Keep your home clean and dust-free. Wet mop floors, wet wipe window sills, vacuum, and wash all surfaces often. Use household cleaner and rinse with clean water. This keeps lead in dust from spreading in the house.

Do not let your child chew on painted surfaces or eat paint chips. Lead from old paint is the most common cause of lead poisoning.

Do not use imported, older, or handmade dishes or pots for food or drinks unless they have been tested and do not have lead in them. Never sand, dry scrape, power wash or sandblast paint unless it has been tested and does not have lead in it. Lead dust from paint can spread and poison your family, pets, and neighbors.

Call your local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (1-800-524-5323) to find out about testing your dishes, pots, and paint.

Be sure that products you bring home do not have lead in them. These products often have lead in them:
- home remedies (bright orange, yellow, or white powders) like Greta, Azarcon, Paylooah, or Liga
- make-up like Kohl and Surma
- some imported candies, especially candies from Mexico made with tamarind fruit

Why Is Lead Dangerous?
Lead can harm the brain. Lead poisoning can make it hard for a child to learn, pay attention and behave. Young children get lead poisoning more often than older children. Lead is also more harmful to them.

If you are pregnant, lead can hurt your baby. Ask your doctor about a lead test.

For more information, call: 1-800-LA-4-LEAD (524-5323)
L.A. County Department of Public Health
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
For information on how to apply for Medi-Cal call: 1-888-747-1222
www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ccppb
www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/lead

Avoid hobbies that use lead. Lead is used to solder or join metal and to make stained glass. Lead is also in bullets and fishing sinkers.

Talk to your child's doctor to find out about testing your child for lead. Your child may need a blood test for lead poisoning. Most children are tested at 1 and 2 years old. Some children over 2 also need to get tested. Most children who have lead poisoning don't look or act sick. A blood test for lead is the only way to know if your child has lead poisoning.