

Knowledge of occupational hazards and safety practices among petrol station attendants in Sokoto metropolis, Sokoto State, Nigeria

Okafoagu Nneka C, MBBS; MPH; FWACP^{1*}, Oche Mansur O, MBBS; MPH; FWACP², Gana Godwin J, MBBS; FWACP¹, Ango Jessica T, MBBS; FWACP; MPH¹, Yunusa Edzu U, MBBS; MPH; FWACP¹

1- Consultant, Dept. of Community Medicine, Usmanu Danfodiyo University Teaching Hospital, Sokoto, Sokoto State, Nigeria. 2- Professor, Dept. of Community Medicine, Usmanu Danfodiyo University Teaching Hospital, Sokoto, Sokoto State, Nigeria.

Abstract

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Background: Petrol station attendants are a high risk group and are exposed to occupational hazards with no control over the length and frequency of safety regulation. The study aimed to assess the knowledge of petrol station attendants about the occupational hazards they are exposed to and the safety practices used to prevent them.

Materials and Methods: The study was carried out in Sokoto metropolis, Nigeria and it was a descriptive cross-sectional study. Using a multi-staged sampling technique, 108 petrol station attendants were recruited for the study. Data was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire adapted from published articles which was administered to the respondents by an interviewer. The data was imputed and analyzed using SPSS software.

Results: Sixty-two (59.0%) respondents had poor knowledge while only 16 (15.1%) had negative attitude. Seventy-two (72.4%) of respondents knew that volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were harmful to health and a good proportion knew about work safety practices such as they ought not to smoke cigarettes at the workplace (92.4%). Only 2.8% of respondents used hand gloves while 19.4% used apron always.

Conclusions: The finding of poor knowledge of VOCs with very few of them adopting workplace safety practices underscores the need for employers in this sector to identify workplace hazards, adopt safety measures to curb them, train new employees and retrain staff on safety measures, and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) for daily use.

Keywords: Volatile Organic Compounds, Knowledge, Safety, Hazards

Introduction

Premium motor spirit (PMS) remains the only option used as fuel in the automobile industry in Nigeria without any viable alternative in sight. The love for automobiles leading to the acquisition of several thousands of it annually makes the sale of PMS thrive in Nigeria. PMS contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) as solvents which can have detrimental effects on human health (1). VOCs such as benzene are limited by regulation to 6%-8% of the content of PMS in Nigeria and between 1% (v/v) to 5% in the USA and Europe (2-5). An

estimated 7400 fires and explosions safety measures among the attendants occurred per year at public service stations in the United States of America from 1994 through 1998 (6). Of those 7400 fires, nearly two-thirds (4620) involved vehicles. Vehicle fires led to an annual average of one civilian death, 37 civilian injuries and costed \$7.7 million

* **Corresponding author:** Okafoagu Nneka Christina, Dept. of Community Medicine, Usmanu Danfodiyo University Teaching Hospital, Sokoto, Sokoto State, Nigeria.

E-mail: Stixveno4520@gmail.com

damage in property (6). Petrol station attendants are a high-risk group and are directly exposed to VOCs with no control over the length and frequency of exposure despite safety regulations (7). These attendants are exposed to several occupational hazards which may limit their efficacy, efficiency and productivity. The safety of people and protection of the environment are major concerns at petrol filling stations. Petrol and other motor fuels are potentially hazardous at ambient temperatures and petrol gives off vapors which when mixed with air in appropriate proportions can burn with explosive force if ignited (8).

Safety practices depend on having good knowledge about danger and harmful effects of VOCs and safety measures put in place against them which will then translate to appropriate beliefs and attitude to the health risks associated with exposure to solvents (9, 10). Therefore, there was the need for petrol station attendants to be made aware of these adverse effects. The study aimed to assess the knowledge and attitude towards occupational hazards and safety practices among petrol station attendant.

Material and Methods

The study was conducted in Sokoto metropolis in Sokoto State, Nigeria. Sokoto metropolis according to Edict 7 (1995), includes areas within 16 km radius from the race course; this therefore includes four Local Government Areas (LGA) of the state viz Sokoto North, Sokoto South, Dange-Shuni, and Wamakko Local Government Areas with total population of 937,471. In the metropolis, a hundred petrol stations can be found with eighty being functional at the time of the study and each employing an average of three petrol attendants. The petrol stations belonged to the independent and non-independent marketers. The study was a descriptive cross-sectional design. The study population consisted of petrol station attendants working at petrol pumps in functional petrol stations in Sokoto

metropolis. Petrol pump workers, men or women engaged in fuel filling for at least 6 months were eligible to participate in the study. Those who were working as petrol station cashier, cleaner, clerk and customer service representative or who were involved in replacement of vehicle oil were excluded from the study.

The level of significance was set at 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$). The power of the study was set at 80% = 0.8. The sample size was determined by using the formula $n = z^2pq/d^2$. An estimated proportion of 94% was used for the variable of interest in the population (level of awareness of safety measures) (11). Therefore, 108 petrol station attendants were recruited for the study after correcting for attrition. A multi-stage sampling technique was used. Using a simple random sampling technique through balloting, ten petrol stations were selected each from the four metropolitan LGAs. All the petrol station attendants in the ten petrol stations (each in the 4 metropolitan LGA) were listed. Using a systematic sampling technique, the desired number of respondents were then selected.

A structured pretested interviewer-administered questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge, attitude and safety practices of workers towards occupational hazards. The instrument was adapted from published articles with some modifications (11–14). Ten research assistants comprising medical students from Usmanu Danfodiyo University Teaching Hospital, Sokoto, interviewed the respondents after they had been trained on the objectives of the study and survey instrument. Data processing was done using SPSS software (version 20.0, IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). Quantitative variables were summarized using range, mean and standard deviation. Categorical variables were summarized using frequencies and percentages. There were 10 questions which assessed knowledge and correct answers were scored one (1) and incorrect answers and those with no response were scored nil (0) and converted to percentages. Scores were then graded as good knowledge (> 50%) and poor

knowledge ($\leq 50\%$). The level of statistical significance (α) was set at $P < 0.05$. Ethical approval for the study was sought from the Research and Ethics Committee of Usmanu Danfodiyo University Teaching Hospital. Permission was also obtained from the association of petrol station workers in Sokoto before the study was carried out. Informed consent was obtained from the study participants after explaining the purpose of the study and assurance of confidentiality.

Results

Majority of the respondents 67 (63.8%) were in the age-range 20–29 and the mean age of the respondents was 29.15 ± 4.76 years. Only ten (9.5%) respondents were women; fifty-two respondents (49.5%) were single and most of the respondents ($n = 51, 48.5\%$) had secondary level of education (Table 1).

Table 1: Sociodemographic characteristics of respondents

Variable	n = 105 (%)	
Age (years)	20–29	67 (63.8)
	30–39	32 (30.5)
	40–49	6 (5.4)
	Total, mean \pm standard deviation	29.15 ± 4.76
Sex	Men	95 (90.5)
	Women	10 (9.5)
Marital status	Single	52 (49.5)
	Married	52 (49.5)
	Separated	1 (1.0)
Educational status	Uneducated	11 (10.5)
	Quaranic	11 (10.5)
	Primary	26 (24.8)
	Secondary	51 (48.5)
	Tertiary	6 (5.7)

Sixty (57.1%) of the respondents were temporarily employed and 98 (93.3%) had worked for 10 years and below. Majority 81 (77.1%) worked for 6–7 days in a week while 53 (50.5%) worked for greater than 8 hours in a day.

Sixty-two (59.0%) respondents had poor all round knowledge on occupational hazards seen in their workplace while 43 (40.9%) had good knowledge. The mean knowledge score was found to be 48.21 ± 21.05 (Table 2).

Table 2: Respondents’ knowledge of occupational hazards

Grading of knowledge score	n = 105 (%)
$\leq 50\%$ (poor knowledge)	62 (59.0)
$> 50\%$ (good knowledge)	43 (40.9)
Mean \pm standard deviation	48.21 ± 21.05

Seventy-six (72.4%) of respondents knew that VOCs were harmful to health, 71.4% knew that they ought to use personal protective

equipment (PPE) during their work shift, 80% knew workers needed to be given protective guidelines on VOCs (Table 3).

Table 3: Respondents' attitude to workplace hazards

Variables	n = 105 (%)	
	Yes	No
Exposure to VOCs is harmful to health	76 (72.4)	29 (27.6)
Should workers have protective guidelines on VOCs	84 (80.0)	21 (20.0)
Should workers use PPE during shift work	75 (71.4)	30 (28.6)
Should workers be trained on using PPE	60 (57.1)	45 (42.9)
Should workers wash hands during work shift	83 (79.0)	22 (21.0)
Should workers not eat or drink in workplace	58 (55.2)	47 (44.8)

VOCs: Volatile organic compounds; PPE: Personal protective equipment

A good proportion observed work safety practices such as they ought not to smoke cigarettes at the workplace (92.4%), wash, bath and change clothes immediately after work (81%), no eating or drinking (46.7%, Table 4). Only 2.8% of respondents used hand gloves and same proportion used boots always

while 19.4% used apron always. None of the respondents neither used eye goggles nor respiratory mask always. Reasons for not using PPE included that the equipment were not available (57.1%), workers not aware of them (22.9%) and they cause discomfort (15.7%).

Table 4: Respondents' work safety practices

Variables Work safety practices	n = 105 (%)	
	Yes	No
Wash hands before eating or drinking at work	87 (82.9)	18 (17.1)
Wash, bath and change clothes after work	85 (81.0)	20 (19.0)
Do not eat or drink while working	49 (46.7)	56 (53.3)
Do not light a match or smoke close to VOCs	97 (92.4)	8 (7.6)
Ensure car engines are switched off while dispensing VOCs	83 (79.0)	22 (21.0)
Ensure good nozzle handling	81 (77.1)	24 (22.9)
Do not answer cell phone while dispensing VOCs	40 (38.1)	65 (61.9)
Use or wear PPE while dispensing VOCs	36 (34.3)	69 (65.7)

VOCs: Volatile organic compounds; PPE: Personal protective equipment

Discussion

The age of respondents ranged from 20 to 46 years with a mean of 29.15 years which is similar to a study in southern Brazil where respondents had an average age of 30.25 years (12). About 90.5% of respondents were men, this was not surprising considering that PSA is predominantly a male dominated occupation in Nigeria which is similar to findings in Ile-Ife where 72% of respondents were also men (11). Similarly the south Brazil study also showed that 90.5% of respondents were men (12). Our study showed same proportion of singles and married (49.5% each) while the south Brazilian study showed a slight preponderance of the single (52%) compared to the married (43.9%) (12). Our study also showed that 79%

of respondents had at least some form of formal education while all respondents from a similar study in Ile-Ife had at least primary education (12). This may be explained by the fact that the primary school enrolment and completion rates are much higher in southern Nigeria where Ile-Ife is located compared to northern Nigeria where this study site is located. Only 6.7% of respondents have worked for more than 10 years at this occupation compared to 54% in a similar study in Thailand (13).

Only about 41% of respondents had good all round knowledge of occupational hazards present in the workplace. This is similar to a study in Thailand which found that only 34.1% had good knowledge towards hazards

(13). The study also showed that the older respondents had better knowledge about these hazards compared to the younger respondents. This may largely be due to the fact that the older respondents were largely those who had worked for more than 10 years on the job. Although higher educational attainment did not lead to better knowledge of the workplace hazards among respondents, longer work experience appeared to.

A good proportion of respondents were aware of work safety practices such as the harmful effects of VOCs on health (72.4%) and the need to use PPE while at work (71.4%); however, only 19.4% of them had an apron, only 2.8% had hand gloves and boots while none had face mask or eye goggles. This finding is not too different from that seen in a study in Gaza strip where 14.3% of respondents wore overalls, 28.6% used gloves, 2.9% wore goggles, 9.5% used respiratory mask and 1.0% wore special boots (14). The main reason given for non-usage of PPE was their non-availability which differs from a study in Thailand where the feeling of discomfort and unease while wearing PPE was the main reason for non-usage (12). This brings to the fore the role of safety regulatory agencies before certification of PMS service stations.

Conclusion

These findings further highlight the severity of the risks associated with this profession and underscores the need for employers in this sector to identify workplace hazards, put up safety measures to curb them, train new employees and continuously do on the job training and retraining of staff on safety measures at the workplace and provide PPE for daily use.

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Conflict of interests: None declared.

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