

TIPS FOR LEAD-SAFE TOYS

 TO AVOID LEAD HAZARDS, CONSIDER CREATIVE TOY ALTERNATIVES

See our list of safer toy ideas.

2. IN ADDITION TO PAINT, LEAD MAY BE FOUND IN PRODUCTS CONTAINING VINYL, PLASTIC, OR METAL

Some examples include: some soft plastic items, vinyl lunch boxes, metal charms, hard plastic toys, children's jewelry, and electronic products.



3. BE CAREFUL OF ELECTRONIC TOYS.

Exercise reasonable caution with electronic toys (any interactive toy, game or book) that uses a battery, computer chip, or lights up (this includes shoes). Younger children should not be allowed to play with or put these toys in their mouths.

4. A BLOOD TEST IS THE ONLY WAY TO KNOW IF YOUR CHILD HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO LEAD

Ask your doctor for a simple blood lead test or call your local health department for assistance.

5. CHECK THE RECALL LIST FOR ANY TOYS YOU ARE CONSIDERING BUYING (WWW.CPSC.GOV)

Recalled toys should be returned to the manufacturer or store where purchased.

6. OTHER SOURCES OF LEAD

Lead comes in many other forms—in the paint of older homes, glazes for pottery and some home remedies, for example. The most common source of lead for young children is the lead found in household dust when old paint is in poor condition or disturbed during home renovation projects. This dust gets on hands and toys that find their way into a young child's mouth.

8. WASH TOYS REGULARLY TO CLEAN OFF HOUSEHOLD DUST

Toys may pick up lead dust in older homes from deteriorating paint and soil.

9. USE AGE-APPROPRIATE TOYS

Check the recommended age on the packaging.

10. FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD POISONING PREVENTION

Log on to www.getleadout.org or contact your local lead poisoning prevention program.