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Occupational Safety and Health Hazard Sources, Frequency and Awareness among Workers in Selected Auto Garages in Nairobi's Industrial Area – Kenya

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Abstract

Auto garage workers are faced with various hazards as they carry out their work. However, little has been done by the occupiers to address their occupational safety and health issues. The study assessed awareness of occupational safety and health hazards among workers in selected auto garages in Nairobi, Kenya. This was a descriptive cross sectional study design. Purposive sampling method was used to select Auto garages while simple random sampling was used to choose participants. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 20.0. Workers were aware that sanitary facilities was a source of hazards in the garages due to their slippery nature. Thirty one (12%) workers confirmed that machines and equipments in their work places were excellent, 128(50%) while 50% of them had contrary opinions. Few (22[9%]) workers confirmed that working benches and floors were excellent, 92(35%). The study concludes that workers in the auto garages in industrial area were aware that they are exposed to different occupational safety and health hazards in the categories of physical, biological, ergonomic and psychological hazards. Hazards arising from auto garages could impair the health and well-being of the workers; therefore, it is necessary to anticipate, recognize, evaluate and control such hazards.

Key Words: Occupational safety, health hazards, Auto Garages, Industrial area, Awareness

1. Introduction

Occupational safety hazard can be defined as the risk to the health of a person usually arising out of employment. It can also refer to work, material, substance, process or situation that predisposes or itself causes accidents or disease at work place. Automobiles are an integral part of modern societies and are a known source of environmental contaminants that are toxic to humans (Williams *et al.*, 2011). A motor vehicle is designed to be used for road transport purpose and is fitted with a self-propelled engine that in most cases function by means of internal combustion. These may be built in the form of buses, coaches, freight vehicles and passenger motor cars (Ridley & Chunning, 2008). In nearly all cases of road accidents the vehicle bodies are often damaged and as a result if not written off are repaired in motor vehicle body workshops. The comprehensively insured vehicles are repaired in the workshops by the insurers while third party insured ones are repaired by the owners. An auto garage is a workplace where damages that occur on motor vehicle bodies are repaired. Also since vehicles are designed to be routinely maintained for optimum performance, routine maintenance and service is a requirement specified by all manufactures. Due to this necessity and increased vehicle population that is estimated to be 1.6 million in Kenya, many Autogarage workshops have been started all over the country, particularly in urban areas.

Occupational health and safety standards in auto garages attract particular attention because it account for a growing share of urban employment though it is characterized with inadequate safety and health guidelines (Ghebreyohannes, 2005). Sanaei *et al.*, (2009) considered that, even if the workplace is safe, all health and safety measures may fail if workers do not have the right knowledge, attitude and behavior toward health and safety of the workplace. A safe work environment is a combination of both the work area and the workers themselves. It is every one responsibility to make sure that proper safety gear is worn and the rules are followed (Miller, 2007). Rongo *et al.*, (2005) considered the level of workers' awareness as a positive factor making them more actively involved in improving their working conditions or in decision making of their future. Depending on the degree and type of hazards, employers are obliged to introduce engineering and administrative controls as the first choice, and to provide appropriate personal protective equipment as a last resort, in order to protect workers from occupational health hazards (Ghebreyohannes, 2005). As it proposed that awareness about hazards should improve the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), so this study focused on occupational hazard awareness of the garage workers which can be helpful in promotion of safety culture and formulating policies to solve problems related to the health and safety of garage workers.

2 Materials and methods

The study employed a cross sectional descriptive research design. It involved systematic collection and presentation of data to give a clear picture of the situation. The design adapted both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study area was selected auto garages in Nairobi County industrial area. Auto garages in the industrial area that have been inspected and approved to repair government vehicles by the ministry of Transport and Infrastructure under the mechanical department were selected for this study and the list comprised of private garages. The target population for this study consisted; workers in body shop and workshops.

According to the Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services (DOSHS), there were 75 registered auto garages with an employee population of 3,107 in Industrial area in Nairobi County. This study employed Krejcie & Morgan (1970) table to derive a sample size for both the number of garages and number of employees to participate in the study. Using this table, a total of 63 garages and 341 employees were selected to participate in this study. Simple random sampling was used to select auto garages and participants for this study. The sections targeted in the auto garages included the management and workers in body shops and workshops. Convenient sampling method was used to choose 63 garages out of the 75 registered garages. Data was collected using structured questionnaires and observation guided by a checklist. Questionnaires were designed in English and were administered by the researcher. This ensured that questions were interpreted to workers who did not understand English. A checklist was used to guide observational method of data collection. In-depth interviews were carried out among the managerial staff to obtain both qualitative and quantitative data. Relevant documents for example safety and health policy, training records, injury recording register, maintenance and servicing records were reviewed. Data was analyzed using statistical package for social scientists (SPSS version 20.0). Descriptive statistics (frequency and cross tabulations) were used to generate frequency tables.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Sources and Hazards Awareness among the Workers in Auto Garages

Machines and equipments were cited by the workers as one of the source of hazards in the garages. Thirty one (12%) workers confirmed that machines in their work places were excellent, 128(50%) said that they were just good, 57(22%) rated them as moderate, 17(7%) said they were bad and poor respectively while 6(2%) did not respond to this question (Table 1). There are numerous potential hazards around machinery and equipment in the auto garage, such as cutting edges, gears, chains, revolving shafts, rotating blades and levers.

Waste storage was another source of hazards in the work place according to the respondents. Regarding this issue, 29(11%) workers confirmed that waste storage in their work places were excellent, 101(40%) said that they were just good, 90(35%) rated them as moderate, 13(5%) said they were bad, 17(7%) rated them as poor while 6 (2%) did not respond to this issue (Table 1). Poor waste storage can be a source of hazards within a work environment. Waste should be well segregated before storage as they await disposal. Waste littering throughout the work station can be a source of a major accident. The waste in Auto garages includes pieces of metals, glasses, oils among others. Metals and glasses can cut individual's while oils and other petroleum products will make the floor to be slippery hence may lead to fall. Abdulla *et al.*, (2008) in a study on waste management alluded that waste should be segregated in well labeled containers like sharps, papers, organic waste, toxic waste and radioactive among others.

In this study, 22(9%) workers confirmed that working benches and floors in their work places were excellent, 92(35%) noted that they were just good, 114(44%) rated them as moderate, 15(6%) said they were bad, 9(4%) rated them as poor while 4(2%) did not respond to this issue (Table 1). Poorly designed work benches and floors are bad for a work station because they are ergonomic hazards. Benches should be clean and tidy in order to prevent occupational accidents. Floors in the other hand should always be clean and dry for comfort and accidents prevention.

Among the workers, 37(14%) confirmed that work areas and walkways in their work places were excellent, 125(48%) noted that they were just good, 81(32%) rated them as moderate, 7(3%) said they were bad, 2(1%) rated them as poor while 4(2%) did not respond to this issue (Table 1). Within a work station there should be enough space for all workers in the work areas as well as walk space. Inadequate space leads to congestion which is a recipe for accidents as it is a hazard of its own. The OSHA (2007) states that pathways, access ways and work areas need to be marked and kept clear so that collisions can be avoided. Poor and congested walk ways are physical occupational hazards. According to Clerk (2011) physical hazards are a common source of injuries in many industries.

Among the participants, 28(11%) workers confirmed that sanitary facilities in their work places were excellent, 106(41%) noted that they were just good, 96(38%) rated them as moderate, 11(4%) said they were bad, 6(2%) rated them as poor while 9(4%) did not respond (Table 1). Those with poor to bad sanitary facilities are vulnerable to risks involved with poor sanitation. These risks include; disease outbreak, slip and fall in the toilets among others. Poor and inadequate sanitary facilities can be a source of hazards in a work environment. Untidy washrooms with wet floors can lead to accidents as a result of slip leading to fall. Poor sanitation like leaking sewage can lead to disease outbreaks.

In the current study, 42(16%) workers confirmed that ventilation in their work places were excellent, 137(53%) said that they were just good, 53(21%) rated them as moderate, 9(4%) said they were bad, 6(2%) rated them as poor while 9(4%) did not

respond (Table 1). Any work station requires good ventilation for aeration and visibility. Inadequate ventilation may lead to suffocation due to lack of enough oxygen. Only 5.9% of the workers had a problem with ventilation in their work place. In a similar study by Adei *et al.*, (2011), all respondents claimed that there was adequate ventilation in working premises, however there was strong solvent odour on walk in inspections in the workshops and its immediate environment putting bystander workers at risk of health hazards associated with paint spraying. Wang and Chen (1993) in their studies of paint workers exposure to organic solvents in Taiwan found that there was a relationship between the frequency of acute symptoms (skin irritation, eye irritation and headache) and high exposure levels of workers who painted in poorly ventilated painting booths. However, this study did not investigate the relationship between ventilation and frequency of acute symptoms.

Among the participants, 55(21%) confirmed that lighting in their work places were excellent, 137(54%) said that they were just good, 44(17%) rated them as moderate, 6(2%) said they were bad while 7(3%) rated them as poor or did not respond, respectively (Table 1). Light is very important in a work station. Whenever there is insufficient light from natural sources, artificial sources of light can be used in the rooms. Inadequate and poor light may lead to accidents especially where there are machines moving at high speed.

Twenty eight (11%) participants confirmed that sitting facilities in their work places were excellent, 92(36%) said that they were just good, 79(31%) rated them as moderate, 24(9%) said that they were bad, 26(10%) rated them as poor while 7(3%) did not respond (Table 1). Inadequate sitting space conditions can be a source of occupational hazards in a work environment although most work in an Auto garage is performed while standing. The sources of occupational hazards in the Auto garages are direct proportional to the level of awareness among the workers.

Table 1 Facilities as a source of hazards in auto garages

Facilities	Ex n (%)	Good n (%)	Mod n (%)	Bad	Poor	No	Total
Machinery & equipment's	31(12)	128(50)	57(22)	17(7)	17(7)	6(2)	256(100)
Waste storage	29(11)	101(40)	90(35)	13(5)	17(7)	6(2)	256(100)
Working benches and floors	22(9)	92(35)	114(44)	15(6)	9(4)	4(2)	256(100)
Work area and walkway	37(14)	125(48)	81(32)	7(3)	2(1)	4(2)	256(100)
Sanitary facilities	28(11)	106(41)	96(38)	11(4)	6(2)	9(4)	256(100)
Ventilation	42(16)	137(53)	53(21)	9(4)	6(2)	9(4)	256(100)
Lighting	55(21)	137(54)	44(17)	6(2)	7(3)	7(3)	256(100)
Sitting facilities	28(11)	92(36)	79(31)	24(9)	26(10)	7(3)	256(100)

Key: Ex-Excellent, Mod-Moderate, No- No response, Frequency-(n), Percentage

3.2 Frequency of Occupational Hazards in the Garages

Any industry which involves high risk activities like Auto garage should promote a proactive safety culture. Safety culture involves the way safety is managed in a workplace and often reflects "the attitudes, beliefs, perceptions and values that employees share in relation to safety" (Cox and Cox 1991). In other words, "the way we do safety around here and within" (Flin *et al.*, 2000). Manual handling and lifting of heavy loads is one of the main occupational hazards prevalent in the Auto garage in this study. Among the workers 63(24.6%) were manually handling and lifting garage tools and equipment very often, 69(27.0%) did so often, 46(18.0%) did so occasionally, 59(23.0%) rarely handle or lifts tools and equipment manually while 19(7.4%) never handles or lifts garage tools and equipment manually (Table 2). Manual handling injuries can be avoided by the use of simple machines and automation (ILO, 2007). Manual handling of loads leads to musculoskeletal injuries such as joint dislocation, muscle strain and lower back pains (Abanga, 2016).

Machinery with movable parts should be guarded as much as possible in order to reduce occupational hazards and accidents. In this study, 8(3%) workers confirmed to be using unguarded machinery very often, 55(21.5%) use them so often, 50(19.5%) use them occasionally, 74(28.9%) rarely uses unguarded machinery while 69(27.0%) never use unguarded machinery in their work places (Table 2). It is evidenced that most workers rarely uses unguarded machine in their working stations. Sophisticated machines with movable parts should be guarded because during operation they move with high speed. A previous study stated that despite all established standards and legislations on safety, with sophisticated devices developed and researches carried out, a perfectly safe condition for human beings and property is still an illusion (Adebiyi *et al.*, 2006)

Auto motive garage mostly experience dust and fumes hazards due to; various maintenances process. The results showed that, 84(32.8%) workers experience dust and fumes hazards very often, 61(23.9%) experience them so often, 50(19.5%) experience them occasionally, 48(18.8%) rarely experience dust and fumes while 13(5.1%) never encounter dust and fumes in their work place (Table 2). Cleaning and dusting floors, cars, tools and equipment's sometimes generate dust. Some garages are located in an

open ground hence dust generated by wind from the environment sometimes becomes a problem within the work station. Fumes are as a result of welding fumes and chemicals such as paints and petroleum products. Very few employees in the garage are not exposed to dust and fumes hazards in this study. Spraying solvents commonly used in vehicle garage are volatile and produce hazardous fumes. These solvents and paints contain hazardous chemicals such as Toluene, Xylene, hexane and methanol; these are all volatile and therefore pose a considerable risk of exposure via inhalation and skin contact during the mixing, filling and spraying. Similar observations have been reported in the workplace health and safety hazard survey (Adei *et al.*, 2011).

Electric equipment's are occasionally used in automotive garages. They are mostly used for welding, wheel balancing, digital mechanical diagnosis, and pressure source among other uses. They are also used in the offices especially, computers, printers, photocopiers and water heaters among others. It is very important to use protected electric devices in order to minimize risk and hazards. Unprotected electric equipment's are those visible naked wires, and lack or faulty plugs. Among the workers, 17(6.6%) confirmed to be handling unprotected electrical equipment very often, 27(10.4%) uses them so often, 51(19.9%) uses them occasionally, 100(39.1%) rarely handles unprotected electrical equipment while 61(23.8%) never uses unprotected electrical equipment (Table 2). Majority [195(76.2%)] uses unprotected electric equipment often, occasionally and rarely hence are exposed to electric hazards to varying degrees. Electricity is risky in any manufacturing sector that utilizes high power voltage for production and Auto garage is not an exception especially those who are doing welding jobs.

Auto garage workers are exposed to leaded petroleum products, paints which contain radioactive elements and are most often than not carcinogenic in nature. In this study, 23(9.0%) workers confirmed that they are exposed to hazardous substances very often, 62(24.2%) are exposed so often, 36(14.1%) are exposed occasionally, 73(28.5%) are rarely exposed to these hazardous substances while 62(24.2%) are never exposed to hazardous substances (Table 2). Majority [194(75.8%)] of the participants are exposed to hazardous substance to varying degree within their work stations. Some of the petroleum products contaminated with lead. Lead is one of the most widely distributed toxins in our environment. Although its toxic effects have been known for centuries, occupational exposure to lead that results in poisoning, be it moderately or clinically symptomatic, is still common in many countries of the world (Vaglenov *et al.*, 2001). Excessive occupational exposure over a brief period of time can cause a syndrome of acute lead poisoning. Clinical findings in this syndrome include abdominal colic, constipation, fatigue and central nervous system dysfunction (Bhagwat *et al.*, 2008).

Noise and vibrations are also major hazards in an Auto garage. Moving machines, generators and electric equipment like welding tool produce a lot of noise while they are working. Drills, engines and heavy equipment vibrate while they are being operated. Employees working in an Auto garage are mostly exposed to noise and vibration hazard in daily basis. Among the participants in this study, 80(31.3%) confirmed that they experiences noise and vibrations very often, 72(28.1%) experiences them so often, 59(23.0%) experiences them occasionally, 36(14.1%) rarely experiences noise and vibrations hazards while 9(3.5%) never experiences noise and vibrations hazards in their respective work stations (Table 2). The noise conservation programs provide that every workplace where noise exceeds 85dB noise prevention measures as well as PPEs provision are some of the requirements. Bhatia *et al.*, (1991) defines noise pollution as unwanted electromagnetic signal that produces a jarring or displeasing effect and which interferes with human communication, comfort and health. The Kenyan law stipulates that no worker should be exposed to a noise level of over 90 dB (A) in an 8 hour period. Many other countries forbid an exposure above 85 dB for the same period. However, some workers still experience hearing loss even at 75 dB (A). In addition to the negative OSH impact exposure to high noise levels lowers employee morale and productivity. In this study, only 3.7% of the participants did not experience noise and vibrations hazards. This imply that majority of the participants are exposed to noise hazards.

Slip and trip hazards are due to slippery floors as a result of water, oil spills and rubbish such as banana pilings which is a characteristics of poor housekeeping. When floors are made of slippery tiles, the organization normally put warning symbols and signage denoting the same. In this study, 11(4.3%) workers experiences slip and trips very often, 34(13.3%) experiences them so often, 76(29.7%) experiences them occasionally, 97(37.9%) rarely experiences slip and trips while 38(14.8%) never experiences slip and trips (Table 2). Slips, trips and falls are a major concern in any work station which can be reduced with good housekeeping. Floors should be swept clean of dust on a regular basis. Debris and other items left on the floor should be picked up immediately. Slip-resistant, rubber-soled shoes appear to provide the best traction. Wet-process areas also provide slip and fall hazards. Floors should be kept as dry as possible. The OSH (2007) states that, adequate floor drainage should be provided within all wet-process areas. Standing water should not be permitted to accumulate. Where standing water exists, it should be mopped into floor drains. Slips, trips and falls during manual handling activities can lead to serious injury. Uneven or slippery floor surfaces, trailing hoses and cords, and obstacles on the ground are common hazards.

Poor housekeeping in a work station can lead to accidents. When the work station is not well kept such that waste materials like metals, waste oils, spray containers and workshop tools is referred to as poor housekeeping. In this study, 15(5.9%) garage workers experiences poor housekeeping very often, 21(8.2%) experiences so often, 74(28.9%) experiences occasionally, 83(32.4%) rarely experiences poor housekeeping while 63(24.6%) never experiences poor housekeeping (Table 2). It is very important to ensure proper housekeeping always in order to prevent avoidable accidents. In this study majority (75.4%) actually experienced poor housekeeping once in a while in their respective work station. According to Clerk (2011) physical hazards including poor housekeeping are a common source of injuries in many industries which are caused by workers negligence and they can be avoided.

Power surge and electric faults can lead to explosions and fire outbreaks. Explosives chemicals can also explode and produces fire in a garage. Highly explosive petroleum products such as petrol can explodes and lead to fire outbreaks in a garage. In this study, 6(2.3%) workers experiences fire and explosions very often due to the nature of their work, 10(3.9%) experiences them so often, 19(7.4%) experiences them occasionally, 80(31.3%) rarely experiences fire and explosions while 141(55.1%) never experiences fire and explosions in their respective work stations (Table 2). Majority of the participants never experience such hazards in their respective work stations/garages. Guarding of exposed movable and hot points on equipment is important. Proper evaluation of the hazards, selection and use of personal protective equipment, will also help reduce or eliminate worker exposure to high temperatures and burns. Use of pipeline breaking and lockout procedures also protects workers from the unexpected release of hot liquids and steam (Kimani, 2017; Burns, 2006). Electricity is used in the Auto garage as a source of energy for welding and powering equipment. Steam is also used for washing engines under high pressure.

Welding exposes workers and the environment to ultraviolet and infra-red radiations. These radiations are detrimental to human and animal health. Ultraviolet radiations are associated with skin cancer among other risks. The sparking infra-red light produced when welding can lead to eye problems when protective goggles are not worn during welding. A recognized risk among welders is the flash injury called the arc eye. This causes a red eye with feeling of sands in the eye due to inflammation. In this study, 6(2.3%) workers experiences ultra violet (UV) and infrared radiation from welding very often, 11(4.3%) experiences them so often, 17(6.6%) experiences them occasionally, 53(20.7%) rarely experiences ultra violet (UV) and infrared radiation from welding while 169(65.9%) never experiences ultra violet (UV) and infrared radiation from welding (Table 2). Sabitu *et al.*, (2009) in a study, alluded that some welders do not use eye goggles due to discomfort and poor visibility when using them hence become exposed to UV. The problems of visibility and comfort of ocular protective devices have been addressed over the years with improvements made in their design to reduce the incidence of ocular injuries among welders (ILO, 2007). In this study 34.1% of the participants are exposed to some degree of welding hazards.

When wheels are exposed to a lot of heat, they can explode because the air expands due to heat. Employees working in tyre Centre are constantly exposed to wheel and tyre explosions. Among the workers, 13(1.5%) experiences wheel and tyre explosions very often, 12(4.7%) experiences them so often, 25(9.8%) experiences them occasionally, 71(27.7%) rarely experiences wheel and tyre explosions while 135(52.7%) never experiences wheel and tyre explosions in their respective work stations (Table 2). Auto workers are exposed to these asbestos particles without knowledge on their dangers. In this study, 27(10.5%) workers confirmed to be handling asbestos materials very often, 36(14.1%) handles asbestos materials so often, 42(16.4%) handles them occasionally, 51(19.9%) rarely handles asbestos materials while 100(39.1%) never handles asbestos materials in their respective work stations (Table 2). Auto parts, including brakes, clutches and heat seals, contain asbestos because of its heat-resistant qualities, but when these parts start to break apart or disintegrate, the asbestos escapes into the air and onto the clothes of the auto mechanics. Since repair shops also are notorious for poor indoor air quality and circulation, the combination of inadequate air flow and free-floating asbestos particles makes this occupation especially dangerous (ILO, 2007). There was no significant association between workers exposure to asbestos materials and their respective work stations/garages.

Working under inadequately supported vehicles is very risky. Control of major accident hazards requires a specific focus on process-safety management over and above conventional safety management. In this study, 21(8.2%) workers worked under inadequately supported vehicle very often, 16(6.3%) work under inadequately supported vehicle so often, 39(15.2%) worked under inadequately supported vehicle occasionally, 106(41.4%) rarely work under inadequately supported vehicle while 74(28.9%) never work under inadequately supported vehicle (Table 2). Acharya (2014) expressed concern at the implications for management of major hazards and the extension of the "safety culture" concept to justify behavioral safety initiatives to reduce injury (or lost-time accident) rates.

Peoples working in Auto mobile garage are often exposed to waste oils. In this study, 49(19.1%) workers confirmed that getting into contact with used engine oils at their respective work places was very often, 46(18%) said that the practice was just often, 34(13.3%) said that it was done occassionally, 80(31.3%) stated that the practice was rare while 47(18.4%) said that the practices were never witnessed in their respectice work places (Table 2).

Lack or inadequate training on occupational hazards may lead to accidents especially to new staff. Workers should be trained adequately and constantly instructed on what to do. It is the role of occupier to provide adequate training and instructions to its employees.

In this study, 29(11.3%) workers confirmed that they are adequately trained and instructed very often, 41(16.0%) get adequate training and instructions so often, 56(21.9%) get adequate training and instructions occasionally, 83(32.4%) rarely get adequate training and instructions while 47(18.4%) never get adequate training and instructions (Table 2). According to the Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services, all workplaces are required to comply with OSHA (2007) and other standard practices as per the government rules and regulations. Training of workers on occupational hazards is entrenched in the Act.

Table 2 Types of Occupational Hazards Verse Occurrence Frequency among Workers

Hazard	Occurrence frequency of hazards at workplace among workers					
Occupational hazard	V. often (n) (%)	Often (n) (%)	Occasion (n) (%)	Rarely (n) (%)	Never (n) (%)	Total (n) (%)
Manual handling and lifting	63(24.6)	69(27)	46(18)	59(23)	19(7.4)	256(100)
Unguarded Machinery	8(3.1)	55(21.5)	50(19.5)	74(28.9)	69(27)	256(100)
Dust & fumes	84(32.8)	61(23.8)	50(19.5)	48(18.8)	13(5.1)	256(100)
Unprotected Electrical equipment-Electrocution	17(6.6)	27(10.5)	51(19.9)	100(39.1)	61(23.8)	256(100)
Hazardous substances e.g. chemicals	23(9)	62(24.2)	36(14.1)	73(28.5)	62(24.2)	256(100)
Noise & vibrations	80(31.3)	72(28.1)	59(23)	36(14.1)	9(3.5)	256(100)
Slip & trips	11(4.3)	34(13.3)	76(29.7)	97(37.9)	38(14.8)	256(100)
Fire and explosions	6(2.3)	10(3.9)	19(7.4)	80(31.3)	141(55.1)	256(100)
UV & infrared radiation	6(2.3)	11(4.3)	17(6.6)	53(20.7)	169(66)	256(100)
Hot work on wheels	13(5.1)	12(4.7)	25(9.8)	71(27.7)	135(52.7)	256(100)
Poor housing keeping	15(5.9)	21(8.2)	74(28.9)	83(32.4)	63(24.6)	256(100)
Wheel and tire explosion	4(1.6)	6(2.3)	15(5.9)	76(29.7)	155(60.5)	256(100)
Asbestos	27(10.5)	36(14.1)	42(16.4)	51(19.9)	100(39.1)	256(100)
Inadequately supported vehicle	21(8.2)	16(6.3)	39(15.2)	106(41.4)	74(28.9)	256(100)
Used engine oils	49(19.1)	46(18)	34(13.3)	80(31.3)	47(18.4)	256(100)
Inadequate training	29(11.3)	41(16)	56(21.9)	83(32.4)	47(18.4)	256(100)

Key: Frequency-(n), Percentage-(%), V. - Very often

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The study revealed that, majority of the auto garages are aware that there are risks and hazards associated with their work while a few of them had no idea, Workers' level of awareness of hazards associated with their work is crucial to accident reduction, prevention as well as ensuring a safe and healthy workplace.

It was recommended that the government regulates the informal garages to be able improve the occupational health and safety in these garages.

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