

Information Kit

National Lead Poisoning
Prevention Week

October
20-26,
2024



Get the facts



Get your
child tested



Get your
home tested

Bright futures begin lead-free



#LeadFreeKids
#NLPPW2024



What is National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week?

Each year, National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (NLPPW) is a call to bring together individuals, communities, organizations, industry, and state, Tribal, territorial, and local governments to reduce childhood exposure to lead by increasing lead poisoning prevention awareness and education.

NLPPW highlights the many ways parents, caregivers, and communities can take action to reduce children's exposure to lead and prevent its serious health effects. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) collaborate to heighten awareness of lead exposure and lead poisoning by providing resources for the public to use to encourage preventive actions during NLPPW and beyond.

NLPPW 2024 Takes Place October 20–26!

Even very low levels of lead in children's blood are linked to negative effects on intellect, concentration, behavior, and academic achievement. Although the United States has made meaningful progress for more than 40 years in reducing lead exposure, significant disparities remain along racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic lines. For example, Black children and children from low-income households have persistently been found to have higher blood lead levels than non-Hispanic White children and children from higher-income households.

The Biden-Harris Administration, including CDC, EPA, HUD, and other federal partners are committed to addressing ongoing lead exposure and the health impact of lead on communities across the nation, with special attention to communities with environmental justice concerns.

The theme for NLPPW 2024 is "**Bright futures begin lead-free**" and the key messages are "*Get the facts,*" "*Get your child tested,*" and "*Get your home tested.*" We invite you to join us this NLPPW to raise awareness about lead, since we all want bright futures for our children and communities.



Table of Contents

- 4** Basic Lead Poisoning Information
- 6** Talking Points
- 9** Organize Community Outreach
- 12** Ideas for Awareness-raising Activities
- 14** Drive Action with Digital Materials
- 15** Engage Using Social Media
- 16** Additional Resources

Join us for NLPPW to raise awareness about lead! Every child in every community across the United States deserves a bright future in terms of health, well-being, and academic success. By using the same key messages and materials, parents and caregivers will be more aware of actions they can take to prevent potential lead exposure. Because of the many differences among communities, including differing risk levels of childhood lead exposure, a range of approaches, rather than a “one-size-fits-all” approach, is needed to prevent lead exposure and lead poisoning.

The NLPPW Information Kit is designed to help communities and organizations, and federal, state, Tribal, territorial, and local governments prepare and promote their own activities or events to share information about lead before, during, and after NLPPW. Community partners are a vital resource for raising awareness about NLPPW and reducing childhood lead exposure.

The NLPPW 2024 materials can be customized to reach a wide variety of audiences, including parents, grandparents, caregivers, contractors, trade associations, the media, and others. By customizing the materials, you can tailor information to meet the needs of your community and take into consideration cultural and other unique factors.


















Basic Lead Poisoning Information

Lead poisoning and lead toxicity are terms that describe people's exposures to lead that result in illness and require immediate medical attention. It is used to describe cases when there are severe health effects related to high blood lead levels.

No safe blood lead level in children has been identified. 💡 Below are important facts about lead exposure and its potentially harmful effects:

- **Lead poisoning is preventable!** The key is preventing children from being exposed to lead.
- **Lead is toxic, especially to young children.** When lead is breathed in or swallowed, it can cause delayed growth and development, lower IQ and learning issues, damage the brain and nervous system, and result in hearing, speech, and behavior problems. Additional public health actions are needed for children with higher levels of lead in their blood compared to most children.
- **Children younger than 6 years of age are particularly vulnerable to lead exposure.** This is because their bodies are still developing and growing rapidly. Young children also tend to put their hands or other objects that may be contaminated with lead dust into their mouths.
- About **3.3 million American households with children younger than 6 years old** have lead exposure hazards from lead in deteriorated paint, dust, or soil—including around 2.1 million low-income households with children younger than 6 years old.
- **Lead can be found inside and outside the home.** 🏠 A common source of exposure is from cracked or chipped lead-based paint, which was used inside and outside many homes built before 1978 and in other buildings and steel structures, which may be nearby or adjacent to homes. Children can be exposed by swallowing or breathing in lead dust created by cracked or chipped paint, eating paint chips, and chewing on surfaces coated

with lead dust or lead-based paint, such as windowsills. Below are important facts about lead inside and outside the home:

- **Lead exposure can happen during renovation, repair, or painting in a pre-1978 home.** This exposure can be reduced by using lead-safe work practices described on EPA’s [Lead-Safe Renovations for DIYers webpage](#). When using a contractor to do work that could disturb lead-based paint, use one that is a certified renovation contractor; you can find one through EPA’s [Lead-based Paint Professional Locator](#) webpage.
- **Lead may also be found in drinking water.**  The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures. Use EPA’s [Protect Your Tap Guide](#) to find out whether you have lead pipes in your home.
- **Lead naturally occurs in soil.**  In many places across the United States and its territories, the amount of lead in soil is significantly higher than naturally occurring levels due to industrial and other human activities. Lead-contaminated soil can become a source of lead exposure if accidentally ingested when it gets on hands while playing in the yard, working in soil, gardening, or when tracked inside on shoes, clothing, or pets.
- **Lead can also be present at playgrounds.** Older playground equipment can contain old lead-based paint, and artificial turf and playground surfaces made from shredded rubber can contain lead. Take precautions to ensure young children do not eat shredded rubber or put their hands in their mouth before washing them. Learn more from EPA about [how to reduce exposures to lead from playgrounds](#).
- **Lead may be in items made in other countries** and imported into the United States. Some examples are listed here.
 - Toys 
 - Painted furniture 
 - Metal or plastic jewelry 
 - Health remedies 
 - Foods, spices, and candies 
 - Cosmetics, powders, or make-up used in religious and cultural practices 
 - Lead-glazed pottery or porcelain, crystal glassware and collectibles that get passed down 
 - Imported aluminum cookware 
- **Some children are at a greater risk for lead exposure than others**, including those who are:
 - From families with lower incomes 
 - Living with adults whose jobs or hobbies involve working with lead 
 - Members of certain racial-ethnic minority groups 
 - Recent immigrants, refugees, or international adoptees 
 - Living in poorly maintained homes or apartments built before 1978 
- **Children and pregnant people may crave nonfood items (a condition known as “pica”) that may contain lead**, such as soil, clay, or crushed pottery.

Talking Points

Bright futures begin lead-free when you share the following key messages!



Get the facts

- **About half of the homes in the United States built before 1978 have lead-based paint.** 💡
Lead from paint, paint chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards, particularly to young children and pregnant people.
- **Adults and children can get lead into their bodies in several ways.**
 - Breathing in lead dust (especially during activities such as building renovations, repairs, painting, or from hobbies or jobs). 🧐
 - Swallowing lead dust that settles on food, food preparation surfaces, floors, windowsills, and other places. 🍴
 - Eating paint chips or soil that contain lead. 🖐️
- **The most common sources of lead in drinking water** are lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures.
- Lead may also be **brought into the home on work clothes, shoes, hair, and pets.**



Get your child tested

- **A blood test is the best way to find out if a child has lead poisoning.** A child with lead poisoning may not have visible signs or symptoms. Many children who have lead poisoning look and act healthy. Parents can talk to their child's healthcare provider about getting a blood lead test if their child may have been exposed to lead.
- **Act early to get your child tested for lead.** Children's blood lead levels tend to increase from 6 to 12 months of age and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.
- **Blood lead tests are required for the following groups:**
 - Children at 12 and 24 months enrolled in Medicaid. 🧒
 - Children between 24 and 72 months enrolled in Medicaid with no record of a previous blood lead test. 🩹
- **Blood lead tests are recommended for the following groups:**
 - Children at 12 and 24 months living in areas that are at higher-risk or who belong to populations that are higher-risk. 🧒
 - Children or other family members who have been exposed to lead. 👨👩👧
 - Children who should be tested under their state or local health testing plan. 🏠
- **CDC provides these recommended actions** based on blood lead levels for children.
- **Ask your healthcare provider to explain the blood lead test results**, including how it compares to the CDC **blood lead reference value** of 3.5 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$).
 - The blood lead reference value is the level at which a child has more lead in their blood than most U.S. children (97.5% of children ages 1 to 5 years) and is used as a guide to determine appropriate **follow-up actions** and to prevent further exposure. 🩸
 - Depending on the blood lead level, your healthcare provider may recommend finding and removing lead from your child's environment, feeding them a diet high in iron and calcium, connecting your child to early educational services, and scheduling follow-up blood testing. If your child has very high blood lead levels, medication may be recommended to help remove lead from the body. 👩
 - Learn more information about **getting your child tested for lead**. ❤️



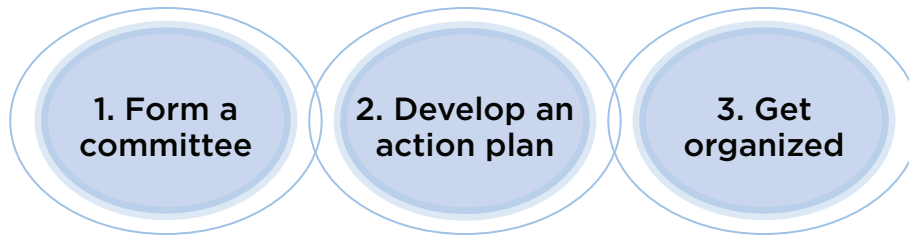
Get your home tested

- **If you live in a home built before 1978** (when the U.S. Government banned residential lead-based paint) and are considering a home renovation, repair or painting project, you should
 - Hire a certified inspector or risk assessor to check your home for lead-based paint or lead hazards. You can find either by visiting www.epa.gov/lead/findaprofessional or by calling the National Lead Information Center at 1 (800) 424-LEAD [5323] (TTY 711). 🧑
 - › A **lead-based paint inspection** tells you if your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. 🔍
 - › A **lead risk assessment** tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from paint, dust, or soil and what actions you can take to address those hazards. 📝
 - › A **combination inspection and risk assessment** tells you if your home has any lead-based paint or lead hazards and where both are located.
 - Hire a lead-safe certified contractor who is trained in lead-safe work practices (a group of techniques to prevent lead exposure resulting from renovation and repair activities). You can find a lead-safe certified contractor for renovation, repair, and painting jobs at www.epa.gov/lead/findacontractor. 🧑
- **If you rent**, landlords of homes built pre-1978 are required to disclose any known information about the presence of lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards in the home or building before you commit to the lease under the **Lead Disclosure Rule**. **If you are buying a house**, the sellers are required to disclose before you commit to the sale.
- To **find out for certain if there is lead in your drinking water**, have your water tested. Contact your local health department or water company to find out about testing your water or visit epa.gov/safewater for EPA's information on lead in drinking water.

Organize Community Outreach

Raising awareness in your community can empower families to take action to reduce lead exposure. By organizing either in-person or virtual activities, you can increase awareness and educate your community about actions they can take to prevent lead exposure to stay healthy and lead-free.

Below are three steps to engage your community this NLPPW.



1. Form a Committee.

You can create an NLPPW committee or coalition with a variety of partners interested in protecting children from lead exposure. Reaching out to some of the following groups may be a good starting point; there may be additional groups who can join in this effort.

Business

- Businesses
- Chambers of Commerce
- Government agencies related to home remediation
- Home improvement and hardware stores

Community

- Community organizations that advocate for housing justice, health equity and children's rights
- Faith-based organizations
- Social justice organizations
- Non-profits

Education

- Child care facilities
- Educators
- Parent-teacher associations
- Schools and early learning centers

Environment

- Agricultural extension services
- Environmental agencies or departments
- Environmental groups
- Departments of Natural Resources

Health

- Clinics
- Community health workers
- Emergency medical services
- Family medicine or pediatric practices
- Fire departments
- "Head Start" programs
- Healthcare providers
- Hospitals
- Poison control centers
- Public health and safety officials
- Urgent care centers
- "Women, Infants and Children" (WIC) programs

2. Develop an Action Plan.

Now that you've formed a committee, develop an action plan for NLPPW outreach tailored to the needs of your community and local partners.

Here are some steps to get you started!

- **State an objective** by defining the issue and emphasizing the importance of acting now. Make sure your main message is clear, concise, and relevant.
- **Define your audience and your communication strategy.** Determine which materials to use for your communications and which languages to translate each of the materials into. Decide which communication channels are most appropriate for your message and audience.
- **Identify additional partners** who support your objective and could work with you on your outreach efforts. By working with a variety of partners, you can reach more people and prevent lead exposure together. Create or mobilize existing local networks to distribute information.
- **Connect your objective to current events.** Be thoughtful and transparent in the connection and acknowledge the work already being done within your community.

A successful action plan does all of the following:

- **Frames and presents your message** to catch the attention of your audience and communicate a clear benefit.
- **Creates trust** by presenting authoritative and reliable information and materials supported by facts. We suggest starting with the NLPPW materials and resources listed on pages 16–19.
- **Includes a call-to-action**, such as one of the ideas listed below.
 - Encouraging parents, grandparents, and other caregivers to get a blood lead test for children younger than 6 years and pregnant people who may have been exposed to lead (making sure to share how to get a blood lead test in your community).
 - Encouraging homeowners and landlords to have certified professionals test for lead-based paint or lead hazards (making sure to share how to find a certified professional).
 - Hiring lead-safe certified professionals to renovate pre-1978 homes (making sure to share how to find a lead-safe certified professional).
 - Suggesting that community members contact their local health department or water company to find out about testing their water for lead (making sure to share local resources for testing).
- **Gathers data and feedback** to establish a baseline for “lessons learned” that can help shape future outreach efforts.

3. Get Organized.

You have your committee, created your action plan, and now you are ready to organize your activities! Here are some ideas for your committee when planning NLPPW activities.

- Connect and work with local partners to identify community-specific needs. Develop a localized campaign plan and a budget for materials needed. Secure a venue (or virtual platform) and promote your event.
- Ask local partners to promote NLPPW activities and raise awareness.
- Use partner newsletters, emails, media, social media, and mailings to share lead poisoning and lead exposure prevention information.
- Identify areas for follow-up after holding your event(s).

Ideas for Awareness-raising Activities

We all want bright futures for our children and communities. Join us this NLPPW by organizing one of the suggested activities. *Note that these may not capture every possible organization that can plan and participate in events, activities, and outreach.*

- Host one or more lead poisoning prevention webinars or workshops featuring lead experts in coordination with local partners to include presentations and exhibits on reducing lead exposure.
- Integrate lead poisoning prevention activities into existing community events, such as a health fair.
- Include lead poisoning prevention activities during events for parents at child care and early learning centers.
- Encourage students at high schools, universities, trade schools, and community colleges to conduct community service projects and encourage these learning institutions to establish internships related to lead poisoning prevention.
- Raise awareness on social media!
 - Host an X chat using #NLPPW2024, #LeadFreeKids, and your own specific hashtag. Before hosting, draft questions and topics for conversation. You may want to share the questions ahead of time so participants can prepare responses in advance.
 - Host an **Instagram live** or **Facebook live** session with a partner.
- Get creative by developing fun, easy, and inexpensive activities, such as writing messages in chalk on sidewalks at popular parks frequented by families in your community.
- Provide in-kind materials to local businesses, national and local home improvement stores, remodeling companies, home inspectors, real estate developers, and your local Chamber of Commerce and ask them to incorporate lead poisoning and lead exposure prevention content into their communication channels.

Healthcare Provider

- Set aside at least one day during NLPPW to provide free blood lead testing for children younger than 6 years old who are at higher risk for lead exposure at clinics, healthcare facilities, public health departments, or hospitals.
- Distribute lead educational materials, especially in communities with a large number of pre-1978 homes.
- Speak to an organization's staff about the importance of blood lead testing, the health effects of lead exposure, and ways of minimizing that exposure and treating it when it has occurred.



State/Tribal/Territorial/Local Government Leader

- Make a public announcement or issue a press release about lead hazards and current actions to address lead exposure in your local media during NLPPW.
 - *Sample script: Bright futures for our children begin lead-free! As a community leader, I support efforts to reduce lead exposure in our communities, ensuring healthy homes and safe drinking water. Join me in raising awareness this National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week to protect our children's futures.*
- Speak about lead hazard prevention at a local community event or activity.
- Share NLPPW information and content with the communities you serve, particularly state senators and representatives of relevant committees (e.g., housing committee, public health committee, etc.).
- Develop a plan to address lead in your community using EPA's [Local Lead Action Plan Guide](#).

Business

- Host workshops at your local home improvement and hardware stores on using lead-safe work practices when conducting do-it-yourself (DIY) home remodeling and renovation projects. You can use EPA's [Lead-Safe Renovations for DIYers](#) webpage as a resource.
- Local Chambers of Commerce and other local business organizations can disseminate lead poisoning prevention messages through their communications networks during meetings and via social media.
- Local businesses can publicize NLPPW events and activities on their community boards.
- Retailers can post event notices and other messaging in their establishments leading up to and during NLPPW.

Want your activity to have a global impact? Register your campaigns, activities, and events and get international recognition using the [World Health Organization's online form](#).

Drive Action with Digital Materials

A common visual identity is important for increasing NLPPW's impact. These materials may be customized to include your organization's logo(s) and information. When creating NLPPW materials for your community or organization, be sure to use the NLPPW icons, flyers, key messages, and web banners to tie your local efforts to the national effort.

All of this information and materials are available in English and Spanish at epa.gov/lead/nlppw.

The icons, flyers and web banners are also available in **Arabic, Chinese Simplified, Chinese Traditional, French, Haitian Creole, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Tagalog** and **Vietnamese**.



Icons

Lead-Free Kids Icons are available in two color schemes (white with blue background or blue with transparent background).



Flyers

8.5" x 11" flyers are available as PDFs and can be printed in larger formats.

The **"For Translation" PowerPoint file** can be used to create flyers in additional languages used in your community.



Web Banners

Web banners are available in **high-resolution horizontal (160 x 600)** and **square (1080 x 1080) orientation**. The square web banner is great for Instagram posts.

Engage Using Social Media

Your organization and community members are likely on social media. Promote NLPPW on your channels by using the [Sample Social Media Package](#), which includes customizable content ideas and sample posts.

The sample posts provided in the *Sample Social Media Package* meet the X character limit and can be easily adapted for use on Facebook and Instagram. There are also several images available in English and Spanish for download. You can also use the [“Social Media Image for Translation” file](#) to create a social media image in additional language(s) used in your community.

This year, CDC, EPA, and HUD will share social media posts connected to the NLPPW 2024 theme **“Bright futures begin lead-free”** because we all want bright futures for our children and communities.

During NLPPW, we will focus our social media content on the following three key messages:

1. **Get the facts:** Lead is still a problem in many communities. Learn about lead exposure, lead hazards, and how you can protect you and your family.
2. **Get your child tested:** A blood test is the best way to find out if your child has lead poisoning. Talk to your child’s healthcare provider about getting a blood lead test if your child may have been exposed to lead.
3. **Get your home tested:** Minimize your risk of lead exposure by hiring a certified professional to test your home for lead if it was built before 1978.

We invite you to join the conversation happening across the nation and champion these messages on your social media platforms. You can use the sample posts and images provided or create your own using the information in this document and the content creation ideas in the *Sample Social Media Package*.

When creating your posts, don't forget to use the hashtags **#LeadFreeKids** and **#NLPPW2024**.



- ➔ Follow us on X to learn more about lead from [@CDCgov](#), [@CDCespanol](#), [@CDCEnvironment](#), [@EPA](#), [@EPAespanol](#), [@EPAChemSafety](#), [@HUDgov](#), and [@HUDHealthyHomes](#)
- ➔ Like us on Facebook at [CDC](#), [EPA](#), [EPAespanol](#), and [HUD](#) pages.
- ➔ Follow us on Instagram at [@cdcgov](#), [@epagov](#), and [@hudgov](#).

Additional Resources

Protect You and Your Children's Health from Lead Exposure

- **Are you pregnant? Prevent lead poisoning.** Information about lead and lead poisoning for pregnant people from CDC (and a fact sheet available in **English** and **Spanish**).
- **Fact sheets, infographics, social media images, videos and more** from CDC for childhood lead poisoning information.
- **Information about lead exposure and lead poisoning** from the American Academy of Pediatrics.
- **Know the Facts: Protect Your Child from Lead Exposure.** A fact sheet from CDC that details how to prevent lead exposure. Available in **English** and **Spanish**.
- **Lead workplace safety and health information** from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
- **“Leave Lead at Work” Prevention Manual for Construction Workers.** Information for construction workers on “take-home lead” and how to prevent lead from the workplace being brought into your home. Also available in **Spanish**. Information for families of workers is also available in **English** and **Spanish**.
- **Lead Awareness in Indian Country: Keeping our Children Healthy! Curriculum.** Curriculum built for community leaders to help all communities protect children from potential lead exposure and lead poisoning. Also available in **Spanish**.
- **Lead Poisoning and Your Children.** A pamphlet with information for parents on protecting children from lead poisoning and reducing lead exposures that unfolds into a poster summarizing seven basic steps for parents. Also available in **Spanish**.

Lead in Cultural Products

- **Exposure risk through Heavy Metals in Cultural Products.** EPA webpage compiling educational and outreach materials highlighting the risks from heavy metal exposure, primarily to children and people who are pregnant from a variety of cultural and religious products.

Lead in the Home

- Download HUD's **Healthy Homes Maintenance Chart** infographic.
- **Environmental Justice Toolkit for Lead Paint Enforcement Programs.** EPA Toolkit for lead paint enforcement programs which provides concrete examples and resources on how to incorporate environmental justice considerations into all aspects of lead paint enforcement programs.
- **Lead Paint Safety Field Guide.** A document that contains sample work practices for lead safety for maintenance contractors, property managers/owners, local public housing and health personnel, and more. Also available in **Spanish**.
- **Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right: Important Lead Hazard Information for Families, Child Care Providers, and Schools.** A document required to be provided by contractors before pre-1978 homes and child-occupied facilities are renovated. Also available in **Spanish**.
- **Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home.** A document (available in 12 languages) required to be provided to prospective buyers and renters of pre-1978 homes and apartments.

Lead in Water

- Information on lead in drinking water from EPA's **Ground Water and Drinking Water** webpage (also available in **Spanish**).
- Download EPA's **Lead in Drinking Water** infographic.

Lead in Soil

- **Information on how to plan and develop a soilSHOP** (Soil Screening, Health and Outreach Partnership) event in your community.

Children's Publications

- **Ethan's House Gets Healthier With a Visit from the Lead Poisoning Prevention Team.** A CDC children's coloring book.
- **Happy, Healthy, Lead-Free Me.** A children's book aimed at engaging children and educating parents on lead poisoning prevention and the importance of pediatric lead level testing developed by the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services. The book is also available in Nepali, Spanish, Dari, Portuguese, Swahili, Chuukese, Somali and Haitian Creole.
- **Is There Lead in the Water?** A CDC children's activity book to offer parents an interactive way to talk to their kids about lead in the water.

Videos

- **“All Children Can Be Exposed to Lead: CDC’s Efforts to Promote Awareness and Testing” Webinar.** CDC subject-matter experts discuss the many ways children can be exposed to lead and share tangible ways families can protect children from the harmful effects of lead exposure.
- **Healthy Homes Video Playlist.** Compilation of 16 videos highlighting HUD best practices focusing on lead, asthma, disaster recovery, renovation and repair, and more.
- **“Understanding Lead” Webinar.** Recording of the “Understanding Lead” webinar hosted by EPA for anyone interested in learning about lead, its impacts, and actions to prevent potential lead exposure and lead poisoning.
- The **Lead Hazard Reduction Capacity Building Grant Program** funds states, Tribes, and local governments to develop the infrastructure needed to take on programs to identify and control lead-based paint hazards.
- The **Lead Technical Studies Grant Program** provides funding to academic institutions and organizations to conduct research to improve the cost-effectiveness of methods to control and evaluate lead-based paint hazards.
- Lead is one of several risks to health that may be present in residential homes and apartments. The **Healthy Homes Production Grant Program** allows grantees to address multiple childhood diseases and injuries in the home by addressing multiple housing-related hazards, including lead, in a coordinated fashion.
- See a list of current **Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes grantees**.

Grant Opportunities

HUD’s Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes has grant opportunities to reduce the risk of lead exposure for residents, particularly children, by addressing lead hazards in pre-1978 homes and buildings that are owner-occupied and rental units with children under 6 years.

- The **Lead Hazard Reduction Grant Program** funds states, Tribes, and local governments to conduct lead inspections and risk assessments of homes and buildings to identify lead and other home health hazards, the removal of lead hazards, and outreach to raise awareness about the dangers of lead exposure.

For more information about this and other HUD OLHCHH grants, visit www.hud.gov/healthyhomes.



Thanks for Doing Your Part!

CDC, EPA, and HUD thank you for joining us in promoting NLPPW. Year after year, we work together because we want all children in all communities to have bright futures.

For more information on CDC, EPA, and HUD activities during NLPPW, visit [cdc.gov/lead-prevention/php/nlppw/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/lead-prevention/php/nlppw/index.html), [epa.gov/lead/nlppw](https://www.epa.gov/lead/nlppw), or [hud.gov/healthyhomes](https://www.hud.gov/healthyhomes).

For more information about lead in Spanish, visit espanol.epa.gov/plomo.

National Lead Information Center



The National Lead Information Center is a toll-free hotline, 1-800-424-LEAD (5323), that provides the general public and professionals with information about lead, lead hazards, and their prevention. You can request documents through its [Document Request Form](#).

Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have speech disabilities may call the 711 teletype service.

Disclaimer

The information contained in this document is for general use only; it does not provide any medical or legal advice. Resources listed within are not intended to be comprehensive of all resources available; non-federal resources are mentioned as examples and are not endorsed by the federal agencies that issued this document.