

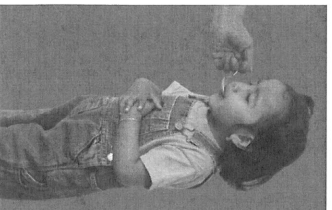
## POTENTIAL SOURCES OF LEAD

- Old paint, especially if it is chipped or peeling or if the home has been recently repaired or remodeled
- House dust
- Soil
- Some imported dishes, pots and water crocks. Some older dishware, especially if it is cracked, chipped, or worn
- Work clothes and shoes worn if working with lead
- Some food, candies and spices from other countries
- Some jewelry, toys, and other consumer products
- Some traditional home remedies and traditional make-up
- Lead fishing weights and lead bullets
- 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 test. Ask your child's doctor about blood lead testing.

For more information, go to the California Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch's website 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.)

1/2019

## EFFECTS OF LEAD EXPOSURE



Children 1-6 years old are the most at risk for lead poisoning.

- Lead poisoning can harm a child's nervous system and brain when they are still forming, causing learning and behavior problems that may last a lifetime.
- Lead can lead to a low blood count (anemia).
- Even small amounts of lead in the body can make it hard for children to learn, pay attention, and succeed in school.
- Higher amounts of lead exposure can damage the nervous system, kidneys, and other major organs. Very high exposure can lead to seizures or death.

## LEAD POISONING FACTS

- Buildup of lead in the body is referred to as lead poisoning.
- Lead is a naturally occurring metal that has been used in many products and is harmful to the human body.
- There is no known safe level of lead in the body.
- Small amounts of lead in the body can cause lifelong learning and behavior problems.
- Lead poisoning is one of the most common environmental illnesses in California children.
- The United States has taken many steps to remove sources of lead, but lead is still around us.

### IN THE US:

- Lead in house paint was severely reduced in 1978.
- Lead solder in food cans was banned in the 1980s.
- Lead in gasoline was removed in the early 1990s.



LEAD IN  
TAP WATER

The only way to know if tap water has lead is to have it tested.



Tap water is more likely to have lead if:

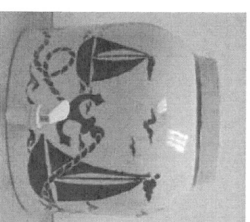
- Plumbing materials, including fixtures, solder (used for joining metals), or service lines have lead in them;
  - Water does not come from a public water system (e.g., a private well).
- To reduce any potential exposure to lead in tap water:

- **Flush the pipes in your home**  
Let water run at least 30 seconds before using it for cooking, drinking, or baby formula (if used). If water has not been used for 6 hours or longer, let water run until it feels cold (1 to 5 minutes.)\*
- **Use only cold tap water for cooking, drinking, or baby formula (if used)**  
If water needs to be heated, use cold water and heat on stove or in microwave.
- **Care for your plumbing**  
Lead solder should not be used for plumbing work. Periodically remove faucet strainers and run water for 3-5 minutes.\*

- **Filter your water-** Consider using a water filter certified to remove lead.

### WARNING!

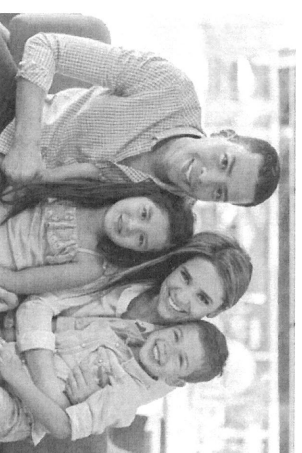
Some water crocks have lead. Do not give a child water from a water crock unless you know the crock does not have lead.



(\*Water saving tip: Collect your running water and use it to water plants not intended for eating.)

For information on testing your water for lead, visit The Environmental Protection Agency at [www.epa.gov/lead/protect-your-family-exposures-lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead/protect-your-family-exposures-lead) or call (800) 426-4791.

You can also visit The California Department of Public Health's website at <https://www.cdph.ca.gov>.





KIM JOHNSON  
DIRECTOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES**  
744 P Street • Sacramento, CA 95814 • [www.cdss.ca.gov](http://www.cdss.ca.gov)



GAVIN NEWSOM  
GOVERNOR

January 10, 2020

PIN 20-01-CCP

TO: ALL CHILD CARE FACILITY LICENSEES

FROM: *Original signed by Pamela Dickfoss*  
PAMELA DICKFOSS  
Deputy Director  
Community Care Licensing Division

SUBJECT: **REQUIRED LEAD TESTING FOR DRINKING WATER IN LICENSED  
CHILD CARE CENTERS AND THE PROVISION OF LEAD EXPOSURE  
INFORMATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS BY ALL LICENSED  
CHILD CARE FACILITIES**

AUTHORITY: Health and Safety Code 1596.7996, 1597.16

**Provider Information Notice (PIN) Summary**

PIN 20-01-CCP provides information regarding compliance with the requirement for lead testing of drinking water in child care centers as mandated in AB 2370, Chapter 676, Statutes of 2018, and a summary of the information that licensed child care facilities must provide to parents and guardians of new enrollees and re-enrollees regarding the dangers of lead exposure.

Lead is a naturally occurring toxic metal that has been used in many products. It is found throughout the environment including air, soil, and water. Drinking and cooking water must be tested for lead because it is impossible to see, taste, or smell it. Boiling water does not reduce lead content.

Even small amounts of lead exposure can make it difficult for children to learn, pay attention, and succeed in school. Higher amounts of lead exposure can damage the nervous system, kidneys, and other major organs. Very high exposure to lead can cause seizures or death. Children under 6 years old are most at risk, particularly infants. Lead can slow down growth and development, harm a child's nervous system and impact brain development.

### **Child Care Center Lead Testing of Drinking Water Requirement**

Assembly Bill (AB) 2370, Chapter 676, Statutes of 2018 requires:

Health and Safety Code section 1597.16 requires that all licensed Child Care Centers (CCCs) that were constructed before January 1, 2010, must test their water for lead within a three-year window, between January 1, 2020, and January 1, 2023, with subsequent testing every 5 years after the date of the first test. **Only CCCs are required to test drinking and cooking water for lead. The requirement does not apply to Family Child Care Homes (FCHs).**

### **CCC Directives**

Prior to January 1, 2023, all licensed CCCs must test all cold-water drinking water outlets used for drinking or cooking. Child Care Program Office will soon publish and post written directives setting forth the procedures by which CCCs are required to test their facility's water for lead, including detailed water sampling instructions. The program will publish and post the directives in a forthcoming Provider Information Notice (PIN) distributed and posted on the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) website. The written directives will provide specific steps for the collection and testing of water samples, and the communication of test results to parents, guardians, and CDSS. The directives will also outline the requirements for corrective action plans if an exceedance of lead is discovered.

The Department has followed guidance from the US Environmental Protection Agency's 3Ts (Training, Testing and Taking Action) program for reducing lead in drinking water in schools and child care facilities, along with recommendations from the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW), in developing these testing procedures.

### **Grant Funding**

Senate Bill (SB) 862, Chapter 449, Statutes of 2018 allocated \$5 Million to the State Water Resource Control Board for testing and remediation of lead in CCCs. Funding for CCCs will be prioritized by the following:

1. Those that serve children zero to five years of age, with the highest priority for centers that provide care for children zero to three years of age.
2. Those that have 50 percent or more of their registered children who receive subsidized care.
3. Those that operate only one facility.

Grant funding will soon be available to qualifying CCCs. In early 2020, potentially eligible CCCs will receive instructions for completing an electronic survey. Information provided via the survey will be used to determine which CCCs qualify for grant funding.

### **Lead Flyer Requirement**

Health and Safety Code 1596.7996. mandated that. effective January 1. 2019. CCCs and FCCs are required to provide parents and guardians of children enrolling or reenrolling in care with written information on the risks and effects of lead exposure. blood lead testing requirements and recommendations. and options for locations of affordable blood lead tests as specified. A Lead Poisoning Facts Flyer was created. in partnership with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). to satisfy this requirement. This flyer must be provided to parents and guardians upon enrolling or reenrolling any child in care.

### **Additional Resources**

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) infographic that illustrates sources of water that may contain lead.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) link to Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention.
- California Department of Public Health (CDPH) link to Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch .
- President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children.
- EPA 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Toolkit.
- Horsley Witten Group's Managing Lead in Drinking Water at Schools and Early Childhood Education Facilities.
- American Academy of Pediatrics - Prevention of Childhood Lead Toxicity.

If you have any questions. please contact your Local Regional Office.