

simple steps to protect
your child from

LEAD

Lead can hurt your child. Take these steps to keep your child safe from lead.



■ **Keep your home clean and dust-free.** Wet mop floors, wet wipe window sills, vacuum, and wash all surfaces often. Use household cleaner and rinse with clean water. This keeps lead in dust from spreading in the house.

■ **Do not let your child chew on painted surfaces or eat paint chips.** Lead from old paint is the most common cause of lead poisoning.



■ **Wash your child's hands often,** especially before eating and sleeping. Also wash your child's toys often. Lead dust can stick to hands and toys that children put into their mouths.

■ **Feed your child healthy meals and snacks regularly.** Make sure meals include vegetables, and foods rich in:

- **calcium** (milk, cheese, yogurt, corn tortillas, tofu or bean curd)
- **iron** (meat, chicken, cooked dried beans, iron-fortified cereals, and raisins and other dried fruit)
- **vitamin C** (oranges and orange juice, grapefruit and grapefruit juice, and tomatoes and tomato juice)

Calcium, iron and vitamin C help keep lead from hurting your child.

■ **Take off shoes or wipe them on a doormat before going inside.** This keeps lead dust outside.



■ **Keep furniture away from paint that is chipped or peeling.** Make sure cribs, playpens, beds and high chairs are away from damaged paint. This helps keep lead in paint chips and dust away from your child.

■ **Plant bushes, grass and other plants, or lay paving stones, concrete, bark, or gravel** to cover bare dirt outside where children play. This keeps lead in the dirt away from your child.

■ **Change out of work clothes and shoes, and wash up or shower** before coming home if you work with lead. Lead is in many workplaces:

- Painting and remodeling sites
- Radiator repair shops
- Places that make or recycle batteries

Ask your employer to tell you if you work with lead. Children can be poisoned from lead dust brought home on workers and their clothes and shoes.



■ **Do not use imported, older, or handmade dishes or pots** for food or drinks unless they have been tested and do not have lead in them.

■ **Never sand, dry scrape, power wash or sandblast paint** unless it has been tested and does not have lead in it. Lead dust from paint can spread and poison your family, pets, and neighbors.

Call your local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program to find out about testing your dishes, pots, and paint.

■ **Be sure that products you bring home do not have lead in them.**

These products often have lead in them:

- **home remedies** (bright orange, yellow, or white powders) like Greta, Azarcon, Paylooh, or Liga
- **make-up** like Kohl and Surma
- **some imported candies**, especially candies from Mexico made with tamarind fruit

■ **Avoid hobbies that use lead.** Lead is used to solder or join metal and to make stained glass. Lead is also in bullets and fishing sinkers.

■ **Talk to your child's doctor** to find out about testing your child for lead. Your child may need a blood test for lead poisoning. Most children are tested at 1 and 2 years old. Some children over 2 also need to get tested.

Most children who have lead poisoning don't look or act sick. A blood test for lead is the only way to know if your child has lead poisoning.

Why Is Lead Dangerous?

Lead can harm the brain. Lead poisoning can make it hard for a child to learn, pay attention and behave.

Young children get lead poisoning more often than older children. Lead is also more harmful to them.

If you are pregnant, lead can hurt your baby. Ask your doctor about a lead test.

Call your local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program if you have questions about childhood lead poisoning, or check on-line at:

www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clpppb