



How do I prevent lead exposure?

Lead poisoning is 100 percent preventable. Proper ventilation, good housekeeping practices and basic personal hygiene practices will limit or eliminate the risk of lead exposure.

If you are casting at home, take the following precautions.

Establish a casting area:

- Outdoors or, if indoors locate this area away from the kitchen or food handling or storage areas.
- Make sure this area is not carpeted and surfaces are easy to clean. Make your own floor sweeping compound from sawdust, peat, or dry dirt with an oil mixed in to make it clumpy. Dust this compound on the floor to prevent lead dust from becoming airborne.
- Use lots of ventilation that exhausts air up and out. Do not use a portable fan, it will only blow airborne lead dust around the room. Make sure that the air from this area is not being circulated throughout your home through your home heating and air conditioning system.
- Never eat, drink, chew gum or smoke or have these in your casting area because lead dust will settle on them and you will eat or inhale the dust.
- Use rubber gloves and a dust mask with special filters for lead when handling solid lead, bullets and dross. Store dross in a closed container.
- Melt lead below 900F. Lead melts at 621F. Fumes are released at 900F. Lead fumes can be breathed in and also settle on surfaces as lead oxide — the yellowish/brown dust formed when fumes mix with air.

- Do not sweep dry floors. Use a shop-vac with a HEPA filter to vacuum the floor, work surfaces and your clothes. Use this vacuum only in your casting area and *DO NOT* use the house vacuum.
- Wipe down your work areas after casting with lead removal wipes or decontamination cloths specifically made for lead removal.
- Keep children and women of childbearing age clear of this area. Children are more likely to come in contact with lead dust and get it in their mouths.
- Shower and wash hair after smelting or casting. Always wash hands after handling lead.

Hand sanitizers are good for germs but are useless for lead.

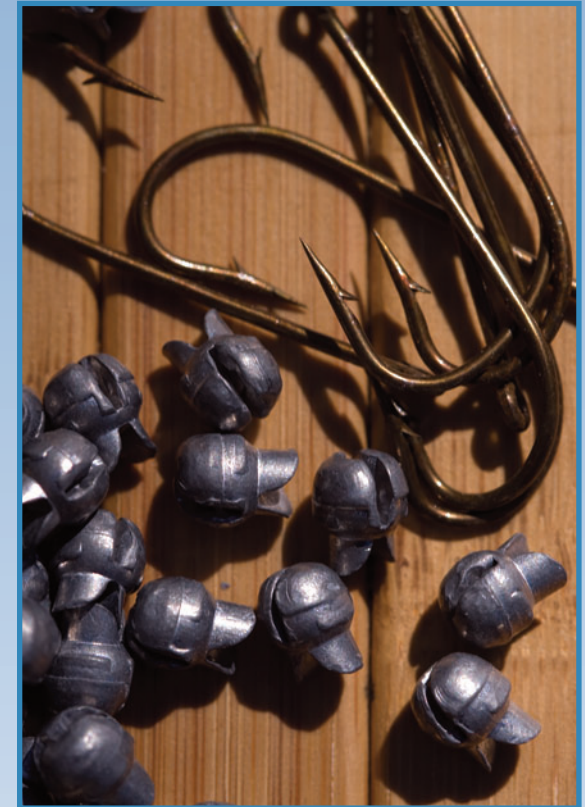
Alcohol-based hand sanitizers do not remove lead from hands. While washing with soap and water is often a sufficient means of removing lead residue, there are more efficient cleaning products that can almost completely eliminate lead content from your skin. Decontamination towels, for example, remove 98 percent of lead residue from skin. In addition, there is hand wipe technology available that will indicate whether your handwashing method is effective.

535 W. Jefferson St., Third Floor
Springfield, IL 62761
Phone 217-785-1873 • Fax 217-524-1770

Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois
P.O. 5413346 1M 9/12



Lead Safety »» For Fishermen



Illinois Department of Public Health
Division of Epidemiologic Studies
Adult Blood Lead Registry

How am I exposed to lead?

As a fisherman, you can be exposed to lead when you handle fishing tackle. Many anglers make their own weights — a process that, if done improperly, can result in elevated lead levels.

Some anglers also make their own jigs using an inexpensive jig mold. If you make your own lead fishing sinkers, jigs or spinnerbaits at home, you may be exposing yourself and your family to lead.

Even if you don't make your own weights or jigs, you could be exposing yourself to lead from your fishing tackle. To reduce your risk:

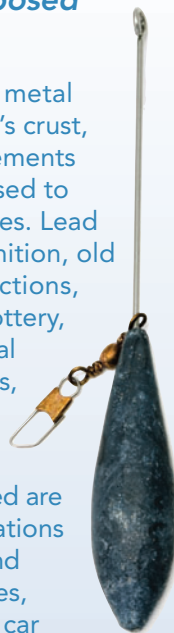
- Never put a lead sinker in your mouth.
- Never bite down on slip shot — use pliers instead.
- Always wash your hands thoroughly after handling lead sinkers or cleaning out your tackle box.
- Consider using non-lead alternatives. Sinkers, including split shots, are now available in less toxic compounds such as tin, bismuth and tungsten. Ask your local tackle shop or retailer to carry non-lead alternatives.
- Do not let your children play with your tackle. Children are especially vulnerable to lead because their bodies are not able to eliminate the lead they absorb.



Other ways I might be exposed to lead

Lead is a soft, dense, blue-gray metal that occurs naturally in the earth's crust, where it combines with other elements such as oxygen and sulfur. It is used to make batteries and metal mixtures. Lead also is contained in some ammunition, old pipes and their soldered connections, automotive radiators, pewter, pottery, folk medicines, and leaded crystal glass. Because of health concerns, lead is no longer added to gasoline and house paints.

Most adults who are lead poisoned are exposed to lead at work. Occupations related to welding, renovation and remodeling, smelters, firing ranges, the manufacture and disposal of car batteries, and the maintenance and repair of bridges and water towers are particularly at risk for lead exposure.



How do I know if I have lead in my body?

Have your blood tested

You can have lead poisoning and not have any symptoms. Contact your health care provider or local health department to get your blood tested. Your doctor can take a blood sample and test for lead. These tests give results in micrograms per deciliter of blood. They are a simple and inexpensive way for individuals to know if the precautions they are taking to keep their lead exposure down are working.



A little lead never hurt anyone — or does it?

How lead exposure harms you

Absorption of lead into your body will affect your health. Lead is stored in the blood, liver, kidney and bones. Frequent exposure to lead, particularly at high levels, can harm the nervous, digestive and reproductive systems, the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the body's ability to make blood. When the nervous system is affected by lead exposure, you might become irritable, exhibit aggressive behavior, be depressed, have a loss of sensation in your fingers and face, or weakness in the fingers, wrists and ankles. You might also experience headaches, lose sexual function and become impotent. Other symptoms of exposure to high lead levels may include loss of appetite, joint pain, and changes in sleep patterns.

Lead exposure affects men causing reduced sexual function and impotence if lead levels reach high enough concentrations. Lead also can alter the structure of sperm cells potentially causing birth defects.

Pregnant women are especially vulnerable to lead exposure due to metabolic changes caused by the pregnancy. Lead passes through the placenta to the fetus potentially causing miscarriages and birth defects.

Adults absorb about 20 percent of the lead they ingest; children absorb about 70 percent of the lead they ingest. Exposing a child to lead may result in slow learning, slow growth, hearing loss and behavioral problems.

