

Keep your family safe: Prevent Childhood Lead Poisoning

Where might I find lead?



Paint, water pipes, and dirt around homes built before 1978.



Old Toys



Car Batteries



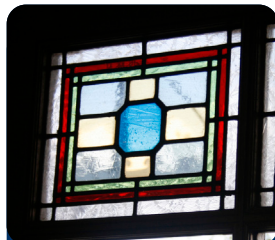
Old Furniture



Bullets



Jewelry



Stained Glass



Keys



Lead Fishing Sinkers

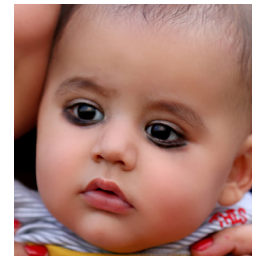
Lead is also found in certain products from other countries:



Pottery and other dishware



Spices, including turmeric, ba-baw-san, daw tway, greta, azarcon, ghasard, and sindoor



Make-up (like traditional kohl or kajal eyeliner)

Find the lead in your home and remove it.

Call or text 801-382-8877 and the Salt Lake County Lead Poisoning Prevention Program will help you for FREE.



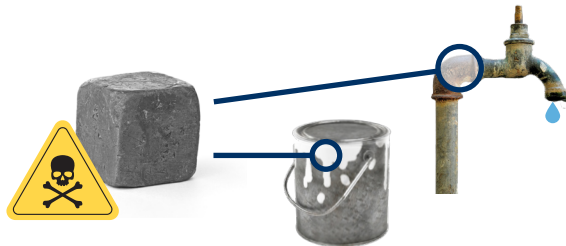
SALT LAKE COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

SaltLakeHealth.org

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Prevent Childhood Lead Poisoning

What is Lead?



Lead is a metal in many products that can poison people, especially babies and young children.

What can lead do to my child?

No level of lead is safe in the body. Any amount can make your child sick now or cause problems later. Lead can get into the blood and bones. A level above 3.5 µg/dL needs to be addressed right away.

Lead in the body can cause things like:

- Learning and behavioral problems
- Lowered intelligence
- Slowed growth
- Hearing and speech problems
- Digestive problems

How can I know if my child has lead in their body?

Ask your doctor to test your child's blood for lead.

There are two types of blood tests. The first is a finger-prick (or heel-prick) that takes a tiny amount of blood. If the test shows that there is lead in your child's blood, the doctor will do a second blood test from a vein to make sure the first test is right.

How does lead get into a child's body?

Lead gets into a child's body from something they put in their mouth that has lead in it or on it. It can also get in by breathing in dust that has very small pieces of lead in it.

What should I do if my child has lead in their blood?



Wash your child's hands often, especially before eating and going to bed.



Clean often by dusting with a wet cloth, vacuuming regularly, and removing shoes before coming inside.



Make sure your child eats foods with calcium, iron, and vitamin C. This will help replace the lead in their body.



Follow up with your child's doctor for testing again.

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