Background

In September 2005, The Michigan Department of Community Health promulgated rules requiring clinical laboratories to report all clinical test results of arsenic, cadmium, and mercury in blood and urine, under the statutory authority of the Public Health Code. The reporting requirement was established so that MDCH could improve the tracking and prevention of the impacts on human health of environmental and occupational exposures to these heavy metals. Individuals with results exceeding action thresholds are interviewed to determine the source of exposure to the metal and assess if public health interventions are warranted. MDCH and Michigan State University partner to collect, analyze, and respond to reports from the laboratories.

2010 Results: Laboratory reporting of clinical tests for arsenic, cadmium and mercury

- 16,994 reports were received on 7,184 individuals from 11 labs.
- 18.0% of the individuals had testing done for one metal only; the other 82.0% were tested for two or three of the metals at the same time.
- 97 individuals, including 3 children under the age of 16, had a result that exceeded one of the established action thresholds.
- More men (57.2%) were tested than women (42.8%).

*Test type and/or specimen type was missing for 44 (0.26%) of the total number of reports (n=16,994).

September 1, 2011
2006-2010: Individuals exceeding action thresholds

Number of individuals exceeding the Arsenic, Cadmium and Mercury Action Threshold, Michigan 2006 – 2010


AS – Arsenic Blood Threshold Level is >70 µg/L. Arsenic Urine Threshold Level in Adults is ≥100 µg/L and in Children ≥50 µg/L.

CD – Cadmium Blood Threshold Level is >5 µg/L, and Cadmium Urine Threshold Level is >2 µg/L or >3 µg/g creatinine.

HG – Mercury Blood Threshold Level in Adults is >15 µg/L and in Children >10 µg/L. Mercury Urine Threshold Level in Adults is >20 µg/L or >35 µg/g creatinine and in Children >10 µg/L.

When the source was determined, 91.2% of the elevated arsenic levels and 86.9% of the elevated mercury levels were secondary to fish consumption.

Heavy Metals Poisoning Narratives: Occupational Exposures

- 2007 – Ten individuals working at a facility that performed cadmium plating were exposed to elevated cadmium air levels.
- 2007 – Five individuals employed by an electrical switch and relay manufacturer had elevated mercury blood levels.
- 2008 – Six individuals working in a different cadmium plating department than the one identified in 2007 had elevated cadmium urine levels.
- 2009 – One individual working for a recyclable material wholesaler had an elevated blood mercury level.
- 2010 – One individual eating tuna and salmon few times a week had an elevated blood mercury level.

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