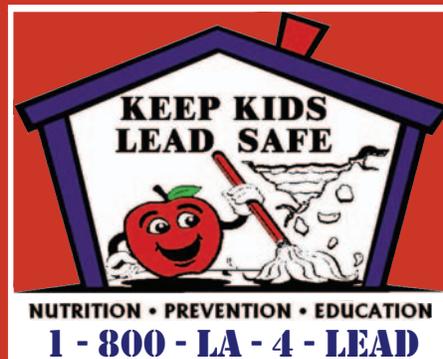
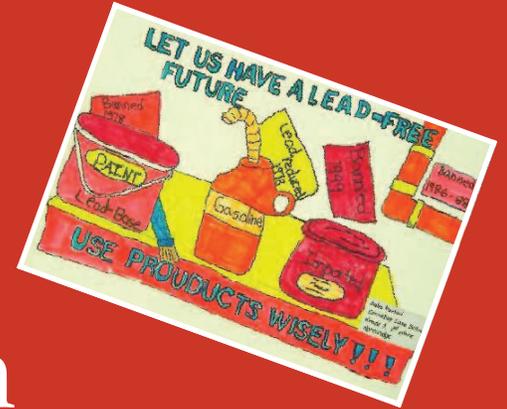


Elementary



# Lessons in Lead Curriculum



Provided by

The Los Angeles County  
Department of Public Health  
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program  
1-800-LA-4-LEAD (1-800-524-5323)  
[www.lapublichealth.org/lead](http://www.lapublichealth.org/lead)



The cover artwork comes from winners that participated in the 2006 and 2007 Art Contest. They are Saba Partovi from Castlebay Lane Elementary in Northridge and Riana Chen from St. Stephen Martyr School in Monterey Park. We would like to thank all the students who participated in the contest and encourage future artists to be public health advocates against childhood lead poisoning.

## **Lessons in Lead** **Elementary**



### **Acknowledgements**

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Tommy the Turtle's Adventures with Lead. Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch, California Department of Public Health.

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Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program  
2008

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# Lessons in Lead Elementary



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## **Lead Poisoning Overview**

### Introduction

Childhood lead poisoning is a major, preventable, environmental health problem in the United States for children 1-6 years of age. Between 2002 and 2006, 3,842 children were identified with elevated blood lead levels (BLL  $\geq$  10  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ )\* in Los Angeles County.

### Goals and Objectives

**Goals:**

The goals of this curriculum will be to reduce the incidence of lead exposure in children through educational lessons taught in class and to inform teachers of the lead hotline.

**Objectives:**

- The students will be able to identify at least two sources of lead.
- The students will be able to identify at least two ways to prevent lead poisoning.
- Teachers will identify the lead hotline as an important phone number to get lead poison related information.

### What is Lead Poisoning?

- Lead poisoning is a result of exposure to lead in the environment.
- Lead enters the body most commonly through ingestion (swallowing).
- Lead poisoning is especially dangerous for young children because their rapidly growing and developing bodies absorb more lead.

### What are the Effects of Lead Poisoning?

- Lead interferes with the rapidly developing brain and other organs of young children.
- Studies have correlated lead in early childhood with poor academic achievement<sup>1</sup>, juvenile delinquency<sup>2,4</sup> and elevated school dropout rate<sup>3</sup>.
- Multiple studies have indicated that even children with blood lead levels less than 10 micrograms per deciliter\* show that their IQ drop 4-8 points<sup>1,5,6</sup>.
- Very high levels of lead exposure can cause mental retardation, coma, convulsions and even death.

---

\* The level identified by the CDC as a level of concern.



## **Lead Poisoning Overview**

### **Symptoms**

- Most children with lead poisoning do not look or act sick.
- If there are symptoms, they may include:
  - o Irritability
  - o Loss of appetite
  - o Weight loss
  - o Sluggishness
  - o Abdominal pain
  - o Vomiting
  - o Constipation
  - o Unusual paleness from anemia
  - o Learning difficulties
- Though uncommon, the symptoms of severe lead poisoning include abdominal pains, headaches, vomiting, confusion, muscle weakness, seizures, hair loss and anemia.

A blood lead test is the only way to know if a child has lead poisoning.

### **Who is at Risk of Lead Poisoning?**

- Children's bodies absorb more lead than adults do.
- Very young children tend to put their hands or other objects into their mouths, which may be contaminated with lead dust.
- Children living at or below the poverty line who live in older housing.
- Adults living in or surrounded by an environment containing lead-based products are at risk of exposure.
- Pregnant women must take extra precautions because lead can damage the developing baby.



## **Lead Poisoning Overview**

### Sources of Lead Exposure for Los Angeles County

- **Most Common Source**

The most common source of lead exposure in Los Angeles County for children is lead-based paint.

- o Children can become poisoned from lead-based paint when the home or school they live in or spend time in:
  - Was built before 1978
  - The paint is deteriorating
  - The home is being remodeled

- **Second Most Common Source**

Is take home exposure. Lead is exposed at the job to the worker, their clothes and shoes, which is then brought home.

- o The work may involve:
  - Painting, radiator repair, battery manufacturer, foundry work, pottery/ceramics manufacturer, scrap metal recycling, firearm shooting, etc.

- **Third Most Common Source**

Is lead dust. It can be from within the home or outside. Lead dust can come from deteriorating lead paint and accumulates in and around the home. It can settle on toys, soil, places where children play, which get on the fingers and then are put in their mouths.

- **Fourth Most Common Source**

Soil contaminated from leaded gasoline, lead dust or lead-based paint.

Folk Remedies. Traditional or folk remedies including Azarcon and Greta, which are used for upset stomach or indigestion; Pay-loo-ah, which is used for rash or fever.

- **Other Sources**

Hobby. Like glass staining

Pottery. Handmade ceramic tableware, especially imported ceramics decorated with lead-based glaze or paint.

Other. Imported candies, spices, mini-blinds, toys, jewelry, or other non-traditional sources of lead.

Water. Lead is found in low-levels in some drinking water because lead-based solder on water pipes may add lead to water.



## **Lead Poisoning Overview**

### **Lead Poisoning Prevention**

#### **Simple Steps Can Be Taken**

- Washing children's hands and face often.
- A blood lead test is the only way to know if a child has lead poisoning.
- Wet mopping and wet wiping, floors and windowsills in order to clean up lead dust or lead-based paint chips in homes built before 1978 with deteriorating paint.
- Covering bare dirt with grass, wood chips or cement.
- Wiping feet before entering home.
- Keep non-food items out of children's mouths.

#### **Nutrition Is Very Important**

- Children who eat foods that are high in iron, calcium, vitamin C and low in fat are less likely to absorb lead.
- Each day kids need:
  - 3 to 4 servings of foods high in iron
  - 3 to 4 servings of foods high in vitamin C
  - 3 to 4 servings of foods high in calcium
- Some of these foods can be:
  - Turkey Sandwich
  - Chicken
  - Peanut Butter
  - Yogurt
  - Strawberries
  - Broccoli
  - Cheese
  - Leafy Greens

For additional information please contact CLPPP at **1-800-LA-4-LEAD (1-800-524-5323)**.



**Educational Program**

**Lesson Plan Outline**

The following summarizes the six lesson plans included in this curriculum:

**Grades 1-2**

**Lesson: Chip Goes Exploring**

**Goal:** The lessons will increase the student's awareness of childhood lead poisoning prevention.

**Objectives:** 1) As a result of this activity, the learner will be able to identify three preventive measures he/she can take to reduce harmful exposure to lead commonly found.

2) The learner will be able to determine the correct prevention strategy that best reduces the lead risk situation.

**Content:**

Teacher instructions  
"Chip Goes Exploring" story  
Question and Answer sheets

**Evaluation:** Found under Assessment on page 10.

**Lesson: Right and Wrong**

**Goal:** The lessons will increase the student's awareness of childhood lead poisoning prevention.

**Objectives:** 1) As a result of this activity, the learner will be able to distinguish between right and wrong solutions regarding lead poisoning prevention.

2) The learner will be able to name at least two activities that can prevent lead poisoning.

**Content:**

Teacher instructions  
"Right and Wrong" Pictures  
Student Worksheet and Answer sheets

**Evaluation:** Found under Assessment on page 22.



**Educational Program**

**Grades 3-4**

**Lesson: Look Out for Lead**

**Goal:** The lessons will increase the student's awareness of childhood lead poisoning prevention.

**Objectives:** 1) As a result of this activity, the learner will be able to identify at least three sources of lead poisoning.  
2) The learner will be able to list two methods to prevent lead poisoning.

**Content:**

Teacher instructions  
Picture of House

**Evaluation:** Found under Assessment on page 30.

**Lesson: What's the Word**

**Goal:** The lessons will increase the student's awareness of childhood lead poisoning prevention.

**Objectives:** 1) As a result of this activity, the learner will be able to identify at least three sources of lead poisoning.  
2) The learner will be able to identify at least two activities that can prevent lead poisoning.

**Content:**

Teacher instructions  
"Tommy's Adventures with Lead" story  
Student Worksheets & Answer sheet

**Evaluation:** Found under Assessment on page 35.



**Educational Program**

**Grades 5-6**

**Lesson: Unscramble the Word**

**Goal:** The lessons will increase the student's awareness of childhood lead poisoning prevention.

**Objectives:** 1) As a result of this activity, the learner will be able to identify at least three sources of lead poisoning.  
2) The learner will be able to identify at least two activities that can prevent lead poisoning.

**Content:**

Teacher instructions  
Student Worksheets & Answer sheet

**Evaluation:** Found under Assessment on page 44.

**Lesson: Molly Small Deer**

**Goal:** The lessons will increase the student's awareness of childhood lead poisoning prevention.

**Objectives:** 1) As a result of this activity, the learner will be able to identify at least three sources of lead poisoning.  
2) The learner will be able to identify at least two activities that can prevent lead poisoning.

**Content:**

Teacher instructions  
"Molly Small Deer" story  
Student Worksheets & Answer sheet

**Evaluation:** Found under Assessment on page 48.



**Educational Program**

**Lesson Plan Availability**

We have lesson plans for grades:

- I. Preschool through Kindergarten
- II. Elementary
- III. High School

If you would like a curriculum for a different grade, please contact the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at **1-800-LA-4-LEAD (1-800-524-5323)**.

**Preparation**

It is recommended that the instructor read through the included lead poisoning overview on pages 1-4. If further information is desired please refer to the Resources Section or call **1-800-LA-4-LEAD (1-800-524-5323)**.



## **Chip Goes Exploring**

### **Objectives**

- ◆ As a result of this activity, the learner will be able to identify three preventive measures he/she can take to reduce harmful exposure to lead commonly found.
- ◆ The learner will be able to determine the correct prevention strategy that best reduces the lead risk situation.

### **Activity Description**

**The teacher will share a story with the students about Chip, an ant that learns about lead poisoning in the home. After sharing and discussing the story, the students will answer questions regarding lead poisoning prevention from the story.**

### **Materials Needed:**

- Story of “Chip Goes Exploring” on pages 11-18 (*Optional: copy for each student*)
- Question and Answer sheet on pages 19-20 (copy of Question sheet for each student)

### **Action Steps for Activity**

1. Prior to conducting the activity with students, instructor should review ‘Lead Poisoning Overview’ in curriculum on pages 1-4 to become familiar with lead poisoning sources.
2. Introduce the concept, become familiar with the sources of lead in the overview on pages 1-4: Ask your students, “If they’ve ever heard about lead poisoning or the dangers of lead.” Ask them, “If they know where lead is in their everyday environments.” Some students may point to lead in pencils. You can tell them that the lead in pencils is actually graphite, which does not contain the toxic or poisonous properties of lead. However, chewing on a pencil is still not a good idea.
3. Tell students that while there is no reason to panic, they should be aware that lead is in our everyday environment and there are things we can do to prevent harm.
4. After reading the story, ask students to answer the questions on page 19. First grade students, should have the questions read to them by the teacher followed by an invitation to answer the questions. Second grade students should receive a copy of the questions on page 19.
5. After answering the questions recap what the students heard and learned. Reinforce the preventive measures found in the story that students can take to minimize risk of lead exposure. Also, tell students that they can help their younger brothers and sisters by washing off pacifiers. Students can ask their parents what else they can wash to help their younger siblings.



## **Chip Goes Exploring**

Please remind students to take the parent letter home (found in the Appendix on pages 60-61) so their parents may have the 800 number to call if they have questions.

### **Assessment**

Upon completing the activity:

1. Students should answer the questions on page 19. The number of correct responses will measure the student's learning.

*For additional information please contact Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for informational handouts, i.e. "Simple Steps to Protect Your Child From Lead". The hotline number is 1-800-LA-4-LEAD (524-5323)*

## Chip Goes Exploring



Chip and his mother lived in a small apartment in a big, old building.

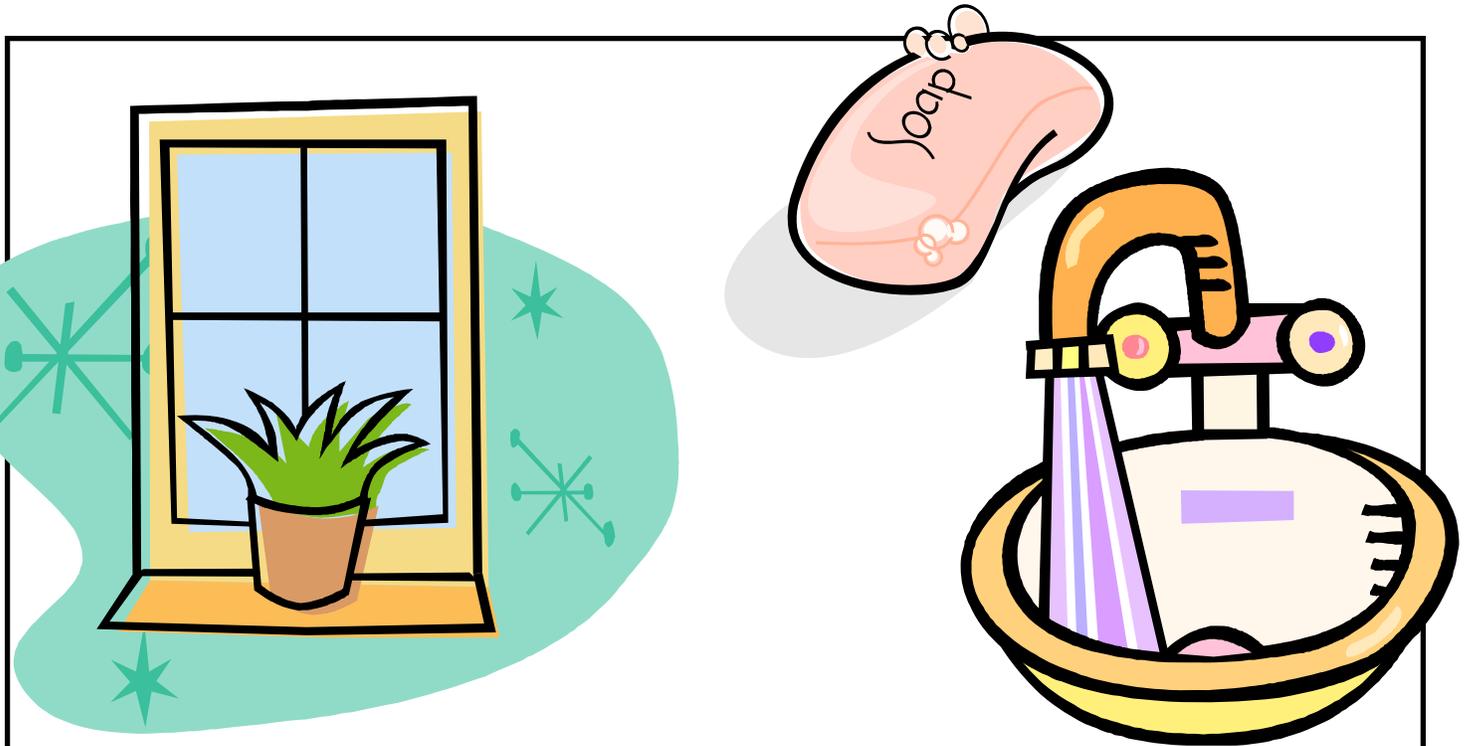
Each day Chip asked his mother, “Can we go around the building and meet our neighbors so that I may play with the kids?”

She would say, “I am very busy but when I am not, we will go around and meet the neighbors and their kids.”

Chip sighed and said, “I understand.” Walking around the apartment, he explored all the nooks and crannies of his home. He explored the floors, windows and cabinets.

Each day Chip’s mother reminded him not to eat paint chips that sometimes fell on the floor and to wash the dust from his hands with soap and water.

## Chip Goes Exploring



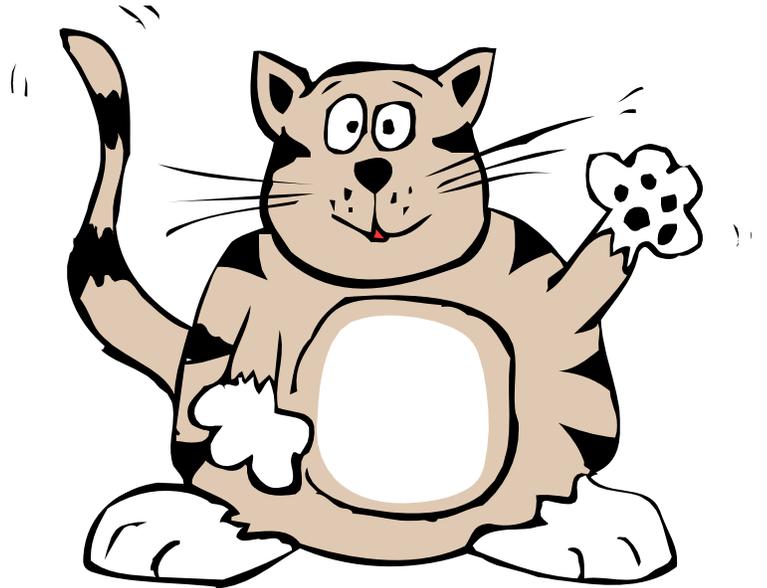
She would tell him, “There may be **lead** in the dust around the windows, in the paint chips, on the cabinets and on the floor.

She would tell him, “**Lead** is very bad for you, it will make you sick and make it hard for you to learn new things. So you must always remember to wash your hands when you have played and never put paint chips in your mouth.”

Chip did what his mother asked him to do.

One day Chip’s mother was busy making a polka dot quilt when all of a sudden a gust of wind blew in through the open window and blew the door open, the tiniest bit.

## Chip Goes Exploring



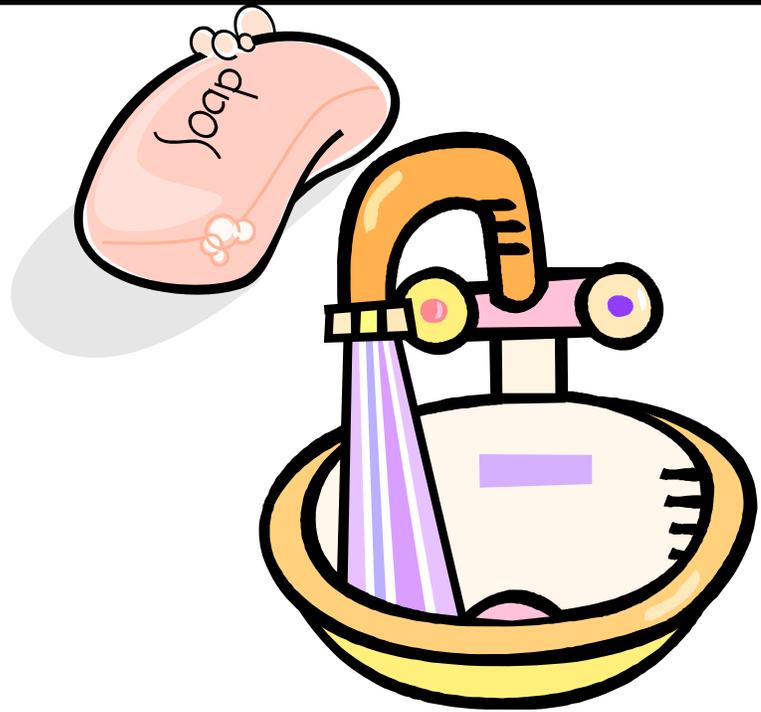
Chip peeked out when another gust of wind came through the window and blew Chip right out into the longest hallway he had ever seen. And blew the door closed behind him!

Chip's mother heard him knocking on the door and ran to open it. He said he had been scared but that he really wanted to go visit his neighbors since he could hear children playing in their homes.

Since Chip didn't leave without her permission when the wind blew him out of their home, she agreed to take him around to meet the neighbors.

When they came to the first door, they met ten fat cats sitting around giving each other baths with their tongues. The fat cats' mother came over and introduced herself to Chip's mom and they began talking.

## Chip Goes Exploring



“Hello” said one of the cats to Chip. “Welcome to our home. Please join us.” Chip said, “Thank you but I would like to explore if you don’t mind.” They didn’t so he explored. Chip went up to the window where he explored the nooks and crannies and where there was dust from the window.

“Did your mother tell you that you should wash the lead dust from your hands with soap and water after you play?” a fat cat asked Chip.

“Oh yes,” said Chip. “I must wash the lead dust of so I don’t get sick.” And he did.

He said good-bye to his new friends and went to his mother who was calling him.

They left and went to the next neighbor and found twenty scampering hamsters.

## Chip Goes Exploring



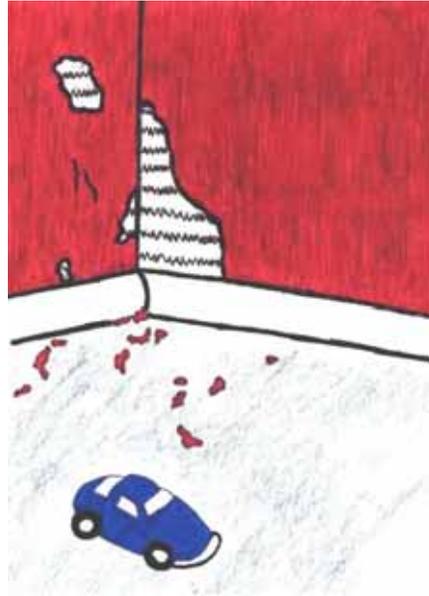
One of the scampering hamsters said, “Hello Chip. Welcome to our home. Would you like to play with us?” “Oh yes, very much!” said Chip. He asked his mother who was talking to the hamsters’ mother and she said yes.

He played on the floors where he found paint chips. He brought a few chips to the scampering hamsters. “Look what I found,” he said. “I bet these are good to eat.”

“No” said a hamster. “Didn’t your mother tell you that you must never eat paint chips. They will make you sick.”

Chip put the paint chips in the waste basket, washed his hands and said good-bye.

## Chip Goes Exploring



As Chip and his mother went to the next neighbor they found forty silly billy goats dancing around and chewing on something.

Chip's mother said for him to go play with the silly billy goats while she spoke to their mother. The silly billy goats invited Chip to play with them.

When Chip walked into their room he found the the silly billy goats playing with the dust and paint chips they had found and putting them into their mouths.

He remembered all by himself that you shouldn't put dust or paint chips into your mouth and that you must wash your hands after playing.

## Chip Goes Exploring



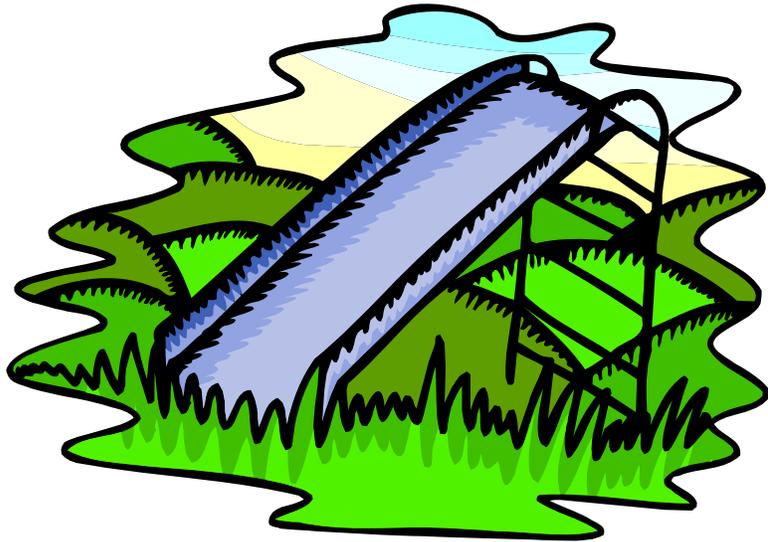
Chip was worried about the paint chips and dust he saw and told the silly billy goats, “You shouldn’t eat paint chips and you shouldn’t put dust near your mouth. You may get lead poisoning. It will make you sick and make it hard for you to learn new things. Washing your hands can help you stay lead safe.”

But the silly billy goats ignored him and chewed on the paint chips and licked the dust from their hooves.

Just then Chip heard his mother call him saying that they were going home so he left the silly billy goats and went home with his mother.

When Chip and his mother got home he told her about all the friends he made. He also told her how the silly billy goats were chewing on the paint chips and licking the dust.

## Chip Goes Exploring



“That is very dangerous,” said his mother. “Lead in the paint chips and in the dust can make them very sick. I will let their mother know, so they can learn how to protect themselves from lead poisoning.” “And you know what else? I remembered to wash my hands with soap and water after playing and to keep my dirty fingers out of my mouth,” said Chip proudly.

After that day, he was allowed to play with his new friends because he never ate paint chips and never put dust in his mouth. And when he played outside in the springtime, he always washed the dust and dirt off his hands because he knew the soil could contain lead dust from the paint chips that fell from the apartment building.

Chip learned to help his mother clean their home and keep it lead free.

And Chip and his mother were happy and healthy, ever after. The end.

# Chip Goes Exploring Questions



1. Why did Chip's mother not allow him to go and meet his neighbors and their kids alone?

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2. What would Chip's mother tell him to do after he got dust on his hands?

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3. What did Chip's mother tell him not to eat?

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4. Why did the ten fat cats tell Chip he had to wash his hands?

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5. What did the twenty scampering hamsters tell Chip when he found the paint chips?

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6. What were the forty silly billy goats doing that was bad for them when Chip met them?

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7. What did Chip's mother tell him about lead?

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# Chip Goes Exploring Answers



1. Why did Chip's mother not allow him to go and meet his neighbors and their kids alone?

*Because she was busy and he was too small and too young to go out by himself.*

2. What would Chip's mother tell him to do after he got dust on his hands?

*To wash the dust from his hands with soap and water because it may have lead.*

3. What did Chip's mother tell him not to eat?

*Paint chips.*

4. Why did the ten fat cats tell Chip he had to wash his hands?

*Because he explored the nooks and crannies of the window and where there was dust. This dust could have lead in it which could make him sick.*

5. What did the twenty scampering hamsters tell Chip when he found the paint chips?

*You must never eat paint chips. They will make you very sick.*

6. What were the forty silly billy goats doing that was bad for them when Chip met them?

*Chewing on some paint chips and licking the dust off of their hooves.*

7. What did Chip's mother tell him about lead?

*Lead is very bad for you. It will make you sick and make it hard for you to learn new things.*



## Right and Wrong

### Objectives

- ◆ As a result of this activity, the learner will be able to distinguish between right and wrong solutions regarding lead poisoning prevention.
- ◆ The learner will be able to name at least two activities that can prevent lead poisoning.

### Activity Description

The students will be presented with a number of situations and they will need to determine what is the “right” and “wrong” solution for each, based on facts about preventing lead poisoning. Find pictures of the right and wrong solutions.

### Teacher Notes:

After reviewing “right” and “wrong” solutions with students they must select from the pictures included on pages 24-25 or from those found in magazines. Students will separate the pictures into right and wrong groups as well as complete the student worksheet on page 26 which will tell you how much they retained or understood.

### Materials Needed:

- “Right and Wrong” pictures (see samples on page 24-25)
- “Right and Wrong Match” worksheet on page 26 (copy for each student)
- “Right and Wrong Match” answer sheet on page 27
- *Optional:* Magazines for students to cut pictures from

### Action Steps for Activity

1. Prior to conducting activity with students, instructor should review ‘Lead Poisoning Overview’ in curriculum on pages 1-4 to become familiar with lead poisoning sources.
2. Explain the basic understanding of what lead is:  
“A metal found all around in our environment. It can be found in the dirt around homes built before 1978, old paint (pre-1978), some toys, some dishes. Tell students that while there is no reason to panic, they should be aware that lead is around us and there are things we can do to prevent harm.”  
  
Explain that, “lead is a poison that can make someone very sick even though they may show no symptoms. That the only way to know if they have lead is to go to the doctor.”
3. The teacher may choose to show the picture of lead ore that has been included on page 23, to present to their students.
4. Teachers have two options to conduct the picture activity.

**Option 1.** Show students pictures that are either right or wrong regarding lead poisoning such as:

Right List—Wash Hands, Wipe Feet, Grassy Areas, Door Mats, Soap, Doctor, Spinach, Broccoli, Cereal, Cheese, Milk, Oranges



## Right and Wrong

Wrong List—Lead-Paint (pre-1978), Dust, Soil, Ceramic Dishes, Imported Jewelry, Paint Chips

The ‘Lead Poisoning Overview’ can also assist with additional ideas for right and wrong solutions. Teachers can show students sample pictures given on pages 24-25.

**Option 2.** Students may be given magazines after the teacher has explained what are the right and wrong choices regarding lead poisoning. Teachers may give students examples of these choices by showing students pictures included on pages 24-25. Teachers will ask students to find pictures in these magazines and cut out the picture.

5. If the students receive pictures from the teacher, then students should group the pictures into ‘right’ and ‘wrong’ piles. If students are asked to find pictures in the magazines, then the teacher should assess if the student grouped the appropriate picture into the correct solution.
6. Discuss with the students that they can do some activities that can help to prevent lead poisoning. These include:
  - Washing their hands
  - Eating healthy foods high in calcium and iron
  - Wiping their feet before walking into their home or classroom
  - Keeping non-food items out of children’s mouths
  - Playing in areas that are covered with grass, asphalt or cement
7. After the discussion and grouping of the pictures, students should be given the Word Match worksheet on page 26 to complete. Teacher should read the description of each item to students. The answer sheet is on page 27.

**Please remind students to take the parent letter home (found in the Appendix on pages 60-61) so their parents may have the 800 number to call if they have questions.**

### Assessment

Upon completing the activity:

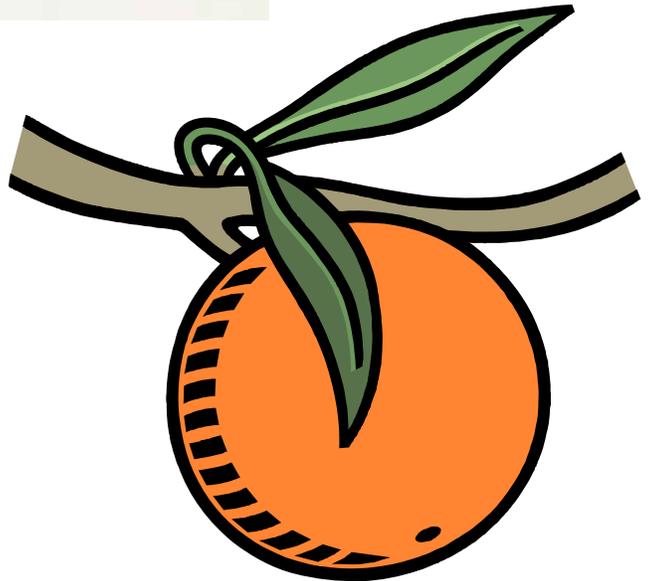
1. Students can also be assessed during the activity when selecting pictures in the appropriate group.
2. The number of correct responses on the worksheet will assess the students’ learning.

*For additional information please contact Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for informational handouts, i.e. “Simple Steps to Protect Your Child From Lead”. The hotline number is 1-800-LA-4-LEAD (524-5323)*

## Picture of Lead



# Samples of “Right”



# Samples of "Wrong"



# Right and Wrong Match

Select the picture that best matches the description of the “right” and “wrong” thing to do. Put the number on the line next to the description.

\_\_\_\_\_ This fruit is high in vitamin C and grows on trees. It helps you to stay healthy and safe from lead poisoning.

\_\_\_\_\_ This is colorful and sometimes adults put fruits in it. The glaze and color paint can have lead if it was made in another country.

\_\_\_\_\_ You should see this person so they can give you a blood lead test. They are the only people who can tell if you have high lead levels.

\_\_\_\_\_ This is what could happen if your paint gets old. It may even fall from the walls. Young children might eat it if they find in on the floor and this will make them sick.

\_\_\_\_\_ This food is high in calcium. You can pour it into your cereal and it keeps you healthy and safe from lead poisoning.

\_\_\_\_\_ You should always do this after you have played, before you eat or before you go to bed. Hint, you may get wet.

\_\_\_\_\_ This is something that is put around the neck. It can sometimes be made out of lead or painted with lead-paint and make children sick if they put it in their mouth.

\_\_\_\_\_ This is something that everyone should do before coming inside your home or classroom. It keeps lead dust outside.



1. Doctor



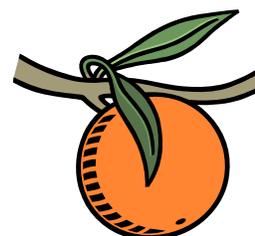
2. Imported Jewelry



3. Washing Hands



4. Imported Bowl



5. Orange



6. Milk



7. Wipe your Feet



8. Lead-Paint Chips

# Right and Wrong Match Answers

Select the picture that best matches the description of the “right” and “wrong” thing to do. Put the number on the line next to the description.

5 This fruit is high in vitamin C and grows on trees. It helps you to stay healthy and safe from lead poisoning.

4 This is colorful and sometimes adults put fruits in it. The glaze and color paint can have lead if it was made in another country.

1 You should see this person so they can give you a blood lead test. They are the only people who can tell if you have high lead levels.

8 This is what could happen if your paint gets old. It may even fall from the walls. Young children might eat it if they find it on the floor and this will make them sick.

6 This food is high in calcium. You can pour it into your cereal and it keeps you healthy and safe from lead poisoning.

3 You should always do this after you have played, before you eat or before you go to bed. Hint, you may get wet.

2 This is something that is put around the neck. It can sometimes be made out of lead or painted with lead-paint and make children sick if they put it in their mouth.

7 This is something that everyone should do before coming inside your home or classroom. It keeps lead dust outside.



1. Doctor



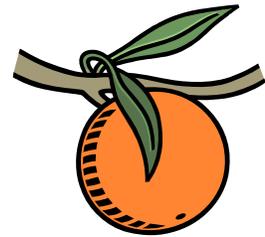
2. Imported Jewelry



3. Washing Hands



4. Imported Bowl



5. Orange



6. Milk



7. Wipe your Feet



8. Lead-Paint Chips

Left Blank Intentionally



## Look Out for Lead

### Objectives

- ◆ As a result of this activity, the learner will be able to identify at least three sources of lead poisoning.
- ◆ The learner will be able to list two methods to prevent lead poisoning.

### Activity Description

**Using the illustration of the house, see how many places you find where lead might be. List ways to prevent lead poisoning.**

### Teacher Notes:

Students may work individually or in groups during both parts of the activity. The teacher must review the answers on pages 32-33 prior to conducting the activity.

### Materials Needed:

- Picture of house on page 31 (copy for each student)
- Paper to describe ways to fix the problems
- Pencils or markers

### Action Steps for Activity

1. Prior to conducting activity with students, instructor should review 'Lead Poisoning Overview' in curriculum on pages 1-4 to become familiar with lead poisoning sources.
2. Introduce the information to the students so that they recognize possible lead poisoning sources. You may begin with an informal discussion about what the students believe are possible sources and by correcting them if mistaken. If students are not aware of any you can bring up pencils which are commonly mistaken to be made out of lead or if they have any parents who have hobbies where they use lead. Some hobbies that can use lead include making stain glass, fishing (the lead weights used), making ceramics, shooting guns (bullets are made out of lead), etc.
3. Following the discussion point out the sources of lead per the curriculum overview and personalize the information so the students recognize them around their own environment.



## Look Out for Lead

4. List steps the students can take to prevent lead poisoning and to reduce lead exposure in their environment, i.e. • do not let younger children chew on paint chips or painted surfaces • dust shoes off before walking into your house • wash hands often • eat healthy meals with high iron and calcium.

List steps students can give their parents to prevent lead poisoning and to reduce lead exposure in their environment, i.e. • wet mop floors • wet wipe window sills • vacuum and dust often • cover bare dirt with something like grass • avoid hobbies that use lead • do not sand, dry scrape, power wash or sandblast paint • keep furniture away from walls with chipping or peeling paint • parents should change out of work clothes and shoes before coming into the home • do not use imported or handmade pottery to hold food • offer children healthy meals and snacks.

5. Upon completing the above, allow students to find the sources of lead in the activity sheet on page 31. After they have been given some time, go over the answers with the students. Have them correct their own or their neighbors activity sheet.
6. Following this and if time allows, you may ask students to list ways to prevent lead poisoning.

**Please remind students to take the parent letter home (found in the Appendix on pages 60-61) so their parents may have the 800 number to call if they have questions.**

### Assessment

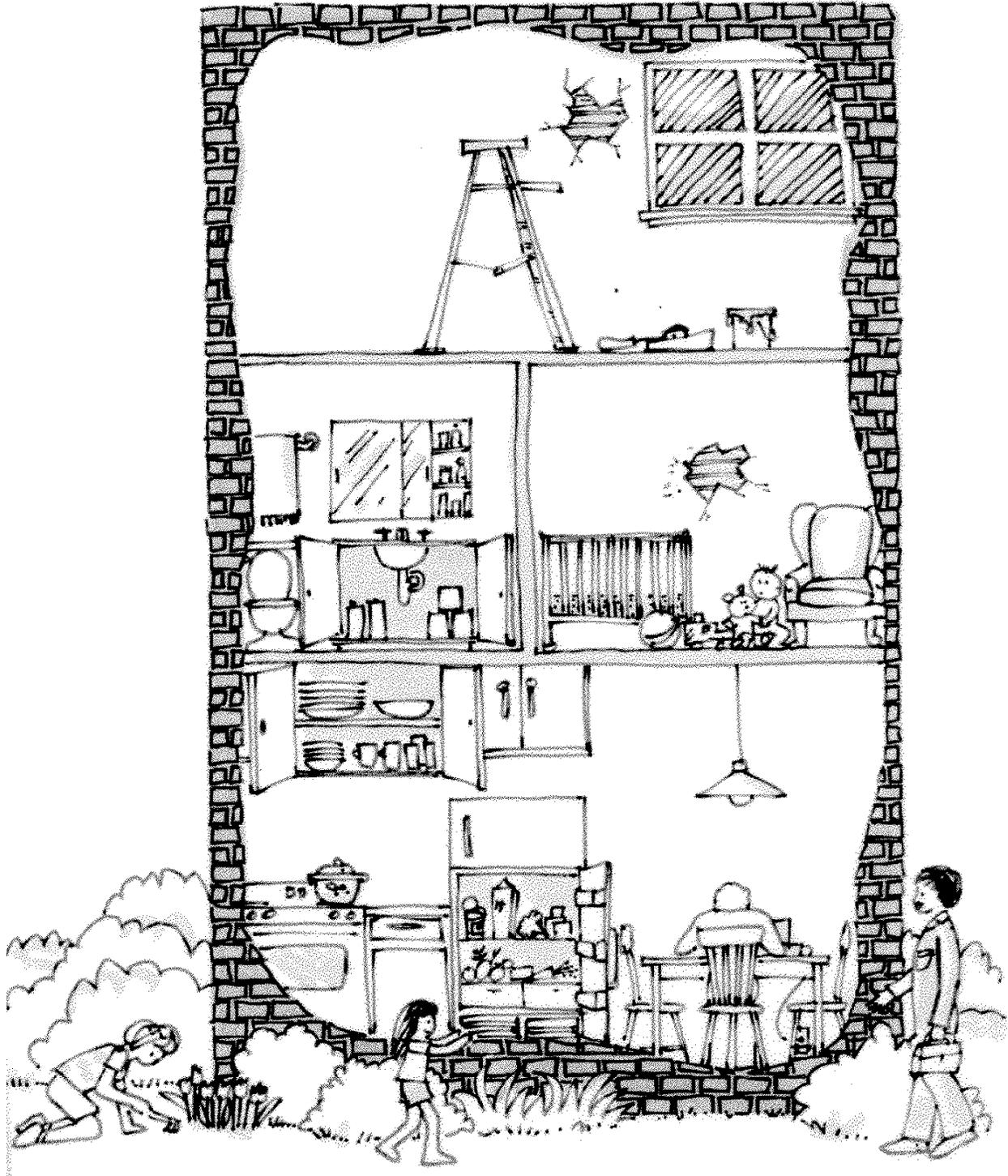
Upon completing the activity:

1. Ask students (either on paper or verbally) to list as many correct sources of lead as possible.
2. With the use of the illustration, student's selection of lead sources in the home will be assessed.

*For additional information please contact Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for informational handouts, i.e. "Simple Steps to Protect Your Child From Lead". The hotline number is 1-800-LA-4-LEAD (524-5323)*

# Look Out for Lead

Can You Find the Sources of Lead?



# Look Out for Lead

## Answers to Hazard Hunt

These are brief review points on the lead sources shown in the house. For more thorough information, refer to the curriculum or call your local health department.

### **PAINT**

Any house built before 1978 may contain lead in the paint. Housing built before 1950 is likely to have very high levels of lead in the paint.

#### WHAT TO DO:

Move cribs, high chairs and toys away from peeling and deteriorating paint. Do not scrape, sand, or burn paint unless you know it does not contain lead. Also, damp mop floors and damp dust window-sills and baseboards with detergent and lots of rinse water. Do not use these mops, cloths or sponges for anything else.

### **SOIL**

Soil may be contaminated from gasoline emissions or from leaded paint that has fallen off a structure.

#### WHAT TO DO:

Plant grass or other ground cover so children do not have contact with soil that may be contaminated with lead. Remove shoes or wipe soil off of them before entering the house. Always supervise children when outdoors.

### **TOYS**

Older or imported toys may be painted with lead based paint or contain lead. Any toy may also collect lead from deteriorating paint in house dust.

#### WHAT TO DO:

Wash toys (and pacifiers) often. Discard badly damaged toys or toys with peeling paint.

### **HOME REMEDIES**

Many home remedies are helpful to make people feel better. Unfortunately some contain lead and can do more harm than good. Home remedies are found in every culture; those of concern are usually brought from other countries and passed among family members. Some which contain lead include Azarcon, Greta, Pay-loo-ah, Bala Goli, and Kohl. Kohl may be used as a cosmetic or for health reasons.

#### WHAT TO DO:

These medications should not be given to anyone. Call your local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) at 1-800-524-5323 for more information.

# Look Out for Lead

## **OCCUPATIONAL SOURCES**

Many jobs can expose a worker to lead, including building demolition, painting, battery recycling, and radiation repair.

### WHAT TO DO:

It is best to shower and change from work clothes and shoes before leaving work. Call the Occupational Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at (510) 620-5757 for more information.

## **HOME BASED BUSINESS AND HOBBIES**

Some families work with lead in their home, either for profit or as a hobby. Examples include making fish sinkers or working with stained glass.

### WHAT TO DO:

Do not do these kinds of activities where children may come in contact with them. Call your local CLPPP to find out how to do them safely.

## **CERAMICS AND DISHWARE**

Handmade or imported pottery and other dishware may contain lead.

### WHAT TO DO:

Dishes may be tested with lead test kits. Store, cook, and serve foods in unpainted glass or plastic containers.

## **FOODS**

Some imported foods are sold in cans with lead soldered seams.

### WHAT TO DO:

Do not buy cans with wide, dented seams. Seams may be tested with lead test kits to detect the presence of lead. (Narrow seams or seams with blue/black lines mean the seam does not contain lead.)

## **WATER**

Water may become contaminated with lead from lead solder, brass fixtures, or lead pipes.

### WHAT TO DO:

Use only cold water for cooking, drinking, or making baby formula. Run water one to two minutes to flush water that has been sitting in pipes or faucets overnight.

Left Blank Intentionally



## What's the Word?

### Objectives

- ◆ As a result of this activity, the learner will be able to identify at least three sources of lead poisoning.
- ◆ The learner will be able to identify at least two activities that can prevent lead poisoning.

### Activity Description

Students will need to identify the words that have been scrambled. The teacher has the option of reading or having the students read the “Tommy’s Adventures with Lead” story.

### Teacher Notes:

Students may work individually or in small groups. The student worksheet has helpful hints in the review section located on the top to unscramble the words.

### Materials Needed:

- “Tommy’s Adventures with Lead” story on pages 36-39 (*Optional: copy for each student*)
- Student Worksheet on page 41 (copy for each student)

### Action Steps for Activity

1. Prior to conducting the activity with students, instructor should review ‘Lead Poisoning Overview’ in curriculum on pages 1-4 to become familiar with lead poisoning sources.
2. Students should read the story followed by a brief review in a discussion format. Using the review sheet on page 40, lead the discussion. Following the discussion, allow the students to complete the student worksheet on page 41.

**Please remind students to take the parent letter home (found in the Appendix on pages 60-61) so their parents may have the 800 number to call if they have questions.**

### Assessment

Upon completing the activity:

1. Correct the student worksheets.
2. In a class discussion with students, before and after the activity, ask the students the following questions:

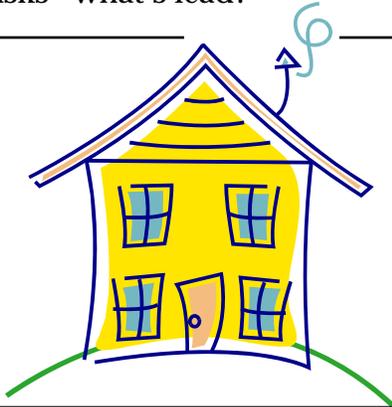
Where can lead be found?  
How can you keep safe from lead?

*For additional information please contact Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for informational handouts, i.e. “Simple Steps to Protect Your Child From Lead”. The hotline number is 1-800-LA-4-LEAD (524-5323)*

Tommy and his animal family move to a new home.

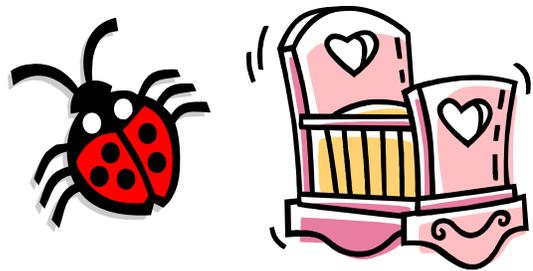
It needs a bit of work and Tommy's mom Kitty wants new paint. Tommy's dad Spike says "Yes, let's paint, but we can do some of the work ourselves if we are careful with lead".

Tommy asks "what's lead?"



Lead is all around us. Lead is a metal that people put in things to make them stronger or brighter. It can harm a child's body and make it hard for them to grow and learn. Tommy's dad says there may be lead in the paint inside and outside the new house. It's an older home and was built before 1978.

Tommy is excited about painting his new room that he shares with his baby sister Betty the Beetle. They will have to be careful not to disturb the paint by sanding or dry scraping it. They want to keep Betty away from lead. They will need to move Betty's crib away from the windows and walls to make sure that she does not eat paint chips or chew on the windowsills.



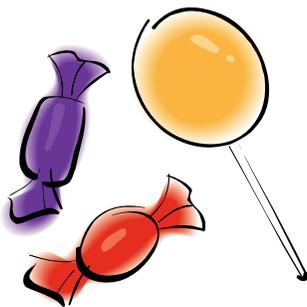
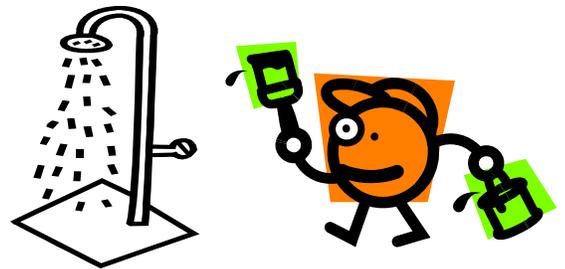
After a long day of painting Tommy, Betty and Kitty go outside to plant bushes, flowers and grass around the house. This keeps lead in the dirt away from everyone when playing outside.

After painting and working in the garden Tommy's family clean up by wet mopping the house. Dust from paint and dirt can have lead in it. They want to keep Betty safe from dust she might pick up when crawling on the floor.



It's lunch time. They are all tired and hungry. Mom reminds them to wash their hands before eating! It is a good idea to wash your hands often!

Tommy and Betty are happy that their Dad is home from work. They run to give him a hug but Dad reminds them that he needs to shower first. Dad works in a radiator shop where there is lead. Some construction workers and painters may work with lead. Adults need to be sure to shower and change clothes and shoes before coming home and bringing lead into the house.



The next day at school Tommy meets Sally Spider. She has sweet tooth too like Tommy and loves to eat certain kinds of candy. After school they stop by the candy cart at the entrance to the schoolyard. Tommy is amazed at all the different types of candy being sold.

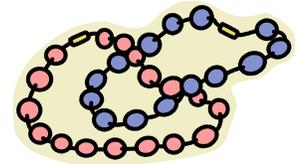
Tommy's teacher Mrs. Owl reminds the students that it is better to eat healthy snacks like fruits, veggies and milk. Some candies from other countries may have lead in them. Tommy invites Sally over to have a healthy snack instead. Tommy's mom Kitty keeps a big bowl of fruit on the kitchen counter.



The bowl was hand made and glazed by Tommy's grandmother. Sally saw that the bowl looked like it was made in another country and sometimes potteries made in other countries are made with lead glaze. Tommy and Sally let Kitty know that it may not be safe to cook or serve food in their colorful bowl.

It's the next day and the family is having a party at the new house for Betty's first birthday! Frieda the Frog is happy to attend and is looking forward to cake and ice cream. Frieda brings Betty a small metal necklace for her birthday gift.

Tommy and Betty's mom heard that some metal jewelry for kids is made with lead. Although they thank Frieda for the gift, they decide not to let Betty wear the necklace because she may put it into her mouth. They want to make sure and keep lead out of her body.



Tommy had too much cake and ice cream and this morning he woke up with a tummy ache. His mom Kitty ran out of the medicine the doctor gave her for stomach aches. Mr. Monkey the neighbor said he had something he could give her to help Tommy feel better.

Mr. Monkey told Kitty to mix this orange powder with milk and give it to Tommy. Kitty recognized the powder; it looked like Azarcon, a homemade remedy used for stomach aches or empacho. It has lead in it and shouldn't be given to kids. Mr. Monkey didn't know that some home remedies have lead in them.



It is best to check with the doctor to see if something is safe to give to kids for stomach aches. It was time for Tommy and Betty to go to the doctor for a check-up. Dr. Lion told Kitty that it was time for Betty to have a lead test. Lead tests are usually done at 1 yr and 2 yrs old.

Sometimes older kids need to get a lead test too. Dr. Lion thinks Tommy should get a lead test too since he has never had one. A few days later Kitty and Rover get the good news that Tommy's and Betty's lead tests were fine.



**The End.**

# What's the Word?

## Review

What did Tommy & his family learn about lead?

- What is lead?
  - Lead is a metal found naturally on the earth. It can be used to make things shiny and bends easily.
- Where can you find lead?
  - Paint & dust
  - Dirt
  - Some jobs
  - Imported Candies
  - Imported Pottery
  - Imported Jewelry
  - Home Remedies

What can we do to stay away from lead?

- Be careful with paint and fixing up your home, especially homes built before 1978.
- Cover dirt around the house with plants, grass, bark or gravel.
- Wash up before coming home if you work with lead, the dust may have lead.
- Eat healthy snacks and meals with lots of calcium and iron.
- Some imported candy can have lead.
- Don't cook or serve food in hand painted pottery.
- Don't give children jewelry to play with.
- Children should not put toys in their mouths because they may have lead.
- Check with a doctor before giving children home remedies.
- Some adult hobbies can bring lead into the home.
- A clean home helps to prevent lead poisoning.
- Get a lead test at 1 yr and 2 yrs old.

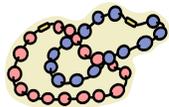
# What's the Word?

## What did you learn about lead?

- Lead is a metal found naturally on the earth. It can be used to make things shiny and bends easily.
- You can find lead in:
  - Paint & dust
  - Dirt
  - Some jobs
  - Imported Candies
  - Imported Pottery
  - Imported Jewelry
  - Home Remedies

## What can we do to stay away from lead?

- Be careful with paint and fixing up your home, especially homes built before 1978.
- Cover dirt around the house with plants, grass, bark or gravel.
- Wash up before coming home if you work with lead, the dust may have lead.
- Eat healthy snacks and meals with lots of calcium and iron.
- Some imported candy can have lead.
- Don't cook or serve food in hand painted pottery.
- Don't give children jewelry to play with.
- Children should not put toys in their mouths because they may have lead.
- Check with a doctor before giving children home remedies.
- Some adult hobbies can bring lead into the home.
- A clean home helps to prevent lead poisoning.
- Keep lead out of the body, it is a poison.



**Directions: Unscramble the words below. If you review above you can find the words used.**

- |           |       |          |       |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. dstu   | _____ | 6. nalec | _____ |
| 2. acdny  | _____ | 7. osty  | _____ |
| 3. ainpt  | _____ | 8. rnoi  | _____ |
| 4. rdti   | _____ | 9. sgars | _____ |
| 5. noosip | _____ | 10. 7918 | _____ |

# What's the Word?

## ANSWER SHEET

1. dstu dust

6. nalec clean

2. acdny candy

7. osty toys

3. ainpt paint

8. rnoi iron

4. rdti dirt

9. sgars grass

5. noosip poison

10. 7918 1978



## Unscramble the Word

### Objectives

- ◆ As a result of this activity, the learner will be able to identify at least three sources of lead poisoning.
- ◆ The learner will be able to identify at least two activities that can prevent lead poisoning.

### Activity Description

Students will need to identify the words that have been scrambled and place them into the paragraph at the bottom.

### Teacher Notes:

Students may work individually or in small groups.

### Materials Needed:

- Student Worksheet on page 45 (copy for each student)

### Action Steps for Activity

1. Prior to conducting the activity with students, instructor should review 'Lead Poisoning Overview' in curriculum on pages 1-4 to become familiar with lead poisoning sources.
2. Introduce the information to the students so that they recognize possible lead poisoning sources and prevention methods. You may begin with an informal discussion about what the students believe are possible sources and by correcting them if mistaken. If students are not aware of any you can bring up pencils which are commonly mistaken to be made out of lead, they are actually made out of graphite. If they have parents who have hobbies where they use lead. Some hobbies that can use lead include making stain glass, fishing (the lead weights used), making ceramics, shooting guns (bullets are made out of lead), etc.
3. Following the discussion, point out the sources of lead per the curriculum overview and personalize the information so the students recognize them around their own environment.



## Unscramble the Word

- List steps the students can take to prevent lead poisoning and to reduce lead exposure in their environment, i.e. • do not let younger children chew on paint chips or painted surfaces • dust shoes off before walking into your house • wash hands often • eat healthy meals with high iron and calcium.

List steps students can give their parents to prevent lead poisoning and to reduce lead exposure in their environment, i.e. • wet mop floors • wet wipe window sills • vacuum and dust often • cover bare dirt with something like grass • avoid hobbies that use lead • do not sand, dry scrape, power wash or sandblast paint • keep furniture away from walls with chipping or peeling paint • parents should change out of work clothes and shoes before coming into the home • do not use imported or handmade pottery to hold food • offer children healthy meals and snacks.

- Following the discussion, allow students to complete the student worksheet on page 45.

**Please remind students to take the parent letter home (found in the Appendix on pages 60-61) so their parents may have the 800 number to call if they have questions.**

### Assessment

Upon completing the activity:

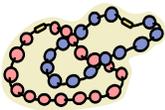
- Students should complete the student worksheet on page 45. The number of correct responses will measure the student's learning.

*For additional information please contact Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for informational handouts, i.e. "Simple Steps to Protect Your Child From Lead". The hotline number is 1-800-LA-4-LEAD (524-5323)*

# Unscramble the Word

## Student Worksheet

- |             |       |              |       |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. dstu     | ----- | 10. nalec    | ----- |
| 2. acdny    | ----- | 11. osty     | ----- |
| 3. ainpt    | ----- | 12. moi      | ----- |
| 4. rdti     | ----- | 13. sgars    | ----- |
| 5. noosip   | ----- | 14. 7918     | ----- |
| 6. eejlrwy  | ----- | 15. nerhidcl | ----- |
| 7. sbhobei  | ----- | 16. laheyth  | ----- |
| 8. eoprtyy  | ----- | 17. ccmaliu  | ----- |
| 9. emreesid | ----- | 18. shaw pu  | ----- |



### Fill In The Word:

Lead \_\_\_\_\_ can settle on toys and get into your home. It is very important to \_\_\_\_\_ lead dust from your shoes before you come into your home. It is also good to eat \_\_\_\_\_ things that have \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ like yogurt or cooked dried beans. Washing your hands is another great way to prevent lead poisoning. Remember to tell young \_\_\_\_\_ not to play on \_\_\_\_\_ because it may have lead dust or lead-based paint chips, it is better to play on \_\_\_\_\_. There are also things around the home that can be made with lead-based paint like \_\_\_\_\_ which children play with and can put into their mouths. Sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ is made with lead to make it shiny so adults and children can wear it around their necks or wrists. Imported or hand-made \_\_\_\_\_ used to hold food or fruit that is colorful and shiny can be painted with lead paint.

Homes that are built before \_\_\_\_\_ and have chipping \_\_\_\_\_ should not be remodeled unless the person has received training to do it safely. The reason this is important is because lead is a \_\_\_\_\_ and it can hurt children if it gets inside their body. Some thing else that can have lead is \_\_\_\_\_ which children like to eat because it is sweet but these imported treats can have lead because of the way they were made. Also some traditional \_\_\_\_\_ that your mom or grandmother get can make you sick instead of making you better. So remind them not to use imported medicine because they may have high levels of lead. Some adult activities can bring lead into the home like \_\_\_\_\_ such as fishing or working with lead which cause take home exposure. It is always important to \_\_\_\_\_ after work or playing to stay lead free and healthy.

# Unscramble the Word

## ANSWER SHEET

- |             |                 |              |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. dstu     | <u>dust</u>     | 10. nalec    | <u>clean</u>    |
| 2. acdny    | <u>candy</u>    | 11. osty     | <u>toys</u>     |
| 3. ainpt    | <u>paint</u>    | 12. rnoi     | <u>iron</u>     |
| 4. rdti     | <u>dirt</u>     | 13. sgars    | <u>grass</u>    |
| 5. noosip   | <u>poison</u>   | 14. 7918     | <u>1978</u>     |
| 6. eejlrwy  | <u>jewelry</u>  | 15. nerhidcl | <u>children</u> |
| 7. sbhobei  | <u>hobbies</u>  | 16. laheyth  | <u>healthy</u>  |
| 8. eoprtyy  | <u>pottery</u>  | 17. ccmaliu  | <u>calcium</u>  |
| 9. emreesid | <u>remedies</u> | 18. shaw pu  | <u>wash up</u>  |

### Fill In The Word:

Lead **dust** can settle on toys and get into your home. It is very important to **clean** lead dust from your shoes before you come into your home. It is also good to eat **healthy** things that have **calcium** and **iron** like yogurt or cooked dried beans. Washing your hands is another great way to prevent lead poisoning. Remember to tell young **children** not to play on **dirt** because it may have lead dust or lead-based paint chips, it is better to play on **grass**. There are also things around the home that can be made with lead-based paint like **toys** which children play with and can put into their mouths. Sometimes **jewelry** is made with lead to make it shiny so adults and children can wear it around their necks or wrists. Imported or hand-made **pottery** used to hold food or fruit that is colorful and shiny can be painted with lead paint.

Homes that are built before **1978** and have chipping **paint** should not be remodeled unless the person has received training to do it safely. The reason this is important is because lead is a **poison** and it can hurt children if it gets inside their body. Some thing else that can have lead is **candy** which children like to eat because it is sweet but these imported treats can have lead because of the way they were made. Also some traditional **remedies** that your mom or grandmother get can make you sick instead of making you better. So remind them not to use imported medicine because they may have high levels of lead. Some adult activities can bring lead into the home like **hobbies** such as fishing or working with lead which cause take home exposure. It is always important to **wash up** after work or playing to stay lead free and healthy.



# Molly Small Deer

## Objectives

- ◆ As a result of this activity, the learner will be able to identify at least three sources of lead poisoning.
- ◆ The learner will be able to identify at least two activities that can prevent lead poisoning.

## Activity Description

Using the story of Molly Small Deer, have students find the lead dangers in the Worksheet on page 53. Following the search discuss where they would look for lead dangers around their home. If time allows, students may work on the Word Search on page 54.

## Teacher Notes:

Students may work individually or in groups.

## Materials Needed:

- Molly Small Deer story on pages 49-52 (copy for each student)
- Worksheet on page 53 (copy for each student)
- *Optional:* Word Search on page 54 (copy for each student)
- Pencils or markers.

## Action Steps for Activity

1. Prior to conducting activity with students, instructor should review 'Lead Poisoning Overview' in curriculum on pages 1-4 to become familiar with lead poisoning sources.
2. Have students read the story on pages 49-52. Follow this with a brief discussion about the dangers mentioned in the story.
3. Following the discussion have students find the lead dangers in the picture on page 53. Once complete, ask students to discuss where they would look for lead dangers around their home. They can place the answers on the activity worksheet, the answer sheet is on page 55.

If students complete the first activity faster than others, they can work on the Word Search activity on page 54. The answers for the word search is on page 56.

**Please remind students to take the parent letter home (found in the Appendix on pages 60-61) so their parents may have the 800 number to call if they have questions.**



# Molly Small Deer

## Assessment

Upon completing the activity:

1. Correct the activity worksheet. The number of correct answers will assess the student's learning.

*For additional information please contact Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for informational handouts, i.e. "Simple Steps to Protect Your Child From Lead". The hotline number is 1-800-LA-4-LEAD (524-5323)*

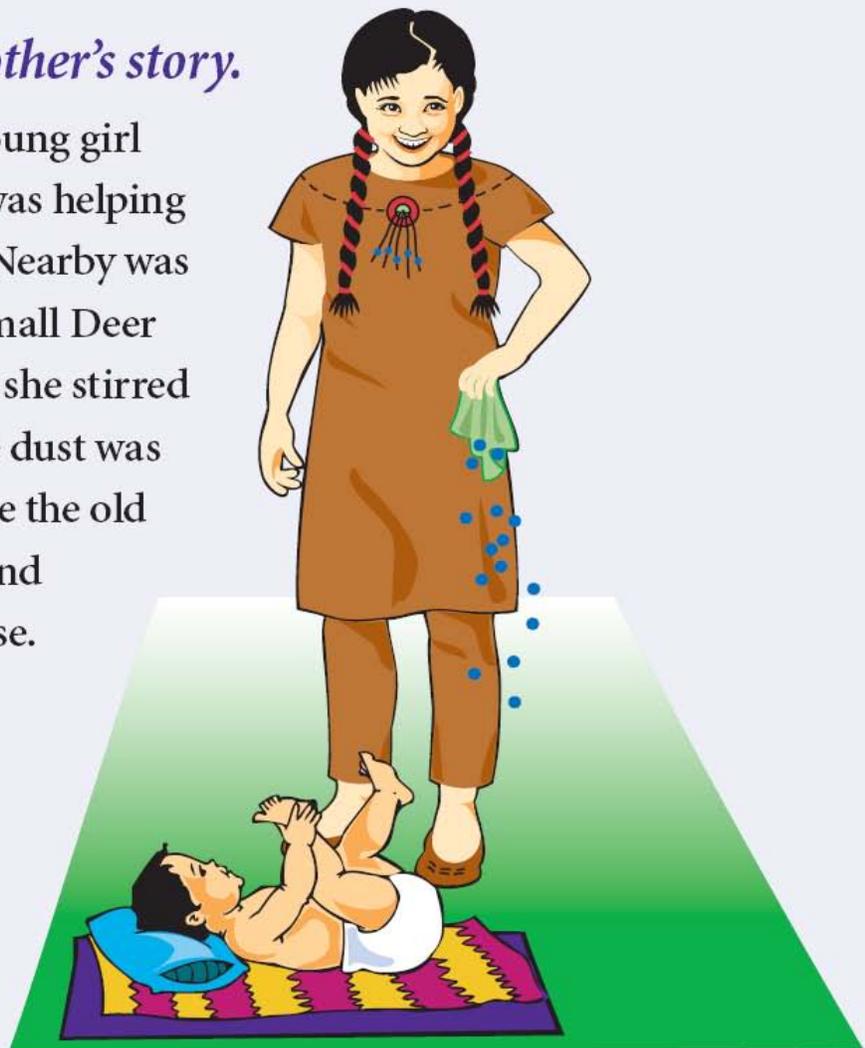
## Molly Small Deer



Grandmother said,  
“Molly Small Deer,  
this story is about your  
family from long ago.”

### *Here is Grandmother’s story.*

Many years ago, a young girl named Small Deer was helping to clean her house. Nearby was her baby brother. Small Deer was using a rag, and she stirred up a lot of dust. The dust was a pretty blue, just like the old paint on the doors and windows of her house.



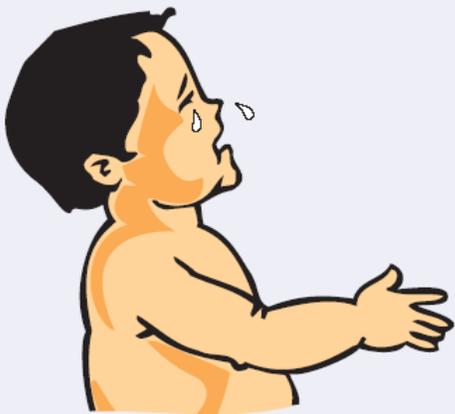
## Molly Small Deer



Suddenly, Small Deer  
heard soft growling.  
She looked up and  
saw a great bear.

Small Deer asked,  
“Mother Bear, why  
are you here?”

Mother Bear said, “Do not be afraid. I came to warn you  
about a danger in our world. I will teach you about this  
danger. Then you and your family can be safe.”



Mother Bear said, “This danger  
is lead. If lead gets inside your  
body, it can make you sick. If it  
gets inside your baby brother’s  
body, it can make him very sick.”

Small Deer asked, “Mother Bear,  
where is this danger? I do not see  
any lead.”

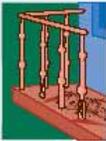
# Molly Small Deer

Mother Bear said, "Lead is as sneaky as a coyote.  
It hides in many places.



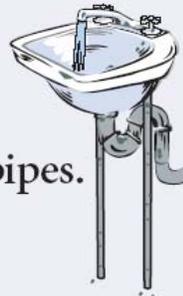
- Lead hides in dust  and flakes  from old paint. 

- Lead paint  may be on old windows  and doors. 

- Lead paint  may be on old stairs  and railings. 

- Lead paint  may be on old porches. 

- Lead paint dust  and flakes  may be in dirt around old houses.



- Lead hides in water from old pipes.

- Lead hides in bullets  and shotgun pellets  and fishing sinkers." 

Small Deer asked, "Mother Bear, how can I be safe from these dangers?"

# Molly Small Deer

Mother Bear answered, "I will tell you how to keep lead out of your body:

- Never, never touch dust  from old paint.
- Never, never touch flakes  from old paint.
- Ask a grownup to wash away lead paint flakes and dust with a damp soapy rag. 
- Wash your hands before you eat and after you play.   
Wash very carefully if you touch bullets  or fishing sinkers. 
- Leave your shoes  at the door and wear socks or slippers  in your house. 
- Let your water run from the faucet  until it is cold.
- Eat healthy foods, like lowfat milk  and yogurt,  fruits  and vegetables,  beans,  and lean meat." 

Small Deer said, "I will do as you say, Mother Bear. I want to be safe from lead dangers. I want to help my family to be safe."

# Molly Small Deer Worksheet

Grandmother said to the children, "Here is a picture of a house. Can you find lead dangers in this picture?"

Things to look for:

- Paint flakes
- Paint dust
- Shotgun pellets
- Water from old pipes
- Fishing sinkers

How many lead dangers did you find? Write the number here: \_\_\_\_



## Let's Talk about It

With your class, talk about where you would look for lead dangers around your home. Write your answers below.

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## Molly Small Deer Word Search

Mother Bear also made up a word search for you to play. See if you can find these words below:



DOOR      LEAD      SINKER      DUST      PAINT  
WATER      FLAKE      PELLET      WINDOW

Look carefully: The words might go across, down, slanted, or backward.

There is one other secret word in the word search. See if you can find it. Share your answers with your class.

D	C	R	D	O	O	R	S	M	W
E	S	A	F	U	G	W	I	B	A
Q	E	U	Y	P	S	M	N	K	T
L	T	P	A	I	N	T	K	X	E
N	V	O	P	E	L	L	E	T	R
H	A	R	A	E	B	K	R	E	I
F	L	A	K	E	N	S	P	B	N
E	A	W	I	N	D	O	W	U	O

# Molly Small Deer Worksheet

## Answer Sheet

Grandmother said to the children, "Here is a picture of a house. Can you find lead dangers in this picture?"

Things to look for:

- Paint flakes
- Paint dust
- Shotgun pellets
- Water from old pipes
- Fishing sinkers

How many lead dangers did you find? Write the number here: \_\_\_\_



### Let's Talk about It

With your class, talk about where you would look for lead dangers around your home. Write your answers below.

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# Molly Small Deer Word Search

## Answer Sheet

D	C	R	D	O	O	R	S	M	W
E	S	A	F	U	G	W	I	B	A
Q	E	U	Y	P	S	M	N	K	T
L	T	P	A	I	N	T	K	X	E
N	V	O	P	E	L	L	E	T	R
H	A	R	A	E	B	K	R	E	I
F	L	A	K	E	N	S	P	B	N
E	A	W	I	N	D	O	W	U	O

Secret word: BEAR



## **Resources**

### **Resources Relevant to the Curriculum**

- Los Angeles County Website  
<http://lapublichealth.org/lead/>
- Government Website  
<http://cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>

### **Resources for Students and Teachers**

- If you would like to order materials, please complete the order form found in the Appendix.

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**Appendix**

- Letter to Parents (English and Spanish)
- Art Contest Participation Information
- Order Form



JONATHAN E. FIELDING, M.D., M.P.H.  
Director and Health Officer

JONATHAN FREEDMAN, Ph.D.  
Acting Chief Deputy

**Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**

ANGIE TOYOTA, Director  
5555 Ferguson Drive, Room 210-02  
Commerce, CA 90022  
TEL (323) 869-7171 FAX (323) 887-5178

[www.lapublichealth.org/lead](http://www.lapublichealth.org/lead)



**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

**Gloria Molina**  
First District

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**Dear Parent/Guardian:**

The Los Angeles County, Department of Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program aims to prevent lead poisoning in children. Childhood lead poisoning is a major, preventable, environmental health problem in the United States for children 1-6 years of age.

The most common sources of lead exposure for Los Angeles County are:

- Chipping or peeling lead-based paint used in homes built before 1978.
- Take home exposure where people bring lead from their jobs into their home.
- Lead dust from deteriorating lead-based paint found inside or outside the home.

Please contact the Los Angeles County, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at **1-800-LA-4-LEAD (1-800-524-5323)** if you have questions on:

- How to repair chipping, peeling or deteriorating paint
- What steps to take to prevent bringing lead home from your job
- Lead in toys, traditional remedies, imported pottery or imported children's jewelry
- Any other questions on childhood lead poisoning
- Or please see our website at [www.lapublichealth.org/lead](http://www.lapublichealth.org/lead)

Sincerely,

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program  
Health Education Unit  
5555 Ferguson Drive, Suite 210-02  
Commerce, CA 90022



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**Estimados Padres / Tutor Legal:**

El Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado de Los Angeles con el Programa de Prevención del Envenenamiento por Plomo en la Niñez tienen como propósito prevenir el envenenamiento por plomo. El envenenamiento por plomo en la niñez es un gran problema para la salud y es evitable. En los Estados Unidos es muy serio sobre todo en los niños entre 1 y 6 años.

Las fuentes más comunes que exponen a los niños al envenenamiento por plomo en el Condado de Los Angeles son:

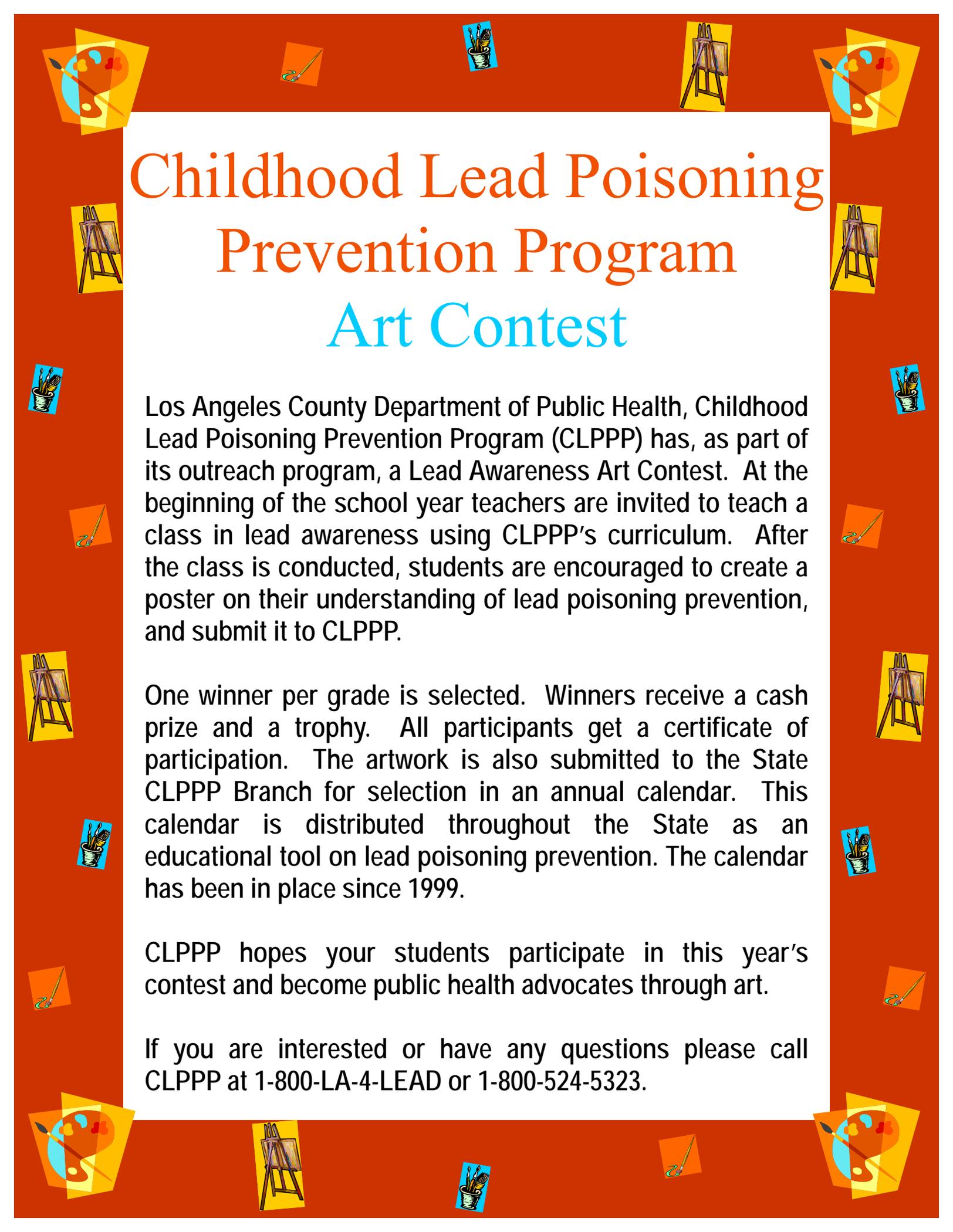
- La pintura a base de plomo en casas construidas antes de 1978 que se estén descascarando / deteriorando, al igual que la pintura haciéndose polvo dentro y fuera de estas casas.
- Al llevar el plomo a casa de su trabajo.

Por favor llame al Programa de Prevención del Envenenamiento por Plomo en la Niñez del Condado de Los Angeles al **1-800-LA-4-LEAD (1-800-524-5323)** si tiene preguntas sobre:

- Cómo arreglar la pintura que se este deteriorando
- Cuáles son los pasos para evitar llevar el plomo a casa del trabajo
- Cuáles juguetes, remedios caseros, cerámica importada o dulces importados pueden estar contaminado con plomo
- Si tienen otras preguntas sobre el envenenamiento por plomo en la niñez
- O si gustan pueden visitar nuestra pagina web a **www.lapublichealth.org/lead**

Atentamente,

Programa de Prevención del Envenenamiento por Plomo en la Niñez  
Health Education Unit  
5555 Ferguson Drive, Suite 210-02  
Commerce, CA 90022



# Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Art Contest

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) has, as part of its outreach program, a Lead Awareness Art Contest. At the beginning of the school year teachers are invited to teach a class in lead awareness using CLPPP's curriculum. After the class is conducted, students are encouraged to create a poster on their understanding of lead poisoning prevention, and submit it to CLPPP.

One winner per grade is selected. Winners receive a cash prize and a trophy. All participants get a certificate of participation. The artwork is also submitted to the State CLPPP Branch for selection in an annual calendar. This calendar is distributed throughout the State as an educational tool on lead poisoning prevention. The calendar has been in place since 1999.

CLPPP hopes your students participate in this year's contest and become public health advocates through art.

If you are interested or have any questions please call CLPPP at 1-800-LA-4-LEAD or 1-800-524-5323.



## Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

### Art Contest & Order Form (Elementary School)

✓ Please call me to talk more about the Lead Awareness Art Contest. Yes      No

	Date: _____
School Name: _____	District: _____
Contact Person: _____	Position: _____
Mailing Address: _____	
City, Zip Code: _____	
Phone: _____	Fax: _____
E-mail: _____	

Materials (while supplies last)	Language	Quantity
Brochure: <i>"Learn about Lead Poisoning"</i>	Bilingual-Eng/Span	
Brochure: <i>"Make Your Home Lead-Safe and Healthy For Children"</i>	English	
	Spanish	
	Russian	
	Vietnamese	
	Korean	
	Chinese	
	Armenian	
Nutrition: <i>"Well fed = Less lead"</i>	English	
	Spanish	
Curriculum (one per teacher): <i>"Lessons in Lead"</i>	Preschool-Kindergarten	
	Elem. School (1-6)	
Art contest rules (one per teacher for grades K-6)	English	
Card: <i>"Danger! Azarcon, Greta"</i> (Traditional Remedies)	English	
	Spanish	
Poster: <i>"Prevent Childhood Lead Poisoning"</i>	Bilingual-Eng/Span	
Coloring Book: <i>"Let's Make Lead Poisoning A Thing Of The Past"</i>	Bilingual-Eng/Span	
Bookmarkers	Bilingual-Eng/Span	
Calendars (one per teacher)	Bilingual-Eng/Span	

**Mail or Fax to:** Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program  
Health Education Unit  
5555 Ferguson Dr., Suite 210-02  
City of Commerce, CA 90022

**Phone:** 800-524-5323  
**Fax:** 323-890-8736

## Lessons in Lead Elementary



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