In January 2012, a committee of experts recommended that the CDC change its “blood lead level of concern.” The recommendation was based on a growing number of scientific studies that show that even low blood lead levels can cause lifelong health effects. The newest methodologies including ICP/MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer) are now performed at the North Carolina State Laboratory of Public Health (NCSLPH). In addition, a multi-tier approach to follow-up has been adopted with an overall goal of reducing children’s blood lead levels below 5 μg/dL.