

(I) A VENOUS BLOOD TEST; OR(II) TWO CAPILLARY BLOOD TESTS TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION.

(2) IF THE CAPILLARY BLOOD TEST METHOD IS USED, AN INDIVIDUAL SHALL:

(I) HAVE A FIRST SAMPLE OF CAPILLARY BLOOD DRAWN AND TESTED; AND

(II) HAVE A SECOND SAMPLE OF CAPILLARY BLOOD DRAWN AND TESTED WITHIN 84 DAYS AFTER THE FIRST SAMPLE IS DRAWN.

(3) IF THE RESULT OF ONE CAPILLARY BLOOD TEST WOULD REQUIRE ACTION UNDER THIS SUBTITLE AND THE OTHER RESULT WOULD NOT, AN INDIVIDUAL'S ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVEL SHALL BE CONFIRMED BY A VENOUS BLOOD TEST.

6-830.

(A) If, between February 24, 1996 and February 23, 2001, inclusive, the concentration of lead in a whole venous blood sample OR CAPILLARY BLOOD SAMPLE OBTAINED USING A METHOD APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT of a person at risk tested within 30 days after the person at risk begins residence or to regularly spend at least 24 hours per week in an affected property that is certified as being in compliance with the provisions of § 6-815 of this subtitle is greater than or equal to 25 ug/dl, or, between February 24, 2001 and February 23, 2006, inclusive, greater than or equal to 20 ug/dl, or, on or after February 24, 2006, greater than or equal to 15 ug/dl, it shall be presumed that the ingestion of lead occurred before a person at risk began residing or regularly spending at least 24 hours per week in the affected property.

(B) ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2006, THE EBL CONCENTRATION OF LEAD IN A BLOOD SAMPLE SHALL BE DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH § 6-801(F) OF THIS SUBTITLE.

Article - Housing and Community Development4-708.

(a) There is a Lead Hazard Reduction Grant Program.

(b) The Department may make a grant solely to finance a lead hazard reduction activity that:

(1) is a program that tests innovative or unproven methods of lead hazard reduction; or

(2) is in a residential property in an area designated by the Department to have a concentration of:

(i) families of limited income; and