

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ANALYSIS  
OF FIREFIGHTERS IN CAVITE

THESIS

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OF FIREFIGHTERS IN CAVITE**

Undergraduate Thesis  
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## **ABSTRACT**

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This study aimed to analyze the occupational health and safety of firefighters in the province of Cavite. Specifically, this research study attempted to: (1) the demographic profile of the firefighters in terms of: sex, civil status, age, type of position, and years in service; (2) determine the activities performed by the firefighters in Cavite; (3) determine the existing health and safety hazards that the firefighters encounter; (4) determine the possible risks that may affect the health and safety hazards of the firefighters; (5) determine the control measures that are necessary to reduce or remove the risks of those existing health and safety hazards; and (6) determine the possible recommendations for the effectiveness of the control measures.

The participants of this study were one hundred sixty one (161) fire fighters from the province of Cavite, 25 participants from 1<sup>st</sup> district, 12 participants from 2<sup>nd</sup> district, 11 participants from 3<sup>rd</sup> district, 10 participants form 4<sup>th</sup> district, 28 participants from 5<sup>th</sup> district, 31 participants from 6<sup>th</sup> district and 44 participants from 7<sup>th</sup> district. One hundred twenty-two (75.58% of the total participants) of the firefighters were male and thirty-nine (24.22% of the total participants) were female.

The age of the participants ranged from 21-60 years old, majority of the participants (55.27% of total participants) ranged from 21 to 30 years of age. Ninety-three (57.77%) of the total participants were married. Also, all of the participants were uniformed personnel (100%) and the years in service of the firefighters ranged from 1

year to 32 years of service, majority of the participants (64.60%) ranged from 1 to 8 years in service.

In terms of activities performed by the firefighters, the male firefighters always conduct the activity of providing safety education to public with a highest mean of 3.84 percent, while recovery and management of hazardous, toxic and flammable materials is sometimes conducted by male firefighters with a lowest mean of 2.79 percent. Also female firefighters always conduct the activity of providing safety education to public with a highest mean of 3.88 percent and recovery and management of hazardous, toxic and flammable materials recorded a lowest mean of 2.75 percent.

The identified health and safety hazards of firefighter in the province of Cavite were classified into six types including physical hazards, psychological hazards, biological hazards, ergonomic hazards, chemical hazards and safety hazards.

Through the results of the study, the risks were identified with the aid of risk ranking matrix. From this, majority of the participants rated the identified risks as tolerable. The researchers decided what control measures to be used to minimize the risk of health and safety hazards to be able to protect people, property or the environment from the identified hazard. Most of the risks for both male and female that resulted as high level of risk came from the infrastructure risk.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>BIOGRAPHICAL DATA</b> .....	iii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT</b> .....	v
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	vii
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	ix
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	xii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	xv
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b> .....	xvi
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
Statement of the Problem .....	3
Objectives of the Study .....	3
Significance of the Study .....	4
Time and Place of the Study .....	5
Scope and Limitation of the Study .....	6
Definition of Terms .....	6
Conceptual Framework .....	8
<b>REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b> .....	9
<b>METHODOLOGY</b> .....	26
Research Design .....	26
Sources of Data .....	26
Sample Size Determination .....	27
Data Gathering Procedure .....	28

Research Instrument .....	29
Data Analysis .....	29
Statistical Treatment .....	29
<b>RESULTS AND DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>32</b>
Demographic Profile of the Respondents .....	32
Gender .....	32
Civil Status .....	32
Age .....	33
Type of Position .....	33
Years in Service .....	34
Activities of firefighters.....	34
Activities of male firefighters .....	34
Activities of female firefighters .....	35
Hazard Identification.....	36
Physical hazards encountered by male firefighters.....	36
Physical hazards encountered by female firefighters.....	37
Psychological hazards encountered by male firefighters.....	38
Psychological hazards encountered by female firefighters.....	39
Biological hazards encountered by male firefighters.....	39
Biological hazards encountered by female firefighters.....	40
Ergonomic hazards encountered by the male firefighters.....	41
Ergonomic hazards encountered by the female firefighters.....	42
Chemical hazards encountered by the male firefighters.....	43

Chemical hazards encountered by the female firefighters.....	44
Safety hazards encountered by the male firefighters.....	45
Safety hazards encountered by the female firefighters.....	46
Risk Assessment.....	48
Infrastructure risk encountered by the male firefighters in Cavite.....	49
Infrastructure risk encountered by the female firefighters in Cavite.....	50
Behavioral risk encountered by the male firefighters in Cavite.....	51
Behavioral risk encountered by the female firefighters in Cavite.....	53
Accident risk encountered by the male firefighters in Cavite.....	54
Accident risk encountered by the female firefighters in Cavite.....	55
Operational risk encountered by the male firefighters in Cavite.....	56
Operational risk encountered by the female firefighters in Cavite.....	59
Environmental risk encountered by the male firefighters in Cavite.....	61
Environmental risk encountered by the female firefighters in Cavite.....	62
Control Measures.....	63
<b>SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>88</b>
Summary .....	88
Conclusion .....	90
Recommendations .....	95
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>101</b>