

LEAD POISONING PREVENTION TOOLKIT



Prepared by the New Jersey Department of Health
and the Green & Healthy Homes Initiative

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Introduction

As municipalities in New Jersey implement the new Lead-Based Paint Inspections in Rental Units Law, local health departments can help support the implementation of the new lead-safe standards in their jurisdictions. Health departments can offer support to municipalities by:

- **Providing referrals:** Knowing what department or agency at the municipality is responsible for implementation for the law, as well as what local organizations and agencies provide lead remediation and housing services is important to being able to provide referrals to rental property owners and tenants who have questions about the law or who may benefit from lead hazard remediation in their property.
- **Pursuing opportunities for lead funding:** The new lead law will require additional investment in lead hazard remediation as units are brought into compliance with the state law. Health departments and housing departments are eligible to apply for certain sources of state and federal lead hazard remediation funding. By applying for funding, or partnering with the local housing department to apply, health departments can build local lead remediation programs and they can play a key role in reducing lead hazards and helping bring rental units into compliance.
- **Providing proactive lead education and outreach:** Providing lead education and conducting outreach in the community to rental property owners, tenants and homeowners increases the number of residents health departments interact with to share prevention resources and increases the number of residents health departments can refer to relevant municipal departments and housing service providers.
- **Serving as a resource for lead workforce requirements:** The new lead inspection law will require an expanded workforce to accommodate the increased need for remediation. If inquiries about required training and certification for lead workers and firms arise, local health departments can direct residents to the state health department's resources.
Note: The New Jersey Department of Health is not responsible for determining the training or certification requirements for conducting lead inspections through the Lead-Based Paint Inspections in Rental Units law.

This Lead Poisoning Prevention Toolkit provides details on ways health departments can contribute to preventing lead poisoning by providing information, prevention resources linkage and support for the local agency in their jurisdictions that is responsible for ensuring compliance with the State of New Jersey's new rental inspection requirements.

Section I: Providing Referrals: Housing and Lead Remediation Providers

Providing referrals to housing programs and lead remediation grant providers or contractors can help clients receive the information and resources they need to have housing that is lead safe. The following sections describe what agencies and organizations local health departments should be aware of for these referrals.

A. Referrals for Assistance Through the New Lead Inspection Law

New Jersey's Lead-Based Paint Inspections in Rental Dwelling Units law went into effect in July of 2022 and requires municipalities to regularly inspect pre-1978 rental units for lead-based paint hazards. Once passing inspections, units receive a lead-safe certification that is valid for two years. After the initial inspection, pre-1978 units that have not been certified as lead free must be inspected every three years, or upon tenant turnover if the lead-safe certificate has expired. This law is designed to proactively identify lead hazards in rental units and reduce exposure to lead hazards that can cause lead poisoning. Local health departments can support municipalities in implementation of the law by providing referrals to whichever local municipal entity is responsible for implementation of the law. Because it is the responsibility of the municipality to implement the new law, the approach to implementation may vary between different localities. Health departments should be in contact with the municipalities they serve to identify who is implementing the law and what central point of contact information can be given to residents in rental units if they would like to learn more about the new lead inspection requirements and how it may apply to them.

B. Lead Remediation Program Grantees and Providers by Local Jurisdiction

In addition to referring clients to municipalities for information about the new lead inspection law, local health departments can support new lead safe standards by referring clients to local lead hazard remediation programs (note: although the new lead inspection law applies only to renter-occupied units, lead remediation resources can often be used to support residents of both renter and owner-occupied units). The New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (DCA) runs a number of lead remediation programs and designates agencies in counties across New Jersey who are responsible for implementation of these grant programs. Please reference [Appendix A](#) for a list of agencies that provide lead remediation. This list can be referenced to locate appropriate agencies where local health departments can refer clients. Local health departments should contact these agencies for details about services provided and specific resident eligibility requirements.

C. Data and Information Sharing with Housing Departments and Local Organizations

Local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs can assist local housing departments in implementation of the law and targeted enforcement through data sharing. As health

departments conduct outreach and lead testing within communities, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs can notify local housing departments if they identify specific neighborhoods with comparatively higher rates of lead poisoning historically for prioritization. They can also notify housing departments if there are specific communities or populations that may benefit from targeted education and marketing about the new housing laws and available lead hazard remediation grants. Finally, local CLPPPs can share information with housing programs about local health department outreach and screening events. These events represent opportunities for housing departments and local housing service providers to partner with health departments and provide their own education about the new lead laws and lead grant programs alongside any health department education about lead poisoning prevention and blood lead testing.

Section II: Funding for Lead Hazard Remediation

In addition to health departments supporting New Jersey's new lead rental inspection law through referrals to appropriate agencies for information and lead remediation services, health departments can also increase local lead hazard reduction grant capacity by applying for federal funds to complete lead remediation in their jurisdictions. This section identifies what sources of funding for lead remediation are available for owners to access, what state and federal lead funding health departments are eligible to apply for, provides information about how to apply funding, and outlines how lead remediation programs can be strengthened through partnerships among health departments, housing programs and other service providers. Health departments can also partner with housing departments and local housing service providers in state and federal grant applications.

A. Lead Hazard Control Funding Opportunities

i. Department of Community Affairs Lead Remediation Funding and Lead Assistance Programs

The New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (DCA) administers multiple [Lead Assistance Programs](#) that provide funding for lead remediation in local New Jersey municipalities. These programs include state allocated funds as well as HUD grant funding. New Jersey has substantially increased funding by investing \$180 million in total grant funds to address lead hazards through lead abatement and lead hazard control projects. Eligible applicants include non-profit 501(c)(3) organizations and local governments with experience in administering lead hazard control and/or weatherization programs. DCA has already awarded \$38 million of these funds for lead remediation across 20 counties in New Jersey during the first round of funding. Additional grant funding opportunities through these ARPA funds will be announced are open to operate grant programs in jurisdictions across the state. The DCA Division of Housing and Community Resources Announcement lists current lead related RFPs and can be accessed at the following link:

https://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/dhcr/2015announcements/approved/ann_archive.html

ii. HUD Lead Hazard Reduction and Healthy Homes

The purpose of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction (LHR) Grant Program is to maximize the number of children under the age of six protected from lead poisoning by assisting units of local government in undertaking grant programs to identify and control lead-based paint hazards in eligible privately-owned rental or owner-occupied housing. In addition, there is Healthy Homes Supplemental funding available that is intended to enhance the lead-based paint hazard control activities by comprehensively

identifying and addressing other home-based environmental health hazards (mold, radon, asbestos, safety hazards) that affect occupant health. Households receiving resources typically have to meet income verification requirements of 50-80% area median income or less. State, city, county, local governments, and Native American tribes are eligible applicants. Multiple entities may apply as a consortium, including nonprofit co-applicants, provided an eligible entity is the principal (lead) applicant responsible for ensuring compliance with NOFO requirements. In 2023, HUD allocated \$700 million in available Lead Hazard Reduction Grants.

Primary Eligible Uses of Funds:

- Lead Hazard Control direct costs, defined specifically as the performance of lead-based paint identification and remediation activities.
- Reasonable grant administrative costs related to planning and executing the project, preparation/submission of HUD reports.
- Targeted outreach, education, and training.
- Occupant blood lead level testing.
- Data collection, analysis, and evaluation of grant program activities.
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of hazard remediation conducted under this grant to assess how healthy homes interventions affect the health of the population being served relative to the population at large.
- Training of workers and contractors
- Healthy Homes Supplemental funding is exclusively for direct costs associated with the identification and remediation of the housing-related health and safety hazards identified in each individual eligible Lead Hazard Reduction Grant unit.

Match Requirement:

A match of 10% is required for this program. Shared costs or matching funds and contributions must not be paid by another Federal award, except where the Federal statute authorizing a program specifically provides that Federal funds made available for such program can be applied to matching or cost sharing requirements of other Federal programs. (NOTE: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds may be used as a match to satisfy the matching resource requirements, provided they are specifically designated for the activities and costs allowed in this NOFO.)

Additional Guidance

HUD Program Information and HUD Webinars

GHHI Technical Assistance for Grant Preparation: Contact Catherine Lee, Director of Client Services, clee@ghhi.org

iii. [HUD Lead Hazard Reduction Capacity Building Grant Program](#)

Through the HUD Lead Hazard Reduction Capacity Building Grant, states, cities, counties or other units of local government can apply for funds to build the capacity and infrastructure needed to administer future programs to identify and remediate lead-based paint hazards in owner-occupied and rental housing. Eligible activities include hiring qualified staff, building capacity to measure rates of childhood lead poisoning and facilitate data sharing between housing and health departments, developing program guidelines and procedures, integrating lead hazard control into existing home repair programs and housing ordinances, and developing systems for maintaining lead hazard control programs. Entities must apply during the application window. For 2023, HUD allocated \$50 million for the Lead Hazard Reduction Capacity Building Program, with funding for individual grants between \$500,000 to \$2.5 million.

iv. **The Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program**

The EPA Environmental Justice Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program grants represents an opportunity for health departments to partner with nonprofits in their community to address environmental or public health issues, including lead paint remediation in housing. While applicants must be community-based nonprofits, the grant focuses on recipients building partnerships with other stakeholders, including local governments to support and foster lead hazard remediation and other prevention services capacity building. Additional information can be found on the EPA programs' [website](#).

v. **Community Development Block Grant**

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is a HUD funded program that aims to provide communities with resources to help address their community development needs. Any activity that is performed through CDBG must meet at least one of the following national objectives: benefit low- and moderate-income residents, prevent or eliminate blight or areas of distressed housing, or address urgent community development needs, where these conditions pose a serious threat to the health or welfare of the community, and for which other funding is not available. In addition, over the lifetime of the grant, which may be one, two, or three-years, at least 70% of CDBG funds must be used to benefit low- and moderate-income persons. If these two requirements are met, CDBG funds can be used flexibly.

Since CDBG is a flexible grant program, many jurisdictions can and do utilize CDBG funds for direct lead hazard reduction grant activities or as match for HUD's Lead Hazard Reduction Grant Program including CDBG State Programs allocations to support local lead hazard remediation. Funding for lead efforts can be approved if done during the planning processes of either the Consolidated Plan or the Annual Action Plans. The CDBG regulations require that any projects that disturb paint above the de minimis level must comply with the Lead Safe Housing Rule including pre-inspection, lead safe work practices and post intervention clearance inspection requirements.

vi. HUD HOME Investment Partnerships Program

The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) is a formula block grant program administered by HUD and provided to States and local jurisdictions to fund affordable housing activities. The participating jurisdiction provides funding primarily to local nonprofit housing development organizations with a mission of constructing or rehabbing affordable housing units to eligible low-to moderate-income individuals and families. HOME is the largest federal block grant to state and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households. Funding allocated to states is typically disseminated to local jurisdictions or non-profit partners via a request for proposals or a grant application. Like CDBG, HOME funds may also be awarded directly to participating jurisdictions. HOME funding can be used for acquisition, demolition, rehabilitation, and construction of residential properties. HUD requires that 15% of HOME funds in a participating jurisdiction be set aside for affordable housing development activities of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's).

Lead hazard control interventions are an allowable cost for HOME programs and can be a resource for owners to receive lead hazard reduction and lead abatement funding support. Any unit with HOME investment must comply with Title X of the 1992 Housing and Community Development Act (24 CFR Part 35) and the Lead Safe Housing Rule which requires lead disclosure, testing, and abatement for covered housing rehabilitation and lead hazard reduction activities. HOME funding requires program activities, housing needs, funding allocations, and implementation plans in a jurisdiction's five-year Consolidated Plan.

vii. USDA Housing Preservation Grants

USDA Housing Preservation Grants (also called Section 533 Housing Preservation Grants) provide money to organizations for the rehabilitation of tribal or rural housing for low-income families (50-80% of the Area Median Income) or very low-income families (less than 50% of the Area Median Income). This grant program defines rural areas as towns or jurisdictions with no more than 20,000 people. State and local governments, as well as non-profit organizations are eligible to apply. In 2023, USDA allocated \$18.5 million for Housing Preservation Grant Program funding, including:

- Distribution: \$13,900,000
- Rural Economic Area Part Zones: \$500,000
- Persistent Poverty: \$1,600,000
- Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas: \$2,500,000 (\$50,000 maximum award)

The grant is designated for properties owned by low or very low-income individuals, or rental properties where the landlord agrees to rent to low or very low-income households. The money can be used for various housing preservation activities, including the installation of energy conservation measures, roof replacement, relocation costs, and for the removal of health and

safety hazards to bring properties in compliance with federal and local codes. Lead hazard remediation can be included as part of the renovation process for Housing Preservation Grants (HPG) and may be a funding resource for lead remediation in homes in more rural New Jersey communities. In addition, in 2011 the USDA entered into a memorandum of understanding with EPA to promote rural water and water system infrastructure sustainability through Rural Housing Preservation Funding, which can include support for lead service line replacement, and addressing lead hazards in private well water or other systems in rural jurisdictions.

To apply for funds, nonprofits and local governments may submit an application during the application window, which opens once per year. For additional information [visit the program website](#) or [contact your Rural Development State Office](#).

B. Braiding Lead Remediation Funds: Partnerships with Other Housing Programs

For health departments that do apply for lead remediation funds, resources for lead and housing repair can be further supported through partnerships with other housing repair programs. Low income properties may need roofing repair and other structural repairs conducted in order for lead hazard intervention projects to be completed. These programs may also include in-home repairs related to weatherization, Aging in Place, asthma trigger remediation, or general rehabilitation. Partnerships with other home repair programs can help program funds go farther and can more holistically address in-home health hazards and support better overall health outcomes for residents and families. One example is the Whole House Pilot Program recently launched in Trenton which braids state and federal lead hazard remediation funding with the utility funded Comfort Partners energy efficiency program and other healthy homes, housing rehabilitation, and weatherization funds. The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities has partnered with GHHI and other partners to launch a Whole House Pilot Program to address lead, health, safety, and energy efficiency improvement needs for 100 low income homes in Trenton with energy cost burdens.

Section III: Strategies for Community Outreach and Lead Screening

The ongoing work of local health departments around outreach, education, and screening can support implementation of the new lead inspection law because it increases the number of residents health departments interact with and increases opportunities to provide referrals to municipalities and housing service providers. The following information provides strategies and resources to support outreach to residents.

Local health departments are leaders in efforts to increase lead screening rates and in recent years have been responding to unique challenges correlated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The most recent annual report on Childhood Lead Exposure in New Jersey (2021) found a temporary disruption in progress on statewide testing rates in 2020, but also recognized that in 2021 92% of children who turned age 6 in that year had received at least one blood lead test in their lifetime. However, disparities in risk and testing rates across local jurisdictions are measurable, so future actions should focus on how to improve screening in areas with historically low screening rates and those in the process of "COVID catch-up," where screening rates significantly declined from 2020 to 2021 or later. Local health departments also have opportunities to expand awareness of the newly adopted Blood Lead Reference Value of 3.5 micrograms per deciliter and related case management practices.

A. Engage community ambassadors

Community ambassadors such as parents or community advocates, especially those with lived experience around lead exposure, can help programs communicate with hard-to-reach populations and build community trust and leadership.

B. Encourage Word-of-Mouth Communication

Word-of-mouth communication can be an effective way to inform residents about the program through trusted sources. Encouraging families and residents served through lead remediation, case management, and lead education services to tell friends, families, and neighbors can help raise awareness about available resources and the importance of lead poisoning prevention.

C. Align with Maternal and Child Health Home Visiting Programs

Home visiting programs throughout New Jersey are designed to support maternal, family, and child health through the Health Families, Nurse-Family Partnership, and Parents as Teachers Initiatives. Partnering with organizations who administer these home visiting programs can support wider lead education and awareness about lead screening. To view a list of home visiting programs by county, click [here](#).

In addition to these existing programs, in 2021 Governor Murphy signed legislation to create a statewide [universal home visiting programs \(UHV\)](#). Through this program, all new parents will have access to home visiting programs. This will include parents of newborns, parents of newly adopted children, parents of newly placed foster children, and families that have recently

experienced a stillbirth. As this program begins to be implemented, local health departments can partner with organizations responsible for administering home visits to ensure lead education, lead case management, and lead screening are integrated into services provided to make homes child-safe and to connect families to health and community resources.

D. Use social media

Using social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Tik Toc can be a simple way to raise awareness about lead poisoning and upcoming education events. Social media can also be used to create targeted ads to specific populations a health department may be trying to reach. See [Appendix B: Social Media Tools](#) for example graphics that can be added to social media posts encouraging lead testing.

E. Outreach Materials

Flyers, posters, brochures, etc. can help educate residents about lead poisoning prevention, lead screening, and resources available through the health department. Click this link for some example outreach materials.

[Impacts of Lead on the Body Flyer \(Appendix C\)](#) flyer available in English, Arabic, Haitian, and Spanish.

[Dos and Don'ts of Lead Poisoning Flyer \(Appendix D\)](#) available in English and Spanish

[Lead Poisoning and the Brain Flyer \(Appendix E\)](#) available in English and Spanish

F. Yard signs

Placing signs advertising lead programs up at properties being served through lead remediation programs in your community can be a method for informing neighbors about resources and standards for lead safe housing.

G. Build partnerships with local organizations

Building relationships with community-based organizations, tenants' rights advocates, social service providers, and faith-based organizations can expand referral networks and create opportunities for residents to hear about lead poisoning prevention from trusted sources.

H. Targeted outreach using data

Cross-sector partnerships around data collection can be used to identify target areas for outreach. High energy burden or elevated rates of asthma can be indicators of substandard housing that is more likely to contain lead hazards. Using existing data tools such as the Potential Lead Exposure Mapping (PLEM) tool can also help identify areas of need.

<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6472457d42ab474b87f735de8d8ee205>

I. Earned media

Arranging to run spots on local news that highlight lead poisoning prevention, lead testing, and remediation can highlight work that is being done in the community. Earned media can also be used to leverage events such as Lead Poisoning Prevention Week, Environmental Health Day, Child health day, etc.

J. Partner with code enforcement

Cross-sector partnership between health and housing is going to be essential for successful implementation of New Jersey's new lead law. This can include cross-department education and data sharing to identify units that are not in compliance or units that have existing lead hazards.

K. Partner with existing coalitions and committees

Identifying coalitions and committees already working to advance lead poisoning prevention creates opportunities to spread awareness about education and outreach initiatives and can keep health department employees informed about advocates and organizations currently active around lead, healthy housing, and child and maternal health.

For lead poisoning prevention, Lead-Free NJ is a state-wide coalition that advances policy priorities around lead poisoning prevention in housing and water. The coalition is built on partnership with local community hubs in Newark, Paterson, and Trenton. A fourth community hub will soon be added. Visit the Lead-Free NJ website for more information: <https://www.leadfreenj.org/>

L. Partner with housing programs

Partnerships with housing programs can include lead remediation, weatherization, energy assistance, and general housing rehab, and can incorporate joint outreach, referrals, and coordinated intake and eligibility assessments. Partnering with other housing programs can increase awareness and leverage home rehab resources available to residents.

M. Outreach and education for healthcare providers

Partnering with healthcare providers can include outreach materials, lunch n learns, grand rounds, and trainings that offer CEUs can help providers learn about how lead based paint hazards impact patient health, the requirements around lead testing, and the impact of other housing-based health hazards. Healthcare providers can provide referrals for patients they either identify as being lead poisoned or believe could benefit from lead remediation in their home.

M. Partner with WIC Clinics

Health departments can partner with WIC clinics to provide point of care testing and education about lead safe standards. This can include education around how a healthy diet can support lead poisoning prevention.

Information about how healthy diets support lead poisoning prevention can be found [here](#).

N. Partner with Head Start and Childcare Providers

Providing resources, outreach materials, and healthy homes supplies during pickup or drop off times at childcare and Head Start locations can support parent education about lead poisoning prevention and requirements for lead safe housing.

O. Participate in Local Events

Providing lead education and point of care testing at local family-oriented events can help increase screening rates and identify residents impacted by the new Rental Inspection Law.

Section IV: Serving as a Contractor Workforce Information Resource

The New Jersey Department of Health and local health departments are not responsible for determining the training or certification requirements for conducting lead inspections or the specific lead hazard remediation requirements needed in particular properties through the New Jersey Lead-Based Paint Inspections in Rental Units law. Anyone with questions about training and certification requirements needed for inspectors under the new rental inspection law can contact the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) at LeadLaw21PL182@dca.nj.gov or they can visit DCA's [website](#) for more information.

Having sufficient lead inspection, lead worker and lead contractor capacity is critically important to implement the new lead law effectively and to have sufficient lead contractors for lead grant programs and private market owner funded lead remediation projects. The Department of Health does oversee training and certification requirements for New Jersey's general lead workforce, including requirements for Lead Supervisors, Lead Workers, Planners/Project Designers, Inspector/Risk Assessors, and lead workforce training providers. Local health departments may provide information and resources to anyone interested in learning about requirements for entering the lead field, as long as their question are not about requirements for conducting inspections under the new rental inspection law. This can support implementation of the new inspection law as the substantial increase in grant funding for lead remediation and attention on lead-safe standards in housing will increase the need for lead remediation workers.

Workforce Training Requirements

Note: The Department of Community Affairs oversees the certification of lead firms and standards for lead abatement work practices. More information about these topics can be accessed on [DCA's website](#).

The NJ Department of Health oversees training requirements for those wishing to be certified to complete lead abatement work. This includes requirements for Lead Supervisors, Lead Workers, Planner/Project Designers, and Inspector/Risk Assessors.

Training and certification information, other requirements and resource information for these positions are available on the Department of Health [website](#).

The NJ Department of Health website also has a [list of certified Lead Training Providers](#) for those interested in assessing certified lead training providers in the state. Agencies wishing to become certified trainers for Lead Workers, Lead Supervisors, Inspectors/Risk Assessors, and Planners/Project Designers may visit the [Department of Health Lead Training and Certification Website](#) for information on the application and certification process.

Appendix A: New Jersey Lead Remediation Provider Agencies by Jurisdiction

County	Lead Remediation Provider Organization	Program Contact Info	Organization Website	Organization Lead Program Information Website
Atlantic County	Native American Advancement Corp (NAAC)	856-455-0600	https://www.nativeadvancement.org/	https://www.nativeadvancement.org/lead-remediation.html
	Community Affairs and Resources Center (CARC)	732-774-3282 Ex. 503 leadfree@carcnj.org	https://carcnj.org/	https://carcnj.org/leadprogram/
Bergen County	Greater Bergen CAP	973-910-2500	https://www.greaterbergen.org/	https://www.greaterbergen.org/lead-remediation
Burlington County	Light Up Your World	609-968-3362 (English) 856-206-8946 (Spanish)	https://lightupyourworldinc.org/	https://lightupyourworldinc.org/energy-utilities/
	Saint Joseph's Carpenter Society	(856) 966-8117	http://www.sjcscamden.org/	http://www.sjcscamden.org/home-repairs/
Camden County	Light Up Your World	609-968-3362 (English) 856-206-8946 (Spanish)	https://lightupyourworldinc.org/	https://lightupyourworldinc.org/energy-utilities/
	Saint Joseph's Carpenter Society	(856) 966-8117	http://www.sjcscamden.org/	http://www.sjcscamden.org/home-repairs/

County	Lead Remediation Provider Organization	Program Contact Info	Organization Website	Organization Lead Program Information Website
Cape May County	Puerto Rican Action Committee of Southern New Jersey, Inc.	Cape May County PRAC Regional Office 609-861-5800	https://www.pracnj.com/	
	Native American Advancement Corp (NAAC)	856-455-0600	https://www.nativeadvancement.org/	https://www.nativeadvancement.org/lead-remediation.html
Cumberland County	Puerto Rican Action Committee of Southern New Jersey, Inc.	Cumberland County PRAC Regional Office 856-213-6693	https://www.pracnj.com/	
	Gateway Community Action Partnership	(856) 497-6645	https://www.gatewaycap.org/#	https://www.gatewaycap.org/lead
	City of Bridgeton Home Rehab Program (City of Bridgeton Only)	(856) 451-3407 Ext. 3	https://cityofbridgeton.com/communitydevelopment.php	

County	Lead Remediation Provider Organization	Program Contact Info	Organization Website	Organization Lead Program Information Website
Essex County	La Casa de Don Pedro	973-485-0701 Wxleadasst@lacasawnk.org	http://www.lacasanwk.org/	http://www.lacasanwk.org/lead-abatement
	United Community Corporation	(973) 642-0181	https://uccnewark.org/	https://uccnewark.org/heart/
	East Orange Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Program(City of East Orange only)	973-266-5489	https://www.eastorange-nj.gov/164/Health-Human-Services	https://www.eastorange-nj.gov/179/Lead-Poisoning-Prevention-Program
	Irvington Township Department of Economic Development and Grants Oversight (Irvington Township only)	(973) 399-6731	https://irvington.net/depts/department-of-economic-development-and-grants-oversight/	https://irvington.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Final_Lead-Safe-Program-Application-2022.pdf
	Newark City (City of Newark only)	(973) 733-3787/6274 Lead Inspection Hotline: (973) 733-5323/5324/4311	https://www.newarknj.gov/	https://www.newarknj.gov/card/lead-abatement-grant-city-of-newark
	Habitat for Humanity of Greater Newark (City of Newark only)	973-624-3330	https://www.habitatnewark.org/	https://www.habitatnewark.org/programs/critical-repairs/

County	Lead Remediation Provider Organization	Program Contact Info	Organization Website	Organization Lead Program Information Website
Gloucester County	Gateway Community Action Partnership	(856) 451-6330 ext. 1645	https://www.gatewaycap.org/#	https://www.gatewaycap.org/lead
	Saint Joseph's carpenter Society	(856) 966-8117	http://www.sjcscamden.org/g/	http://www.sjcscamden.org/home-repairs/
Hudson County	Puertorriquenos Asociados for Community Organization, Inc. (PACO)	(844) 722-6432	https://pacoagency.org/	https://pacoagency.org/hudson-county-lead-program/
Hunterdon County	NORSEWSCAP	908-454-4778	https://norwescap.org/	https://norwescap.org/what-we-do/energy-assistance/
Mercer County	Isles, Inc.	609.341.4726 609.341.4756	https://isles.org/	https://isles.org/our-approach/live-green-and-healthy/lead-and-healthy-homes/
	Green & Healthy Homes Initiative (City of Trenton only)	609-906-0322	https://www.greenandhealthyhomes.org/	
Middlesex County	Community Affairs and Resources Center (CARC)	732-774-3282 Ex. 503 leadfree@carc nj.org	https://carcni.org/	https://carcni.org/leadprogram/
Monmouth County	Community Affairs and Resources Center (CARC)	732-774-3282 Ex. 503 leadfree@carc nj.org	https://carcni.org/	https://carcni.org/leadprogram/

County	Lead Remediation Provider Organization	Program Contact Info	Organization Website	Organization Lead Program Information Website
Morris County	Morris County Organization for Hispanic Affairs, Inc. (MCOHA)	(973) 366-4770	https://www.mcoha.org/	
Ocean County	Light Up Your World	609-968-3362 (English) 856-206-8946 (Spanish)	https://lightupyourworldinc.org/	https://lightupyourworldinc.org/energy-utilities/
Passaic County	Passaic County	973-569-4032	https://www.passaiccountynj.org/departments/senior-services-disability-veterans-affairs/weatherization-and-home-energy-assistance	https://www.passaiccountynj.org/departments/senior-services-disability-veterans-affairs/weatherization-and-home-energy-assistance
	Passaic City (City of Passaic only)	973-365-5606	https://www.cityofpassaic.com/182/Health-Division	https://www.cityofpassaic.com/182/Health-Division
	Greater Bergen CAP (City of Paterson only)	973-910-2500	https://www.greaterbergen.org/	https://www.greaterbergen.org/lead-remediation
	Paterson City (City of Paterson only)	973-321-1277	https://www.patersonnjhealth.gov/	https://www.patersonnjhealth.gov/departments/division.php?structureid=48
Salem County	Puerto Rican Action Committee of Southern New Jersey, Inc.	Salem County PRAC Administration Office 856-299-5800	https://www.pracnj.com/	
	Saint Joseph's Carpenter Society	(856) 966-8117	http://www.sjcscamden.org/	http://www.sjcscamden.org/home-repairs/
	Gateway Community Action Partnership	(856) 451-6330 ext. 1645	https://www.gatewaycap.org/#	https://www.gatewaycap.org/lead

County	Lead Remediation Provider Organization	Program Contact Info	Organization Website	Organization Lead Program Information Website
Somerset County	PROCEED	908-351-7727 Ext. 215	https://proceedinc.com/	https://proceedinc.com/services/utility-assistance-home-improvement/lead-remediation-and-abatement
Sussex County	NORSEWSCAP	908-454-4778	https://norwescap.org/	https://norwescap.org/what-we-do/energy-assistance/
Union County	PROCEED	908-351-7727 Ext. 215	https://proceedinc.com/	https://proceedinc.com/services/utility-assistance-home-improvement/lead-remediation-and-abatement
	Elizabeth Home Improvement Program (City of Elizabeth only)	(908) 352-8450	https://www.elizabethnj.org/410/Elizabeth-Home-Improvement-Program	https://www.elizabethnj.org/DocumentCenter/View/2380/LeadAbatementEnglishpdf
	City of Plainfield (City of Plainfield only)	908-753-3092	https://www.plainfieldnj.gov/departments/health_and_social_services/index.php	
Warren County	NORSEWSCAP	908-454-4778	https://norwescap.org/	https://norwescap.org/what-we-do/energy-assistance/

Did you know? Homes constructed before 1978 may contain lead paint, posing a risk to children. Even trace amounts of lead can impact a child's developing brain.



In New Jersey, children are required to be tested for lead at **ages 1 and 2.**



Speak with your child's doctor or reach out to your local health department for more information on getting your child tested.



Green & Healthy Homes Initiative®

GET THE FACTS. GET TESTED.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON GETTING YOUR CHILD TESTED CONTACT YOUR LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Lead in drinking water may come from pipes or plumbing. Even small amounts of lead can affect a child's brain.



GET YOUR CHILD TESTED AT AGES 1 AND 2

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON GETTING YOUR CHILD TESTED CONTACT YOUR LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

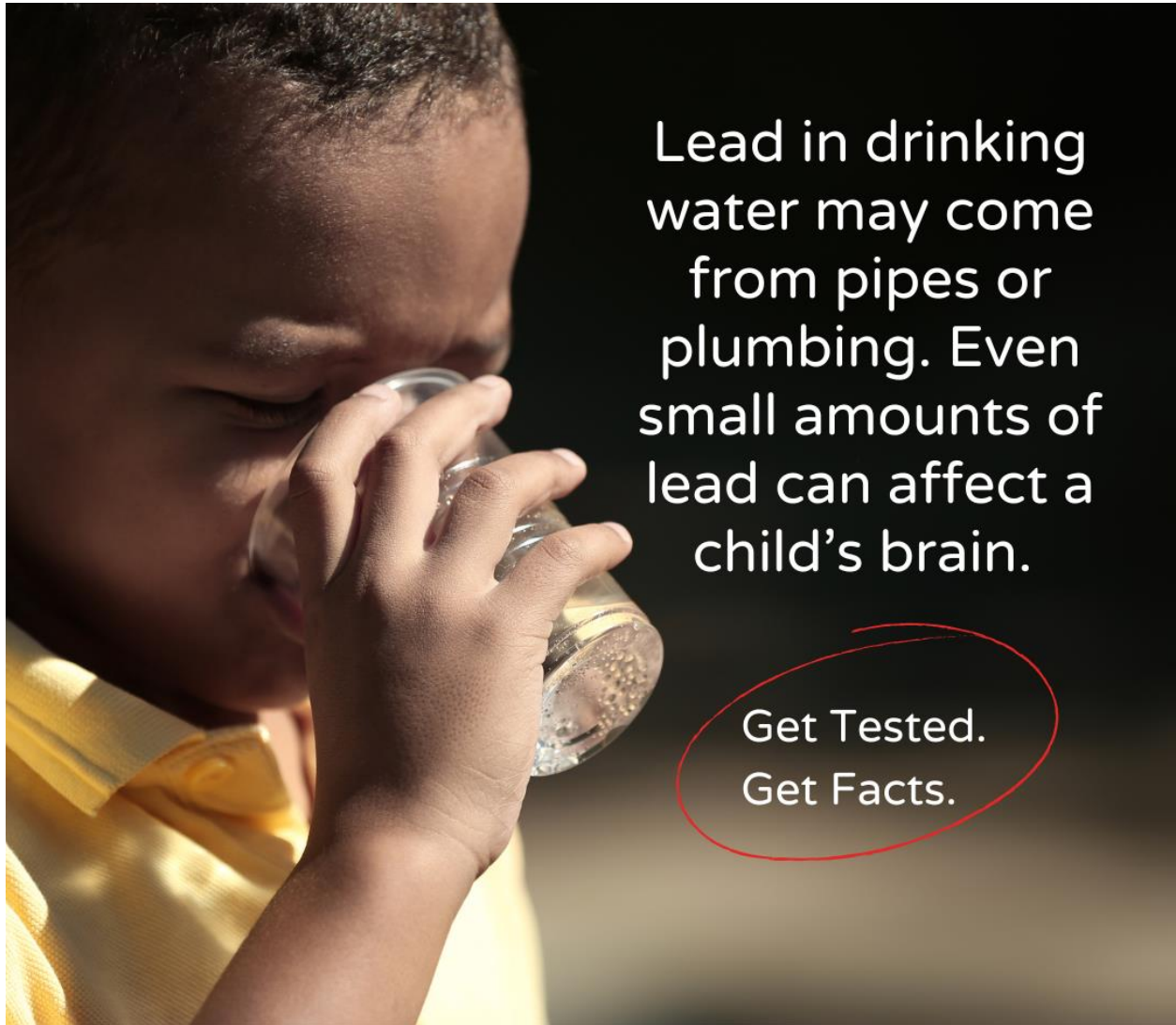


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Lead in drinking water may come from pipes or plumbing. Even small amounts of lead can affect a child's brain.

Get Tested.
Get Facts.



GET YOUR CHILD TESTED AT AGES 1 AND 2

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Social Media Graphic #5



Children can be exposed to lead in paint or dust as they explore and play. **Even trace amounts of lead can impact a child's developing brain.**



Green & Healthy Homes Initiative®

GET YOUR CHILD TESTED AT AGES 1 AND 2

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Lead is an invisible threat.
Even trace amounts of lead can
impact a child's developing brain.

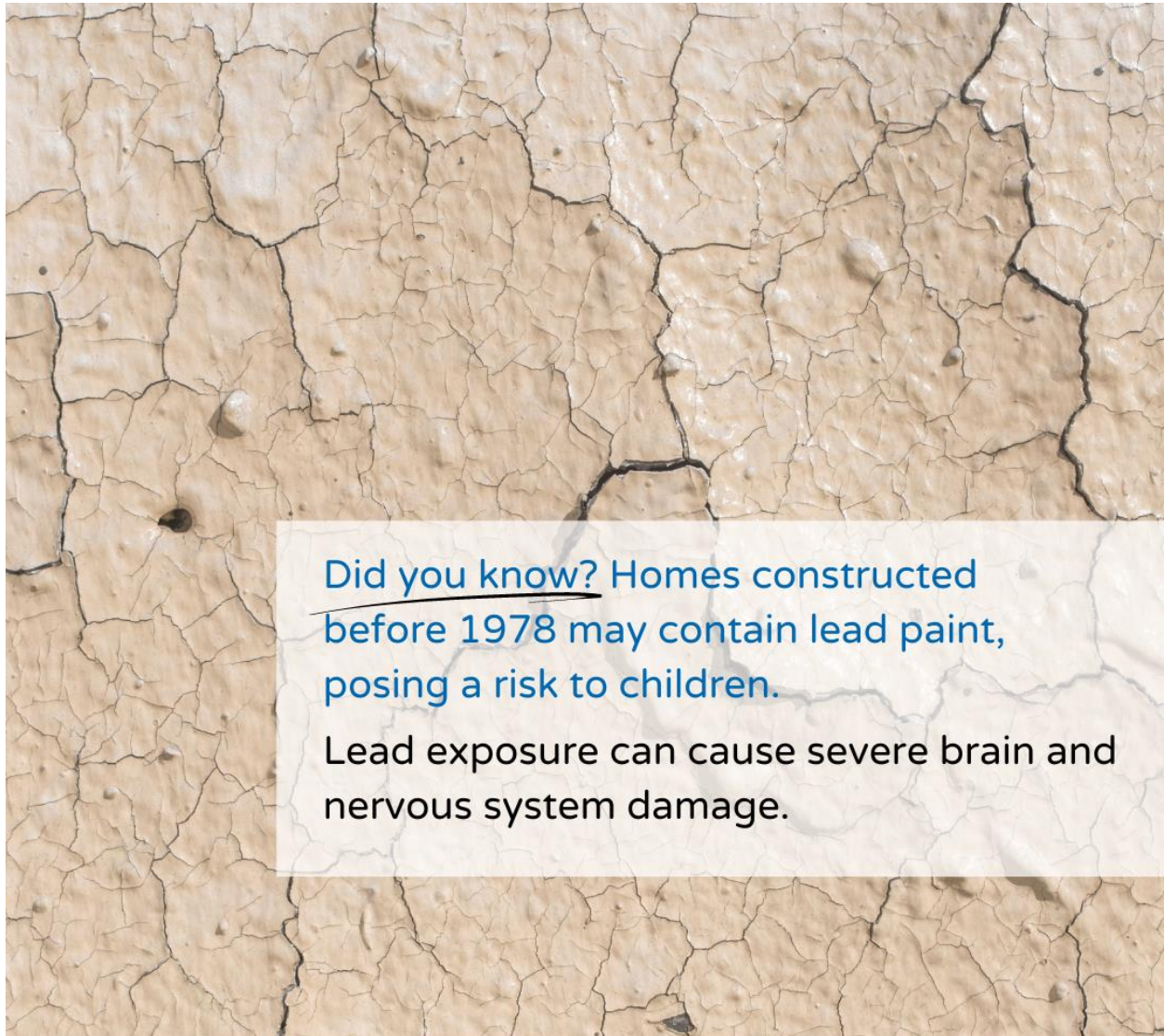


Green & Healthy Homes Initiative®

GET YOUR CHILD TESTED AT AGES 1 AND 2

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON GETTING YOUR CHILD
TESTED CONTACT YOUR LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.**

Social Media Graphic #7



Did you know? Homes constructed before 1978 may contain lead paint, posing a risk to children.

Lead exposure can cause severe brain and nervous system damage.



Green & Healthy Homes Initiative®

GET YOUR CHILD TESTED AT AGES 1 AND 2

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Social Media Graphic #8



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Green & Healthy Homes Initiative®

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Lead in drinking
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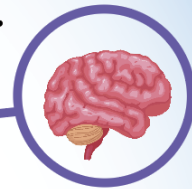
WHAT HAPPENS WHEN LEAD ENTERS YOUR BODY?

Lead enters the body when children or adults breathe in lead dust or swallow items that contain lead. Children can be exposed to lead when they put their contaminated hands, toys, or other leaded objects into their mouths.



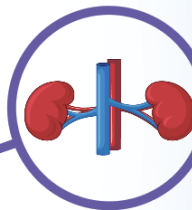
STOMACH

Lead is absorbed into the body through the stomach. This happens more easily when a child's stomach is empty or when a child has poor nutrition.



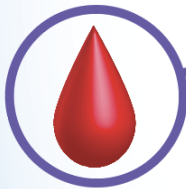
BRAIN

Lead can slow brain activity and may cause learning difficulties or behavioral problems.



KIDNEYS

The kidneys can be damaged by high levels of lead in the body.



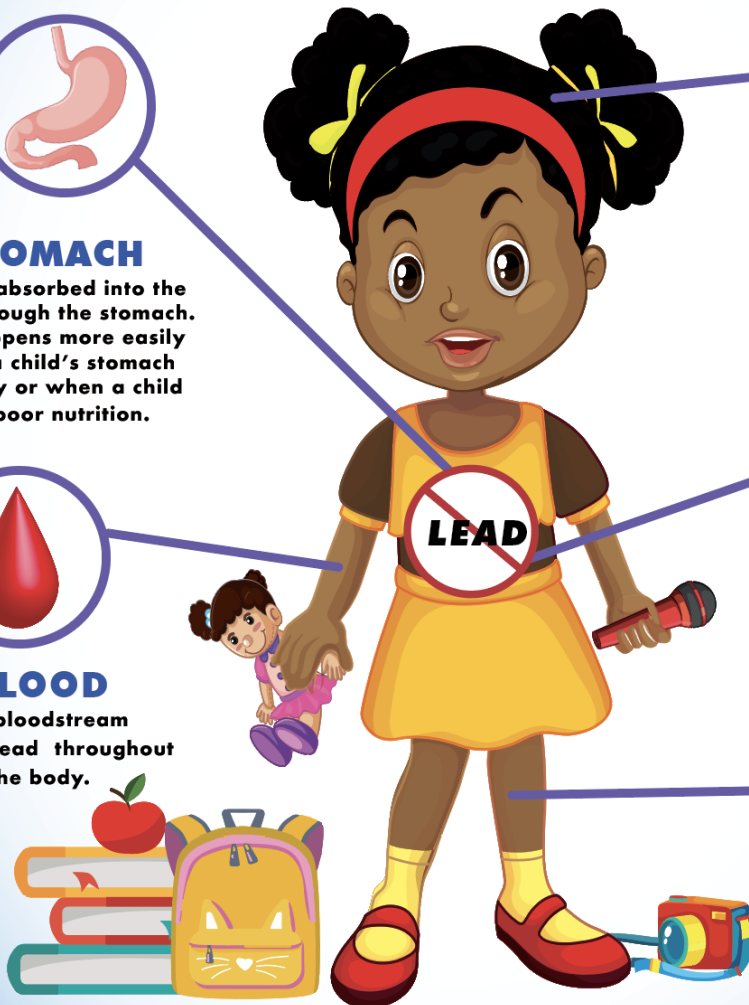
BLOOD

The bloodstream carries lead throughout the body.



BONES

Lead can build up in the bones and then slowly re-enter the bloodstream.



LEARN MORE ABOUT CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING AND WHAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT IT.



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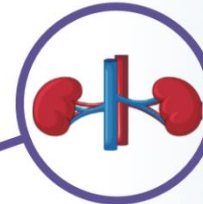
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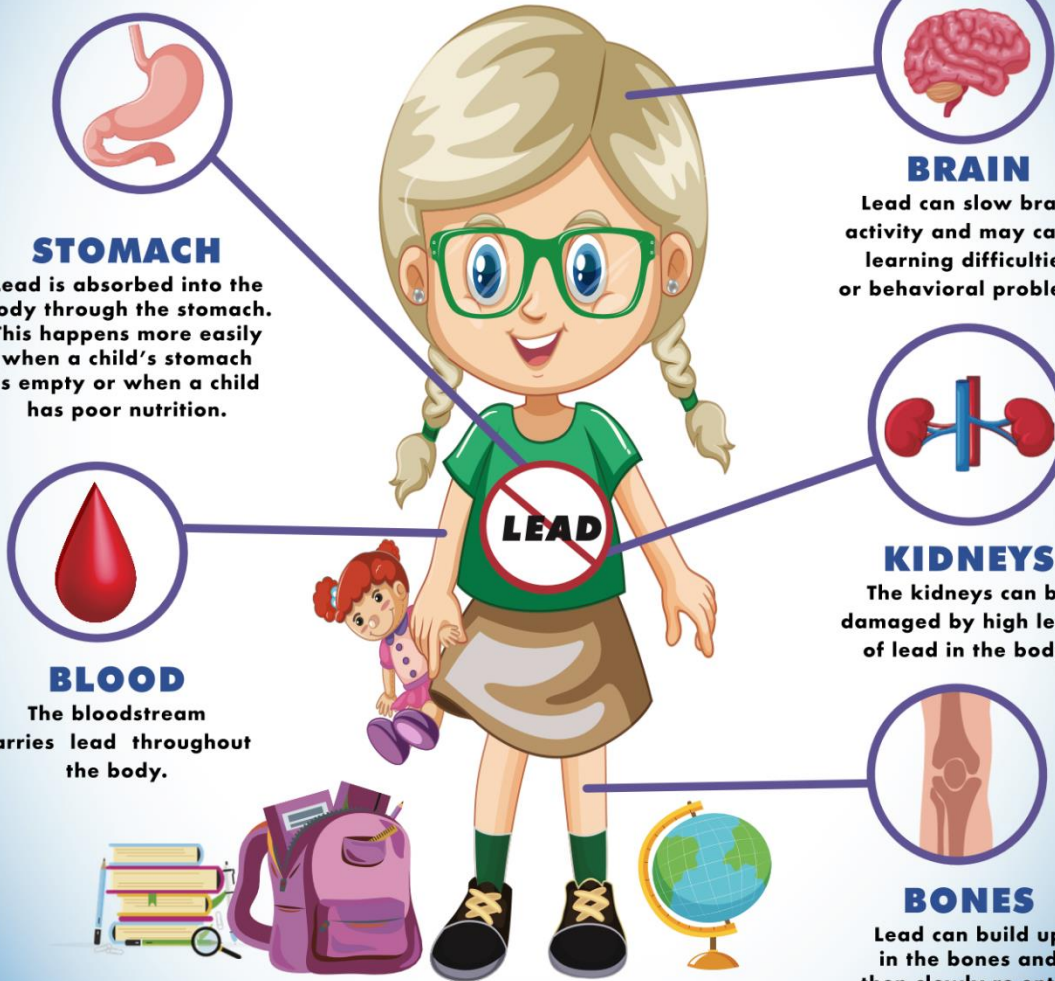
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¿QUÉ OCURRE CUANDO EL PLOMO ENTRA EN SU CUERPO?

El plomo entra en el cuerpo cuando los niños o adultos respiran el polvo de plomo o tragan artículos que contienen plomo. Los niños pueden ser expuestos al plomo cuando ponen sus manos y juguetes contaminados, u otros objetos que contienen plomo en sus bocas.



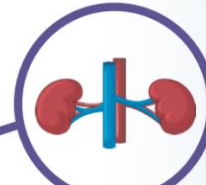
ESTÓMAGO

El plomo se absorbe en el cuerpo a través del estómago. Esto ocurre más fácilmente cuando el estómago de un niño está vacío o cuando el niño tiene mala nutrición.



CEREBRO

El plomo puede ralentizar la actividad cerebral y puede causar dificultades de aprendizaje o problemas de comportamiento.



RIÑONES

Los riñones pueden ser dañados por altos niveles de plomo en el cuerpo.



SANGRE

La sangre lleva plomo por todo el cuerpo.



HUESOS

El plomo puede acumularse en los huesos y luego volver a entrar en la sangre.



OBTENGA MÁS INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL ENVENENAMIENTO DE PLOMO EN LA NIÑEZ Y QUÉ PUEDE HACER PARA PREVENIRLO.



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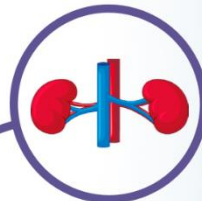
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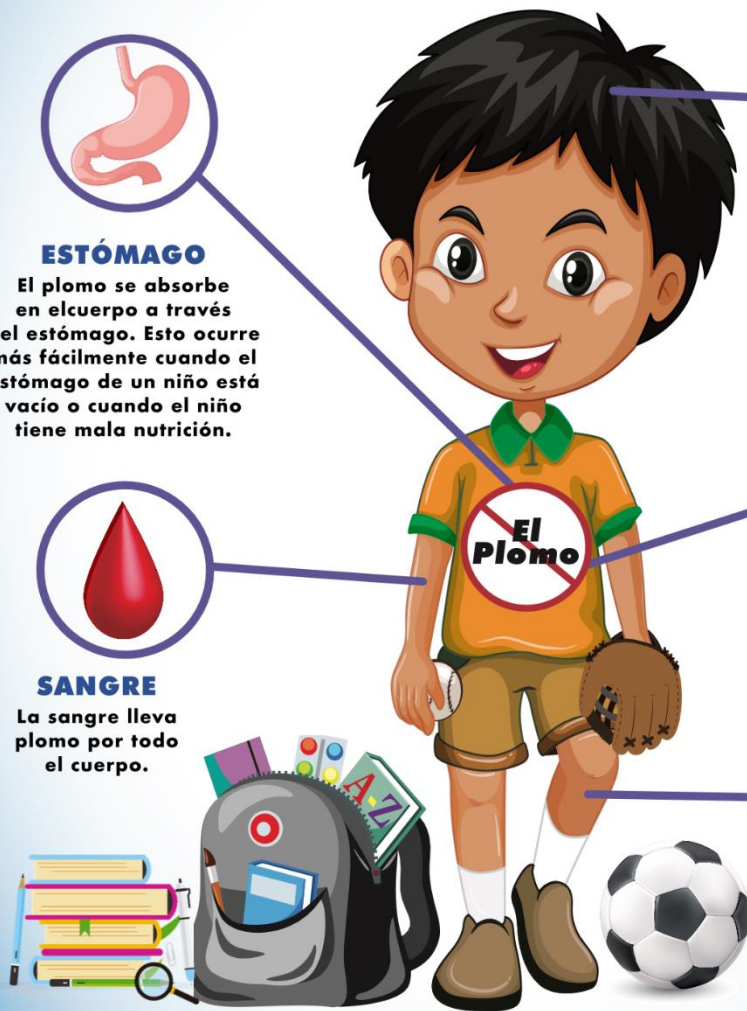
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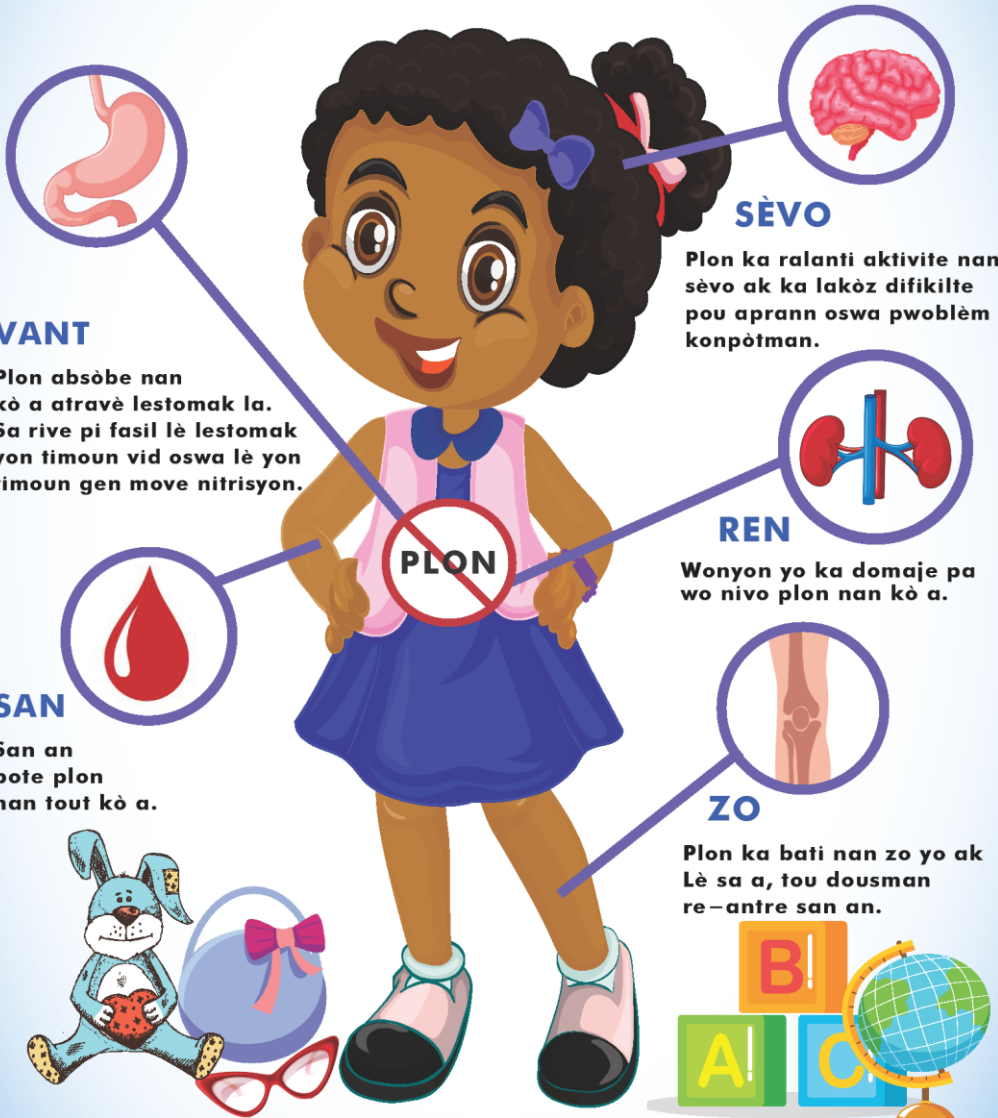


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Kisa k ap pase lè plon antre nan kò ou?

Plon antre nan kò a lè timoun oswa granmoun respire pousyè plon oswa vale atik ki gen plon. Timoun yo ka ekspoze pou dirije lè yo mete men kontamine yo, jwèt, oswa lòt objè plon nan bouch yo.



VANT

Plon absòbe nan kò a atravè lestomak la. Sa rive pi fasil lè lestomak yon timoun vid oswa lè yon timoun gen move nitrisyon.

SÈVO

Plon ka ralanti aktivite nan sèvo ak ka lakòz difikilte pou aprann oswa pwoblèm konpòtman.

REN

Wonyon yo ka domaje pa wo nivo plon nan kò a.

SAN

San an pote plon nan tout kò a.

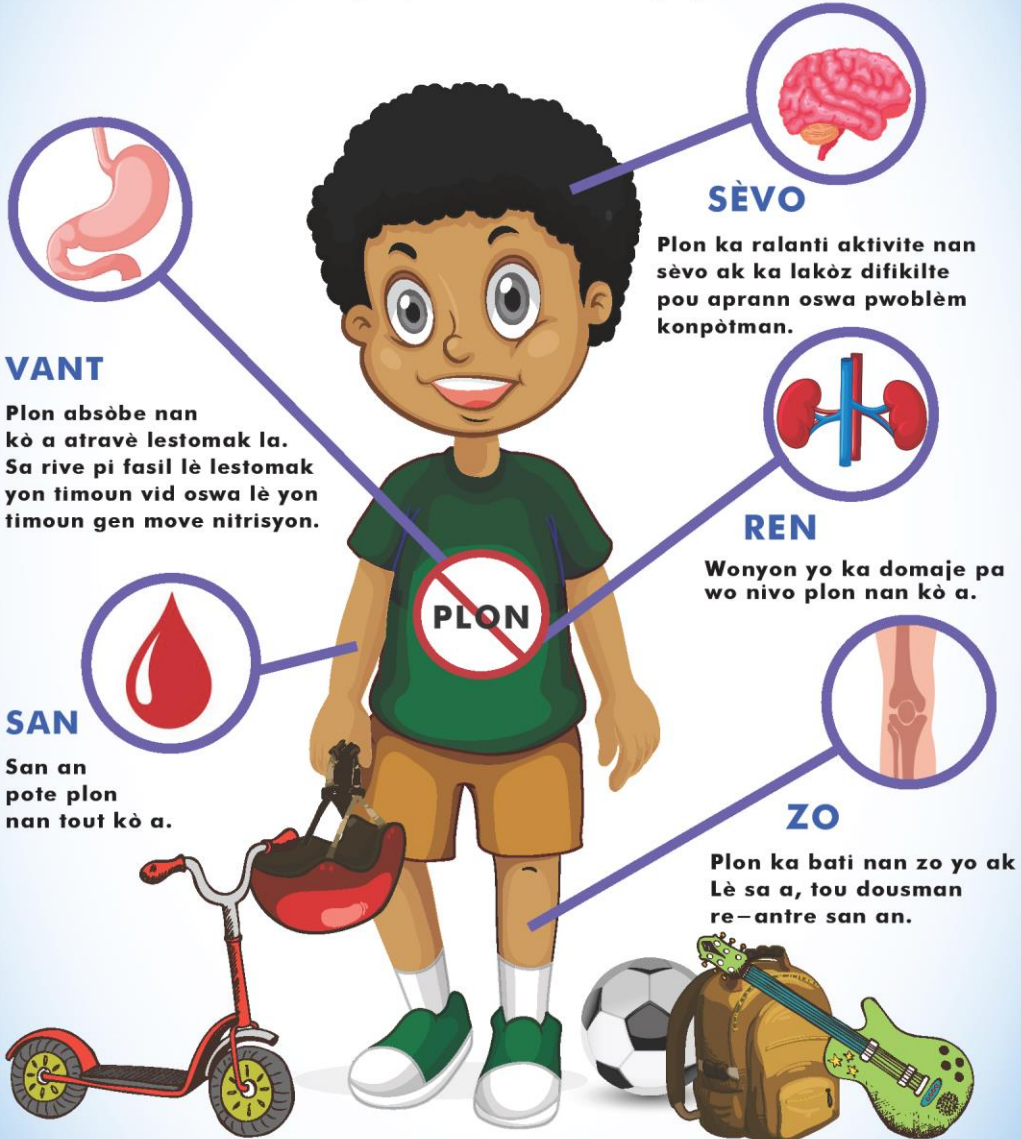
ZO

Plon ka bati nan zo yo ak lè sa a, tou dousman re-antre san an.

Aprann plis sou anpwazònman plon timoun ak sa ou ka fè pou anpeche li.

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ماذا يحدث عندما يدخل الرصاص جسمك؟

يدخل الرصاص إلى الجسم عندما يتنفس الأطفال أو البالغون غبار الرصاص أو يبتلعون العناصر التي تحتوي على الرصاص. يمكن أن يتعرض الأطفال للرصاص عندما يضعون أيديهم الملوثة أو ألعابهم أو أشياء أخرى من الرصاص في أفواههم.



المعدة

يتم امتصاص الرصاص في الجسم من خلال المعدة. يحدث هذا بسهولة أكبر عندما تكون معدة الطفل فارغة أو عندما يعاني الطفل من سوء التغذية.



مخ

يمكن أن يبطئ الرصاص نشاط الدماغ وقد يسبب صعوبات في التعلم أو مشاكل سلوكية.



الكلية

يمكن أن تتلف الكلية بسبب ارتفاع مستويات الرصاص في الجسم.



دم

يحمل مجرى الدم الرصاص في جميع أنحاء الجسم.



العظام

يمكن أن يتراكم الرصاص في العظام ثم يعود ببطء إلى مجرى الدم.



تعرف على المزيد حول التسمم بالرصاص في مرحلة الطفولة وما يمكنك القيام به لمنع.

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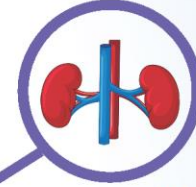
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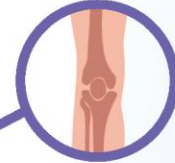
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Do's and Don'ts of Lead Poisoning Exposure

DO'S



Do wash your child's hands and face frequently, especially before eating, naptime, bedtime, and after playing outside.



Do wash toys and pacifiers daily.



Do leave shoes at the door to keep dust and soil from entering your home.



Do give your child healthy meals and snacks that are high in iron, calcium, and vitamin C.



Do allow cold water to run for a minute before using it for food or drink preparation.



Do change out of work clothes before entering the house. Handle work clothing carefully and wash separately.

DON'TS



Don't let your child play in areas where bare soil is showing.



Don't place children's furniture or toys near chipping/peeling paint, especially near windows.



Don't let children touch or eat chipping/peeling paint, especially from windows or porches.



Don't prepare, store, or serve food in lead containing cans, crystal, or ceramic dishes made with lead glaze.



Don't give children candy or toys from other countries.



Don't let children play with keys or any jewelry. Keys and jewelry may contain lead.



Don't use hot water from the tap for food or drink preparation or mixing baby formula.



Green & Healthy Homes Initiative



New Jersey Department of Health



Lo que SI y NO

se puede hacer sobre la exposición al envenenamiento del plomo

SI



Lávele las manos y cara a su niño frecuentemente, especialmente antes de comer, a la hora de la siesta, hora de ir a dormir y después de jugar afuera.



Lave los juguetes y chupones diariamente.



Deje los zapatos a la entrada de la puerta para evitar meter a la casa el polvo y la tierra.



Déle a su niño comidas saludables y bocadillos que sean altos en hierro, calcio y vitamina C.



Permita que fluya el agua fría por un minuto antes de usarla para tomar o preparación de comida.



Cámbiese la ropa del trabajo antes de entrar a la casa. Manipule la ropa del trabajo cuidadosamente y lávela por separado.

NO



No permita que su niño juegue en áreas con tierra donde no hay pasto.



No ponga los muebles o juguetes de los niños cerca de pintura que se esté cayendo o descarpelando, especialmente cerca de las ventanas.



No permita que los niños toquen o coman la pintura que se está cayendo o descarpelando, especialmente de las ventanas o porches.



No prepare, guarde o sirva comida en latas que contienen plomo, cristal o trastes de cerámica hechos con barniz de plomo.



No les dé a los niños dulces o juguetes de otros países.



No permita que los niños jueguen con llaves a cualquier joyería. Las llaves y joyas podrían contener plomo.



No utilice agua caliente de la llave para la preparación de bebidas o comida o para mezclar la fórmula del bebé



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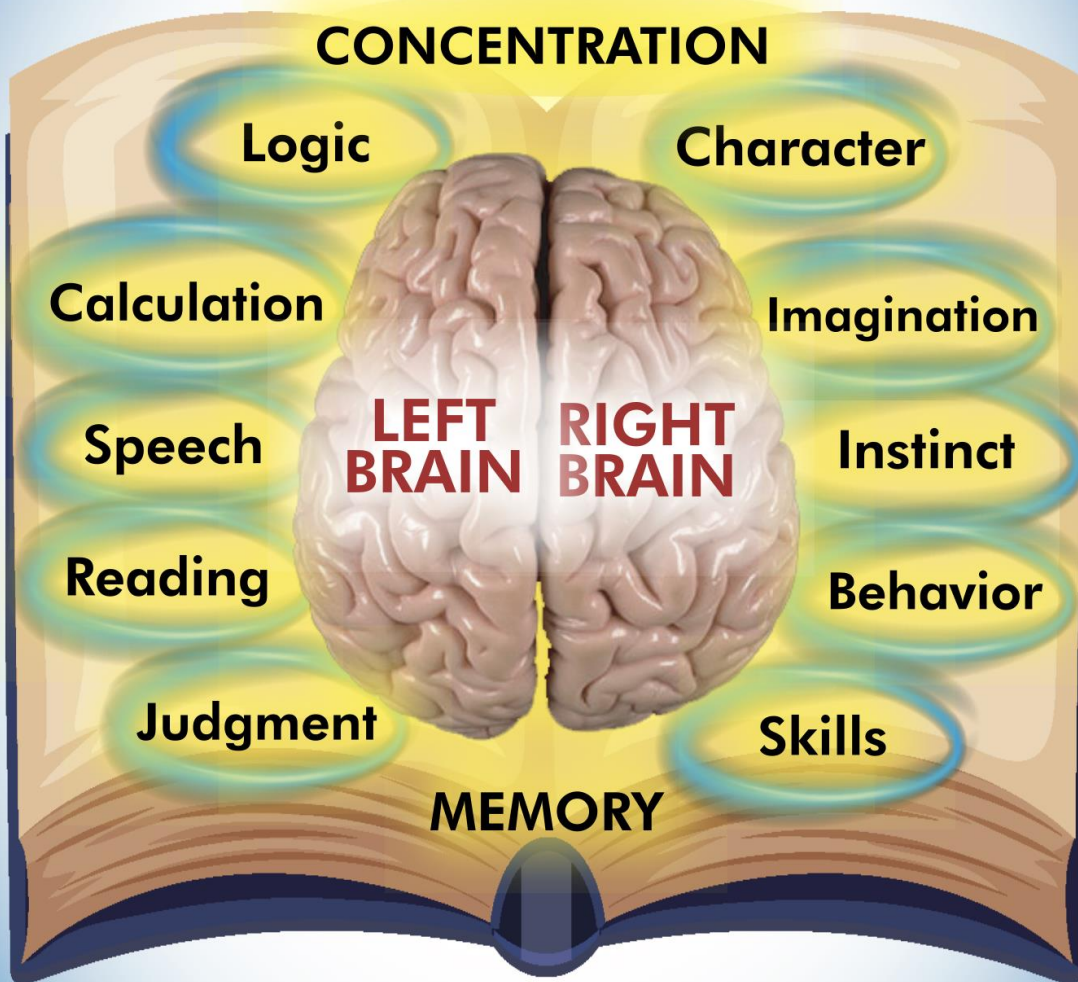


New Jersey Department of Health



LEAD POISONING DANGERS

Lead interferes with the normal function of the body and is very toxic to the **BONES, LIVER, KIDNEYS,** and the **BRAIN.**



**LEARN MORE ABOUT CHILDHOOD
LEAD POISONING AND WHAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT IT.**



PELIGROS DEL ENVENENAMIENTO DE PLOMO

El plomo interfiere con la función normal del cuerpo y es muy tóxico para los **HUESOS, HÍGADO, RIÑONES,** y el **CEREBRO.**



OBTenga MÁS INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL ENVENENAMIENTO DE PLOMO EN LA NIÑEZ Y QUÉ PUEDE HACER PARA PREVENIRLO.

