

**Air and Blood Lead Levels In Lead Acid Battery Recycling and Manufacturing Plants In Kenya.  
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**Abstract**

The concentration of airborne and blood lead (Pb) was assessed in a Pb acid battery recycling plant and in a Pb acid battery manufacturing plant in Kenya. In the recycling plant, full-shift area samples taken across 5 days in several production sections showed a mean value  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD) of  $427 \pm 124 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , while area samples in the office area had a mean  $\pm$  SD of  $59.2 \pm 22.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . In the battery manufacturing plant, full-shift area samples taken across 5 days in several production areas showed a mean value  $\pm$  SD of  $349 \pm 107 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , while area samples in the office area had a mean  $\pm$  SD of  $55.2 \pm 33.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . All these mean values exceed the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration's permissible exposure limit of  $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  as an 8-hr time-weighted average. In the battery recycling plant, production workers had a mean blood Pb level  $\pm$  SD of  $62.2 \pm 12.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ , and office workers had a mean blood Pb level  $\pm$  SD of  $43.4 \pm 6.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . In the battery manufacturing plant, production workers had a mean blood Pb level  $\pm$  SD of  $59.5 \pm 10.1 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ , and office workers had a mean blood Pb level  $\pm$  SD of  $41.6 \pm 7.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . All the measured blood Pb levels exceeded  $30 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ , which is the maximum blood Pb level recommended by the ACGIH<sup>®</sup>. Observations made in these facilities revealed numerous sources of Pb exposure due to inadequacies in engineering controls, work practices, respirator use, and personal hygiene.

Keywords: airborne lead, battery manufacturing, battery recycling, blood lead level

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