

Description	Page/Attachment #	Action Required/Recommendations/Comments (EMSA ONLY)
<p><b>Why Is Lead Poisoning an Issue?</b></p> <p>One of the most common and preventable environmental illnesses among 1-6 year olds</p> <p>In CA, blood testing at 5 mcg/dL is considered elevated, but there is no safe level</p>		
<p><b>Health Effects of Lead Poisoning</b></p> <p>Children are more vulnerable to its toxic effects</p> <p>Lead can limit a child’s intellectual &amp; physical development</p> <p>Anemia and lead poisoning may occur together</p>		
<p><b>How Do I Know If a Child is Poisoned?</b></p> <p>Most lead-poisoned children do not look or act sick</p> <p>Testing is the ONLY way to know</p> <p>Blood lead tests should be done at 12 &amp; 24 mo in publicly funded programs (e.g., Medi-Cal, CHDP, WIC)</p> <p>All other children should be assessed at every well child visit to healthcare provider up to age 6</p>		
<p><b>Common Sources of Lead</b></p> <p>Paint in homes built before 1978</p> <p>Chipping, peeling paint and house dust</p>		

<p>High-friction areas (windows, doors, railings)</p> <p>Vinyl mini blinds</p> <p>Bare dirt, artificial play surfaces (artificial turf, rubber mulch)</p>		
<p><b>Other Sources of Lead</b></p> <p>Dust on work clothing &amp; shoes, e.g., from construction, automotive, manufacturing</p> <p>Activities, e.g., arts &amp; crafts (solder, paint, glazes), shooting firearms (bullets), fishing (lead sinkers)</p> <p>Imported foods, e.g., candy, spices, seasonings</p> <p>Many consumer products, e.g., pottery, water crocks, furnishings, clothing, jewelry, home remedies, makeup</p> <p>Toys, e.g., old, painted, plastic, vinyl, or imported</p> <p>Water from wells or from pipes that contain lead</p>		
<p><b>What Can Providers Do to Protect Children?</b></p> <p>Give parents/guardians information, encourage screening (HSC 1596.7996 requires child care centers and family child care to give parents lead poisoning info)</p> <p>Promote good nutrition</p> <p>Reduce lead exposure in your facility</p>		
<p><b>Reducing Environmental Exposure to Lead</b></p> <p>Regularly wash surfaces, toys, pacifiers, etc.</p> <p>Check toys &amp; equipment for poor condition of paint</p>		

<p>Remove toys, equipment, dishware, or supplies (especially old or imported) unless known to be lead-free (must be tested to be sure)</p> <p>Check Consumer Product Safety Commission for recalls (<a href="https://www.cpsc.gov/Recalls">https://www.cpsc.gov/Recalls</a>)</p>		
<p><b>Reducing Environmental Exposure: Inspections</b></p> <p>Monthly inspections of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chipping, peeling, cracking, failing paint</li> <li>Bare dirt, artificial play surfaces</li> <li>Other sources of exposure, e.g., move cribs away from wall, check toys for damage</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Reducing Exposure in Child Care Setting</b></p> <p>Hands can carry lead dust--always wash children's hands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Before and after eating</li> <li>After playtime</li> <li>Before sleeping (especially thumb suckers)</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Lead in Tap Water</b></p> <p>Most CA water doesn't have lead</p> <p>BUT only way to be sure is to test water (Note: AB 2370 requires testing for child care centers built before January 1, 2010. See DSS PIN 20-01-CCP)</p> <p>Call local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for testing information and requirements</p>		

<p>To reduce lead in tap water:  Before use, run water until feels coldest --30 sec to few min, longer for first use after 6 hours  Use only cold tap water for cooking, drinking and mixing baby formula</p> <p>Properly install and replace filters for filtered water</p>		
<p><b>Lead and Nutrition</b></p>		
<p>A healthy diet (especially foods rich in calcium, iron, and vitamin C) can help prevent lead absorption</p>		
<p><b>Painting, Repairing, or Remodeling Child Care Facility</b></p>		
<p>Potential risk of contamination if:</p> <p>Facility built before 1978</p> <p>Play yard exposed to heavy traffic or has old play surfaces (artificial turf, rubber mulch)</p> <p>Facility is near business using lead-based products</p>		
<p><b>Lead Testing</b></p>		
<p>Call local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for testing information and requirements</p> <p>Have facility evaluated by a certified lead inspector</p> <p>Test any potential sources, e.g., paint, soil, artificial turf, water, equipment, toys, dishes</p> <p>Test kits for dishware/pottery available in hardware stores</p>		
<p><b>Lead Poisoning Prevention Checklist</b></p>		
<p><b>Resources for Further Information</b></p>		