

October is Children's Health Month!



U.S. EPA offers these facts and tips to help protect children where they live, learn and play.



Children generally eat more, drink more, and breathe more for their size than adults.

Consequently, they may be exposed to relatively higher amounts of environmental toxicants.



Children's developing systems may be more susceptible to harmful effects of environmental contaminants at different lifestages.

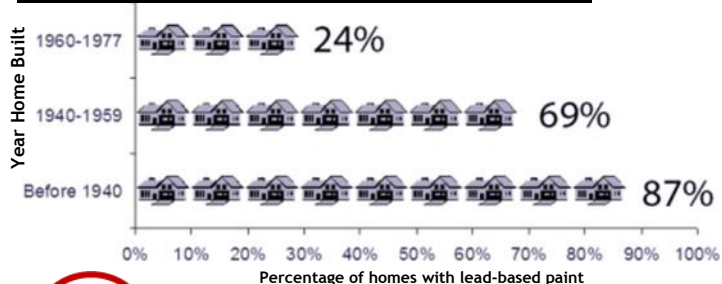


Children crawl and play close to the ground. They often put their hands, toys, and other items into their mouths. This can increase the risk they will be exposed to toxicants.

For more information on children's environmental health visit www.epa.gov/children

Lead Exposure

Older Homes More Likely to Have Lead-Based Paint



In young children exposure to lead can result in lowered intelligence, reading and learning disabilities, impaired hearing, reduced attention span, hyperactivity, delayed puberty, and reduced growth. For more information visit www.epa.gov/lead



Pests and Pesticides

Pesticides may cause serious harm to children if not properly used. Like humans, pests need three critical elements to survive: food, water, and shelter. Before using pesticides, try these three simple steps to control or kill pests: starve them out, dry them out, keep them out! Learn more at: www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol

Asthma

The leading chronic illness among children. The #1 cause of school absenteeism due to chronic illness. Make an asthma management plan. Visit www.epa.gov/asthma.



Radon

Test. Fix. Save a life.

A radioactive, cancer-causing gas that comes from the natural breakdown of uranium in soil, rock and water. Radon gas can enter a building through cracks and holes in the floor and become trapped in indoor air. For more information visit www.epa.gov/radon