

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology & Surveillance (ABLES) Program**

**Adult Blood Lead Reporting in Oregon, 2006-2010**

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) operates the ABLES program.
- Oregon is 1 of 40 states participating in ABLES (managed by Oregon Health Authority).
- The public health objective of ABLES is to reduce the proportion of persons with elevated blood lead levels (greater than or equal to 10 micrograms per deciliter -  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ) due to occupational (work related) exposures.
- Oregon Health Authority summarized testing results of individuals 16 years of age or older in a report titled "Adult Blood Lead Reporting in Oregon, 2006-2010", which identified:
  - 33,400 blood lead tests conducted, of which 14% (4,604) were greater than or equal to 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . These 4,604 tests represent 998 different individuals (average 4.6 tests per person) over the five-year period.
  - Blood lead levels between 10 and 24  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  were mostly male (79.5%) between ages 30 and 49 (47.5%). Approximately half were attributed to occupational exposure, and the exposure source is unknown for remaining half.
  - 583 tests had results of 25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater, representing 167 different individuals. These individuals were predominantly male (95.8%), and more likely to have an occupational exposure (79.6%).
  - For occupational exposures, the most common industry resulting in worker exposure to lead was storage battery manufacturing, followed by painting and wall covering contractors and iron and steel mills.
  - Most common source of non-occupational lead exposure was participation in recreational shooting sports.
  - Report results are not identified by geographic location in the state.

Reference: [https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/WorkplaceHealth/Documents/9563-AdultLeadReport-FINAL-web\\_version.pdf](https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/WorkplaceHealth/Documents/9563-AdultLeadReport-FINAL-web_version.pdf)

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Childhood Lead Poisoning Data**

**2015 Childhood Blood Lead Levels for Oregon Counties**

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) began collecting childhood blood lead level surveillance data in April 1995.
- The CDC funds 35 state and local health departments for lead surveillance. Oregon is one of the states funded by CDC. States collect the data through a variety of sources including public and private laboratories, housing authorities and local environmental and education agencies.
- The data is used to identify at-risk children and promote exposure reduction efforts.

Oregon County Data 2015

County Name	# of Children Tested	Total # Children Tested 5-9 µg/dL	Confirmed BLLs ≥10 µg/dL	
			Total #	Total %
Unknown County	1,637	13	0	0.0%
Baker County	n	n	n	n
Benton County	29		0	0.0%
Clackamas County	589	7	2	0.3%
Clatsop County	207	1	1	0.5%
Columbia County	162	1	0	0.0%
Crook County	n	n	n	n
Curry County	n	n	n	n
Deschutes Count	n	n	n	n
Douglas County	101		0	0.0%
Gilliam County	n	n	n	n
Hood River County	42		0	0.0%
Jackson County	155		0	0.0%
Jefferson Count	n	n	n	n
Josephine Count	58	1	0	0.0%
Klamath County	75		0	0.0%
Lane County	88	3	1	1.1%
Lincoln County	58		0	0.0%
Linn County	63		0	0.0%
Malheur County	39	4	1	2.6%
Marion County	548	1	2	0.4%
Morrow County	n	n	n	n
Multnomah Count	6,375	105	6	0.1%
Polk County	92		0	0.0%
Sherman County	11		0	0.0%
Tillamook Count	46	2	0	0.0%
Umatilla County	53	1	0	0.0%
Union County	24	7	0	0.0%
Wallowa County	n	n	n	n
Wasco County	190	1	0	0.0%
Washington County	1,255	107	2	0.2%
Yamhill County	219	1	0	0.0%

n = Data suppressed because less than 5 children were tested in county.

Reference: <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/state/ordata.htm>