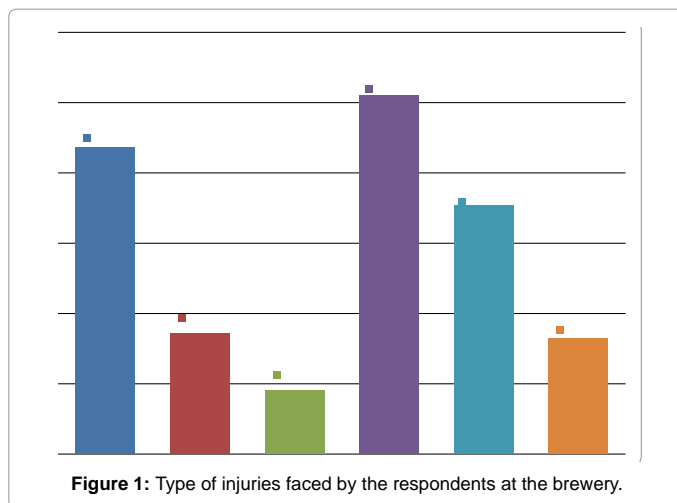


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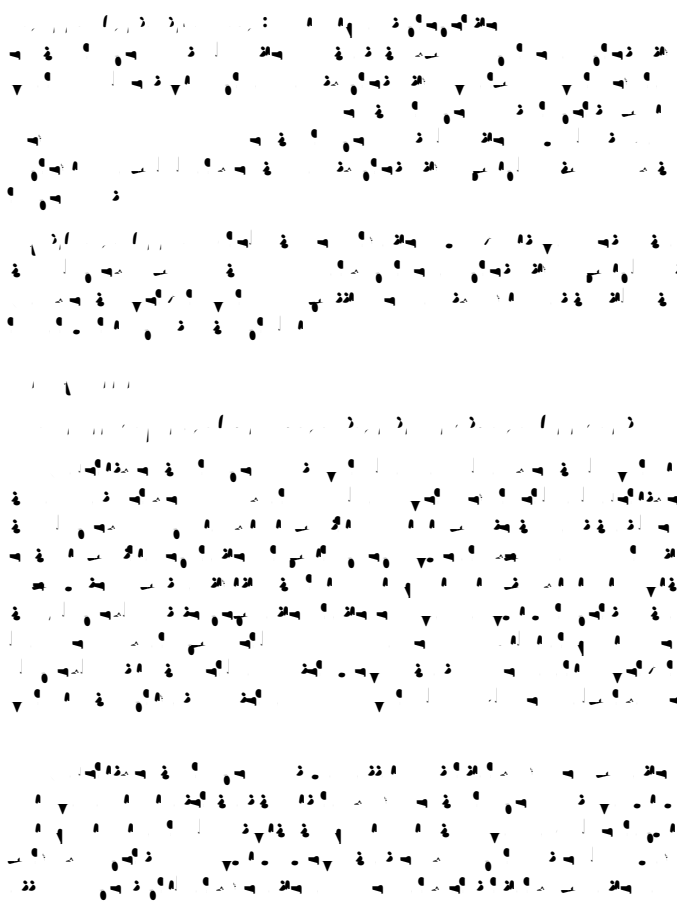
Variable	Details	Frequencies (N=220)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	160	72.7
	Female	60	27.3
Age	15-30	50	22.7
	31-45	110	50.0
	46-60	60	27.3
Religion	Catholic	190	86.4
	Protestant	15	6.8
	Muslim	05	2.3
	Others	10	4.5
Education level	None	0	0
	Primary school	05	2.3
	Secondary school	40	18.2
	Tertiary	175	79.5
Marital Status	Married	105	47.7
	Single	90	40.9
	Divorced	05	2.3
	Widowed	20	9.1
Profession	Engineers	30	13.6
	Machine operators	90	40.9
	Casual laborers	95	43.2
	Security officers	05	2.3
Employment Status	Permanent	105	47.7
	Temporally	20	9.1
	Casual laborer	95	43.2

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents.



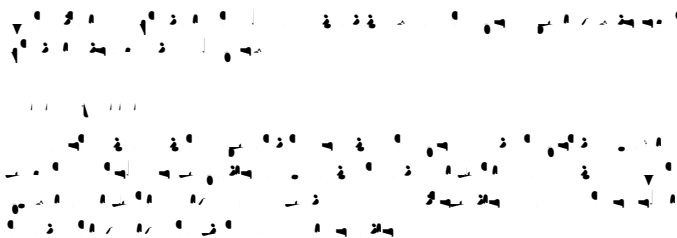
Causes	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Lack of protective gears	84	38.2	38.2
Lack of safety and health education	10	4.5	42.7
Discomfort in use of PPE	40	18.2	60.9
Decrease work performance	47	21.4	82.3
Other causes	39	17.7	100.0
Total	220	100.0	

Table 2: Causes of occupational health related injuries.



Type	Use protective wear	
	Yes, n (%)	No, n (%)
Gloves	200 (90.0)	20 (9.1)
Ear plugs	160 (72.7)	60 (27.3)
Respirators	80 (36.4)	140 (63.6)
Helmets	190 (86.4)	30 (13.6)
Overalls	210 (95.5)	10 (4.5)
Face shields	100 (45.5)	120 (54.5)
Boots	200 (90.9)	20 (9.1)
Others	30 (13.6)	190 (86.4)

Table 3: Type of protective wear used.



Recommendations

The industry management should organize training and sensitization programs for the employees, hold regular meetings with employees to discuss on a number of health and safety issues.

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