

Subject Blood lead level; Lead Poisoning Prevention Act

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Date March 28, 2022

Overview

In the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act, the commissioner of health must monitor and provide screening services to populations at risk for elevated blood lead levels, and an assessing agency may conduct a lead risk assessment for children with an elevated blood lead level to determine the sources of lead exposure. In statute an elevated blood lead level means ten micrograms of lead or greater per deciliter of whole blood. In 2014 the commissioner of health by order modified this definition to mean five micrograms of lead or greater per deciliter of whole blood. This bill modifies the definition in statute to mean 3.5 micrograms of lead or greater per deciliter of whole blood.

Summary

Section	Description
1	Elevated blood lead level. Amends § 144.9501, subd. 9. Modifies the definition of elevated blood lead level in the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act, from 10 micrograms of lead or greater per deciliter of whole blood, to 3.5 micrograms of lead or greater per deciliter of whole blood. (This standard is also lower than the standard established by order of the commissioner of health, of 5 micrograms of lead or greater per deciliter of whole blood.)