

IS YOUR FAMILY SAFE from the hazards of home lead?

Lead hazards in the home can cause serious health issues like developmental delays, behavioral problems, and even brain damage.

**GBCA LEAD
REMEDICATION
CAN HELP YOU GET
RID OF THESE
DANGERS**

WE CONDUCT:

- ✓ **Lead Testing**
- ✓ **Inspection & Risk Assessment**
- ✓ **Lead Remediation**



**TO FIND OUT IF YOU QUALIFY FOR THIS FREE PROGRAM
CALL: (973) 910-2500**



Building Stronger Communities Since 1967

www.GreaterBergen.org

¿Esta su familia segura de los riesgos de plomo en la casa?

Los riesgos de plomo en el hogar pueden causar serios problemas de salud como retrasos en el desarrollo e problemas de comportamiento y incluso daño cerebral.

El Programa de Remediación de Plomo de GBCA le puede ayudar a eliminar este peligro de su casa

SE HARA

- ✓ **Pruebas de Plomo**
- ✓ **Inspección y Evaluación de Riesgo**
- ✓ **Remediación de plomo**

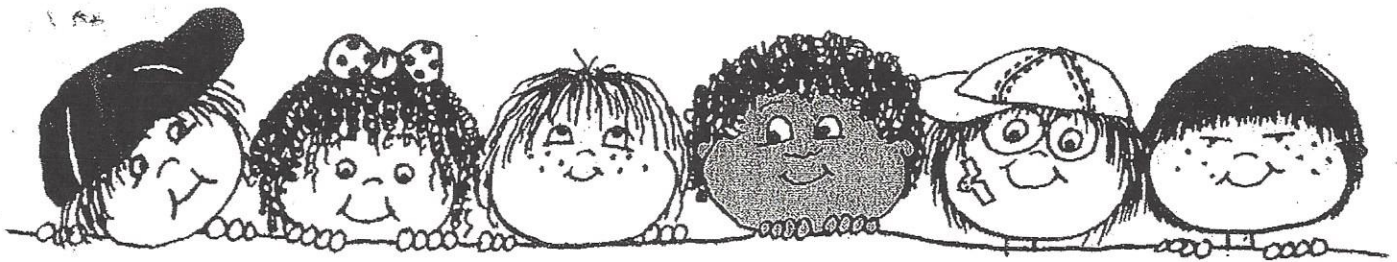


PARA AVERIGUAR SI CALIFICA POR ESTE PROGRAMA GRATIS LLAME A: (973) 910-2500



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Is Your Child Exposed to Lead?

In 1995, New Jersey passed a law to protect children from the dangers of lead poisoning.

This law requires doctors and other health care providers to screen all children under 6 years of age with a blood lead test.

- ✧ If your child is under 6 years of age, he/she should be tested at 12 months of age and again at 24 months of age.
- ✧ Children under 6 years of age who have never been tested should also be screened at least once.
- ✧ If at any time you and your family are exposed to lead, get tested ... no matter how old you are.

Lead can hurt your child's growing brain and nervous system. Children with lead poisoning may have learning and behavioral problems that show up later when they go to school.

Children with too much lead may not look or act or feel sick.

A BLOOD LEAD TEST IS THE ONLY WAY YOU CAN FIND OUT IF YOUR CHILD IS LEAD POISONED.

1. Is the paint in your home, apartment or day care (or any other place where your child spends time) loose, chipping or peeling?

YES _____ NO _____

2. Are you removing paint or making repairs to your house (or have you remodeled in the past year)?

YES _____ NO _____

3. Does anyone in your household work in a lead-related occupation *OR* have a lead-related hobby?

YES _____ NO _____

4. Does your child live near a heavily traveled major highway where soil and dust may contain lead?


YES _____ NO _____

5. Does your child have a habit of eating dirt, paint chips or other non-food items?

YES _____ NO _____

6. Does any other child or adult in your household have lead poisoning or a positive lead test?

YES _____ NO _____

 If you answered YES to any of these questions, **DON'T WAIT** until your child's next scheduled doctor's visit to ask about a blood lead test. Call your doctor right away for an appointment!

10 KEY POINTS ABOUT LEAD POISONING

1. Lead poisoning means there is too much lead in the body.
2. All children in the United States are at risk for lead poisoning.
3. The #1 source of lead is older lead-based paint used on the inside and outside of older homes.
4. Lead enters the body through:
 - ✧ Oral ingestion (EATING) - children can get lead by swallowing lead dust that is on toys or other objects that they put into their mouths, by putting their fingers in their mouths or sucking their thumbs. Most children with lead poisoning never eat paint chips! The most dangerous lead is the lead dust you can't see.
 - ✧ Inhalation (BREATHING) of lead dust.
5. Lead can hurt a developing child's brain and nervous system, especially when lead exposure (poisoning) occurs before age 6. The longer a child is exposed to lead ... the more damage it does.
6. Children often DO NOT have easily identifiable symptoms, even when there is a high level of lead in their blood. *There are often no symptoms at all*, or symptoms may be mistaken for another illness, like a cold or stomach virus. When symptoms do appear, it can mean that some amount of damage has already occurred.
7. A BLOOD TEST is the only way to find out if a child has too much lead.
 - ✧ All children should be routinely screened for lead poisoning at 12 and 24 months of age.
 - ✧ Any child who is six months of age or older, and is exposed to a particular lead hazard, should be screened.
 - ✧ Any child older than 12 months, but less than 6 years old, who has never previously been screened should, also be screened.
 - ✧ Blood lead level (BLL) is measured in micrograms per deciliter of blood (ug/dL). Any BLL that is 10 ug/dL or greater is a concern, since it means that the child is being exposed to lead in her environment.
8. Once a child has been exposed to lead, the primary treatment for lead poisoning is to IDENTIFY the sources of lead and to STOP the exposure.
9. There are many ways to reduce your child's exposure to lead.
10. Lead poisoning is nobody's fault ... but prevention is everybody's responsibility!

