



Session 1: Lead in Paint

Amanda Reddy, Executive Director, National Center for Healthy Housing





We're excited you're here!



Webinar Goals | Agenda Overview

- Overview of the **Lead-Safe Toolkit for Home-Based Child Care** project
- Lead poisoning 101
- Sample policy
- Implementation guidance





2020 Webinar Series – 8 PM ET/5 PM PT

January							February							March							April							
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SESSION 1
Lead in Paint
Wednesday, February 19

SESSION 2
Lead in Water
Wednesday, April 15

SESSION 3
Lead in Soil
Wednesday, June 17

SESSION 4
Lead in Consumer Products
Tuesday, August 4





LEAD-SAFE TOOLKIT FOR HOME-BASED CHILD CARE

<http://bit.ly/Lead-SafeToolkit>



4

main categories



Lead in Paint

This category image collage consists of four panels: a baby crawling on a grassy floor, a close-up of peeling paint on a wooden surface, a set of stairs with a white railing, and two people in white protective suits and respirators working on a building's exterior.



Lead in Drinking Water

This category image collage consists of four panels: a young girl drinking from a glass, spaghetti being poured from a colander, a baby bottle on a table next to a lemon, and a baby playing with a water hose in a grassy area.



Lead in Soil

This category image collage consists of four panels: a girl planting a seedling in a garden, two children holding up carrots, a child playing with a toy truck in a sandbox, and two children playing with soil and toys.



Lead in Consumer Products

This category image collage consists of four panels: a colorful stacking ring toy, a circular object covered in colorful beads, several small glass containers filled with different colored powders, and a large brown ceramic pot.



LEAD IN PAINT POLICY

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- If any repair or renovation work is needed, using a certified lead-safe contractor as mandated by EPA's Lead Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right. **The EPA's Certified Inspection, Risk Assessment, and Abatement Locator tool** can help identify a certified lead abatement contractor.
- If a lead paint problem is identified, we will collaborate with our local health department to determine the steps needed to reduce hazards. Our maintenance practices** also help reduce the chance of exposure while these next steps are being determined.

For more information, tips, and resources, see our **Lead in Paint Worksheet**.

NOTE: Lead in paint is a common source of lead in and around homes. Lead may also be present in drinking water, soil, foods, candies, spices, pottery/dishes, traditional medicines, cosmetics, toys, jewelry, painted furniture, other consumer products, and other sources, including exposure to lead associated with certain jobs or hobbies. Visit the **Lead-Safe Home-Based Child Care Toolkit** at <http://bit.ly/Lead-SafeToolkit> for more information.

**Always check that you're complying with state or local licensing regulations.

Sample policy

LEAD IN PAINT POLICY

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- If a lead paint problem is identified health department to determine Our maintenance practices** while these next steps are being

For more information, tips, and re Worksheet.

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LEAD IN PAINT WORKSHEET FOR HOME-BASED CHILD CARE



Background: The manufacture of lead-based paint was banned in the United States in 1978, but many older homes around the country still contain it. Lead was originally used as an additive to paint to allow for brighter pigment and durability, but it has since been demonstrated to cause a number of irreversible health impacts, including brain damage, loss of IQ, poor memory, behavior problems, and death. [When lead-based paint deteriorates, chips and dust settle onto surfaces children can easily reach, such as windowsills and floors. Contaminated dust can inhaled or ingested and is hazardous even if the particles are too small to see. Even very low levels of lead contamination can cause brain damage.](#) According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), lead from paint is one of the most common causes of lead poisoning in the United States. For more information on lead exposures in home settings, visit the [EPA's Protect Your Family from Exposures to Lead web page.](#)

[Lead is especially dangerous to children, because their brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to lead's damaging effects, and their young bodies are able to absorb more lead.](#) Plus, babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects may have lead dust on them, particularly if a child is crawling on floors contaminated with lead dust. Once ingested, lead competes with calcium and can be stored in bones, teeth, and organs for decades, making lead poisoning difficult to treat.

INSTRUCTIONS: To reduce potential exposures to lead in paint, fill out the worksheet below once a year and keep it in your family handbook for your records. Follow each step below to find out if lead is in interior and exterior paint of your child care home.

Date this form was completed:

1 WE FIND OUT WHEN OUR CHILD CARE HOME WAS BUILT.

If you own your home, consult the materials you received when you bought it. If you rent, ask your landlord, who is required to disclose any lead paint hazards to you. For more information on disclosure, go to [EPA's Real Estate Disclosures about Lead Paint Hazards web page.](#)

For further assistance with your rights as a renter, view the [U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Tenant Rights web page.](#)

State-level grant programs and local funding resources may be available if you need financial support to carry out lead hazard controls in your family child care home.

Implementation worksheet

*For inclusion in family handbook

LEAD IN PAINT POLICY

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For more information, tips, and resources Worksheet.

NOTE: Lead in paint is a common source also be present in drinking water, soil, traditional medicines, cosmetics, toys, products, and other sources, including jobs or hobbies. Visit the **Lead-Safe Home** <http://bit.ly/Lead-SafeToolkit> for more
**Always check that you're complying

LEAD IN PAINT WORKSHEET FOR HOME-BASED CHILD CARE

Background: The manufacture of lead States in 1978, but many older home was originally used as an additive to durability, but it has since been determined irreversible health impacts, including behavior problems, and death. **When dust settle onto surfaces children can cause brain damage.** According to the EPA, lead from paint is one of the most common sources of lead poisoning in the United States. For more information, visit the **EPA's Protect Your Child's Future** page.

Lead is especially dangerous to children's systems are able to absorb more lead through their hands and other objects in the dust on them, particularly if a child lead dust. Once ingested, lead can damage bones, teeth, and organs for decades.

INSTRUCTIONS: To reduce potential lead exposure, follow each step below to identify lead hazards in your home. Date this form was completed:

1 WE FIND OUT WHEN OUR CHILDREN ARE EXPOSED TO LEAD
If you own your home, consult the mat on the back of this worksheet. If you are a tenant, ask your landlord, who is required to provide more information on disclosure, go to **Hazards web page.**
For further assistance with your rights, visit **Housing and Urban Development Tenant's Handbook**.
State-level grant programs and local financial support to carry out lead hazard

THINGS WE DO TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM LEAD

PAINT

- We maintain our home to minimize lead hazards like chipping, cracking and peeling paint.
- We renovate safely. We use contractors certified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and follow lead-safe work practices. Visit www.epa.gov/lead for info.

WATER

- We use cold water for drinking and cooking, especially when making baby formula.
- We flush our water at the tap before each use and collect the water for non-potable uses.
- We routinely test our water for lead and if needed, use water filtration devices that have been certified to remove lead at the outlet. Visit: www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-pot-drinking-water-filters-certified-reduce-lead
- We find out if we have a lead service line and/or lead-containing pipes, fixtures, or solder.

SOIL/DUST

- We supply a rough mat at the entrance of our home OR we are a shoe-free child care home.
- We frequently wash hands, especially after coming inside, and before eating.
- We clean floors, window frames, and windowsills weekly. Using a damp mop, sponge or paper towel with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner.

TOYS

- We stay up to date on current recalls by visiting the Consumer Product Safety Commission: www.cpsc.gov. We are aware certain children's products are known to have a higher risk of containing lead, such as cheap children's jewelry, imported pottery, antique toys and imported toys.

We encourage our parents to have their children tested for lead.
Visit www.epa.gov/lead for more information or call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD OR your local water utility for more information on lead testing.

LEAD poisoning Know
Lead poisoning is caused by breathing lead. Children are most at risk. If you are a parent, you can harm your baby.

FACT Lead can cause behavior problems.

FACT Lead poisoning hurts the brain. Some of the effects of lead poisoning in a child's body are:
- Slow down growth and development
- Damage hearing and vision
- Make it hard to pay attention

FACT Most children who have been exposed to lead poisoning do not have any symptoms.

FACT A lead blood test is the only way to know if your child has been exposed to lead.

How to Protect Your Children from Lead Poisoning

1. Was your home built before 1978? A majority of homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint, which can have a lead dust and peeling paint.
2. Do you see walls, furniture chipping or peeling paint? Lead-based paint is found in a variety of places, including walls, furniture, and floors where children can get their hands on it. Lead dust can be inhaled or ingested. Lead dust can also get on children's hands, which they can then ingest.
3. Do your children play in soil around homes with lead-based paint? Lead-based paint can be found in soil around homes with lead-based paint. Lead dust can be inhaled or ingested. Lead dust can also get on children's hands, which they can then ingest.
4. Do you store food in unsealed cans or jars? Lead-based paint can be found in unsealed cans or jars. Lead dust can be inhaled or ingested. Lead dust can also get on children's hands, which they can then ingest.
5. Do you work with lead? You may be exposed to lead dust from your work. Lead dust can be inhaled or ingested. Lead dust can also get on children's hands, which they can then ingest.

5 Things you can do to help lower your child's lead level. If your child has a high lead level, there are things you can do at home to help.

1. Make a plan with your doctor. Work together with your doctor to get the best treatment for your child. Ask questions if you don't understand something.
2. Find the lead in your home. Most children get lead poisoning from lead paint in houses built before 1978. It's important to find and fix lead in your home as soon as possible. Have your home inspected by a trained lead inspector.

Don't forget to discover what your home has been inspected for lead. Home repair like sanding or wallpapering can make dangerous lead dust.

Additional resources:
- National Center for Healthy Housing
- Eco-Healthy Child Care
- Lead Safe Home Toolkit
- EPA's Lead and Abatement Locator tool

Additional resources



LET'S DIVE IN!





Amanda Reddy, Executive Director

National Center for
HEALTHY HOUSING

Lead in Paint | Featured Speaker



Dangers of Lead

- May be found in all parts of our environment
 - **air, soil, drinking water, inside our homes...and more!**
- Most of our exposure comes from human activities.
- **Exposure is preventable!**





Dangers of Lead

- Babies and young **children absorb more lead.**
- Their brains and nervous systems are **more sensitive to the damaging effects.**
- The amount of dust it takes to harm a child is **invisible to the naked eye.**





Dangers of Lead

- Exposure happens when babies and young children...
 - **put their hands or other objects in their mouth** that have been contaminated with lead dust or soil
 - **drink formula** made with contaminated water
 - **eat food or drink water** containing lead
 - **inhale dust** from lead-based paint or lead-contaminated soil
 - **handle toys or other products** made with lead-based paint





Dangers of Lead

- **Higher risk** for behavioral problems, decreased IQ, impaired memory, and executive function.
- Unless exposed to very high levels, children who are exposed to lead **won't appear sick.**





**Lead exposure is preventable.
You can take steps today to protect those in your care.**

Sample Policy

*For inclusion in family handbook



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We have our child care home inspected and tested for lead-based paint hazards by a certified lead inspector or certified risk assessor.

We will notify parents and staff of the date/result of inspection.



If repair or renovation work is needed, we will use a certified lead-safe contractor.

If a problem is identified, we will collaborate with our local health department to determine how to reduce the hazards.

Implementation Guidance

Fill out the worksheet once a year.

Keep it in your family handbook.

We clean window frames, windowsills, and railings weekly. Using a damp mop, sponge, or paper towel with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner.

Routine help re

RESOURCES

- EPA's Child Lead Locator: [do=mair](https://do.mair)
- EPA's Real Estate Contract: <https://contract>
- HUD's Child Paint Hazards: <https://elines>
- Lead Abatement: <https://htbroch>

*Always contact lead in or avoid disturbing lead spreading even if they suspect it

**Always check

4 A CERTIFIED LEAD ABATEMENT CONTRACTOR COMPLETED THE WORK TO CONTROL LEAD HAZARDS IN OUR CHILD CARE HOME.

CHECK ON

We provide interior measurements. Date: _____

We provide information from removal lead. Date: _____

5 IF INTERFERED Instruction: indicate the

Regularly

Regularly when

Inspected from

Our home meet Date: _____

We usually take care can be

We can keep it around

We take well-spots

We use abatement

We follow home Public safe d

3 THE LEAD WITH LEAD CREATE Instruction: family child and/or a create an

- Interim stabilization: exposed remain found to
- Full abatement paint an enclosure full-hour

State-level you need done.

CHECK ALL

We can contract Name

CHECK

T

T

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We use abatement

We follow home Public safe d

2 WE HAVE

Instructions: lead inspection cost is \$310 located. A room in your home address the see if it has

The EPA's Child Lead Locator help you to childhood lead free or reduce instructions

CHECK ALL testing activities

We had Name a

Inspect

We discuss all that

File

Lab

Lab

THE LEAD INSPECTION (choose one of the two responses below):

Done

Failed

Check one of the boxes below to indicate action taken based on your home's year of construction.

This home contains

This home

LEAD IN PAINT WORKSHEET FOR HOME-BASED CHILD CARE

Background: The manufacture of lead-based paint was banned in the United States in 1978, but many older homes around the country still contain it. Lead was originally used as an additive to paint to allow for brighter pigment and durability, but it has since been demonstrated to cause a number of irreversible health impacts, including brain damage, loss of IQ, poor memory, behavior problems, and death. When lead-based paint deteriorates, chips and dust settle onto surfaces children can easily reach, such as windowsills and floors. Contaminated dust can be inhaled or ingested and is hazardous even if the particles are too small to see. Even very low levels of lead contamination can cause brain damage. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), lead from paint is one of the most common causes of lead poisoning in the United States. For more information on lead exposures in home settings, visit the EPA's [Protect Your Family from Exposures to Lead](#) web page.

Lead is especially dangerous to children, because their brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to lead's damaging effects, and their young bodies are able to absorb more lead. Plus, babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects may have lead dust on them, particularly if a child is crawling on floors contaminated with lead dust. Once ingested, lead competes with calcium and can be stored in bones, teeth, and organs for decades, making lead poisoning difficult to treat.

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For further assistance with your rights as a renter, view the [U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Tenant Rights](#) web page.

State-level grant programs and local funding resources may be available if you need financial support to carry out lead hazard controls in your family child care home.



Step 1.

Find out when your child care home was built

If you **own your home**, consult the materials you received when you bought it.

If you rent, **ask your landlord**. They are required to disclose lead paint hazards.

[EPA's Real Estate Disclosures about Lead Paint and Hazards](#)
[U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Tenant Rights](#)



Step 2.

Have your child care home inspected for lead-based paint

If your home was built **before 1978**, take action by **hiring a certified lead inspector or risk assessor**.

Lead-based paint inspection

A lead-based paint inspection tells you whether your home has lead-based paint and where it is located.

(national average cost is \$310)

Risk assessment

A risk assessment is more expensive, but it tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards and also tells you actions to take to address those hazards.

(national average range is \$800-\$2,000)



Step 3.

If there's a problem to address, create a lead remediation plan

If lead is identified in either the interior or exterior paint of the family child care home, work with experts to write a “remediation plan” to reduce any identified hazards.

Interim controls

These are measures such as dust removal, paint stabilization, and/or control of friction/abrasion points to ensure no one is exposed to lead-based paint hazards. These controls have been found to be effective, while less expensive than full abatement.

Full abatement

These are measures that permanently remove lead-based paint and include component (e.g., windowsill) replacement, paint removal, enclosure, or encapsulation of lead-based paint.



Step 4.

Have a certified lead abatement contractor complete the work

Have a certified contractor complete the abatement or interim control work and document the work/keep the letter on record.

If abatement is performed, no further action is needed.

If interim controls are performed, annual checks will be needed – proceed to Step 5.



Step 5.

Conduct annual checks to maintain interim controls

Use the checklist in the [Lead in Paint Worksheet for Home-Based Child Care](#) to remind you of the actions that you should be taking to ensure that interim controls remain in place.



Resources on Lead in Paint

EPA's Certified Inspection, Risk Assessment, and Abatement Locator:

<https://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/pub/index.cfm?do=main.firmSearchAbatement>

EPA's Locate Certified Renovation and Lead Dust Sampling Technician Firms:

<https://cfpub.epa.gov/flpp/pub/index.cfm?do=main.firmSearch>

EPA's Renovation, Repair, and Painting Program:

<https://www.epa.gov/lead/renovation-repair-and-painting-program-contractors>

HUD's Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing:

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/lbp/hudguidelines

Lead Abatement Resource Center:

<https://larcusa.org/>

The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right:

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/renovaterightbrochure.pdf>



For questions about the toolkit or lead in paint:

- Hester Paul, hesterp@ecohealthychildcare.org
- Amanda Reddy, areddy@nchh.org

For questions about your training certificate:

- Nicole, conference@nafcc.org





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