

HOW CHILDREN ARE EXPOSED TO LEAD



Protecting children from lead exposure is important to lifelong good health. Even low levels of lead in blood have been shown to have negative effects. Here's where children can be exposed — and what you can do.



Outside — Kids can put soil in their mouth that was contaminated by leaded gasoline fumes.

Drinking Water — That flows through old lead pipes or lead solder.

Exposure from a Caregiver — If the caregiver has lead dust on their clothing from their place of work, a child could breathe it in or get it in their mouth.

ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE

Make sure to get your child tested for lead at age 1 AND 2. Here is where you can get your child tested:

- Your WIC staff member or health care provider can tell you where you can get your child tested.
- At Delaware State Service Centers:
<https://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chs/files/LeadScreeningStateServiceCenters.pdf>
- At Division of Public Health Community Health Mobile Units:
<https://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chs/chsleadtesting.html>



DELAWARE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
Division of Public Health
WIC Program

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Sources:
<https://kidshealth.org/en/parents/lead-poisoning.html>
<https://delaware.wicresources.org/additional-education-resources/leave-lead-alone/>