Title	Working Conditions and Exposure to Dust and Bioaerosols in Sisal
	Processing Factories in Tanzania
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Abstract	Information was collected on working conditions and personal exposures to dust,
	bacteria, and fungi in sisal fiber processing factories in Tanzania to identify health
	hazards and possible needs for preventive measures. Walkthrough surveys were
	performed in the brushing and decorticating departments of six sisal factories. The
	number of departments showing adequate scores for ergonomics and work
	organization, physical working environment, and occupational health items were
	determined. Personal thoracic dust samples were collected during sisal processing
	and analyzed for concentration of dust $(n = 24)$ and for fungi and bacteria $(n = 24)$
	32). In both departments, most items considered to be a prerequisite for a good
	working environment were either missing or inadequate. Ergonomic and physical
	hazards were observed. Repetitive strenuous tasks, awkward work postures, and
	high noise levels were found. Visible dust and inadequate ventilation were seen in
	the brushing departments, and wet floors were observed in the decortication
	departments. Personal protective equipment was hardly used. The arithmetic
	mean exposure of sisal processors was 1.2 mg thoracic dust/m3, 43×106 bacteria/
	m3, and 2.35×106 fungal spores/m3. The highest exposure levels were measured
	in the decortication departments when machines were cleaned of waste.
	Significant differences were found for mean thoracic dust exposure and bacteria
	counts between the brushing and decortication departments and the security
	guards. Within individual departments, there were no significant differences in
	exposures between the different work tasks. A linear mixed effect model of
	thoracic dust including department as fixed effect explained 65% of the between-
	worker variability for thoracic dust exposure. The study shows that workers in
	sisal processing in Tanzania are exposed to bioaerosols, and suitable control
	measures should be implemented. More exposure studies are needed in this type
	of industry.