

Attachment 6C – Inserts for Letters

Insert A. **Blood Lead Level below Investigation Exposure Level (IEL).** **Flesch-Kincaid – 10.2**

Your child's blood lead level was **below** the investigation exposure level which indicates that your child's results are similar to most other children's results in the United States. Therefore, no additional action is required based on these results.

Although no additional action is required, you should be aware there is no known safe blood lead level for children. ATSDR suggests taking steps to minimize the risk of exposure to lead in the future.

Insert B. **Blood Lead Level equal to or above Investigation Exposure Level (IEL).** **Flesch-Kincaid – 9.0**

Your child's blood lead level was **equal to or above** the investigation exposure level for blood lead.

As a result, we recommend that you follow up with your Pediatrician. Your child's health care provider should evaluate your child and consider appropriate venous retesting and/or interventions. Blood lead levels equal to or above the investigation exposure level does not mean your child will develop health effects. Health effects depend on the blood lead level, length of exposure, your child's age, and present health status. Potential health effects from lead exposure can include: learning problems such as speech and language delay; problems with attention; decreased intelligence quotient (IQ); anemia (fewer red blood cells than normal).

The attached fact sheet provides information on how you can:

1. Lower your exposure to soil
2. Lower your exposure to dust in your home, if your home was built before 1978 and
3. Decrease your absorption of lead into the body using proper nutrition.

You should be aware there is no known safe blood lead level in blood for children. This is the reason why we are recommending steps to reduce your family's exposure to lead.

You can contact Dr. Luly Rosales-Guevara at her direct office number: (770) 488-0744 or The Iola toll free number: (888) 892-1320.

Insert C. **Blood Lead Level below Investigation Exposure Level (IEL)** **Flesch-Kincaid – 11.1**

Your blood lead level was **below** the investigation exposure level in your blood sample which indicates that your results are similar to most other people's results in the United States. Therefore, no additional action is required based on these results.

Although no additional action is required, you should be aware there is no known safe blood lead level for pregnant women or for women of childbearing age. ATSDR suggests taking steps to minimize the risk of exposure to lead in the future.

**Insert D. Blood Lead Level equal to or above Investigation Exposure Level (IEL)
Flesch-Kincaid – 9.5**

Your blood lead level was *equal to or above* the investigation exposure level for blood lead.

As a result, we recommend that you follow up with your Obstetrician. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has set a reference value of 5 µg/dL for blood lead for children under the age of 6 years. Lead can pass from a mother to her unborn baby and no safe blood lead for children, including infants, has been identified. As a result, blood lead levels in women who are pregnant or may become pregnant should be kept as low as possible and below the level of 5 µg /dL. ATSDR uses 5 µg/dL as the investigation exposure level to identify pregnant women with an elevated blood lead level who should be advised to take steps to reduce their lead exposure.

Your health care provider should evaluate you and consider appropriate venous retesting and/or interventions. Blood lead levels equal to or above the investigation exposure level do not mean that you (or your baby, if you are pregnant) will develop health effects. Health effects depend on the blood lead level, length of exposure, your age, and present health status. Potential health effects for pregnant women include increased risk of miscarriage, low birth weight, or premature birth. Potential health effects for a child from lead exposure can include: learning problems such as speech and language delay; problems with attention; decreased intelligence quotient (IQ); anemia (fewer red blood cells than normal).

The attached fact sheet provides information on how you can:

1. Lower your exposure to soil
2. Lower your exposure to dust in your home, if your home was built before 1978 and
3. Decrease your absorption of lead into the body using proper nutrition.

You can contact Dr. Luly Rosales-Guevara at her direct office number: (770) 488-0744 or The Iola toll free number: (888) 892-1320.

As a woman who is, or may become, pregnant, you should be aware there is no known safe blood lead level for children. This is the reason why we are recommending steps to reduce your family's exposure to lead.