

Lead Paint Analysis

Lead can accumulate in the body over time, depositing in the bones and teeth. This 'body burden' can become a risk later in life as the body ages and bones demineralise, releasing stored lead into the blood stream.



Overview

Inorganic lead (Pb) is used in Australian workplaces in a variety of products, including solders, batteries, radiation shielding and ammunition. It was used extensively in lead paints and lead fuels before these products were banned, and may still be present in some workplaces.

Exposure to lead can cause adverse health effects. Evidence links lead exposure to:

- Cancer
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Kidney Damage
- Effects on the nervous system, including difficulty concentrating, hearing loss, loss of balance, tremors
- Behavioural changes like aggression, anxiety & depression
- Anaemia
- Reduced fertility, and birth defects and developmental delays in children

Laboratory Analysis

Eurofins has the equipment and expertise to detect the presence of lead and determine the concentration in air, dust and in leach-able lead waste.

- Lead in Paint chips
- Lead in Water
- Lead in Dust
- Lead in Wipes

Accreditation

Laboratory analysis is preferred over field test kits to determine lead in paint with commonly required limits of detection and where accuracy is required. ICP-MS is used because it offers the greatest sensitivity with unequivocal identification.

