

**A STUDY TO INVESTIGATE THE IMPACT OF LEAD PELLET TO THE
AIR PISTOL AND AIR RIFLE SHOOTERS HEALTH IN SUBANG
NATIONAL SHOOTING RANGE**

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MASTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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NATIONAL SHOOTING RANGE**

By

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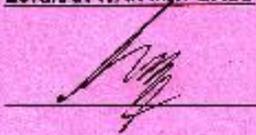
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ABSTRACT

Handling of lead pellets among the Air Pistol and Air Rifle shooters are the potential risk that may have adverse effect on the shooter's health. In shooting course of action, shooters need to physically handle lead pellet, susceptible to inhaling the lead dust or fume and the improper ventilation system may increase the lead contamination in the shooting range. Limited of empirical evidence focusing on the lead pellet effect to the shooters has created some difficulty to the researcher to complete the research. The research was conducted among the Air Pistol and Air Rifle shooter in the Subang National Shooting Range with the objective to determine the contributing factors i.e physical contact, inhalation and ventilation system that may have impact to the shooter health status.

Keywords: Airgun, Air Pistol, Air Rifle, ISSF, Lead.

ABSTRAK

Pengendalian dan penggunaan pellet oleh penembak Air Pistol dan Air Rifle mendedahkan mereka kepada risiko yang negatif kepada tahap kesihatan mereka. Setiap penembak perlu secara fizikal mengendalikan pellet, risiko terdedah kepada menghidu debu atau gas timah hasil daripada tembakan pellet serta pemasangan dan fungsi sistem ventilasi yang tidak sempurna pada lapang sasaran menjejaskan tahap kesihatan penembak. Sumber rujukan yang terhad di dalam mendapatkan bukti-bukti faktor tersebut menyumbang kepada risiko kesihatan penembak merupakan kekangan utama yang dihadapi semasa menyiapkan kertas kerja ini. Skop kajian meliputi penembak Air Pistol dan Air Rifle di Lapang Sasar Kebangsaan Subang dan sebanyak 80 kertas soal selidik telah diagihkan bagi mendapatkan maklumbalas mengenai hubung kait pengbolehubah yang dinyatakan di atas pada tahap kesihatan penembak.

Kata kunci: Airgun, Air Pistol, Air Rifle, ISSF, Plumbum.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ISSF	International Sport Shooting Federation
NSAM	National Shooting Association of Malaysia
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
FMA	Factory and Machineries Act
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Lead is a toxic agent and it is classified as hazardous and one of the oldest established poison which has negative impact to the human health. There are many studies conducted by the researchers to determine the level of effect lead can bring to the human's health. Some researchers such Theodore I Lidsky and Jay S Schneider (2003) tried to identify the hazardous effect of lead to the children that may impair their cognitive development. However, human still opted to use lead based substances despite the potential hazards associated with it.

National Safety Council (2007) defined lead as the highly toxic and contributes to adverse health effect to human being. There are many way human would be exposed to lead. Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (2007) in its fact sheet identified the typical exposure to lead comes from breathing workplace air or dust, eating contaminated food or drinking contaminated drink. The direct exposure to the lead would be hazardous to the health and could cause permanent damage to the brain. Since the usage and exposure to the lead related substances have accumulative effect on the one's health, thus necessary steps need to be considered in order to mitigate its effects to those who have direct contact with it.

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