

Heavy Metals Surveillance in Michigan: Eleventh Annual Report (January – December 2018)

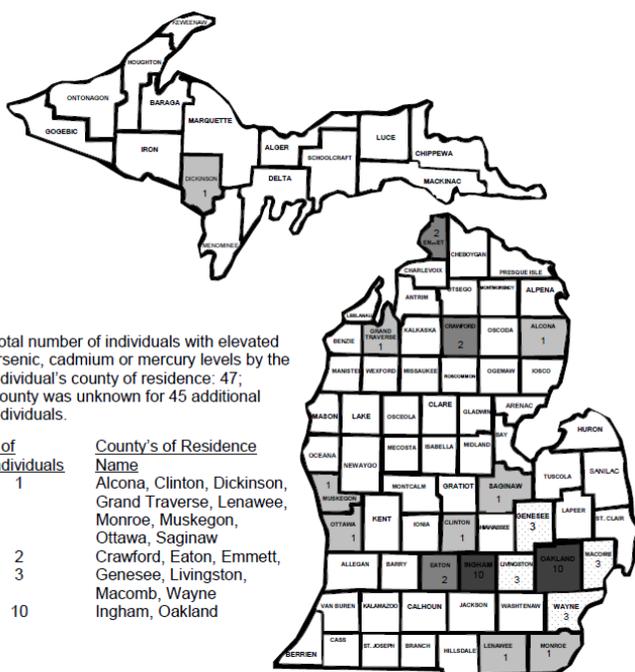
Additional Information Available at: www.michigan.gov/mdch-toxics and www.oem.msu.edu

Background

In September 2005, The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) 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 MDHHS 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. MDHHS and Michigan State University partner to collect, analyze, and respond to reports from the laboratories. Since 2012, statistics have been compiled only on reports with test values that are at or above the action threshold.

2018 Results: Laboratory reporting of clinical tests for elevated arsenic, cadmium and mercury

- 114 reports with levels above the action threshold were received from seven laboratories.
- 92 individuals had a result that exceeded one of the established action thresholds. Two individuals had elevated levels of one type of metal (blood mercury) three times in 2018, and sixteen individuals had elevated levels of one type of metal (six individuals: urine cadmium; five individuals: blood mercury; and five individuals urine arsenic) two times in 2018. One individual had elevated level of blood and urine arsenic. Five children had elevated urine arsenic level.
- Sixty-seven percent of these individuals were males.

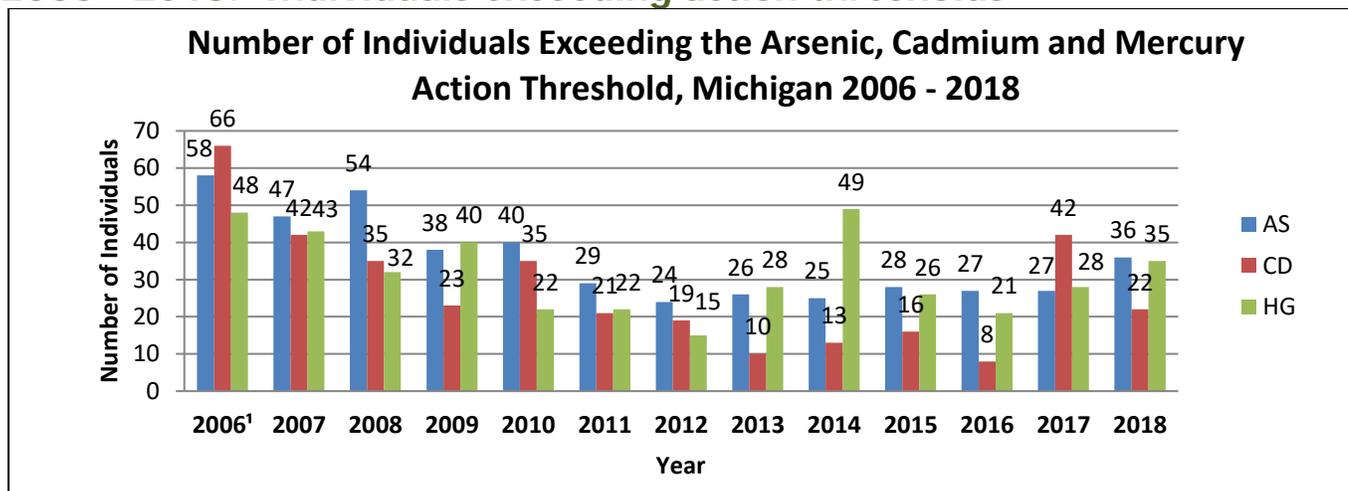


Number of Individuals with Elevated Arsenic, Cadmium or Mercury Levels by Gender and Age Group, Michigan 2018*

Age Group	Gender	
	Male	Female
< 16	5	0
16 - 65	48	18
> 65	9	10
Total	62	28

*Age was not available for two females

2006 - 2018: Individuals exceeding action thresholds



¹The reporting period for the year 2006 spans 10/25/2005 through 12/31/2006.

AS – Arsenic Blood Threshold Level is $>70 \mu\text{g/L}$. Arsenic Urine Threshold Level in Adults is $\geq 100 \mu\text{g/L}$ and in Children $\geq 50 \mu\text{g/L}$.

CD – Cadmium Blood Threshold Level is $>5 \mu\text{g/L}$, and Cadmium Urine Threshold Level is $>2 \mu\text{g/L}$ or $>3 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.

HG – Mercury Blood Threshold Level in Adults is $>15 \mu\text{g/L}$ and in Children $>10 \mu\text{g/L}$. Mercury Urine Threshold Level in Adults is $>20 \mu\text{g/L}$ or $>35 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine and in Children $>10 \mu\text{g/L}$.

When the source of exposure was determined, fish consumption was the likely cause of elevated mercury in 46.2% of the individuals, and work exposure was the source of elevated cadmium in 23.1% of the individuals.

Heavy Metals Poisoning Narratives

Examples of Occupational Exposures 2007-2017:

- 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.
- 2013 - One individual working in a college's lab unintentionally ingested mercury and had an elevated blood mercury level.
- 2015 - One individual working for a recyclable material wholesaler had an elevated urine mercury level.
- 2017 - One individual working at a nonferrous foundry had an elevated cadmium urine level.

Examples of Environmental Exposures 2007-2018:

- 2007 - A fifty-three-year old Chinese immigrant had an elevated blood and urine mercury level from using a Chinese face cream with very high mercury content.
- 2008 - A three-year-old child accidentally ingested a mercury-containing "pill" that had been brought from India in some lentils to keep bugs away. The child's blood mercury level was three times higher than the action threshold.
- 2011 - A fifty-one-year old male who ate tuna for lunch five days a week had an elevated blood mercury level.
- 2012 - A twenty-year old male who ate tuna up to ten times per day as a part of his body building diet had an elevated blood mercury level.
- 2014 - A sixty-five-year old male who ate salmon and trout four times a week from Lake Michigan had an elevated blood mercury level.
- 2016 - A six-year-old and a ten-year-old, who lived in eastern Michigan and drank water from their home well had elevated urine arsenic levels.
- 2018 - A sixty-three-year-old male who ate salmon, swordfish and tuna a few times a week had an elevated blood mercury level.