

## POTENTIAL SOURCES OF LEAD

- x Old paint, especially if it is chipped or peeling or if the home has been recently repaired or remodeled
- x House dust
- x Soil
- x Some imported dishes, pots and water crocks. Some older dishware, especially if it is cracked, chipped, or worn
- x Work clothes and shoes worn if working with lead
- x Some food, candies and spices from other countries
- x Some jewelry, toys, and other consumer products
- x Some traditional home remedies and traditional make-up
- x Lead fishing weights and lead bullets
- x Water, especially if plumbing materials contain lead

## SYMPTOMS OF LEAD EXPOSURE

Most children who have lead poisoning do not look or act sick.

Symptoms, if any, may be confused with common childhood complaints, such as stomachache, crankiness, headaches, or loss of appetite.

## OPTIONS FOR LEAD TESTING

A blood lead test is free if you have Medi-Cal or if you are in the Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP). Children on Medi-Cal, CHDP, Head Start, WIC, or at risk for lead poisoning, should be tested at age 1 and 2. Health insurance plans will also pay for this blood lead testing.

For more information, go to the California Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at [www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb), or call them at (510) 620-5600.

(The information and images found on this publication are adapted from the California Department of Public Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program.)

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## EFFECTS OF LEAD EXPOSURE

Children 1-2 years old are at risk for lead poisoning.

- x / H D C nervous they are learning that ma
- x Lead ca (anemia)
- x Even s body ca to learn succee
- x Higher can dan kidneys Very hig seizure

