



LEAD TEST SWABS



Learn And Know
More About Why Lead

Is Toxic And Dangerous!

When You Are Aware,
Safety Is There!



What is lead?

LEAD = A Toxic Heavy Metal:

Lead is toxic to humans and animals when ingested or inhaled, as it can accumulate in the body and cause serious health problems. Therefore, its use has been restricted or banned in many applications, such as paint, gasoline, plumbing, and certain types of batteries. Despite these restrictions, lead exposure still remains a significant public health concern, especially in developing countries with weaker regulations and infrastructure.

Lead is a heavy metal that is harmful to humans, especially children and pregnant women. As a naturally occurring element, it's been used in various products for thousands of years, from paint, plumbing pipes to gasoline. However, lead exposure can have serious consequences for your health and well-being.



Health Risks of Lead Exposure:

Exposure to lead can result in a range of symptoms, such as headaches, stomach pain, seizures, or even death in severe cases. It can negatively impact the nervous system, brain and other organs. Particularly concerning are the developmental delays, learning disabilities and cognitive issues it can cause in children. Additionally, adults exposed to low levels of lead over time may face an increased risk of high blood pressure, kidney damage, and other health problems.

Common Sources of Lead Exposure:

Lead exposure can come from various sources, including:

- Old Paint in homes built before 1978
- Contaminated soil near highways or factories
- Consumer products like leaded crystal or certain ceramic dishes
- Traditional remedies and cosmetics from other countries

Using Scitus Swabs to Test for Lead:

- Our Swabs are intended for use with painted surfaces, the chemical on the swab tips reacts with vinegar and lead present in the surface to form a red colored complex.
- Swab the surface according to directions to get best results
- Check the surface after a negative test result, low levels of lead may turn red or pink on the wall surface and not go onto the swab head.
- Always consult a professional if contamination is suspected based on the results of a chemical test.

Lead Accumulation in the Body:

Lead can accumulate in the body, particularly in the bones and teeth, and remain there for years. Even low levels of exposure can result in long-term accumulation and toxicity. Removing lead from the body can be challenging and typically requires medical intervention.

Protecting Health and Well-Being:

Identifying potential sources of lead exposure is crucial for individuals and families to reduce or eliminate exposure, ultimately protecting their health and well-being.



Steps To Reduce Lead Exposure

Taking proactive measures to reduce lead exposure can help ensure a safer environment for you and your loved ones.



Here are some steps you can follow:

1. Inspect your Home:

Check for peeling or chipped paint in homes built before 1978, as it may contain lead. If you suspect lead-based paint, based on a chemical test consult a professional to address the issue safely.

2. Test for Lead:

Use a testing kit, like Scitus 30 Count Lead Test Swabs, check various surfaces and items for lead presence. Regular testing can help identify potential hazards and guide appropriate actions.

3. Clean Frequently:

Regularly cleaning your home, focusing on areas where dust and paint chips may accumulate. Use a wet mop or damp cloth to avoid spreading of lead dust.

4. Filter your Water:

If you suspect lead in your plumbing, use a certified filter to remove lead from your drinking water.

5. Monitor Children's Toys:

Ensure that your children's toys are lead-free, particularly those made from materials like painted wood or metal. This is best done by submitting the product to a lead testing professional or using an online database of known lead free toys to choose from, while our swabs can detect high levels of surface lead that is readily leachable the limits of lead (90 Parts Per Million) in children's toys are well below what is detectable by rhodizonate swabs.

6. Practice Safe Gardening:

If you grow vegetables or fruits in your garden, ensure that the soil is lead-free. Test the soil and consider raised beds or barriers to minimize lead exposure.

7. Be Cautious with Imported Products:

Be aware that some traditional remedies, cosmetics, and ceramics from other countries may contain lead. Always verify the safety of these products before use.

Scitus 30 Count Lead Test Swabs

Scitus is dedicated to offering safety and accuracy in all our products, and our 30 Count Lead Test Swabs exemplify this commitment. Designed to conveniently and reliably detect hazardous lead on various surfaces, our lead test swabs have been instrumental in helping homeowners across the country identify and address lead hazards. In this section, we'll discuss the features, benefits, and usage of our lead test swabs to aid you in creating a safer environment.

1. Our Swabs Are Highly Reactive Toward Lead

Our lead test swabs are engineered to react strongly with lead found in paint to form a violet or pink colored complex on the swab tip. Lower levels of lead may leave a violet or pink residue on the surface. The sensitivity of chemical tests depends heavily on the surface chemistry, paint integrity and other factors. We are providing the means to detect high levels of leachable lead!

2. Quick and User-Friendly:

Scitus Lead Test Swabs are designed for ease of use, providing results within seconds. Simply follow the step by step instructions included in the package and observe any color changes on the swabs tip. A red or pink color signals the presence of lead, while a colorless or light yellow tip indicates no lead has been complexed on our swabs.

3. Embrace the Power of Low-Cost Chemical Testing: Know and Understand Your Environment:

The importance of being aware of heavy metal contamination in our surroundings cannot be overstate. It's essential to safeguard the health and well-being of our families. Low-cost chemicals tests have made it easier than ever to learn about the presence of heavy metals, such as lead, in our environments.



One inspirational figure in the field of chemical testing is Fritz Feigl, a pioneering chemist who made significant contributions to the development of spot test analysis. His work has laid the groundwork for the creation of affordable, simple and effective methods for detecting hazardous substances in our surroundings.

By using low-cost chemical tests you can quickly and easily identify heavy metal contamination in your home or workplace. The ease and affordability of these tests empower individuals and families to take control of their environments and make informed decisions about their safety.

Taking inspiration from Fritz Feigl's work, we can appreciate the importance of understanding our environments and the potential dangers that may lurk within. By using readily available, low cost chemical tests, we can mitigate the risks associated with heavy metal contamination and protect the health of our loved ones.

4. Understanding Swabs Testing on Different Substrates: Limitations and Considerations

Scitus Lead Test Swabs are designed primarily for testing paint surfaces, but they can also detect high levels of readily leachable lead on the surfaces of ceramics and metals. However, it's essential to understand the limitations and considerations when testing these alternative substrates to ensure accurate interpretation of the results.

Known Interferences: Sodium Rhodizonate and Vinegar

It is important to be aware of potential interferences when using our lead test swabs. The primary active ingredient in our swabs is sodium rhodizonate, which may react with certain substances other than lead.

To avoid any inaccuracies, it is crucial to follow the instructions carefully and ensure that the surfaces being tested are clean and free of substances that may interfere with the test results. If you suspect a false positive due to a known interfering substance, we recommend retesting the surface after thorough cleaning or consulting with a professional for further analysis. For example zinc will cause a red colored complex, any dust or residual material from cutting or grinding galvanized materials should be cleaned from the surface. Copper can also give a reddish colored result.

Substrate Considerations:

Scitus Lead Test Swabs are designed primarily for testing paint surfaces, but they can also detect high levels of readily leachable lead on the surfaces of ceramics and metals. However, it's essential to understand the limitations and considerations when testing these alternative substrates to ensure accurate interpretation of the results.

By understanding the features, benefits, and limitations of our Scitus 30 Count Lead Test Swabs, you can make informed decisions for a safer environment. Our Commitment to accuracy and reliability has helped countless homeowners across the country identify and address lead hazards, ensuring a healthier and safer living space for all.

Ceramic Surfaces:

While Scitus Lead Test Swabs can detect lead on ceramic surfaces, a negative test result may not guarantee that the ceramic is entirely lead-free. The lead could be present within the ceramic material and not readily accessible to the tester. This hidden lead could still pose a threat, especially if the ceramic item is used for food or drink.

To minimize the risk associated with ceramics, consider the following:

1. Use only ceramics that are labeled as lead-free or have been tested and certified by a reputable authority.
2. Avoid using vintage or imported ceramics, as they may have a higher likelihood of containing lead.
3. If you are unsure about the safety of a ceramic item, it's best to avoid using it for food or drink, especially acidic or hot substances that can cause lead to leach out.
4. If you want to perform a leaching experiment you can allow a small amount of vinegar to evaporate on the surface and readily testable. This may damage the surface of the ceramic so its best to do on an inconspicuous location of the ceramic object.



Metallic Surfaces:

When testing metallic surfaces, it's important to be aware of the potential for false positives. High levels of metallic zinc or copper can cause a reddish color, similar to the positive result for lead. This can make it difficult to accurately determine the presence of lead on metallic surfaces using the swabs.

To address this limitation, consider the following:

1. If a positive result is obtained on a metallic surface, consult a professional for further analysis or use additional testing methods to confirm the presence of lead.
2. Be cautious when interpreting the results on metallic surfaces, and take into account the potential interference from zinc or copper.
3. Zinc galvanized surfaces are popular on outdoor applications and there is both zinc and copper present in brassy alloys.

By understanding the limitations and considerations of Scitus Lead Test Swabs when testing different substrates, you can make informed decisions about the safety of your environment and take appropriate action to protect your family's health.