



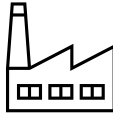






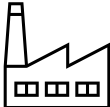











PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM LEAD

Where does lead come from?	 Peeling paint and dust	 Soil	 Drinking water/pipes and plumbing	 Foods and toys	 Industrial sites				
How does lead affect children?	 Damage to brain, kidneys, and nervous system Slow growth and development	 Learning and behavior problems Hearing and speech problems Headaches and trouble sleeping	 Risk of miscarriage or stillbirth Low-birth weight baby						
Who is at risk?	 Those living in homes built before 1978	 Younger children face the greatest risk	 Having a job or hobby that involves lead	 Living near lead-processing plants					
What are steps to take to reduce exposure?	 Clean home regularly Renovate safely	 Wash hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often	 Have child tested for lead	 Children's meals high in calcium, iron, and vitamin C	 Run faucet on cold for 1-2 minutes if water hasn't been used for 6 hours or more	 Remove shoes before entering the house	 Use cold water for cooking and drinking	 Read labels on hobby and craft materials	 Watch what goes in the child's mouth

