# Poarch Creek Indians Utilities Authority

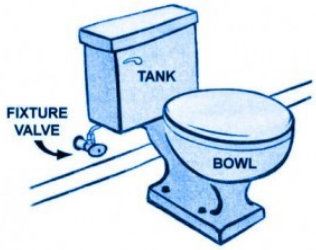
# 2016

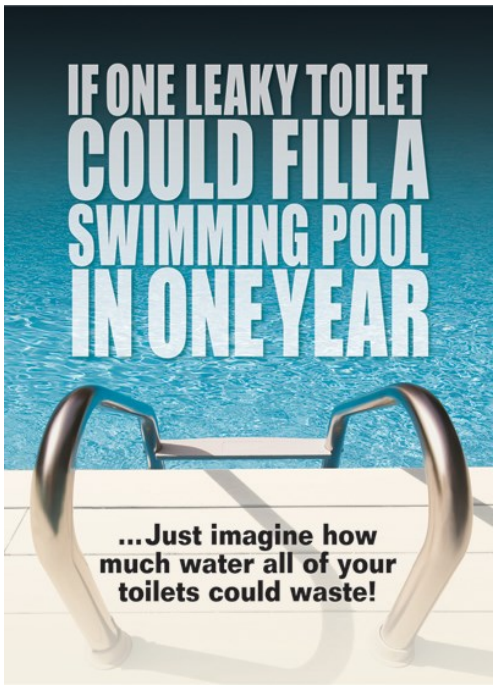
# Consumer Confidence Report

# HOW TO TELL IF YOUR TOILET IS LEAKING

1. Squeeze 10 drops of food coloring into the tank.
2. Wait 15 minutes.
3. Look in the bowl: If you see dye, you've got a leak! Flush and call a plumber.

DELTA
see what Delta can do



*Check for leaks regularly!*

## The Leaky Faucet

**A dripping faucet**

A slow drip can waste as much as 20 gallons of water each day. A mere 1/16-inch leak wastes 100 gallons of water each day. With that much water — and money — going down the drain, it's important to get leaky faucets fixed as soon as possible.

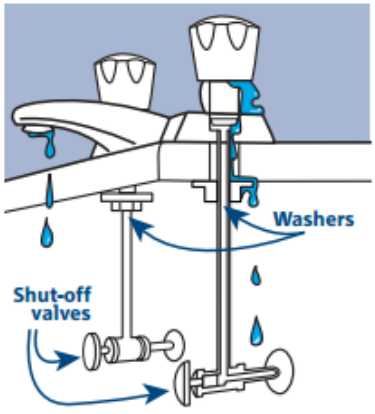
If you notice that a faucet is dripping, first try closing it tightly. If it continues to drip, the most likely cause is a worn or wrong-size seat washer (also called a stem washer). With just a little effort, you may be able to replace the washer yourself. You may need an adjustable wrench, a standard-blade screwdriver, and a Phillips screwdriver for older plumbing fixtures. It may be more economical to rebuild or replace the faucet if it is washerless.

**Changing a washer**

Before you start, turn off the water supply to the faucet by closing the fixture's shut-off valve. Most kitchen and bathroom faucets have shut-off valves under the sink.

Turn the valve clockwise until it's tight. This shuts off the water to the sink only, and does not affect the water service for any other part of the house.

Be certain that the replacement washer is the same size as the worn one (if the worn washer was the correct size). If you need help, bring the worn washer to your plumbing supply or hardware store, and the store representative can help you match it with a new one.




A slow drip can waste as much as 20 gallons of water each day.

# 2016 Annual Water Quality Report
**(Testing Performed January through December 2015)**

## POARCH BAND OF CREEK INDIANS UTILITY AUTHORITY

5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore, AL 36502
Phone 251-446-1617
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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report will tell you where your water comes from, what contaminants have been detected, and how these detection levels compare to Federal and State drinking water standards. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We are proud to announce that the Canoe Water system became part of Escambia Community Utilities on November 25th 2015.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Water Source** | Two groundwater wells producing from the Miocene formation undifferentiated |
| | Purchased groundwater from Freemanville Water System |
| **Water Treatment** | Chlorination, fluoridation and pH adjustment |
| **Storage Capacity** | Two storage tanks with a total capacity of 1.2 million gallons |
| **Number of Customers** | Approximately 240 |
| **Utilities Board Members** | Josh Martin - Chairman |
| | Ron Marshall – Vice Chairman |
| | Gerry McGhee – Secretary/Treasurer |
| | Teddy Walker, Jr. - Board Member |
| | Charles Bray - Board Member |
| | Shawn Rolin - Board Member |
| | Patrick Strickland - Board Member |
| **Utilities Staff Members** | Josh Thomas - Utilities Executive Director |
| | Ashley Lowe - Utilities Office Manager |
| | James Ramer - Maintenance Superintendent |
| | Trent McGhee – Field Operations Technician |
| | Nathan Dortch – Maintenance Foreman |
| | Shaun Livermore – Utilities Operations Manager |
| | Bill Holmes - Utilities Chief Operator |
| | Dempsey Rolin - Utilities Operator Supervisor |
| | Larry Bailey - Utilities Operator Technician |
| | Bo Slate - Utilities Assistant |
| | Jerry Walker – Utilities Assistant |
| | Trent Flowers – Maintenance Technician |

### Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), **Poarch Band of Creek Indians Utility Authority** has developed a Source Water Assessment that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a Susceptibility Analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. The report has been completed and approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review.

Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oil.

### Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Josh Thomas.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of each month at the Utilities Office, 263 Aplin Rd, Atmore, Alabama. More information about contaminants to drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

## General Information

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. MCL's, defined in a List of Definitions in this report, are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Information about Lead

Lead in drinking water is rarely found in source water but is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Use *only* water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and *especially for making baby formula*. Hot water is more likely to cause leaching of lead from plumbing materials. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. These recommended actions are very important to the health of your family.

Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if:

- Your home or water system has lead pipes, or
- Your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead, or
- Your home has copper pipes with lead solder and you have naturally soft water, and
- Water often sits in the pipes for several hours.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

## Monitoring Information

**Poarch Band of Creek Indians Utility Authority** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal laws, using EPA approved methods and a certified laboratory. Environmental regulations allow us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

| Constituents Monitored | Poarch Creek | Freemanville | Canoe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | 2014 | 2013 | 2013 |
| Lead/Copper | 2015 | 2014 | 2014 |
| Microbiological Contaminants | current | current | current |
| Nitrates | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 |
| Radioactive Contaminants | 2015 | 2010 | 2014 |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides) | 2015 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Disinfection By-products | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 |

## Monitoring Results

As you can see by the following tables, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. The following table shows *only* those contaminants that were detected in our water.

**POARCH BAND OF CREEK INDIANS UTILITY AUTHORITY**

**TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS**

| Contaminants | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Msmt | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Radium-226 | NO | 0.6 ± 0.5 | PCi/l | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined radium | NO | 3.0 ± 0.6 | PCi/l | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | NO | 0.3 ± 0.3 | ppb | 0 | 30 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | NO | 0.118 * 0>AL | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride | NO | 0.46-0.53 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | NO | 0.18-0.57 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | NO | 3.94-5.22 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids] | NO | 1.85-2.33 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **Unregulated Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Chloroform | NO | ND-1.44 | ppb | n/a | n/a | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff |
| Bromodichloromethane | NO | ND-0.70 | ppb | n/a | n/a | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff |
| **Secondary Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Chloride | NO | 3.24-3.67 | ppm | n/a | 250 | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff |
| Hardness | NO | 1.81-2.29 | ppm | n/a | n/a | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| Iron | NO | ND-0.08 | ppm | n/a | 0.30 | Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes |
| pH | NO | 6.68-6.80 | S.U. | n/a | n/a | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| Sodium | NO | 9.07-40.5 | ppm | n/a | n/a | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| Sulfate | NO | ND-2.38 | ppm | n/a | 250 | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff |
| Total Dissolved Solids | NO | 56.0-144 | ppm | n/a | 500 | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff |

* Figure shown is 90$^{th}$ percentile, and # of sites above (>) Action Level (AL) = 0

Canoe Water System's monitoring results are presented in this report in a separate *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants* because the water system was still in operation as a separate entity during 2015. In subsequent years, the monitoring data on their well will be included with our results.

| CANOE WATER SYSTEM<br>TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminants** | **Violation Y/N** | **Level Detected** | **Unit Msmt** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | NO | 1 positive sample | Present or Absent | 0 | presence in 5% of monthly samples | Naturally present in the environment |
| Copper | NO | 0.153 * 0>AL | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | NO | 0.54-4.94 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Secondary Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Chloride | NO | 4.37-5.02 | ppm | n/a | 250 | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff |
| Hardness | NO | 4.84-5.87 | ppm | n/a | n/a | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| pH | NO | 7.89-8.32 | S.U. | n/a | n/a | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| Sodium | NO | 21.2-54.9 | ppm | n/a | n/a | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| Sulfate | NO | 0.60-0.74 | ppm | n/a | 250 | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff |
| Total Dissolved Solids | NO | 56.0-156 | ppm | n/a | 500 | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff |

* Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above action level (1.3 ppm) = 0

| FREEMANVILLE WATER SYSTEM<br>TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminants** | **Violation Y/N** | **Level Detected** | **Unit Msmt** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Copper | NO | 0.153 * 0>AL | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | NO | 0.47-0.92 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Secondary Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Chloride | NO | 4.37-5.02 | ppm | n/a | 250 | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff |
| Hardness | NO | 4.84-5.87 | ppm | n/a | n/a | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| pH | NO | 7.89-8.32 | S.U. | n/a | n/a | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| Sodium | NO | 21.2-54.9 | ppm | n/a | n/a | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| Sulfate | NO | 0.60-0.74 | ppm | n/a | 250 | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff |
| Total Dissolved Solids | NO | 56.0-156 | ppm | n/a | 500 | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff |

* Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above action level (1.3 ppm) = 0

## Definitions

**Action Level (AL)**- the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
**Coliform Absent (ca)**-Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
**Disinfection byproducts (DBPs)**- are formed when disinfectants used in water treatment plants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water.
**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)**-yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system. The highest distribution site LRAA is reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants.
**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**- The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
**Maximum Contaminant Level Goa (MCLG)**- The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**-the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water
**Millirems per year (mrem/yr)**-measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)**-a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
**Non-Detects (ND)**- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.
**Not Reported (NR)**-laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.
**Parts per billion (ppb)** or **Micrograms per liter (µg/l)**-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
**Parts per million (ppm)** or **Milligrams per liter (mg/l)**-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
**Parts per quadrillion (ppq)** or **Picograms per liter (picograms/l)**-one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
**Parts per trillion (ppt)** or **Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)**-one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)**-picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
**RAA**–Running annual average
**Standard Units (S.U.)**-pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases and is affected by temperature and carbon dioxide gas. Water with less than 6.5 could be acidic, soft, and corrosive. A pH greater than 8.5 could indicate that the water is hard.
**Treatment Technique (TT)**- a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
**Variances & Exemptions (V&E)**-State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

## Tips on Becoming Water-Wise

**Read Your Water Meter:** Use your water meter to check for leaks in your home. Start by turning off all faucets and water-using appliances and make sure no one uses water during the testing period. Take a reading on your water meter, wait for about 30 minutes, and then take a second reading. If the numbers have changed, you have a leak.

**Check for Leaky Toilets:** The most common source of leaks is the toilet. Check toilets for leaks by placing a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If after 15 minutes the dye shows up in the bowl, the toilet has a leak. Leaky toilets can usually be repaired inexpensively by replacing the flapper.

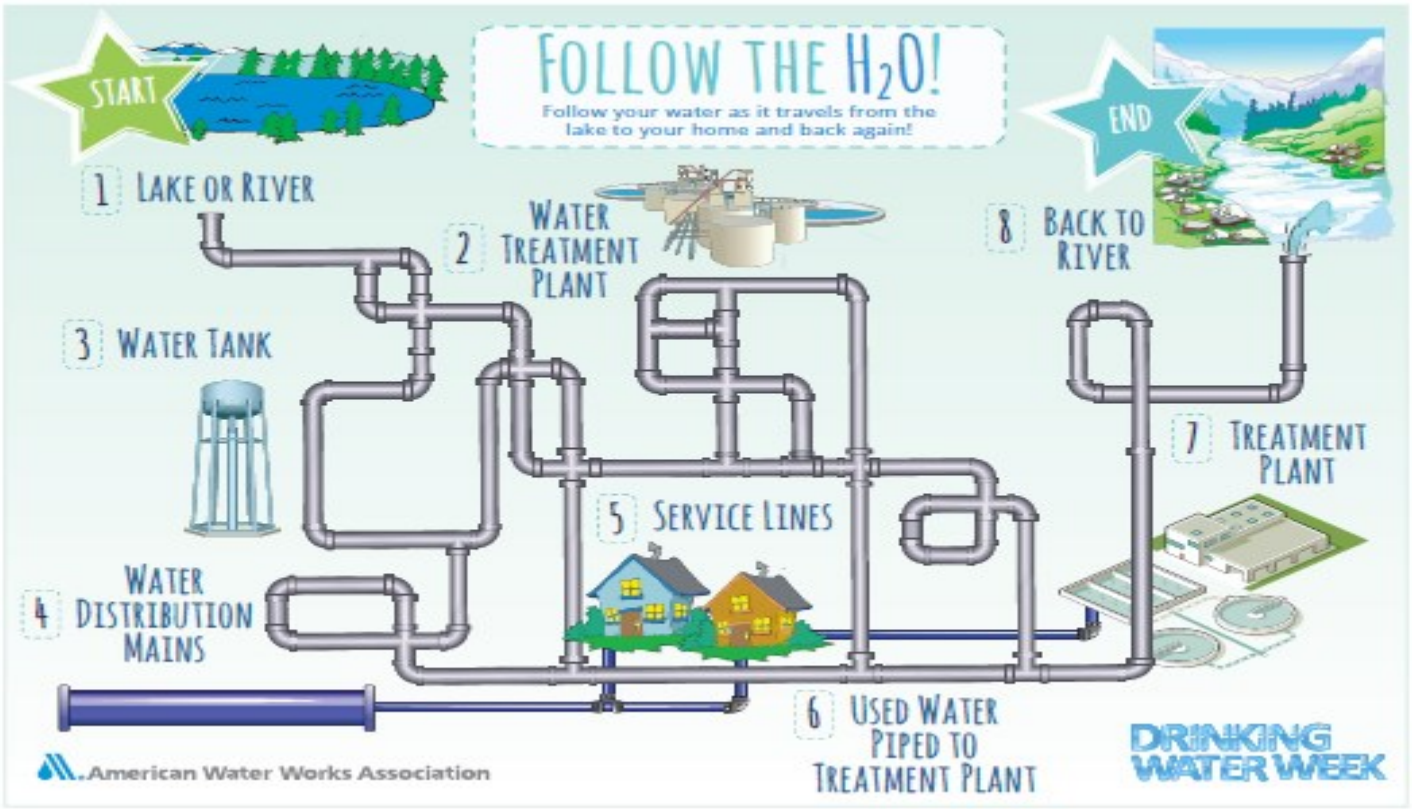
**Check for Leaky Faucets:** The next place to check for leaks is your sink and bathroom faucets. Dripping faucets can usually be repaired by replacing the rubber O-ring or washer inside the valve.

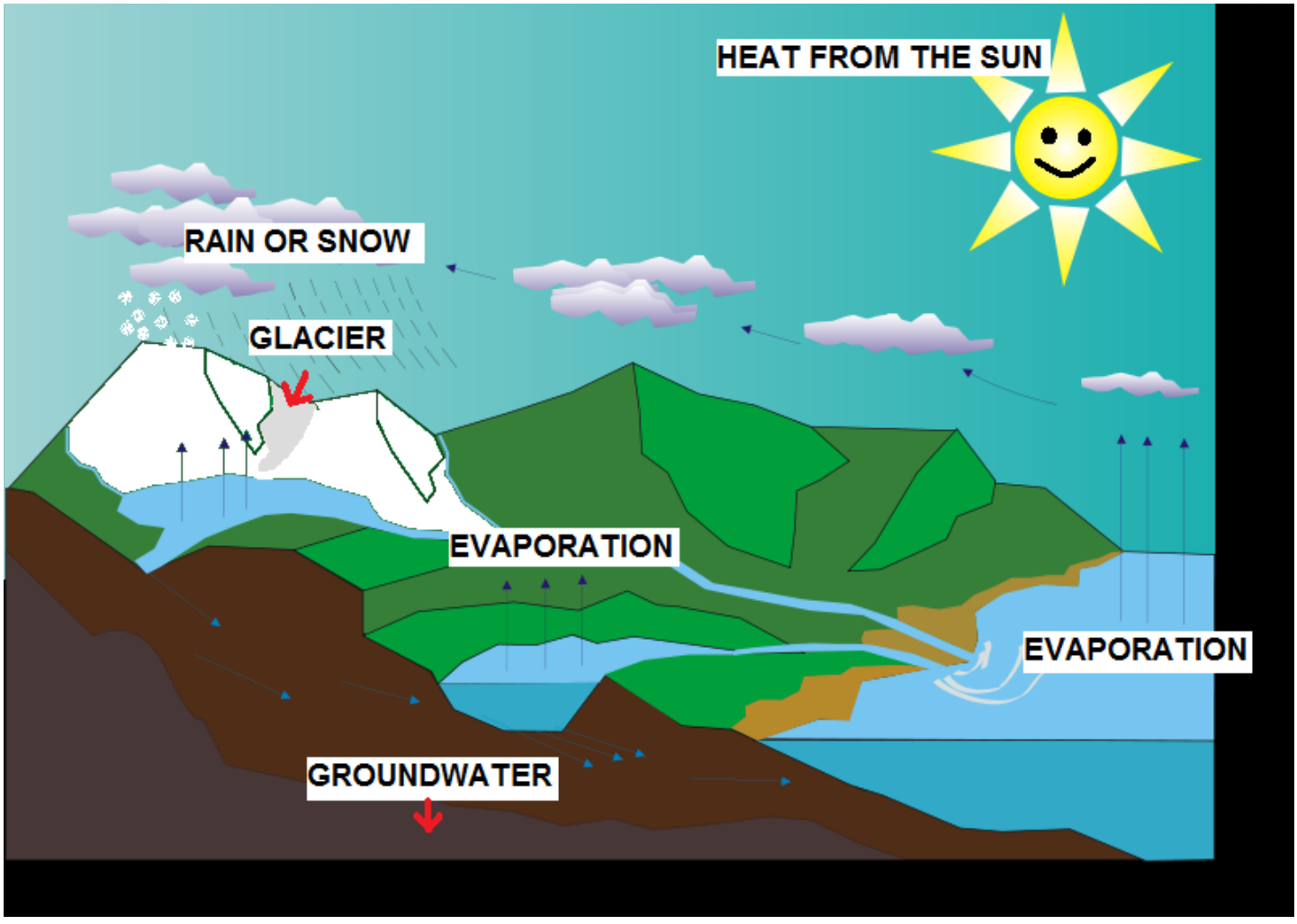
Following is a list of *Primary Drinking Water Contaminants* and a list of *Unregulated Contaminants* for which our water system routinely monitors. These contaminants were *not* detected in your drinking water unless they are listed in the *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants*.

| STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **MCL** | **Unit of Msmt** | **Contaminant** | **MCL** | **Unit of** |
| **Bacteriological Contaminants** | | | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 100 | ppb |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | <5% | present or absent | Dichloromethane | 5 | ppb |
| Fecal Coliform and E. coli | 0 | present or absent | 1,2-Dichloropropane | 5 | ppb |
| Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage) | 0 | present or absent | Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate | 400 | ppb |
| Turbidity | TT | NTU | Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | 6 | ppb |
| Cryptosporidium | TT | Calculated organisms/liter | Dinoseb | 7 | ppb |
| **Radiological Contaminants** | | | Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] | 30 | ppq |
| Beta/photon emitters | 4 | mrem/yr | Diquat | 20 | ppb |
| Alpha emitters | 15 | pCi/l | Endothall | 100 | ppb |
| Combined radium | 5 | pCi/l | Endrin | 2 | ppb |
| Uranium | 30 | pCi/l | Epichlorohydrin | TT | TT |
| **Inorganic Chemicals** | | | Ethylbenzene | 700 | ppb |
| Antimony | 6 | ppb | Ethylene dibromide | 50 | ppt |
| Arsenic | 10 | ppb | Glyphosate | 700 | ppb |
| Asbestos | 7 | MFL | Heptachlor | 400 | ppt |
| Barium | 2 | ppm | Heptachlor epoxide | 200 | ppt |
| Beryllium | 4 | ppb | Hexachlorobenzene | 1 | ppb |
| Cadmium | 5 | ppb | Hexachlorocyclopentadien | 50 | ppb |
| Chromium | 100 | ppb | Lindane | 200 | ppt |
| Copper | AL=1.3 | ppm | Methoxychlor | 40 | ppb |
| Cyanide | 200 | ppb | Oxamyl [Vydate] | 200 | ppb |
| Fluoride | 4 | ppm | Polychlorinated biphenyls | 0.5 | ppb |
| Lead | AL=15 | ppb | Pentachlorophenol | 1 | ppb |
| Mercury | 2 | ppb | Picloram | 500 | ppb |
| Nitrate | 10 | ppm | Simazine | 4 | ppb |
| Nitrite | 1 | ppm | Styrene | 100 | ppb |
| Selenium | .05 | ppm | Tetrachloroethylene | 5 | ppb |
| Thallium | .002 | ppm | Toluene | 1 | ppm |
| **Organic Contaminants** | | | Toxaphene | 3 | ppb |
| 2,4-D | 70 | ppb | 2,4,5-TP(Silvex) | 50 | ppb |
| Acrylamide | TT | TT | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | .07 | ppm |
| Alachlor | 2 | ppb | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 200 | ppb |
| Benzene | 5 | ppb | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 5 | ppb |
| Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs] | 200 | ppt | Trichloroethylene | 5 | ppb |
| Carbofuran | 40 | ppb | Vinyl Chloride | 2 | ppb |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 5 | ppb | Xylenes | 10 | ppm |
| Chlordane | 2 | ppb | **Disinfectants & Disinfection** | | |
| Chlorobenzene | 100 | ppb | Chlorine | 4 | ppm |
| Dalapon | 200 | ppb | Chlorine Dioxide | 800 | ppb |
| Dibromochloropropane | 200 | ppt | Chloramines | 4 | ppm |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | 600 | ppb | Bromate | 10 | ppb |
| p-Dichlorobenzene | 75 | ppb | Chlorite | 1 | ppm |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 5 | ppb | HAA5 [Total haloacetic | 60 | ppb |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 7 | ppb | TTHM [Total | 80 | ppb |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 70 | ppb | | | |

| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,1 – Dichloropropene | Aldicarb | Chloroform | Metolachlor |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | Aldicarb Sulfone | Chloromethane | Metribuzin |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | Aldicarb Sulfoxide | Dibromochloromethane | N - Butylbenzene |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | Aldrin | Dibromomethane | Naphthalene |
| 1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene | Bromobenzene | Dicamba | N-Propylbenzene |
| 1,2,3 - Trichloropropane | Bromochloromethane | Dichlorodifluoromethane | O-Chlorotoluene |
| 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene | Bromodichloromethane | Dieldrin | P-Chlorotoluene |
| 1,3 – Dichloropropane | Bromoform | Hexachlorobutadiene | P-Isopropyltoluene |
| 1,3 – Dichloropropene | Bromomethane | Isoprpylbenzene | Propachlor |
| 1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene | Butachlor | M-Dichlorobenzene | Sec - Butylbenzene |
| 2,2 – Dichloropropane | Carbaryl | Methomyl | Tert - Butylbenzene |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | Chloroethane | MTBE | Trichlorfluoromethane |

# $H_2O$ LEARNING FOR KIDS



# Water Word Search

U Z M S U D N U O R G S X D S C I G O L O R D Y H
C P F I L N A E C O S S I W T H L A R U T A N N K
T L G R N E R E T E M S E A R E M O L E C U L E U
E U O A O E E O P R T L L T E M C H L O R I N E T
C M V U T S R T Q I L E B E A I E R U S S E R P H
U B A D D R T A L O H N A R M C B F R U N O F F U
A I P H O S E L L T W E T E R A E A I U E K A L M
F N O X Y H Z S A S A R O T A L T O Q L Z A J T I
R G R H A R D B I L M G P L E S A C R U X N E T D
D R E S O U R C E A J Y G I R S R W R G I T U A I
R E S E R V O I R B N A R F A W O O Z E A F O F T
I E S N E D N O C P L C L T T A P L V R E N E H Y
L V U M X S J J U L S P L B E M A F V I S K I R I
L D R A B I I M O O B E E L U P V S D C K I B S H
G S F I K B P N A S M R I R C I E R P E S S L A M
L A A N F O G K K V K O I B C N L O T F F I A T R
Q T C U D E U Q A A B G S V B O O T I N A C U G R
U U E W X P E T A G I R R I E L L S I H A B X E O
A R A T M O S P H E R E C P P R H A T Q P R K C D
L A W V A R X V E N V I R O N M E N T H J Z D I O
I T O P C D Z S A L I N E L J O J K N I R D A Y A
T E N O D D C Y C L E L H T A Q U A K J O K M B H
Y X S C D I U Q I L R A I N T H G U O R D N P H B

**Find these words:**

AERATE
AQUA
AQUEDUCT
AQUIFER
ATMOSPHERE
BATH
BOIL
BUILT
CHEMICALS
CHLORINE
CLOUD
CONDENSE
CREEK
CYCLE
DAM
DISTILL
DRILL
DRINK
DROP
DROUGHT
ENERGY
ENVIRONMENT
EVAPORATE
FAUCET
FILTER
FISH
FLOW
FOG
FROST
FUN
GALLON
GAS
GROUND
HAIL
HARD
HOSE
HOT
HUMIDITY
HYDRANT
HYDROLOGIC
ICE
IRRIGATE
LAKE
LIFE
LIQUID
MAIN
MELT
METER
MINERALS
MOLECULE
NATURAL
OCEAN
ODOR
ORGANISM
PERCOLATION
PLUMBING
POOL
POTABLE
PRESSURE
PUMP
QUALITY
RAIN
RATE
RESERVOIR
RESOURCE
RIVER
RUNOFF
SALINE
SATURATE
SILT
SINK
SLEET
SNOW
SOAK
STREAM
SURFACE
SWAMP
VAPOR
WATER
WELL

# 2016-2017 School Calendar


**Escambia County Schools**
**301 Belleville Ave**
**Brewton, Al**
**251-867-6251**
www.escambiak12.net


**July 2016**

| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | | | | | | |

**August 2016**

| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |

**September 2016**

| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |

**October 2016**

| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | | | | | |

**November 2016**

| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |

**December 2016**

| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

**Student Holidays**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Aug 10 | First Day of School for Students |
| *Sept 5 | Labor Day |
| *Oct 10 | PD Day, No School |
| *Nov 11 | Veterans' Day |
| *Nov 21-25 | Thanksgving Holidays |
| *Dec 19-Jan 2 | Christmas Holidays |
| *Jan 16 | Martin Luther King, Jr. Day |
| *Feb 20 | Presidents' Day |
| *Mar 27-31 | Spring Break |
| *April 14 | Good Friday |

**Teacher Work Days**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Aug 5 | Teacher Institute |
| *Aug 8 | Professional Development |
| *Aug 9 | Work Day |
| *Oct 10 | Professional Development |
| *Oct 20 | Fall Conferences (3-6 PM) |
| *Feb 20 | Professional Development |
| *Mar 16 | Spring Conferences (3-6 PM) |
| *May 26 | Work Day |

**High School Graduation**

| | |
|---|---|
| *May 23 | Flomaton HS |
| *May 25 | Escambia County HS |
| *May 26 | WS Neal HS |

**Early Release**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Sept 13 | *Nov 10 |
| *Mar 14 | *Apr TBD |

**Test Dates/Exams**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Dec 14-16 | 1st Semester Exams |
| TBD | ACT Work Keys |
| TBD | ACCESS/ALT ACCESS |
| TBD | ACT ASPIRE |
| TBD | Computer-Based ASPIRE |
| TBD | ACT Plus Writing |
| TBD | ACT Plus Writing Make up |
| TBD | AAA Online Collection Deadline |
| *May 23-25 | 2nd Semester Exams |

**20 Day Attendance Reporting**

**January 2017**

| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |

**February 2017**

| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | | | | |

**March 2017**

| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |

**April 2017**

| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | | | | | | |

**May 2017**

| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |

**June 2017**

| S | M | T | W | T | F | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |

**Reporting Periods**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Aug 10-Oct 7 | 1st Nine Weeks |
| *Oct 11-Dec 16 | 2nd Nine Weeks |
| *Jan 3-Mar 10 | 3rd Nine Weeks |
| *Mar 13-May 25 | 4th Nine Weeks |

**Progress Reports**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Sept 12 | Mid 1st Nine Weeks |
| *Nov 14 | Mid 2nd Nine Weeks |
| *Feb 6 | Mid 3rd Nine Weeks |
| *April 24 | Mid 4th Nine Weeks |

**Report Cards**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Oct 12 | 1st Nine Weeks |
| *Jan 9 | 2nd Nine Weeks |
| *Mar 15 | 3rd Nine Weeks |
| *May 25 | 4th Nine Weeks |

# IMPORTANT NUMBERS

## EMERGENCY – 911

- After Hours Hotline for Utilities Emergencies……1-251-446-4920
- FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)……1-251-438-3674
- National Poison Control ……..1-800-222-1222
- National Response Center ……..1-800-424-8802
  (To Report Terrorist Threats, Chemical Spills, Etc.)
- Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence……1-800-650-6522
- Alabama Forestry Commission……..1-800-672-3076
  (To Report Fires and Obtain Burn Permits)
- Consumer Fraud……1-800-392-5658
- Adult Abuse ……1-800-458-7214
- Adoption & Foster Inquiry……..1-866-425-5437
- Child Abuse & Neglect ……1-334-242-9500
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline……1-800-273-8255

*"Water is the driving force of all nature"*

*-Leonardo da Vinci*