



Is Your Child at High Risk For Lead Poisoning

A "yes" to any of these questions means that
your child is at high risk.

Does your child....

- Live in or stay at a house that was built before 1950?
- Live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 with recent or ongoing renovations or remodeling?
- Live with an adult whose job or hobby exposes them to lead?
(furniture refinishing, making stained glass, electronics, soldering, automotive repair, making fishing weights/lures, reloading shotgun shells and bullets, participating in indoor firing ranges, doing home repairs, remodeling, and making pottery).
- Have a habit of eating dirt, paint chips, or other non-food items?
- Have a brother or sister with a high blood lead level?
- Have iron deficiency, anemia, sickle cell disease, a developmental delay, or behavioral problems?



Lead is dangerous and can cause serious permanent damage at levels much lower than was thought just a few years ago. Small children are more at risk of being lead poisoned because they often put non-food items in their mouths. The only way to protect your child is to prevent his/her exposure to lead.

Lead can affect the ability of your child to learn. Lead can cause a delay in speech and can result in learning disabilities or behavioral problems. It may also damage a pregnant woman and her unborn child.

A lead poisoned child usually does not look sick! The only way to know if your child is sick is to do a blood lead test. It is very important to test toddlers. Your doctor or local health department can do a blood lead test.

