



# Massachusetts Department of Public Health

## Healthy Homes, Healthy Communities: Landlords Guide for Environmental Health

2025 Worcester Landlord Summit  
January 10<sup>th</sup>, 2026

**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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Scott Koczela  
Environmental Analyst III, Housing Code Specialist  
Division of Healthy Homes & Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention (DHHL)

### 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

# Health and Safety Requirements: Pests

410.550

## Owner's Responsibility:

- The owner is responsible for pest management
  - **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 pest management 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



# Enforcement Procedures: Excess Moisture, Mold 410.620



## 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!

- Tell the owner right away if you see pests like cockroaches or rodents.
- Just like people, pests need food and water to live. Don't make it easy for them!
  - Keep a tight lid on trash cans. Compost carefully and cover food scraps.
  - Clean up left over food and crumbs immediately.
  - 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.
  - Store food like pasta, rice, flour, and cereal in tightly covered containers.
  - Always clean up standing water right away and tell the owner if there is a leaky faucet or pipe in your home.
  - Don't let water sit in, or leak out of, flowerpots or plants.
- Pests also like places to hide:
  - Keep your home clean and free from clutter. Don't store piles of paper bags, newspapers, or cardboard boxes.
  - Check bags and boxes before you bring them into your home.
  - 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.<sup>1</sup> 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, §.18 and c.239, §.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.

<sup>1</sup> 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

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Jenna David  
DHHL Director

# What We Do

## Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP)

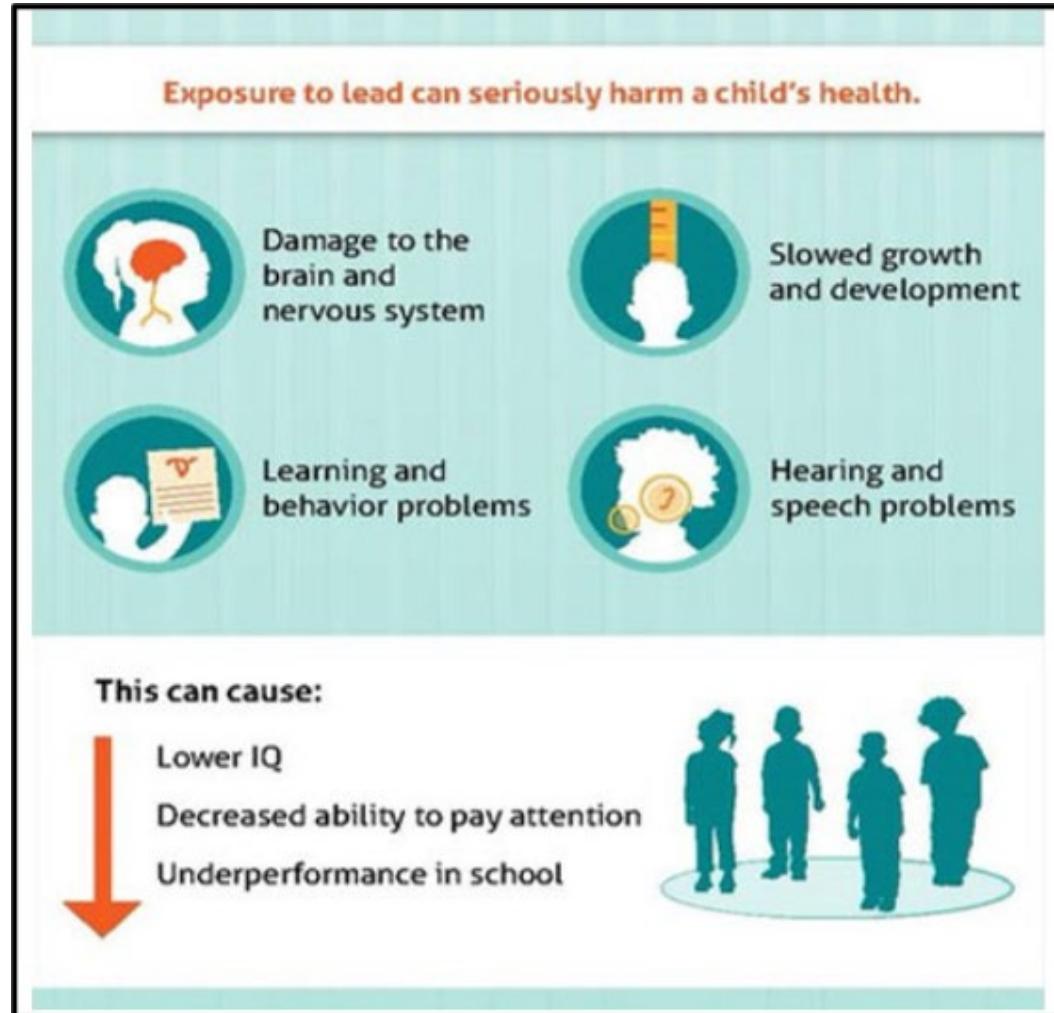


<https://www.mass.gov/orgs/childhood-lead-poisoning-prevention-program>

**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
- 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.
- Lead dust gets on hands and toys when children play and 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

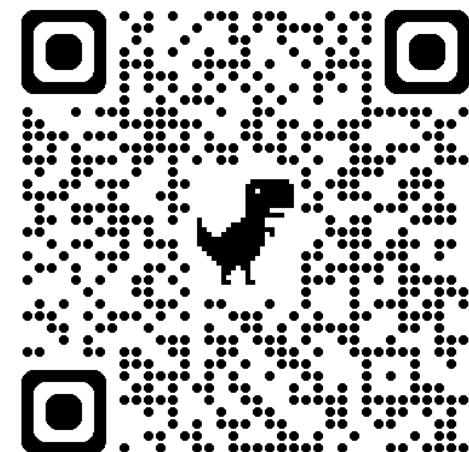
To comply with both the state and federal Tenant Notification requirements, the owner of a pre-1978 rental property must give the prospective tenant the following documents before entering a rental agreement: **\*NEW FORMS COMING IN 2026\***

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 should check [\*\*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>



# How to Get a Letter of Compliance (LOC)

## **Step 1: Get home inspected**

Have a licensed lead inspector check your home to identify any lead hazards and what needs to be repaired. If no hazards or unauthorized lead removal are found, the inspector will issue a Letter of Initial Compliance.

## **Step 2: Identify who's doing the work**

If hazards are found, they need to be remediated. Low and moderate risk deleading can be done by the homeowner. Must receive authorization from CLPPP first.

For high risked deleading you must hire a licensed deleader or a lead-safe renovator.

## **Step 3: Notifying involved parties**

If there are tenants living in the home, you must give notification 10 days before you delead. Also need to notify CLPPP, DLS, your Local Board of Health.



## Step 4: Do the work

- For **low risk** deleading, occupants do not have to relocate but the work area must be clean by the end of the day.
- Occupants cannot be in the home during the process if it's **high/moderate** risk deleading.
- Must have a re-occupancy inspection by a lead inspector before occupants return.

## Step 5: Final Re-inspection

- Once the work is completed, an inspector will need to come back to re-inspect the home. If the lead hazards have been corrected, the inspector will issue a **Letter of Full Deleading Compliance**

# Understand a Unit's Lead Status

## Acceptable Compliance documents:

- 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
- A Certificate of Maintained Compliance or Restored Compliance

# Maintaining Compliance

- Once a property owner receives a letter of compliance, they are free from strict liability so long as the property is maintained.
- Property owners, especially rental property owners, should schedule visual checks of the compliance status of their property at least once a year.
  - If a property owner wants to update their letter of compliance, they should hire a lead inspector to do a Post Compliance Assessment Determination (PCAD).
  - Some housing subsidy programs require compliance letters be updated relatively frequently.

**Lead-Safe ( $\neq$ ) Lead-Free**



# Massachusetts Department of Public Health

## Part 3

# Financial Resources for Deleading (HUD Spotlight)

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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 & Weymouth, Lynn, New Bedford, Lawrence (**New** Chelsea, Greenfield, Haverhill)
- Tax credit of \$3,000 per unit

[www.mass.gov/service-details/learn-about-financial-assistance-for-deleading](http://www.mass.gov/service-details/learn-about-financial-assistance-for-deleading)

# LeadSafe Massachusetts

## 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.



# LeadSafe Massachusetts

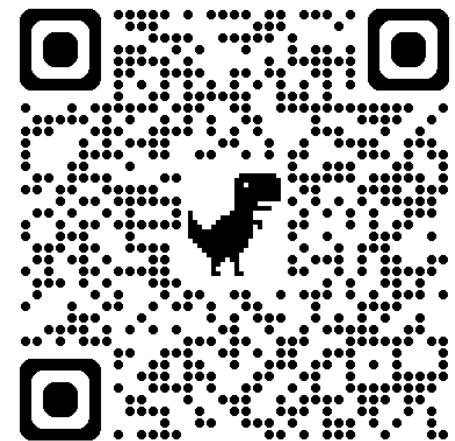
MA DPH was awarded \$5Million by HUD in December 2025 for lead abatement in 180 units plus \$575,000 to make healthy homes related repairs in 150 of those units.

Will be available to most communities except for those that already have HUD Lead Hazard grants and are in the counties of Barnstable, Dukes, or Nantucket

We plan to start accepting application in March 2026

**Interested in Applying or Learning More?**

Scan QR Code



# 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 units are eligible with incomes at or below 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI).
- **Income limits 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



# Massachusetts Department of Public Health

## Part 4 Radon 101 And Climate Change

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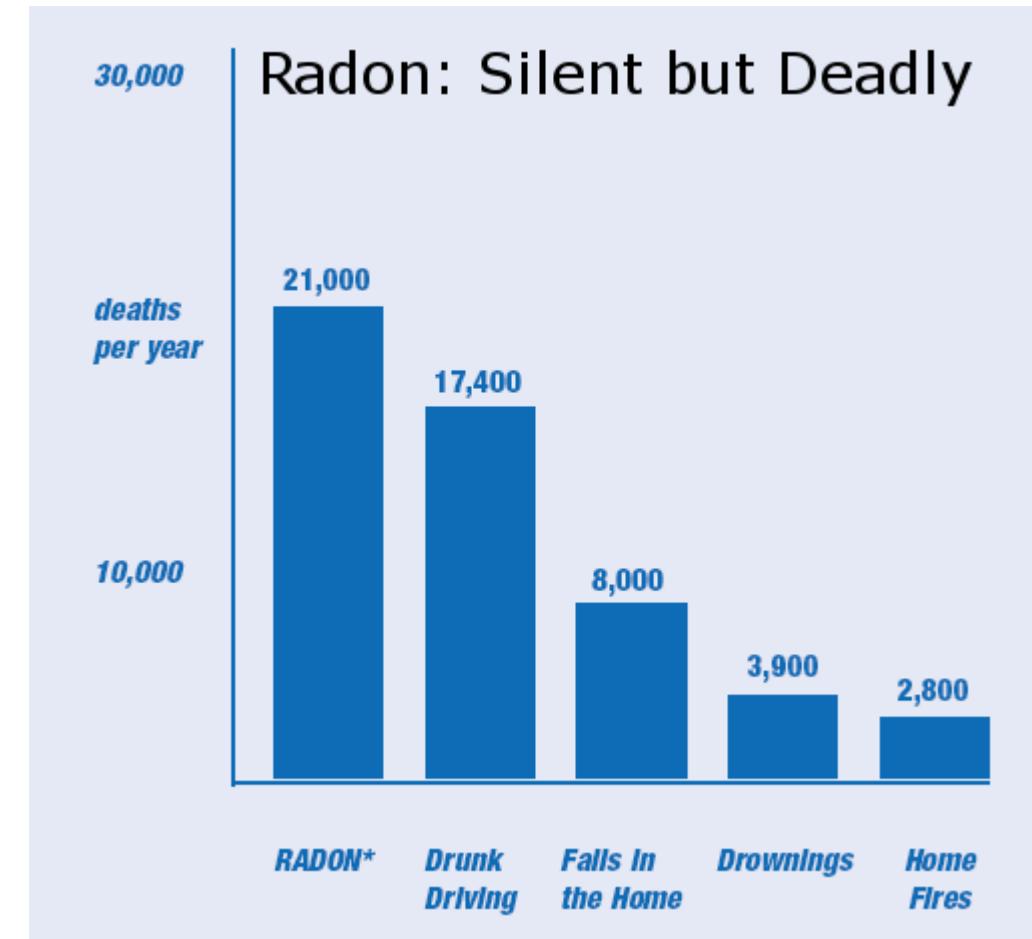
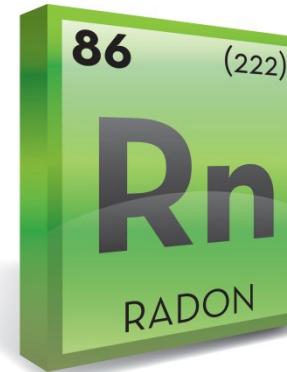
Stefanie Santora  
Environmental Analyst III, Senior Radon Technologist

Jenna David  
DHHL Director

# About Radon

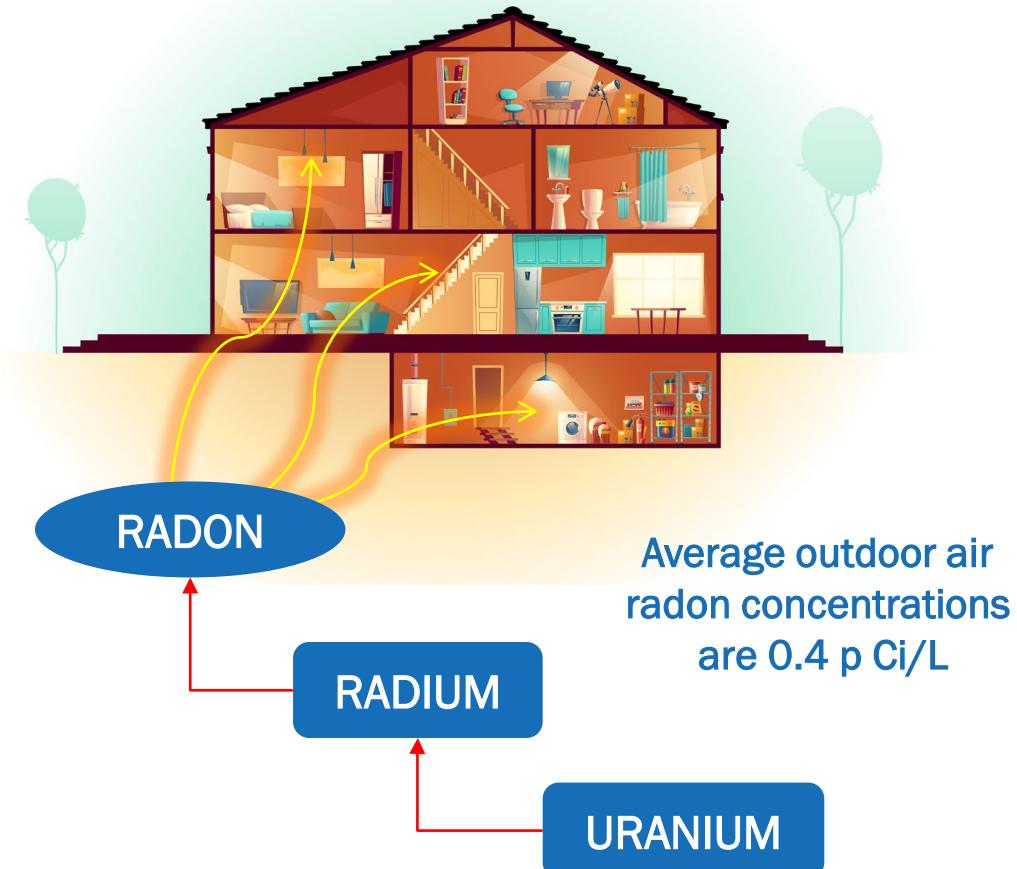
## Radon is a gas that is:

- 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

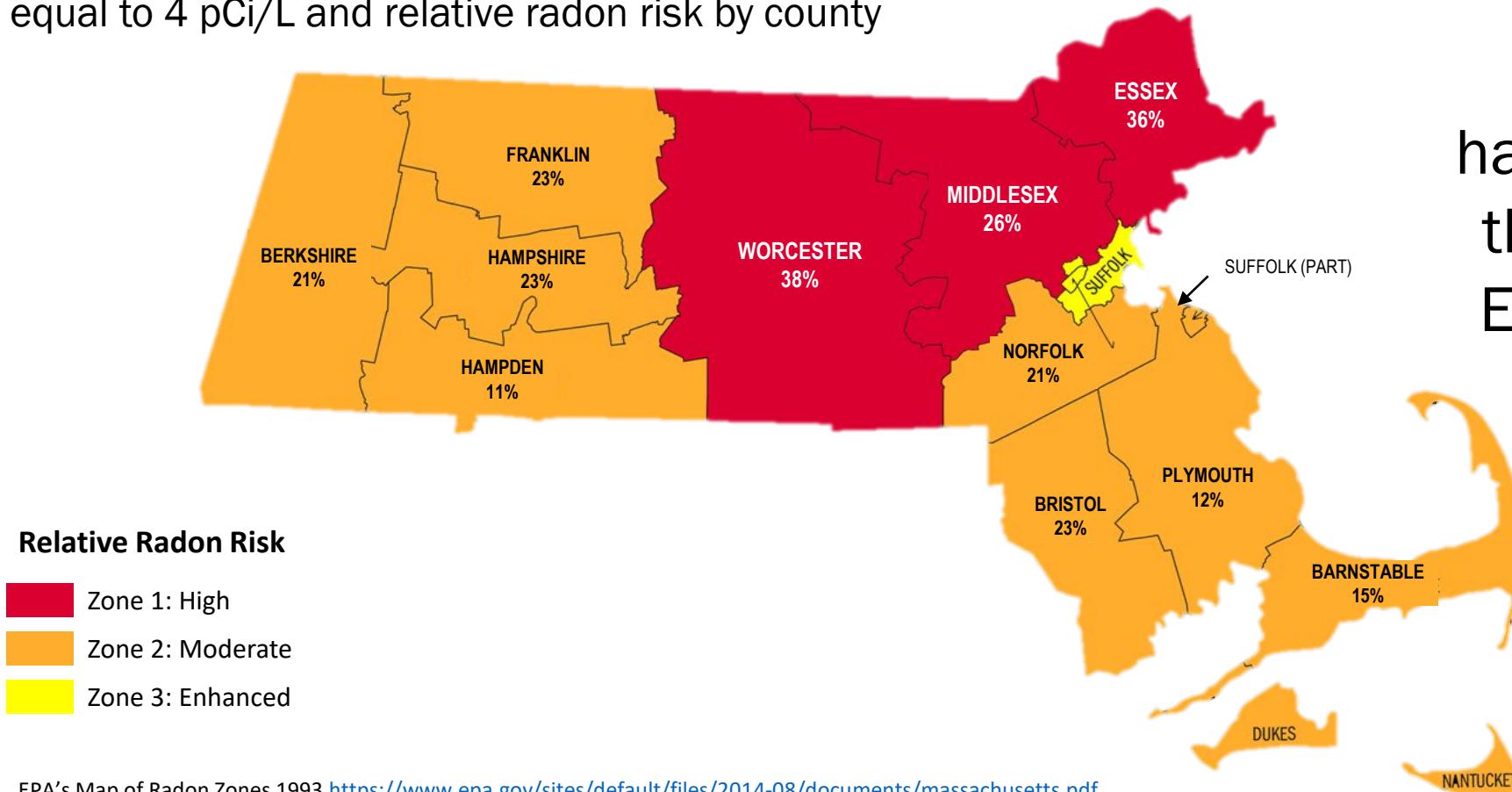


## Action and Mitigation Levels for Radon in Indoor Air

- 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

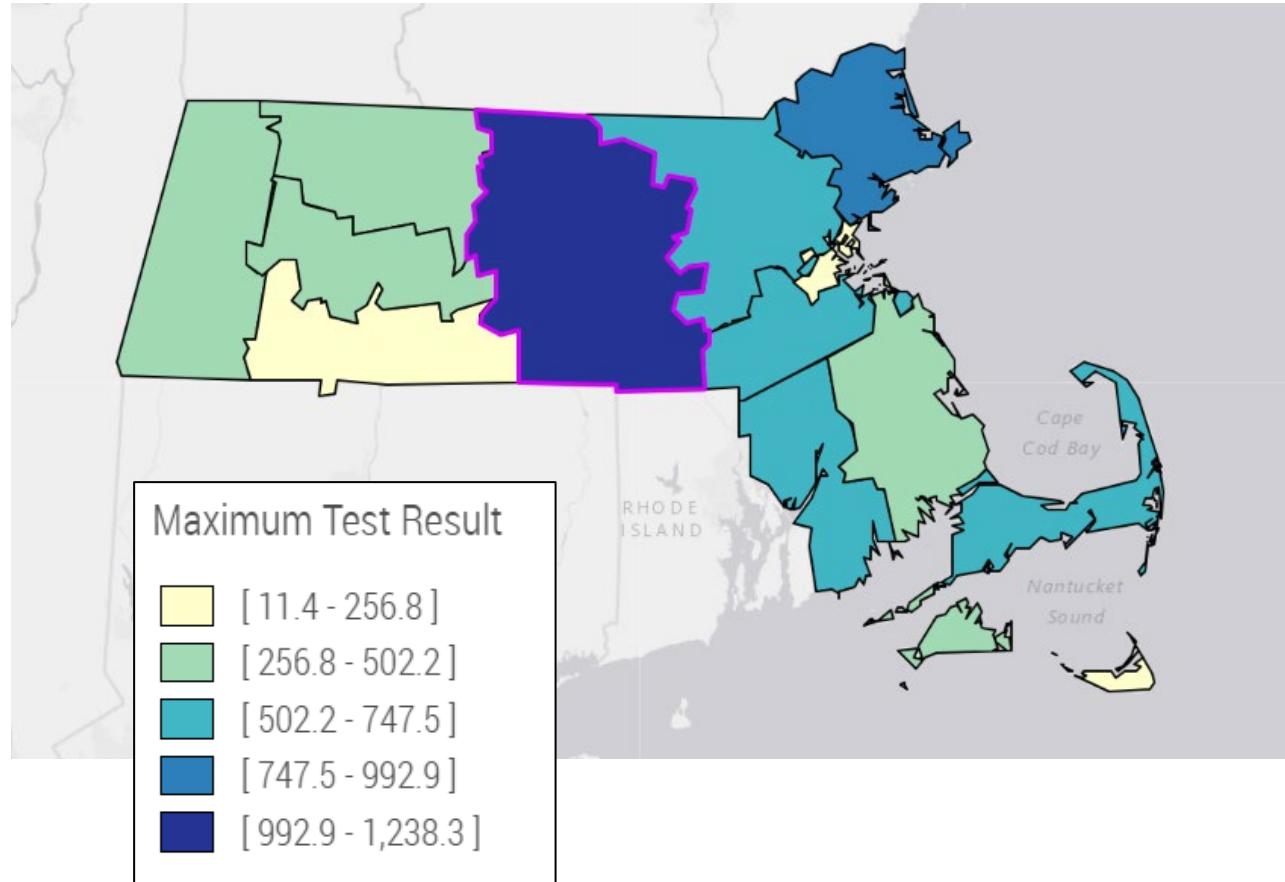


EPA's Map of Radon Zones 1993 <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2014-08/documents/massachusetts.pdf>

Residential Radon Survey of 14 States [https://aarst.org/proceedings/1988/1988\\_10\\_Residential\\_Radon\\_Survey\\_of\\_Fourteen\\_States.pdf](https://aarst.org/proceedings/1988/1988_10_Residential_Radon_Survey_of_Fourteen_States.pdf)

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

# Radon in Worcester County



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

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 $\geq$ 2 pCi/L	62.6
% of Tests $\geq$ 2 and < 4 pCi/L	26.9
% of Tests $\geq$ 4 pCi/L	35.7
Test Result per 1,000 Occupied Housing Units	299.2

←

# Radon Testing in Air and Water

**Contact the MDPH Radon Unit**

**Technical Guidance**

Radon Information Line

**800-723-6695**

[DPHIAQ.radon@mass.gov](mailto: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**

**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)

**Know the signs and beat the heat!**

**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

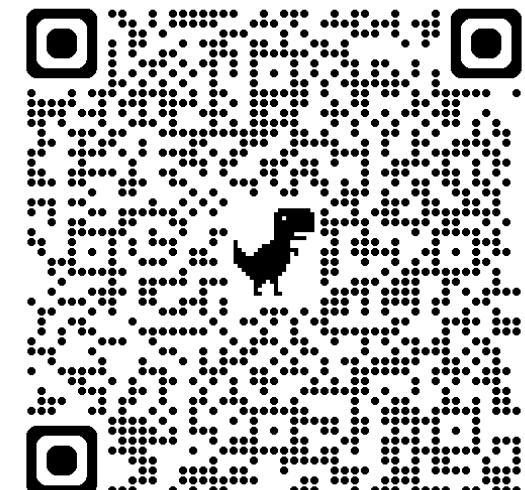
**Learn More at [mass.gov/ExtremeHeat](http://mass.gov/ExtremeHeat)**

 Massachusetts Department of Public Health  
Bureau of Climate and Environmental Health

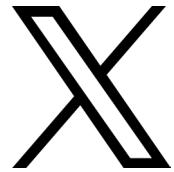
Property managers should take proactive measures to maintain their property and support both occupants and staff during unhealthy heatwaves.

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](http://mass.gov/dph)