



Protect Children From Lead Hazards

Lead is a poison often found in old paint. Lead paint, and the dust that it turns into, is the most common cause of childhood lead poisoning in New York City. Buildings built before 1960 may still have lead paint on the walls, windows, windowsills, doors and other surfaces. Lead can also be found in some consumer products, and in some soil and plumbing.

Lead poisoning can cause learning and behavior problems in children. Younger children are more at risk for lead exposure.

To protect your child from lead poisoning:

- Remind your doctor to test your child for lead poisoning at ages 1 year and 2 years. If you do not have a doctor, call **311** to find out where to get your child tested.
- Report peeling, cracked or loose paint to your building owner. Owners are required to safely fix peeling paint. If the problem isn't fixed or if repair work is being done unsafely in your apartment or building, call **311** to request a free inspection.
- Wash floors, windowsills, hands, toys and pacifiers often.
- Avoid using products known to contain lead. Some products from other countries — such as health remedies, foods, spices, toys, ceramics, cosmetics and religious powders — can contain lead, even if lead is not listed on the product packaging. For more information, visit **nyc.gov/hazardousproducts**.
- Use only cold tap water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Run the water for at least 30 seconds, until it is noticeably colder, before using it.
 - Call **311** to get a free lead test kit for drinking water. You will receive the results within 30 days of submitting the water sample.



For more information or to find this information in additional languages, visit **nyc.gov/lead**.

