October 24 - 30, 2021

NATIONAL LEAD POISONING PREVENTION WEEK 2021

Stakeholder Resource Guide

hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/nlppw
Overview from the Director

As the Director of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH), I invite and encourage you to participate in this year’s National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week. Each year, HUD, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention collaborate on this important national outreach effort.

State, tribal, and local governments, families, individuals, community-based organizations, philanthropies, and others are all stakeholders working to reduce childhood exposure to lead. This campaign demonstrates how OLHCHH engages stakeholders in evolving conversations around health, safety, and housing. In 2021, the National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week goes hand in hand with securing environmental justice and spurring economic opportunity for disadvantaged communities. We especially appreciate and focus on our Office’s grantees, who have been essential to working toward our goals.

One of our top priorities is to better reach out to low-income or communities of color with children under the age of 18, and the elderly. The many resources in this guide are intended to help stakeholders engage with each other and with those who benefit from their efforts – the families, especially children, they serve.

During this month, we would also like to recognize OLHCHH’s 30th anniversary! Since 1991, we have supported lead safety education, provided national expertise in lead exposure evaluation and control, and have distributed grants to states, tribes, local communities, and nonprofit organizations, which would not be possible without our stakeholders’ efforts.

I want to recognize the challenges our stakeholders have faced, and continue to do so, regarding the pandemic, and your efforts to overcome them. Your efforts have truly been “above and beyond.” Thank you!

Matthew Ammon, Director
HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
Facilitating Stakeholder Engagement

This Stakeholder Resource Guide was created specifically for OLHCHH stakeholders. It aims to provide, in both this guide and websites linked from it, resources to help you educate disadvantaged communities as part of your efforts to make substandard, low-income housing lead safe and healthy. Many of these communities, as a result of being historically underserved, have families at higher risk for being affected by housing-related health and safety hazards.

This guide was created in conjunction with the interagency National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (NLPPW) 2021 Partner Information Kit, which provides stakeholders with key materials and resources that are available for distribution to a wide array of audiences. The digital kit includes basic information about lead poisoning, describes steps to create localized outreach and engagement, and provides additional customizable materials to support outreach activities and events. Download at: https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/HH/documents/NLPPW_2021_Partner_Info_Kit.pdf

We recognize that, for our grant programs to be successful, our grantees need to engage the families they are trying to assist, as well as landlords and other stakeholders in the community, such as health, housing, community development, and philanthropic organizations. Grantees develop their local outreach strategies by partnering and engaging the communities and families in the decision-making process.

As established by the partner agencies, the main themes for this year’s NLPPW outreach are:

✓ Get The Facts
✓ Get Your Home Tested
✓ Get Your Child Tested

To access a wide range of materials, including the interagency toolkit, please visit our NLPPW website at https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/nlppw

Some of the information presented in this guide may already be familiar to you. However, one of our objectives is to familiarize new stakeholders with lead poisoning prevention, as well as sharing updates with more experienced grantees. In 2021, the OLHCHH created a video that summarizes HUD’s many lead poisoning prevention activities year-round. You are welcome to use it as part of your overall lead poisoning prevention activities for NLPPW 2021 and beyond.

You can view and link to this video at: https://player.vimeo.com/video/467939063
Lead Poisoning Prevention Essentials

Lead poisoning occurs when lead enters the bloodstream and builds up to high levels. Many different factors such as the source of exposure, length of exposure, and underlying susceptibility (such as a child’s age, nutritional status, and genetics) affect how the body handles foreign substances. About 2.6 million American households, including 1.6 million low-income households, have children under 6 years of age who live in homes with lead exposure hazards. Even relatively low levels of lead exposure can impair a child’s learning and behavioral development.

- **There is no safe level of lead in blood.** An important fact to know about lead exposure and its potentially harmful effects.

- **Lead is a toxic element, especially in young children.** When absorbed into the body, it can result in damage to the brain and nervous system, learning and behavior problems, slow growth and development, and hearing and speech problems.

- **Lead poisoning is preventable!** The key is to keep children from coming into contact with lead.

Lead can be found inside and outside the home. The most common source of exposure is from lead-based paint, which was used in many homes built before 1978. Children can be exposed by swallowing or breathing in the lead dust created by old paint that has cracked and chipped, eating paint chips, or chewing on surfaces coated with lead-based paint, such as windowsills.

- Simple steps can be taken to protect family members from lead-based paint hazards in the home, such as regularly cleaning the home, washing children’s hands and toys often, and wiping shoes before entering the home.

- If a family lives in a house built before 1978, a certified lead inspector or lead-risk assessor can be hired to check the home for lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards.

- Lead can be found in drinking water. The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures.

Other examples of possible sources of lead include some metal toys or toys painted with lead-based paint, furniture painted with lead-based paint, some metal-containing jewelry, some imported items (e.g., health remedies, foods and candies, cosmetics, powders or make-up used in religious ceremonies), and lead-glazed pottery or porcelain.

**A simple blood test can detect lead.** A family should consult their healthcare provider for advice on blood lead testing.
The National Lead Information Center (NLIC) provides the general public and professionals with information about lead, lead hazards and their prevention. The NLIC has a toll-free hotline (see below) and clearinghouse, with experts providing technical assistance on lead, lead hazards, and their prevention. The NLIC is operated for EPA, with support from HUD.

A wide range of lead-based-paint educational publications are available online or can be sent to requestors.

Customer service at the NLIC can help with many different topics. As needed, the NLIC will refer some questions to EPA and HUD for resolution, and/or provide the requester with contacts at other federal agencies.

**Email and Website:**
The NLIC Website is:
https://www.epa.gov/lead/forms/lead-hotline-national-lead-information-center
You may use the NLIC online Document Request Form to order documents electronically. The website also has an online form to email the NLIC.

**Phone:**
800-424-LEAD (5323)
Specialists are available Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 6:00 pm Eastern time (except federal holidays)

*Callers with hearing or speech disabilities can use 711 for the teletype (TTY-based Telecommunications Relay Service).* The NLIC telecommunications systems has the capability to receive recorded messages in English and Spanish 24-hours a day, seven days a week. The NLIC can be reached via fax at (585) 232-3111.

**Mail:**
National Lead Information Center
422 Clinton Avenue South
Rochester, NY 14620-1103
The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has continued to significantly affect campaign development capacities everywhere, so organization and implementation varies significantly. The pandemic has also shortened the roll out of NLPPW. Accordingly, the basic steps described here will reflect these constraints as well as other priorities. By organizing in-person (if possible) and mainly virtual/online activities and events, you can both increase awareness and educate your community on actions they can take to prevent lead exposure. Finally, consider using or amplifying some of the resources offered in this guide.

**Form a Virtual Team or Similar Work Group.** Create a NLPPW task force, committee, work group, or similar based on your unique needs and resource availabilities. Other stakeholders may include local public health and safety officials (from programs such as Head Start, Women, Infants and Children, other health-related programs), emergency medical services, the fire department, and the poison control center. You can also find support and potential partners and educators within the healthcare community, such as hospitals, clinics, urgent care centers, and family medicine/pediatric practices. Once your team is formed, map out activities, events, and/or information distribution methods (sites) that are appropriate to the local community.

**Develop a Virtual Action Plan, which could be short and longer term.** Develop an action plan for your outreach efforts tailored to the needs of your local communities and organizations. Develop a single overarching communication objective by defining the issue and focus on why it is important to act now. Ensure your main message is clear, concise, and relevant. Define your audience and what change you want to see as a result of your communication strategy. Determine which materials you want to use for communications. Decide which communication channels are most appropriate for your message and audience. Consider using an integrated approach, involving a combination of traditional components (newspapers, radio, emails) and social media messaging to increase the reach. Identify partners to work with throughout your campaign that will help support your messages. Create or mobilize existing local networks to distribute information.

**Implement Your Plan Based on Local Capacities.** Ask local partners to promote NLPPW activities and/or awareness. Use “multipliers” such as partner newsletters and listservs; social media, and other virtual techniques to share information about lead poisoning prevention.

Promote NLPPW on social media.
- Even at this date, consider “lessons learned” from 2020.
- Develop a realistic campaign plan and a budget based on local needs and conditions.
- Promote NLPPW on social media.
- Consider using webinars and customize them for your local community.
- Reach out to and partner with local stakeholders to identify community-specific needs.
- Identify areas for follow-up after your outreach campaign.

For updates and to learn more about NLPPW, please visit our dedicated website at [www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/nlppw](http://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/nlppw)

Share and post information about your NLPPW events on social media, using the hashtags #LeadFreeKids and #NLPPW2021
The table below identifies the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes contacts who can help coordinate NLPPW 2021 activities and outreach. Throughout the year, our staff can provide information about HUD programs, help with addressing housing health and safety issues in their regions, provide referrals, and much more. Due to their commitments, we recommend that you email the regional representative for your region first.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>Regional Field Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 1 Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Sue Horowitz [<a href="mailto:Susan.I.Horowitz@hud.gov">Susan.I.Horowitz@hud.gov</a>] 212-542-7411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 2 New Jersey, New York</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Sue Horowitz [<a href="mailto:Susan.I.Horowitz@hud.gov">Susan.I.Horowitz@hud.gov</a>] 212-542-7411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 5 Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Paul Diegelman [<a href="mailto:Paul.H.Diegelman@hud.gov">Paul.H.Diegelman@hud.gov</a>] 216-522-4058 x7656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 6 Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico</td>
<td>AR, LA, OK, TX</td>
<td>Paul Diegelman [<a href="mailto:Paul.H.Diegelman@hud.gov">Paul.H.Diegelman@hud.gov</a>] 216-522-4058 x7656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 7 Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Karen Griego [<a href="mailto:Karen.M.Griego@hud.gov">Karen.M.Griego@hud.gov</a>] 505-346-6462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 8 Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Jerry Freese [<a href="mailto:Gerald.D.Freese@hud.gov">Gerald.D.Freese@hud.gov</a>] 303-672-5089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 9 Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Karen Griego [<a href="mailto:Karen.M.Griego@hud.gov">Karen.M.Griego@hud.gov</a>] 505-346-6462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Grants</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Karen Griego [<a href="mailto:Karen.M.Griego@hud.gov">Karen.M.Griego@hud.gov</a>] 505-346-6462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Impact Neighborhood Grants</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Paul Diegelman [<a href="mailto:Paul.H.Diegelman@hud.gov">Paul.H.Diegelman@hud.gov</a>] 216-522-4058 x7656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters - All Regions</td>
<td></td>
<td>Myia Egleton [<a href="mailto:Myia.C.Egleton@hud.gov">Myia.C.Egleton@hud.gov</a>] 202-402-7523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Victor Powell [<a href="mailto:Victor.L.Powell@hud.gov">Victor.L.Powell@hud.gov</a>] 202-402-7591</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Healthy Homes Partnership

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s National Institute of Food and Agriculture (USDA-NIFA) supports a nationwide network of over 9,600 local extension educators in nearly half of the nation’s 3,150 counties and extension professionals in 112 land-grant universities.

The HUD OLHCHH funds extension faculty for outreach by state specialists at these universities, who possess extensive expertise in housing, healthy homes, lead poisoning prevention, and the environment. Called the Healthy Homes Partnership, this outreach targets diverse and low-to moderate income residents in both rural and urban settings. Their website is at https://extensionhealthyhomes.org

These educators are excellent resources for HUD OLHCHH grantees. Extension educators are experienced in using multimedia communications, marketing strategies, and conducting educational outreach. Extension staff have relationships in their communities with many partners and stakeholders.

Contacts for grantees are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Art Nash</td>
<td>907-474-6366</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alnashjr@alaska.edu">alnashjr@alaska.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="https://www.uaf.edu/snre/">https://www.uaf.edu/snre/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Mary Ellen Welch</td>
<td>860-885-2829</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mary.welch@uconn.edu">mary.welch@uconn.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="http://extension.uconn.edu/">http://extension.uconn.edu/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Randall Cantrell</td>
<td>352-273-3554</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rccantrell@ufl.edu">rccantrell@ufl.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="https://fycs.ifas.ufl.edu/">https://fycs.ifas.ufl.edu/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Pamela Turner</td>
<td>706-542-9165</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ptturner@uga.edu">ptturner@uga.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="https://extension.uga.edu/topic-areas.html#c">https://extension.uga.edu/topic-areas.html#c</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Claudette Reichel</td>
<td>225-578-2378</td>
<td><a href="mailto:creichel@agcenter.lsu.edu">creichel@agcenter.lsu.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="https://www.lsuagcenter.com/topics/family_home/home/ahousing">https://www.lsuagcenter.com/topics/family_home/home/ahousing</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>David Buys</td>
<td>662-325-3060</td>
<td><a href="mailto:david.buys@msstate.edu">david.buys@msstate.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="http://extension.msstate.edu/hhi">http://extension.msstate.edu/hhi</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Graham McCaulley</td>
<td>573-882-2005</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mccaulleyg@missouri.edu">mccaulleyg@missouri.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="http://extension.missouri.edu/hes/housing/healthyhomes.htm">http://extension.missouri.edu/hes/housing/healthyhomes.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Barbara Allen</td>
<td>406-994-3531</td>
<td><a href="mailto:biallen@montana.edu">biallen@montana.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.msuextensionhousing.org/">http://www.msuextensionhousing.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Sarah Kirby</td>
<td>919-515-9154</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sdkirby@ncsu.edu">sdkirby@ncsu.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="https://www.ces.ncsu.edu/fcs-housing/">https://www.ces.ncsu.edu/fcs-housing/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Gina Peek</td>
<td>405-744-9521</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gina.peek@okstate.edu">gina.peek@okstate.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="https://humansciences.okstate.edu/dhm/">https://humansciences.okstate.edu/dhm/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Axton Betz-Hamilton</td>
<td>865-974-8197</td>
<td><a href="mailto:axton.betzhamilton@sdstate.edu">axton.betzhamilton@sdstate.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="https://www.sdstate.edu/directory/axton-betz-hamilton">https://www.sdstate.edu/directory/axton-betz-hamilton</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Martha Keel</td>
<td>865-974-8197</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mkeel@utk.edu">mkeel@utk.edu</a></td>
<td><a href="https://ag.tennessee.edu/fcs/Pages/Home/HealthyCommunities.aspx">https://ag.tennessee.edu/fcs/Pages/Home/HealthyCommunities.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The phone numbers above may also be reached by persons with hearing or speech difficulties by dialing 711 via teletype (TTY) or telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD). You can find additional state contacts at https://extensionhealthyhomes.org/contactmap
**Resources**

**NLPPW Webinars**

These webinars are a key feature of NLPPW and are designed for a wide range of stakeholders. Whether you have years of experience, or are still on a learning curve, you'll benefit from hearing from our experts.

Please visit the NLPPW website at [https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/nlppw](https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/nlppw) for webinar descriptions and schedule. Please read the short description of each webinar, presenter(s), and target audience. To attend a webinar, follow the link to register. You must register for each webinar you plan to attend. Registration is limited to 500 people so please plan on registering early.

You will receive confirmation by email after registration, including instructions for connecting to the webinar on the day of the event. Contact Michael Goldschmidt at goldschmidtm@missouri.edu if you have questions. We look forward to your attendance and participation at our webinars!

**HUD Videos**

You can access the HUD Healthy Homes Playlist on YouTube at: [https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLF784BAEF218A35EE](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLF784BAEF218A35EE).

Included in the playlist are videos highlighting HUD best practices; focusing on lead, asthma, disaster recovery, renovation and repair, and more.

Another video you might be interested in, “[Leady Lucy: Neighborhood Super Hero](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLF784BAEF218A35EE)” was created for families and children by the Utah Physicians for a Healthy Environment.

**Consumer Publications**

*Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home* – a pamphlet that must be given to buyers and renters of most homes built before 1978, before purchase or lease. Download a copy at [Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home](https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/docs/Coloring_Book.pdf)

*Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right: Important Lead Hazard Information for Families, Child Care Providers, and Schools* – a pamphlet that must be given to owners for pre-1978 homes and child-occupied facilities that are renovated. Download a copy at [Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right](https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/docs/Coloring_Book.pdf)

*Ethan’s House Get’s Healthier* - a CDC children’s coloring book. Download a copy at: [https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/docs/Coloring_Book.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/docs/Coloring_Book.pdf)

Resources

HUD Smartphone Apps

Developed by HUD and the Healthy Homes Partnership, these apps cover lead as well as other indoor environmental hazards and disaster recovery. Download the apps at:

- **Rebuild Healthy Homes** – healthy homes disaster recovery
- **Healthy Homes Basics** – consumer information on healthy homes
- **Healthy Homes Partners** - stakeholder information on healthy homes
- **Healthy Homes Youth** – healthy homes information for 5th – 7th grade students

![Smartphone apps images]

HUD Educational Materials

These guides, published by HUD, are available for professionals and consumers. Some guides are also available in multiple languages. The target audience for the Lead Paint Safety Guide includes: maintenance contractors, property managers and owners; contractors working in federally assisted housing; local public housing and health agency staff; homeowners hiring contractors or subcontractors, or doing work their own work on their residences; and volunteers.

- **HUD Lead Paint Safety Guide**
- **Homeowner's and Renter's Guide to Reducing Lead Hazards After Disasters**
- **Lead: Worker and Employer Guide to Hazards and Recommended Controls**
Lead Safe Housing and Healthy Homes Exchange

The HUD Exchange has recently added a Lead Safe Housing and Healthy Homes List for exchanging information and messages at https://www.hudexchange.info/mailinglist/subscribe/.

The HUD Exchange, at https://www.hudexchange.info/, is a HUD-sponsored online platform for providing program information, guidance, services, and tools to HUD’s community partners, including state, tribal and local governments, nonprofit organizations, Continuums of Care, Public Housing Authorities, and partners of these organizations, such as property managers, environmental consultants, and hazard control firms.

The HUD Exchange has a useful Lead-Based Paint webpage (with subsidiary links) at https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/lead-based-paint/.

The new listserv provides email updates on training opportunities, resources, and program support related to creating lead safe and healthy housing. Topics include HUD’s Lead Safe Housing Rule, HUD’s and EPA’s Lead Disclosure Rule, and EPA’s Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule. Topics and resources will continue to be expanded in the future. This information is particularly relevant to:

- Community Planning and Development (CPD) grantees and their subgrantees/subrecipients who administer housing, rehabilitation, and tenant based rental assistance and homebuyer programs.

- Public and Indian Housing (PIH) stakeholders, including public housing authorities who administer Housing Choice Vouchers and public housing programs, and PIH’s Office of Native American Programs grantees and their subgrantees/subrecipients who administer housing, rehabilitation, and tenant based rental assistance and homebuyer programs for tribal housing.

- Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Multifamily Housing Programs administering project-based assistance.
National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week is also an opportunity to create awareness of other unique and useful housing related resources. These may not be directly or exclusively lead related but can significantly help stakeholders in their communities. Consider how the information found below may apply to your communities and the families you serve, as part of the engagement process.

**HUD-approved Housing Counselors**

HUD’s Housing Counseling Program can assist potential or current renters and homeowners by providing counseling on seeking, financing, maintaining, renting, or owning a home. The program also addresses homelessness through counseling and assists homeowners in need of foreclosure assistance. Counseling is provided by HUD-approved housing counseling agencies. For more information, including a listing of HUD-approved housing counseling agencies, visit [https://www.hud.gov/i_want_to/talk_to_a_housing_counselor](https://www.hud.gov/i_want_to/talk_to_a_housing_counselor).

**Educational Materials for New Immigrants and Refugees**

New immigrants and refugees can face many difficulties upon first arriving in the U.S. One of the biggest adjustments can be getting used to life in a new home. A range of educational materials have been developed by experts to ease this transition. The materials were developed by Dr. Kristina Korfmacher at the University of Rochester, in New York, who is one of OLHCHH's former grantees and a longstanding innovator on practical lead and healthy homes issues. The guide is available for free download in five languages, and as a children’s coloring book. Video versions are expected soon.

Landlords, property managers, and support organizations may also find it useful to better understand some of the challenges refugees and immigrants encounter when arriving here. To access and learn more, visit: [https://www.rochesterrefugeeservices.org/housing-programs/healthy-home/](https://www.rochesterrefugeeservices.org/housing-programs/healthy-home/).

**Resources in Other Languages**

OLHCHH offers stakeholders a wide range of educational materials in different languages. The last four pages of this guide are examples of Healthy Homes Hazards Summary Charts in Hmong and Spanish. Each addresses the key issues that affect health and safety due to conditions in the home (also available in French, Russian, Arabic and Chinese). Many materials for rebuilding homes following natural disasters are available in Spanish.

You can use the following three pages of infographics for your NLPPW outreach and for the entire year.
# Keep Your Home Healthy and Safe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Every Day</th>
<th>Every Week</th>
<th>Every Month</th>
<th>Every 6 Months</th>
<th>Every Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="fan-icon.png" alt="Fan" /> Turn on a fan when taking a bath or shower</td>
<td><img src="wash-machine-icon.png" alt="Washing Machine" /> Change and wash bedding</td>
<td><img src="vent-icon.png" alt="Air Vent" /> Clean air vents and replace filters</td>
<td><img src="roof-icon.png" alt="Roof" /> Clean roofs of leaves and debris</td>
<td><img src="mold-icon.png" alt="Mold" /> Wash off mold and mildew from exterior walls and roofs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="trash-can-icon.png" alt="Trash Can" /> Put trash in garbage cans</td>
<td><img src="vacuum-icon.png" alt="Vacuum" /> Vacuum carpeting and sweep/wet clean other floors</td>
<td><img src="smoke-detector-icon.png" alt="Smoke Detector" /> Test smoke and carbon monoxide detectors (change batteries every 6 months)</td>
<td><img src="exhaust-fan-icon.png" alt="Exhaust Fan" /> Clean exhaust fans</td>
<td><img src="wall-icon.png" alt="Walls" /> Check walls for cracks and holes, seal up cracks and holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="counter-icon.png" alt="Counter" /> Wipe countertops</td>
<td><img src="bathroom-icon.png" alt="Bathroom" /> Clean bathrooms and kitchens</td>
<td><img src="tree-icon.png" alt="Tree" /> Trim trees and bushes. Clear leaves and debris from around your home</td>
<td><img src="outlet-icon.png" alt="Outlet" /> Test your outlets for short-circuits</td>
<td><img src="screen-icon.png" alt="Screen" /> Inspect screens and replace any that have holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="floor-icon.png" alt="Floor" /> Keep floors dry and clean</td>
<td><img src="clutter-icon.png" alt="Clutter" /> Remove clutter. Dust surfaces of furniture</td>
<td><img src="water-leak-icon.png" alt="Water Leak" /> Check for water leaks, inspect pumps</td>
<td><img src="lock-icon.png" alt="Locks" /> Check all locks and deadbolts on your doors and windows</td>
<td><img src="roof-icon.png" alt="Roof" /> Check roofs for leaks and damage, repair damaged areas</td>
</tr>
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2021 National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week
Children can become exposed to lead by:

- Putting their hands or other lead-contaminated objects in their mouths
- Ingesting lead-contaminated dust
- Eating paint chips found in homes from peeling or flaking lead-based paint
- Drinking water that comes from lead pipes

No safe blood level in children has been identified

Lead is a toxic element, which especially affects young children. When absorbed into the body, it can result in damage to the brain and nervous system, learning and behavior problems, slow growth and development, and hearing and speech problems

Lead poisoning is preventable! The key is to keep children from coming into contact with lead

Get Your Home and Your Children tested!

Act early to get your child tested for lead. Children’s blood levels tend to increase from 6 to 12 months of age and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age. A simple blood test can detect lead.

Consult your healthcare provider for advice on blood lead testing.
Know Your Facts About Hazards In Your Home

HUD.GOV/PROGRAM_OFFICES/HEALTHY_HOMES
Use your smart phone to scan the QR codes or call the phone numbers (or teletype 711) in each box for more information.

**Lead**
When lead is absorbed into the body, it can result in damage to the brain and nervous system, learning and behavior problems, slow growth and development, and hearing and speech problems.

(800) 424 LEAD [800–424-5323]

**Radon**
Radon is a colorless, odorless, tasteless radioactive gas. Radon gas decays into particles that can get trapped in your lungs when you breathe and lead to lung cancer over the course of your lifetime.

(800) SOS RADON [800-767-7236]

**Carbon Monoxide**
Carbon monoxide (CO) is an odorless, colorless gas. CO is found in fumes produced any time you burn fuel in stoves, furnaces, grills, fireplaces, gas ranges, or cars. If you breathe in a lot of CO it can make you pass out or kill you!
If you think you are exposed to carbon monoxide, CALL 911

**Poisons**
Most poison exposures occur in the home. Household items can be poisonous when used by the wrong person in the wrong way like pesticides, laundry packets, cleaners and personal care products.

24-hour Poison Control Hotline (800) 222-1222
1. **Humedad y crecimiento de moho**
   Causado por ácaros, moho o crecimiento de moho generado por mucha humedad. Incluye peligros para la salud mental y el bienestar social causados por vivir con humedad, manchas de humedad o crecimiento de moho.
   **Personas más vulnerables:** de 14 años o menores

2. **Frío excesivo**
   Causado por temperaturas excepcionalmente frías en interiores.
   **Personas más vulnerables:** de 65 años o mayores

3. **Calor excesivo**
   Causado por temperaturas excepcionalmente altas en interiores.
   **Personas más vulnerables:** de 65 años o mayores

4. **Asbesto, sílice y otras MMF**
   Causado por niveles excesivos de sílice, asbesto y fibras minerales artificiales (MMF, por sus siglas en inglés)

5. **Monóxido de carbono y productos de combustión de gasolina**
   Niveles excesivos de monóxido de carbono (CO), dióxido de nitrógeno (NO₂), dióxido de azufre (SO₂) y humo en la atmósfera de la vivienda.
   **Personas más vulnerables:** no hay un grupo específico

6. **Biocidas**
   Peligros para la salud generados por aquellas sustancias químicas utilizadas para tratar madera y el crecimiento de moho en la vivienda. Si bien los biocidas incluyen insecticidas y rodenticidas para controlar las plagas (p. ej., cucarachas o ratas y ratones), estos no se tienen en cuenta para los fines de la capacitación sobre la Herramienta de calificación de hogares seguros (HHRT).
   **Personas más vulnerables:** no hay un grupo específico

7. **Plomo**
   Ingesta de polvo o escombros de pintura a base de plomo, o restos de tuberías de agua con plomo.
   **Personas más vulnerables:** de 6 años o menores

8. **Radiación**
   Esta categoría cubre los peligros para la salud generados por el radón y sus descendientes, principalmente transportados por el aire, pero también por el radón disuelto en agua.
   **Personas más vulnerables:** todas las personas de entre 60 y 64 años que han estado expuestas durante toda su vida

9. **Gas no quemado**
   Gas que se fuga en la atmósfera dentro de una vivienda.
   **Personas más vulnerables:** no hay un grupo específico

10. **Compuestos orgánicos volátiles**
    Los compuestos orgánicos volátiles (COV) son diversos grupos de sustancias químicas orgánicas, incluido el formaldehído, que están en estado gaseoso a temperatura ambiente y se encuentran en una amplia variedad de materiales en el hogar.
    **Personas más vulnerables:** no hay un grupo específico

11. **Multitudes y espacio**
    Esta categoría cubre peligros asociados con la falta de espacio dentro de la vivienda para vivir, dormir y tener una vida familiar o doméstica normal.
    **Personas más vulnerables:** no hay un grupo específico

12. **Entrada de intrusos**
    Dificultades para mantener la vivienda segura contra la entrada no autorizada y el mantenimiento del espacio defendible.
    **Personas más vulnerables:** no hay un grupo específico

13. **Iluminación**
    Esta categoría cubre los peligros para la salud física y mental asociados con la luz natural o artificial inadecuada. Incluye el efecto psicológico asociado con la vista desde la vivienda.

14. **Ruido**
    Cubre los peligros para la salud física y mental generados por la exposición al ruido dentro de la vivienda o del terreno que rodea dicha vivienda.
    **Personas más vulnerables:** no hay un grupo específico

15. **Higiene doméstica, plagas y desechos**
    Cubre los peligros que pueden surgir del mal diseño, disposición y construcción, de modo que la vivienda no pueda mantenerse limpia ni higienizada sin problemas, que no se pueda acceder a ella ni refugiarse allí, que haya plagas y una disposición para el almacenamiento o el desecho de basura doméstica inadecuada o no higiénica.
Seguridad alimenticia
Peligrlos de infección generada por falta de adecuación del suministro y las instalaciones para almacenar, preparar y cocinar alimentos. **Personas más vulnerables:** no hay un grupo específico

Higiene personal, saneamiento y desagüe
Peligrlos de infección y peligros para la salud mental asociados con la higiene personal, lo que incluye las instalaciones de aseo personal y lavado de ropa, el saneamiento y el desagüe. No incluye problemas con plagas asociadas con instalaciones que cuentan con desagües defectuosos. **Personas más vulnerables:** niños menores de cinco años

**Suministro de agua**
Cubre la calidad y adecuación del suministro de agua para beber y para fines domésticos dentro de la vivienda, como cocinar, lavar, limpiar y desinfectar. Además de la adecuación, incluye los peligrlos para la salud que surgen de la contaminación por bacterias, protozoos, parásitos, virus y contaminantes químicos. **Personas más vulnerables:** no hay un grupo específico

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12 pulgadas o 300 mm. Incluye, por ejemplo, caídas de ventanas, balcones o rellanos, caídas de techos accesibles, caídas a pozos subterráneos y de muros de contención de jardín. **Personas más vulnerables:** de cinco años o menos

Caídas asociadas con bañeras, etc.
Esta categoría incluye cualquier caída asociada con una bañera, una ducha o instalaciones similares. **Personas más vulnerables:** de 60 años o mayores

Caídas asociadas con bañeras, etc.
Esta categoría incluye cualquier caída asociada con una bañera, una ducha o instalaciones similares. **Personas más vulnerables:** de 60 años o mayores

Caídas en superficies niveladas, etc.
Esta categoría cubre las caídas en superficies niveladas, como pisos, patios y aceras. También incluye caídas asociadas con tropiezos en escalones, entradas o rampas, donde el cambio de nivel es menor que 12 pulgadas o 300 mm. **Personas más vulnerables:** de 60 años o mayores

Caídas en escaleras, etc.
Esta categoría cubre cualquier caída asociada con escaleras, escalones y rampas, donde el cambio de nivel es mayor que 12 pulgadas o 300 mm. **Personas más vulnerables:** de cinco años o menos

Caídas entre niveles
Esta categoría cubre caídas de un nivel a otro, dentro o fuera de la vivienda, donde la diferencia de niveles es mayor que

Peligros eléctricos
Esta categoría cubre peligrlos de choque y quemaduras generados por la exposición a la electricidad, incluidas las caídas de rayos. (No incluye riesgos asociados con el incendio provocado por deficiencias en las instalaciones eléctricas, como la ignición de material debido a un cortocircuito). **Personas más vulnerables:** de 60 años o mayores

Peligros eléctricos
Esta categoría cubre peligrlos de choque y quemaduras generados por la exposición a la electricidad, incluidas las caídas de rayos. (No incluye riesgos asociados con el incendio provocado por deficiencias en las instalaciones eléctricas, como la ignición de material debido a un cortocircuito). **Personas más vulnerables:** de 60 años o mayores

Fuego
Esta categoría cubre los peligrlos por exposición al fuego descontrolado y al humo asociado con dicho fuego en una vivienda. **Personas más vulnerables:** de 60 años o mayores

Llamas, superficies calientes, etc.
Esta categoría cubre peligrlos de quemaduras o lesiones causadas por el contacto con una llama o con el fuego, el contacto con objetos calientes o líquidos calientes no basados en agua y escaldaduras o lesiones causadas por el contacto con líquidos o vapores calientes. Incluye quemaduras causadas por ropa que se prende fuego como consecuencia de una llama o un incendio controlado. **Personas más vulnerables:** de cinco años o menos

Explosiones
Esta categoría cubre el peligrlo del estallido de una explosión, de los escombros generados por la explosión y del colapso parcial o total de un edificio como resultado de una explosión. **Personas más vulnerables:** no hay un grupo específico

Posición y funcionalidad de las instalaciones, etc.
Esta categoría cubre amenazas de esfuerzo físico asociadas con el espacio funcional y otras características de las viviendas. **Personas más vulnerables:** de 60 años o mayores

Colapso estructural y caída de elementos
Cubre el peligrlo del colapso total de la vivienda, de que un elemento o parte de la estructura se desplace o caiga debido a un arreglo inadecuado, al mal estado o como resultado de condiciones climáticas adversas. Las fallas estructurales pueden ocurrir de forma interna o externa dentro del terreno, donde generan un peligrlo para los ocupantes, y de forma externa, fuera de dicho terreno, donde generan un riesgo para el público. **Personas más vulnerables:** no hay un grupo específico
1. Kev Noo ntau thiab kev loj hlob ntawm Cov Pwm
   Tau tsim muaj los ntawm kev loj hlob ntawm cov hmob plua thawu, cov pwm los sis cov kab nceb uas tau tsim muaj los ntawm kev noo thiab/lolsis muaj kev noo siab heev. Nws suav nrog cov teeb meem rau kev noj gab hauv hfb hlbw thiab kev noj qab nyob zoolo ngaw kwaw tseem noo thiab/lolsis kev loj hlob ntawm cov pwm.
   Muaj kev phom sij tshaj plaws: Cov 14 xyoos los sis qis dua

2. No dhau
   Tau tsim muaj los ntawm qhov Kub tias sab hauv tsev tias dhau.

3. Kub dhau
   Tau tsim muaj los ntawm qhov kub tias ntawm hlbw cuab sab hauv tsev siab dhau.
   Muaj kev phom sij tshaj plaws: Cov 65 xyoos los sis laus dua

4. Hmoov Pob Zeb, Silica thiab lwmm cov MMF
   Tau tsim muaj los ntawm cov theem ntawm silica, hmoov pob zeb thiab cov hlub hlusas pob zeb nv tib neeg-tsim los (MMF).

5. Cov Tshua Tua Nroj
   Cov teeb meem rau kev noj qab hauv los ntawm cov kuab tshua uas tau muab siv los pleev ntno kom kab txhob noj thiaj kev loj hlob ntawm cov pwm hauv chaw nyob. Txaaw tias cov tshua tua nroj yuav hais txog cov tshua tua kai thiab tshua lam nas kom tspj cov kab tsuag (piv ttwu li. kab laum los sis nas tsuag thiab nas), qhov no tsis xam tias yob nyob rau cov hom phiab ntawm Luv Cvb Yeej Ntaus Nqi Kev Noj Qab Haus Huv Ntawm Tsev Neeg (HHRT).
   Muaj kev phom sij tshaj plaws: Tsis Muaj Pab Pawg Tshwj Xeeb

6. Cov pa carbon monoxide thiab cov khoom siv hlwav roj av
   Cov theem ntawm cov pa carbon monoxide, cov pa nitrogen dioxide, cov pa sulphur dioxide thiab cov taws siab dhau hauv cov huab cua hauv chaw nyob.

7. Kua txhuas
   Kev nqos tau cov plua tshauv xim pleev tsev-muaj tshua, khib nyiaj los sis cov thoj dej uas muaj tshuaas.
   Muaj kev phom sij tshaj plaws: Cov 6 xyoos los sis yau dua

8. Hluav taws xob
   Hauv pawg no suav nrog cov teeb meem rau kev noj qab hauv los ntawm cov pa radon thiab nws cov caj ces, uas feem ntawm muaj nyob hauv huab cua, tab sis cov pa radon kuj tseem yaj mus rau hauv dej tau thiab.
   Muaj kev phom sij tshaj plaws: Tsha cov thaw neeg muaj nhub nyob los sis xam tias yob rau kev muab siv nbuab hauv deej tau muaw.

9. Cov pa roj av uas tsis txais hlwav taws
   Cov pa roj av uas yaj nkag mus rau hauv huab cua hauv chaw nyob.
   Muaj kev phom sij tshaj plaws: Tsis Muaj Pab Pawg Tshwj Xeeb

10. Cov Kuab Sib Tsxam Hauv Hav Zooz Hav Tsvag Uas Yaj Tau Yooj Yim
    Cov kuab sip txam hauv zoov zoo vov tsaaw uas yaj tau yooj yim (VOCs) yog pawg kuab tshua muaj nyob hauv zooz hauv tsuag uas yam uas suav muaj cov pa formaldehyde, uas yog cov pa nyob rau ntawm qhov kub txias hauv chaw nyob, thiab pom muaj nyob hauv ntawm cov hauv siv hauv tsev.
    Muaj kev phom sij tshaj plaws: Tsis Muaj Pab Pawg Tshwj Xeeb

11. Cov Neeg thiab Chaw Nyob
    Hauv pawg no suav nrog cov teeb meem rau kev noj qab hauv los ntawm cov pa radon thiab nws cov caj ces, uas feem ntawm muaj nyob hauv huab cua, tab sis cov pa radon kuj tseem yaj mus rau hauv dej tau thiab.
    Muaj kev phom sij tshaj plaws: Tshwa cov thaw neeg muaj nhub nyob los sis xam tias yob rau kev muab siv nbuab hauv deej tau muaw.

12. Nkag los ntawm Cov Tub Sab
    Cov kuab njuaj hauv kev uas rau qhov chaw nyob muaj kev tsim tawm tawm rau kev nkag los yam tsis tau kev tsim tawm hwm salb xyas qhov chaw muaj kev tsim tawm.
    Muaj kev phom sij tshaj plaws: Tsis Muaj Pab Pawg Tshwj Xeeb

13. Kev taws teeb
    Hauv pawg no suav nrog cov teeb meem rau kev noj qab hauv ntawm lup cov thiab siab ntsws qhov kev tawm loj tawm rau kev noj niab los ngs cov tawm tawm rau kev noj niab los tsws cov tawm.
    Muaj kev phom sij tshaj plaws: Tsis Muaj Pab Pawg Tshwj Xeeb

14. Suab rnov
    Suav muaj cov teeb meem rau kev noj qab hauv huv ntawm lwb cov thiab cov tsim tsis ndsb tswm sim los ntawm kev tawm lwb suav rnov nyob sab hauv qhov chaw nyob los sis hauv tswm suab rnov.
    Muaj kev phom sij tshaj plaws: Tsis Muaj Pab Pawg Tshwj Xeeb

15. Kev Tu Huv Hauv Tsev, Kab Tsuag thiab Khib Nyiaj
    Suav nrog cov kev phom sij uas tsis loj yeej tswm sim los ntawm kev tawm qauv, qhov tsxhej bheem thiab kev tawm vaj tse tis zoo li ntawd qhov chaw nyob thiab cia muaj hal chaw nyob uas hauv thiab muab siv mb cuab lew.
    Muaj kev phom sij tshaj plaws: Tsis Muaj Pab Pawg Tshwj Xeeb
Kev Nyab Xeeb Ntawm Zaub Mov
Cov teeb meem kis vau kau mob uas thwev sim los ntawm cov kis nphaj thiab cov chaw muab kev qoyj yim rau lub chaw khawos khoom thwev sim, kev npaj zaub mov thiab kev ua noj ua haus.
Muaj kev phom si j shaj plaws:
Tsis Muaj Pab Pawg Tshwj Xeeb

Kev Tu Huv Ntiag Tug, Chav Plob Sab thiab Kjw Deg Tso Dej Qjas Neeeg Pov Tseg
Cov teeb meem ntawm kis kev kis mob thiab cov teeb meem ntawm kev noj qab haus huv fab hibw cuab tsumh nrog kev tu huv ntiag tug, suav nrog kev ntxaav tus kheej thiab qhov chaw thwau khaub ncaws, chav plob sab thiab kjw deg tso dej qhias neeg pov tseg. Ntsis suav nrog cov teeb meem nrog cov kis tsuag cuab tsumh nrog cov chaw tso tus kwj deg tso dej qhias neeg pov tseg tus sizing.
Muaj kev phom si j shaj plaws:
Cov me nyuam uas hshub nyooq qis dua 5 xyooq

Kev Poob Ntaiv thiab lwm yam
Hauv pawg no suav nrog kev kis ntxaav uab tsumh nrog cov taw ntaiv, cov theem ntaiv thiab txais kev tawj cov kev hauv qhov loj lau du 12 nti los sis 300 mm.
Muaj kev phom si j shaj plaws:
Cov 5 xyooq los sis laus dua

Hlauv taws kub hnyiab
Hauv pawg no suav nrog cov teeb meem los nawm kev chaw rau hlauv taws kub hnyiab uab tsi lauj yeem tsjiu thiab cuab tsumh nrog pa tawm hauv qhov chaw nyob.
Muaj kev phom si j shaj plaws:
Cov 5 xyooq los sis laus dua

Qhov Chaw thiab Lub Peev Xwm Ntawm Qhov Chaw Pab Cuam Yoj Yim thiab lwm yam
Hauv pawg no suav nrog cov teeb meem ntawm kev kis sis nyob ntawm lub cuab tsumh nrog qhov chaw ua hauv lwm thiab qhov yam ntxawrntawm cov chaw nyob.
Muaj kev phom si j shaj plaws:
Tsis Muaj Pab Pawg Tshwj Xeeb

Kev Npaa Ntawm Hauv Pawg Ntawm Kev Kha Ntawm
Suav muaj cov teeb meem ntawm kev kis vau nrog chaw chaw nyob tag nhooj, los sis ntawm qhov khoom los sis feem ntawm cov ntaub uas taws baibs cov kis hluav chaw los sis poob viruq qhov kev khoom taw lai ov lai chaw hshub, takua khuo, los sis raws li yog qhov tshwm sim ntawm cov xwm tsaij hoob uab kis taw lai ov lai chaw yam.
Muaj kev phom si j shaj plaws:
Cov 60 xyooq los sis laus dua

Kev Bhoo Pab Pawg Tshwj
Tsis Muaj Pab Pawg Tshwj Xeeb