Concrete Slump Cone Test

This easy test is carried out in just seven stages, using a slump cone, a steel rod, and a measuring stick. Here's how you carry out the test:

1. Clean the internal surface of the mould and apply oil.
2. Place the mould on a smooth horizontal non- porous base plate.
3. Fill the mould with the prepared concrete mix in 4 approximately equal layers.
4. Tamp each layer with 25 strokes of the rounded end of the tamping rod in a uniform manner over the cross-section of the mould. For the subsequent layers, the tamping should penetrate the underlying layer.
5. Remove the excess concrete and level the surface with a trowel.
6. Clean away the mortar or water leaked out between the mould and the base plate.
7. Raise the mould from the concrete immediately and slowly in a vertical direction.
8. Measure the slump as the difference between the height of the mould and that of the height point of the specimen being tested.

.

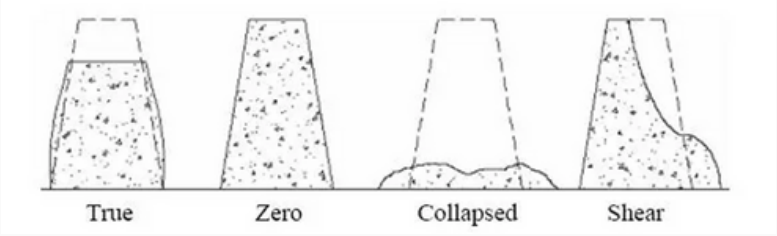


"performing a slump test are that it shows the workability of the concrete and the ease with which it flows"

QAQC

Results of Slump Test on Concrete

- True Slump – True slump is the only slump that can be measured in the test. The measurement is taken between the top of the cone and the top of the concrete after the cone has been removed.
- Zero Slump – Zero slump is the indication of a very low water-cement ratio, which results in dry mixes. This type of concrete is generally used for road construction.
- Collapsed Slump – This is an indication that the water-cement ratio is too high, i.e. concrete mix is too wet or it is a high workability mix, for which a slump test is not appropriate.
- Shear Slump – The shear slump indicates that the result is incomplete, and concrete to be retested.



Conduct Slump Test Concrete at SH Paroi Seremban – Arol Enterprise

On 30th March 2023, our team do concrete work At SH Paroi Seremban (Arol Enterprise) under 2023 CAPEX Landslide Rectification work near to discharge area.

KYM conduct Slump Test concrete to measure the workability of the concrete used for the concrete slab near to discharge area.

The result shows that the concrete used (Grade 40) is true slump with medium workability of 90mm slump value. This value is typically used for normal reinforced concrete placed with vibration. In addition, the rectification work on this site still ongoing.

HSSE MONTHLY UPDATES

BLUE ZONE SESSION

DATE: 11/03/2023
LOCATION:TKE STORE BALAKONG

A blue zone session was held at TKE Store Balakong on March 11, 2023. The activity was led by our Assistant Safety Manager, Syuhadah, with participation from our frontlines.

The primary objective of a blue zone session is to educate our frontline workers on how to spot hazards, control them, and mitigate their effects while on the job. This exercise will help to improve their knowledge and prompt them to differentiate between all of these things. This activity is very beneficial because the frontlines will remember what they did during the blue zone session and relate it to their job. Our frontlines are very interested in the session and actively engage in the activity.

LSR BRIEFING (WORK AUTHORIZATION & BYPASSING SAFETY CONTROL)

DATE: 27/03/2023
LOCATION:TKE STORE BALAKONG

On 27 March 2023, our HSSE department conducted Life-Saving Rules (Work Authorization & Bypassing Safety Control) briefing at TKE Store Balakong. The purpose of this briefing is to educate our frontlines on how important work authorization is and bypass safety control before work begins.

This session has been led by Syuhadah. During this session, she explained the meaning of these topics and relate them to real-life scenarios. This strategy will assist our frontline personnel in learning more about this topic. This topic is critical for our frontlines to understand what they should and should not do. She also discussed how essential it is to have work authorization before beginning work and what the consequences are if the frontlines do not have the authorization to begin work.

KYM EXTERNAL TRAINING

WORKING AT HEIGHT (WAH TRAINING

DATE: 24-25/03/2023
LOCATION: NIOSH BANDAR BARU BANGI

On 24-25 March 2023, we sent 10 staff to Working at Height (WAH) Training by DECT Training Centre. This training is two days training which includes theoretical and practical training.

This is a 2-day program specially designed for participants who are working at height. The program is aimed at helping participants understand the hazard and risks of working at height and how to prevent falling accidents. Working at height has been an issue due to the highest number of accidents. According to SOCSO 2007 reports in “Person falling” there are 13417 reported cases with 228 reported fatalities. Knowledge, skill, and attitude are very important in order to prevent falling accidents with the use of proper safety hardness.

SCAFFOLD

DATE: 27-28/02/2023
LOCATION:MICROSOFT TEAM

Our company has sent one of our staff to Basic Scaffolding Competency Course at MKRS Bangi. This course has been held for 10 days that came with theoretical and practical training.

This course teaches and reinforces the core skills of scaffolding, including how to safely erect, alter and dismantle basic structures. It also improves participant knowledge of scaffolding and using tube and fitting or system scaffold. During this course, they gave an opportunity for participants to do hands-on by erecting the scaffold on their own. From this approach, the participant will know how to erect their own scaffold.

After completing this course, the participant can apply for a competent scaffolder in the MyKKP system.

EXCAVATION WORK

BY WAN NUR'AIN AWANIS

What is excavation work?

Excavation work is defined as the removal of earth, rock or other material in connection with construction or demolition works using tools, machinery, or explosives to form an open face, hole, or cavity. Excavation work includes any earthwork, trenching, cofferdam, caisson, well, shaft, tunnel, or underground work.

The person appointed to plan the lifting work should have adequate practical and theoretical knowledge and experience of the lifting work being undertaken. Any construction work (including any work connected with an 'excavation') that is carried out in or near:

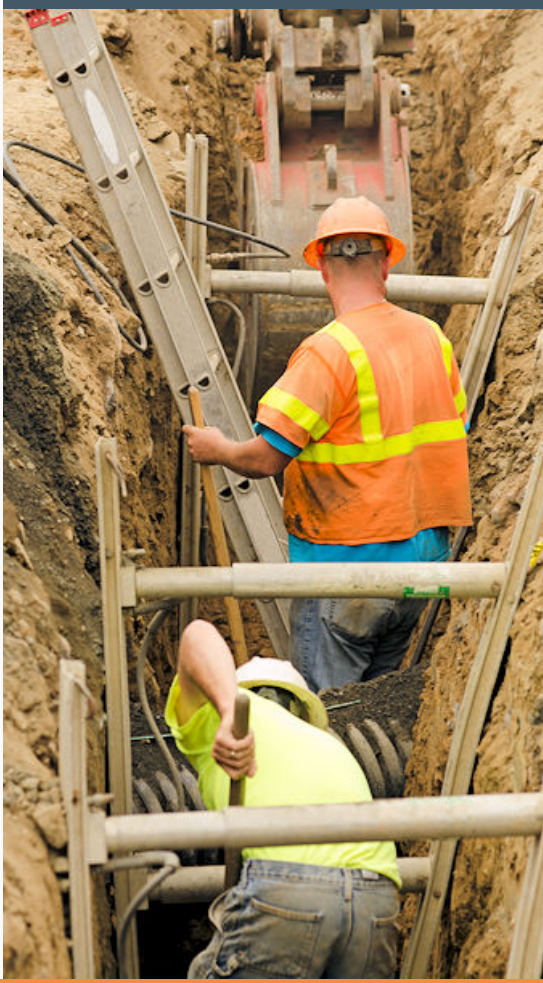
1. a shaft, cofferdam, caisson, or trench with an excavated depth of greater than 1.5 meters, or
2. a tunnel

can be considered as a 'high-risk construction work' for which preparation of a written Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) is encouraged.

Who has safety and health duties in relation to excavation work?

Employer, contractor, and occupier have the primary duty to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that workers and other persons are not exposed to safety and health risks arising from the excavation work. The duty holder must manage risks related to all kinds of excavations at the place of work, no matter how deep.

"Practice the 3S of Trench Safety: Slooping, Shoring and Shield"



Clients can make a substantial contribution to improving the safety and health management of excavation by apportioning sufficient funds for site investigation. A contractor has legal obligations under part XII of the Factories and Machinery (Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction) (Safety) (BOWECS) Regulations to manage the risks associated with excavation work, including trenches.

A professional Engineer (PE) a designer must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that any supporting structure that he designed is without risk to safety and health when used as intended. The project manager, project director, or project engineer has a duty to exercise due diligence to ensure that the excavation work complies with the OSHA, FMA, and regulations.

A safety and Health Officer must ensure the due observance during the excavation work of the provisions of OSHA and Regulations, as well as the promotion of safe conduct of excavation work. Site Safety Supervisor (SSS) must ensure that the provisions of the FMA and Regulations are complied with and promote the safe conduct of excavation work within the work site.

What is required to manage risks associated with excavation work?

Every employer in a construction project that involved excavation works must ensure risks are managed by establishing a safe system of work, as required under Section 15(2)(a) of OSHA, General duties of employers and self-employed persons. If more than one employers are involved in a construction project, each employer should cooperate in establishing safe system of work to protect their workers and other person that may be affected by risks that arise from excavation work.

Establishing safe systems of work

A safe system of work is a formal procedure that systematically examines work tasks to identify all potential hazards and then delineates safe working methods, such as SWMS, that ensure hazards are eliminated and risks minimized. A safe system of work is needed when hazards cannot be physically eliminated and certain elements of risk remain.
The five steps to achieving a safe system of work are illustrated in Figure 1. Those responsible for implementing a safe system of work should define safe methods by:

- Consider work preparation and authorization required at the start of any job.
- ensuring clear planning of job sequences
- specifying safe work methods and necessary safety measures.
- including a safe means of access and escape, where relevant.
- considering tasks such as dismantling and disposal of building materials at the end of each job.

Elimination of hazards should be the top priority. For example, trenchless technology can replace the need for excavation, apart from launch and reception pits, and hence avoid many of the risks associated with open trenching. They also reduce risks to members of the public from open excavations and subsequent traffic disruption.

Reference: -DOSH-

THANK YOU

KY MESRA PUBLICATION - BRINGS YOU HEALTH, SAFETY, SECURITY, ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY UPDATES

KY MESRA OIL & GAS
https://www.kymesra.com/
03-7499 3535