



Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Healthy Homes, Healthy Communities: Landlords Guide for Environmental Health

2025 Worcester Landlord Summit
Saturday May 10, 2025

**Presented by the Bureau of Climate and Environmental Health
Division of Healthy Homes & Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention**

Healthy Homes

Division of Healthy Homes and Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention (DHHL)



Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention
Program +



Principles of a healthy home +



Housing forms, guidance, and regulations +



Learn about radon +



Farm labor camps +

12 Principles for Healthy Homes

Housing conditions play a critical role in shaping our health, safety, and quality of life.

The 12 principles highlights standards to help make and keep a home and its occupants healthy, especially our most vulnerable populations.

1. Dry
2. Clean
3. Pest-free
4. Ventilated
5. Safe
6. Contaminant-free
7. Maintained
8. Thermally controlled
9. Accessible
10. Affordable
11. Climate resilient
12. Prepared for emergencies



Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Part 1 Health and Safety Requirements and the State Sanitary Code

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Environmental Analyst IV, Senior Trainer
Division of Healthy Homes & Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention (DHHL)

105 CMR 410.000 Minimum Standards of Fitness for Human Habitation (State Sanitary Code, Chapter II)

Purpose (410.001)

- Provides minimum standards to protect the health, safety, and well-being of occupants
- Provides enforcement procedures for boards of health to ensure compliance
- Facilitates the use of legal remedies available to occupants of substandard housing

Scope (410.002)

- Applies to all residences defined in 105 CMR 410.000
- Residences must also adhere to the State Building Code and all specialized codes
- Duty of local health to identify violations and order correction of violations
- Regulations do not restrict the right of a person to seek relief in court

General Provisions (410.003)

- No owner shall allow occupancy, rent, or occupy as owner-occupant a non-compliant residence
- Owner responsible to provide and maintain all necessary equipment except where noted
- No owner or occupant shall remove or shutoff any service or equipment except for repair
- Owner may only remove owner installed optional equipment when the residence is vacant or prior to a new tenancy
- Occupant is responsible to keep their residence in a sanitary condition

Access:

- Owner is required to provide at least 48 hours' written notice
 - ❖ Except for emergency repairs for which no written notice is required
- Occupant is required to allow access upon reasonable notice
- Access shall be at a reasonable time and shall include cooperation required for:
 - ❖ Repairs, alterations, pest elimination, and servicing of utilities

Owner's Responsibility:

- The owner is responsible for extermination
 - **Except** in a residence containing one dwelling unit, where the owner has maintained the exterior of the residence

Occupant's Responsibility:

- The occupant is responsible for extermination of residences containing one dwelling unit
 - **Except** when the owner has failed to maintain the exterior of the building
- Allow access to all areas

Applicator's Responsibility:

333 CMR 13.00: Standard for Application

- ✓ 48 hour's written notice
- ✓ Application date
- ✓ Names, EPS registration numbers, active ingredients
- ✓ Location to be treated
- ✓ Name and number of company applying pesticides



410.550 Elimination of Pests

Excess
Moisture:
Chronic or
Acute



410.220 Natural and Mechanical Ventilation

- Habitable Rooms/Bathrooms
 - ✓ Boards of Health may require mechanical ventilation if natural ventilation is insufficient
 - Example – A window in a bathroom may not be sufficient ventilation in winter months and mechanical ventilation may be required to prevent excess moisture.
 - ✓ Shutoff unless designed to run constantly or barometrically controlled

- Flood or leak cleaned and dried w/in 48 hours





Excess Moisture Inspections

- If an inspector discovers excess moisture or appearance of mold, they shall inspect potential sources such as:
 - Plumbing leaks
 - Structural defects
 - Improperly maintained mechanical or natural ventilation
 - Improperly maintained heating, air conditioning or ventilation ductwork
- Environmental testing **shall not** be required to determine the existence of excess moisture or mold
- When testing is conducted the results **shall not** be used as the sole determination of excess moisture or mold

How to Respond to Excessive Moisture

Clean and Dry Impacted Areas:

- Ventilate and dry the area by:
 - Using fans, dehumidifiers and by opening doors and windows, if possible
 - If you can visually see the mold, do not use fans because they may further spread mold spores
 - If the job is too difficult or dangerous, seek help from an experienced and qualified specialist

Remember:

1. The key to mold control is moisture control
2. Dry all impacted areas within **24-48** hours to prevent mold growth
3. Investigate, locate, and repair the source of the excessive moisture
4. Remove the mold and clean all impacted surfaces
5. Restore all impacted surfaces to their original condition
6. Monitor the area to ensure the source was properly repaired and does not become a repeat concern
7. Download DPH's guidance entitled [Mold Cleanup, Repairs, and Excessive Moisture Control: a Step-by-Step Guide for Homeowners.](#)

Owner and Occupant Responsibilities: Signage

Properties that are not owner-occupied shall post signage with the owner's name and if applicable:

- ✓ **Corporation** - Name, address, and telephone number of the president of the corporation
- ✓ **Realty Trust** - Name, address, and telephone number of the president of a corporation if owner is a realty trust or partnership
- ✓ **Property Manager** - Name, address, and telephone number of a property manager if they do not live within the residence



410.400: Owner/Manager Contact Information and Notice of Occupants' Legal Rights and Responsibilities

410.410: Building Identification

Heating & Heating Season

410.160 Heating Systems

- Heating system that includes a distribution system capable of heating every habitable room and bathroom
- Temperatures in accordance with 410.180
 - At least 68°F (20°C) between 7:00 A.M. and 11:00 P.M.; and
 - At least 64°F (17°C) between 11:01 P.M. and 6:59 A.M.

Does not meet the definition of ***heating system***:

- Fireplace
- Wood/Pellet Stove
- Portable Electric Space Heaters

Prohibited:

- Parlor heaters with a fuel source within 42"
- Portable wick-type space heaters
- Unvented propane/gas not approved by Fire Code

410.180: Temperature Requirements and the Heating Season



Owner and Occupant Responsibilities: Resources

For Assistance Communicating Occupants Responsibilities:

Pest Control Guidance for Renters

Do You Rent Your Home? Look Out for Pests!


Pests like cockroaches, bedbugs, and rodents can carry diseases that can make people sick. Owners and renters need to work together to prevent pests, or, if you already have pests, to get rid of them and keep them away. Sometimes pesticides or other kinds of extermination are used to kill pests. You must be given at least 48 hours' notice before any kind of extermination is done.

Help, I have pests in my home!


- o Tell the owner right away if you see pests like cockroaches or rodents.
- o Just like people, pests need food and water to live. Don't make it easy for them!
 - o Keep a tight lid on trash cans. Compost carefully and cover food scraps.
 - o Clean up left over food and crumbs immediately.
 - o Wash dirty dishes right away; don't leave them on the counter or in the sink. When you are done, dry them and drain the sink.
 - o Store food like pasta, rice, flour, and cereal in tightly covered containers.
 - o Always clean up standing water right away and tell the owner if there is a leaky faucet or pipe in your home.
 - o Don't let water sit in, or leak out of, flowerpots or plants.
- o Pests also like places to hide:
 - o Keep your home clean and free from clutter. Don't store piles of paper bags, newspapers, or cardboard boxes.
 - o Check bags and boxes before you bring them into your home.
 - o If you see pests in certain places, show your landlord and ask them to seal up cracks, holes, and hiding places.

Pest control takes TEAMWORK.

If you are doing your part, but the owner hasn't helped, call your local health authority and ask for a housing inspection.



The EPA says the best way to control pests is to: Dry them out, Starve them out, and Keep them out!



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Notice of Occupants' Legal Rights and Responsibilities

This document summarizes some of the legal options that you may have when the owner of a property you live in has not fixed certain problems in your home, as required by the state Housing Code (105 CMR 410.000). This is not legal advice. Talk to an attorney before you decide to withhold your rent or take other action described here.

Safe and Healthy Rental Housing:

Rental housing in Massachusetts must meet minimum standards to protect the health, safety, and well-being of occupants. The Housing Code, [105 CMR 410.000, Minimum Standards of Fitness for Human Habitation \(State Sanitary Code, Chapter II\)](#), is the state regulation that sets these minimum standards. The Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Climate and Environmental Health's [Community Sanitation Program](#) (CSP) issues this regulation, but the standards are enforced by local health departments. ¹ CSP works with local health departments and the public to provide training and technical assistance about the Housing Code. For more information, please see [mass.gov/lists/housing-community-sanitation](#).

Your Responsibility to Keep Your House Safe and Healthy

The Housing Code also has requirements that people living in rented homes or apartments need to meet. There are some problems like pests, mold, and keeping exits clear, that might need the owners and occupants to work together to fix the problem. For example, occupants need to make sure there is no food or garbage left out that could attract pests or keep their belongings out of exit hallways. If the local health department is doing an inspection, either by your request or for another issue, the local health department may tell you there is something that you need to fix. The local health department may issue you an order to correct and give you a certain amount of time to fix the problem.

Your Right to Safe and Healthy Housing and Protection from Retaliation

If you think that conditions in your home are unsafe or unsanitary and may violate the Housing Code, you should inform your landlord first. If your landlord does not adequately address these concerns, you should then contact your local health department. They will conduct free inspections of your home and will order your landlord to fix any violations of the Housing Code. You can find contact information for your local health department by calling your city or town hall or visiting their website. City/town websites are listed at: [mass.gov/lists/massachusetts-city-and-town-websites](#).

Your landlord is not allowed to raise your rent or try to evict you just because you have made a complaint to them or to the local health department about the violations. This is called retaliation, and you may be able to sue the landlord for damages if this happens and you made your complaint in writing (M.G.L. c.186, s.18 and c.239, s.2A).

Your Right to a Hearing

You may ask for a hearing in front of your local Board of Health. You must do this in writing and within the timeframes below. If you send a written request on time to the local health department, a hearing will be held within 14 calendar days. **If you do not make a written request within the timeframes below, you lose the right to a hearing.** The chart below shows the reasons you may request a hearing, and the timeframe you have to send the request.

Reason You May Request a Hearing	Number of Days to Make the Request in Writing
Your home was not inspected by the local health department	30 days from the day you contacted health department
The inspector did not find violations you think exist	30 days from the last inspection by the health department
The inspector did not issue an order to correct violations	30 days from the last inspection by the health department
The inspector did not enforce the order to correct	45 days from when the owner received the order to correct

Within **five days** after the hearing, the local health department is required to issue a final decision on your complaint (105 CMR 410.840). If you do not agree with the decision, or at any point throughout the process, you can file an appeal in housing court.

¹ Depending on your city or town, this may also be called a Local Board of Health (BOH), Local Health Authority, or Inspectional Services Department. This is the local code enforcement authority responsible for enforcing the regulations.

May 2023 – revised November 2023

Key Take Aways

In Summary:

- Know the regulations or know where to find them
- Maintain a schedule for routine maintenance and annual inspections
 - This will help to identify potential concerns or violations BEFORE THEY BECOME ISSUES
 - Document your work
- Check in with occupants routinely and respond to their concerns
- If you receive an Order to Correct from the BOH, ensure repairs are made appropriately
- Pay attention, plan, and act before extreme weather events
- Weatherproof the properties when you can and when conducting routine maintenance and inspections of the property
 - Retain emergency supplies such as dehumidifiers and fans

Housing Code – Additional Resources

- The DHHL offers many additional resources such as guidance documents and translated materials
- These documents are listed below and may be found at:
<https://www.mass.gov/lists/housing#housing-regulations->

- Housing Regulations
- Memos
- Model Housing Correction and Inspection Forms
- Guidelines and More
- Occupants' Legal Rights and Responsibilities **

- Guidance to Control Excess Moisture and Mold – Occupant's Fact Sheet **
- Guidance to Control Excess Moisture and Mold – Owner's Fact Sheet
- Pest Control Guidance for Occupants **
- Pest Control Guidance for Owners
- Bed Bugs **
- Owner's Guide to Mold Clean-Up

**** Reflects documents that are available in multiple languages**



Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Part 2 Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control

Jenna David
DHHL Director

What We Do

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP)

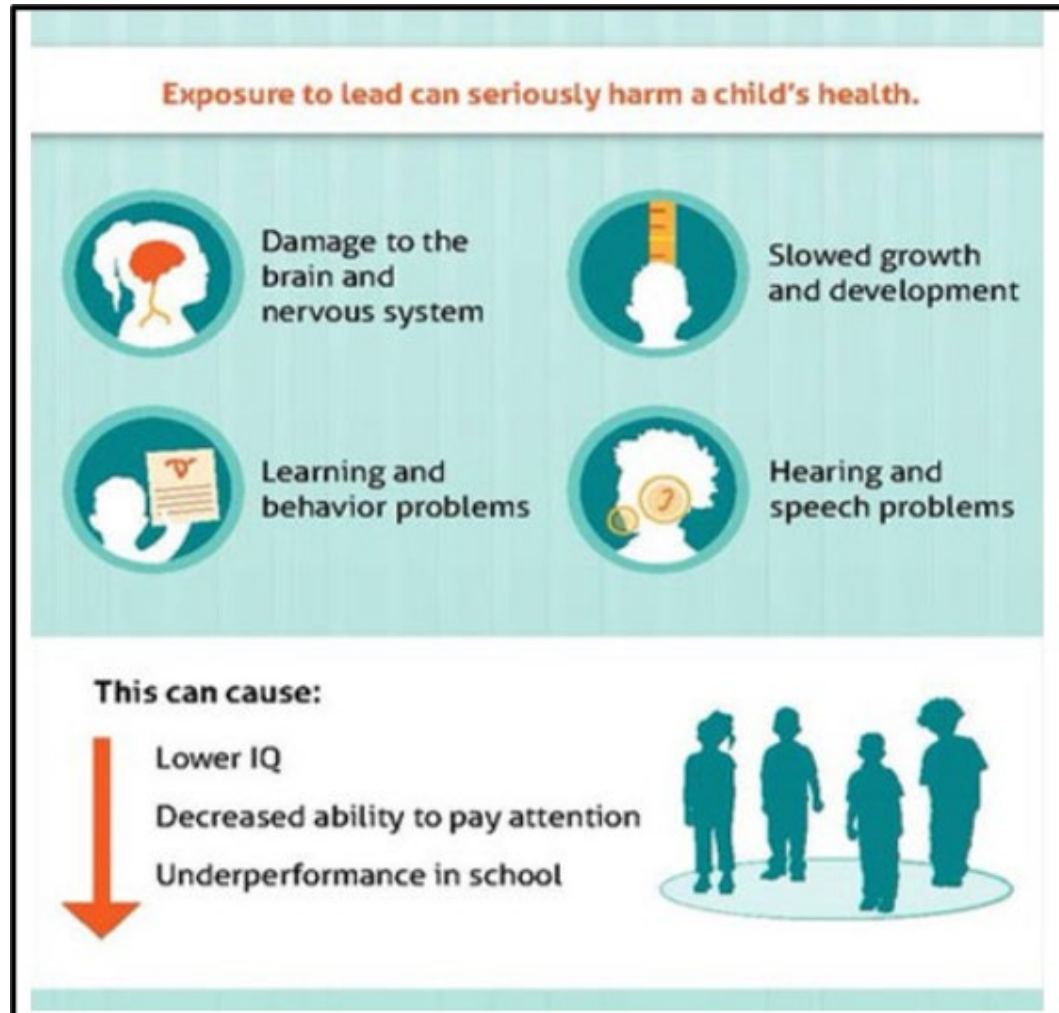


<https://www.mass.gov/orgs/childhood-lead-poisoning-prevention-program>

We help prevent, screen, diagnose, and treat childhood lead poisoning. We work to eliminate sources of poisoning through research and educational, epidemiological, clinical and environmental activities.

- Maintain surveillance and case management database
- License private and public lead inspectors
- Provide case management services (clinical, CHW, environmental)
- Investigate complaints
- Outreach/trainings

How Lead Affects Children



- Lead is a neurotoxin
- There is no safe lead level for children
- Young children are more vulnerable to the effects of lead because their bodies and brains are less developed
- Even low levels of lead can negatively affect a child's development
- There are often no signs or symptoms of lead exposure

How Children are Exposed to Lead

- Young children are most often exposed to lead from their home environment.
 - Old leaded windows and doors (friction causes dust)
 - Loose and peeling lead paint (interior and/or exterior)
 - Unsafe renovations (causes paint chips and dust)
- Lead dust gets on hands and toys when children play.
- Children put their hands and toys in their mouths.
- Children can also breathe in lead during unsafe renovations.



Lead Law in Massachusetts

Massachusetts “Lead Law”

- One of the oldest and strongest in the U.S.
- Protects a child's right to a lead-safe home
- Requires the removal or control of lead paint hazards in **homes built before 1978 with children under 6**
 - Rental & owner-occupied
 - Primarily preventative – compliance is required regardless of blood lead level
- Sets universal lead testing requirements
- Regulations defines blood lead **level or concern & lead poisoning**



Owners are strictly liable if property's not in compliance and a child is lead poisoned.

Lead Safe Homes and Tenant Notification

To comply with both the state and federal Tenant Notification requirements, the owner of a pre-1978 rental property must give the prospective tenant the following documents before entering a rental agreement:

1. Two copies of the Tenant Notification and Tenant Certification Form (one for the owner to keep and one for the tenant to keep)
2. A copy of the most recent lead inspection or risk assessment report for the rental unit, if one exists
3. A copy of any Letter of Compliance or Letter of Interim Control for the rental unit, if it exists

Owners and tenants can check our [Lead Safe Homes](#) database to see if there is prior inspection history.

<https://www.mass.gov/info-details/find-your-homes-lead-history>

<https://www.mass.gov/doc/tenant-lead-law-notification-form/download>

The tenant and owner must each keep a completed and signed Tenant Certification Form, which certifies that the tenant has received the information.



Inspections and Deleading

Inspections:

- Comprehensive initial inspection includes the interior of the unit, the common areas to the unit and the exterior



Deleading:

- Only approved methods can be used by properly authorized/licensed individuals.

Low Risk Work – activities like covering
At home Quiz

Moderate Risk Work – activities like removing and replacing windows and making small amounts of loose lead Paint intact.

RRP License to work on rental Property (DLS
Licensing Waiver)

An owner who has carpentry skills can basically do all the deleading needed for their home.

High Risk Work – Scraping or removing paint, making large amounts of paint intact, chemical stripping, demolition.

Licensed deleaders

Understand a Unit's Lead Status

Acceptable Compliance documents:

For past history, check CLPPP's Lead Safe Homes 2.0, then 1.0 databases:

<https://www.mass.gov/info-details/find-your-homes-lead-history>

- Letter of Initial Inspection Compliance
- Letter of Full Deleading Compliance
- Letter of Interim control—valid only ONE year from date of issuance—can be renewed only once (2 yrs max)
- Documentation of Environmental Status letter
- Unauthorized Deleading letter

Maintaining Compliance

- Once a property owner receives a letter of compliance, they are free from strict liability so long as the property is maintained.
- Owners should not assume that a property is “lead-free” because it has a letter of compliance.
- It is very important that a property owner holds on to all his/her documentation including;

Inspection/reinspection report, Letter of Compliance, invoices, etc.

- Property owners, especially rental property owners, should schedule visual checks of the compliance status of their property at least once a year.
 - If the property owner wants to update his/her letter of compliance, then s/he should hire a lead inspector to do a Post Compliance Assessment Determination (PCAD).
 - Some housing subsidy programs require compliance letters be updated relatively frequently.
 - Owner will need to give the inspector a copy of your inspection/reinspection report in order for the inspector to do a PCAD.

Fact Sheet for Maintaining Compliance

Your Unit is NOT Lead Free

To keep children and occupants safe you must keep your property in the same condition as the day the inspector issued your compliance letter.

Your lead inspector indicates that the unit has:

A lot of lead left behind ☐

Some lead left behind ☐

A little lead left behind ☐

It only takes **one** lead hazard to poison a child. Check your property at least once a year or anytime you find out about a possible lead hazard. You can hire a lead inspector to do a Post Compliance Assessment Determination (PCAD) to check and update your compliance letter.

How to check your property for lead hazards:

1. Make a photocopy of your report.
2. On the copy, either circle or use a highlighter and to find the surfaces that still have lead. Look in the Delead Method column and highlight any surface that has **INT, MI, COV, or ENC**. These are surfaces where lead is left behind.
3. Walk the property, checking to make sure these surfaces are still in good condition. Paint must be intact. Coverings must be in good condition and secure. Encapsulants must be in good condition, no damage (holes, breaks, peeling). Write up a list of surfaces that need to be fixed.
4. Fix the lead hazards using lead safe work practices.
 - a. For a rental property, usually certified lead-safe renovators must do the work.
 - b. Contractors hired to do most repair work must be certified lead-safe renovators.
 - c. Contact DLS to find out about certified lead-safe renovators
www.mass.gov/twd/labor-standards/deleading-and-lead-safety
 - d. If you are working in the home you live in, you still need to work safely. Go to www.epa.gov/lead/renovation-repair-and-painting-program-do-it-yourselfers to



Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Part 3

Financial Resources for Deleading (HUD Spotlight)

Eric Fortier
Program Manager, HUD Grant

Financial Assistance For Deleading

Parents / property owners should not wait for a child to be exposed to lead before deleading.

State and local funding resources are available:

- Get the Lead Out (statewide, loan program)
- HUD Lead Hazard Program (select cities)
 - Boston, Malden, Worcester, Brockton, Quincy, Lynn, New Bedford, Lawrence
- Tax credit of \$3,000 per unit

www.mass.gov/service-details/learn-about-financial-assistance-for-deleading

HUD Income Eligibility

FY 2025 State Income Limits

- Tenants applying are eligible with incomes at or below 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI).
- Owner occupied properties are eligible with incomes at or below 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI).
- Income limits may vary by region.

Massachusetts

Median Family Income
\$136,200

Very Low-Income Limit (VLIL) 50% of Median*							
1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8 Person
\$47,700	\$54,500	\$61,300	\$68,100	\$73,550	\$79,000	\$84,450	\$89,900

Extremely Low-Income Limit (ELIL) 30% of Median*							
1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8 Person
\$28,600	\$32,700	\$36,800	\$40,850	\$44,150	\$47,400	\$50,700	\$53,950

Low-Income Limit (LIL) 80% of Median*							
1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8 Person
\$72,950	\$83,400	\$93,800	\$104,200	\$112,550	\$120,900	\$129,250	\$137,550

Lead Safe Massachusetts

Massachusetts Department of Public Health will start to offer HUD backed financial assistance to those who meet income requirements (likely 2025).

Goals:

- **Reduce Childhood Lead Poisoning:** Prevent lead exposure in children by removing or controlling lead-based paint hazards in homes proactively.
- **Remediate Lead Hazards:** Fund the abatement of lead-based paint hazards in homes.
- **Target High- Risk Homes:** Focus on homes built before 1978- especially those occupied by families with children under the age of six.
- **Promote Healthy Housing:** Improve overall housing conditions by addressing environmental health hazards tied to lead.

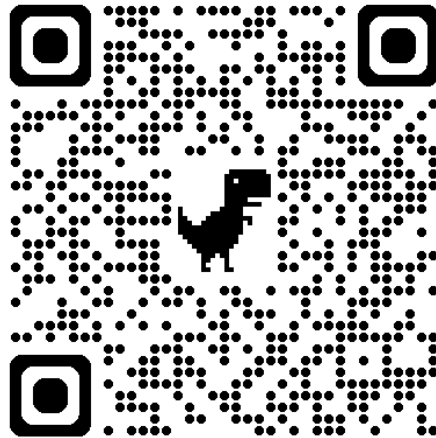


Interested in Applying?

Please fill out our survey: <https://forms.office.com/g/ASt5pSm7Lw>

Or

Scan QR Code





Massachusetts Department of Public Health

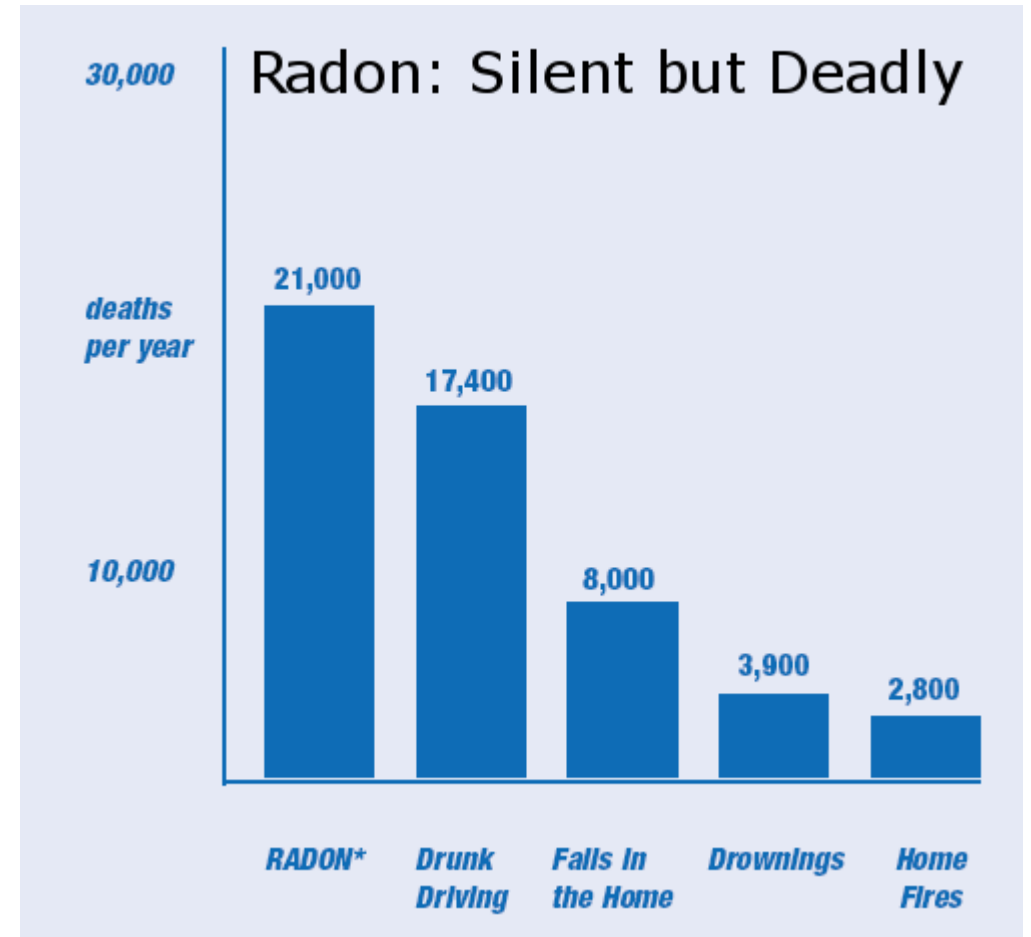
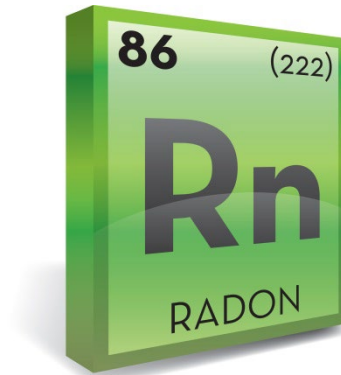
Part 4 Radon 101 And Climate Change

Jenna David
DHHL Director

About Radon

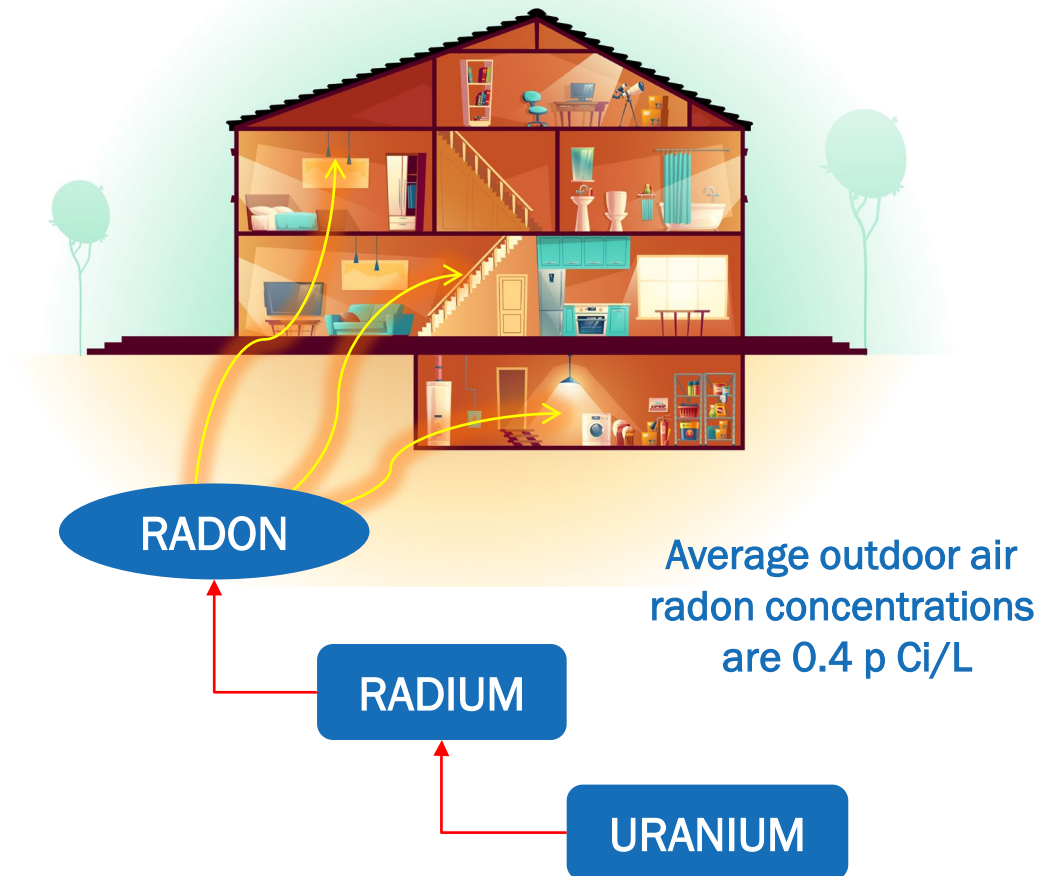
Radon is a gas that is:

- Tasteless
- Odorless
- Colorless
- Naturally occurring
- **RADIOACTIVE**
- Radon is a known carcinogen and can increase your risk of lung cancer.
- According to the EPA, radon is the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers and kills an estimated 21,000 Americans each year.



Radon in the Home

How Radon Enters a Home



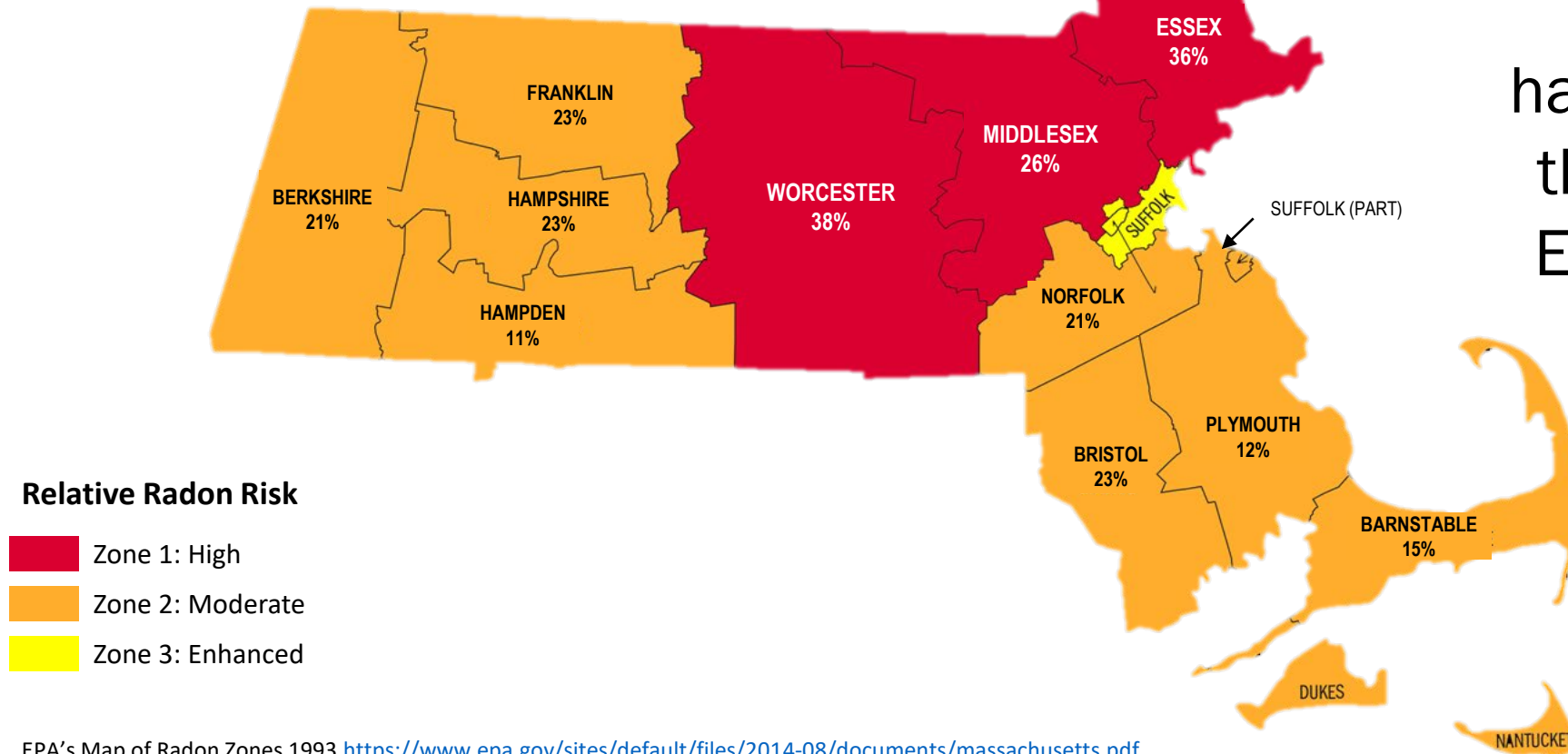
Action and Mitigation Levels for Radon in Indoor Air

- EPA Action Level: 4 pCi/L
- EPA also recommends that residents consider fixing their home for radon levels between 2 pCi/L and 4 pCi/L
- Target Radon Level is ***Less than 2 pCi/L***

Radon in Massachusetts

Distribution of homes with radon concentrations greater than or equal to 4 pCi/L and relative radon risk by county

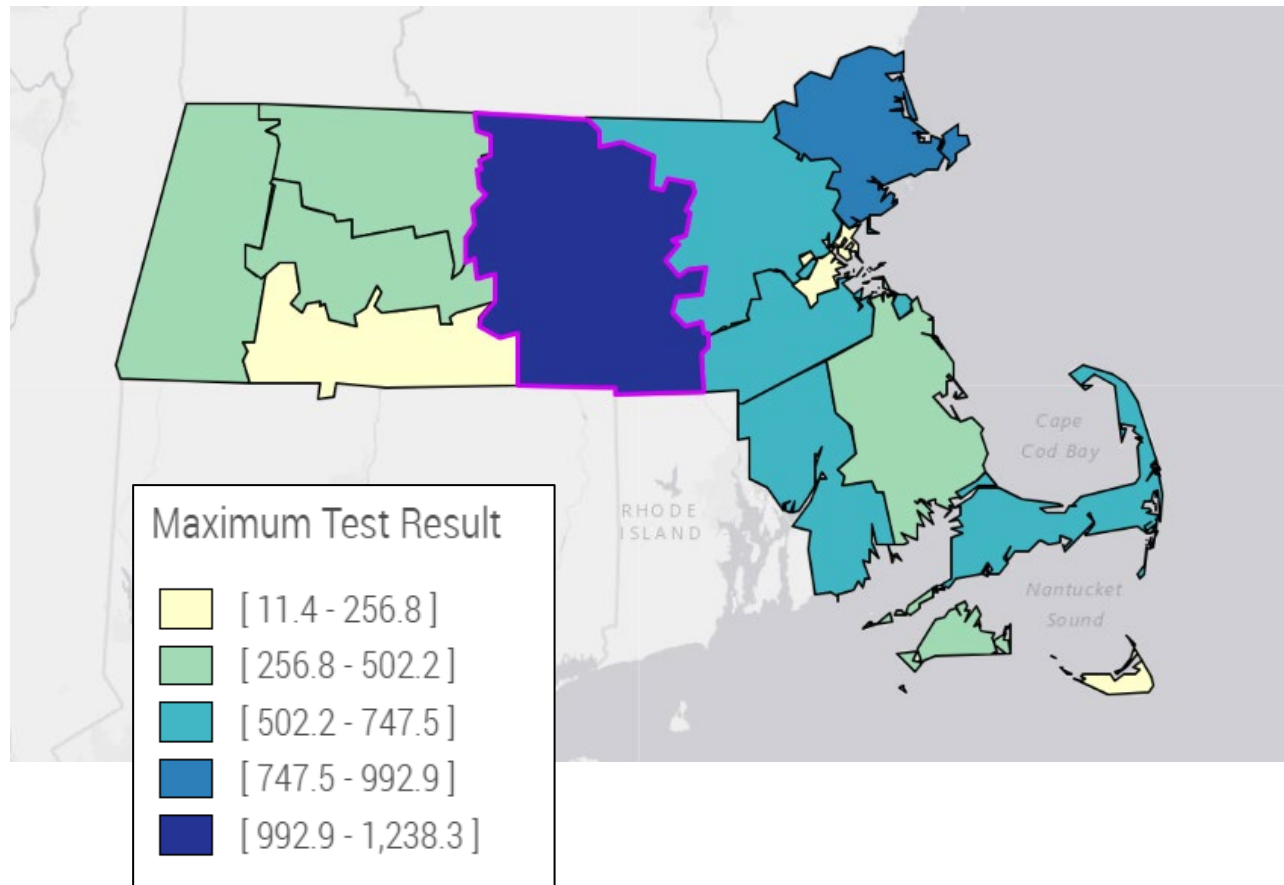
1 out of **4**
homes may
have radon levels
that exceed the
EPA action level



EPA's Map of Radon Zones 1993 <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2014-08/documents/massachusetts.pdf>

Residential Radon Survey of 14 States https://aarst.org/proceedings/1988/1988_10_Residential_Radon_Survey_of_Fourteen_States.pdf

Radon in Worcester County



County	Worcester
Year in Report	2010 - 2021
Number of Tests	97,710
Average Test Result *	2.8
Median Test Result	2.7
Minimum Test Result	0.0
Maximum Test Result	1,065.1
% of Tests < 2 pCi/L	37.4
% of Tests ≥ 2 pCi/L	62.6
% of Tests ≥ 2 and < 4 pCi/L	26.9
% of Tests ≥ 4 pCi/L	35.7
Test Result per 1,000 Occupied Housing Units	299.2

<https://matracking.ehs.state.ma.us/Environmental-Data/radon/index.html>

Radon Testing in Air and Water

Contact the MDPH Radon Unit

FREE Radon Test Kits

(during the heating season Nov – Mar)

and

Technical Guidance

Radon Information Line

800-723-6695

DPHIAQ.radon@mass.gov

Extreme Weather, Housing, and Health Impacts



HEAT

- **Extreme heat events** have claimed more lives in the United States over the past 10 years than any other weather-related event.
- The Housing Code does not require a minimum cooling temperature, but if you are making upgrades, you should consider HVAC upgrades as an important improvement.



FLOODING

- Physical injury from damage to infrastructure
- Respiratory illness caused by mold exposure
- Increased infestations from pests displaced from flooded burrows
- Mental stress from people being displacement



EXTREME WEATHER

- Carbon monoxide poisoning
- Health impacts from power outages (medical devices)
- Lead exposure from increased exterior paint deterioration

Advisory Fact Sheet



Prevent and treat heat-related illness



Heat cramps

Know the signs and
beat the heat!

Actions to take:

- Provide water, clear juice, or a sports drink
- Encourage individuals to stop exerting themselves physically and move to a cool place
- Have them wait for the cramps to go away before doing any more physical activity

Look for:

- Lots of sweating
- Muscle cramps (often in the stomach, arms, or legs)

Seek medical attention if:

- The person's symptoms are getting worse
- Cramps last longer than 1 hour
- The person is on a low sodium diet, has heart problems, high blood pressure, or other medical conditions like asthma or diabetes.

Heat exhaustion

Look for:

Symptoms above plus:

- Feeling tired or weak
- Fast or weak pulse
- Cold, pale, and clammy skin
- Nausea or vomiting
- Headache or dizziness
- Irritability

Actions to take:

- Provide water and encourage them to drink more fluids
- Move them to a cool place
- Encourage them to lie down
- Loosen their clothes or change into lightweight clothing
- Apply cool wet towels or cloths on the person

Seek medical attention if:

- The person is throwing up
- The person is getting worse
- Symptoms last longer than 1 hour
- The person has heart problems, high blood pressure, or other medical conditions like asthma or diabetes

Heat stroke

Look for:

Symptoms above plus:

- High body temperature (higher than 103 °F)
- Throbbing headache
- Seizures
- Altered mental state or confusion
- Unconsciousness (passing out)

Actions to take:

- **CALL 911 – THIS IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY**
- **Cool immediately:**
 - Apply cool wet towels or soak with cool water
 - Remove outer clothing
- **Keep them safe:**
 - If there is vomiting, turn the person on their side to keep the airway open
 - If they are having a seizure, make the area safe by removing anything that may cause injury



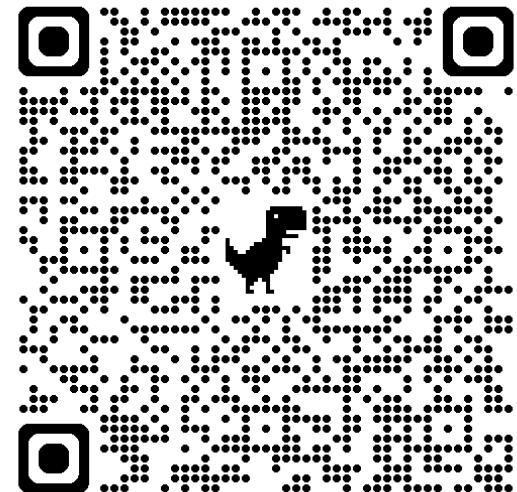
Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Bureau of Climate and Environmental Health

Learn More at mass.gov/ExtremeHeat

Property managers should take proactive measures to maintain their property and support both occupants and staff during unhealthy heatwaves.

Learn more about how to:

- Plan and Educate
- Hydrate
- Identify or Create Cooler Spaces
- Maintain Your Property



Connect with DPH



@MassDPH



Massachusetts Department of Public Health



mass.gov/dph