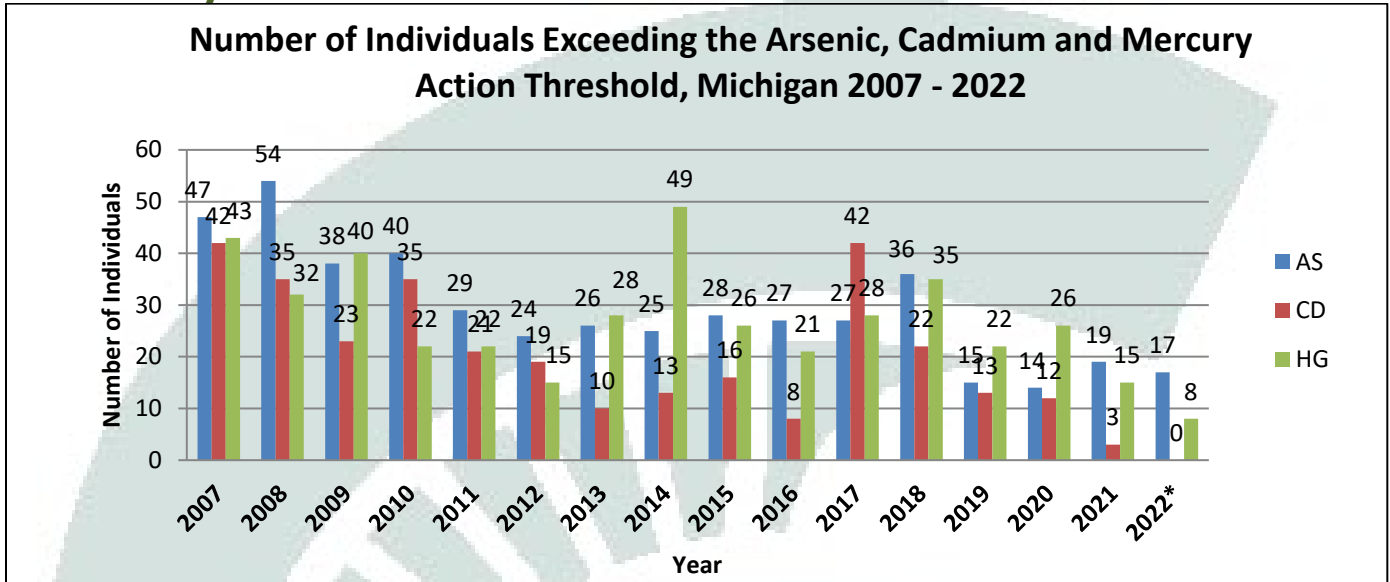


Heavy Metals Surveillance in Michigan

Additional Information and Data Available at: www.oem.msu.edu

Summary Statistics



AS – Arsenic Blood Action Threshold Level (TL) is $>70 \mu\text{g/L}$. Urine TL in Adults is ≥ 100 and in Children $\geq 50 \mu\text{g/L}$.
CD – Cadmium Blood TL is $>5 \mu\text{g/L}$. Urine TL is $>2 \mu\text{g/L}$ or $>3 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine.

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

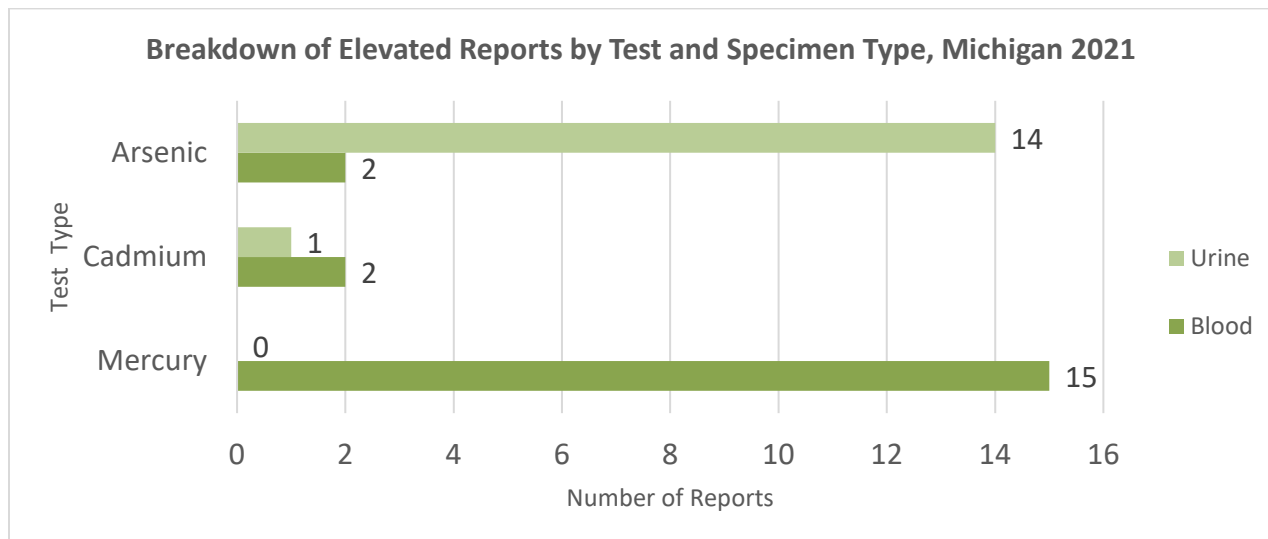
*2022 preliminary data as of 1/30/2023

Surveillance Reporting Requirements and Rationale

In September 2005, the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) promulgated rules requiring clinical laboratories to report all test results of arsenic, cadmium, and mercury in blood and urine. The reporting requirement allows for the identification and prevention of the impacts on human health of exposure 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. This surveillance system is administered by Michigan State University as a bona fide agent of the State.

2021 Highlights

- Forty-seven reports with levels above the action threshold were received from eleven laboratories.
- Thirty-seven individuals had a result that exceeded one of the established action thresholds.
- Sixty-two percent of the individuals were male. No children had elevated levels.



Examples: Heavy Metals Poisoning Events

- 2010 - One individual eating tuna and salmon a few times a week had an elevated blood mercury.
- 2011 - One individual eating shark, swordfish, and tuna once a week had an elevated blood mercury.
- 2012 - One individual eating tuna up to ten times a day as a part of his body building diet had an elevated blood mercury.
- 2013 - One individual working in a college lab unintentionally ingested mercury and had an elevated blood mercury.
- 2014 - One individual, who ate salmon and trout four times a week from Lake Michigan had an elevated blood mercury.
- 2015 - One individual, who has spent the last 15 winters in a fishing village off Trinidad and Tobago, ate ocean fish including king fish, wahoo, mahi mahi, blackfin tuna and grouper had an elevated blood mercury. He also consumed tuna and salmon a few times a week during the rest of the year.
- 2015 - One individual working for a recyclable material merchant wholesaler had an elevated urine mercury.
- 2016 - Two children, who used house well water had elevated urine arsenic.
- 2017 - One individual working at a nonferrous foundry had an elevated urine cadmium.
- 2018 - One individual, who ate salmon, swordfish, and tuna a few times a week, had an elevated blood mercury.
- 2019 - One individual, who ate yellowtail, salmon, canned albacore tuna and sushi a few times a week had an elevated blood mercury.
- 2020 - One individual, who ate tuna and swordfish a few times a week had an elevated blood mercury.
- 2021- One individual, who was previously a dental assistant who mixed silver amalgams and squeezed mercury pellets with her bare hands had an elevated blood mercury.
- 2022- One individual who ate canned salmon and white fish at local restaurants multiple times a week and used imported facial cream had an elevated blood mercury level.