

Preventive Measures

There are a few measures that can be taken to ensure that you and those around you are not exposed to lead.

- DO NOT eat or drink around areas where lead-containing products are being handled or processed
- DO thoroughly clean your hands with soap and water
- DO shower and change clothes after working around lead-based products
- DO wash work clothes separate from all other clothes
- DO work in well-ventilated areas
- DO wear proper personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent contact with lead
- DO consult your doctor if you are planning to conceive or are a working mother who is breastfeeding
- DO check with your employer if routine blood lead tests are completed

Company Requirements

Employers are required to protect their workers from exposure to lead. A company must follow these rules set out by OSHA. Employers must:

- Provide workers with proper protective equipment and necessary hand washing and shower facilities
- Provide clean areas for eating and taking breaks
- Provide workers with regular blood lead tests and remove them from work if the blood lead level is higher than the mandatory removal level
- Inspect lead work areas and test the air for lead often
- Provide training on the chemical products used or procedures an employee performs that could create exposure

On-Site Consultation

The Georgia Tech Consultation Program provides a free, confidential, non-enforcement on-site consultation service for small companies (fewer than 250 employees and not more than 500 employees corporate wide) that need assistance in occupational safety and health. Employers can request a consultation to help their company:

- Comply with OSHA's rules and regulations
- Identify physical hazards (such as lead exposures)
- Evaluate technical programs (such as hazard communication)
- Correct hazards and improve safety and health management systems

To receive consultation service, call 404-894-4121 or complete a request form at: oshainfo.gatech.edu/about

More Information

For more information, please visit these sites.

- United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) osha.gov/SLTC/lead
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) epa.gov/lead

Georgia Department of Public Health

Georgia Occupational Health and Safety Surveillance
2 Peachtree Street, NW
14th Floor
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
404-657-2588
Visit us on the Web:
dph.georgia.gov/georgia-occupational-health-and-safety-surveillance-program

Lead Poisoning: Exposure at Work

About 95% of adult lead poisonings are caused by occupational exposures.



Source: Shutterstock

What is Lead Poisoning?

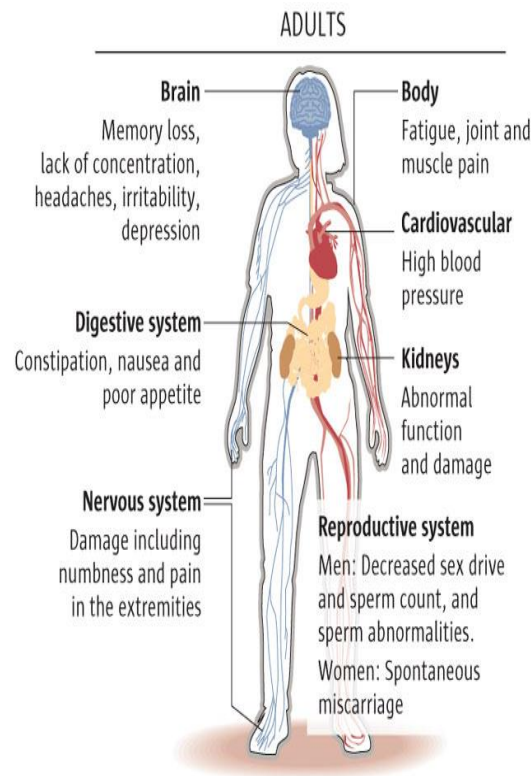
Lead is a natural element found in the earth's crust that is toxic to humans. Lead poisoning occurs when there is a buildup of lead in the body that can cause health problems.

Even though lead is hazardous, it is still heavily used in certain industries such as battery manufacturing and construction. Employees in those workplaces may have an increased exposure to lead. In addition to work activities, adults can also be exposed to lead through hobbies such as refinishing furniture and going to indoor shooting ranges.

According to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the permissible blood lead level (BLL) for workers in general industry is below 60 µg/dL and below 50 µg/dL for workers in the construction industry.

However, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) states that a BLL as low as 5 µg/dL can result in lead poisoning. Overall, even the smallest traces of lead can be harmful to your health.

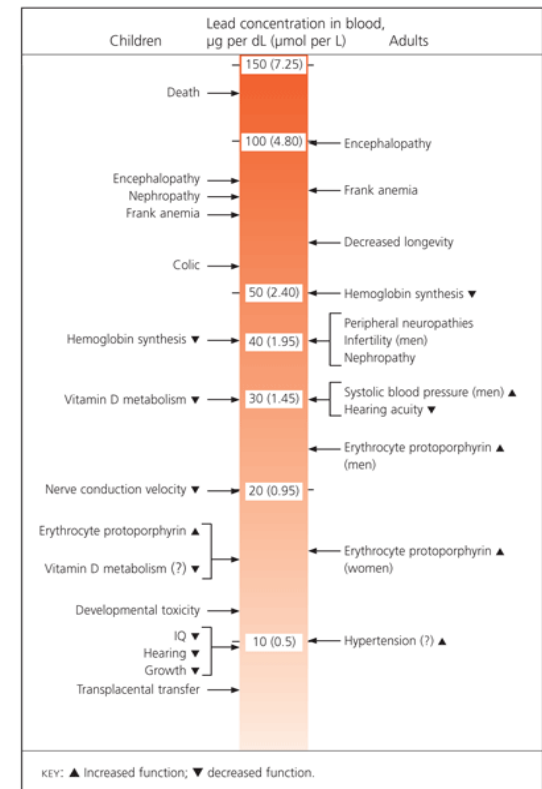
Effects of Lead in Adults



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Lead enters a person's body by inhalation or ingestion. In addition, exposure to lead can occur if a person who is around lead interacts with others before properly cleaning themselves or equipment. Adults who work with lead can unintentionally take lead home on contaminated clothing and shoes and expose their family and friends. This is especially concerning for children and an important reason to take extra precautions in the workplace.

Adult Blood Lead Concentration and Effects



Source: American Academy of Family Physicians—Occupational Lead Poisoning

*According to OSHA standards, workers in general industry should be medically removed from the workplace environment or source of lead exposure after having a BLL of 60 µg/dL or higher or three consecutive BLLs averaging 50 µg/dL or higher. In addition, you should continue to follow up with your doctor for one year after having a BLL greater than 40 µg/dL. Always see your doctor if you think you have been exposed to lead or may have a lead related problem or medical condition.