

# Lead-Safe Virginia Program

## Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program 2011 Surveillance Summary Report



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## ***Background***

Lead poisoning is usually an asymptomatic disease; therefore blood lead testing needs to be performed based on risk and not just symptoms. Lead exposure can damage children's nervous, hematopoietic, and renal systems. It is especially harmful to the developing nervous systems of fetuses. Although Virginia regulations 12VAC5-120 require reporting and provide follow up guidelines at 10 ug/dL, it is important to note that **there is no safe blood lead level**. Children under the age of three years (36 months) are at risk due to this age group's frequent hand-to-mouth activity and their developing neurological system. The main source of lead exposure for children in Virginia is house dust contaminated by leaded paint, and soil contaminated by deteriorated exterior house paint and decades of industrial and motor vehicle emissions (leaded gasoline). Although lead paint was banned from residential use in 1978, lead remains a hazard in homes built before the ban, especially pre-1950 housing.

Renovation of older homes can create additional lead hazards for families and workers. Pre-1978 homes of child care providers or daycare centers are also potential areas of exposure. The EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule (RRP), the most important new effort in the last ten years to help combat childhood lead poisoning, requires individuals and firms renovating or painting pre-1978 residences, schools, or child care centers with pre-1978 houses to take lead-safe work practices training and be licensed.

The primary phase-out of leaded gasoline was completed in 1986; however lead from this source still remains as a hazard because lead is not biodegradable. There are also other pathways to lead exposure from sources such as imported jewelry and toys, home health remedies, imported herbs and spices, imported vinyl mini blinds, and other vinyl products. Many of the imported vinyl products use lead as a stabilizer, and as the product deteriorates the lead becomes available.

Many hobbies or occupations can be considered hazardous activities regarding lead exposure; furniture refinishing and making stained glass are examples. Other activities that may be associated with lead exposure include: using indoor firing ranges; performing renovation, remodeling, and painting; working with lead batteries; performing auto paint refinishing; and making pottery. "Take-home" exposures may result when workers wear their work clothes home and/or wash them with the family laundry. Another take-home exposure may occur when scrap or waste material is brought home from work. Lead paint is still used in marine paint on boats, bridges, and is present in the paint of older vehicles and can become a hazard when unsafe lead paint work practices are used.

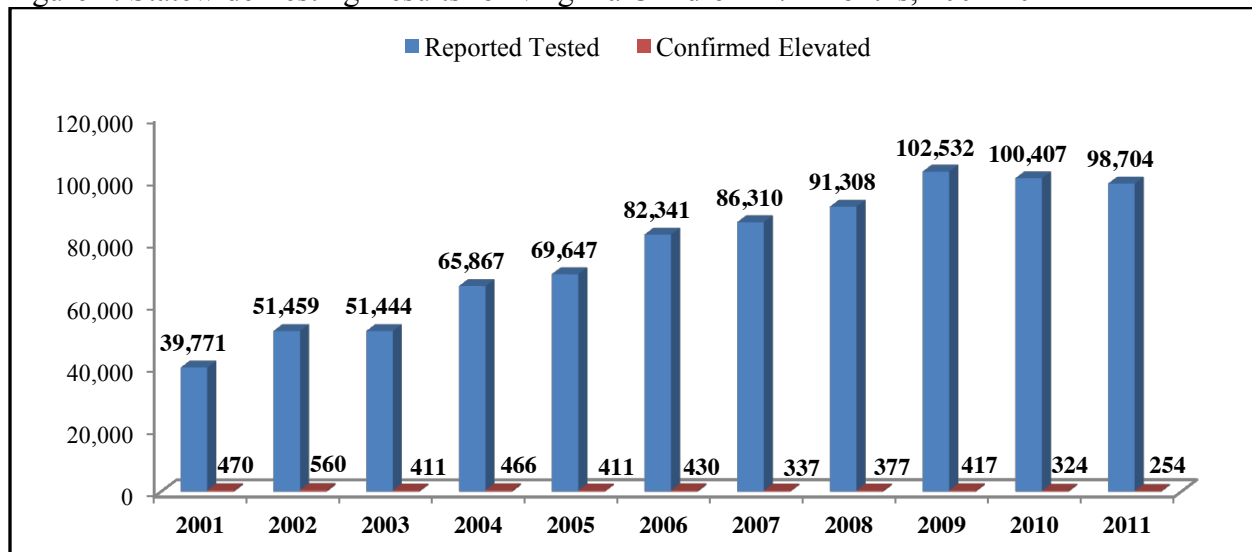
The *Code of Virginia*, sections 32.1-46.1 requires all children determined to be at risk to be tested for elevated blood lead levels at the age of one year (12 months), again at the age of two years (24 months), and between the ages 36 - 72 months if never tested previously or are exposed to a new risk factor. All Medicaid enrolled children must be tested at age one year (12 months) and again at 2 years (24 months) regardless of any risk factors. This periodic testing is both a federal and state requirement. All CLIA approved laboratories are required to report blood lead results electronically within ten days. Lead poisoning is a reportable disease and completion of the Epi-1 form is required.

## 2011 Data and Statistics

This report summarizes the 2011 reported data to include both testing and confirmed elevated blood lead level (EBLL) data, and includes the identified sources of exposure for children under 6 years of age. A confirmed EBLL is defined by regulations as a single elevated venous test  $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or two elevated capillary tests within 84 days/12 weeks performed by a CLIA-approved laboratory and is only counted once in the year in which it initially occurred. Although these data are based on  $10 \mu\text{g/dL}$  as the reported elevated level defined by regulations, it must be noted that there is ***no safe blood lead level***.

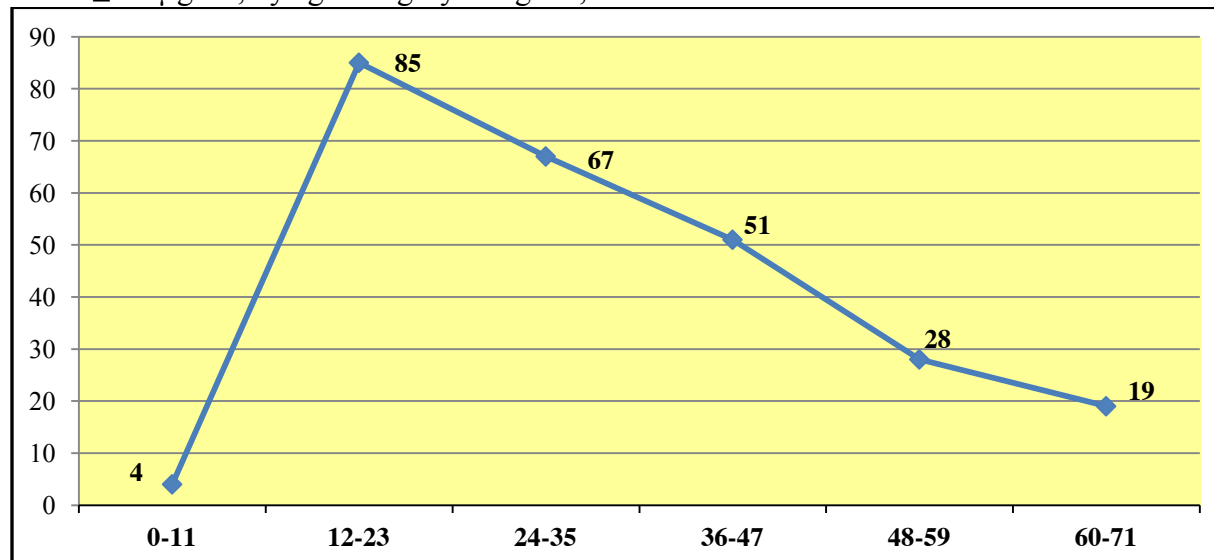
Testing for lead exposure is a key component of reducing childhood lead poisoning. Early detection of a child's EBLL provides the opportunity to identify and reduce lead hazards in order to lower the child's exposure and also identify and address hazards to prevent future cases. During 2011, 98,704 children under 6 years (72 months) of age were reported as tested for lead exposure. Of these, 254 children were reported as having a confirmed elevated blood lead test. Of the high-risk age category, under 3 years (36 months), 63,285 were reported tested with 156 having a confirmed EBLL. Overall there has been a steady increase in the number of children tested for lead exposure between 2001 and 2011. (Figure 1) This increase can be partially attributed to the testing and reporting requirements of 12 VAC 5-120, "Regulations for testing children for elevated blood lead levels", made effective July 1, 2001. Effective December 2009, these regulations were amended to allow the use of a CLIA-waived, CDC and FDA approved lead testing device for initial screening. This amendment provides for increased access to testing; however the increased use of these portable devices has resulted in lower "reported" testing results, as only CLIA-approved labs are required to report. All EBLLs identified using these instruments must be confirmed by a CLIA-approved lab. The amendment also requires providers to provide lead poisoning prevention materials at all well-child physicals on children under 72 months of age.

Figure 1. Statewide Testing Results for Virginia Children < 72 months, 2001-2011



Note: Results based on one test per child per year. The reporting of elevated blood lead levels is required under the Regulations for Disease Reporting and Control. Effective July 1, 2001, regulations require the reporting of all lead tests performed on children under 72 months of age by CLIA approved laboratories. The number of children reported tested each year is influenced by several factors that include the number of children born in Virginia each year, migration of children into and out of the state or to a different locality, and the number of children tested and reported in compliance with the regulations. These statistics are preliminary, as the database will accept historical data as made available and continuous data quality control may depict minor changes.

Figure 2. Number of children < 72 months of age with reported confirmed elevated blood lead levels  $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ , by age category: Virginia, 2011



Note: A 'confirmed' elevated blood lead level (EBLL) is defined as a single elevated venous test  $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or two elevated capillary tests within 84 days/12 weeks performed by a CLIA approved lab and is only counted once in the year in which it initially occurred. The reporting of elevated blood lead levels is required under the Regulations for Disease Reporting and Control. Effective July 1, 2001, regulations require the reporting of all blood lead tests performed on children under 72 months of age by CLIA-approved laboratories. These statistics are preliminary, as the database will accept historical data as made available and continuous data quality control may depict minor changes.

Table 1. Summary of environmental investigations, children < 72 months of age: Virginia, 2011

Number of environmental intervention blood lead investigations performed	44
Number of "newcomer/refugee" children with EBLL requiring an investigation	1
Lead dust hazard on floors	24
Lead dust hazard on window sills	25
Lead dust hazard on window wells	2
Lead dust hazard on other housing components (porch post, bathtub, blinds)	10
Deteriorated lead based paint on interior surfaces	17
Deteriorated lead based paint on exterior surfaces	22
Soil lead hazards identified (children's play area)	10
Soil lead hazards identified (non play areas)	4
Lead in water above 15 ppb: plumbing or well	1
Lead from deteriorated items such as mini blinds, bathtubs, antique furniture	6
Other (keys, dishes, pottery, pots, jewelry, batteries, toys, misc.)	2
Kohl and/or Surma (eye-liner)	1
Home remedies	1
Occupational exposure from parent or caregiver	4
Reported exposure from renovation activities	1

Note: Environmental intervention blood lead investigations are performed on all confirmed venous elevated blood lead levels  $\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}$  or persistent confirmed blood lead levels of 15 to 19  $\mu\text{g/dL}$  on children < 72 months of age. Environmental investigations / risk assessments not conducted or completed were due to varying reasons such as the family moved to a new address or the family refused inspection. Multiple environmental investigations may be required for the same child due to the possibility of lead exposure from more than one location, and risk assessments may not agree with 2011 EBLLs reported, as overlap into the following year may occur. Each source of exposure (dust etc.) was only counted once per address.

**Reported number of children tested for elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs), by locality of residence, under 36 months of age:  
Virginia, 2011**

Locality	FIPS	Population < 36 Months	Number Tested	Testing Rate/1000 <sup>^</sup>	Number Confirmed Elevated	Percent Confirmed Elevated	Confirmed Blood Lead Level Category				
							10-14 µg/dL	15-19 µg/dL	20-44 µg/dL	45-69 µg/dL	≥ 70 µg/dL
Accomack County	51001	1,155	676	585	3	0.4%	1	1	1		
Albemarle County	51003	3,303	632	191	3	0.5%	3				
Alleghany County	51005	455	69	152		0.0%					
Amelia County	51007	442	88	199		0.0%					
Amherst County	51009	1,036	254	245	1	0.4%	1				
Appomattox County	51011	493	153	310	1	0.7%		1			
Arlington County	51013	7,466	2,093	280	2	0.1%	2				
Augusta County	51015	2,249	531	236		0.0%					
Bath County	51017	92	42	457		0.0%					
Bedford County	51019	1,904	231	121		0.0%					
Bland County	51021	165	27	164		0.0%					
Botetourt County	51023	896	128	143	1	0.8%	1				
Brunswick County	51025	508	175	344	3	1.7%	1		2		
Buchanan County	51027	652	159	244	2	1.3%	1	1			
Buckingham County	51029	584	152	260	1	0.7%			1		
Campbell County	51031	1,783	289	162		0.0%					
Caroline County	51033	1,188	253	213		0.0%					
Carroll County	51035	926	197	213		0.0%					
Charles City County	51036	165	22	133		0.0%					
Charlotte County	51037	438	139	317	2	1.4%	2				
Chesterfield County	51041	11,511	2,521	219	7	0.3%	6		1		
Clarke County	51043	425	47	111		0.0%					
Craig County	51045	160	18	113		0.0%					
Culpeper County	51047	1,904	712	374		0.0%					
Cumberland County	51049	385	99	257		0.0%					
Dickenson County	51051	515	76	148		0.0%					
Dinwiddie County	51053	933	75	80		0.0%					
Essex County	51057	389	73	188		0.0%					

**Reported number of children tested for elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs), by locality of residence, under 36 months of age:  
Virginia, 2010**

Locality	FIPS	Population < 36 Months	Number Tested	Testing Rate/1000 <sup>^</sup>	Number Confirmed Elevated	Percent Confirmed Elevated	Confirmed Blood Lead Level Category				
							10-14 µg/dL	15-19 µg/dL	20-44 µg/dL	45-69 µg/dL	≥ 70 µg/dL
Fairfax County	51059	43,507	6,986	161	17	0.2%	10	3	4		
Fauquier County	51061	2,154	362	168	1	0.3%		1			
Floyd County	51063	495	18	36		0.0%					
Fluvanna County	51065	932	178	191		0.0%					
Franklin County	51067	1,881	77	41		0.0%					
Frederick County	51069	2,876	269	94		0.0%					
Giles County	51071	529	29	55		0.0%					
Gloucester County	51073	1,089	113	104		0.0%					
Goochland County	51075	606	251	414	1	0.4%	1				
Grayson County	51077	416	84	202	1	1.2%	1				
Greene County	51079	772	130	168		0.0%					
Greensville County	51081	282	5	18		0.0%					
Halifax County	51083	1,134	331	292		0.0%					
Hanover County	51085	3,047	622	204	2	0.3%	2				
Henrico County	51087	12,142	2,735	225	1	0.0%	1				
Henry County	51089	1,721	133	77		0.0%					
Highland County	51091	43	17	395		0.0%					
Isle of Wight County	51093	1,067	251	235		0.0%					
James City County	51095	1,985	161	81	1	0.6%			1		
King and Queen County	51097	212	24	113		0.0%					
King George County	51099	1,093	171	156		0.0%					
King William County	51101	588	38	65		0.0%					
Lancaster County	51103	258	90	349		0.0%					
Lee County	51105	792	162	205		0.0%					
Loudoun County	51107	15,955	1,087	68	2	0.2%	1	1			
Louisa County	51109	1,213	243	200		0.0%					
Lunenburg County	51111	407	110	270		0.0%					
Madison County	51113	425	87	205		0.0%					

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Locality	FIPS	Population < 36 Months	Number Tested	Testing Rate/1000 <sup>^</sup>	Number Confirmed Elevated	Percent Confirmed Elevated	Confirmed Blood Lead Level Category				
							10-14 µg/dL	15-19 µg/dL	20-44 µg/dL	45-69 µg/dL	≥ 70 µg/dL
Mathews County	51115	223	49	220		0.0%					
Mecklenburg County	51117	924	337	365	5	1.5%	4		1		
Middlesex County	51119	271	94	347		0.0%					
Montgomery County	51121	2,625	75	29		0.0%					
Nelson County	51125	433	121	279	2	1.7%	1		1		
New Kent County	51127	562	85	151		0.0%					
Northampton County	51131	411	223	543	1	0.4%	1				
Northumberland County	51133	310	90	290	2	2.2%		1	1		
Nottoway County	51135	518	203	392		0.0%					
Orange County	51137	1,152	322	280	1	0.3%	1				
Page County	51139	761	149	196		0.0%					
Patrick County	51141	535	137	256		0.0%					
Pittsylvania County	51143	1,907	432	227	2	0.5%	2				
Powhatan County	51145	810	107	132		0.0%					
Prince Edward County	51147	621	329	530		0.0%					
Prince George County	51149	1,161	84	72		0.0%					
Prince William County	51153	19,497	2,220	114	3	0.1%	3				
Pulaski County	51155	1,041	235	226	1	0.4%				1	
Rappahannock County	51157	188	78	415		0.0%					
Richmond County	51159	230	66	287		0.0%					
Roanoke County	51161	2,604	193	74	1	0.5%	1				
Rockbridge County	51163	603	56	93		0.0%					
Rockingham County	51165	2,682	937	349	3	0.3%	2		1		
Russell County	51167	916	128	140		0.0%					
Scott County	51169	696	216	310	1	0.5%	1				
Shenandoah County	51171	1,455	157	108	2	1.3%	1	1			
Smyth County	51173	1,002	375	374	1	0.3%	1				
Southampton County	51175	566	98	173		0.0%					



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							10-14 µg/dL	15-19 µg/dL	20-44 µg/dL	45-69 µg/dL	≥ 70 µg/dL
Spotsylvania County	51177	4,765	711	149		0.0%					
Stafford County	51179	5,085	629	124		0.0%					
Surry County	51181	221	35	158		0.0%					
Sussex County	51183	326	86	264		0.0%					
Tazewell County	51185	1,360	474	349		0.0%					
Warren County	51187	1,366	132	97		0.0%					
Washington County	51191	1,584	52	33		0.0%					
Westmoreland County	51193	527	132	250		0.0%					
Wise County	51195	1,406	234	166		0.0%					
Wythe County	51197	907	232	256		0.0%					
York County	51199	2,214	96	43		0.0%					
Alexandria	51510	6,510	1,608	247	1	0.1%	1				
Bedford	51515	245	123	502		0.0%					
Bristol	51520	659	73	111		0.0%					
Buena Vista	51530	257	19	74		0.0%					
Charlottesville	51540	1,463	557	381	1	0.2%			1		
Chesapeake	51550	8,444	1,492	177	1	0.1%			1		
Colonial Heights	51570	569	140	246	1	0.7%	1				
Covington	51580	206	168	816		0.0%					
Danville	51590	1,629	877	538	3	0.3%	1	2			
Emporia	51595	244	95	389		0.0%					
Fairfax	51600	759	596	785	1	0.2%	1				
Falls Church	51610	487	147	302		0.0%					
Franklin	51620	380	141	371		0.0%					
Fredericksburg	51630	984	201	204	2	1.0%	1	1			
Galax	51640	252	230	913		0.0%					
Hampton	51650	5,379	943	175	3	0.3%	2	1			
Harrisonburg	51660	1,488	288	194		0.0%					

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Virginia, 2011**

Locality	FIPS	Population < 36 Months	Number Tested	Testing Rate/1000 <sup>^</sup>	Number Confirmed Elevated	Percent Confirmed Elevated	Confirmed Blood Lead Level Category				
							10-14 µg/dL	15-19 µg/dL	20-44 µg/dL	45-69 µg/dL	≥ 70 µg/dL
Hopewell	51670	1,073	225	210		0.0%					
Lexington	51678	111	37	333		0.0%					
Lynchburg	51680	2,805	1,042	371	6	0.6%	5		1		
Manassas	51683	1,892	848	448	1	0.1%	1				
Manassas Park	51685	777	345	444		0.0%					
Martinsville	51690	517	83	161		0.0%					
Newport News	51700	8,220	1,497	182	9	0.6%	3	2	4		
Norfolk	51710	10,274	2,718	265	6	0.2%	1	2	2	1	
Norton	51720	160	52	325		0.0%					
Petersburg	51730	1,316	390	296	3	0.8%	2		1		
Poquoson	51735	299	26	87		0.0%					
Portsmouth	51740	4,244	919	217	6	0.7%	3	3			
Radford	51750	360	35	97		0.0%					
Richmond	51760	8,003	3,224	403	21	0.7%	11	4	6		
Roanoke	51770	4,345	546	126	3	0.5%	3				
Salem	51775	704	132	188		0.0%					
Staunton	51790	811	538	663		0.0%					
Suffolk	51800	3,446	1,066	309	4	0.4%	2	1	1		
Virginia Beach	51810	17,628	2,240	127	2	0.1%	2				
Waynesboro	51820	931	569	611	3	0.5%	2		1		
Williamsburg	51830	264	2	8		0.0%					
Winchester	51840	1,096	241	220	2	0.8%	1		1		
Unknown *			3,708			0.0%					
<b>VIRGINIA</b>		<b>303,439</b>	<b>63,285</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: 2010 U.S. Census Population Data were used. Results based on one test per child per year. A confirmed elevated blood lead level (EBLL) is defined as a single elevated venous test ≥ 10 µg/dL or two elevated capillary tests within 84 days/12 weeks and is only counted once in the year in which it initially occurred. The reporting of elevated blood lead levels is required under the Regulations for Disease Reporting and Control. Effective July 1, 2001, regulations require the reporting of all lead tests performed on children under 72 months of age. The number of children tested each year is influenced by several factors that include the number of children born in Virginia each year, migration of children into and out of the state or to a different locality, and the number of children tested in compliance with the regulations. Regulations only require testing at 1 and 2 years of age if determined to be at risk. These statistics are preliminary, as the database will accept historical data as made available and continuous data quality control may depict minor changes in data.

**Reported number of children tested for elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs), by locality of residence, under 72 months of age:  
Virginia, 2011**

Locality	FIPS	Population < 72 Months	Number Tested	Number Confirmed Elevated	Percent Confirmed Elevated	Confirmed Blood Lead Level Category				
						10-14 µg/dL	15-19 µg/dL	20-44 µg/dL	45-69 µg/dL	≥ 70 µg/dL
Accomack County	51001	2,371	816	3	0.4%	1	1	1		
Albemarle County	51003	6,687	768	3	0.4%	3				
Alleghany County	51005	957	94		0.0%					
Amelia County	51007	876	144	1	0.7%		1			
Amherst County	51009	2,101	362	1	0.3%	1				
Appomattox County	51011	993	230	1	0.4%		1			
Arlington County	51013	13,798	2,683	3	0.1%	3				
Augusta County	51015	4,715	791		0.0%					
Bath County	51017	196	64		0.0%					
Bedford County	51019	4,201	288		0.0%					
Bland County	51021	353	54		0.0%					
Botetourt County	51023	2,011	213	1	0.5%	1				
Brunswick County	51025	1,024	336	4	1.2%	2		2		
Buchanan County	51027	1,343	326	2	0.6%	1	1			
Buckingham County	51029	1,089	220	1	0.5%			1		
Campbell County	51031	3,621	391		0.0%					
Caroline County	51033	2,417	372		0.0%					
Carroll County	51035	1,916	220		0.0%					
Charles City County	51036	368	41		0.0%					
Charlotte County	51037	858	166	2	1.2%	2				
Chesterfield County	51041	24,257	4,211	9	0.2%	6	1	2		
Clarke County	51043	927	64		0.0%					
Craig County	51045	319	29		0.0%					
Culpeper County	51047	3,990	1,143		0.0%					
Cumberland County	51049	727	131	1	0.8%	1				
Dickenson County	51051	1,037	139		0.0%					
Dinwiddie County	51053	1,919	139		0.0%					
Essex County	51057	796	127		0.0%					

**Reported number of children tested for elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs), by locality of residence, under 72 months of age:  
Virginia, 2011**

Locality	FIPS	Population < 72 Months	Number Tested	Number Confirmed Elevated	Percent Confirmed Elevated	Confirmed Blood Lead Level Category				
						10-14 µg/dL	15-19 µg/dL	20-44 µg/dL	45-69 µg/dL	≥ 70 µg/dL
Fairfax County	51059	87,623	11,038	24	0.2%	12	6	5	1	
Fauquier County	51061	4,684	520	5	1.0%	3	2			
Floyd County	51063	1,033	36		0.0%					
Fluvanna County	51065	1,954	201		0.0%					
Franklin County	51067	3,721	126		0.0%					
Frederick County	51069	6,046	370		0.0%					
Giles County	51071	1,114	60		0.0%					
Gloucester County	51073	2,259	173		0.0%					
Goochland County	51075	1,247	397	3	0.8%	1		2		
Grayson County	51077	825	105	1	1.0%	1				
Greene County	51079	1,592	204		0.0%					
Greensville County	51081	596	14		0.0%					
Halifax County	51083	2,409	431		0.0%					
Hanover County	51085	6,775	997	3	0.3%	3				
Henrico County	51087	24,540	4,360	6	0.1%	3		3		
Henry County	51089	3,537	175		0.0%					
Highland County	51091	85	25		0.0%					
Isle of Wight County	51093	2,296	406		0.0%					
James City County	51095	4,151	243	1	0.4%			1		
King and Queen County	51097	446	42		0.0%					
King George County	51099	2,184	262		0.0%					
King William County	51101	1,214	96	1	1.0%	1				
Lancaster County	51103	571	158		0.0%					
Lee County	51105	1,592	313		0.0%					
Loudoun County	51107	33,428	1,826	2	0.1%	1	1			
Louisa County	51109	2,425	387		0.0%					
Lunenburg County	51111	818	167	1	0.6%	1				
Madison County	51113	909	118		0.0%					

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Virginia, 2011**

Locality	FIPS	Population < 72 Months	Number Tested	Number Confirmed Elevated	Percent Confirmed Elevated	Confirmed Blood Lead Level Category				
						10-14 µg/dL	15-19 µg/dL	20-44 µg/dL	45-69 µg/dL	≥ 70 µg/dL
Mathews County	51115	418	66		0.0%					
Mecklenburg County	51117	1,930	524	6	1.1%	4		2		
Middlesex County	51119	529	120		0.0%					
Montgomery County	51121	5,247	132		0.0%					
Nelson County	51125	881	195	3	1.5%	2		1		
New Kent County	51127	1,197	130		0.0%					
Northampton County	51131	815	254	1	0.4%	1				
Northumberland County	51133	631	141	2	1.4%		1	1		
Nottoway County	51135	1,073	267	1	0.4%		1			
Orange County	51137	2,416	453	1	0.2%	1				
Page County	51139	1,597	186		0.0%					
Patrick County	51141	1,111	166		0.0%					
Pittsylvania County	51143	3,984	738	2	0.3%	2				
Powhatan County	51145	1,739	215		0.0%					
Prince Edward County	51147	1,243	392	1	0.3%		1			
Prince George County	51149	2,369	160	2	1.3%	2				
Prince William County	51153	39,746	4,005	4	0.1%	3		1		
Pulaski County	51155	2,086	318	1	0.3%				1	
Rappahannock County	51157	393	100		0.0%					
Richmond County	51159	497	114		0.0%					
Roanoke County	51161	5,594	313	1	0.3%	1				
Rockbridge County	51163	1,292	87		0.0%					
Rockingham County	51165	5,552	1,165	4	0.3%	3		1		
Russell County	51167	1,864	224		0.0%					
Scott County	51169	1,391	364	2	0.5%	1		1		
Shenandoah County	51171	2,935	254	2	0.8%	1	1			
Smyth County	51173	2,081	479	1	0.2%	1				
Southampton County	51175	1,158	131		0.0%					

**Reported number of children tested for elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs), by locality of residence, under 72 months of age:  
Virginia, 2011**

Locality	FIPS	Population < 72 Months	Number Tested	Number Confirmed Elevated	Percent Confirmed Elevated	Confirmed Blood Lead Level Category				
						10-14 $\mu\text{g/dL}$	15-19 $\mu\text{g/dL}$	20-44 $\mu\text{g/dL}$	45-69 $\mu\text{g/dL}$	$\geq 70$ $\mu\text{g/dL}$
Spotsylvania County	51177	10,056	1,469		0.0%					
Stafford County	51179	10,647	1,358		0.0%					
Surry County	51181	437	66		0.0%					
Sussex County	51183	646	177		0.0%					
Tazewell County	51185	2,859	879		0.0%					
Warren County	51187	2,901	193		0.0%					
Washington County	51191	3,268	114		0.0%					
Westmoreland County	51193	1,112	243		0.0%					
Wise County	51195	2,774	440	1	0.2%	1				
Wythe County	51197	1,930	418		0.0%					
York County	51199	4,681	153		0.0%					
Alexandria	51510	11,391	2,342	1	0.0%	1				
Bedford	51515	476	171	1	0.6%		1			
Bristol	51520	1,311	128		0.0%					
Buena Vista	51530	483	32	1	3.1%		1			
Charlottesville	51540	2,661	647	2	0.3%	1		1		
Chesapeake	51550	17,400	2,165	3	0.1%	2		1		
Colonial Heights	51570	1,152	286	1	0.3%	1				
Covington	51580	404	200		0.0%					
Danville	51590	3,205	1,526	5	0.3%	2	2	1		
Emporia	51595	513	251	2	0.8%	1		1		
Fairfax	51600	1,515	845	1	0.1%	1				
Falls Church	51610	931	177		0.0%					
Franklin	51620	751	201		0.0%					
Fredericksburg	51630	1,910	476	4	0.8%	3	1			
Galax	51640	485	260		0.0%					
Hampton	51650	10,539	1,547	3	0.2%	2	1			
Harrisonburg	51660	2,888	401		0.0%					

**Reported number of children tested for elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs), by locality of residence, under 72 months of age:  
Virginia, 2011**

Locality	FIPS	Population < 72 Months	Number Tested	Number Confirmed Elevated	Percent Confirmed Elevated	Confirmed Blood Lead Level Category				
						10-14 µg/dL	15-19 µg/dL	20-44 µg/dL	45-69 µg/dL	≥ 70 µg/dL
Hopewell	51670	2,056	459		0.0%					
Lexington	51678	233	54		0.0%					
Lynchburg	51680	5,382	1,422	9	0.6%	7	1	1		
Manassas	51683	3,824	1,425	2	0.1%	2				
Manassas Park	51685	1,520	573	1	0.2%	1				
Martinsville	51690	998	100		0.0%					
Newport News	51700	15,971	2,231	14	0.6%	7	2	5		
Norfolk	51710	19,495	3,913	14	0.4%	4	4	5	1	
Norton	51720	289	85		0.0%					
Petersburg	51730	2,469	875	6	0.7%	3	1	2		
Poquoson	51735	695	33		0.0%					
Portsmouth	51740	8,343	1,316	8	0.6%	4	3	1		
Radford	51750	715	61		0.0%					
Richmond	51760	14,987	6,276	43	0.7%	26	6	11		
Roanoke	51770	8,168	909	4	0.4%	4				
Salem	51775	1,445	235		0.0%					
Staunton	51790	1,594	709		0.0%					
Suffolk	51800	7,283	1,691	5	0.3%	3	1	1		
Virginia Beach	51810	34,899	3,139	2	0.1%	2				
Waynesboro	51820	1,851	806	3	0.4%	2		1		
Williamsburg	51830	498	4		0.0%					
Winchester	51840	2,144	325	4	1.2%	2	1	1		
Unknown *			5,393	1	0.0%	1				
<b>VIRGINIA</b>		<b>611,895</b>	<b>98,704</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: 2010 U.S. Census Population Data were used. Results based on one test per child per year. A confirmed elevated blood lead level (EBLL) is defined as a single elevated venous test ≥ 10 µg/dL or two elevated capillary tests within 84 days/12 weeks and is only counted once in the year in which it initially occurred. The reporting of elevated blood lead levels is required under the Regulations for Disease Reporting and Control. Effective July 1, 2001, regulations require the reporting of all lead tests performed on children under 72 months of age. The number of children tested each year is influenced by several factors that include the number of children born in Virginia each year, migration of children into and out of the state or to a different locality, and the number of children tested in compliance with the regulations. Regulations only require testing at 1 and 2 years of age if determined to be at risk. These statistics are preliminary, as the database will accept historical data as made available and continuous data quality control may depict minor changes in data.

**LEAD-SAFE VIRGINIA PROGRAM**  
**Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**  
**Director: Nancy Van Voorhis, M.P.H., MT (ASCP),**  
**Healthy Homes Specialist, NEHA, NCHH**

For more information and statistics, please visit our website at

<http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/leadsafe//>

Comments on this report should be directed to the Lead-Safe Virginia Program Director

Email [Nancy.VanVoorhis@vdh.virginia.gov](mailto:Nancy.VanVoorhis@vdh.virginia.gov) or FAX (804) 864-7723