



September 9, 2021

Dear Resident:

We are aware that many of you were adversely impacted by the unprecedented rain from the remnants of Hurricane Ida. We have been working around the clock to assist with cleanup and have been working with elected officials at the State and Federal level to press for a disaster declaration so that our residents and businesses can benefit from federal funds that may be made available through FEMA. We are happy to report that we just recently received word that Secaucus has been approved for FEMA funding.

We are enclosing a packet of information that we trust you will find helpful. The first page advises of the arrival of Team Rubicon to Town. If you need continued help with cleanout, they may be able to lend a helping hand, but you must notify us so you can get on their list. We have also included various information from FEMA regarding assistance and the process for making a claim.

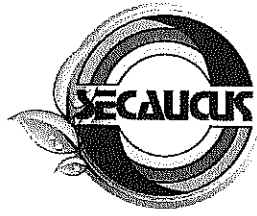
We have made a request to have a FEMA claim center opened in Town and are waiting for that determination. We will provide updates on the claim center as we receive them.

Rest assured we will continue to work diligently to assist those impacted in any way we can. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions. Please also visit our website at www.secaucusnj.gov for the most up to date information.

Please reach out to our Town Departments with any questions. We are here to help:

Town Administration	201-330-2008
Secaucus Construction Department	201-330-2027
Secaucus DPW	201-330-2080
Secaucus Social Services	201-330-2014

Mayor Michael Gonnelli and Town Council



Storm Ida Clean-up

Team Rubicon Is Here to Help

Team Rubicon will be in Secaucus to help residents with cleanup of damage caused by Storm Ida. Team Rubicon is a group of military veterans who leverage their skills and experience to help people during natural disasters.

If you need help with clean-up (removal of items, cutting of sheet rock, carpets, etc.) get on the list by calling Town Hall at

201-330-2008

Mayor Michael Gonnelli and Town Council



The Office of Congressman Bill Pascrell, Jr. is pleased to announce the following grants are currently accepting applications:

1. Individual Assistance: Federal aid to individuals and households, which includes all the services A-F.

- A. **Mass Care and Emergency Assistance (MC/EA):** Mass Care is composed of seven services known as activities: sheltering; feeding; distribution of emergency supplies; support for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; reunification services for adults and children; support for household pets, service, and assistance animals; and mass evacuee support. In addition to the seven aforementioned activities, MC/EA also supports the National Mass Care Exercise (NMCE) training program and offers partnerships through the following programs: Blue Roof Program and Transitional Sheltering Assistance(TSA).
- B. **Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP):** CCP provides eligible STTLs governments, and non-governmental organizations with supplemental funding to assist disaster-impacted individuals and communities in recovering from the major disasters through the provision of community-based outreach and psycho-educational services. The goal is to aid survivors in recovering from the adverse reactions to disasters and to begin to rebuild their lives.
- C. **Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA):** DUA provides unemployment benefits and re-employment assistance services to eligible survivors affected by a Presidentially-declared major disaster. These services are under the responsibility of the U.S. Department of Labor and administered by the state, territorial, tribal, and local government emergency management officials of the affected area(s). DUA is only available to those eligible survivors who are not eligible for regular state unemployment insurance (UI).
- D. **Disaster Legal Services (DLS):** DLS provides legal aid to survivors affected by a Presidentially-declared major disaster through an agreement with the Young Lawyers Division (YLD) of the American Bar Association. DLS is put into effect during Presidentially-declared disasters and is available to survivors who qualify as low-income.
- E. **Disaster Case Management (DCM):** DCM is a time-limited process that promotes partnership between a case manager and a disaster survivor in order to assess and address a survivor's verified disaster-caused unmet needs through a disaster recovery plan. This disaster recovery plan includes resources, decision-making priorities, providing guidance and tools to assist disaster survivors.
- F. **Individuals and Households Program (IHP):** IHP Assistance provides financial assistance and direct services to eligible individuals and households who have uninsured or underinsured necessary expenses and serious needs. IHP Assistance is not a substitute for insurance and cannot compensate for all losses caused by a disaster; it is intended to meet basic needs and supplement disaster recovery efforts. IHP Assistance is not considered income or a resource when determining eligibility for welfare, income assistance, or income-tested benefit programs that the federal government funds, such as Social Security benefits or disability income. IHP Assistance is

also exempt from garnishment or seizure, but this exception does not apply to FEMA recovering assistance received in error or fraud.

***Individuals in Bergen and Passaic county can apply with FEMA the following ways:**

- Apply online at www.DisasterAssistance.gov.
- Constituents may call the application phone number at 1-800-621-3362 (TTY: 800-462-7585).

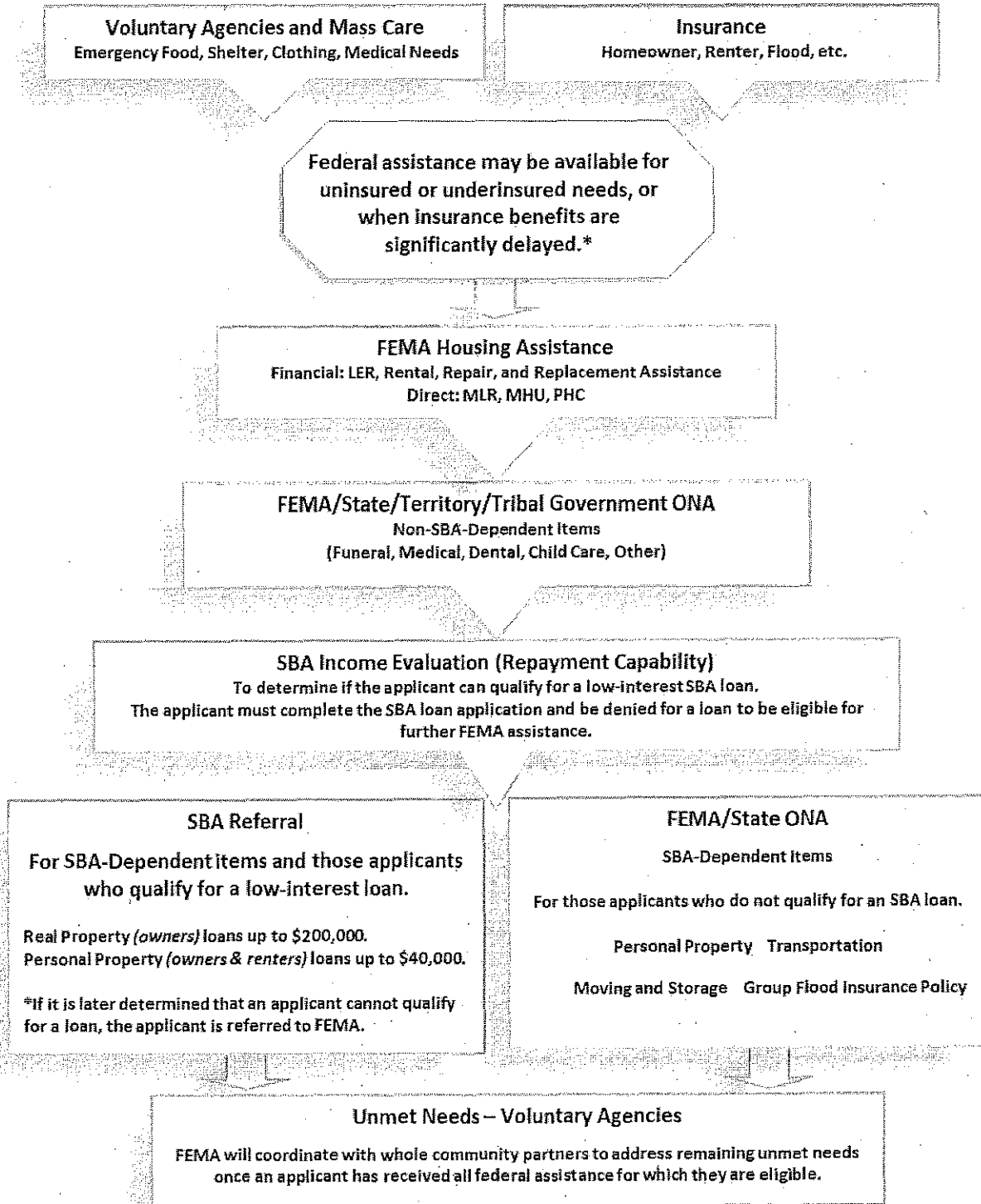
2. Public Assistance: Assistance for emergency work and the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged facilities. Eligible applicants include states, federally recognized tribal governments (including Alaska Native villages and organizations so long as they are not privately owned), U.S. territories, local governments, and certain private non-profit (PNP) organizations.

3. Hazard Mitigation: Assistance for actions taken to prevent or reduce long term risk to life and property from natural hazards



INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAM (IHP)

Disaster Assistance Sequence of Delivery



October 2020



Public Assistance

Overview

Public Assistance (PA) is FEMA's largest grant program providing funds to assist communities responding to and recovering from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. The program provides funding for emergency assistance to save lives and protect property, and assists with funding for permanently restoring community infrastructure affected by a federally declared incident.

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants include states, federally recognized tribal governments (including Alaska Native villages and organizations so long as they are not privately owned), U.S. territories, local governments, and certain private non-profit (PNP) organizations.

PNPs must have "an effective ruling letter from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, granting tax exemption under sections 501(c), (d), or (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, or satisfactory evidence from the State that the nonrevenue producing organization or entity is a nonprofit one organized or doing business under State law."¹ Additionally, for a PNP operated facility to be eligible, the PNP must demonstrate the facility provides a critical service or provides a non-critical, but essential government service and is open to the general public. A facility that provides a critical service is defined as one used for an educational, utility, emergency, or medical purpose.²

Project Categories

FEMA processes PA grant funding according to the type of work the applicant undertakes. Eligible work must be required as a result of the declared incident, be located in the designated area, be the legal responsibility of the applicant, and be undertaken at a reasonable cost.

Eligible work is classified into the following categories:

Emergency Work

Category A: Debris removal

Category B: Emergency protective measures

Permanent Work

Category C: Roads and bridges

Category D: Water control facilities

Category E: Public buildings and contents

Category F: Public utilities

Category G: Parks, recreational, and other facilities

Federal funding guidelines for each of these categories are listed in the *Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide*, which is located online at fema.gov/public-assistance-policy-and-guidance.

Application Process

After a federal declaration, the recipient (i.e. state, tribe, or territory) conducts Applicant Briefings to inform potential applicants (i.e. state, local, tribal, territorial, and PNP officials) of the assistance available and how to apply. Applicants must then file a Request for Public Assistance within 30 days of the date their respective area is designated by the federal declaration.

Following the approved request, FEMA and the applicants will conduct additional meetings to discuss disaster damage and project formulation. Applicants must identify and report damages to FEMA within the 60-day regulatory timeframe. FEMA, the recipient, or the applicant will then prepare project worksheets for eligible work and eligible facilities based on actual or estimated project costs.

Grant Administration

The federal share of assistance will not be less than 75 percent of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The recipient determines how the non-federal share of 25 percent will be dispersed to its applicants.

Recipients are responsible for managing the funds obligated to them by FEMA, including disbursement to applicants. FEMA will continue to monitor the recovery progress to ensure the timely delivery of eligible assistance, and compliance with federal laws and regulations.

Large Projects

Projects above a certain amount are considered "large." The threshold corresponds to the annually adjusted small project maximum.

Alternative Procedures (428): For large permanent work projects using Section 428 PA Alternative Procedures, funding is made on the basis of a fixed-cost estimate agreed upon by the applicant, recipient and FEMA. PA funding is based on the estimated amount to restore the damaged facility to its pre-disaster design and function, including applicable and federally required codes and standards, and any identified eligible hazard mitigation measures. Once agreement on the fixed amount is made, the funding will not be adjusted. Applicants have the flexibility to use the funding to meet the post-disaster recovery needs, and not just build back what they had before. The applicant may also retain any excess funds for use on certain eligible activities.

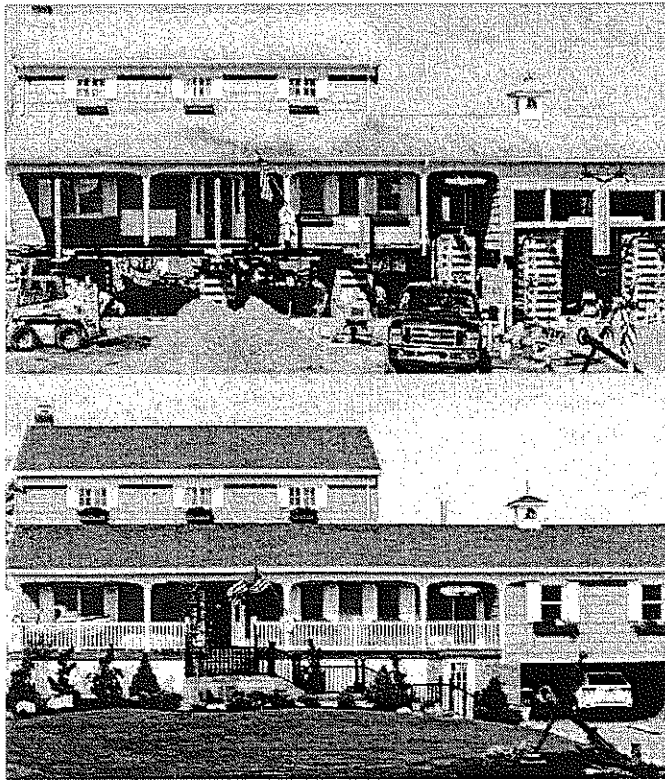
Standard Procedures (406): For large permanent work projects using the standard Section 406 process, funding is provided on the basis of actual costs as determined after the project is completed. The applicant's flexibility in use of the funding is limited, and they do not have the ability to retain excess funds.

Small Projects

Projects falling below a certain threshold are considered "small." The threshold is adjusted annually for inflation. For Fiscal Year 2021, that threshold is \$132,800. For small projects, final funding is based on the estimate at the time of project approval and certification of project completion is required when the project is done. The minimum amount that can be approved for any Project Worksheet under the PA Program for FY 2021 is \$3,320.

Revised October 2020

"FEMA's mission is helping people before, during, and after disasters."



Resources for More Information

For more information about HMGP, visit <https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program>



OR SCAN HERE

For specific criteria for each HMA program, visit <http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance>

To find your State Hazard Mitigation Officer, visit <http://www.fema.gov/state-hazard-mitigation-officers>

To plan, prepare, and mitigate a disaster, visit <http://www.fema.gov/plan-prepare-mitigate>

Learn more about flood risks and flood insurance at <http://www.floodsmart.gov/floodsmart>

To register for disaster assistance call 1-800-621-FEMA (3362) or visit <http://www.disasterassistance.gov>

HMA Helpline: 1-866-222-3580

FEMA eGrants Helpdesk: 1-855-228-3362

Benefit-Cost Analysis Helpline:
BCHelpline@fema.dhs.gov

For HMA independent study and classroom training courses, visit <http://training.fema.gov>

For information about the HMA programs, contact your community officials.



Who Is eligible to apply?

- States, territories, federally-recognized tribes, and local governments
- Certain private nonprofit organizations and institutions

Additional Grant Programs

FEMA has two additional Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs which provide funding for similar activities on an annual basis, regardless of disaster activity:

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Flood Mitigation Assistance

Projects may also be eligible for assistance under these programs.



Hazard Mitigation Grant Program



FEMA

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

What is the purpose of the HMGP?

The HMGP assists States, territories, federally-recognized tribes, and local communities by:

- Significantly reducing or permanently eliminating future risk to lives and property from natural hazards
- Providing funds to implement projects in accordance with priorities identified in State, tribal, or local hazard mitigation plans
- Enabling mitigation measures to be implemented during the recovery following a major disaster declaration

How is HMGP funding determined following a major disaster?

Federal funding under the HMGP is available if requested by the Governor. HMGP funding is allocated using a "sliding scale" formula based on the percentage of funds spent on Public and Individual Assistance for each Presidentially declared disaster.

Federal law requires States, territories, federally-recognized tribes and local jurisdictions to have a mitigation plan prior to receipt of HMGP funds. The plan identifies hazards, assesses community needs, and describes a community-wide strategy for reducing risks associated with natural disasters.

For States/territories/federally-recognized tribes with a FEMA-approved Standard State or Tribal Mitigation Plan, the formula provides for up to 15% of the first \$2 billion of estimated aggregate amounts of disaster assistance, up to 10% for amounts between \$2 billion and \$10 billion, and 7.5% for amounts between \$10 billion and \$35.333 billion.

For States/territories with a FEMA-approved Enhanced Mitigation Plan, up to 20% of the total of Public and Individual Assistance funds authorized for the disaster (up to \$35.333 billion of such assistance) are available.

What types of projects can be funded?

The HMGP can be used to fund projects to protect either public or private property, as long as the project fits within State/territorial/federally-recognized tribal, and local government mitigation strategies to address areas of risk and complies with HMGP guidelines.

Eligible Activities

Mitigation Projects
Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition
Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation
Structure Elevation
Mitigation Reconstruction
Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures
Dry Floodproofing of Non-Residential Structures
Generators
Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects
Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects
Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings
Non-Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities
Safe Room Construction
Wind Retrofit for One- and Two-Family Residences
Infrastructure Retrofit
Soil Stabilization
Wildfire Mitigation
Post-Disaster Code Enforcement
Advance Assistance
5 Percent Initiative Projects*
Miscellaneous/Other**
Hazard Mitigation Planning
Planning-Related Activities
Management Costs

* FEMA allows increasing the 5% initiative amount up to 10% for a Presidential major disaster declaration under HMGP. The additional 5% Initiative funding can be used for activities that promote disaster-resistant codes for all hazards. As a condition of the award, either a disaster-resistant building code must be adopted or an improved Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule is required.

** Miscellaneous/Other indicates that any proposed action will be evaluated on its own merit against program requirements. Eligible projects will be approved provided funding is available.

How much will FEMA pay for a project under the HMGP?

Typically projects are funded by a combination of Federal and non-Federal funds. HMGP funds may be used to pay up to 75% of the eligible costs. The non-Federal match does not need to be cash; in-kind services or materials may be used.

What are the roles of local communities, federally-recognized tribes, territories, States, and FEMA?

During the recovery phase of a disaster, local jurisdictions select projects that could reduce property damage from future disasters, and submit applications to the State, territory, or federally-recognized tribe. Certain nonprofit organizations may also apply.

The States, territories, and federally-recognized tribes administer the HMGP by establishing their mitigation priorities, facilitating the development of applications, and submitting applications to FEMA based on funding criteria and available funding. They also manage the projects, monitor progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of projects implemented.

FEMA conducts a final eligibility review to ensure compliance with Federal regulations. HMGP projects must comply with Federal environmental laws and regulations, be cost-effective, and be technically feasible.

What are the roles of property and business owners?

Individuals, property and business owners may not apply directly to the State, territory, or FEMA, but eligible local governments or private nonprofit organizations may apply on their behalf.

FEMA encourages property and business owners interested in implementing mitigation activities to contact their local community planning, emergency management, or hazard mitigation office for more information.



FEMA

Fact Sheet

Individual Assistance Program

When a state, territorial, or tribal government (STTL) determines an incident exceeds their capability to respond, the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive may request a declaration from the President through FEMA. The President may provide federal assistance when the magnitude or threat of an incident exceeds the affected state, territorial, tribal, or local government's capability to respond or recover. For FEMA to provide supplemental federal assistance, the President must declare that an emergency or major disaster exists.

The Individual Assistance mission ensures disaster survivors have timely access to a full range of authorized programs and services to maximize recovery through partnered coordination of STTL governments, as well as other federal agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Individual Assistance Programs

FEMA assists individuals and households through the coordination and delivery of Individual Assistance programs including:

- **Mass Care and Emergency Assistance (MC/EA):** Mass Care is composed of seven services known as activities: sheltering; feeding; distribution of emergency supplies; support for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; reunification services for adults and children; support for household pets, service, and assistance animals; and mass evacuee support. In addition to the seven aforementioned activities, MC/EA also supports the National Mass Care Exercise (NMCE) training program and offers partnerships through the following programs: Blue Roof Program and Transitional Sheltering Assistance (TSA).
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Individual Assistance Service Delivery Channels

FEMA offers disaster survivors multiple options to access Individual Assistance. Survivors may receive information and services through:

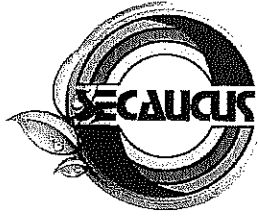
- **Internet or Smartphone Application:** Disaster survivors may apply for IHP Assistance or check their application status on-line at www.disasterassistance.gov. Disaster survivors may also access FEMA via smartphone by downloading the application from www.fema.gov or through their mobile provider's application store.
- **FEMA Toll-Free Helpline:** Disaster survivors may call FEMA toll-free at 800-621-3362 (TTY: 800-462-7585) to register for assistance or check their application status. Those who use a relay service such as a videophone, InnoCaption or CapTel should update FEMA with their specific number assigned to that service.
- **Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs):** Disaster survivors may apply for assistance in person at DRCs in or near their communities. DRCs are usually opened quickly after a disaster for a limited period of time. They are accessible and equipped to accommodate disaster survivors who need disability-related communication aids. FEMA staff can assist with completing registrations or checking their application status. FEMA coordinates with the state, territorial, tribal, or local government to establish DRC locations.
- **Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) Teams:** FEMA may send staff into the affected communities to help disaster survivors apply for IHP assistance. FEMA may also coordinate with the state, territorial, tribal, or local government to send staff into emergency shelters to assist survivors. FEMA staff are equipped with computers or similar devices to assist survivors with registering for IHP Assistance or provide them referrals to other resources.

Because FEMA's programs are not designed to make a survivor whole, we encourage a whole community approach to disaster recovery by engaging the full capacity of non-governmental

organizations and the private sector, including businesses, faith-based and disability organizations, and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of state, territorial, tribal, or local government, as well as other federal agency partners.

FEMA's Mission: Helping people before, during, and after disasters.

October 2020



CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

- As you undertake repairs to your home, please remember that permits may be needed for some of your repairs. If you are not sure if a permit is needed, please reach out to us.
- Installation of utilities including, but not limited to, water heaters, boilers, furnaces, HVAC, electrical and other various repairs directly related to damages from Storm Ida will require permits however, fees will be waived.
- Permits are both required by law and may be needed for insurance or other reimbursement purposes.

**If you or your contractor have any questions, please call the
Secaucus Construction Department at (201) 330-2027.**

Tel: 201-330-2089

Secaucus Municipal Utilities Authority

1100 Koelle Boulevard

Secaucus, New Jersey 07094

SECAUCUS MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY

September 7, 2021

To: Mayor Gonnelli

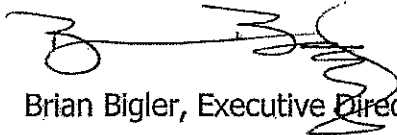
RE: Storm of September 1st and 2nd, 2021

Due to the severe rainfall of last week, excessive flooding occurred throughout the Town and inundated the Town sanitary collection systems.

During this storm, the Koelle Boulevard facility processed a total of 12,462,200 gallons of water from midnight September 2nd to midnight September 3rd, and peak flows were recorded at more than 15,000,000 gallons. Note that the design flow of the facility is 5,120,000 gallons

Due to all of this additional flow, the Authority utilized every pump that we had and added two 4" diesel pumps that discharged over 500,000 gallons. All the remote pumping stations were also operational.

Flow at the facility was still 7.5 million gallons at 6:30 AM Friday September 3rd, 2021 (typical flow recorded at this time of day is approximately 2 million gallons). This additional flow can be attributed to stormwater runoff. The facility and staff were still under storm procedures until Saturday. That means we had all available equipment still in service until that time.

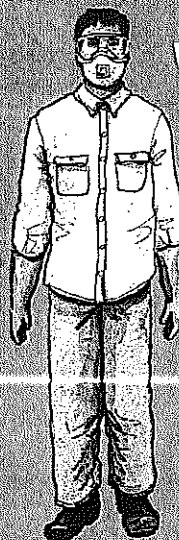


Brian Bigler, Executive Director, Secaucus M.U.A.

Flood water can make the air in your home unhealthy.

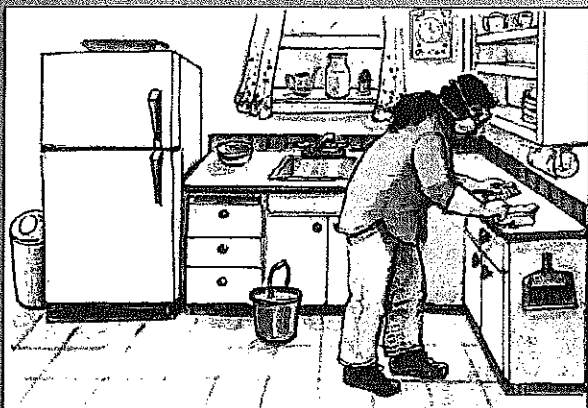


This is because when things get wet for more than 2 days they usually get moldy. There may also be germs and bugs in your home after a flood.



When cleaning wear

- ✓ An N-95 respirator (Hardware stores usually sell them.)
- ✓ Goggles
- ✓ Gloves
- ✓ Long pants, long-sleeved shirt, and boots or work shoes

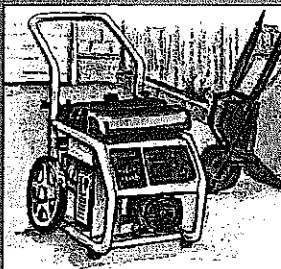
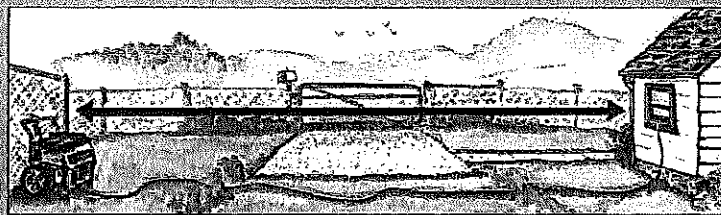


Clean and dry your house and everything in it.

Clean and dry hard surfaces. Throw away anything that was wet with flood water and can't be cleaned.


Flood Cleanup and the Air in Your Home

Use portable generators **OUTSIDE** and far away from the building.



Portable Generator

The exhaust, or fumes, from a portable generator could kill you in minutes if you breathe it in!

EPA Region 2: NY, NJ, PR & USVI 

<https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/resources-flood-cleanup-and-indoor-air-quality>

Contacts:
Askinazi.Valerie@epa.gov; Sareen.Neha@epa.gov



Mold

Did you know?

Mold depends on moisture to grow. Mold can trigger asthma and allergy symptoms.

Action Plan

- Reduce moisture and increase ventilation (airflow): open windows slightly when showering, use exhaust fans.
- Fix water leaks. Renters, report leaks to your landlord.
- If you see mold:
 - Eliminate the source of moisture/water first.
 - Scrub mold from hard surfaces with soap and water, dry completely.
 - Avoid using bleach (unless you are cleaning sewage).
 - Do not paint over mold.
 - Discard moldy objects (like carpets).
- After a flood or water leak: remove wet items and dry the area within 48 hours.
- If mold covers over 3ft x 3ft, hire a professional mold abatement company. If you rent, report mold to your landlord. If conditions are not fixed, ask your local building department or code enforcement official to inspect your home for water damage or leaks.

[more](#) →

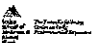
Resources

Learn more about identifying and getting rid of mold:
epa.gov/mold

Landlords are required by New York City law to keep your home free of mold and pests. This includes repairing conditions that cause these problems (such as holes/cracks and water leaks).

Call 311 if your landlord does not fix these issues. For more information, visit nyc.gov/health and search "Local Law 55."

For more information, visit: nyscheck.org/rxs



Cleaning and Maintenance:

EPA recommends the use of cleaning products recognized by the **Safer Choice program**, that contain safer chemical ingredients that do not sacrifice quality or performance. Further information about Safer Choice products may be found at:
<https://www.epa.gov/saferchoice/products>.

When financial resources are limited or Safer Choice products are not available, we suggest that the non-toxic cleaning alternatives below be considered for residential use. Depending on the cleaning job, always try cleaning with water and a coarse cloth first. Clean more often with fresh water only. If you must use a cleaner, use the product sparingly. Even non-toxic substances can cause temporary harm to the environment and should therefore be used sparingly. Some **non-toxic alternatives to typical cleaning products** are:

Commercial Product	Non-Toxic Alternative
All Purpose Cleaner	Mix one cup white vinegar with two gallons of water
Air Freshener	Leave out an open box of baking soda
Ammonia-Based Cleaners	Vinegar, salt and water
Brass Cleaner	Worcestershire sauce or paste made of equal amounts of salt, vinegar and water
Copper Cleaner	Lemon juice and water or paste of lemon juice, salt and flour
Chlorine Bleach	Baking soda and water or borax
Chrome Cleaner/Polish	Apple cider vinegar to clean; baby oil to polish
Disinfectants	One half a cup borax in one gallon of water
Drain Opener	Use a plumber's snake or flush with boiling water mixed with one quarter cup baking soda and one quarter cup vinegar
Fiberglass Stain Remover	Baking soda paste
Floor Cleaner	One-cup vinegar plus two gallons of water
Stainless Steel Cleaner	Baking soda or mineral oil for polishing, vinegar to remove spots
Toilet Bowl Cleaner	Use toilet brush and baking soda
Wood Polish	Olive or almond oil (interior walls only)
Window Cleaner	Mix two tablespoons vinegar in one quart of water or rub glass with newspaper



Limpeza y Mantenimiento

Utilice productos de limpieza que puedan tener un impacto menor sobre el medio ambiente ya que son menos tóxicos y contienen concentraciones menores de compuestos orgánicos volátiles (VOCs, por sus siglas en inglés), de productos químicos que reducen el ozono (ODCs, por sus siglas en inglés), y/o carcinógenos.

Dependiendo del trabajo de limpieza, siempre intente limpiar primero con agua y con un paño grueso. Limpie más a menudo solamente con agua fresca. Si el uso de un limpiador es necesario, utilícelo lo menos posible. Considere como una alternativa los productos de limpieza no-tóxicos. Estos productos de limpieza no-tóxicos son también más baratos que los productos de limpieza comerciales tradicionales. Las sustancias no-tóxicas también pueden causarle daño temporero al medio ambiente y por lo tanto deben de ser utilizadas lo menos posible. Algunas alternativas no-tóxicas de productos de limpieza son:

Producto comercial	Alternativa no-tóxica
limpiador multiusos	Mezcle una taza de vinagre blanco con dos galones de agua.
ambientadores	Deje afuera una caja abierta de bicarbonato de sodio.
limpiadores a base de amonia	vinagre, sal y agua
limpiador para latón	salsa Worcestershire o pasta compuesta por cantidades iguales de sal, vinagre y agua.
limpiador para cobre	jugo de limón y agua o pasta compuesta por jugo de limón, sal y harina
cloro	bicarbonato de sodio con agua o bórax
limpiador / cera para cromo	vinagre de manzana para limpiar y aceite de bebé para brillar
desinfectantes	media taza de bórax en un galón de agua
limpiador de drenajes	Utilice una cinta para destapar o descargue agua hirviendo mezclada con un cuarto de taza de bicarbonato de sodio y un cuarto de taza de vinagre.
removedor de manchas para fibra de vidrio	pasta de bicarbonato de sodio
limpiador de pisos	una taza de vinagre y dos galones de agua
limpiador para acero inoxidable	bicarbonato de sodio o aceite mineral para brillar y vinagre para remover manchas
limpiador de inodoros	Utilice un cepillo para limpiar inodoros con bicarbonato de sodio.
cera para madera	aceite de oliva o almendra (solo para paredes interiores)
limpiador de ventanas	Mezcle dos cucharadas de vinagre con un cuarto de galón de agua o restregue el cristal con papel de periódico.

Recurso: Buller (1995) and MA Department of Environmental Management, Environmental Hazards Management Institute



SAFER CHOICE

A U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Voluntary Program

We all care about making our homes and workplaces safer. But when it comes to cleaning and other products, it's hard to know which ones contain safer ingredients. That's why EPA created the Safer Choice label – to help you find products made with ingredients that are safer for our families, pets, workplaces, and the environment.

Safer Choice-labeled Products

Safer Choice labels a wide range of products, including:

- All-purpose cleaners
- Appliance cleaners
- Bathroom cleaners
- Car cleaners
- Carpet cleaners
- Degreasers
- Dish detergents
- Floor care products
- Furniture cleaners
- Glass cleaners
- Hand soaps
- Laundry products
- Kitchen and countertop cleaners
- Pet care products
- Wood cleaners

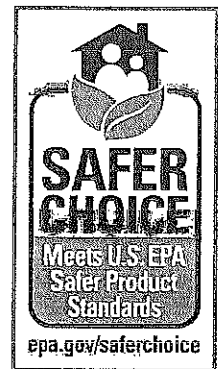
For the full list of products, visit www.epa.gov/saferchoice/products

QUESTIONS?

saferchoice@epa.gov
epa.gov/saferchoice

BENEFITS OF SAFER CHOICE

Products that carry the Safer Choice label have been carefully evaluated by EPA scientists. Every ingredient must meet strict safety criteria for both human health and the environment, including carcinogenicity, reproductive/developmental toxicity, toxicity to aquatic life, and persistence in the environment. Products made with safer chemicals also can improve indoor air quality because fumes from cleaning products can linger long after they have been applied, which can aggravate asthma and other respiratory conditions.



THE SAFER CHOICE DIFFERENCE

Our product review process is grounded in more than 40 years of EPA experience evaluating the human health and environmental characteristics of chemicals.

Products that carry the Safer Choice label must meet requirements for:

- Safer chemical ingredients
- Ingredient disclosure
- Performance
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- Packaging

CONNECT WITH SAFER CHOICE

- Like Safer Choice on Facebook: [facebook.com/EPASaferChoice](https://www.facebook.com/EPASaferChoice)
- Use our hashtag on Twitter: [#EPASaferChoice](https://twitter.com/EPASaferChoice)