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

**Other Sources of Lead**

- Dust on work clothing & shoes, e.g., from construction, automotive, manufacturing
- Activities, e.g., arts & crafts (solder, paint, glazes), shooting firearms (bullets), fishing (lead sinkers)
- Imported foods, e.g., candy, spices, seasonings
- Many consumer products, e.g., pottery, water crocks, furnishings, clothing, jewelry, home remedies, makeup
- Toys, e.g., old, painted, plastic, vinyl, or imported
- Water from wells or from pipes that contain lead

**What Can Providers Do to Protect Children?**

- Give parents/guardians information, encourage screening (HSC 1596.7996 requires child care centers and family child care to give parents lead poisoning info)
- Promote good nutrition
- Reduce lead exposure in your facility

**Reducing Environmental Exposure to Lead**

- Regularly wash surfaces, toys, pacifiers, etc.
- Check toys & equipment for poor condition of paint
Remove toys, equipment, dishware, or supplies (especially old or imported) unless known to be lead-free (must be tested to be sure)


**Reducing Environmental Exposure: Inspections**

Monthly inspections of:

- Chipping, peeling, cracking, failing paint
- Bare dirt, artificial play surfaces
- Other sources of exposure, e.g., move cribs away from wall, check toys for damage

**Reducing Exposure in Child Care Setting**

Hands can carry lead dust—always wash children's hands:

- Before and after eating
- After playtime
- Before sleeping (especially thumb suckers)

**Lead in Tap Water**

Most CA water doesn't have lead

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)

Call local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for testing information and requirements
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

Properly install and replace filters for filtered water

**Lead and Nutrition**

A healthy diet (especially foods rich in calcium, iron, and
vitamin C) can help prevent lead absorption

**Painting, Repairing, or Remodeling Child Care Facility**

Potential risk of contamination if:

   Facility built before 1978
   Play yard exposed to heavy traffic or has old play surfaces
   (artificial turf, rubber mulch)
   Facility is near business using lead-based products

**Lead Testing**

Call local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for
testing information and requirements

Have facility evaluated by a certified lead inspector

Test any potential sources, e.g., paint, soil, artificial turf,
water, equipment, toys, dishes

Test kits for dishware/pottery available in hardware stores

**Lead Poisoning Prevention Checklist**

**Resources for Further Information**