

CANDIDATES APPROVED TO SIT FOR YEAR 2009 PROFESSIONAL INTERVIEW

The following candidates have been approved to sit for the Professional Interview for 2009.

In accordance with Bylaws 3.7, the undermentioned names are published as having applied for membership of the Institution, subject to passing the year 2009 Professional Interview.

If any Corporate Member of the Institution has any reason as to why any of the candidates is not a fit and proper person for election, he should communicate in writing to the Hon. Secretary. Such communication should be lodged a month from the date of publication.

Engr. Assoc. Prof. Dr Jeffrey Chiang Choong Luin, MIEM, P.Eng.

Honorary Secretary, The Institution of Engineers, Malaysia

TRANSFER APPLICANTS		
Membership No	Name	Qualifications
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING		
18389	DEVATARA A/P MUNUSAMY	BE (HONS) (UTM) (CHEM, 96)
CIVIL ENGINEERING		
8191	KAMALUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDUL RASHID	BSC (SALFORD) (CIVIL, 83)
24921	LING TIEN HENG	BE (HONS) (UTM) (CIVIL, 04)
19763	TAN BOON HAN	BE (HONS) (UPM) (CIVIL, 01)
24876	TAN CHOON CHAI	BE (MELBOURNE) (CIVIL, 97)
13217	TAN ENG HOCK	BE (HONS) (UM) (CIVIL, 88)
17294	TEAN SZE NEE	BE (HONS) (UTM) (CIVIL, 00)
23050	TEE MEI LING, SHARON	BE (HONS) (UKM) (CIVIL, 02)
24172	YII MING TA	BE (CANTERBURY) (CIVIL, 99)
20858	ZAILAN BIN BIDIN @ ABIDIN	BE (HONS) (UTM) (CIVIL, 96)
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING		
33992	ABU AZAM BIN YAACOB	ADV. DIP (UITM) (ELECT, 91)
12653	BALASUBRAMANIAM DURAISAMY	BSc (NORTHERN ARIZONA) (ELECT, 89)
11733	NORASHIDAH BINTI MD. DIN	BSc (MEMPHIS STATE) (ELECT, 85)
27196	WONG YUNG YAO	BE (HONS) (UTM) (ELECT, 03)
23783	YOO HENG WAH	BE (HONS) (MMU) (ELECT, 01)
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING		
29136	VIGNA KUMARAN A/L RAMACHANDARAMURTHY	BE (HONS) (UMIST) (ELECT & ETRONIC, 98)
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING		
25768	DAYANG NORHAYATI BINTI ABANG MOHAMAD IBRAHIM	BE (HONS) (UITM) (MECH, 00)
22328	MATHIALAGAN A/L CHELLAPPAN	BE (HONS) (UTM) (MECH, 00)
24723	TAN TANG CHIN	BE (HONS) (UNIMAS) (MECH, 02)

NEW APPLICANTS	
Name	Qualifications
CIVIL ENGINEERING	
AHMAD AZLAN BIN AHMAD	BSc (BRIGHTON POLYTECH) (CIVIL, 82)
CHANG LI FONG	BE (HONS) (UTHM) (CIVIL 02)
LEE SUN CHANG	BE (HONS) (UTM) (CIVIL, 00)
NG KEAN WEI	BE (HONS) (UTM) (CIVIL 00)
RIDUAN BIN OSMAN	BE (HONS) (USM) (CIVIL, 98)
SHREEDARAN A/L RAMAN	BSc (HONS) (UTM-UTHM) (CIVIL, 02)
SREEJIT RAGHU	ME (HONS) (IMPERIAL COLLEGE) (CIVIL, 01)
TEO CHEN LUNG	BE (HONS) (LEEDS), (CIVIL, 99)
YIP CHUN PONG	BE (HONS) (UM) (CIVIL, 87)
ZAKIYYAH BINTI MUHAMMAD	BE (HONS) (UITM) (CIVIL, 97)
GANESH KAILASAM	BE (HONS) (UPM) (CIVIL, 95)

NEW APPLICANTS	
Name	Qualifications
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	
SHREERAM NADARAJAH	BE (HONS) (UTM) (ELECT, 99)
ZULKHAIRI BIN ABDULLAH	BE (HONS) (UTM) (ELECT, 95)
AZURA BINTI MAHAYUDIN	BSc (SUSSEX UNI BRIGHTON) (ELECT, 83)
LEONG LAI YING	BE (HONS) (MMU) (ELECT, 01)
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING	
RIDZA AZRI BIN RAMLEE	BE (HONS) (UITM) (ELECT, 00)
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	
SAMSURI BIN SULAIMAN	BSc (ARIZONA) (MECH, 97)
SYED JAAFAR IDID BIN SYED ABDYLLAH IDID	BE (HONS) (UM) (MECH, 84)
TUAN SUHAIMI BIN SALLEH	BE (HONS) (UITM) (MECH, 98)

ERRATA (Published Dec 08)

The candidate's name below was wrongly spelt in December 2008. We apologize for the inconvenience caused.

PASS PROFESSIONAL ASSESMENT (PAE)		
Name	Qualifications	Discipline
PASS PROFESSIONAL ASSESMENT (PAE)		
MUHAMMAD MUZAMMIL BIN MD. HANIFFA	BE (HONS) (MMU) (ELECT, 01)	ELECTRONIC



LATEST UPDATE!

CONTRIBUTION TO IEM BUILDING FUND

RM540,914.00 from IEM Members

RM339,502.00 from Private Organisations

TOTAL

RM880,416.00

(ANOTHER RM11,770,268.00 IS NEEDED)

IEM wishes to take this opportunity to thank all members who have contributed and would like to appeal for support from members who have not yet contributed

HELP US TO PROVIDE BETTER SERVICES TO YOU AND THE FUTURE GENERATION

DONATION LIST TO THE NEW IEM BUILDING FUND

11th
Announcement

The Institution would like to thank all contributors for donating towards the new IEM Building Fund. Members and readers who wish to donate can do so by downloading the form from IEM website at <http://iem.org.my> or contact IEM Secretariat at 603-79684001/79684002 for more information. The list of the contributors as of 31 December 2008 is as shown in the table.

NO.	MEMBERSHIP NO.	DETAILS
1	F01067	WONG LIM CHIN
2	M23191	EH YIH BING
3	M20491	SINASAMY SUBRAMANIAM
4	—	C&S ENGINEERING TECHNICAL DIVISION

RECOGNITION/BENEFITS LIST FOR DONATIONS OR LOAN TO IEM BUILDING FUND

1. LOAN

Members may give out loans to IEM in the following denominations:

Loan Amount	Entitlement
(i) RM1,000 – RM2,000	Talk voucher worth RM100. Discount vouchers worth RM50. Valid for five (5) years.
(ii) RM2,001 – RM5,000	Talk voucher worth RM200. Discount vouchers worth RM100. Valid for five (5) years
(iii) Above RM5,000	Talk voucher worth RM200. Discount vouchers worth RM200 to attend IEM courses/seminars.

From year 6 onwards, IEM can begin to repay members' loan and withdraw the privileges accorded but maintain the recognition awarded.

2. DONATIONS FROM MEMBERS

Donation Amount	Recognition
(i) RM1,000 – RM2,000	Talk voucher worth RM100. Discount vouchers worth RM50. Valid for five (5) years. 12pt sized. Engraving on the Donation Board.
(ii) RM2,001 – RM5,000	Talk voucher worth RM100 and Discount vouchers worth RM100 to attend IEM courses/seminars. Valid for five (5) years. 14pt sized Engraving on the Donation Board.
(iii) RM5,001 – RM10,000	Talk voucher worth RM200 and Discount vouchers worth RM200 to attend IEM courses/seminars. Valid for five (5) years. 16pt sized Engraving on the Donation Board. Naming of one Division of Secretariat office.
(iv) RM10,001 – RM20,000	Talk voucher worth RM200 and Discount vouchers worth RM200 to attend IEM courses/seminars. Valid for five (5) years. 18pt sized Engraving on the Donation Board. Naming of small Meeting room.
(v) RM20,001 – RM50,000	Talk voucher worth RM200 and Discount vouchers worth RM200 to attend IEM courses/seminars. Valid for five (5) years. 18pt sized Engraving on the Donation Board. Naming of medium sized Meeting room.
(vi) RM50,001 – RM100,000	Talk voucher worth RM200 and Discount vouchers worth RM200 to attend IEM courses/seminars. Valid for five (5) years. 18pt sized Engraving on the Donation Board. Naming of large sized Meeting room.
(vii) RM100,001 – RM150,000	Talk voucher worth RM200 and Discount vouchers worth RM200 to attend IEM courses/seminars. Valid for five (5) years. 18pt sized Engraving on the Donation Board. Naming of Resource Centre/Library.
(viii) RM150,001 – RM200,000	Talk voucher worth RM200 and Discount vouchers worth RM200 to attend IEM courses/seminars. Valid for five (5) years. 18pt sized Engraving on the Donation Board. Naming of Conference Room.
(ix) RM200,001 – RM300,000	Talk voucher worth RM200 and Discount vouchers worth RM200 to attend IEM courses/seminars. Valid for five (5) years. 18pt sized Engraving on the Donation Board. Naming of Auditorium 1.
(x) RM300,001 – RM500,000	Talk voucher worth RM200 and Discount vouchers worth RM200 to attend IEM courses/seminars. Valid for five (5) years. 18pt sized Engraving on the Donation Board. Naming of Auditorium 2.

(IEM is currently looking into applying for Tax Exemption status for the IEM Building Fund)

DONATION/LOAN REPLY FORM

Chairman
IEM Fund Raising Committee (Building Fund)
The Institution of Engineers, Malaysia, P.O. Box 223, (Jalan Sultan), 46720 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan

Date: _____/_____/2008

Dear Sir,

IEM BUILDING FUND

LOAN DONATION

(Please indicate ✓ where applicable)

Enclosed herewith a Cheque/Bank Draft/Money Order/Postal Order* No.....
for RM..... for the abovementioned made payable to 'IEM Building Fund' Account.

Please charge to my credit card the amount of RM for the abovementioned.

Card: Visa MasterCard

Expiry Date: /

Card Number: / / /

Name: _____

Address: _____

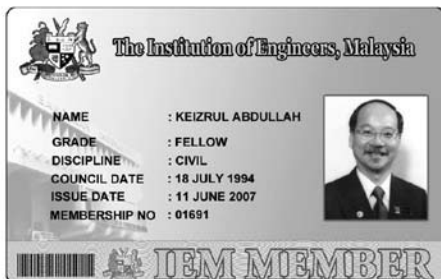
Contact No.: _____

Email: _____

Signature



IEM NEW MEMBERSHIP CARD



With effect from 1 January 2008, IEM has introduced a new IEM membership card for all Members. The new card had been designed to include bar code features as provision for future expansion. It is hoped that this new card would assist IEM to provide better and more efficient service to our Members.

Members who have not collected the card can submit a "scanned" passport sized photograph (softcopy) in JPEG format and then e-mail to iemphoto@gmail.com. Kindly indicate your name, membership number and grade upon submission.

You may also contact the IEM Secretariat at 603-79684001/2 for an appointment for your photos to be taken.

Thank you for your co-operation.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

APPLICATIONS CALLED FOR WFEO EXCELLENCE AWARDS

2009 WFEO Medal of Engineering Excellence

2009 WFEO Medal of Excellence in Engineering Education

2009 Said Khoury Award for Engineering Construction Excellence

2009 Hassib J Sabbagh Award for Engineering Construction Excellence

2009 Osmane Mounif Aidi Foundation Award for Engineering for the Environment and Community Development

For those who are interested to participate, kindly submit all supporting documents by 31 July 2009 to the

WFEO/FMOI
Maison de l'UNESCO
1, rue Miollis – 75015 Paris (France)
Tel: + 33(0) 1 45 684846
Fax: + 33 (0) 1 45684865
Email: tl.fmoi@unesco.org
Website: www.wfeo.org

The details of the awards is available at the IEM website www.iem.org.my.



IEM REGIONAL BRANCH CONTACTS SESSION 2008/2009

PENANG BRANCH

Level 5-5A, Northam Venture
37, Jalan Sultan Ahmad Shah, 10050 Penang
Tel: 04-818 2045/818 2046
Fax: 04-226 4490
E-mail: iempenangbranch@gmail.com
Chairman: Engr. Lim Kok Keong
Secretariat: Miss Susan / Miss Ng

SOUTHERN BRANCH

24-B, Jalan Abiad, Taman Tebrau Jaya
80400 Johor Bahru, Johor
Tel: 07-331 9705 Fax: 07-331 9710
E-mail: iemsouthern@gmail.com
Website: www.iemsb.org.my
Chairman: Engr. Sim Tian Liang
Secretariat: Pn. Lina

PERAK BRANCH

No. 8 – 10, Jalan Tokong
31650 Ipoh, Perak
Tel: 05-254 5962 Fax: 05-253 4362
E-mail: meiyu@streamyx.com
Chairman: Engr. Angus Ang Mei Yu
Secretariat: Mrs. Looi

KEDAH-PERLIS BRANCH

170-B, Tingkat 1, Kompleks Alor Star
Lebuhraya Darul Aman
05100 Alor Star, Kedah
Tel: 04-734 3420
Fax: 04-733 3962
E-mail: ijmckp@yahoo.com
Chairman: Engr. Hj. Abdullah Bin Othman
Secretariat: Pn. Salmah Ismail

NEGERI SEMBILAN BRANCH

C/O Prodesign Engineers Sdn Bhd
No. 28-1, Jalan Durian Emas 4
Betaria Business Centre

Off Jalan Dato' Siamang Gagap
70100 Seremban, Negeri Sembilan
Tel: 06-767 7333 Fax: 06-767 7000
E-mail: prodesignsb@gmail.com
Chairman: Engr. Hj. Mohamad Nor Bin Mohd Dros
Secretariat: Cik Zila

EASTERN BRANCH

C/O KMS Ingenieur Sdn Bhd
Unit 1-11 & 1-12, Wisma Ingenieur
Jalan Raja Perempuan Zainab II
16150 Kubang Kerian,
Kota Bharu, Kelantan
Tel: 09-764 3791 Fax: 09-765 1058
E-mail: ayahmin@gmail.com /
kmsingenieur@gmail.com
Chairman: Engr. Nik Mohd Amin Bin Nik Taib
Secretariat: Pn. Nurul Asma

TERENGGANU BRANCH

C/O The Chief Executive Officer
Syarikat Air Terengganu Berhad (SATU)
Jalan Sultan Ismail
20200 Kuala Terengganu,
Terengganu
Tel: 09-620 1103 Fax: 09-620 1104
E-mail: juliana@satuwater.com.my
Chairman: Y. Bhg. Dato' Engr. Hj. Wan
Nghah Wan Ali
Secretariat: Ms. Juliana Najib Chua

MELAKA BRANCH

C/O Sri Perunding Consulting Engineers
No. 2, Jalan Malinja 2, Taman Malinja
Bukit Baru, 75150 Melaka
Tel: 06-284 8028
Fax: 06-283 8919
E-mail: spcesb@gmail.com
Chairman: Engr. Mohammad Arijff Bin Hj. A. Karim
Secretariat: Miss Lee

SARAWAK BRANCH

C/O Ultimate Professional Centre
No. 16, 2nd Floor, Jalan Bukit Mata Kuching
93100 Kuching, Sarawak
Tel: 082-428 506 Fax: 082-243 718
E-mail: iemsb@po.jaring.my
Chairman: Engr. Wong Siu Hieng
Secretariat: Miss Winnie

SABAH BRANCH

Lot 25, 3rd Floor, Block C
Damai Point Commercial Centre
Lorong Damai Point, Off Jalan Damai
88100 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
Tel: 088-259 122 Fax: 088-236 749
E-mail: iemsabah@sabah.org.my
Chairman: Engr. Chee Shi Tong, John
Secretariat: Ms. Wendy

MIRI BRANCH

Lot 2935, 2nd Floor, Faradale Commercial Centre
Jalan Bulan Sabit, 98000 Miri, Sarawak
Tel: 085-423 718
Fax: 085-424 718
E-mail: iem_miri@streamyx.com
Chairman: Engr. Teo Chok Teck, Richard
Secretariat: Mr. Loo Teck Chai
Chairman: Engr. Hj. Abdullah Bin Othman
Secretariat: Pn. Salmah Ismail

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS, MALAYSIA

Bangunan Ingenieur, Lots 60&62,
Jalan 52/4, P.O. Box 223, (Jalan Sultan)
46720 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.
Tel: 603 7968 4001/4002 Fax: 603 7957 7678
Email: sec@iem.org.my
Website: <http://www.iem.org.my>

VOTING PAPERS FOR COUNCIL ELECTION SESSION 2009/2010

Voting papers for the Election of Council Members for the Session 2009/2010 will be posted to all Corporate Members in March 2009. Following the close of nominations on 21 January 2009, the election exercise will be in progress. All Corporate Members are to take note of the requirements of Bylaw Section 5.11.

"The voting paper shall, not less than twenty eight (28) clear days before the date of the Annual General Meeting be sent by post to all Corporate Members residing in Malaysia and to any other Corporate Members who may in writing request to have the paper forwarded to him. The voting paper shall be returned to the Honorary Secretary in a sealed envelope so as to reach him by a specified date not less than seven (7) days before the Annual General Meeting."

IEM is expected to send out the voting papers by 2 March 2009 in compliance with the requirements of Bylaw Clause 5.11 above. The voting papers will be sent by post to all Corporate Members residing in Malaysia.

Any Corporate Members residing outside Malaysia who wish to receive voting papers are advised to write to the Honorary Secretary on or before 20 February 2009.

Thank you.

Regards,

Dato' Engr. Pang Leong Hoon, *FIEM, P. Eng.*
Election Officer, IEM



IEM DIARY OF EVENTS 2009



For further enquiries on the events below, please visit IEM Homepage at <http://www.iem.org.my> or contact IEM Secretariat for further information and forms.

Electrical Engineering Technical Division

26 FEBRUARY 2009
Time: 8.30 a.m. – 5.30 p.m.
One-Day Seminar on "EMF: Is There a Health Hazard?"
Venue: 2nd Floor, Conference Hall, IEM
Speaker: Engr. Mohamed Fuad bin Faisal
Fees: (a) IEM Student Member – RM160
(b) IEM Graduate Member – RM200
(c) IEM Corporate Member – RM300
(d) Non-IEM Member – RM400
(Invitation to register)

19 MARCH 2009
Time: 8.30 a.m. – 5.30 p.m.
One-Day Seminar on "LV Capacitor Bank Maintenance"
Venue: 2nd Floor, Conference Hall, IEM
Speaker: Engr. Mohamed Fuad bin Faisal
Fees: (a) IEM Student Member – RM160
(b) IEM Graduate Member – RM200
(c) IEM Corporate Member – RM300
(d) Non-IEM Member – RM400
(Invitation to register)

Chemical Engineering Technical Division

28 FEBRUARY 2009
Time: 8.30 a.m. – 1.00 p.m.

Technical Visit to Solar Energy Research Institute, UKM
Venue: Solar Energy Research Institute, UKM, Bangi
(Invitation to register)

Environmental Engineering Technical Division

13 MARCH 2009
Time: 5.30 p.m. – 7.30 p.m.
Talk on "Indoor Air Climate and Environmental Toxins"
Venue: 2nd Floor, Conference Hall, IEM
Speaker: Mr. Jackson Tseng
(Invitation to register)

MAJOR EVENTS 2009

2-4 MARCH 2009
10TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONCRETE ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY 2009 (CONCET 2009)
Venue: Intekma Resort and Convention Centre, Shah Alam, Selangor
Organiser: Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA
Tel: 603 5543 3311/6163/5256
(Ms. Engr. Hj. Che Maznah/Ms. Lee)
Fax: 603 5543 5275
Email: concet09@gmail.com
Website: <http://www.fce.uitm.edu.my>

Fees: RM900.00
(Invitation to register)

23-25 MARCH 2009
International Conference on Engineering and Education in the 21st Century (ICEE 2009)
Venue: Crowne Plaza Riverside, Kuching, Sarawak
Organiser: IEM Sarawak Branch
Fees: (a) RM850
(b) RM550 (International/Local Students)
(c) RM550 (Accompany Spouse programme)
(Invitation to register)

30 NOVEMBER - 2 DECEMBER 2009
27TH CAFEO: ENGINEERING FOR SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT
(Call for papers)
Venue: Suntec City Convention Centre, Singapore
Tel: 603 7968 4001/2
Fax: 603 7957 7678
Fees: USD100.00
E-mail: sec@iem.org.my
(Invitation to register)

CONFERENCES & SEMINARS 2009



THAILAND

23-24 FEBRUARY 2009
PROCESS MODELING AND OPTIMIZATION OF SMALL BIO-ENERGY SYSTEMS
Venue: Asian University (near Pattaya)
Tel: 038 253 700 (ext 2768)
Fax: +6638 253 749
E-mail: bioworkshop@asianust.ac.th
Website: www.asianust.ac.th
(Invitation to register)

MALAYSIA

24 FEBRUARY 2009
SEMINAR ON BRIDGE MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION
Venue: The Legend Hotel, Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03 92354749 / 4699 / 55136521
Fax: 03 22872715
E-mail: atikahz@jkr.org.my / janari@jkr.gov.my / ream@po.jaring.my
(Invitation to register)

3-5 MARCH 2009
WORKSHOP IN DESIGN AND MODELING OF ELECTRICAL MACHINES
Venue: USM
Tel: 604 653 4372/012-286 9048
(En. Khairol Anuar Hazir bin Mohammed)
Fax: 604 657 2210
E-mail: khairol@usainsigroup.com
Website: www.eng.usm.my
Fees: RM1,500.00
(Invitation to register)

28-29 APRIL 2009
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ADVANCES IN RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY (ISARET 2009)
Venue: Residence Hotel@UNITEN
Tel: 603 8921 2020 Fax: 603 8921 2116

E-mail: cre@uniten.edu.my
Website: www.uniten.edu.my
(Invitation to register)

2-4 JUNE 2009
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD MECHANIZATION 2009: MECHANIZATION-LED AGROBUSINESS TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY
Venue: Renaissance Hotel Melaka
Tel: 603 8943 7041/6077
Fax: 603 8941 3512
Email: ncafm@mardi.gov.my
(First announcement and call for papers)

19-20 DECEMBER 2009
7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ROBOTICS, VISION, SIGNAL PROCESSING AND POWER APPLICATIONS (RoViSP'09)
Venue: Langkawi, Kedah
Tel: 604 5996011/61
Fax: 604 5941023
E-mail: rovisp09@rovisp.org
Website: www.rovisp.org
(Call for Papers and Invitation to Register)

HONG KONG

25 FEBRUARY 2009
SEMINAR ON 'THE STATE OF THE ART TECHNOLOGY AND EXPERIENCE ON GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING IN MALAYSIA AND HONG KONG'
Venue: Room 401, Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre
Tel: 2796 1638
Fax: 2104 0052
E-mail: info@crpd-hk.com
(Invitation to register)

SINGAPORE

11-12 MARCH 2009
EFFECTIVE PROJECT MANAGEMENT
Tel: (65) 65368676 Ext: 114
Fax: (65) 65364350
E-mail: wenny.thong@abf.com.sg
Website: <http://www.abf-asia.com>
(Invitation to register)

PORTUGAL

14-17 APRIL 2009
5TH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT OF ENERGY IN INDUSTRY
Venue: Hotel D. Pedro Golf Resort
Tel: 351-22 973 46 24/22 973 07 47
Fax: 351-22 973 07 46
E-mail: cenertec@cenertec.pt
Website: www.cenertec.pt/ecemei
(Invitation to register)

USA

4-6 JUNE 2009
SUPERPILE '09
Venue: San Francisco, CA, USA
Tel: 973 423 4030
Fax: 973 423 4031
E-mail: bhusbands@dfi.org
Website: www.dfi.org
(Invitation to register)

KOREA

21-23 OCTOBER 2009
2009 KSCE ANNUAL CONFERENCE & CIVIL EXPOSITION
Venue: Hyundai Sungwoo Resort
Tel: +82-2-3400-4506 Fax: +82-2-443-2112
E-mail: song@ksce.or.kr
Website: www.ksce.or.kr
(Invitation to register)

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

IEM Outstanding Engineering Achievement Award 2010

The IEM Outstanding Engineering Achievement Award is created to confer recognition to outstanding engineering achievements within Malaysia. The award will be given to an organisation or body responsible for an outstanding engineering project in the country.

The basis for the award shall be an engineering achievement that demonstrates outstanding engineering skills which has made a significant contribution to the engineering progress and the quality of life in Malaysia. In making the selection, the following criteria will be given special consideration.

Contribution to the well-being of people and communities; resource-fulness in planning and in the solution of design problems; pioneering in use of materials and methods; innovations in planning, design and construction; unusual aspects and aesthetic values.

Engineering achievements which include, inter-alia, the following can be submitted for consideration:

- Bridges, Tunnels, Waterways Structures, Roads.

- Telecommunications of national/ international character, Power Transmission and Transportation.
- Dams and Power Stations.
- Ports and Harbours.
- Building and Structures.
- Airports.
- Water Supply, Waste Disposal Projects.
- Military projects, such as bases, launching units, harbour facilities.
- Drainage, Irrigation and Flood Control Projects.
- Local design and manufacture of high technology products.
- Energy, Heat, Mass Transfer.
- Outstanding work in engineering research and development.
- Chemical processing of indigenous raw resources such as rubber, palm oil and various other local plants.
- Innovative use of local engineering materials.
- Outstanding contribution in engineering education.

- Original discovery of useful engineering theory.

Nominations are invited from all members of the Institution. Each nomination submitted should contain a brief summary/write-up of the project in approximately 1,000 to 2,000 words together with full relevant reports on the project and three copies of supporting documentation including photographs. A project or component part thereof which has received an earlier award, either from IEM or other institutions does not qualify for nomination.

The closing date for receipt of nominations for the 2010 Award is 30 September 2009. Please submit nomination to:

**Hon. Secretary,
The Institution of Engineers, Malaysia,
Bangunan Ingenieur, Lots 60/62,
Jalan 52/4, P.O. BOX 223, (Jalan Sultan),
46720 Petaling Jaya, Selangor**

IEM Award for Contribution to Engineering Profession in Malaysia 2010

To encourage interest in engineering and to recognise services or contributions to engineering in Malaysia, the IEM Award for Contribution to Engineering in Malaysia is to be presented to the person(s), who has

- contributed to the advancement of engineering in Malaysia, or
- designed and/or constructed an original engineering device or system of merit and immediate applicability to industry

The award is open to all Malaysian citizens and permanent residents.

NOMINATIONS

- Nominations will be invited annually. The closing date for receipt of nominations for award for year 2010 is **30 September 2009**.
- Nominations shall be made through a member of the Institution. Each member is restricted to one nomination per year.
- Each nomination shall be accompanied by a brief write-up of the services rendered or contributions made or system designed and/or constructed together with relevant photographs for publicity purposes.

AWARD

- Award is to be made by the Council upon recommendation by the IEM Awards Committee
- The Award shall comprise an appropriate metal plaque, a scroll and a sum of RM1,000 and shall be presented with due ceremony.

Please submit nominations to:

**Hon. Secretary,
The Institution of Engineers, Malaysia,
Bangunan Ingenieur, Lots 60/62,
Jalan 52/4, P.O. BOX 223, (Jalan Sultan),
46720 Petaling Jaya, Selangor**

IEM LADY ENGINEER AWARD 2010

The Lady Engineer's Sub-Committee under the auspices of the Welfare Committee is proud to invite nominations for the Lady Engineer Award 2010.

The primary objective of the Award is to recognise the contributions by lady engineers. This Award may also incidentally encourage interest in engineering among ladies and encourage them to strive towards greater excellence. The Award will be presented to the lady engineer who has shown outstanding ability and leadership qualities, or has been a pioneer in any one or more of the following areas:

- In the design and/or construction of an engineering device or system, structural system, planned development, environmental improvements or,
- In the research and development of engineering device, systems, processes and/or materials, publication of paper or,
- In the teaching of engineering or,

- In the management of engineering projects,
- Entrepreneurship in the commercial sector.

In making the selection, the following criteria will be given special consideration:

- Contribution to the well-being of people and communities
- Resourcefulness in planning and in the solution of design problems
- Pioneering in use of materials and methods
- Innovations in planning, design and construction
- Unusual aspects and aesthetic values

The Award is opened to candidates who are:

- Registered members of the Board of Engineers, Malaysia,
- Malaysian citizens or permanent residents of Malaysia,
- Graduate or Corporate Members of The Institution of Engineers, Malaysia.

The closing date for nominations is **30 September 2009**. Please submit nomination to:

**The Institution of Engineers, Malaysia,
Bangunan Ingenieur,
Lots 60/62, Jalan 52/4,
P.O. Box 223 (Jalan Sultan)
46720 Petaling Jaya, Selangor**

The Proposer may or not be a member of IEM or BEM, or an engineer. However, each nomination shall be supported by a brief recommendation from two Referees who are Graduate or Corporate member of IEM. If the Proposer is herself either a Corporate or Graduate member of IEM (or higher), then she may also act as one of the two required Referees.

Nomination forms can be downloaded from the IEM website at <http://www.iem.org.my>.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

YOUNG ENGINEER AWARD 2010

On behalf of IEM, the YES-G&S Committee is proud to invite nominations for the YOUNG ENGINEER AWARD for year 2010.

The objective of the Award is to encourage interest in engineering and to recognise potential among young engineers in Malaysia. The Award will be presented to the person who has shown outstanding ability and leadership qualities, **either**

- i) in the design and/or construction of an engineering device or system of merit; **or**
- ii) in the research and development or teaching of engineering.

In any one year, the Award may be made in either one or both of the categories mentioned above. If the Award is to be made in only one of the two

category may be made in the year. The Award is open to candidate who are:-

- i) Registered member with the Board of Engineers, Malaysia and under 35 years of age
- ii) Malaysian citizens or permanent residents of Malaysia
- iii) Graduate or Corporate Members of IEM.

Photocopies are allowed. The closing date for nominations is 30 September 2009.

The Proposer may or may not be a member of IEM. However, each nomination shall be supported by a brief recommendation from two

Referees who are Corporate members of IEM. If the Proposer himself is a Corporate member of IEM (or higher), then he may also act as one of the two required Referees.

Future nomination will be invited bi-annually.

The Award will comprise a cash prize of RM500.00, a scroll and plaque, to be presented with due ceremony to each recipient of the Award.

Nomination forms can be downloaded from the IEM website at <http://www.iem.org.my>.

NEWS FROM WELFARE AND SERVICE MATTERS

CASE STUDY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS POTENTIAL LIABILITIES

It is an established fact that Professionals in practice face risks, and for any practice it must do more than just simply recognise this reality. Professional Engineers in engineering consultancy practices are no exception. Professionals need to understand the impact of risk on different elements of their operations and recognise that a poorly managed risk can have disastrous consequences on their corporate image, value and survival. Civil Engineers, who are among the professionals involved in the construction business in the design of buildings and structures, often face the prospect of claims being made against them for loss or damage suffered by third parties as a result of the professional services rendered.

The collapse of the Highland Towers in Kuala Lumpur many years ago and the more recent landslide at Bukit Antarabangsa that caused the destruction of several houses, are just but two of the examples that demonstrate the negligence of act or omission in doing reasonable skill and care that required to be on any of the professionals.

Negligence actions against the professions are on the rise, and this could be attributed to the following factors:-

- A heightened awareness on the part of commercial clients and the public in general of their rights;
- Publicity in the form of press reports and of successful claims against professionals;
 1. An increasing trend in consumerism.
 2. Greater complexities – not keeping in pace with technological developments.
 3. Staffing pressures in terms of time, training and supervision.

Society in general and clients in particular are becoming increasingly claims conscious and may often not hesitate seeking to hold their professional advisors responsible for results that fall short of their expectations.

A study of decided court cases, will help to give a better understanding of how the Courts decide on claims made against parties including professionals for loss or damage allegedly suffered.

One such illustration is in the case of **Eu Sim Chuan v Kris Angsana Sdn Bhd [2007] 7 CLJ**, where the Plaintiffs, husband and wife, were owners of a property along Jalan Ampang on which was constructed a double storey bungalow house. Both husband and wife lived together in the said bungalow house with their children until it was damaged by the Defendant.

The Defendant was developing the land immediately adjacent to the said property to construct two 20 storey condominium blocks. The works involved piling activities, excavation and removal of soil, causing movement of the underground soil and resulting in damages being sustained to the Plaintiff's residence. An action was brought in court alleging that the Defendant, in carrying out the construction works adjacent to their residence, had been negligent. The High Court awarded a sum exceeding RM6.0 million in damages in favor of the Plaintiff. The Defendant appealed, but the Court of Appeal dismissed this appeal and upheld the High Court decision to award the said damages.

In another decided case, involving a firm of professional engineers, *ie.*, **Lim Teck Kong v. Dr Abdul Hamid Abdul Rashid & Anor, [[2006] 1 CLJ**, the plaintiff brought an action against a firm of civil engineers as 1st defendant and the partner of the said firm as the 4th defendant. The Court finally held that the 1st, 3rd and the 4th Defendants liable and ordered them to pay a sum of RM364,173 to the Plaintiff. The learned judge held that the 4th Defendant was liable on the grounds that as an Engineer the 4th defendant should have taken more serious considerations of the ground in its vicinity in designing and devising plans that would make the house that was erected safe for habitation.

A professional firm can manage its exposure by deploying risk management strategies to identify, analyze and control potential threats or hazards and then adopt either one or a combination of the below mentioned initiatives:-

- Self Insure, meaning to bear any potential financial loss independently;
- Transfer the risks to a professional risk carrier, ie through insurance;

Having a professional indemnity insurance policy will serve to alleviate part of the financial burden of any potential claim. The purpose of a professional indemnity insurance policy is to provide a protection to Professionals for any claim made against them for any actual or alleged breach of professional duty or professional services rendered. It should be broad enough to respond to claims for such services that were rendered in the past, and which are notified to the Insurer as soon as they first become aware of same. There must of course be a valid insurance policy in place at that time, and the notification is made in accordance with the relevant policy conditions applicable.

This article is prepared by Mr. Charles Perera and Mr. Lim Khim Yeng of Aon Insurance Brokers (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd. The Committee would like to thanks them for their contribution.



IEM TRAINING CENTRE SDN BHD (127273-K)

(Wholly owned subsidiary of The Institution of Engineers, Malaysia)

No 33-1A (1st Floor), Jalan 52/18, P.O. Box 224 (Jalan Sultan P.O.), 46720 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan
Tel: 603 7958 6851 Fax: 603 7958 2851 Email: iemtcspb@gmail.com

Dear Members,

IEM Motor Insurance Business – continuous source of income to IEM

The Institution of Engineers, Malaysia (IEM) is now a Corporate Insurance Agent and IEM Training Centre Sdn. Bhd., a wholly owned subsidiary and business arm of IEM, has been given the task to promote the IEM Motor Insurance products to members and their family members and friends anywhere in the country. The income generated from the motor insurance business would be used to offset the bank loan taken to purchase the new IEM Building and to upgrade the facilities in IEM to serve our members better.

Note: Motor insurance acceptance is now carried out electronically via E-Cover Note hence it is now possible to undertake this business.

The confidence and satisfaction of members to place their insurances with IEM are our primary concern and the following supporting services have been established:-

- Dedicated **phone line** at **603-79564015**.
- Dedicated **fax line** at **603-79582851**.
- Dedicated **email address** at **insurance@iem.org.com.my**
- Dedicated **SMS number** at **019-2563931**
- Dedicated staff, Insurance Officer with a backup to handle all enquiries including claims ONLY during office hours *i.e.* 9.00 a.m. till 5.00 p.m. from Monday to Friday.
- Dedicated office at IEM Training Centre Sdn. Bhd.
- Not more than 2 working days to submit quotation to all enquires.
- If member accepts the quotation, to hold cover within the same working day.
- Not more than 3 working days to approve or decline referred cases.
- Policy to be delivered to your correspondence address within 10 working days.

The insurer will provide IEM members the following benefits:

- 24 hours emergency towing and minor roadside repair and towing service, free of charge up to maximum RM300.00 anywhere in Malaysia. You don't have to worry looking for a mechanic!
- Assist to arrange hotel accommodation, car rental if required.

In the event of a claim, IEM Training Centre Sdn. Bhd. will request the insurer:

- to approve the repair work within 3 working days.
- for total loss, approve payment within 10 working days.
- for theft cases, approve payment within 3 months.

Please note that service for renewal of road tax service will not be provided because of the liability involved if the Motor Registration Card is lost during transit. Members are advised not to utilize unreliable source as the procedures to obtain a new Registration Card is tedious and time consuming dealing with relevant authorities.

We wish to appeal to members to support the IEM Motor Insurance. Should you have any enquiry, please do not hesitate to contact IEM Training Centre Sdn. Bhd., address, telephone, fax numbers and email address as above.

Thank you.

Engr. Yim Hon Wa
Chairman, Executive Committee
IEM Training Centre Sdn. Bhd.

Corporate Social Responsibility – A Difficult Journey

by **Engr. Hussein bin Rahmat**, *MIEM, P. Eng.*

THE subject of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is getting much attention these days. We are currently dragged into an economic crisis brought on by the crisis in the United States. The origin of the US crisis has its roots in corporate scandals caused by questionable corporate ethics of responsibility. Corporate scandals are not something new. The disease has been festering in the past few decades. This article briefly describes the origin of CSR and the journey organisations are taking to deal with it.

WHAT IS CSR?

CSR (also called corporate responsibility, corporate citizenship, responsible business or simply social responsibility) has no fixed definitions. For example, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the Business for Social Responsibility (BSR), among others, publishes their own and somewhat differing definitions.

In a nutshell, CSR is a concept whereby organisations not only consider their profitability and growth, but also the interests of society and the environment by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on stakeholders, employees, shareholders, customers, suppliers and civil society. The subject of CSR is indeed complex but can be summed up as its effect on the 'Three Ps (Profit, People, Planet)'.

CSR HISTORY

The term CSR was in common use only in the last few decades although the practice of CSR itself dates back many more years. A one-man business, opened in 1824 by a young Quaker, John Cadbury in England, became the Cadbury Limited, now one of the world's largest chocolate producers. Cadbury is known for the social pioneering of its founders as much as it is known for the production of chocolate.

Cadbury's was a business founded on strong values and a sense of social responsibility. Cadbury was active on campaigns for 'justice, equality and social reform,

putting an end to poverty and deprivation.' Cadbury was also involved during the early anti-slavery movement.

Whilst Cadbury was one example of a company practising social responsibility in the past, many more companies were doing the exact opposite. Around the beginning of the 20th Century, companies made themselves rich by practising business methods that exploited workers.

Big businesses were criticised as being too powerful and for practicing antisocial and anticompetitive practices. In the US, laws and regulations, such as the Anti-trust Act (1890) and Clayton Act (1914), were enacted to rein in the large corporations and to protect employees, consumers and society at large.

In the 1970s and 1980s, there were consumer backlash against these companies, particularly those in the textile, footwear and toy industries that outsourced their work to developing countries. Accusations of companies using child labour and operating 'sweat shops' were coming in fast and furious. Clothing in fashionable shops in the US was sold at hundreds of times the wages of workers in the developing countries that made them.

After that, came the accounting and other financial scandals that occurred in the 1990s until the beginning of this millennium. The scandals end with the demise of such corporations like Enron Corporation and its accounting firm Arthur Andersen in late 2001, together with other companies with high flying stocks such as the so called 'dot.coms' when the stock market crashed around the year 2000.

LESSONS NOT LEARNT

Has the corporate world learned their lessons in CSR after these scandals? Obviously it has not. If they did, we will not have the current economic crisis around the world. President elect Barack Obama was asked what was his biggest fear on ABC's Barbara Walters Special on 26 November 2008.

He said, 'There are a lot of things that keep me up at night.' 'The economy is so weakened that the next 60 days are going to be difficult because we've got a

president who is now sort of in a lame-duck status [and] Congress isn't in [session].' 'And I don't have the reins of power'.

What brought the dilemma to the President Elect of the most powerful nation in the world? It is the imprudence of the corporate sector; specifically the banking and financial institutions in the US who engaged in subprime lending. Their questionable corporate ethics of responsibility not only brought the disaster upon themselves, but also brought down the economy of their country and, with it, dragged down the rest of the world.

The saga continues with the auto industry in the US. General Motors was once the biggest automaker in the world. Americans used to say that what is good for GM is good for America. Today, GM has been overtaken by Toyota. They make big cars or SUVs to sell at a higher profit, and they did not concentrate on quality or cars that satisfy the customers.

Because of the oil price hike and loss of market share to the Japanese, GM and other American automakers are now in trouble. In November 2008, the chiefs of three American automakers went to Washington to request for financial rescue, but did not care to bring with them any plans on how to survive in the future. Innocent workers may lose their jobs as a result.

Part of the issues raised during the current economic crisis in the US is the compensation (US\$ multimillion bonuses and private jets) the chiefs of industries are getting. The three chiefs of the automakers in the US are getting paid far more than their counterparts at Toyota or at Honda, and yet they are losing money a lot faster than the Japanese automakers. Yet autoworkers are being blamed for contributing to the auto industry crisis. Fair distribution of wages is a CSR principle.

Whilst the above are examples drawn from the US to illustrate questionable corporate ethics, one can draw examples from other parts of the world as well; Japan (Kanebo Ltd – delisted June 2005), Korea (Daewoo) and Europe (Parmalat).

APPROACHES OF IMPLEMENTING CSR

It is not surprising that many companies would wish to protect themselves against corporate scandals or wish to demonstrate transparency in their corporate governance after what had happened around the world in the last few years. Even before the current crisis, many companies, especially those who were targets of criticism either because they were running 'sweat shops' or employing child labour, attempted to shield themselves by complying and certifying themselves with some kind of social responsibility standards or guidelines.

Foremost and one of the earlier standards used for this purpose is the SA8000 Social Accountability Standard for managing ethical workplace conditions throughout global supply chains. SA8000 is a voluntary workplace standard based on ILO conventions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Convention on Rights for the Child. The SA8000 Standard was developed by Social Accountability International (SAI) which was incorporated in 1997 in the US.

As CSR is a wide subject, compliance to ILO conventions is only one way to demonstrate an aspect of CSR. There are others who prefer to comply with the guidelines for reporting the organisation's performance to the public, much like the reporting of an organisation's financial performance. Thus they maintain flexibility on CSR methods and concentrate on results for public consumption.

One such guideline is the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) Reporting Framework. GRI was designed as a reporting framework on economic, environmental and social performance by all organisations. It is a large multi-stakeholder network of thousands of experts in dozens of countries worldwide. GRI was conceived by the Boston-based non-profit Centre for Education and Research in Environmental Strategies or CERES (pronounced 'series') in 1997.

Yet another approach to CSR is focused on the organisation's compliance with principles of a quality standard (ISO9001 and ISO14001) and a set of process standards that cover planning, accounting, auditing and reporting, and stakeholder engagement. One such standard is the AA1000S Assurance Standard, developed by the Institute

of Social and Ethical Accountability (AccountAbility).

The institute is a not-for-profit professional membership organisation, built through a coalition of businesses, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), business schools and service providers. AccountAbility was launched in 1996 for the purpose of promoting accountability for sustainable development.

For banks and other financial institutions on the other hand, CSR means the adoption of the Equator Principles (EP). EP is a set of environmental and social benchmarks for managing environmental and social issues in the development of project finance globally. EP was developed by private sector banks – led by Citigroup, ABN AMRO, Barclays and WestLB – and was launched in June 2003.

PROLIFERATION OF CSR STANDARDS INITIATIVES AND APPROACHES

By 2005, there were as many organisations promoting CSR as there were philosophical approaches to it. For example:

- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- Forest Stewardship Council
- Marine Stewardship Council
- UN Global Compact
- SA8000 Standard
- AA1000S Assurance Standard
- ECS2000 Ethics Compliance Standard
- Rainforest Alliance certification standards
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Corporations
- US Department of Commerce Basic Guidelines
- CERES Principles/Equator Principles
- OECD Principles of Corporate Governance
- The Global Reporting Initiative
- Ethical Trading Initiative
- Caux Roundtable
- Interfaith Benchmarks
- Global Sullivan Principles of Social Responsibility, etc

The approaches taken for CSR implementation are equally varied. They are generally categorised as follows:

- Aspirational Principles – Principle-based policies and programmes (e.g. Global Compact)
- Codes of Conduct/Certification Standards – Compliance with agreed

behaviour (e.g. SA8000)

- Reporting and Process Frameworks – Builds systematic transparency and accountability (e.g. GRI)
- Assurance Standards – used to assure a public report that adheres to Guidelines or standards (e.g. AA1000S Assurance)
- Investment Screening – Influence investors, public recognition (e.g. Equator Principles)

A UNIFIED APPROACH TO CSR – EASIER SAID THAN DONE

With the proliferation of CSR standards, guidelines, principles and reporting frameworks that are currently available, it is bewildering for an organisation to know where to begin and where to end its CSR. It is only natural that there is a yearning for something simple to guide organisations toward social responsibility.

Naturally, the International Standards Organisation (ISO) comes to mind. ISO has the experience in writing standards. As of 2007, ISO has produced more than 16,000 standards, covering not only specification standards for materials, but also management system standards such as ISO 900. ISO has the organisation and an international network of members in 157 countries around the world.

It is with this sense of inevitability that ISO, in early 2004, sets out to organise a meeting to gauge a consensus on whether it ought to proceed with writing a CSR standard. The outcome of the meeting was unexpectedly negative for ISO. There were howls of protest from NGOs and others on the idea of ISO writing such standards.

Organisations that have already established a large number of clientele do not like to be pre-empted by ISO. Organisations such as the SAI had already by March 31, 2008, certified 1,693 factories, stores and farms in 64 countries and 61 industrial sectors to SA 8000. SAI has programs in Europe, China, Turkey, Vietnam and Central America.

There were many issues that detractors of ISO came up with against ISO writing a social responsibility standard. Questions were asked on the competency of ISO; ISO may trespass on territories that are the purview of supranational organisations such as the ILO and OECD, as well as the international conventions

that these organisations have painstakingly negotiated; NGOs were apprehensive that the nature of ISO organisations is exclusive rather than inclusive of all sections of society; the fear that ISO CSR standards may become mandatory and, therefore, not respecting the sovereignty of nations; that ISO CSR standards may spell out norms that are contrary to accepted norms in many nations or, worse, to shove foreign norms down the throat of unsuspecting nations; that it may become onerous on developing nations, that it may become a technical barrier to trade and, finally, the fact that the definition of CSR itself has not been agreed.

In the end, a compromise was made where ISO and ILO would work together on the project. Both ILO and ISO had to modify their respective bureaucratic organisations to accommodate this unique CSR project. There were other ground rules and strictures specifically for the project in terms of the composition, number and representation of participants in the project, and the modus operandi and working relationships of those involved.

In the document to be produced, the word 'corporate' in 'corporate social responsibility' was dropped in favour of plain 'social responsibility'. This is to imply that the document is a general guidance document on social responsibility and not limited for use in corporate settings only. The document should just be a guidance document only and not a management system ala ISO 14001 or 9001. Furthermore, the standard is not meant to be certifiable

like ISO 14001 or 9001 and others.

One of the unique things, both for ISO and ILO, is the very public way in which they conduct their business for writing this standard. All documents, including drafts, are accessible to the public who can also make comments on them. The resulting standard document is designated as ISO 26000 – Guidance on Social Responsibility. The Guidance document and other information on CSR are on this website www.iso.org/wgsr.

As of December 2008, the ISO 26000 – Guidance on Social Responsibility is still in its working draft stage. The final Guidance document is scheduled for publication in 2010. The 91-page document is available in PDF format for anyone to download at the website cited above.

ISO 26000 – Guidance on Social Responsibility: Table of Contents

Foreword

Introduction

- 1 **Scope**
- 2 **Terms and definitions**
- 3 **Understanding social responsibility**
- 4 **Principles of social responsibility**
- 5 **Recognising social responsibility and engaging stakeholders**
- 6 **Guidance on social responsibility core subjects**

Organisational governance

Human rights

Labour practices

The environment

Fair operating practices

Consumer issues

Community involvement and development

7 Guidance on implementing practices of social responsibility

Annex A – Social Responsibility Initiatives

Bibliography

Index

DISTANT LIGHT AT THE END OF THE LONG TUNNEL

The fact that ISO 26000 – Guidance on Social Responsibility is purely a guide and a non-certifiable document means that organisations who wish to demonstrate their corporate commitment will still have to rely on the slew of certifiable standards that currently exists. Thus the earlier problem of a multi-faceted approach to CSR has not been resolved even though there is now a uniform and comprehensive way of looking at CSR. So it will be business as usual.

Organisations such as the Institute of Social and Ethical Accountability and SAI may, however, incorporate the elements in ISO 26000 – Guidance on Social Responsibility into their respective standards whilst maintaining their own market niches. In that sense, organisations know that their social responsibilities are from the ISO guidance document, but they can pick and choose how and what they want to demonstrate to the public. We are, thus, partway there in the difficult journey to demonstrate corporate social responsibility. We can now see a distant light at the end of the long tunnel. We have to forge on. ■

Job Vacancy Advertisement at IEM's Website and Notice Board

Please be informed that IEM provides job vacancy advertisement through the IEM Website and Notice Board to its members and non-members who are looking for engineers on a full time/contract or on part-time basis to fill job vacancies in their respective companies. The 'Job Vacancy Advertisement Form' and 'Its Terms and Conditions' are available at the IEM website, www.iem.org.my or you may contact En. Ahmad Tarmizi, the IEM Secretariat at 03-7968 4019 for more details.

Job seekers can search for their desired employment in the IEM Website under 'Job Gallery' section for the latest job vacancy advertisements.

Thank you and best regards,

Chairman
Standing Committee on Welfare and Service Matters
The Institution of Engineers, Malaysia

An Overview of the Malaysian Standard (MS2072:2008) – Guidelines for Developing and Implementing Early Action for Site Remediation

by **Engr. Choo Chee Ming**, *MIEM, P. Eng.*, **Engr. Assoc. Prof. Dr Zainab Mohamed**, *FIEM, P. Eng.* and **Engr. Dr Yin Chun Yang**, *Grad. IEM*

THIS guideline is the first Malaysian standard (MS2072:2008) which aims to provide guidance to assist the planning, site selection, design and implementation of partial, short-term, or early action remedies undertaken at contaminated sites. This guideline was developed by the Working Group on Site Remediation under the auspices of the Environmental Management Industry Standards Committee, and subsequently approved by the same Committee on 3 December 2007 without amendments.

The purpose of this guideline is to manage, control or reduce the risks posed by contaminated sites. The early action remedies and strategies are applicable to the management of other regulatory processes such as Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007, Environmental Quality Act 1974 and Local Government Act 1976.

This standard identifies and describes a standard process, technical requirements, information needs, benefits and strategy for early action remedies undertaken at contaminated sites. It is applicable to contaminated sites as defined by the Department of Environment and Department of National Solid Waste Management.

The guideline highlights the basic activities associated with implementing an early action such as the construction of a Conceptual Site Model (CSM), estimation of risk(s), identification of exposure control, development of interim, selection of the desired solution(s), attainment of legal authority, design and execution of selected solution(s) and post-implementation monitoring of the CSM.

The common objectives for an early action are to minimise human or environmental risk exposure (or both) and the time required to implement a final remedy. These early actions are aimed

at safeguarding the general public and natural ecological environment as well as to minimise the actual time required to remediate a contaminated site.

It is important to note that the guideline is not intended to replace legal requirements for remediating sites of environmental contamination. It is highly recommended that the guideline be used to supplement existing regulatory stipulation so that a more effectual remedial effort can be implemented.

Salient procedures of early action for site remediation presented in the guideline are listed and described as follows:

- Gathering required information such as historical records, interviews, previous studies, environmental analytical data and other relevant data
- Development of the CSM. The following information is presented in CSM:
 - Environmental contaminants for all pathways of a CSM
 - Natural and secondary background concentration of contaminants in all CSM pathways
 - Contaminant source characterisation such as source location, boundaries, volume and concentration
 - Potential contaminant migration pathways through soil, surface water, air and groundwater media
 - Contaminant mass estimate
 - Estimation of concentration and duration of both human and ecological contaminant exposure
 - Estimation of human and environmental risk
- Identification of early action strategy is as follows:
 - Proactive development of early action remedies – all affected

parties to provide input to identify their concerns, risks, resources and objectives for an early action

- Identification of early action potentially contaminated sites – sites that are dynamic and contain complex migration pathways commonly require sophisticated and detailed site characterisation
- Identification of manageable CSM components and early action solution alternatives
- Funding of early actions – it is advisable to identify and allocate (budget) a reasonable portion of the available funding for early action, which is balanced between cost and risk management benefits
- Prioritisation of early action solutions – the alternative elements, including desired results and technical components, of a proposed early action should be prioritised by the affected parties
- Selection and integration of early actions – selection of the most beneficial solution should be conducted before formulating a remedial implementation plan
- Preparation and finalisation of remedial plan
- Implementation and documentation of early action activities – during implementation of the plan, the results must be documented and compared to the original objectives frequently
- Identification of requirements for early actions. The general requirement of early actions is as follows:
 - Health and safety plan
 - Sampling and analysis plan
 - Early action plan including security, mobilisation/demobilisation, unit/system operation, unit/sys-

- tem test/performance monitoring, community relations and site analysis
- Execution and implementation of early action plan – Operations should conform to the plan unless circumstances require change and written authorisation for plan modification is obtained
 - Documentation retention – responsibility for recordkeeping rests with the property owner
 - Post remedy monitoring plan
 - Early action performance assessment – the success of an early action should be assessed by comparing its actual result to the predicted goal or desired objective
 - Other considerations – funding limitations, time constraints and other relevant information

The approval of this guideline is definitely a step forward in the management of derelict and contaminated land since there was no such guideline previously. It will undoubtedly, provide a useful tool to different stakeholders such as site remediation specialists and environmental consultants so that they can expedite the cleanup effort of a contaminated site. As such, it is deemed that Malaysia is moving in the right direction in terms of the governance of contaminated land.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors are grateful to the SIRIM Working Group on Site Remediation and SIRIM Bhd. For more information, please contact Noraslina Mat Zainat at the SIRIM secretariat at 03-5544 6339. ■

REFERENCES

- [1] ASTM D 5745-95 (Reapproved 2005), Standard guide for developing and implementing short term measures or early actions for site remediation.
- [2] Engineering Services Division, Ministry of Health – Management of Clinical Waste in Hospitals and Health Care Establishment, July 1993.
- [3] Ministry of Housing and Local Government – Technical Guideline for Sanitary Landfill, Design and Operation, August 2006.
- [4] Ministry of Housing and Local Government – Guideline for Safe Closure and Rehabilitation of MSW Landfill Sites, August 2006.

Seminar on Quality Assessment System in Construction (QLASSIC)

by **Engr. Boone Lim**, *MIEEM, P. Eng.*

QUALITY Assessment System in Construction (QLASSIC) is a method to assess the workmanship quality of a constructed work against the requirements in the Construction Industry Standard (CIS 7:2006).

It provides an independent, single and objective system to assess the workmanship quality. The assessment provides a score (in %) which can serve as a benchmark for the industry.

The Half Day seminar was jointly conducted by the IEM Civil and Structural Engineering Technical Division and CIDB on 22 July 2008.

Four papers were presented. In the first paper, En. Mohammad Faizal bin Abdul Hamid from CIDB provided information on the background and framework of the QLASSIC system.

Engr. Mohammad Faizal explained that QLASSIC was an adoption of Singapore's CONQUAS, a well-known and accepted Quality Assessment System. CIS 7:2006 consist of four main components:

1. Architectural
2. Structural Works
3. External Works
4. Mechanical and Electrical Works

Each is given weightage to a score of 100%.

The quality of work is assessed by qualified assessors on samples, and marks are awarded according to the standard.

Assessments are carried out on site via visual and measurement tools. It also considers declaration by qualified personnel, field and lab test results. The marks are finally summed up to give a QLASSIC Score (%).

Engr. Mukhtar bin Che Ali, a Senior Manager from CIDB, expounded on the relationship between QLASSIC and ISO 9001 in construction. He showed that QLASSIC can be integrated into the ISO 9001 system.

Engr. Laxana Naidu s/o Kuppusamy Naidu, a Principal Consultant, gave a presentation of QLASSIC from an engineer's perspective. He talked about the engineers' role on the issue of quality; the challenges and process approach to achieve quality. He then looked into the methods that the engineers and management can use to implement QLASSIC to have better quality construction.

Finally, Engr. Teh Tik Guan, project manager of Sunway, presented his experience on the usage of a quality assessment system and how it had helped his company improve their work quality.

A lively question and answer was conducted by Engr. Sia Han See, the General Manager of Standard and Quality Division, CIDB. Engr. Sia advised engineers and management to visit their website for the latest information on QLASSIC. ■

Talk on Contractors and Engineering All Risks Insurance – The Design and Workmanship Exclusions

by **Engr. Liew Shaw Shong**, FIEM, P. Eng.

THE lecture on 'Contractors and Engineering All Risks Insurance – The Design and Workmanship Exclusion' was delivered by Neil Davis of Crawford and Company Adjusters Malaysia on 18 August 2008 at the IEM Conference Hall, Bangunan Ingenieur, at 5.30 p.m. The lecture was attended by 65 participants.

Davis started his lecture by giving an introduction to the basic structure of the Contractor All Risks (CAR) policy, which generally consists of schedule, operative clause and general exclusions. There are two major sections of the CAR policy, namely, Material Damage and Third Party Liability. In both sections, the policy spells out the period of cover, exclusions, loss settlement, general conditions and endorsements. However, the talk focused on the section on Material Damage.

Davis then spent some time deliberating the exclusions. Commonly, it is not unusual to have the following exclusions in a CAR policy:

1. The deductible/excess
2. Consequential loss
3. Faulty/defective design
4. Direct damage due to defective workmanship or materials
5. Gradually operating causes – wear and tear, etc
6. Breakdown of construction plant, machinery, equipment
7. Vehicles licensed for road use, watercraft, aircraft
8. Loss of money, drawings, files, etc
9. Loss discovered at the time of taking inventory

On the design and workmanship exclusions, the insurers shall not be liable for:

1. Loss or damage due to faulty (or defective) design.
2. The cost of replacement, repair or rectification of defective material and/or workmanship, but this exclusion shall be limited to the item immediately affected and shall not be deemed to exclude loss or damage to correctly executed items resulting from an accident due to such defective material and/or workmanship.

Under certain circumstances, insurers may agree to provide the designer's risk extension to the CAR policy to remove the outright

exclusion of faulty/defective design, with the insured paying the agreed extra premium.

In UK practice, the following exclusion wordings are commonly used in the insurance industry:

1. DE1 – Outright Defect Exclusion
2. DE2 – Extended Defective Condition Exclusion
3. DE3 – Limited Defective Condition Exclusion
4. DE4 – Defective Part Exclusion
5. DE5 – Design Improvement Exclusion

The difference between the CAR and Erection All Risks (EAR) are as follows:

Figure 2: NPSHA Calculation

CAR	EAR
• Civil engineering projects constructed on site	• Machinery and equipment manufactured in a factory and assembled on site
• Materials more typically of concrete and masonry	• Mainly steel
• Low concentration of value	• High concentration of value
	• Specific allowance for testing and commissioning

In EAR, loss or damage due to faults in erection is covered, but otherwise, there is an outright exclusion on loss or damage due to faulty design and defective workmanship and materials.

A number of overseas case laws were presented to deliberate on the legal precedence. Out of the many case laws, the Queensland Railways case is one of the most powerful references for insurers. Following the case laws, Davis further presented a few interesting case studies in Malaysia. There were active discussions from the floor on the few case studies that was presented.

Finally, the speaker summarised that the common observations on most CAR claims in Malaysia is that they mostly result from inadequate supervision of the works and insufficient attention to temporary works.

The talk ended at 7.00 p.m. The Session Chairman, Engr. Liew Shaw Shong invited Engr. Yee Thien Seng, committee member of the Geotechnical Technical Division to present a certificate and token of appreciation to Davis for his excellent lecture. ■

CONDOLENCE

We wish to inform that **DYMM Al-marhum Tuanku Ja'afar ibni Al-marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman (HF005), Yang di-Pertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan**, has passed away on 27 December 2008. **Almarhum** was conferred the IEM Honorary Fellow in 1994.

On behalf of the IEM Council and management, we wish to convey our deepest condolences to Almarhum bereaved families.

Report on 'The Practice of Soil Reinforcement in Malaysia'

by **Engr. Lee Eng Choy**, MIEM, P.Eng.

ENGR. Dr Lee Chee Hai presented a talk on 'The Practice of Soil Reinforcement in Malaysia' on 5 August 2008 at the IEM Conference Hall, which was attended by 120 members. He began his lecture by describing the historical development in the use of soil reinforcement techniques in civil engineering and cited several examples of early applications including the Ziggurat and the Great Wall of China.

Engr. Dr Lee stated that the practice of soil reinforcement in Malaysia began to gain popularity in the early 1980s. The basic concept in the application of soil reinforcement was briefly described. Next, he went on to describe the various applications of soil reinforcement which included:

- soft soil stabilisation
- basal reinforcement of embankment
- reinforced slab
- sink hole reinforcement
- reinforced slope
- reinforced wall

These applications were briefly illustrated with examples.

Engr. Dr Lee went on to describe the performance evaluation of reinforced wall systems. The focus of evaluation included the facing element, which can be either precast panel or block, the reinforcement type (polymeric and metallic), the stress transfer mechanism and the quality of backfill material.

In the selection of the type of facing element, the factors that need to be considered are vehicular impact, differential settlement, possible washing out of backfill material, fungus growth, local stability against bulging and tilting, connection strength, speed of erection and the interlocking of each facing unit.

He mentioned that the factors to be considered in the selection of type of reinforcement include:

- strength
- durability and
- modulus of elasticity

As for the durability, factors like corrosion, hydrolysis, creep and biodegradability need to be taken into account. He classified the reinforcement into two main groups, *i.e.* extensible and inextensible. The polymeric reinforcement is generally classified as extensible, whereas the metallic reinforcement is classified as inextensible.

The two main modes of stress transfer mechanisms are frictional and passive resistance. Field pull out tests were conducted to study the behaviour of the mechanism (see Figures 1 and 2).

The ideal backfill material for reinforced wall is granular fill. However, as granular materials are becoming scarce, cohesive frictional material are more commonly used nowadays. However, there are drawbacks in the use of cohesive frictional fill. Factors such as permeability, mechanical properties, pore



Figure 1: Field pull out test

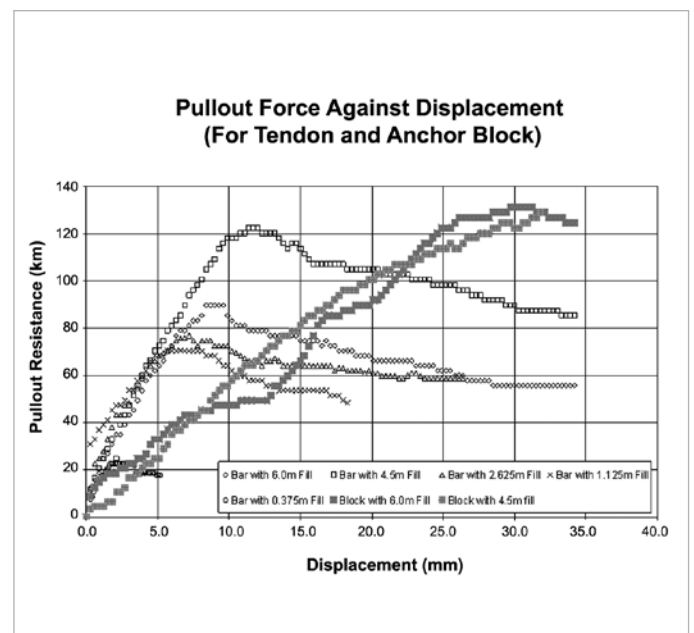


Figure 2: Results of the field pull out test

pressure built up, sensitivity of compactive effort to moisture content and corrosiveness of fill need to be adequately accounted for.

Engr. Dr Lee illustrated with examples from several projects in Malaysia. At the end of his lecture, several questions were asked by the audience. Amongst others, this included questions related to the connection details of reinforcement to the facing element of a reinforced soil wall. ■



Engineering Projects with Public Participation

by **Engr Dr. Ayob Katimon**, MIEM, P.Eng.

HOW many engineering-related public agencies do we have in this country? Beside Public Works Department (JKR), there are numerous, such as Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID), Department of Agriculture (DOA), Department of Road and Transport, Department of Rural Planning, *etc.* Whenever these department having a plan, do they consider the participation from the public?

For instance, when DID plan to have a flood mitigation project in one locality, do DID engineers make an effort to consult or obtaining secondary opinion from the local people. In other words do we invite them to participate in such community and public-related projects? During those days, I had observed that the kampong-based contractors involved in the cleaning and dredging of the rivers and drainage canal of their locality. Upon completion of the project, they used to

have special gathering with the rest of villagers for thanks-giving ceremony and they expressed their gratefulness among themselves to witness the output from their own hands. Subsequently, they started to love the waterways in their surrounding and putting continuous effort to manage, conserve and maintain the channel reach located within their individual land title. In other words they began to love such public infrastructure and amenities.

What about if the similar approach is to be re-introduced to our modern societies? Particularly those project that of public interest? Just to name few examples, flood mitigation and measures, rural road and transport, agricultural and land use planning, rural and town design, river and sewerage system design, telecommunication, slope design and control, as well as public libraries. Don't we think it would solve

many problems especially in caretaking the public facilities? The purpose of a public participation in a public-related project is to ensure a public involvements process that assures the opportunity for the public to be involved in all phases of planning and implementation. The implementation agencies need the public involved in such project because the public has the right to have voice and additionally the public can provide the information needed to develop, maintain and carried an effective projects. Planning staff, consultants and local official need comments from those who know the community best: the people who live, work and play there. Public participation gives the public a sense of ownership and fosters cooperation among the public and the implementation agencies. As such, public-oriented project would be less problematic and it would become more successful. ■

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS

The Council and Management of IEM would like to congratulate the following IEM members on receiving their respective awards.

Datukship

Y. Bhg. Datuk Engr. Dr Ahmad Fikri bin Hussein (M14237) on being conferred the *Darjah Mulia Sei Melaka (DMSM)* which carries the title of 'Datuk'.

The award was conferred during the ceremony of Tuan Yang di-Pertua Negeri Melaka's 70th birthday on 11 October 2008 at Dewan Seri Negeri, Ayer Keroh, Hang Tuah Jaya, Melaka.

IEM Honorary Fellow

- a) Y. Bhg. Dato' Ir. Mohd. Zin bin Mohamed, Minister of Works, Malaysia
- b) Y.A.B. Pehin Seri Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, Chief Minister of Sarawak
- c) Y.A.B. Datuk Seri Panglima Musa bin Hj. Aman, Chief Minister of Sabah
- d) Y.B. Datuk Seri Ir. Mohamad Nizar bin Jamaludin, Menteri Besar of Perak