

## PROTECT YOUR HOME



### DO:

- [A CHECKLIST FOR YOUR HOME](#) ▶
- [HOW TO MAINTAIN YOUR HOME](#) ▶

### KNOW

- [FOR DO-IT-YOURSELFERS](#) ▶
- [FOR HOME BUYERS](#) ▶
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If your home was built before 1978 and you have children ages six or younger, consider having your home tested. Exposure to dust from lead-based paint is the most common way to get lead poisoning.

**FACT 1:** Lead dust can be released when painted surfaces rub together, such as when doors, windows or drawers are opened and closed.

**FACT 2:** Home improvements that involve scraping, sanding or otherwise disturbing old paint can release toxic lead dust.

**FACT 3:** Just a few particles of dust from lead-based paint are enough to poison a child.

**GET:** GUIDES TO PROTECTING YOUR HOME



**FIND:** HELP NEAR YOU



## FAQs

**Q. Where is lead paint found?**

A. Lead-based paint is most often found on windows, trim, doors, railings, columns, porches and outside walls.

**Q. What if I've repainted, and my windows and doors are in good shape?**

A. Walls and other surfaces in good shape generally do not pose a risk. However, even surfaces that have been covered with new paint or some other covering can expose older lead-based paint layers when they become cracked or chipped, or when two painted surfaces rub together like when you open and close a window, generating dust that can get on floors, toys and other surfaces that children touch.

**Q. Do I need to be concerned about lead in my home's water?**

A. Lead in older pipes and plumbing can enter or "leach" into drinking water. Running the tap, using cold water for cooking using a filter can help protect your family. [Learn more.](#)

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**1-800-424-LEAD**  
(5323)

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