

S/N	WORK DESCRIPTION	THREATS	WHO MIGHT BE HARMED OR EXPOSED	CONSEQUENCES	CONTROL OF HARDS	RECOVERY
28-A	SPRAY PAINTING	-Paint fumes. -Soil contamination. - Poor erection of scaffold. - Defective scaffold members. - Stray paint. - Scaffold failure. - Equipment failure. - Dangling air hose - Hot surfaces - Poor house-keeping. - Absence of valid PTW. - Absence of WHIS/JHA.	Painter/Passerby.	- Heart diseases as a result of inhalation of paint. - Dermal (skin) infection due to exposed skin. - To skin to paint. - Fall from height and body injury. - Trip and fall and body injury. - Injury from sharp objects. - Damage to equipment. - Fire outbreak - Environmental pollution/violation of EMAS Environment standard. - Poor work delivery. - Temporary stoppage of work.	- Appropriate nose mask and other PPE's - Scaffold members should be inspected before erection. - Scaffold to be erected by approved scaffolder and inspected before use. - Scaffold should be erected on a firm level ground. - Air hose should be kept to minimum length and coiled up after use. - Provide a waste bin for used cellophane and masking tape. - Cellophane paper should be used to screen or cover nearby materials, equipment and ground where need be to avoid soil contamination. - Don't spray on hot surfaces. Carry out WHIS/JHA. - Display warning sign.	Immediate First aid. Refer serious cases to the clinic.