Consumer Confidence Report

Poarch Band of Creek Indians
Utilities Authority

Dedicated to
Protecting the Tribe's
Greatest Resource

Water your yard and outdoor plants early or late in the day to reduce evaporation.

Use a shut-off nozzle on your hose.

Use plants that require less water.

Mulch around plants to hold water in the soil.

Get an Energy Star labeled washing machine.

Wash only full loads.

Use a low flow showerhead.

Take shorter showers — five minutes or less is best.

Turn off the water while soaping hands and brushing teeth.

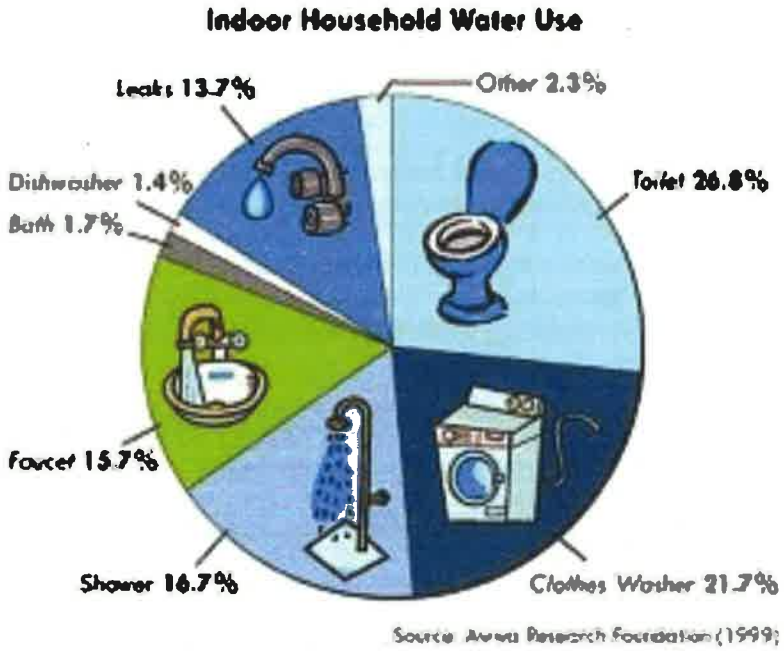
Turn off sink faucet while scrubbing dishes and pots.

Install new toilets that use less than 1.6 gallons per flush.

Put faucet aerators on sink faucets.

Us a broom, not a hose, to clean driveways and walkways.

Where does it Go?



HOW MUCH WATER DOES IT TAKE TO...

- Brush your teeth? - 2 to 5 gallons
- Wash the car? - 50 gallons
- Use the dishwasher? - 8 to 15 gallons
- Flush the toilet? - 1.5 to 4 gallons (each flush)
- Take a shower or bath? - 17 to 24 gallons
- Run the washing machine? - 35 to 50 gallons (each load)

It's important that we all work to save water. About half the water we use each year is used outdoors - watering the garden and lawn, filling the swimming pool and washing the car. Ways to reduce your water use outside include using a shut-off faucet when washing the car and landscaping with plants that use less water.

Indoors, most of the water a family uses is in the bathroom. Saving water is important. In the bathroom, the easiest way to save water is to shut off the faucet while you brush your teeth or take shorter showers and not using the toilet to flush trash. Installing low-flush toilets and low-flow showerheads can also help save lots of water. An ultra-low-flush toilet uses just 1.5 gallons per flush compared to 4 gallons per flush for a traditional toilet.

In the kitchen make sure you wash only full loads in the dishwasher. And if you need a new machine, ask your parents to take a look at some of the water-efficient models that can reduce water usage to 6 gallons per load. New washing machines also offer significant water savings, using up to 40 percent less water per load than older machines, and they can save energy too!

2013 Annual Water Quality Report
(Testing Performed January through December 2012)

POARCH BAND OF CREEK INDIANS UTILITY AUTHORITY
5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore, AL 36502
Phone 251-446-1617
Fax 251-446-1624

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.

Water Source	Two (2) groundwater wells producing from the Miocene formation undifferentiated
	Purchased groundwater from Freemanville Water System
Water Treatment	Chlorination, fluoridation and pH adjustment
Storage Capacity	Two (2) storage tanks with a total capacity of 1.2 million gallons
Number of Customers	Approximately 230
Utilities Board Members	Josh Martin, Chairman
	David Gehman, Tribal Council Representative
	Ron Marshall-Secretary
	Charles Bray
	Shawn Rolin
	Gerry McGhee
	Lathaniel McGhee
Utilities Board Meetings	Third Thursday of each month at the Utilities Office
Utilities Staff Members	Josh Thomas- Utilities Executive Director
	Ashley Lowe- Utilities Secretary
	James Ramer- Maintenance Coordinator
	Dempsey Rolin- Maintenance Technician
	Charles O'Barr - Utilities Assistant
	Paul Rolin- Utilities Assistant
	Silas Holmes, Chief Utilities Operator
	Shaun Livermore, Operator

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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead is rarely found in source water but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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. 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
Inorganic Contaminants	2011	2010
Lead/Copper	2012	2011
Microbiological Contaminants	current	current
Nitrates	2012	2012
Radioactive Contaminants	2011	2010
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	2012	2012
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2012	2012
Disinfection By-products	2012	2012

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	0.3 ± 0.4	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226/228 combined	NO	0.3 ± 0.6	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	NO	0.0 ± 0.6	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	NO	0.9 ± 0.4	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	NO	0.85-0.97	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.21-0.69	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	ND-5.72	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	NO	ND-1.09	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform	NO	ND-0.62	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	4.71-6.89	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	26.8-36.0	ppm	n/a		Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Iron	NO	0.10-0.43	ppm	n/a	0.30	Naturally occurring in the environment; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
pH	NO	6.52-8.72	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sulfate	NO	0.66-2.86	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	64.0-84.0	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff

FREEMANVILLE WATER SYSTEM

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	NO	0.187 * 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	0.49-0.78	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants						
Chloride	NO	4.30-5.33	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Hardness	NO	4.67-6.06	ppm	n/a		Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
pH	NO	6.93-7.38	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sulfate	NO	0.66-0.77	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	104-164	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

Tips on Becoming Water-Wise

- Check household faucets for leaks. Even a slow drip of about 15 drips per minute can waste almost 3 gallons of water per day. That's 65 gallons wasted per month and 788 gallons per year!
- Keep showers to 5 minutes or less. A 5-minute shower uses 10 to 25 gallons of water.
- Turn off the water while brushing your teeth.
- Keep a pitcher of water cool in the refrigerator so you won't have to run the water to cool it down.
- Use dishwashers and clothes washers for full loads only
- Use a broom to sweep your driveway, garage, or sidewalk instead of using water
- Use a bucket of water to wash your bike or car, and rinse quickly with the garden hose.
- Be careful to water only your lawn, and not the sidewalk, driveway, or street.
- Water your lawn at night or in the morning to avoid waste due to evaporation.
- Check outside faucets, hoses, and automatic sprinklers for leaks.
- Never dispose of oil or chemicals (like anti-freeze!) down the drain or into the ground. Your local water utility can advise you on how to get rid of these pollutants.
- Use water only when you need it. Always turn it off when you are finished.

DEFINITIONS

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Coliform Absent (ca) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Disinfection byproducts – 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. Different disinfectants produce different types or amounts of disinfection byproducts. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established include trihalomethanes (TTHM), haloacetic acids (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite.
Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) - a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.
Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The Maximum Allowed (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 Goal - (mandatory language) The Goal (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.
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.
Not Required (NR) - laboratory analysis not required due to waiver granted by the Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Alabama.
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.
Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) 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.

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

Dates to Remember!

BOARD APPROVED CALENDAR - JANUARY 24, 2013

ESCAMBIA COUNTY SCHOOL CALENDAR
2013- 2014

ATTENDANCE REPORTING DATES

Month		Days
1st	August 19, 2013 – September 16, 2013	20 days
2nd	September 17, 2013 – October 14, 2013	20 days
3rd	October 15, 2013 – November 12, 2013	20 days
4th	November 13, 2013 – December 13, 2013	20 days
5th	December 16, 2013 – January 27, 2014	20 days
6th	January 28, 2014 – February 25, 2014	20 days
7th	February 26, 2014 – April 1, 2014	20 days
8th	April 2, 2014 – April 30, 2014	20 days
9th	May 1, 2014 – May 29, 2014	20 days
		180 days

STUDENT HOLIDAYS

Labor Day	September 2, 2013
Veterans' Day	November 11, 2013
Thanksgiving Holidays	November 27- 29, 2013
Christmas Holidays	December 23, 2013 – January 3, 2014
Martin Luther King Day	January 20, 2014
Presidents' Day	February 17, 2014
Spring Break	March 24 – 28, 2014
Good Friday	April 18, 2014
Memorial Day	May 26, 2014

TEACHER WORK DAYS

New Employee Academy	August 8, 2013
Professional Development Day	August 13, 2013
Teacher Institute	August 14, 2013
Professional Development Day	August 15, 2013
Teacher Workday	August 16, 2013
Statewide Parenting Day/Annual Fall Conferences (3-6 p.m.)	October 24, 2013 (Thursday)
Exams (Full Days)	December 18 – 20, 2013
Professional Development Day	February 17, 2014
Spring Conferences (3-6 p.m.)	March 20, 2014 (Thursday)
Exams	May 27 – 29, 2014
Teacher Workday	May 30, 2014
Graduation	May 30, 2014

***Based on 180 days for students and 187 days for teachers**

Bad Weather Make-up days will be selected from the following dates:

November 27, 2013
March 24, 2014
March 25, 2014

Science
Experiments for Kids

Alka Setlzer Rocket Experiment

Let's have a great time using some old film canisters and Alka-Selter tablets to make rockets that blast from a chemical reaction. We will demonstrate how expanding carbon dioxide gas creates pressure. And have allot of fun while doing it!

What You Need!

Watch a Video of the Experiment @

http://weirdsciencekids.com/Alkaseltzerrocket.html

Science Experiments for Kids

Materials
- Old Plastic 35mm Film Canisters
- Water
- Alka-Seltzer Tablets
- Goggles
- Some Towels
- A Pan

Process For Making Alka Seltzer Rocket Experiment

- Put on the goggles.
- Open film canister and fill 1/2 with water.
- Drop either half or a whole Alka Seltzer tablet inside.
- Very very very quickly put the lid back on the plastic film canister.
- Wait for the lid to blow off.
- Repeat the process but this time place the rocket upside down with the lid on bottom. Set it in the pan to limit the mess.
- Test out several different film canisters to find one that the lid does not fit too tightly on. If it's to tight it will have problems coming off and might not launch your rocket very well. So get a few different kinds.

What's happening?

When we mix the water and Alka Seltzer tablet a chemical reaction occurs with carbon dioxide gas building up. The pressure increases inside the canister until the lid is blown right off. Now get your friends and try the Alka Seltzer Rocket Experiment.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

Emergency – 911

- Tribal Police Department.....368-5011
- Tribal Fire Department.....368-4416
- Tribal Emergency Management.....368-8787
- 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

POARCH CREEK INDIANS ®