



Now more than ever.
Help Build It!

Board of Directors

Craig Evans
President
Connie French
Vice President
Barbara Wurtz
Treasurer
Luanne Jobgen
Secretary

Estella Cline
Brad Eskildsen
David French
Jacob Gillette
Miguel Gonzales
Christopher Hart
Jeannette Hartmann
Maria Johnson
Dan Keck
Michael McCracken
Vicki Puterbaugh
Jackie Steed
Gary Thornhill
Paul Villamil

Advisory Board
David Blake
David Boone
John Bunge
Lorie Schulenberg

Tammy Marine
Executive Director

Federal Tax ID
33-0461804



Thank you for inquiring about Habitat for Humanity's Senior Home Repair & Maintenance programs and our City of Menifee CDBG grant program to address your home repair or maintenance needs.

I have enclosed an application packet. After completing as follows, please return your application and all required documents to us at Habitat for Humanity.

Please complete the following:

- **The two-page application. Please make sure to sign and date, and to complete every part of the application.**

Please also include copies of each of the following:

- **your current driver's license or ID**

- **a current utility bill in your name, showing your home address**

Please call me if you have any questions or if I may be of assistance.
We hope to be of service!

Linda Thomas, *Program Coordinator*
Phone: 951.296.3362 ext. 207 | Fax: 951.296.3363 | linda@habitativ.org

27475 Ynez Road #390, Temecula, CA 92591
Phone: (951) 296-3362 Fax: (951) 296-3363
www.habitativ.org



**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)
MENIFEE
SENIOR EXTERIOR HOME MAINTENANCE/MINOR REPAIR
PROGRAM**

HOW TO QUALIFY

The city of Menifee has awarded Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to Habitat for Humanity Inland Valley to administer a Senior Exterior Home Maintenance/Minor Repair Program for senior homeowners (age 62 or older). Through this program, Habitat for Humanity will serve low-income senior homeowners in the approved service area with yard clean-up, weed abatement, planting new shrubs and other minor preventative exterior home maintenance. To help keep home repairs affordable, and families safe and secure, maintenance services will be offered at NO COST to the homeowner as long as grant funds remain available. Funding is limited.



ELIGIBLE HOMEOWNERS

- TITLE:** The CDBG Menifee Senior Exterior Home Maintenance/Minor Repair Program is available to senior homeowners holding clear title to eligible properties.
- OWNER:** Applicant must be the owner-occupant of the property at the time of the application, and plan to continue to occupy the property as their principal place of residence
- INCOME:** Applicant's annual gross household income shall not exceed 80% of the County of Riverside annual gross median income – see attached Income Limits Document
- AGE:** Applicant must be at least 62 years of age.



ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

- LOCATION:** The house or mobile home must be located within the City of Menifee – designated zip codes only – please contact Habitat for Humanity to see if your home is in the grant service area
- TAXES AND LIENS:** Property title must be free of mechanic's liens or tax liens. Property taxes and assessments must be paid current.
- FORECLOSURE:** No notice of default or commencement of foreclosure proceedings are recorded against the property by a secured lender.
- INSURANCE:** Homeowner's Insurance must be paid current.

-Continued on Page 2-

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)

MENIFEE

SENIOR EXTERIOR HOME MAINTENANCE/MINOR REPAIR PROGRAM



HOW TO QUALIFY



ELIGIBLE MAINTENANCE ITEMS – EXTERIOR ONLY

- Yard Clean-Up/Weed Abatement;
- Brush/Debris Removal;
- Pruning Existing Plants/Shrubs;
- Planting New Shrubs;
- Minor Exterior Painting - available on single story or mobile homes only;
- Minor Fence Repairs and Painting;
- Other necessary minor exterior home maintenance
 - o Funding is limited. Repair scope approval/determination pending site inspection. Not all repair requests will qualify.
 - o Repairs that are determined to be Rehabilitation Activities as defined by HUD are not eligible.



APPLYING

If you are interested in applying for the CDBG Menifee Senior Exterior Home Maintenance/Minor Repair Program, please complete the attached application, and submit with required documentation to:

Habitat for Humanity Inland Valley
ATTN: CDBG Menifee Maintenance Program
27475 Ynez Road, Suite 390
Temecula, CA 92591

Fax: 951-296-3363
email: linda@habitativ.org

Questions and Information: 951-296-3362 – Ext 207 (Linda Thomas)



FY 2020 INCOME LIMITS DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM

HUD.gov [HUD User Home](#) [Data Sets](#) [Fair Market Rents](#) [Section 8 Income Limits](#) [MTSP Income Limits](#) [HUD LIHTC Database](#)

FY 2020 Income Limits Summary

Selecting any of the buttons labeled "Explanation" will display detailed calculation steps for each of the various parameters.

FY 2020 Income Limit Area	Median Family Income	FY 2020 Income Limit Category	Persons in Family							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA MSA	\$75,300	Very Low (50%) Income Limits (\$)	26,400	30,150	33,900	37,650	40,700	43,700	46,700	49,700
		Extremely Low Income Limits (\$)*	15,850	18,100	21,720	26,200	30,680	35,160	39,640	44,120
		Low (80%) Income Limits (\$)	42,200	48,200	54,250	60,250	65,100	69,900	74,750	79,550

The **Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA MSA** contains the following areas: Riverside County, CA; and San Bernardino County, CA.

* The FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act changed the definition of extremely low-income to be the greater of 30/50ths (60 percent) of the Section 8 very low-income limit or the poverty guideline as established by the [Department of Health and Human Services \(HHS\)](#), provided that this amount is not greater than the Section 8 50% very low-income limit. Consequently, the extremely low income limits may equal the very low (50%) income limits.

Income Limit areas are based on FY 2020 Fair Market Rent (FMR) areas. For information on FMRs, please see our associated FY 2020 [Fair Market Rent documentation system](#).

For last year's Median Family Income and Income Limits, please see here:

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT-MENIFEE (CDBG)
SENIOR MINOR EXTERIOR HOME MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR
PROGRAM APPLICATION - INTAKE FORM**



APPLICANT INFORMATION

Applicant Name:		Date of Application:	
Address:			
City, State & Zip:			
Primary Phone:		Email:	

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Do you own the home? Yes ___ No ___ Do you hold Clear Title? Yes ___ No ___ Are there any liens against the property? Yes ___ No ___ Are there any notices of default or foreclosure proceedings? Yes ___ No ___	Is this your principal place of residence? Yes ___ No ___ Do you plan to continue to occupy the property as your principal place of residence? Yes ___ No ___ Address & age (must be 62 or over) verification required – Please attach a copy of the following: Utility Bill ___ and Drivers License or ID ___ or Other ___
Have you lived in the home for at least one year? Yes ___ No ___	Homeowner's Association: Yes ___ No ___ Name of HOA Management Co. _____
Property Description: Single Story ___ Mobile Home ___ Two Story ___	Year Home Was Built: _____ Please see enclosed EPA lead paint brochure. I Acknowledge Receipt of Lead Paint Information: Signature: _____
Are mortgage payments current: Yes ___ No ___ Do you have or plan on having a reverse mortgage: Yes ___ No ___	
Are property taxes current: Yes ___ No ___	
Homeowner's Insurance: Yes ___ No ___ Verification Required: Carrier: _____ Policy #: _____ Expiration Date: _____ Please attach a copy	
Do you currently have any outstanding municipal or building code violations? Yes ___ No ___ If YES, please note: _____	

Brief Description of Requested Repairs*:	Eligible Maintenance/Repair Items:
	Yard Clean-Up/Weed Abatement: Yes ___ No ___
	Brush/Debris Removal: Yes ___ No ___
	Pruning Existing Plants/Shrubs/Trees: Yes ___ No ___
	Minor Exterior Painting: Yes ___ No ___
	Minor Fence Repair/Painting: Yes ___ No ___
	Other Minor Exterior Repairs: Yes ___ No ___
Please describe: _____	
*Repairs requested must fall within the program scope and guidelines. Repairs/Maintenance Activities must be minor in nature. Repairs that are determined to be Rehabilitation Activities as defined by HUD are not eligible. Application approval is contingent upon site inspection.	

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT-MENIFEE (CDBG)
SENIOR MINOR EXTERIOR HOME MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR
PROGRAM APPLICATION – INTAKE FORM**



APPLICANT INCOME AND FAMILY SIZE

CATEGORY FAMILY SIZE (Check ONLY one): I consider myself in one of the following categories:

- (A) _____ Senior Citizen (C) _____ Migrant Farm Worker (E) _____ None of the Above
 (B) _____ Physically Challenged (D) _____ Homeless

FAMILY SIZE (Check ONLY one): 1____ 2____ 3____ 4____ 5____ 6____ 7____ 8____

HOUSEHOLD INCOME: My current family yearly income from all sources is: \$ _____
 Note: HOUSEHOLD income means total income of all persons living in the same household who will benefit from activities.

ETHNICITY:

Select One:

Hispanic _____ or Non-Hispanic _____

Select one from either Single or Multi Race Category

Single Race Category

- White _____ American Indian/Alaskan Native _____
 Black/African American _____ Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander _____
 Asian _____

Multi Race Category

- American Indian/Alaskan Native & White _____ Asian & White _____
 Black/African American & White _____ Hispanic/White _____
 Hispanic/Black/African American _____ Hispanic/Asian _____
 Hispanic/American Indian/Alaskan Native _____ Hispanic/Asian & White _____
 Hispanic/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander _____ Hispanic/Black/African American & White _____
 Hispanic/American Indian/Alaskan Native & White _____
 American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American _____
 Hispanic/American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American _____
 Other Multi-race (ONLY if non of the above categories identifies you) _____

OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

This information is optional but helps Habitat for Humanity Inland Valley in applying for grants and reporting the work we do in the community.

Age Bracket: 18-30____ 31-47____ 48-61____ 62+____

Veteran/Military: Have you ever served in the armed forces, including but not limited to Reserve & National Guard, and had an honorable discharge?: Yes _____ No _____

Military Involvement: None _____ Current/Active Military _____ Veteran _____ Spouse of a Veteran _____

Female Head of Household: Yes _____ No _____

BENEFICIARY: I, _____ on _____, acknowledge that qualification for assistance funded under the CDBG program is based upon having a qualifying family income and that the income levels I have certified to in this self-certification are current as of the date signed and may be subject to further verification by the grantee and/or HUD and I authorize such verification and will provide supporting documents if it is necessary.

APPLICANT SIGNATURE: _____

SUBMIT APPLICATION and all supporting documentation TO:

Habitat for Humanity Inland Valley – 27475 Ynez Rd. #390 – Temecula, CA 9259
 Fax – 951-296-3363 Questions and information: Linda Thomas 951.296.3362 ext. 207 (or Kasey, Ext. 210)



Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home



EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

CPSC United States Consumer Product Safety Commission

HUD United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

Simple Steps to Protect Your Family from Lead Hazards

If you think your home has lead-based paint:

- Don't try to remove lead-based paint yourself.
- Always keep painted surfaces in good condition to minimize deterioration.
- Get your home checked for lead hazards. Find a certified inspector or risk assessor at epa.gov/lead.
- Talk to your landlord about fixing surfaces with peeling or chipping paint.
- Regularly clean floors, window sills, and other surfaces.
- Take precautions to avoid exposure to lead dust when remodeling.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe certified renovation firms.
- Before buying, renting, or renovating your home, have it checked for lead-based paint.
- Consult your health care provider about testing your children for lead. Your pediatrician can check for lead with a simple blood test.
- Wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers, and toys often.
- Make sure children eat healthy, low-fat foods high in iron, calcium, and vitamin C.
- Remove shoes or wipe soil off shoes before entering your house.

Are You Planning to Buy or Rent a Home Built Before 1978?

Did you know that many homes built before 1978 have lead-based paint? Lead from paint, chips, and dust can pose serious health hazards.

Read this entire brochure to learn:

- How lead gets into the body
- How lead affects health
- What you can do to protect your family
- Where to go for more information

Before renting or buying a pre-1978 home or apartment, federal law requires:

- Sellers must disclose known information on lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards before selling a house.
- Real estate sales contracts must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint. Buyers have up to 10 days to check for lead.
- Landlords must disclose known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before leases take effect. Leases must include a specific warning statement about lead-based paint.

If undertaking renovations, repairs, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or apartment:

- Read EPA's pamphlet, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*, to learn about the lead-safe work practices that contractors are required to follow when working in your home (see page 12).



Lead Gets into the Body in Many Ways

Adults and children can get lead into their bodies if they:

- Breathe in lead dust (especially during activities such as renovations, repairs, or painting that disturb painted surfaces).
- Swallow lead dust that has settled on food, food preparation surfaces, and other places.
- Eat paint chips or soil that contains lead.

Lead is especially dangerous to children under the age of 6.

- At this age, children's brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead.
- Children's growing bodies absorb more lead.
- Babies and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. These objects can have lead dust on them.



Women of childbearing age should know that lead is dangerous to a developing fetus.

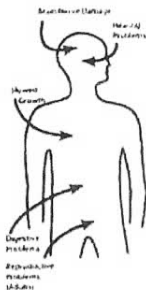
- Women with a high lead level in their system before or during pregnancy risk exposing the fetus to lead through the placenta during fetal development.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead affects the body in many ways. It is important to know that even exposure to low levels of lead can severely harm children.

In children, exposure to lead can cause:

- Nervous system and kidney damage
- Learning disabilities, attention-deficit disorder, and decreased intelligence
- Speech, language, and behavior problems
- Poor muscle coordination
- Decreased muscle and bone growth
- Hearing damage



While low-lead exposure is most common, exposure to high amounts of lead can have devastating effects on children, including seizures, unconsciousness, and in some cases, death.

Although children are especially susceptible to lead exposure, lead can be dangerous for adults, too.

In adults, exposure to lead can cause:

- Harm to a developing fetus
- Increased chance of high blood pressure during pregnancy
- Fertility problems (in men and women)
- High blood pressure
- Digestive problems
- Nerve disorders
- Memory and concentration problems
- Muscle and joint pain

3

Check Your Family for Lead

Get your children and home tested if you think your home has lead.

Children's blood lead levels tend to increase rapidly from 6 to 12 months of age, and tend to peak at 18 to 24 months of age.

Consult your doctor for advice on testing your children. A simple blood test can detect lead. Blood lead tests are usually recommended for:

- Children at ages 1 and 2
- Children or other family members who have been exposed to high levels of lead
- Children who should be tested under your state or local health screening plan

Your doctor can explain what the test results mean and if more testing will be needed.

4

Where Lead-Based Paint Is Found

In general, the older your home or childcare facility, the more likely it has lead-based paint.¹

Many homes, including private, federally-assisted, federally-owned housing, and childcare facilities built before 1978 have lead-based paint. In 1978, the federal government banned consumer uses of lead-containing paint.²

Learn how to determine if paint is lead-based paint on page 7.

Lead can be found:

- In homes and childcare facilities in the city, country, or suburbs,
- In private and public single-family homes and apartments,
- On surfaces inside and outside of the house, and
- In soil around a home. (Soil can pick up lead from exterior paint or other sources, such as past use of leaded gas in cars.)

Learn more about where lead is found at epa.gov/lead.

¹ "Lead-based paint" is currently defined by the federal government as paint with lead levels greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter (mg/cm²), or more than 0.5% by weight.

² "Lead-containing paint" is currently defined by the federal government as lead in new dried paint in excess of 90 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

5

Identifying Lead-Based Paint and Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Deteriorating lead-based paint (peeling, chipping, chalking, cracking, or damaged paint) is a hazard and needs immediate attention. Lead-based paint may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that children can chew or that get a lot of wear and tear, such as

- On windows and window sills
- Doors and door frames
- Stairs, railings, banisters, and porches

Lead-based paint is usually not a hazard if it is in good condition and if it is not on an impact or friction surface like a window.

Lead dust can form when lead-based paint is scraped, sanded, or heated. Lead dust also forms when painted surfaces containing lead bump or rub together. Lead paint chips and dust can get on surfaces and objects that people touch. Settled lead dust can reenter the air when the home is vacuumed or swept, or when people walk through it. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in dust as hazardous:

- 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) and higher for floors, including carpeted floors
- 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ and higher for interior window sills

Lead in soil can be a hazard when children play in bare soil or when people bring soil into the house on their shoes. EPA currently defines the following levels of lead in soil as hazardous:

- 400 parts per million (ppm) and higher in play areas of bare soil
- 1,200 ppm (average) and higher in bare soil in the remainder of the yard

Remember, lead from paint chips—which you can see—and lead dust—which you may not be able to see—both can be hazards.

The only way to find out if paint, dust, or soil lead hazards exist is to test for them. The next page describes how to do this.

6

Checking Your Home for Lead

You can get your home tested for lead in several different ways:

- A **lead-based paint inspection** tells you if your home has lead-based paint and where it is located. It won't tell you whether your home currently has lead hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a lead-based paint inspector, will conduct a paint inspection using methods, such as:
 - Portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine
 - Lab tests of paint samples
- A **risk assessment** tells you if your home currently has any lead hazards from lead in paint, dust, or soil. It also tells you what actions to take to address any hazards. A trained and certified testing professional, called a risk assessor, will:
 - Sample paint that is deteriorated on doors, windows, floors, stairs, and walls
 - Sample dust near painted surfaces and sample bare soil in the yard
 - Get lab tests of paint, dust, and soil samples
- A **combination inspection and risk assessment** tells you if your home has any lead-based paint and if your home has any lead hazards, and where both are located.

Be sure to read the report provided to you after your inspection or risk assessment is completed, and ask questions about anything you do not understand.



7

Checking Your Home for Lead, continued

In preparing for renovation, repair, or painting work in a pre-1978 home, Lead-Safe Certified renovators (see page 12) may:

- Take paint chip samples to determine if lead-based paint is present in the area planned for renovation and send them to an EPA-recognized lead lab for analysis. In housing receiving federal assistance, the person collecting these samples must be a certified lead-based paint inspector or risk assessor
- Use EPA-recognized tests kits to determine if lead-based paint is absent (but not in housing receiving federal assistance)
- Presume that lead-based paint is present and use lead-safe work practices

There are state and federal programs in place to ensure that testing is done safely, reliably, and effectively. Contact your state or local agency for more information, visit epa.gov/lead, or call 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) for a list of contacts in your area.³

³Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

8

What You Can Do Now to Protect Your Family

If you suspect that your house has lead-based paint hazards, you can take some immediate steps to reduce your family's risk:

- If you rent, notify your landlord of peeling or chipping paint.
- Keep painted surfaces clean and free of dust. Clean floors, window frames, window sills, and other surfaces weekly. Use a mop or sponge with warm water and a general all-purpose cleaner. (Remember never mix ammonia and bleach products together because they can form a dangerous gas.)
- Carefully clean up paint chips immediately without creating dust.
- Thoroughly rinse sponges and mop heads often during cleaning of dirty or dusty areas, and again afterward.
- Wash your hands and your children's hands often, especially before they eat and before nap time and bed time.
- Keep play areas clean. Wash bottles, pacifiers, toys, and stuffed animals regularly.
- Keep children from chewing window sills or other painted surfaces, or eating soil.
- When renovating, repairing, or painting, hire only EPA- or state-approved Lead-Safe Certified renovation firms (see page 12).
- Clean or remove shoes before entering your home to avoid tracking in lead from soil.
- Make sure children eat nutritious, low-fat meals high in iron, and calcium, such as spinach and dairy products. Children with good diets absorb less lead.

9

Reducing Lead Hazards

Disturbing lead-based paint or removing lead improperly can increase the hazard to your family by spreading even more lead dust around the house.

- In addition to day-to-day cleaning and good nutrition, you can temporarily reduce lead-based paint hazards by taking actions, such as repairing damaged painted surfaces and planting grass to cover lead-contaminated soil. These actions are not permanent solutions and will need ongoing attention.
- You can minimize exposure to lead when renovating, repairing, or painting by hiring an EPA- or state-certified renovator who is trained in the use of lead-safe work practices. If you are a do-it-yourselfer, learn how to use lead-safe work practices in your home.
- To remove lead hazards permanently, you should hire a certified lead abatement contractor. Abatement (or permanent hazard elimination) methods include removing, sealing, or enclosing lead-based paint with special materials. Just painting over the hazard with regular paint is not permanent control.

Always use a certified contractor who is trained to address lead hazards safely.

- Hire a Lead-Safe Certified firm (see page 12) to perform renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects that disturb painted surfaces.
- To correct lead hazards permanently, hire a certified lead abatement professional. This will ensure your contractor knows how to work safely and has the proper equipment to clean up thoroughly.

Certified contractors will employ qualified workers and follow strict safety rules as set by their state or by the federal government.



10

Reducing Lead Hazards, continued

If your home has had lead abatement work done or if the housing is receiving federal assistance, once the work is completed, dust cleanup activities must be conducted until clearance testing indicates that lead dust levels are below the following levels:

- 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) for floors, including carpeted floors
- 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for interior windows sills
- 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ for window troughs

For help in locating certified lead abatement professionals in your area, call your state or local agency (see pages 14 and 15), or visit epa.gov/lead, or call 1-800-424-LEAD.

11

Renovating, Repairing or Painting a Home with Lead-Based Paint

If you hire a contractor to conduct renovation, repair, or painting (RRP) projects in your pre-1978 home or childcare facility (such as pre-school and kindergarten), your contractor must:

- Be a Lead-Safe Certified firm approved by EPA or an EPA-authorized state program
- Use qualified trained individuals (Lead-Safe Certified renovators) who follow specific lead-safe work practices to prevent lead contamination
- Provide a copy of EPA's lead hazard information document, *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*



RRP contractors working in pre-1978 homes and childcare facilities must follow lead-safe work practices that:

- **Contain the work area.** The area must be contained so that dust and debris do not escape from the work area. Warning signs must be put up, and plastic or other impermeable material and tape must be used.
- **Avoid renovation methods that generate large amounts of lead-contaminated dust.** Some methods generate so much lead-contaminated dust that their use is prohibited. They are:
 - Open-flame burning or torching
 - Sanding, grinding, planing, needle gunning, or blasting with power tools and equipment not equipped with a shroud and HEPA vacuum attachment
 - Using a heat gun at temperatures greater than 1100°F
- **Clean up thoroughly.** The work area should be cleaned up daily. When all the work is done, the area must be cleaned up using special cleaning methods.
- **Dispose of waste properly.** Collect and seal waste in a heavy duty bag or sheeting. When transported, ensure that waste is contained to prevent release of dust and debris.

To learn more about EPA's requirements for RRP projects, visit epa.gov/getleadSAFE, or read *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right*.

12

Other Sources of Lead

Lead in Drinking Water

The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures.

Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986.

You can't smell or taste lead in drinking water.

To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, have your water tested.

Remember older homes with a private well can also have plumbing materials that contain lead.

Important Steps You Can Take to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water

- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes.
- Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).
- If you use a filter certified to remove lead, don't forget to read the directions to learn when to change the cartridge. Using a filter after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead.

Contact your water company to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead. Your area's water company can also provide information about the lead levels in your system's drinking water.

For more information about lead in drinking water, please contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. If you have other questions about lead poisoning prevention, call 1-800-424-LEAD.*

Call your local health department or water company to find out about testing your water, or visit epa.gov/safewater for EPA's lead in drinking water information. Some states or utilities offer programs to pay for water testing for residents. Contact your state or local water company to learn more.

* Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

13

Other Sources of Lead, continued

- **Lead smelters** or other industries that release lead into the air.
- **Your job.** If you work with lead, you could bring it home on your body or clothes. Shower and change clothes before coming home. Launder your work clothes separately from the rest of your family's clothes.
- **Hobbies** that use lead, such as making pottery or stained glass, or refinishing furniture. Call your local health department for information about hobbies that may use lead.
- **Old toys and furniture** may have been painted with lead-containing paint. Older toys and other children's products may have parts that contain lead.*
- **Food and liquids** cooked or stored in **lead crystal** or **lead-glazed pottery** or **porcelain** may contain lead.
- Folk remedies, such as "greta" and "azarcon," used to treat an upset stomach.

* In 1978, the federal government banned toys, other children's products, and furniture with lead-containing paint. In 2008, the federal government banned lead in most children's products. The federal government currently bans lead in excess of 100 ppm by weight in most children's products.

14

For More Information

The National Lead Information Center

Learn how to protect children from lead poisoning and get other information about lead hazards on the Web at epa.gov/safewater and hud.gov/lead, or call 1-800-424-LEAD (5323).

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

For information about lead in drinking water, call 1-800-426-4791, or visit epa.gov/lead for information about lead in drinking water.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Hotline

For information on lead in toys and other consumer products, or to report an unsafe consumer product or a product-related injury, call 1-800-638-2772, or visit CPSC's website at cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov.

State and Local Health and Environmental Agencies

Some states, tribes, and cities have their own rules related to lead-based paint. Check with your local agency to see which laws apply to you. Most agencies can also provide information on finding a lead abatement firm in your area, and on possible sources of financial aid for reducing lead hazards. Receive up-to-date address and phone information for your state or local contacts on the Web at epa.gov/safewater, or contact the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD.

Hearing- or speech-challenged individuals may access any of the phone numbers in this brochure through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

The CPSC protects the public against unreasonable risk of injury from consumer products through education, safety standards activities, and enforcement. Contact CPSC for further information regarding consumer product safety and regulations.

CPSC

4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814-4421
1-800-638-2772
cpsc.gov or saferproducts.gov

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. Contact HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control for further information regarding the Lead Safe Housing Rule, which protects families in pre-1978 assisted housing, and for the lead hazard control and research grant programs.

HUD

451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8236
Washington, DC 20410-3000
(202) 402-7698
hud.gov/offices/lead/

This document is in the public domain. It may be produced by an individual, an organization, or another person for purposes other than those intended by the author. It is provided in this format based upon a request for such information and for the understanding of the issues presented. A disclaimer of the United States Government's liability for the use of this information is provided in the following text. Following the advice of the United States Government, the user assumes all liability for any use of this information.

U.S. GPO: 2012-500-000-0000
U.S. GPO: 2012-500-000-0000
U.S. GPO: 2012-500-000-0000

EPA 214-R-12-001
June 2012

15

17

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Offices

The mission of EPA is to protect human health and the environment. Your Regional EPA Office can provide further information regarding regulations and lead protection programs.

Region 1 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 1
1 Post Office Square, Suite 100 OES 05-4
Boston, MA 02109-1912
(866) 772-2743

Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 2
2900 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 305 Mail Stop 275
Edison, NJ 08837-1670
(732) 521-6671

Region 3 (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, DC, West Virginia)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 3
1450 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-2088

Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 4
61C Tower 12th Floor, Air, Pesticides & Toxics
41 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8998

Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 5 (D1-821)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3446
(312) 886-7816

Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and 64 Tribes)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor
Dallas, TX 75202-3711
(214) 845-2704

Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 7
11201 Renner Blvd
WVFD/10PE
Lenexa, KS 66210
(800) 231-6435

Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop St
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 312-6864

Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 9 (C-MD-4-7)
25 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-4280

Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Regional Lead Contact
U.S. EPA Region 10
4045 Waite & Ross Drive (W245-178)
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 901
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 553-1200

IMPORTANT!

Lead From Paint, Dust, and Soil in and Around Your Home Can Be Dangerous if Not Managed Properly

- Children under 6 years old are most at risk for lead poisoning in your home
- Lead exposure can harm young children and babies even before they are born
- Homes, schools, and child care facilities built before 1978 are likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Even children who seem healthy may have dangerous levels of lead in their bodies.
- Disturbing surfaces with lead-based paint or removing lead-based paint improperly can increase the danger to your family.
- People can get lead into their bodies by breathing or swallowing lead dust, or by eating soil or paint chips containing lead.
- People have many options for reducing lead hazards. Generally, lead-based paint that is in good condition is not a hazard (see page 10).

16