

# LEAD FREE



## Facts about Lead Testing

# THERE IS NO SAFE LEVEL OF LEAD EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of lead exposure, but the CDC has set the federal action level at a blood lead level of 3.5 µg/dL\*

The most common test for lead is a Blood Lead Level test. This will only detect lead in the bloodstream.

Tests for lead may start with a finger or heel prick test. Alternatively, blood drawn from the vein may be used.

If elevated levels of lead are detected, your health provider and your local municipal health office can work with you to develop a plan to remove or reduce lead from your child, test other children or vulnerable household members, and arrange lead removal or remediation services.

Though it is not required for pregnant women to be tested for lead, it is recommended that lead testing be requested as a part of prenatal screening.

### NEW JERSEY LAW REQUIRES LEAD TESTING FOR:

- Children at 1 year
- Children at 2 years
- Children between 2-6 years who have never been tested
- Children under 6 years who are suspected to have lead exposure

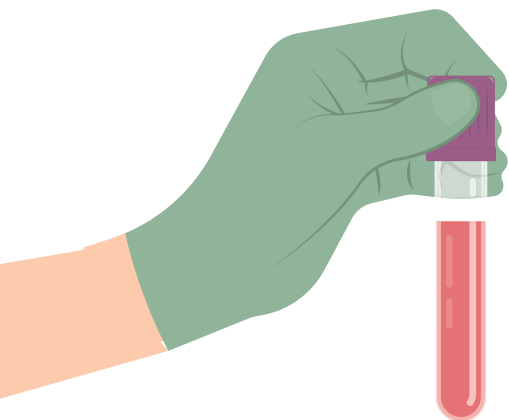


**SUSPECT LEAD POISONING? GET TESTED!**



## BLOOD LEVEL RANGES

Elevated Blood Lead Levels	3.5-19 µg/dL
Lead Poisoning	>20 µg/dL
Medical Emergency	>45 µg/dL
Lethal levels (in children)	>150 µg/dL



\* (µg/dL) micrograms per deciliter

## Did you know?



Though lead levels in the bloodstream may decrease after exposure, lead can stay in the bones of children and release later in life affecting school performance, or even cause pregnancy complications in adulthood.

Most pediatricians and family practice physician offices offer blood lead testing. Many health plans offer free blood lead testing, but municipal health offices can be a resource to find free testing if cost is a concern.

For patients with elevated or higher levels of blood lead toxicity, consultation with a medical professional and referral to a local public health office are key to ensuring there is no further lead exposure.

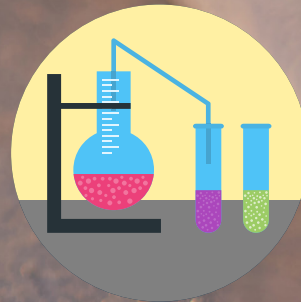
Abdominal X-ray, bowel decontamination, and/or treatment with chelation therapy may initiated at higher levels of lead exposure. Chelation therapy uses a medication to bind to metals in the body.



## Home Lead Paint/Dust Testing



Can be completed by a certified lead inspector through chemical spot testing or dust and paint chip sampling.



## Water Testing

Contact local health department and/or water utility to have water tested.

## Lead Testing in Schools



Schools are required to test for lead in water used for drinking and cooking every three years. Results are posted to a state website.



Lead-Free New Jersey is committed to educating and empowering residents and stakeholders to develop a comprehensive suite of solutions for the remediation of lead in paint, water, and soil from homes, schools and childcare centers. Join us to **GET THE LEAD OUT.**

