



FLOOD RECOVERY RESOURCES FOR RHODE ISLANDERS

FLOOD DAMAGE APPLICATIONS AND LOANS

Our state has experienced a flood of historic proportions, and we are working hard to provide assistance to all Rhode Islanders who are coping with the heartbreaking aftermath. If you have suffered damages and losses from the storms and floods, please know that you do not have to face this alone. Help is available from federal, state, and local government agencies, as well as private organizations.

The Rhode Island Flood Recovery website-www.floodrecovery.ri.gov- is a central point of reference for you. You will find help for individuals and for businesses, with links and information about what you need to recover from the rains and flooding. With the support of all of our recovery partners, we will get through this difficult time together.

All Rhode Islanders who have experienced damages due to the severe storms and flooding should register claims with FEMA by visiting www.FEMA.gov or calling 1-800-621-FEMA (3362), (TTY 1-800-462-7585). For a complete list of available state and federal resources and for helpful information on how to recover from the severe storms and floods, please visit www.floodrecovery.ri.gov.



FLOOD RECOVERY RESOURCES FOR RHODE ISLANDERS

A Quick Reference Guide

RHODE ISLAND FLOOD RECOVERY WEBSITE

www.floodrecovery.ri.gov

FEMA LOAN/GRANT DAMAGES REPORTS

www.FEMA.gov

1-800-621-FEMA (3362)

TTY 1-800-462-7585 (TTY)

COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS

Blackstone Valley CAP: 401-723-4520

Pawtucket, Central Falls, Lincoln Cumberland, Woonsocket

Cranston CAP: 401-467-9610

Cranston, Foster, Scituate, Coventry

Eastbay CAP: Lower Bay: 401-848-6697

Newport, Portsmouth, Tiverton, Middletown, Jamestown, Little Compton

Eastbay CAP: Upper Bay: 401-437-1000

East Providence, Warren, Bristol, Barrington

Family Resources CAP: 401-766-0900

Woonsocket

Providence CAP: 401-273-2000

Providence

South County CAP: 401-789-3016

Exeter, Charlestown, Narragansett, Westerly, Hopkinton, North Kingstown,
South Kingstown, Richmond, West Greenwich, Block Island

Tri-Town CAP: 401-351-2750

North Providence, Johnston, North Smithfield, Smithfield, Burrillville, Gloucester

Westbay CAP: 401-732-4660 or 401-732-4666

Warwick, West Warwick, East Greenwich

RED CROSS DISASTER ACTION TEAM

401-831-7700

UNITED WAY/2-1-1 IN RHODE ISLAND

2-1-1

RI DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES

401-528-3502

RI DEPARTMENT OF ELDERLY AFFAIRS

401-462-3000

THE POINT AGING AND DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTER

401-462-4444

RI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

401-222-6880

RI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (HELPLINE)

401-222-5960

RI DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH, RETARDATION AND HOSPITALS
DISASTER BEHAVIORAL HEALTH FLOOD COMMAND

401-462-3428

RI DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (INFORMATION LINE)

401-462-5300

RI DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND TRAINING

401-462-1894

SNAP APPLICATION ASSISTANCE

1-866-306-0270

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

WEB SITES

Department of Children, Youth and Families: www.dcyf.ri.gov

Department of Elderly Affairs: www.dea.ri.gov

Department of Health: www.health.ri.gov

Department of Human Services: www.dhs.ri.gov

Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals: www.mhrh.ri.gov

THE POINT WEB SITE

www.ThePointRI.org

UNITED WAY/2-1-1 IN RHODE ISLAND

www.uwri.org

RED CROSS OF RI

www.riredcross.org



BASIC EMERGENCY NEEDS

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Rhode Island Community Action Programs (CAPs) can help if you are in need of emergency shelter, food, rental assistance, prescription assistance, and any other type of basic needs assistance. CAP agencies include:

- Blackstone Valley CAP:** 401-723-4520
(Pawtucket, Central Falls, Lincoln Cumberland, Woonsocket)
- Cranston CAP:** 401-467-9610
(Cranston, Foster, Scituate, Coventry)
- Eastbay CAP: Lower Bay:** 401-848-6697
(Newport, Portsmouth, Tiverton, Middletown, Jamestown, Little Compton)
- Eastbay CAP: Upper Bay:** 401-437-1000
(East Providence, Warren, Bristol, Barrington,)
- Family Resources CAP:** 401-766-0900
(Woonsocket)
- Providence CAP:** 401-273-2000
(Providence)
- South County CAP:** 401-789-3016
(Exeter, Charlestown, Narragansett, Westerly, Hopkinton, North Kingstown, South Kingstown, Richmond, West Greenwich, Block Island)
- Tri-Town CAP:** 401-351-2750
(North Providence, Johnston, North Smithfield, Smithfield, Burrillville, Gloucester)
- Westbay CAP:** 401-732-4660 or 401-732-4666
(Warwick, West Warwick, East Greenwich)

RED CROSS DISASTER ACTION TEAM

Volunteers provide victims with immediate disaster relief items such as blankets, water, comfort kits and emotional support. Volunteers then perform an on-scene damage assessment and provide victims with a stipend based on family size and type of loss. The type of assistance provided can include temporary shelter, food, clothing, mental health support, information and referral.

If you need assistance, please call 401-831-7700

UNITED WAY/2-1-1 IN RHODE ISLAND

United Way 2-1-1 in Rhode Island offers assistance and support to those in need of any age. Get information, resolve a problem, or discover available options for programs and services. Health and human services assistance is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Dial 2-1-1 to contact United Way 2-1-1. Website access available: www.uwri.org



RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES (DCYF)

The Department was established by the state legislature in 1980 by merging children's programs previously administered by 4 different state agencies. The Director of DCYF is also a member of the RI Children's Cabinet, which addresses cross-departmental issues relating to children's needs and services.

It is the mission of DCYF to assist families with their primary responsibility to raise their children to become productive members of society. We recognize our obligations to promote, safeguard and protect the overall well-being of culturally diverse children, youth and families and the communities in which they live through a partnership with families, communities and government.

DCYF

Vision

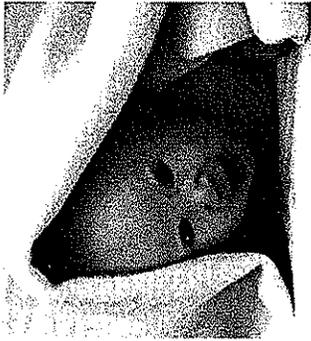
As active members of the community, we share a vision that all children, youth, and families reach their fullest potential in a safe and nurturing environment.

Mission

It is the mission of the Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) to assist families with their primary responsibility to raise their children to become productive members of society. We recognize our obligation to promote, safeguard, and protect the overall well-being of culturally diverse children, youth, and families and the communities in which they live through a partnership with families, communities, and government. To fulfill our mission, we believe that:

- The family, community, and government share responsibility for the safety, protection, and well-being of children;
- When the natural family is unable to care for a child/youth, it is our responsibility, in as timely a manner as possible, to ensure the child/youth is provided permanency in his or her life in a safe, stable, and nurturing environment;
- Staff, foster parents, and service providers are partners in the provision of timely and appropriate high quality care;
- An integrated continuum of care should emphasize prevention over intervention; reflect a partnership among family, community, and government; and be culturally relevant, and;
- Staff at all levels should be held accountable to a professional code of conduct.

"Mankind owes to the child the best it has to give."



United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child, 1979

QUESTIONS? CONCERNS? COMPLAINTS?

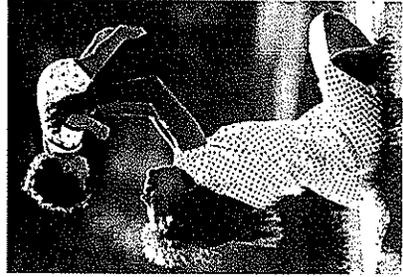
The Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) is responsible for promoting and protecting the health, well-being, and development of children and their families. This brochure introduces you to some of the services, programs, and resources DCYF provides in addressing issues related to children and their families.

If your questions, concerns, or complaints are not fully addressed by calling the divisional phone numbers listed in this brochure, the following resources are available:

DCYF Office of the Director
(401) 528-3548

DCYF Chief of Staff
(401) 528-3575

Office of the Child Advocate
(401) 222-6650

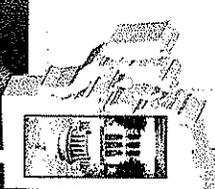


DCYF

The Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth, and Families



Caring for the Safety and Well-Being of Rhode Island's Children and Families
Patricia Martinez
Director



Donald L. Carcieri
Governor



CHILD WELFARE

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES - If you know or suspect that a child is being abused or neglected, report it immediately to DCYF. As a matter of fact, the law requires that you do so within 24 hours. The **Child Abuse Hotline** is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week by professional Child Protective Investigators. All calls are confidential.

**Child Abuse Hotline Number:
1 (800) RI-CHILD (742-4453)**

INTAKE - Assists families who contact DCYF for help or who are referred by the courts. A trained staff member makes an assessment of the family's strengths and needs and arranges for the appropriate services. (401) 528-3593

FAMILY SERVICES - Family Services units located throughout Rhode Island work towards strengthening and supporting families by coordinating and monitoring families' involvement with community agencies, residential treatment providers, schools, mental health professionals, and others.

Family Services also includes an **ADOPTION UNIT**, which provides services to families interested in adopting special-needs children and offers assistance in their placement into permanent adoptive homes. (401) 254-7021

FAMILY SERVICES OFFICES

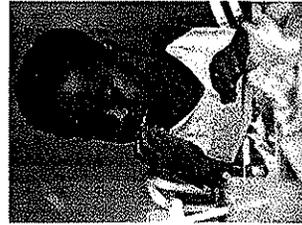
Region 1: City of Providence
101 Friendship Street, Providence, RI 02903
(401) 528-3502

FAMILY SERVICES OFFICES *Continued*

Region 2: East Providence to Jamestown
530 Wood Street, Bristol, RI 02809
(401) 254-7000

Region 3: Kent and Washington Counties
650 Ten Rod Road, North Kingstown, RI 02852
(401) 294-5300

Region 4: Northern and Northwestern RI
249 Roosevelt Ave., Pawtucket, RI 02860
(401) 721-2400



COMMUNITY SERVICES AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

The Division of Community Services and Behavioral Health works with community agencies promoting healthy functioning for children and families, through the Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP), Children's Intensive Services (CIS), and by providing a full range of services from family preservation to clinical and wraparound support. The Division also provides a continuum of residential treatment for children and youth with behavioral health challenges. (401) 528-3797



LICENSING
The Licensing Units ensure that facilities where children are cared for meet state requirements; respond to concerns about a particular facility; and accept application requests for foster care and day care.

TYPES OF LICENSE

Day Care Licensing - licenses day care homes and facilities.
(401) 528-3624 or (401) 528-3621

Residential Facilities - licenses group homes, emergency shelters, and long-term residential care facilities for children and youth.
(401) 528-3608 or (401) 528-3612

Foster Care Licensing - licenses foster homes.
(401) 528-3606

Foster Care Recruitment - for individuals and families interested in fostering.
(401) 528-3700

Foster Liaison - for licensed foster parents with questions or complaints.
(401) 528-3757

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS



The Juvenile Corrections Division provides delinquent youth with rehabilitation services aimed at helping them to lead safe, healthy, and productive lives.

JUVENILE PROGRAMS

Juvenile Probation and Parole - works to rehabilitate youth in the community to ensure public safety and full compliance with court orders and conditions of probation.
(401) 528-3520

Training School - provides youth with rehabilitative, education, and support services in a secure correctional facility.
(401) 462-7200

CHILD IN EMOTIONAL CRISIS?



CALL US. Is your child:

- Hurting himself or others?
- Feeling excessive anger or sadness?
- Lashing out at siblings and adults?
- Having behavior problems at school?

It's confusing and scary, for you and your child. How do you get help? Each child is different, each problem is different, and each needs a different kind of help.

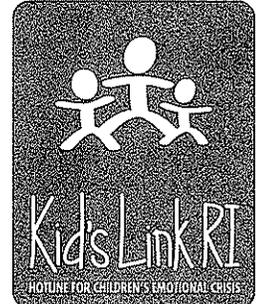
Now there's one number to call: **Kid's Link**. It's a central emergency hotline for kids in emotional crisis, connected to all the children's services in the state.

Call us anytime. It's confidential. It's free.

We're here to help, no matter where you live in Rhode Island, even if you don't have insurance.

Call us, day or night. **Because when a child is in crisis, the whole family hurts.**

1-866-429-3979



Sponsored by the Department of Children, Youth and Families and in collaboration with Gateway Healthcare, East Bay Mental Health Center, The Kent Center, Newport County Community Mental Health Center, NRI Community Services, The Providence Center, and South Shore Mental Health Center.



Confidential. Free. 24 hours.

Is your child:

- Hurting himself or others?
- Feeling excessive anger or sadness?
- Lashing out at siblings and adults?
- Having behavior problems at school?

1-866-429-3979

Call us
ANYTIME
24 hours a day
7 days a
week!

FAMILY CARE COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP SYSTEM OF CARE UPDATE

January 2009

Rhode Island System of Care Redesign Efforts- Building Partnerships

The Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) is working with agencies, families, youth and community members across the state to support the planning and implementation of the Family Care Community Partnership Initiative.

The goals of this initiative are the following:

- Establish and continue to develop a statewide, integrated, family driven, youth guided, culturally and linguistically competent community based system of care for children and families at risk for abuse and neglect, and/or who have serious behavioral health needs.
- Strengthen the collaboration and partnership between youth, families, state agencies, providers, and the greater community as it relates to formal and informal business relationships, decision-making and service delivery.
- Implement a high-fidelity wraparound process (see definition on page 2) that is a family-centered model, is strength based and intervenes early to address potentially serious problems.
- Ensure that each child and family receiving wraparound has a single integrated care plan aimed at ensuring the highest quality services and supports.
- Develop four regional provider networks in which there will be both formal service providers and natural, social support resources. The provision of services will be in the least restrictive setting and will emphasize community integration for families, children, and youth.
- Develop a centralized data collection process to aggregate and analyze statewide FCCP data for further system analysis and continuous quality improvement to ensure that we are meeting our defined outcomes .



Family Care Community Partnership Begins Implementation

The Family Care Community Partnership Initiative (FCCP) began implementation on January 1st, 2009. The FCCP standards are in the final stages of promulgation and will soon be policy. The Regional Provider Networks have their contracts in place with DCYF and agencies are now serving and supporting children, youth and families.

DCYF is sensitive to families need for continued care and support during this transition period. DCYF is working in partnership with department staff, contracted providers and advocacy organizations to provide ongoing informational sessions to learn about the regional FCCP structures and system of care best practices.

DCYF and the Child Welfare Training Institute is providing ongoing training and technical assistance opportunities for successful transition. Training currently taking place include safety and risk management, intake and data collection, and high fidelity wraparound.

The FCCP networks are beginning to work with partners to map out existing resources in their communities and to build and expand the availability of informal and natural supports.

Families and youth can expect transition and change over the next six months. Families are encouraged to call Parent Support Network (PSN), the Rhode Island Parent Information Network (RIPIN) or DCYF if they are experiencing challenges in accessing services and supports: PSN- 467-6855 or 1-800-483-8844-c.ciano@psnri.org RIPIN-727-4144 or 1-800-464-3399- info@ripin.org DCYF-528-3797/ Debra.DiScuillo@dcyf.ri.gov

parent
support
network
OF RHODE ISLAND



FAMILY VOICES

FAMILY CARE COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Family Care Community Partnership (FCCP) Regions & Lead Contact Information

Urban Core FCCP: Serving families in Central Falls, Cranston, Providence, and Pawtucket
For referrals and more information: 331-1350

West Bay FCCP: Serving families in Charlestown, East Greenwich, Hopkinton, New Shoreham, Richmond, Warwick, West Warwick, Coventry, Exeter, Narragansett, North Kingston, South Kingston, West Greenwich, and Westerly
For referrals and more information: 294-6138

East Bay FCCP: Serving families in Barrington, Bristol, East Providence, Jamestown, Little Compton, Middletown, Newport, Portsmouth, Tiverton, and Warren
For referrals and more information: 849-2300

Northern FCCP: Serving families in Woonsocket, Burrillville, Cumberland, Foster, Glocester, Johnston, Lincoln, North Providence, North Smithfield, Smithfield, and Scituate
For referrals and more information: 766-0900

Family Care Community Partnership (FCCP)- Family Community Advisory Boards

DCYF will be working with state partners, FCCP designated agencies, families, youth and communities to work on the development of the Family Community Advisory Boards. These boards will ensure state and local level governance and quality assurance for the FCCP Program. There will be an emphasis on youth, family and diverse community participation.

DCYF is currently working with advocacy programs and family organizations to begin to provide leadership and input in order to create a common mission, adopt standards and begin to develop and operate the State Family Community Advisory Boards.

Until now, the Department has supported the implementation of eight Local Coordinating Councils (LCC'S) across the state. The LCC's have provided state and local system of care leadership and service delivery guidance. DCYF will now transition to four local Family Community Boards with an encouragement that LCC membership will join forces with new membership to lead the local Family Community Advisory Boards.

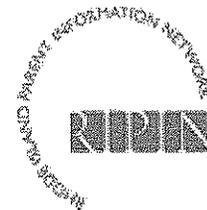
Please watch for more information for community and state level involvement as we all work towards creating family driven, youth guided, and culturally competent governance structures and leadership. Parent Support Network is recruiting family and youth leaders who would like to become more involved in participating in the state and local Family Community Advisory Boards.

High Fidelity Wraparound

The National Wraparound Initiative defines, *Wraparound* as a team-based planning process intended to provide individualized, coordinated, family-driven care to meet the complex needs of children and their families. The wraparound process requires that families, providers, and key members of the family's social support network collaborate to build a creative plan that responds to the particular needs of the child and family. Team members then implement the plan and continue to meet regularly to monitor progress and make adjustments to the plan as necessary. The team continues its work until members reach a consensus that a formal wraparound process is no longer needed. Visit national wrap-around initiative website for more information: <http://www.rtc.pdx.edu/nwi/>

Families are encouraged to call Parent Support Network (PSN) or the Rhode Island Parent Information Network (RIPIN) if they are experiencing challenges in accessing services and supports or would like to receive information:
PSN- 467-6855 or 1-800-483-8844-c.ciano@psnri.org
RIPIN-727-4144 or 1-800-464-3399- info@ripin.org
DCYF-528-3797/ Debra.DiScuillo@dcyf.ri.gov

parent
support
network
OF RHODE ISLAND



FAMILY VOICES[®]





Rhode Island Department of Elderly Affairs
John O. Pastore Center
Hazard Building
74 West Road
Cranston, RI 02920

SERVICES FOR SENIORS

The Rhode Island Department of Elderly Affairs (DEA) is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of a comprehensive system of community-based services and programs for seniors and adults with disabilities. The DEA is also designated as the state's single planning and service area agency on aging under the provisions of the Older Americans Act.

DEA also works in conjunction with the state office of Health and Human Services Secretariat and other human services agencies to provide information and referral at the state's Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC)-THE POINT. THE POINT is Rhode Island's One-Stop Resource Center for seniors and adults with disabilities.

THE POINT works with DEA and statewide community partner agencies to provide assistance and resolve problems for those who need support and direction. Call THE POINT at 401-462-4444. TTY users should call 401-462-4445. THE POINT's website address is www.ThePointRI.org.

The main telephone number for DEA is 401-462-3000 or TTY 401-462-0740. DEA's website address is www.dea.ri.gov.

Emergency Response: Flooding

What you should do

Take precautions during and after floods to protect your health and safety.

- Avoid contact with floodwater when possible. Floodwaters may contain raw sewage or other hazardous substances.
- Do not walk in moving water. Six inches of moving water can knock a person over.
- Do not allow children or pets to wade in or play in floodwater.
- Avoid driving through flooded areas and surfing or boating in floodwaters.
- Wash your hands with soap and clean water before preparing or eating food, after participating in cleanup activities, and after handling articles contaminated by floodwater or sewage.
- Do not expose open cuts or wounds to floodwaters. Floodwaters can cause an infection in an open wound.
- Do not eat any food that has come in contact with floodwater.
- Thoroughly clean and dry your feet and put on clean, dry socks every day.
- If walking in floodwaters is necessary, wear rubber boots and change clothing that comes into contact with floodwaters as soon as possible.
- Wash clothes contaminated with flood or sewage water in hot water and detergent and separately from uncontaminated clothes and linens.
- Conserve water whenever possible to minimize sewage overflow.
- Check for any Boil Water Advisories that may be enacted.
- Make sure any important medical documents are in waterproof containers.

Re-entering your home or business

When returning to an area that has been flooded, be aware that it may hold any number of contaminants, such as mold or sewage. When re-entering your home or business:

- If you still have standing water, turn off the main power from a dry location.
- If accessing the main power switch means entering standing water, call an electrician to have it turned off. Never turn power on or off yourself or use an electric tool or appliance while standing in water.
- Have an electrician check the electrical system before turning the power on again.
- If the house or business has been closed for several days due to flooding, assume it has poor air quality and has been contaminated with mold, sewage, and other hazardous materials. Enter briefly to open doors and windows, allowing fresh air circulate. Let it air out for at least 30 minutes before you re-enter and stay for any length of time.
- Remove wet carpets, furniture or bedding as soon as possible. To avoid mold growth, dry out any flooded areas within 48 hours.

Flooding: About Cleaning Up

What you should do

If there has been flooding in your home or business, remove carpet and any upholstered furniture or stuffed animals that may have come in contact with contaminated floodwaters. To avoid mold growth, dry out any flooded areas within 48 hours. If you have had flooding, you need to clean and dry your house or business and everything in it. Cleaning properly will remove hazards from bacteria and viruses, and drying will prevent problems from mold. When cleaning out your basement, home, or business:

Throw away wet materials that can't be cleaned

- For insurance purposes, take photographs of all the damaged property that you must throw away.
- Wash curtains, clothing, and bedding with hot soapy water. Bleach them whenever possible and then dry and iron them.
- Flush rugs and furniture with clean water, and shampoo and air-dry them.

Clean safely

- In order to protect yourself from germs in the water, mold on surfaces and the chemicals in cleaning supplies, cover your body. Wear pants, long sleeves, boots, and rubber gloves.
- Protect your eyes, nose and lungs.
- Buy goggles and an N-95 mask at the hardware store and use them when working in flooded areas or cleaning mold.
- Use soap or cleaning products with a disinfectant for killing germs. Never mix bleach with other cleaning supplies in the same bucket.
- Open windows and use fans to pull fumes from your work area.
- Always wash your hands thoroughly with soap and warm water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer when you are done cleaning.

Dry flooded areas thoroughly

- Areas that stay wet or damp for more than 48 hours can grow mold.
- If carpets, clothing, paper, and other absorbent materials cannot be completely dried, it is best to throw them out.
- Run bathroom and kitchen ventilators to keep the air moving in your home.
- If there is no standing water and it is safe to use electric appliances, use fans to help dry damp areas. Fans mounted in windows and blowing out will not blow dust or mold spores about in living areas.

**Rhode Island Department of Health
Information Line 401-222-5960**

- Do not pump water out into the sewer system as it will worsen problems we are already having throughout the state with sewage treatment. Water should be pumped out into your yard or into storm water drain pipes.
- Once things are properly cleaned (disinfected) and dried they should be safe from bacteria and viruses.

Get help

- If there is a large amount of mold or flood damage, you may want to hire a professional to help you clean up. Ask your homeowner insurance company for a recommendation.
- People with asthma, allergies or other breathing problems may be more sensitive to mold. Talk to your medical provider if you aren't sure whether it is safe for you to clean up after a flood

Flooding: About Safe Drinking Water

Having an ample supply of clean drinking water is a top priority in an emergency. Rhode Island has separate systems for public drinking water and for sewer treatment. However, flooding may contaminate the municipal public drinking water supply and water from private wells. Never assume that water in a hurricane- or flood-affected area is safe to drink.

The Department will issue guidance regarding drinking water safety in the event of emergencies such as hurricanes or floods, and Boil Water Advisories will be posted. Proper emergency disinfection procedures for drinking water include boiling, distillation, and chemical treatment through the use of chlorine bleach or iodine.

What you should do

Conserve Water

Floods disrupt normal drainage systems in cities and can overwhelm sewer systems. Residents of areas where sewage treatment and pumping plants are not working properly due to flooding should conserve water whenever possible. Limit toilet flushing and showering, and avoid using dishwashers and washing machines. These appliances all drain water into the sewage treatment system. Continual use could cause sewage backup and overflow. Do not drain sump pumps into toilets, tubs, or sinks. Drain them instead into your yard or storm water drains.

There are many hidden sources of clean water to use in an emergency. These include the unused water in your pipes and in your hot water heater, if you have disconnected the gas or electricity. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have guidance on food and water safety after hurricanes and floods.

Do not trust flooded Private Wells

Private wells that have flooded (wells that have standing water around them) should be considered contaminated. People with flooded wells should take the following precautions:

- Boil water for one minute before drinking, cooking, and brushing teeth.
- Get well water tested for coliform bacteria as soon as possible. Lab tests usually take about three days, but it may take longer for you to get the results depending on which lab you use. Continue to boil water until you get your test results back and the water has been deemed safe for consumption.
- Once flood waters have receded, your well will need to be disinfected with chlorine and tested before you begin drinking it again.

Flood Information for People with Special Healthcare Needs

Individuals who need immediate assistance due to flooding should call 211, and they will be directed to the right contact.

Rhode Island Special Needs Emergency Registry

The Rhode Island Special Needs Emergency Registry provides a reliable system for the identification of Rhode Islanders who may require special assistance during emergencies. If needed during a response to a flood, the Department may use the registry to identify high-risk individuals and send emergency alert information to enrollees. Rhode Island adults and children with disabilities, chronic conditions, and special healthcare needs are urged to enroll in the registry by visiting <https://kidsnet.health.ri.gov/emregistry/>

Access to prescriptions:

If you are unable to access your regular pharmacy to pick up a prescription, you can call the pharmacy and ask to have the prescription transferred to another pharmacy. Major chain pharmacies can contact any individual pharmacy where a prescription was filled and have the prescription transferred to a pharmacy of the patient's choice.

Health Advisory



Department of Health

Three Capital Hill
Providence, RI 02908-5097

TTY: 711
www.health.ri.gov

Re-entering and Cleaning Your Home or Business after Flooding

When returning to an area that has been flooded, be aware that it may hold any number of contaminants, such as mold or sewage. There are steps you can take to lower the health risks to you and your loved ones when returning home or to work after a flood.

When You First Re-enter Your Home or Business

There are several health and safety precautions to consider when coming back to a flooded home or business for the first time. When re-entering your home or business:

- If you still have standing water, turn off the main power from a dry location if possible.
- If accessing the main power switch means entering standing water, call an electrician to have it turned off. NEVER turn power on or off yourself or use an electric tool or appliance while standing in water.
- Have an electrician check the electrical system before turning the power on again.
- If the house or business has been closed up for several days due to flooding, assume it has poor air quality and has been contaminated with mold, sewage, and other hazardous materials. Enter briefly to open doors and windows, allowing fresh air circulate. Let it air out for at least 30 minutes before you re-enter and stay for any length of time. (Visit the CDC's website to learn more about how to protect yourself from mold: <http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/mold/protect.asp>.)

Drying Out Your Home or Business

To avoid mold growth, flooded areas should be dried thoroughly within 48 hours. Once things are properly cleaned (disinfected) and dried they should be safe from bacteria and viruses. When drying out your home or business:

- Remove carpet and any upholstered furniture or stuffed animals that may have come in contact with contaminated floodwaters.
- If carpets, clothing, paper, and other absorbent materials cannot be completely dried, it is best to throw them out.
- Run bathroom and kitchen ventilators to keep the air moving in your home.
- If there is no standing water and it is safe to use electric appliances, use fans to help dry damp areas. Fans mounted in windows and blowing out will not blow dust or mold spores about in living areas.
- Do not pump water out into the sewer system as it will worsen problems we are already having throughout the state with sewage treatment. Water should be pumped out into your yard or into storm water drain pipes.

Cleaning Up

If you have had flooding, you need to clean and dry your house or business and everything in it. Cleaning properly will remove hazards from bacteria and viruses, and drying will prevent problems from mold. When cleaning out your home or business:

Health Advisory



Department of Health

Three Capital Hill
Providence, RI 02908-5097

TTY: 711
www.health.ri.gov

- Throw away wet materials that can't be cleaned. Flood water can contain sewage and contaminate items in your home. For insurance purposes, take photographs of all the damaged property that you must throw away.
- Wash curtains, clothing, and bedding with hot soapy water. Bleach them whenever possible and then dry and iron them.
- Flush rugs and furniture with clean water, and shampoo and air-dry them.
- In order to protect yourself from germs in the water, mold on surfaces and the chemicals in cleaning supplies, cover your body. Wear pants, long sleeves, boots, and rubber gloves.
- Protect your eyes, nose and lungs. Buy goggles and an N-95 mask at the hardware store and use them when working in flooded areas or cleaning mold.
- Use soap or cleaning products with a disinfectant for killing germs. Never mix bleach with other cleaning supplies in the same bucket.
- Open windows and use fans to pull fumes from your work area.
- Always wash your hands thoroughly with soap and warm water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer when you are done cleaning.

Get Help

If there is a large amount of mold or flood damage, you may want to hire a professional to help you clean up. Ask your homeowner insurance company for a recommendation. People with asthma, allergies or other breathing problems may be more sensitive to mold. Talk to your medical provider if you aren't sure whether it is safe for you to clean up after a flood.

All Rhode Islanders in need of flood disaster assistance should register with FEMA at www.fema.gov or 1-800-621-3362 (TTY 1-800-462-7585). See the state's flood website (www.floodrecovery.ri.gov) or HEALTH's website (www.health.ri.gov) for additional health and safety guidance related to flooding. For more information or questions, call 222-5960/RI Relay 711.

What to Do After the Flood

Drilled, driven or bored wells are best disinfected by a well or pump contractor, because it is difficult for the private owner to thoroughly disinfect these wells.

If you suspect that your well may be contaminated, contact your local or state health department or agriculture extension agent for specific advice on disinfecting your well. The suggestions below are intended to supplement flood precautions issued by State and local health authorities.

WARNING!
DO NOT TURN ON THE PUMP
There is danger of electrical shock and damage to your well or pump if they have been flooded

WARNING!
DO NOT WASH WITH WELL WATER
People drinking or washing with water from a private well that has been flooded will risk getting sick.

Well and Pump Inspection

Flood Conditions at the Well - Swiftly moving flood water can carry large debris that could loosen well hardware, dislodge well construction materials or distort casing. Coarse sediment in the flood waters could erode pump components. If the well is not tightly capped, sediment and flood water could enter the well and contaminate it. Wells that are more than 10 years old or less than 50 feet deep are likely to be contaminated, even if there is no apparent damage. Floods may cause some wells to collapse.

Electrical System - After flood waters have receded and the pump and electrical system have dried, do not turn on the equipment until the wiring system has been checked by a qualified electrician, well contractor, or pump contractor. If the pump's control box was submerged during the flood all electrical components must be dry before electrical service can be restored. Get assistance in turning the pump on from a well or pump contractor.

Pump Operation - All pumps and their electrical components can be damaged by sediment and flood water. The pump including the valves and gears will need to be cleaned of silt and sand. If pumps are not cleaned and properly lubricated they can burn out. Get assistance from a well or pump contractor who will be able to clean, repair or maintain different types of pumps.

Emergency Disinfection of Wells that have been Flooded

Before Disinfection: Check the condition of your well. Make sure there is no exposed or damaged wiring. If you notice any damage, call a professional before the disinfection process.

Materials Needed:

- One gallon of non-scented household liquid bleach;
- rubber gloves;
- eye protection;
- old clothes; and
- a funnel.



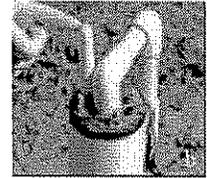
Step 1

If your water is muddy or cloudy, run the water from an outside spigot with a hose attached until the water becomes clear and free of sediments.

Step 2

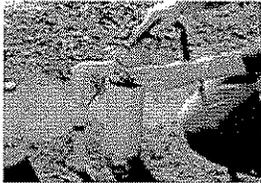


Determine what type of well you have and how to pour the bleach into the well. Some wells have a sanitary seal with either an air vent or a plug that can be removed (a). If it is a bored or dug well, the entire cover can be lifted off to provide a space for pouring the bleach into the well (b).



Step 3

Take the gallon of bleach and funnel (if needed) and carefully pour the bleach down into the well casing.



Step 4

After the bleach has been added, run water from an outside hose into the well casing until you smell chlorine coming from the hose. Then turn off the outside hose.

Step 5

Turn on all cold water faucets, inside and outside of house, until the chlorine odor is detected in each faucet, then shut them all off. If you have a water treatment system, switch it to bypass before turning on the indoor faucets.



Step 6

Wait 6 to 24 hours before turning the faucets back on. It is important not to drink, cook, bathe or wash with this water during the time period --- it contains high amounts of chlorine.

Step 7

Once the waiting period is up, turn on an outside spigot with hose attached and run the water into a safe area where it will not disturb plants, lakes, streams or septic tanks. Run the water until there is no longer a chlorine odor. Turn the water off.



Step 8

The system should now be disinfected, and you can now use the water.

Step 9

Have your water tested for bacteria 7 to 10 days after disinfection.

Sampling and Testing the Well Water

Contact the local health department to have well water sampled and tested for contamination. Or, call your state laboratory certification officer to find a certified lab near you. You can get this number from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

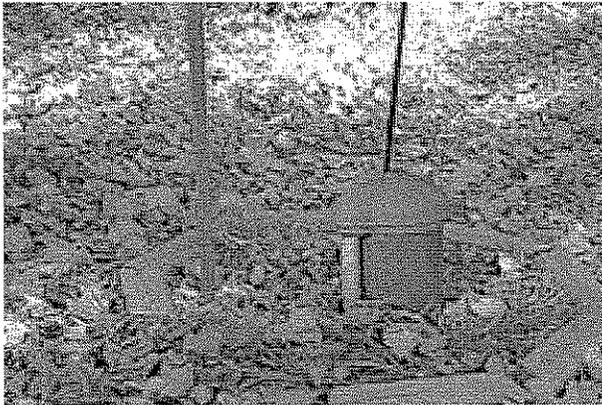
If the health department issues sterile bottles for the private well owner to collect water samples, follow all instructions for the use of these bottles.

After the pump is back in operation, the health department should sample and test the water at regular intervals.

CAUTION: Because of the extensive flood area and the speed and direction of ground water flow, your well may not be a safe source of water for many months after the flood. The well can become contaminated with bacteria or other contaminants. Waste water from malfunctioning septic tanks or chemicals seeping into the ground can contaminate the ground water even after the water was tested and found to be safe. It will be necessary to take long range precautions, including repeated testing, to protect the safety of drinking water.

CONCERNS AND ADVISORIES

If in doubt about the well water supply, follow health department drinking and bathing advisories.



Remember that there is a danger of electrical shock from any electrical device that has been flooded; consult a certified electrician. Rubber boots and gloves are not adequate protection from electric shock.

Well disinfection will not provide protection from pesticides, heavy metals and other types of non-biological contamination. If such contamination is suspected, due to the nearness of these contaminant sources, special treatment is required.

Information on home water treatment units (also called point-of-use and point-of-entry units) is available from U.S. EPA by phoning the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

If you observe chemical containers (including barrels and drums) that have moved to your property, call your state or county health department or the **Superfund Hotline (1-800-424-9346)**.

For information on long-term water quality conditions in the area, consult the state or county health department.

Well owners may have information about the construction, or testing of their well and this information will be helpful to the health department in determining water quality conditions.

Septic systems should not be used immediately after floods. Drain fields will not work until underground water has receded. Septic lines may have broken during the flood.

Qué Hacer Después de una Inundación

Desinfectados por los pozos excavados, barrenados o regulados, deben ser puesto que desinfectar el pozo a fondo puede resultarle complicado al propietario.

Si usted sospecha que su pozo puede estar contaminado, comuníquese con su departamento de salud estatal o local, o con la agencia de extensión agrícola para que le asesoren como desinfectar su pozo. Las sugerencias a continuación tienen el motivo de servir como precauciones adicionales a las proporcionadas por las autoridades estatales y locales.

¡PRECAUCIÓN!
NO ENCIENDA LA BOMBA
Existe el peligro de electrocución y de daños a su bomba o pozo si están inundados

¡PRECAUCIÓN!
NO LAVE CON AGUA DE POZO
Aquellas personas que beban o laven con agua de un pozo privado que se haya inundado corren el riesgo de enfermarse.

Inspección de Pozos y Bombas

Inundación en el Pozo – El agua que corre rápidamente durante una inundación puede llevar escombros de gran tamaño que pueden aflojar algún aparato, desplazar materiales de construcción del pozo o dañar el revestimiento. El sedimento grueso presente en las aguas de inundación puede corroer los componentes de la bomba. Si el pozo no está debidamente sellado, el sedimento y agua de la inundación pueden penetrar en él y contaminarlo. Los pozos que tienen una antigüedad mayor de 10 años o tienen menos de 50 pies de profundidad son más propensos a contaminarse, aunque no se perciban daños aparentes. Es posible que algunas inundaciones hagan que algunos pozos se colapsen.

Sistema Eléctrico – Cuando las aguas de inundación hayan bajado y la bomba, así como el sistema eléctrico, se hayan secado, no encienda el equipo hasta que el sistema de alambrado haya sido verificado por un electricista calificado, o un contratista de pozos o de bombas. Si el panel de control de la bomba estuvo sumergido durante la inundación, todos los componentes eléctricos deben estar secos antes de que se pueda restaurar el suministro eléctrico. Solicite la ayuda de un contratista de pozos o bombas para encender la bomba.

Operación de la Bomba – Todas las bombas y sus componentes eléctricos pueden dañarse por el sedimento y aguas de inundación. La bomba, así como las válvulas y engranes, deberán ser limpiados y estar libres de limo y arena. Si las bombas no se limpian y lubrican adecuadamente, se pueden dañar. Solicite ayuda de un contratista de pozos o bombas, quien podrá limpiar, reparar o darle mantenimiento a diferentes tipos de bombas.

Desinfección de Emergencia de Pozos Inundados

Antes de la desinfección: Revise la condición de su pozo y asegúrese de que no haya cables expuestos o dañados. Si usted nota cualquier daño, llame a un profesional antes del proceso de desinfección.



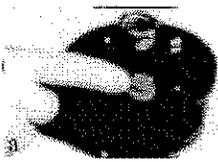
Fase 1

Si el agua sale con lodo o está turbia, abra una llave de agua externa que tenga una manguera y déjela correr hasta que el agua salga limpia y libre de sedimentos.

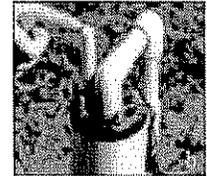
Materiales que necesitará:

- Un galón de blanqueador (lejía) casero líquido sin olor;
- guantes de hule;
- protección para los ojos;
- ropa vieja, y
- un embudo.

Fase 2



Determine el tipo de pozo que usted tiene y cómo vaciar el blanqueador dentro del mismo. Algunos pozos tienen un sello sanitario que pueden tener una apertura de ventilación o un tapón que se puede quitar (a). Si su pozo fue excavado o barrenado, la tapadera completa se puede quitar para crear un espacio para verter el blanqueador dentro del pozo (b).



Fase 3

Tome el galón de blanqueador y el embudo (de ser necesario) y vierta cuidadosamente el blanqueador dentro del revestimiento del pozo.

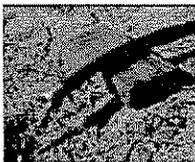


Fase 4

Después de que se haya añadido el blanqueador, vierta agua al revestimiento del pozo con una manguera de una toma externa hasta que usted perciba un olor a cloro proveniente de la manguera. A continuación cierre la manguera.

Fase 5

Abra todas las llaves de agua fría, dentro y fuera del hogar, hasta que el olor a cloro se perciba en cada llave, y después ciérrelas. Si usted tiene un sistema de tratamiento de agua, cierre la válvula de paso para que el agua no entre en el sistema antes de abrir las llaves que estén dentro de su hogar.

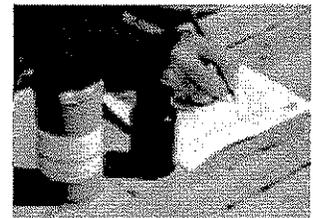


Fase 6

Esperede 6 a 24 horas antes de abrir las llaves. Es muy importante que usted no beba, cocine, lave ni se bañe con esta agua durante este período de tiempo – el agua contiene una cantidad alta de cloro.

Fase 7

Una vez que el período de espera haya pasado, abra una llave que se encuentre fuera del hogar que tenga una manguera, y deje que el agua corra en un lugar seguro, donde no dañe las plantas, lagos, arroyos o sistemas sépticos. Deje el agua correr hasta que no tenga olor a cloro. Cierre la llave.



Fase 8

El sistema debe estar desinfectado ahora y usted podrá utilizar el agua.

Fase 9

Haga que se se le efectúen pruebas bacteriológicas al agua de 7 a 10 días después de la desinfección.

Muestreo y Pruebas del Agua de Pozo

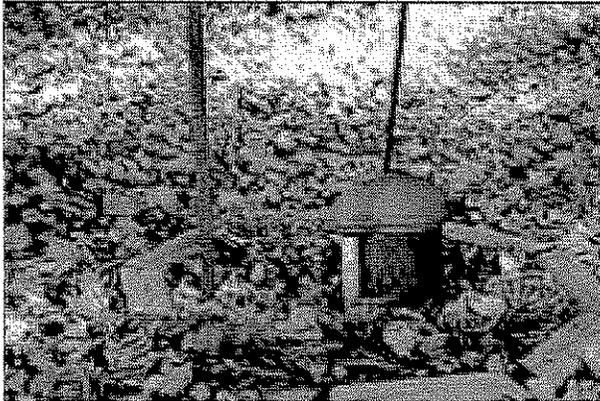
Comuníquese con el departamento de salud local para que al agua de pozo se le tomen muestras y efectúen pruebas para detectar contaminación, o llame al oficial de certificación de laboratorios de su estado para localizar un laboratorio certificado cerca de usted. Usted puede obtener este número llamando a la **Línea Directa del Agua Potable Segura (1-800-426-4791)**.

Si el departamento de salud proporciona frascos estériles para que el propietario del pozo recolecte las muestras, siga todas las instrucciones para el uso de estos frascos.

Después de volver a poner la bomba en operación, el departamento de salud deberá tomar muestras y efectuar pruebas del agua periódicamente.

CONSIDERACIONES Y ADVERTENCIAS

Si usted duda de la calidad de la fuente de agua del pozo, siga las advertencias de agua potable del departamento de salud.



Recuerde que existe un riesgo de sufrir una descarga eléctrica al utilizar cualquier aparato eléctrico que haya estado inundado – consulte a un electricista calificado. Las botas y guantes de hule (goma) no proporcionan protección adecuada para prevenir una descarga eléctrica.

La desinfección de pozos no proporciona protección de pesticidas, metales pesados ni otros tipos de contaminación no biológica. Si se sospecha de dicha contaminación debido a la cercanía de fuentes de estos contaminantes, se requiere tratamiento especial.

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos tiene información disponible acerca de unidades de tratamiento de agua para el hogar (conocidos también como sistemas de “punto de uso” y “punto de entrada”), llamando a la **Línea Directa del Agua Potable Segura (1-800-426-4791)**.

Si usted nota envases de químicos (incluyendo barriles y tambores) que se hayan trasladado a su propiedad, llame al departamento de salud del condado o del estado, o a la **Línea Directa del programa Superfund (1-800-424-9346)**.

Para información de la calidad de agua de su área a largo plazo, consulte al departamento de salud de su condado o de su estado.

Los propietarios de pozos pueden tener información de la construcción o de las pruebas efectuadas a su pozo, y esta información puede serle útil al departamento de salud para determinar las condiciones de calidad de agua.

Los sistemas sépticos no deben usarse inmediatamente después de una inundación. Las áreas de desagüe no funcionarán hasta que el nivel de agua subterránea haya bajado. Las líneas sépticas pueden haberse dañado durante la inundación.

PRECAUCIÓN: Debido a la extensión del área de la inundación y de la dirección del flujo de agua del subsuelo, es posible que su pozo no sea una fuente de agua segura por muchos meses después de la inundación. El pozo puede contaminarse con bacterias u otros contaminantes. Las aguas residuales provenientes de tanques sépticos dañados o de químicos que se infiltran al suelo pueden contaminar el agua del subsuelo, aún cuando se le hayan efectuado pruebas al agua y se haya determinado que es segura. Será necesario implementar medidas a largo plazo, incluyendo las pruebas repetidas del agua potable, para proteger la seguridad de la misma.

Cơ Quan Bảo Vệ Môi Sinh Hoa Kỳ

Nên Làm Gì Sau Con Bão Lụt

Các giếng đào hay khoan thường được khử trùng tốt nhất bởi người chuyên về giếng hay máy bơm vì chủ nhân rất khó tự mình khử trùng chúng hoàn toàn.

Nếu bạn nghi ngờ giếng có thể bị ô nhiễm, hãy liên lạc với cơ quan y tế của địa phương hay tiểu bang hay nhân viên của văn phòng nông nghiệp để biết cách khử trùng giếng của bạn. Những đề nghị sau đây chỉ nhằm bổ túc thêm cho những biện pháp đề phòng sau khi bị lụt mà các cơ quan y tế của địa phương hay tiểu bang đã ban hành.

CHÚ Ý!
ĐỪNG BẬT MÁY BƠM NƯỚC LÊN
Bạn có thể bị điện giật và làm hư giếng nếu máy đã bị ướt nước lụt

CHÚ Ý!
ĐỪNG RỬA HAY GIẶT BANG NƯỚC GIẾNG
Nếu uống hay dùng nước từ giếng đã bị nước lụt tràn vào để rửa hay giặt, người ta có thể bị bệnh

Khám Xét Giếng và Máy Bơm

Tình Trạng Giếng Ở Vùng Bị Lụt – Nước lụt chảy mạnh có thể cuốn theo những mảnh vụn làm cho các ốc vặn của giếng bị lỏng, các vật liệu xây giếng bị rời và ống giếng bị hư. Cặn bùn trong nước lụt có thể làm rỉ sét các bộ phận của máy bơm. Nếu giếng không được đậy kín, cặn bùn và nước lụt có thể tràn vào trong giếng làm ô nhiễm nước. Giếng đã xây hơn 10 năm hay sâu dưới 50 bộ (feet) rất có thể đã bị ô nhiễm tuy bề ngoài nhìn không thấy có gì hư hại. Nước lụt có thể làm sụp giếng.

Hệ Thống Điện – Sau khi nước lụt đã rút đi, mặc dù máy bơm và hệ thống điện đã khô ráo trở lại, tuyệt đối không được bật máy lên. Phải đợi đến khi hệ thống giầy điện đã được kiểm soát bởi thợ điện có đủ kinh nghiệm hay người chuyên môn về giếng hay máy bơm. Nếu hộp điều khiển điện bị ngập nước lụt, phải đợi máy khô hẳn trước khi gọi thợ đến xem xét. Phải mượn người chuyên môn về giếng và máy bơm đến để bật máy lên.

Sử Dụng Máy Bơm – Tất cả máy bơm và hệ thống điện của nó có thể bị cặn bùn và nước lụt làm hư hại. Máy bơm kể cả các van và hộp số phải được rửa sạch hết cát và bùn. Nếu máy bơm không được rửa sạch và thoa dầu mỡ đúng cách, máy có thể bị cháy. Nên nhờ người chuyên môn về máy bơm hay giếng rửa, sửa chữa hay bảo trì các loại máy bơm khác nhau.

Khử Trùng Khẩn Cấp Cho Giếng Đã Bị Lụt

Trước khi khử trùng : Kiểm soát tình trạng của giếng. Phải chắc chắn là không có giây điện hư hay hở. Nếu thấy hư hại, phải gọi thợ chuyên môn đến trước khi bắt đầu khử trùng.

Vật dụng cần đến:

- một gallon thuốc tẩy không có mùi
- găng tay cao su
- kính bảo vệ mắt
- quần áo cũ
- một cái phễu



Bước 1

Nếu nước đục hay có bùn, để cho nước chảy ra từ vòi bên ngoài nhà, vòi này phải có giấy nước gắn vào và phải đợi cho tới khi nước trong và không có bùn.

Bước 2

Xem giếng của bạn thuộc loại gì và làm sao có thể đổ thuốc tẩy xuống giếng.



Một số giếng có thể có dán nhãn vệ sinh với lỗ thông hơi hay có nút có thể mở ra được (a). Nếu giếng là loại đào hay khoan, nguyên cả nắp có thể nhấc ra được để có chỗ đổ thuốc tẩy vào (b).



Bước 3 Lấy ra 1 gallon thuốc tẩy và cái phễu (nếu cần) và đổ thuốc cẩn thận xuống giếng.



Bước 4

Sau khi đổ thuốc tẩy, mở nước phía ngoài nhà và dẫn ống nước cho chảy xuống giếng. Tắt nước đi khi ngửi được mùi thuốc tẩy từ ống nước.



Bước 5

Mở tất cả các vòi nước lạnh ở trong và ngoài nhà ra cho tới khi ngửi được mùi thuốc tẩy ở từng vòi một thì tắt chúng đi. Nếu có hệ thống lọc hay chính nước, đổi qua hệ thống phụ trước khi mở các vòi nước ở trong nhà ra.



Bước 6

Phải đợi từ 6 tới 24 tiếng đồng hồ mới mở nước lại. Trong thời gian này, tuyệt đối không được uống nước, dùng nó để nấu ăn, tắm hay giặt vì nước có chất clo rất cao.

Bước 7 Sau khi đã đợi xong khoảng thời gian nói trên, vặn vòi nước ở ngoài nhà. Gắn ống nước vào vòi này và xả nước ra một nơi an toàn không hại đến cây cối, ao hồ, sông hay các hồ phân tự hoại. Tiếp tục xả nước cho đến khi không còn mùi clo nữa thì tắt nước đi.



Bước 8

Đến lúc này hệ thống nước đã được khử trùng và có thể dùng được.

Bước 9

Khoảng từ 7 tới 10 ngày sau khi nước đã được khử trùng, nên thử xem nó có vị trùng hay không.

Lấy Mẫu và Thử Nghiệm Nước Giếng

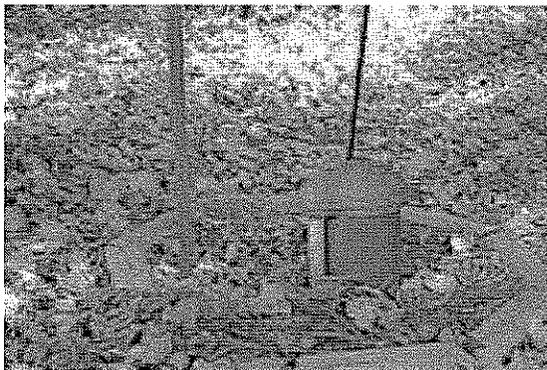
Hãy liên lạc với cơ quan y tế địa phương để lấy nước giếng lên thử nghiệm xem nó có bị ô nhiễm hay không. Hoặc gọi nhân viên phòng thử nghiệm liên bang để xin địa chỉ phòng thí nghiệm gần nơi bạn ở. Bạn có thể xin số điện thoại này bằng cách gọi đến **Đường Dây Khẩn Cho Sự An Toàn Của Nước Uống** (1-800-426-4791).

Nếu cơ quan y tế phát các lọ sạch cho chủ nhân của giếng để họ có thể lấy nước đem đi thử, thì hãy làm theo những lời chỉ dẫn về việc sử dụng các lọ này.

Sau khi bơm chạy lại, cơ quan y tế sẽ lấy nước lên và thử nghiệm đều đặn.

CẢNH BÁO VÀ KHUYẾN CÁO

Nếu nghi ngờ nước giếng của bạn bị ô nhiễm, hãy theo khuyến cáo của cơ quan y tế về việc dùng nước để uống và tắm.



Nên nhớ là có thể bị điện giật nếu đụng tới các dụng cụ có điện đã bị ngập nước lụt. Hãy tham khảo thợ điện có nhiều kinh nghiệm. Giày cao su và găng tay vẫn không đủ để tránh điện giật.

Khử trùng giếng vẫn không bảo vệ giếng khỏi bị ô nhiễm bởi các hóa chất, kim loại, và các loại ô nhiễm khác. Nếu nghi giếng bị ô nhiễm vì ở gần những thứ kể trên, cần phải dùng phương pháp đặc biệt để đối phó.

Muốn biết thêm về các phương pháp lọc nước trong nhà, hãy gọi đến **Đường Dây Khẩn Cho Sự An Toàn Của Nước Uống** của Cơ Quan Bảo Vệ Môi Sinh (1-800-426-4791).

Nếu thấy những thùng đựng hóa chất (cả thùng phi) trôi dạt đến khuôn viên nhà bạn, hãy gọi đến sở y tế của tiểu bang hay địa phương hay **Đường Dây Khẩn Superfund** (1-800-424-9346).

Để biết được phẩm chất của nước ở trong vùng, hãy liên lạc với sở y tế của tiểu bang hay địa phương.

Chủ nhân của giếng có thể có nhiều dự kiến về giếng của mình, chẳng hạn như giếng được xây như thế nào hay kết quả của các lần thử nghiệm nước giếng. Những tin này sẽ giúp sở y tế định được phẩm chất của nước giếng.

Không nên dùng các hố phân tự hoại ngay sau khi bị lụt. Khu ruộng ngầm nước sẽ không sử dụng được cho đến khi nước ngầm dưới đất đã rút đi. Những ống cống có thể bị bở trong lúc lụt.

CHÚ Ý: Bởi vì vùng lụt lội quá rộng tùy vào tốc độ và hướng chảy của nước ở dưới lòng đất, nhiều tháng sau khi bị lụt nước lấy từ giếng của bạn có thể vẫn không thể dùng được. Giếng có thể bị ô nhiễm bởi vi trùng hay các chất độc khác. Nước bản từ các hố phân tự hoại đã bị hư hại hay hoá chất ngấm vào đất có thể làm ô nhiễm nguồn nước dưới lòng đất tuy rằng nước đã được kiểm nghiệm là có thể dùng được an toàn. Cần phải có những biện pháp bảo vệ lâu dài, chẳng hạn như thử nghiệm đều đặn nhiều lần, để có thể dùng nước uống an toàn.



Mold

You are here: [EPA Home](#) [Air](#) [Indoor Air Quality](#) [Mold](#) [A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture, and Your Home](#) [Mold Cleanup](#)

"A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture, and Your Home"

Mold Cleanup

Who should do the cleanup depends on a number of factors. One consideration is the size of the mold problem. If the moldy area is less than about 10 square feet (less than roughly a 3 ft. by 3 ft. patch), in most cases, you can handle the job yourself, following the guidelines below. However:

- If there has been a lot of water damage, and/or mold growth covers more than 10 square feet, consult EPA's *Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings*. Although focused on schools and commercial buildings, this document is applicable to other building types.
- If you choose to hire a contractor (or other professional service provider) to do the cleanup, make sure the contractor has experience cleaning up mold. Check references and ask the contractor to follow the recommendations in EPA's *Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings*, the guidelines of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), or other guidelines from professional or government organizations.
- If you suspect that the heating/ventilation/air conditioning (HVAC) system may be contaminated with mold (it is part of an identified moisture problem, for instance, or there is mold near the intake to the system), consult EPA's guide *Should You Have the Air Ducts in Your Home Cleaned?* before taking further action. Do not run the HVAC system if you know or suspect that it is contaminated with mold - it could spread mold throughout the building.
- If the water and/or mold damage was caused by sewage or other contaminated water, then call in a professional who has experience cleaning and fixing buildings damaged by contaminated water.
- If you have health concerns, consult a health professional before starting cleanup.

If you already have a mold problem - ACT QUICKLY. Mold damages what it grows on. The longer it grows, the more damage it can cause.



Leaky window - mold is beginning to rot the wooden frame and windowsill.

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Cleaning Mold in Your Home

- Clean the area using a general-purpose detergent in hot water. Follow the instruction label.
- Use a stiff brush or cleaning pad on uneven surfaces or difficult to clean areas.
- Rinse the area with clean water.
- Allow the area to dry completely before repainting or repairing.
- Absorbent materials, such as ceiling tiles, drywall and sheetrock, carpet, and upholstered furniture may need to be thrown out if they become moldy.
- Mold may hide behind walls, above ceilings, or in other inaccessible areas. Clean up may require their removal to find the mold. Professional services may be required to identify hidden moisture and mold growth.

What precautions should I take while cleaning up mold?

There are several ways you can protect yourself while cleaning up the mold.

- Shut off forced hot air heating systems, air conditioning, and fans to prevent mold spores from being spread around the home.
- Wear rubber gloves.
- For larger areas or if you are sensitive to mold you should wear an N-95 type respirator, available from most home supply stores.

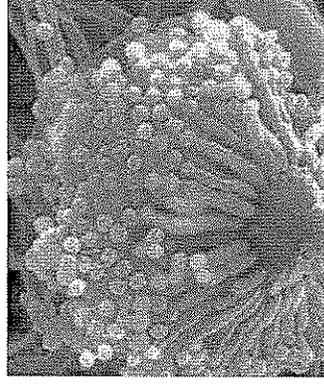
Anyone with a chronic respiratory illness, such as asthma or emphysema, or anyone with a weak immune system should not clean up mold.

Toxic Mold

There are some molds, such as *Stachybotrys* and *Aspergillus*, which under certain conditions can produce toxins called mycotoxins. Although the health effects to mold exposure are normally allergic symptoms, exposure to mycotoxins can cause more serious illness. **Since all molds can cause health symptoms, all molds should be handled with caution during removal.**

SOME FACTS ABOUT

Mold



Additional Online Resources

Rhode Island Department of Health
www.health.ri.gov/environment/risk/mold.php

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
www.cdc.gov/mold/

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Mold Information
www.epa.gov/mold/index.html
Indoor Air Quality Information
www.epa.gov/iaq/index.html

American Lung Association
www.lungusa.org

For more information on mold
call the HEALTH Information Line
1.800.942.7434



Healthy Homes and
Environment Team

What is Mold?

Molds are living organisms that help to break down dead organic materials. It is found everywhere: indoors, on many surfaces, and outdoors, on plants, leaves and in the soil. Mold spores travel through air. Once mold lands on a surface, it can grow as long as there is the right mix of moisture and food. Mold growth can look like spots, in many different colors, and can smell musty.

What does mold need to grow?

- a food source such as leaves, paper, wood or other organic material
 - a source of moisture
 - a suitable environment
- Many surfaces in your home can provide nutrients to help mold grow, including wall coverings, floors, carpets, clothing, and furniture.

Reducing moisture is key to controlling mold. Mold will not grow without it.

Mold is an indicator that there is excess moisture in your home.

What causes excess moisture?

- flooding
- damp basement or crawl space
- leaky roof
- leaky plumbing
- humidifiers
- clothes dryer vented indoors

How do I control mold in my home?

- Keep the humidity level between 40% and 60%. Dehumidifiers may be needed in areas, such as the basement.
- Fix leaks in the roof, walls, windows, or pipes.
- Ventilate bathrooms, kitchens, and laundry areas.
- Vent clothes dryer to the outside.
- Use mold-resistant paint.
- Dry areas that are wet or have been flooded within 24 to 48 hours. Throw out anything that cannot be completely dried.

What are the common health effects from exposure to mold?

You are exposed to some mold every day, usually by touching, eating, or breathing it. Exposure to mold and mold spores can trigger allergic reactions such as watery eyes, runny nose, sneezing, itching, coughing, wheezing, headache, and fatigue. Mold affects everyone differently. Some are more sensitive to molds than others, such as:

- infants and children
- the elderly

- people with weak immune systems such as those with HIV infection, cancer, or who are in chemotherapy
- people with chronic respiratory illnesses or respiratory conditions such as allergies and asthma

Anyone with a chronic respiratory illness or a weak immune system should not clean up mold.

Should I be concerned about mold in my home?

Indoor air quality is also negatively affected by mold. It can increase asthma events and chronic exposure to mold can increase a person's sensitivity resulting in more severe allergic reactions.



Should I test my home for mold?

If you can see or smell mold, it is present and must be cleaned up. You also need to fix the problem causing the mold to prevent it from growing again. There are no standards for mold tests, and some level of mold is always present, therefore it is not recommended that testing be done.

My basement has flooded. What should I do?

Immediately correct the cause of the flooding and dry the area thoroughly within 24 to 48 hours. If carpets, clothing, paper, and other absorbent materials cannot be completely dried, it is best to throw them out. For insurance purposes, you should take photographs of all the damaged property. Other non-absorbent items should be cleaned and dried.

If the flooding was caused by sewage or other contaminated water, you should call in a professional who has experience in it. Ask your homeowner insurance company for a recommendation.

Mold Cleaning Guidelines

It is important to make sure that the source of moisture is eliminated before the mold is cleaned up. If this is not done, the mold will grow again. If the area of mold growth is larger than 10 ft² (3 ft x 3 ft), it is recommended that a contractor with experience in mold remediation does the clean up. If the area is less than 10 ft², in most cases, you can do the job yourself.

Cómo limpiar el moho en su casa

- Limpie el área con agua caliente y un detergente para todo uso. Siga las instrucciones en la etiqueta del detergente.
- Use un cepillo firme en las superficies desniveladas o en áreas difíciles de limpiar.
- Enjuague con agua limpia.
- Deje que el área se seque completamente antes de volver a pintar o reparar.
- Talvez tenga que desechar los objetos de materiales absorbentes que estén mohosos, tales como techos rasos, planchas de yeso y cartón-yeso, alfombras y muebles tapizados.
- El moho puede ocultarse detrás de las paredes, encima de los techos rasos o en áreas inaccesibles, y talvez sea necesario sacarlos para encontrar el moho y limpiarlo. Es posible que se necesite los servicios de un profesional para detectar la humedad y donde está creciendo el moho.

¿Qué precauciones se debe tomar mientras se limpia el moho?

Hay varias maneras de protegerse mientras se limpia el moho.

- Cierre los sistemas de calefacción de aire caliente, aire acondicionado y los ventiladores para evitar que las esporas de moho se dispersen por toda la casa.
- Use guantes de hule o caucho.
- En áreas grandes o si usted sabe que es sensible al moho, use un respirador N-95, que se puede comprar en cualquier tienda de suministros caseros.

No deben limpiar el moho personas que sufren de una enfermedad respiratoria crónica, como asma o enfisema, o una persona con un sistema inmunológico frágil.

Moho tóxico

Existen ciertos tipos de moho, como el *Stachybotrys* y el *Aspergillus*, que bajo ciertas condiciones podrían producir toxinas conocidas como micotoxinas. A pesar de que los efectos a la salud por estar expuesto al moho son de carácter alérgico, la exposición a las

micotoxinas puede causar enfermedades más graves. **Ya que todo tipo de moho puede causar síntomas, tenga precaución cuando esté eliminando cualquier clase de moho.**

Más información que se encuentra en la red de Internet

Departamento de Salud de Rhode Island
www.health.ri.gov/environment/risk/mold.php

Centros para el Control y Prevención de Enfermedades en los EEUU (CDC)
www.cdc.gov/mold/

Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los EEUU (EPA)
Información sobre el moho
www.epa.gov/mold/index.html
Información sobre la calidad de aire en interiores.
www.epa.gov/iaq/index.html

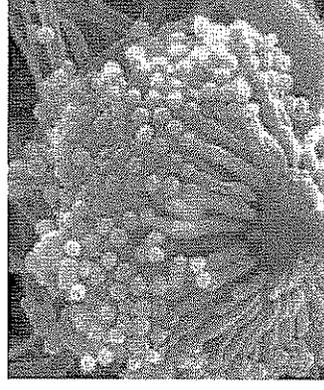
Asociación Pulmonar Americana
www.lungusa.org

Para obtener más información sobre el moho, llame a la Línea de Información de SALUD al
1.800.942.7434



Healthy Homes and
Environment Team

INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DEL Moho



¿Qué es el moho?

El moho es un organismo vivo que ayuda a desintegrar los materiales orgánicos muertos. Se encuentra en todas partes: en muchas superficies interiores, y en exteriores, en plantas, hojas y en la tierra. Las esporas del moho se transportan por medio del aire. Una vez que hay moho en una superficie, va a seguir creciendo si tiene suficiente humedad y nutrientes. Cuando el moho crece, se presenta como motitas de diferentes colores y puede oler a descompuesto.

¿Qué necesita el moho para crecer?

- Una fuente de nutrientes como hojas, papel, madera o cualquier otro material orgánico.
- Una fuente de humedad.
- Un medioambiente favorable.

Hay muchas superficies en su hogar que proveen los nutrientes para que moho crezca, incluyendo las cubiertas en las paredes, los pisos, las alfombras, la ropa y los muebles.

La clave para controlar el moho es reducir la humedad, ya que el moho no puede crecer sin humedad.

El moho es un indicio de que existe un exceso de humedad en su hogar.

¿Qué causa el exceso de humedad?

- Inundaciones.
- Un sótano o espacio reducido que esté húmedo.
- Un techo con goteras.
- Las cañerías que gotean.
- Los humidificadores.
- Secadora de ropa con respiradero interior.

¿Cómo controlo el moho en mi casa?

- Mantenga los niveles de humedad entre el 40% y 60%. El sótano podría necesitar un deshumidificador para mantener la humedad al mínimo.
- Arregle el techo, las paredes, las ventanas o las cañerías por donde se cuela el agua.
- Ventile baños, cocina y lavandería.
- Coloque el respiradero de la secadora de ropa hacia el exterior.
- Use pintura resistente al moho.
- No deje pasar más de 24 a 48 horas para secar áreas que se han mojado o que se han inundado. Deseche todo lo que no puede secarse completamente.

¿Cuáles son los efectos más comunes a la salud debido a la exposición al moho?

Todos los días usted está expuesto a cierta cantidad de moho. Usualmente lo toca, lo come o lo respira. La exposición al moho y a las esporas del moho puede desencadenar reacciones alérgicas tales como ojos llorosos, moqueo, estornudos, picazón, tos, jadeos, dolor de cabeza y fatiga. El moho afecta a las personas de manera diferente. Hay personas que son más sensibles al moho que otras,

- como por ejemplo:
 - los bebés y los niños
 - los ancianos
 - las personas con un sistema inmunológico débil, como aquellas que tienen una infección de VIH, cáncer o que reciben quimioterapia
 - las personas con enfermedades respiratorias crónicas o dolencias respiratorias, como el asma y las alergias

Ninguna persona que padece de una enfermedad respiratoria crónica o que tiene un sistema inmunológico débil, debe limpiar moho.

¿Debería preocuparme de que haya moho en mi casa?

El moho también afecta la calidad del aire en interiores, que puede provocar ataques de asma con más frecuencia. La exposición crónica al moho puede aumentar la sensibilidad de la persona y causar reacciones alérgicas más graves.



¿Tengo que inspeccionar mi casa para saber si hay moho?

Si usted puede ver u oler el moho, entonces existe y se tiene que limpiar. Es importante solucionar el problema de humedad que está causando el moho para que no vuelva a crecer. No se recomienda una inspección ya que no existen estándares para evaluar cuánto moho podría haber en una casa, y porque siempre existe algo de moho en todas partes.

Mi sótano se inundó. ¿Qué puedo hacer?

Corrija inmediatamente la causa de la inundación y entre 24 y 48 horas después seque el área completamente. Si la alfombra, ropa, papel o cualquier otro material absorbente no se puede secar totalmente, entonces es mejor que los deseche. Si va a hacer un reclamo al seguro, tómese fotografías a todos los artículos que se han dañado. Limpie y seque los artículos que no son absorbentes.

Si la inundación fue a causa de aguas de alcantarillas u otro tipo de aguas contaminadas, se recomienda llamar a un profesional que tenga experiencia en reparación de edificios dañados por aguas contaminadas. La compañía de seguro de la casa podría recomendarle un profesional.

Guías a seguir para limpiar el moho

Es muy importante asegurarse que el origen de la humedad se ha eliminado completamente antes de limpiar el moho. Si no se hace, el moho volverá a crecer. Si el área en donde crece el moho es más grande de 10 pies cuadrados (3 pies X 3 pies), entonces se recomienda que la limpieza la haga un profesional con experiencia en eliminar moho. Si el área mide menos de 10 pies cuadrados, generalmente usted puede hacer el trabajo.



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals

Craig S. Stenning, Director
 14 Harrington Road
 Cranston, RI 02920-3080

Disaster Behavioral Health Flood Command: (401) 462-3428
 FAX: (401) 462-0393

If you or someone you know is feeling overwhelmed, anxious or depressed by the impact of the flooding disaster, please contact the Community Mental Health Center in your area.

Community Mental Health Organizations	Contact Information
<p><u>East Bay Center</u> <i>(Serves residents of Barrington, Bristol, East Providence & Warren)</i></p>	<p>Main: (401) 437-8844 24-hr Emergency: (401) 246-0700</p>
<p><u>Gateway Healthcare, Inc.</u> <i>(Serves residents of Central Falls, Cranston, Foster, Glocester, Johnston, North Providence, Pawtucket, Scituate & Smithfield)</i></p>	<p>Main: (401) 724-8400 24-hr Emerg: (401) 723-1915 (Pawtucket) or (401) 553-1031 (Johnston)</p>
<p><u>The Kent Center</u> <i>(Serves residents of Coventry, East Greenwich, Warwick, West Greenwich, & West Warwick)</i></p>	<p>Main: (401) 691-6000 24-hr Emergency: (401) 738-4300</p>
<p><u>Newport County Community Mental Health Center, Inc.</u> <i>(Serves residents of Jamestown, Little Compton, Middletown, Newport, Portsmouth & Tiverton)</i></p>	<p>Main: (401) 846-1213 24-hr Emergency: (401) 846-1213</p>
<p><u>NRI Community Services</u> <i>(Serves residents of Burrillville, Cumberland, Lincoln, North Smithfield & Woonsocket)</i></p>	<p>Main: (401) 235-7000 24-hr Emergency: (401) 235-7120</p>
<p><u>The Providence Center</u> <i>(Serves residents of Providence)</i></p>	<p>Main: (401) 528-0123 24-hr Emergency: (401) 274-7111</p>
<p><u>South Shore Mental Health Center, Inc.</u> <i>(Serves residents of Block Island, Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, Narragansett, North Kingstown, Richmond, South Kingstown & Westerly)</i></p>	<p>Main: (401) 364-7705 24-hr Emergency: (401) 364-7705</p>



RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES FAMILY CENTER LOCATIONS

WOONSOCKET FAMILY CENTER

450 Clinton St.
Woonsocket, RI 02895
Telephone: (401) 235-6200
or 1-800-510-6988

Serves:
Burrillville
Cumberland
Foster
Glocester
Lincoln
North Providence
North Smithfield
Smithfield
Woonsocket

PAWTUCKET FAMILY CENTER

24 Commerce St.
Pawtucket, RI 02860
Telephone: (401) 721-6600
or 1-800-984-8989

Serves:
Barrington
Bristol
Central Falls
East Providence
Pawtucket
Warren

PROVIDENCE FAMILY CENTER

206 Elmwood Ave.
Providence, RI 02907
Telephone: (401) 222-7272

Serves:
Cranston
Johnston
Providence
Scituate

NEWPORT FAMILY CENTER

110 Enterprise Ctr.
Middletown, RI 02842
Telephone: (401) 851-2100
or 1-800-675-9397

Serves:
Jamestown
Little Compton
Middletown
Newport
Portsmouth
Tiverton

SOUTH COUNTY FAMILY CENTER (STEDMAN CENTER)

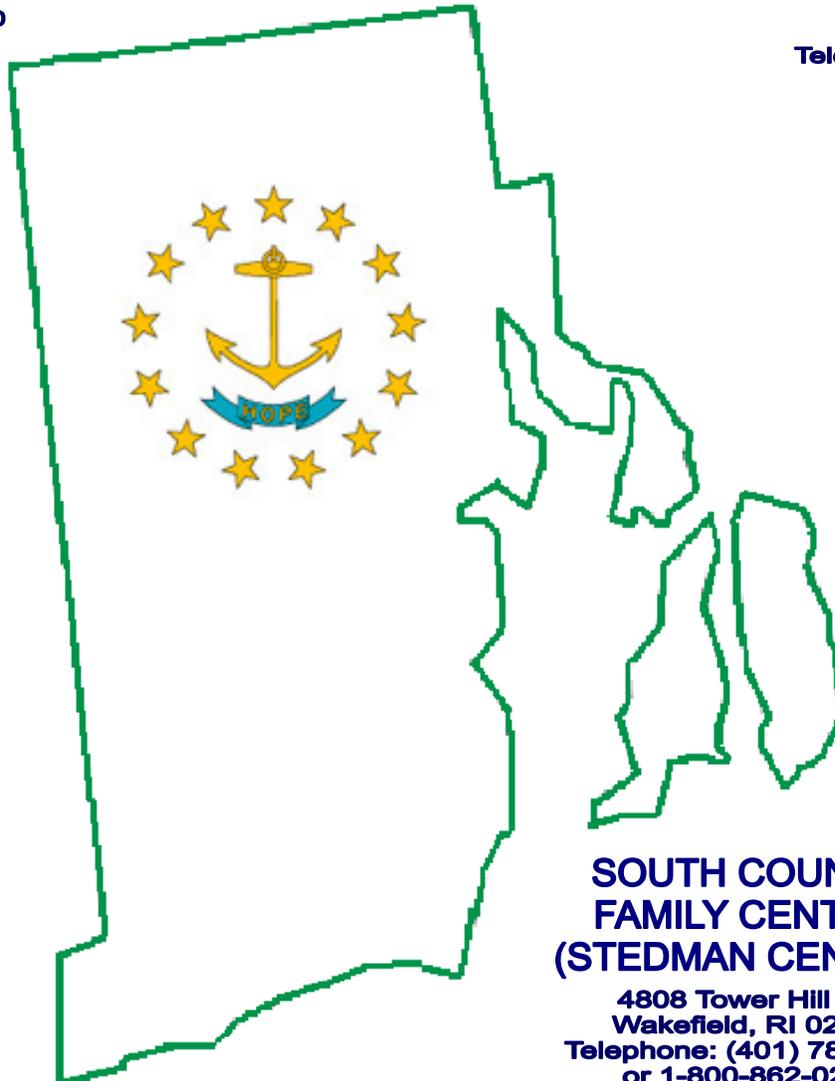
4808 Tower Hill Rd.
Wakefield, RI 02880
Telephone: (401) 782-0820
or 1-800-862-0222

Serves:
Charlestown
Coventry
East Greenwich
Exeter
Hopkinton
Narragansett
New Shoreham
North Kingstown
Richmond
South Kingstown
West Greenwich

WARWICK FAMILY CENTER

195 Buttonwoods Ave.
Warwick, RI 02886
Telephone: (401) 736-1400
or 1-800-282-7021

Serves:
Warwick
West Warwick



SNAP APPLICATION ASSISTANCE

SNAP Application Assistance



SNAP Outreach staff are available to answer questions about the program. Call the SNAP hotline at **1-866-306-0270** or visit www.eatbettertoday.com

Telephone Interview Assistance

Check the preferred box on the SNAP application or contact your local office to request a telephone interview.



The complete SNAP application process can be done from the comfort of you home!

SNAP recipients may be entitled to a lower telephone or electric bill.

Contact your service provider and send them a copy of your SNAP verification letter.

Verizon 1-800-870-9999

Cox 401-383-2000

National Grid 1-800-322-3223



EBT Transaction Assistance

You may check your EBT balance and your card transactions on line, anytime, any day from any computer.



www.ebtEDGE.com

PROVIDERS OF BASIC SERVICES.

CAP Agencies and Heating Assistance

www.ricommunityaction.org



The Rhode Island Community Action Association is a statewide network of Community Action Programs (CAP agencies) who, for over forty years, have been the safety net for economically disadvantaged and working poor families. Call your local CAP agency.

- Blackstone Valley CAP 723-4520
- Comprehensive CAP 467-9610
- East Bay CAP 437-1000
- Family Resources 766-0900
- Providence CAP 273-2000
- South County CAP 789-3016
- Tri Town CAP 351-2750
- West Bay CAP 732-4660



24 Hour Helpline:
1-800-494-8100

Health and Human Services



By dialing 2-1-1, you receive a 24/7/365 health and human services helpline staffed by information referral and state-health and insurance counseling specialists. Service is free, confidential and local in 175 languages and dialects. **Dial 2-1-1.**

Elderly and Adults with Disabilities



THE POINT provides information, referrals and help getting started with programs and services for seniors, adults with disabilities and their caregivers. **Call 401-462-4444.**



Executive Office of Health and Human Services

- Department of Children, Youth and Families 401-528-3502
- Department of Elderly Affairs 401-462-3000
- Department of Health 401-222-5600
- Department of Human Services 401-462-5300
- Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals 401-462-3201

- www.dcyf.ri.gov
- www.dea.ri.gov
- www.health.ri.gov
- www.dhs.ri.gov
- www.mhrh.ri.gov

SNAP APPLICATION ASSISTANCE

SNAP Application Assistance



SNAP Outreach staff are available to answer questions about the program. Call the SNAP hotline at **1-866-306-0270** or visit www.eatbettertoday.com

Telephone Interview Assistance

Check the preferred box on the SNAP application or contact your local office to request a telephone interview.



The complete SNAP application process can be done from the comfort of you home!

SNAP recipients may be entitled to a lower telephone or electric bill.

Contact your service provider and send them a copy of your SNAP verification letter.

Verizon 1-800-870-9999

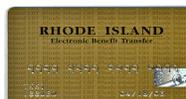
Cox 401-383-2000

National Grid 1-800-322-3223



EBT Transaction Assistance

You may check your EBT balance and your card transactions on line, anytime, any day from any computer.



www.ebtEDGE.com

PROVIDERS OF BASIC SERVICES.

CAP Agencies and Heating Assistance

www.ricommunityaction.org



The Rhode Island Community Action Association is a statewide network of Community Action Programs (CAP agencies) who, for over forty years, have been the safety net for economically disadvantaged and working poor families. Call your local CAP agency.

- Blackstone Valley CAP 723-4520
- Comprehensive CAP 467-9610
- East Bay CAP 437-1000
- Family Resources 766-0900
- Providence CAP 273-2000
- South County CAP 789-3016
- Tri Town CAP 351-2750
- West Bay CAP 732-4660



24 Hour Helpline:
1-800-494-8100

Health and Human Services



By dialing 2-1-1, you receive a 24/7/365 health and human services helpline staffed by information referral and state-health and insurance counseling specialists. Service is free, confidential and local in 175 languages and dialects. **Dial 2-1-1.**

Elderly and Adults with Disabilities



THE POINT provides information, referrals and help getting started with programs and services for seniors, adults with disabilities and their caregivers. **Call 401-462-4444.**



Executive Office of Health and Human Services

- Department of Children, Youth and Families 401-528-3502
- Department of Elderly Affairs 401-462-3000
- Department of Health 401-222-5600
- Department of Human Services 401-462-5300
- Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals 401-462-3201

- www.dcyf.ri.gov
- www.dea.ri.gov
- www.health.ri.gov
- www.dhs.ri.gov
- www.mhrh.ri.gov

RI SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)
Request for Replacement of Food Purchased with SNAP Benefits

Case Name	Address: City and Town
Case Number	DHS Office

I, _____, am the head of household or an adult member for the above named case and wish to report the following to the Department of Human Services.

My household experienced a household misfortune/disaster/loss and \$ _____ in food purchased with SNAP benefits was destroyed or stolen.

According to Federal regulations, the request for replacement should not be more than your normal monthly allotment and should be for food purchased with SNAP benefits that were destroyed in a household misfortune/loss. Your request amount should be reduced by the value of non-perishable items that were not destroyed.

CERTIFICATION

DO NOT SIGN UNTIL YOU HAVE READ AND UNDERSTOOD THE STATEMENTS ON PG. 2

I understand that I will be subject to penalties if I misrepresent the facts including but not limited to a charge of perjury for a false claim.

I must sign and return this statement within 10 days of the date I told the RI Department of Human Services about my loss or my benefits will not be replaced.

- Please provide proof address of disaster/loss location (DHS may request verification of reported loss consistent with DHS Rules Section 1036 to determine that the destruction occurred): President Obama declared the State of Rhode Island "A State of Emergency". The collateral contact for the households requesting food replacement is the President's Declaration, and no further verification is necessary nor required for requests received up to 4/18/2010.
- I have or have not previously received emergency SNAP disaster benefits.
- If yes, please provide date(s) of replacement SNAP benefits _____

Signature/Firma

Date/Fecha

Client Id #/Cliente ID #

Please drop off or mail completed form to your local DHS office, locations listed at www.dhs.ri.gov, or call the **RI DHS information line at 401.462.5300**. You may also contact the **URI SNAP Outreach Assistance line at 1.866.306.0270** or contact your local Community Action Partner (CAP agency) locations listed at www.ri.communityaction.org

I ALSO DECLARE THAT:

1. I DID NOT AUTHORIZE ANYONE TO RECEIVE, OR USE MY EBT CARD FOR FOOD PURCHASES FOR ME OR IN MY BEHALF.
2. I DID NOT RECEIVE ANY BENEFIT THEREON DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.
3. IF THE ORIGINAL EBT CARD REFERRED TO ABOVE IS PRESENTED FOR REDEMPTION AND OR TRANSACTED, I SHALL BE READY AND WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH THE INVESTIGATING UNIT AND WILLING TO APPEAR IN COURT TO GIVE EVIDENCE IN ANY PRCEEDING WHICH IS INSTITURED, EITHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL.
4. IF I RECEIVE OR RECOVER THE ORIGINAL EBT CARD AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTRE, I WILL RETURN IT OR THEM IMMEDIATELY TO THE RHODE ISLAND SNAP OFFICE OR BE LIABLE FOR FRAUD PROSECUTION.
5. THIS STATEMENT IS MADE FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF INDUCING THE SNAP OFFICE TO ISSUE AN EBT CARD TO ME TO REPLACE THE EBT MENTIONED ABOVE.
6. I AM AWARE THAT IF I OR ANY MEMBER OF MY HOUSEHOLD INTENTIONALLY MISREPRESENTS THE ABOVE REPORTED FACTS THEN THIS CAN RESULT IN THE DISQUALIFICATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SNAP PROGRAM FOR 1) A ONE (1) YEAR FOR THE FIRST VIOLATION, TWO (2) YEARS DISQUALIFICATION FOR THE SECOND VIOLATION, PERMANENT DISQUALIFICATION FOR THE THIRD VIOLATION; OR 2) WHEN THERE IS A FINDING BY A FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL COURT OF USE OR RECEIPT OF COUPONS IN A TRANSACTION INVOLVING THE SALE OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE, TWO (2) YEARS DISQUALIFICATION FOR THE FIRST VIOLATION , AND PERMANENTLY FOR THE SECOND VIOLATION; OR 3) WHEN THERE IS A FINDING BY A FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL COURT OF USE OR RECEIPT OF COUPONS IN A TRANSACTION INVOLVING THE SALE OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, OR EXPLOSIVES, PERMANENT DISQUALIFICATION FROM THE SNAP PROGRAM UPON THE FIRST OCCASION OF SUCH VIOLATION; OR 4) IF CONVICTED OF TRAFFICKING SNAP BENEFITS OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$500) OR MORE PERMANENT DISQUALIFICTION FROM THE SNAP PROGRAM; 5) OR FOUND BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HAVING MADE, OR CONVICTED IN A FEDERAL OR STATE COURT OF HAVING MADE, A FRAUDULENT STATEMENT OR REPRESENTATION WITH RESPECT TO ONE'S IDENTITY OR PLACE OF RESIDENCY IN ORDER TO RECEIVE MULTIPLE BENEFITS SIMULTANEOUSLY UNDER THE SNAP PROGRAM, DISQUALIFICATION FOR A TEN (10) YEAR PERIOD. AN INDIVIDUAL CAN BE FINED UP TO \$250,000, SENT TO JAIL FOR UP TO TWENTY (20) YEARS, OR BOTH, AND SUBJECT TO PROSECUTION UNDER APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS.

DATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 20_____.

SIGNATURE _____

ADDRESS _____

AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE _____

OFFICE LOCATION _____

I HAVE ESTABLISHED FROM THE CASE RECORD THAT THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED PERSON IS NOT ENGLISH

INTERPRETER'S AFFIDAVIT, AS APPROPRIATE:

I am an interpreter of the _____ language. I certify that I have translated the above document to the person named above in her/his own language.

INTERPRETER'S SIGNATURE

INTERPRETER'S NAME (PRINTED)

INTERPRETER'S ADDRESS

FLOOD RECOVERY

DIAL 211

For questions relating to non-life threatening health, safety and human service needs Dial 2-1-1

Flood waters may contain unhealthy substances including raw sewage and other hazardous substances, every effort should be made to limit contact with flood water due to potentially elevated levels of contaminants.

Prevent Injury and Illness

- Avoid contact with floodwater when possible and do not allow children or pets to wade in or play in floodwater. Floodwaters may contain raw sewage or other hazardous substances.
- Do not walk in moving water. Six inches of moving water can knock a person over.
- Practice good hygiene to avoid illness from bacteria, viruses, mold, and mildew. This includes always washing your hands with soap and clean water before preparing or eating food, after participating in cleanup activities, and after handling articles contaminated by floodwater or sewage.
- If you have any open cuts or sores that will be exposed to floodwater, keep them as clean as possible by washing them with soap and applying an antibiotic ointment to prevent infection.

Children and Flood water:

- In addition, parents need to help children avoid waterborne illness. Do not allow children to play in flood water areas, wash children's hands frequently (always before meals), and do not allow children to play with flood-water contaminated toys that have not been disinfected. You can disinfect toys using a solution of one cup of bleach in 5 gallons of water.

Cleaning up after a Flood:

During a flood cleanup, the indoor air quality in your home or office may appear to be the least of your problems. However, failure to remove contaminated materials and to reduce moisture and humidity can present serious long-term health risks. Standing water and wet materials are a breeding ground for microorganisms, such as viruses, bacteria, and mold. They can cause disease, trigger allergic reactions, and continue to damage materials long after the flood.

Separating Debris:

- Household hazardous waste should be separated from other damaged materials and disposed of with care.

- Common household hazardous waste items include oil-based paint/stain, mercury containing devices (thermometers, thermostats, fluorescent bulbs), lawn care chemicals, fertilizer, pool chemicals, batteries, gasoline, household insecticides/pesticides, and automotive fluids.
- To Dispose:
 - Set aside these items and properly dispose of them at an upcoming Household Hazardous Waste Eco Depot collection event run by the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC).
 - Make an appointment with RIRRC to dispose of your hazardous waste by calling: 942-1430 Ext. 775 or Ext. 241.
 - The updated Eco Depot April collection dates and locations are
 - April 10: Johnston, Central Landfill, 65 Shun Pike; 8am-Noon
 - April 17: Middletown, Second Beach; 8am-1pm
 - April 17: Johnston, Central Landfill, 65 Shun Pike; 8am-1pm (NEW DATE, NEW TIME)
 - April 24: Pawtucket, Jenks Jr. High, 8am-1pm
 - April 24: Block Island, 9am-1pm

Mold Prevention/Safe Cleaning/Re-entering Home or Business

- Flood water can contain sewage. Throw away anything that was wet with flood water and can't be cleaned.
- Before you start to clean, you should protect your eyes, nose and lungs. Buy goggles and an N-95 mask at the hardware store and use them when working in flooded areas or cleaning mold.
- Use soap or cleaning products with a disinfectant for killing germs. Never mix bleach with other cleaning supplies in the same bucket.
- Open windows and use fans to pull fumes from your work area.
- Dry flooded areas thoroughly. Areas that stay wet or damp for more than 48 hours can grow mold.
- Always wash your hands thoroughly with soap and warm water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer when you are done cleaning.

Oil Leaks and Spills:

If oil has spilled in your home, you should consider the following steps if home heating oil has mixed with flood waters in the home:

1. **Report the spill-** Contact your oil delivery company to report the spill. You also should contact your local fire department, home insurance agent, local public health unit and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Division of Emergency Response at 401-222-1360 or 401-222-3070, after hours
2. **Take safety precautions-** If not already done prior to flooding, shut down the furnace to minimize vapor distribution throughout the building. Keep flames and other sources of ignition away from the area. Ventilate the area by opening windows. Avoid contact with the spilled oil. If you need to go in the area wear rubber gloves, overshoes and a proper respirator. Don't track oil from the spill area to clean parts of the house
3. **Cleanup-** If a small layer of oil is floating on top of the water in a basement, minimize the amount spread on walls, floors and the amount of other damage to your property by removing the oil before pumping the water out. For an oil film, oil-absorbent "socks" may be sufficient to collect the oil. For a thicker layer of oil, a response contractor will use a vacuum truck to skim the oil off the water. **DO NOT pump the water into your yard before removing the oil**, as the oil may spread and contaminate other areas including nearby wells, waterbodies and homes.

For more information:

To report oil and hazardous spills contact: Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Division of Emergency Response at 401-222-1360 or 401-222-3070, after hours

For information and available resources all Rhode Islanders can visit www.floodrecovery.ri.gov. The RI Flood Recovery website is a central point of reference to find help for individuals and for businesses, with links and information about what you need to recover from the rains and flooding.

All Rhode Islanders in need of flood disaster assistance should register with FEMA at www.fema.gov or 1-800-621-3362 (TTY 1-800-462-7585).

DIAL 211

For questions relating to non-life threatening health, safety and human service needs Dial 2-1-1 (www.211ri.org)

Thanks to CDC, EPA, FEMA, RI DEM and RI DPH for providing this information.



Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training



Disaster Unemployment Assistance

Laid Off?

If you have been laid off due to flooding, you may apply for regular unemployment insurance benefits online at www.dlt.ri.gov. When prompted, please indicate that your unemployment is due to flood-related circumstances. If you do not have access to the internet, you may visit your local library or your local netWORKri center during operating hours and use the computers free of charge. See the back of this page for hours and locations.

Ineligible for regular unemployment insurance and unable to work due to flood-related circumstances?

Self-employed and out of work due to flooding?

Unable to travel to work due to flood-related road conditions or flood-related transportation issues

You may apply for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). **Disaster Unemployment Assistance is a separate program from regular unemployment insurance, and offers benefits to workers not normally covered by regular unemployment insurance.** DUA claims cannot be made by telephone or online, and must be filed with staff-assistance at special claims-filing sessions. See the back of this page for hours and locations.

Need Assistance for Businesses?

If your place of business was impacted by the recent storms, your employer may have registered for a waiting-period waiver with the Department of Labor and Training. If the employer is deemed eligible, your one-week waiting period for unemployment benefits will be waived.

If your business had to lay off workers as a direct result of the recent flooding, you can apply for Unemployment Insurance Tax Relief, so that your Unemployment Insurance Tax Rate will not be adversely impacted. To file a waiver, download a waiver form at www.dlt.ri.gov/ui/pdfs/WaiverInquiry.pdf or call (401) 462-8999 for more information.

Both the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation and the Small Business Administration may be able to offer special loans to flood-impacted businesses. The Department of Labor and Training Business Service Unit can help coordinate these services for you, and can be reached at (888) 616-5627.



Sessions are currently scheduled after hours at all netWORKri locations:

- * Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 4:00 to 8:00 p.m.
- * Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to noon

The netWORKri locations are listed below. Directions may be found online at www.networkri.org.

- * Pawtucket: 175 Main St.
- * Providence: One Reservoir Ave.
- * West Warwick: 1330 Main St.
- * Woonsocket: 219 Pond St.

Those attending the special Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) claims-filing sessions must provide the following information:

- * Social Security number
- * Driver's license or a Rhode Island I.D.
- * Mailing address and zip code
- * Income tax for 2009 with profit and loss statement (if available)
- * Business license, if applicable
- * Telephone number where the worker can be reached for additional information
- * Alien registration card, if applicable
- * Names and addresses of any other employers (in addition to self-employment) during the past 18 months

For more information on the Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) program, call (401) 462-1894.



VOLUNTEER HELP FROM NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

National Non-Profit Organizations are currently on the ground here in RI to assist with recovery efforts. The list below will get updated frequently, as different areas of expertise within VOAD (Volunteer Organizations Aiding in Disasters) will be deployed. This list is being released an effort to communicate to our constituents that these are legitimate and vetted organizations through FEMA.

Christian Disaster Relief: Their volunteers have a team in the field assessing referred requests from Hands on Disaster. They anticipate starting clean up this weekend.

NECHAMA: As of Saturday (April 10th), their volunteers will be in the State and working with volunteers from The Jewish Federation of RI and Serve Rhode Island. They will be assisting with clean up work.

Southern Baptist Convention Disaster Relief: Their volunteers have a team in the field and are assessing referred requests from Hands on Disaster. They anticipate having an active team in the State in the near future to assist with clean-up work.

Christian Aid Ministries: Their volunteers have a team in the field and are currently providing clean-up and muck out services. They are receiving work requests from Hands on Disaster.

Latter Day Saints: They are in the process of providing a call out for volunteers from their local base.

American Logistics Aid Network: Providing support to groups responding to relief needs and identify matches for specific requests. These requests are posted on the National Donations Management Network.

AmeriCorps: An NCCC team is actively working with United Way/2-1-1 in Rhode Island.