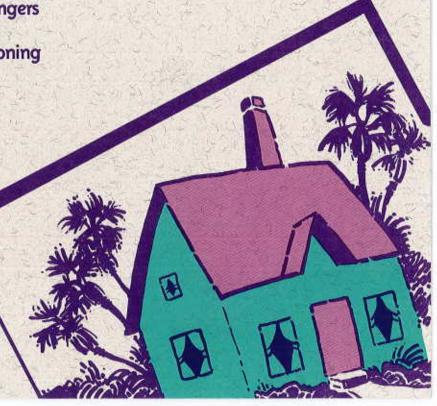
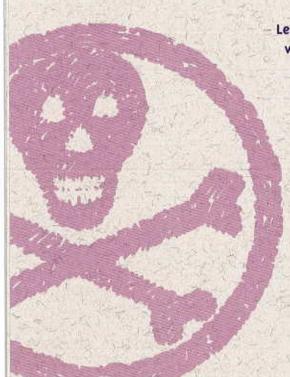


Find out how you can protect your family and yourself from the dangers of lead poisoning



What is lead poisoning?



Lead poisoning is an illness caused when there is too much lead in the body.

Lead gets into the body when people eat items containing lead, or breathe in lead dust or fumes.

Lead is a Poison.

Lead poisoning causes health, behavior and learning problems.

It can harm:

- **▶** Blood formation
- Nervous system
- Kidneys
- Children's growth, mental development and hearing

People who have lead poisoning may have:

- Stomachaches
- Vomiting
- Headaches
- Trouble sleeping
- Flu-like symptoms
- Loss of appetite

Most people who have the above symptoms do not have lead poisoning.

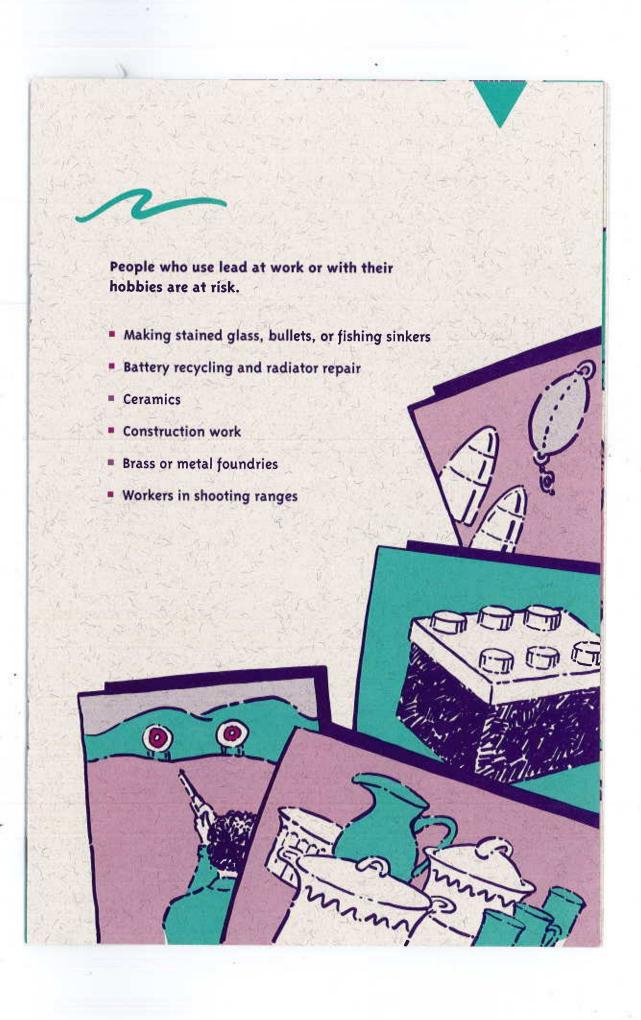
But, many people who have lead poisoning do not look or act sick.

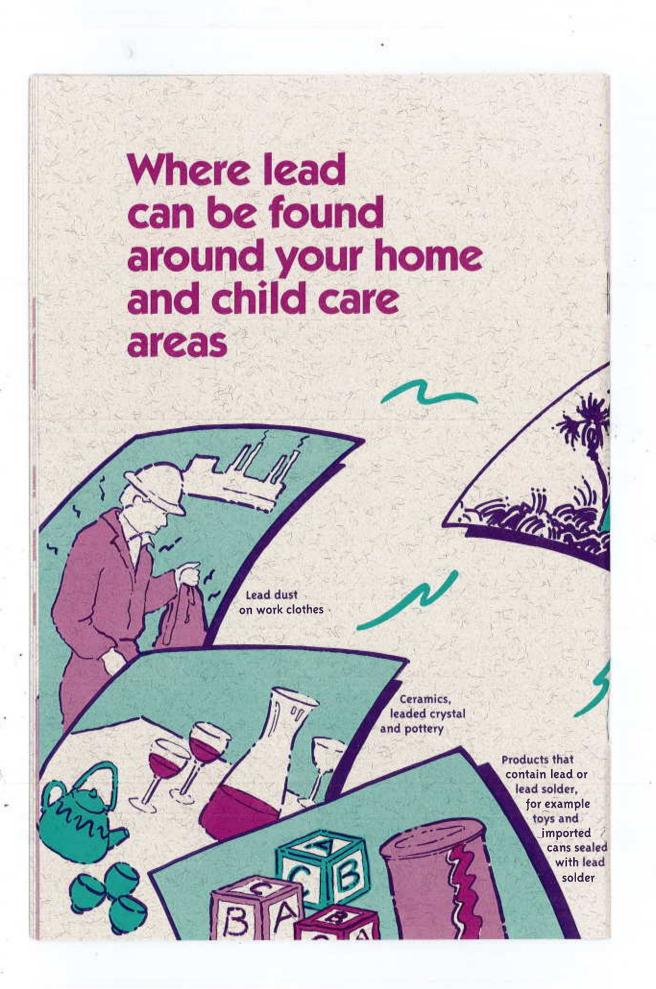
to know if you or your children have lead poisoning is to have a blood lead test. Discuss the need for a blood lead test with your doctor.

Those at high risk of lead poisoning are:

- because they often put objects, including items covered with lead dust, in their mouths. Children living in old homes may eat paint chips or breathe in lead paint dust.
- Pregnant women and their unborn children — because some pregnant women crave items that may contain lead such as pieces of pottery and soil. Lead in a woman's body can pass to the fetus inside of her or to the infant through breast milk.





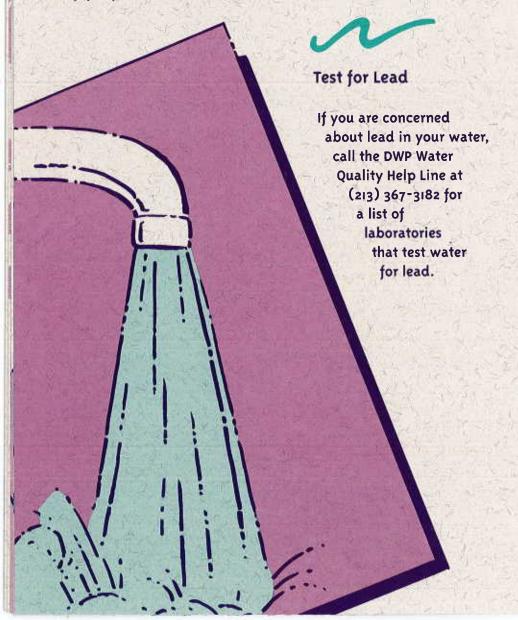






The water that comes to your home has no lead.

Lead may get into your tap water if your home has brass faucets or pipes joined with lead-based solder.



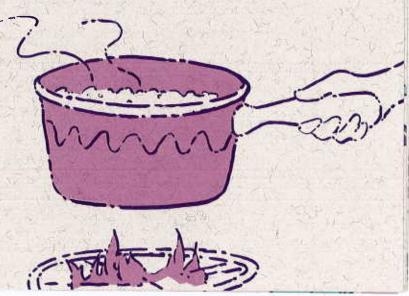
Ways that you can prevent lead poisoning

If you live in an apartment or house built before 1978, you may have lead-based paint in your home. You should:

- Keep children away from peeling paint.
- Use a wet mop or damp cloth for cleaning to reduce the spread of lead dust in your home.
- Never scrape, sand or burn lead-based paint.
- Wash your hands before cooking and eating.

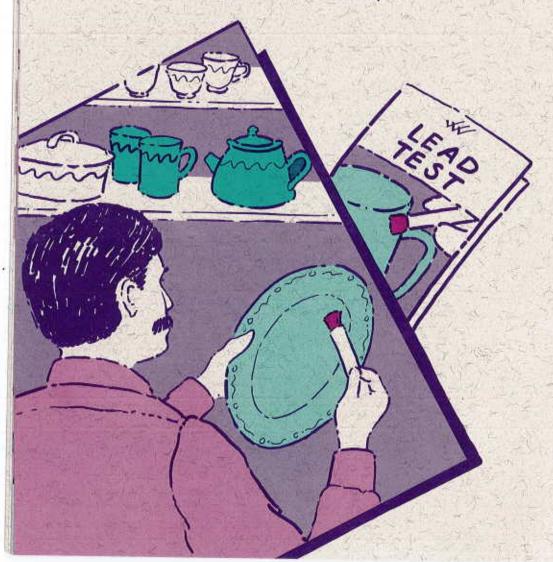
Some more tips:

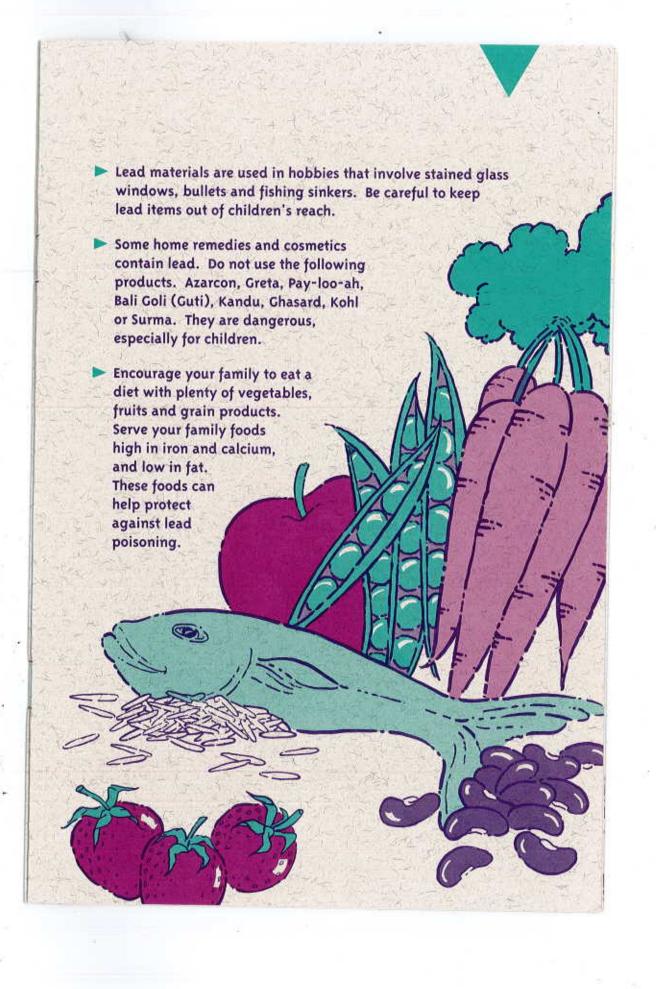
- Only use cold water for cooking and drinking.
- If you need hot water for cooking, heat it on your stove or in a tea kettle, especially if you are making baby formula or adding water to juice.
- Run the tap water for about 15 to 30 seconds in the morning before you cook or drink. Save water for plants and rinsing dishes.
- Keep the faucet screens clean.



More ways to prevent lead poisoning:

- If you work in a job that uses lead, shower and change your clothes before coming home from work. Your employer is required by law to train you about protection from lead poisoning.
- Use leaded crystal for decoration only.
- Test household items for lead using a lead test kit available at local hardware stores. Test painted ceramics and clay pots for lead before using them to cook or serve food.





Call your doctor or the following agencies for more information on lead poisoning:

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (213) 240-8063 Lead Poisoning Abatement Program (213) 881-4077 (213) 881-4079 (213) 881-4083

OccLEAD Project (213) 744-3235 (Information on lead in the workplace)

Los Angeles County U.C. Cooperative Extension (213) 744-4851 (Nutrition information)

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (213) 367-3182
Water Quality Help Line

National Lead Information Center (800) 532-3394 (For more information on protecting children)

The Child Health and Disability Prevention (CHDP) Program provides no cost health examinations and a blood lead test for children.

Call (310) 940-7985 for more information on the CHDP Program.

For more copies of this brochure visit a Los Angeles Department of Water and Power branch office.

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- * Los Angeles Pediatric Society

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