
Beaver Creek- Purgatory Creek Watershed Study

Prepared by The Northwest
Alabama Council of Local
Governments

August 31, 2010

Prepared by the Northwest Alabama Council of Local Governments (NACOLG)

103 Student Drive

Muscle Shoals, AL 35661

With assistance from the Northwest Alabama Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Council

1101 Highway 72, East

Suite 17

Tuscumbia, AL 35674

Funded by the

Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM)

Water Quality Branch, Water Division

1400 Coliseum Blvd.

Montgomery, AL 36130

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Introduction

Water is a fundamental resource for any community. Each person requires clean water for a healthy lifestyle, for drinking, daily household use, recreation, and for preserving vital natural habitats. Because of its centrality in life and household activities, water is also a vital resource for economic development. Water quality is important because these uses and processes each demand different quality standards. Water suitable for some activities, such as agriculture or irrigation may be unsuitable for drinking. Balancing the uses of water across a range of community needs and for environmental preservation requires an understanding of the conditions and uses of water within a watershed.

A watershed is an area in which all water resources flow to a specific point along a river, lake, or stream. The watershed is a fundamental ecological unit and provides a logical framework for managing natural and environmental resources. Because of the interrelated systems and effects within a watershed, watershed management requires effective multi-disciplinary approaches, adequate stakeholder involvement, assessments of current and potential problems, measurable water quality goals, and specific actions to attain these goals.

The Beaver Creek-Purgatory Creek Watershed is home to a variety of land uses including forestry and urban development in the City of Guin. It is also habitat for

many different plant and animal species. Water quality evaluation of this area is important because the economic future of the area depends to some degree on the recreational and aesthetic value of the Beaver Creek-Purgatory Creek Watershed. As noted in the EPA's publication *Water Quality in the Mobile River Basin*, the major threats to water quality in the sub-basin area is from urban and agricultural runoff and increased urban development and population growth.

Officials in the vicinity of the Beaver Creek-Purgatory Creek Watershed, including Marion County, the cities of Hamilton and Guin, Alabama, have expressed concerns over the quality of water resources in the area due to the potential for new development in the area. In July 2009, the Northwest Alabama Council of Local Governments submitted a proposal to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management Water Division to conduct a Watershed Study of the Beaver Creek-Purgatory Creek Watershed. In August 2009, the proposal was accepted and the study was approved. The study was funded through Section 604(b) of the Clean Water Act. The study is intended to provide an initial assessment of existing conditions in the Beaver Creek-Purgatory Creek Watershed and provide a foundation for creating a watershed framework and future partnerships.

Natural Characteristics

Project Location

The Beaver Creek-Purgatory Creek Watershed is located in northwest Alabama in the vicinity of the City of Guin in southern Marion County, Alabama. The watershed drains the City of Guin and portions of Marion County. The watershed is a sub-basin of the Buttahatchee River Watershed, which drains portions of West Alabama and East Mississippi. On a larger scale, the watershed is part of the Tombigbee River Basin, which is part of the larger Mobile River Basin. The streams that make up the watershed originate in the higher elevations north and south of Guin, Alabama. Reedy Creek and Hughes Branch converge just southeast of Guin, south of Highway 278, to form Purgatory Creek. Purgatory Creek flows parallel to Highway 278 through Guin and is the most visible and prominent water feature in the town. Beaver Creek drains a larger and more sparsely populated area north of Guin. It converges with Purgatory Creek west of Guin, continuing its flow to the Buttahatchee River and, eventually, the Tombigbee and Mobile Rivers before finally reaching the Gulf of Mexico. The Beaver Creek-Purgatory Creek watershed is a vital local water resource due to its drainage and habitat characteristics.

Geology

The geologic formations in the watershed are of sedimentary origin and range in age from Cretaceous to Mississippian. The parent material consists of limestone, sandstone, and shale. Geologic units include the Tuscaloosa

formation with undifferentiated gravel, sand and clay. The physiography of the area falls within the Gulf Coastal Plain and is found to be characteristically rolling to flat with slopes of 0 to 6 percent.

Soils

The 1976 Soil Survey of Marion County, published by the Soil Conservation Service, provides a detailed assessment of the soils, their properties, and how those properties may potentially affect development and therefore impacts to the local area watershed. A key characteristic for water quality management is the suitability of soils for use as fields for the treatment of sewage waste through the use of on-site septic tanks. Unsatisfactory performance of septic absorption fields, including slow absorption of fluids, surfacing or overflow of effluent, and hillside seepage can affect public health and safety through the contamination of surface and groundwater supplies.

The soils in the area are commonly composed of Savannah-Urban Land Complex with nearly level and gently sloping and moderately well drained areas with slopes of 0 to 6 percent. In addition to the Savannah soils, Iuka-Manatachie-Stough association and the Smithdale-Luverne-Flomaton association soil types are present. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. The Smithdale-Luverne-Flomaton association is well drained to excessively drained, gravelly soils on steep hillsides. Since these soils are shallow and well drained, groundwater has negligible effect on the collectors lying within this association. Slopes range from

15 to 35 percent. Most of the areas of the Savannah-Urban Land complex are artificially drained with sewer systems, gutters, drainage tiles, and to a lesser extent, surface ditches. The Savannah soil has a seasonal high perched water table at a depth of 18 to 36 inches late in winter and spring. The Savannah soil is low in natural fertility and in organic matter content. Permeability is moderate in the upper part of the subsoil and moderately slow in the fragipan. Available water capacity is moderate.

Climate

The climate in the area is moderate and varies from hot summers with a long duration with sporadic precipitation to mild winters with abrupt periods of extreme cold. Consistent and sufficient precipitation is available throughout the area. The average summer temperature is 76 degrees Fahrenheit (F°) and average daily maximum temperature is 89 F°. In winter the average temperature is 27.8 F°. Typically, initial freezing temperatures are encountered each year during the latter part of November and continue on a sporadic basis until mid-March. Average annual rainfall is approximately 60.7 inches per year with 45 percent typically falling between April and September. The average number of frost free days exceeds 200 annually. Annual snowfall is negligible for the area.

Vegetation and Wildlife

Alabama is home to a great many diverse biological species, including over 120 potential endangered and threatened species. Although no inventory has been conducted, the watershed area is a potential

home for many of these. Vegetation within the watershed area is mixed. The majority of vegetation is evergreen and deciduous forest consisting of loblolly pine, sweet gum, and oak. There is also considerable cleared ground that has re-grown as shrub and scrub, as well scattered pastureland and fields. Wetland vegetation is present in local streams. The area is home to a variety of open and woodland wildlife including a variety of bird species, raccoons, foxes, squirrels, and deer.

Current and Future Issues of the Watershed

Water Quality: An overview

Water quality is affected by a variety of factors, including runoff, sedimentation, point source pollutant discharges, sanitary sewer overflows, and a host of other potential pollutants. Pollution destroys the habitat necessary to sustain life- plant, animal, and human life. Adequate clean water supply is necessary to all biological functions and is vital to the health and success of a community. Our ability to judge water quality has evolved with technology from the use of sight, smell, and taste to the use of testing equipment to detect changes in the chemistry of water sources and to detect pollutants of different types.

General perception of water quality in the Beaver Creek-Purgatory Creek Watershed is very good. Low population density, large areas of vegetation, few point source polluters, and little commercial agriculture, which limits animal waste and

fertilizer usage, all contribute to a healthy watershed. There are problems, however, and unbeknownst to many, Purgatory Creek has been listed on the State's 303(d) list due to PH levels. As part of this assessment, water chemistry testing was performed at five sites in Marion County. The results are found in Appendix B.

Water Quality Law

The primary federal laws governing water quality in the United States are Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972, which was later strengthened and modified by the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the Water Quality Act of 1987. Collectively, these are known as the Clean Water Act (CWA) and they give the Environmental Protection Agency the authority and regulations needed to regulate discharges and other sources of water pollution. Under the CWA, the EPA can regulate sources of pollution, both point source and non-point source, and finance public wastewater projects to protect water quality. The primary means of regulating pollution is known as the National Permit Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which requires point source discharges to acquire permits and abide by discharge limitations that protect water quality. Non-point source pollution is regulated by EPA's Stormwater I and Stormwater II requirements, which require stormwater discharges and municipal sewer systems to obtain NPDES and places sedimentation and erosion control requirements for new construction.

Under the CWA, States designate streams by their common uses (recreation, swimming, fishing, boating, etc.) and establish guidelines known as Water Quality Standards (WQS). Streams that do not meet WQS are placed on the "303(d) List" and require the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) to establish the maximum pollutant levels for the stream to still meet WQS. TMDL development can be a long and difficult process.

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) has primary responsibility for permitting and enforcing the provisions of the CWA throughout the State of Alabama.

Types of Pollution

In a natural state, water contains a variety of organic and inorganic compounds that are present as a result of natural processes. In a natural hydrologic cycle, rainwater falls to the ground, collects as runoff, and moves toward streams and into groundwater. In its course, it collects soils, metals, and organic materials that travel with it to streams. When people enter the picture, additional sources of contamination are introduced. Population density and urban development brings activities such as agriculture, industry, and site disturbance that can introduce additional pollution to area waters. Almost all naturally occurring water sources requires some degree of treatment to become suited to human activities. Water treated to drinking water standards is subjected to chemical and mechanical processes that introduce foreign matter. It is then used for some process

(drinking water, irrigation, industrial activities, etc.) that introduces additional pollutants. Used water is then discarded, hopefully to an adequate treatment facility, where it is treated to a standard (again through chemical and mechanical means) to be discharged back into the waters of the area. Meanwhile, rainfall in an urbanized area is exposed to a larger and more hazardous number of polluting conditions-pesticides, erosion and sedimentation, and metals and other inorganic compounds from the operation of vehicles and machinery.

Water pollution is generally classified as one of two types: Point source pollution or non-point source pollution. Point source pollution is the introduction of contaminants from a specific location, such as a wastewater discharge. Non-point source pollution is derived from diffuse sources, such as stormwater runoff that carries agricultural byproducts, such as nitrates and phosphorous from fertilizer. Although point source pollution is sometimes easier to recognize and mitigate, both pollution types can be hazardous and are regulated.

Pollutant Type

- Sediment
Sediment is the loose sand and soil that settles to the bottom of streams and bodies of water. Sediment can come from loose soil or from organic sources. Wind, water, and ice help carry these particles to rivers, lakes and streams. Sediment is the most common pollution type in streams and is caused primarily by human

activity where land is disturbed and erosion carries particles to water sources. Sediment can increase flood hazards, alter or destroy wildlife habitat, and increase the cost of treating water supplies.

- Pathogens
Pathogens are harmful bacteria that can cause disease, illness, and death in humans and can change the wildlife and vegetation habitat of streams. Pathogens such as E coli, and fecal coliforms are common pollutants that may be introduced to streams by animals and human activity. Sanitary sewer overflows and septic tank failures are common causes of pathogenic pollution. Likewise, commercial agriculture can be a source of contamination.
- Nutrients
Nutrient pollution, particularly from nitrogen and phosphorous, is a consistent cause of water pollution and water quality degradation throughout the nation. Nitrogen and phosphorous contaminants can be introduced through stormwater runoff across fertilized fields, rooftops, and streets as well as from discharge from sewage treatment facilities. Excess nitrogen and phosphorus lead to significant water quality problems including harmful algal blooms, hypoxia or “dead zones”, and declines in wildlife and wildlife habitat. Excesses have also

been linked to higher amounts of chemicals that make people sick.

- **Metals**
Heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and selenium may be naturally occurring in rock formations underground and may be a source of contamination and environmental degradation. Human activities such as mining and construction can release metal contaminants. Older orchards may be a source of arsenic, once used as a pesticide. High concentrations of these metals can be hazardous to health.
- **Temperature**
Known as thermal pollution, water quality can be damaged by anything that changes the ambient temperature of the water, such as the use of water for coolant in industrial processes and power generation. Stormwater runoff can also be a source of thermal pollution. Higher temperatures decrease oxygen and affect the ecosystem. Rapid changes in temperature can cause fish and other wildlife to be killed, an effect known as “thermal shock”.
- **Pesticides**
Pesticides includes all chemicals used to kill or control pests, including herbicides, fungicides, and other chemical compounds. Pesticides used in agriculture can damage ecosystems and cause health

conditions when they run off of land and into water sources.

Contamination can affect biodiversity, predator-prey relationships, and human health when pesticides are consumed directly or in high concentrations in seafood.

Hydrology

Headwaters

The headwaters of Beaver Creek and Purgatory Creek are upland streams of the first order, meaning they have no merging tributaries or forks. There are 23 first order, 7 second order, and two third order streams in the watershed. The third order streams, Beaver Creek and Purgatory Creek, converge and continue to flow westward out of the study area. These headwaters are good indicators of water quality and are exceptionally vulnerable to degradation from development, pollution, and runoff. Most of the land uses adjacent to the headwaters of Beaver Creek and Purgatory Creek are forested timberland.

Population Facts and Issues

Population in the study area has fallen slightly in recent years in large part due to significant economic challenges. According to the 2000 census, the study area was home to approximately 3394 residents and 1448 households. This number is not expected to change significantly in the 2010 Census.

Land Use Facts and Issues

The majority of the land area of the watershed is forested land on moderate to steep slopes. Individual residences make up the most common type of developed land in the watershed. Households in the study area are served by septic tanks and the town of Guin's public sewer service. Public sewer serves approximately 819 household. The remaining 629 are served by private septic systems. Most of these are on large lots and have no difficulty being served by individual septic systems, however, smaller lot developments in the northeastern and southern portion of the Town have been known to fail due to poor soil types. Businesses and industry in the area are concentrated in the vicinity of the Town of Guin. There are 6 permitted discharges in the watershed. The Town of Guin has a 472,000 gallon per day treatment facility and lagoon that discharges into Beaver Creek. The facility currently treats approximately 381,000 gallons per day. A review of the EPA's Permit Compliance System database and the Municipal Wasterwater Pollution Prevention (MWPP) reports indicate that the facilities in the watershed have not had any major violations.

What Local People Think

Interest in planning for watershed management was found to be low in the local area. A watershed study workshop was scheduled for August 23, 2010 and despite outreach to local stakeholders, it was poorly attended. Stronger local leadership is needed in order to continue to promote watershed approaches to resource

management in the local area of Beaver Creek and Purgatory Creek.

Recommendations

Development of a Watershed Plan

A watershed plan can be an effective technique to guide land use and development in the watershed in a manner that reduces the impact on the waters of the study area. The watershed is located within the incorporated area of the Town of Guin and unincorporated areas of Marion County. The involvement of stakeholders and local citizens in the development of the plan will be critical in the development of the plan. Interest in the development and implementation of a watershed plan for the area should continue to be expanded through education and outreach activities.

Land Conservation

Land conservation is an effective means of preserving critical wetlands and wildland habitat needed for a healthy watershed. Conserving land in an undeveloped state provides recreational open space and buffer spaces for water resources that prevent pollution and contamination. Conservation techniques include conservation easements, land acquisition, protection of open space and setback requirements through zoning. Local regulatory tools are useful for protecting open space. Land banks are an additional private resource that can be utilized for conservation.

Establish and Maintain Aquatic Buffers

Aquatic buffers are areas that have been conserved specifically for the protection of streams. These areas are useful as greenways and recreational areas, as well as providing a critical natural buffer against surface water pollutants that might otherwise reach streams in runoff.

Better Site Design

Site design is a critical component of any new development. Although the NPDES permitting process regulates point source pollution, contending with the negative effects of stormwater runoff and other non-point source pollutants during and after construction is largely a local regulatory affair. Site design criteria should contain provisions for containing sediment and erosion during construction and easing the volume and velocity of stormwater runoff post-construction. Minimizing land clearance during development is a key technique for better site design.

Conclusion

A watershed is the area of land where all of the water that is under it or drains off of it goes into the same place. John Wesley Powell, scientist geographer, put it best when he said that a watershed is: "That area of land, a bounded hydrologic system, within which all living things are inextricably linked by their common water course and where, as humans settled, simple logic demanded that they become part of a community."

The Beaver Creek-Purgatory Creek Watershed is fundamental environmental resource for southern Marion County. Without a healthy watershed to support human activity in the area, no growth, development, or progress will be achievable. The preceding study has provided an assessment of existing conditions in the watershed and a set of recommendations for preserving and protecting water quality in the study area. The vitality and their critical place of these resources cannot be understated in the future prosperity of the region. Measures should be taken to preserve, protect, and promote the environmental integrity of the watershed.

Appendix A: PCS Search

Name	3M Co-Guin	Big Wheel Recycling	City of Guin-Beaver Creek Lagoon	Falcon Oil Company	Gateway Advantage Homes	Wood Perfect
Address	6675 US Highway 42	US 43, Guin	County Rd 16	10 th Ave and Railroad	6440 US Hwy 43	365 11 th Avenue
Latitude, Longitude	+3357569, -08753550		+3358011, -08756059	+3357508, -08754185	+3358090, -08753490	+3357534, -08755132
Receiving Waters	Purgatory Creek	UT Grizzard Branch	Beaver Creek	Purgatory Creek	UT Purgatory Creek/Reedy Branch Purg	Purgatory Creek
Outfall Type	Stormwater			Stormwater	Stormwater	Stormwater
Activity Status	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Permit Expired	31-May-2009	28-Feb-2011	28-Feb-2014	31-Jan-2007	30-Jun-2012	30-Jun-2012
Monitored Parameters	BOD, 5-DAY (20 DEG. C); Flow (In conduit or through treatment plant); Carbon, TOT Organic TOC; Oil and Grease; Nitrate plus Nitrate total 1 Det. (as N)	BOD, 5-DAY (20 DEG. C); PH; Flow (In conduit or through treatment plant); Total Suspended Solids; Nitrogen Ammonia Total (As N); Organics, Total Toxic (TTO); Oil and Grease;	Oxygen, Dissolved (DO); Solids, Suspended Percent Removal; Solids, Total Suspended; Nitrogen, Ammonia Total (as N); Nitrogen Kjeldahl Total (as N); Nitrate plus Nitrate total 1	No PCS Limits Information Found	pH; Rainfall; Oil and Grease; Total Suspended Solids	pH, Rainfall, Total Suspended Solids, Oil and Grease

		Total Phenols; P-Cresol; Benzioc Acids- Total; Cobalt, Total (As CO)	Det. (as N); Phosphorous Total; Flow (In conduit or through treatment plant); Chlorine Total Residual; Coliform, Fecal General; BOD Carbonaceous 05 Day (20C); BOD Carb 5-Day (20C) Percent Removal; Suspended Solids; pH			
Violations	31-DEC-2004; Non-receipt of Discharge Monitoring Report	31-Mar-2009; 31-Dec-2008; 30-Sept-2008; 30-June-2008; 31-March-2008; 31-Dec-2007; 30-Sept-2007; 30-June-2007; 31-March-2007; 31-Dec-2006; 30-Sept-2006; 30-June-2006: Non-receipt of Discharge	31-Mar-2009; Non-receipt of DMS Report	No PCS Violations Information Found	None	None

		Monitoring Report				
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Beaver/Purgatory Creek Watershed Monitoring Report

Prepared by: Heath King

Programs Assistant, Northwest AL RC&D



August 2010

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Heath King

Programs Assistant

Northwest AL RC&D

August 27, 2010

The following data and accompanying report were completed by Heath King, a Programs Assistant for Northwest AL RC&D. The RC&D Council was contacted by NACOLG to aid in the completion of a watershed monitoring study performed on Beaver Creek and Purgatory Creek, which are both located in Marion County. This watershed study was part of a larger overall assessment of the city of Guin.

Heath King used a La Motte Water Test Kit to carry out the study. He then traveled to Marion County to select 5 separate sites where testing would occur weekly over the next 4 weeks, with a report to be turned in by August 31, 2010. Heath was methodical in picking his sample sites in an effort to get an accurate representation of data for different locations on Beaver Creek and Purgatory Creek. Heath tried to test each site under different conditions (i.e. different times of day, during different weather conditions, etc) in an effort to get a good cross sectional representation of data. For consistency, tests were done every 7 days and were always done in the exact same spot. Heath selected 2 sample sites on Purgatory Creek and 3 on Beaver Creek.

Sample Site Locations-

Sample Site # 1 on Purgatory Creek was chosen because of its close proximity to downtown Guin and the potential for changes in water chemistry due to human influence that its location provides. The sample was taken just upstream of where Little Creek feeds into Purgatory Creek so the sample would not be affected by the introduction of Little Creek farther downstream. This sample site is important since Purgatory Creek runs parallel to downtown Guin and several industrial buildings.

Sample Site # 2 on Beaver Creek was chosen near the end of Beaver Creek not far from where Beaver Creek and Purgatory Creek intersect. This sample site was chosen because all tributaries and feeder streams have already dumped into Beaver Creek at this point so the sample will provide a good data set for the overall health of the main part of Beaver Creek.

Sample Site #3 on Purgatory Creek was chosen because the sample site is located just downstream of where Little Creek dumps into Purgatory Creek. This was important because the data would show any discrepancies between this sample site and sample site #1 which is located upstream before Little Creek and Purgatory Creek intersect. This is important because Little Creek runs directly through downtown Guin. Therefore sample site #3 would show any changes to the water chemistry of the creek due to outside influences caused by Little Creek feeding into Purgatory Creek.

Sample Site #4 on Beaver Creek was chosen because it was located just downstream of where several different branches and tributaries come together to form greater Beaver Creek. Since sample site #5 was taken upstream from this convergence, it can be compared to this sample site to determine what effects the creeks that converged and fed into Beaver Creek might have had on the creek's water chemistry.

Sample Site #5 on Beaver Creek was chosen because of its proximity to the source of one of the smaller tributaries that make up Beaver Creek. This is important because the sample data taken here is sure to be unadulterated by human influence.

Tests Completed-

The agreement called for these 5 sites to be tested once weekly for the next 4 weeks. The following tests were to be carried out at each site:

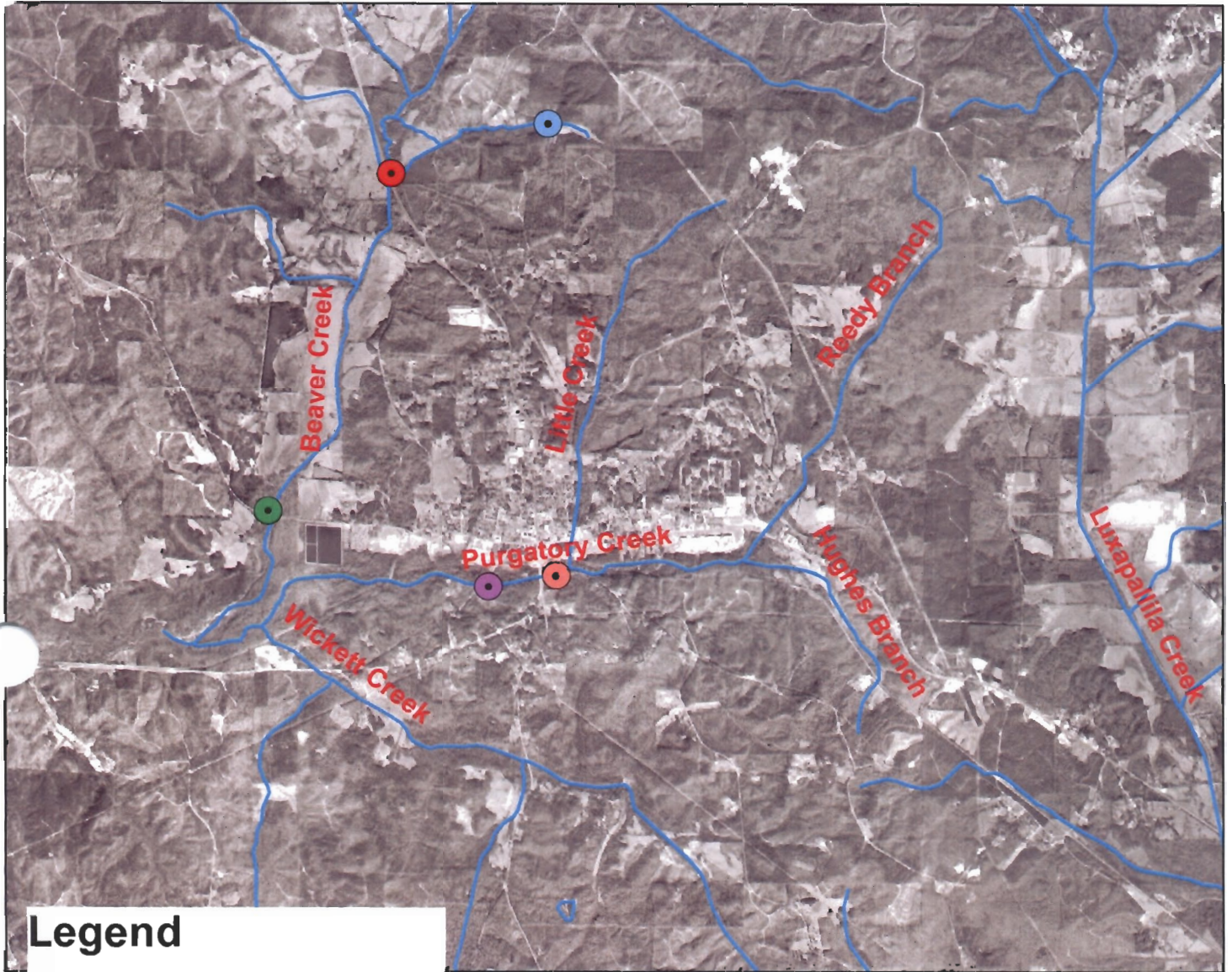
- Air Temperature
- Water Temperature
- Dissolved Oxygen
- % Saturation
- Total Alkalinity
- Total Hardness
- Total Turbidity

Heath then used the data he gathered to formulate this report and the supplementary materials which accompany it. Northwest AL RC&D and NACOLG have a long history of working together to achieve project goals, and this watershed study further showcases the continued cooperation between these 2 entities. Heath was glad to help NACOLG and Marion County, and would like to state his and the Northwest AL RC&D Council's willingness to be involved in similar projects in the future.

Beaver Creek/Purgatory Creek Watershed Study

Agency: Northwest Alabama RC&D

Assisted By: Heath King/Programs Assistant



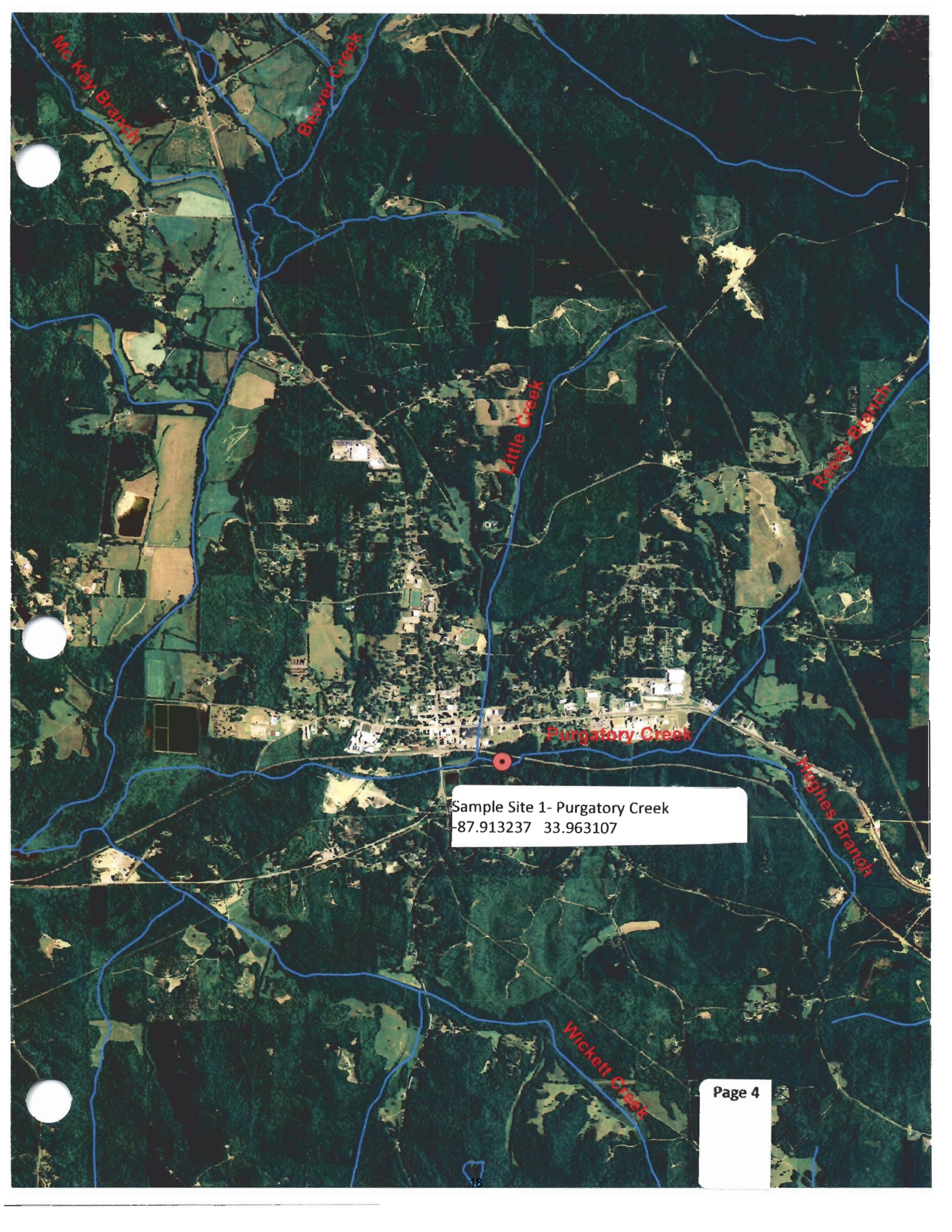
Legend

- Sample Site 1
- Sample Site 2
- Sample Site 3
- Sample Site 4
- Sample Site 5
- hydro100k_I_al093

2,500 0 2,500 5,000 7,500 10,000 Feet

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Mc Kay Branch

Beaver Creek

Little Creek

Resey Branch

Purgatory Creek

Hughes Branch

Wickett Creek

Sample Site 1- Purgatory Creek
-87.913237 33.963107

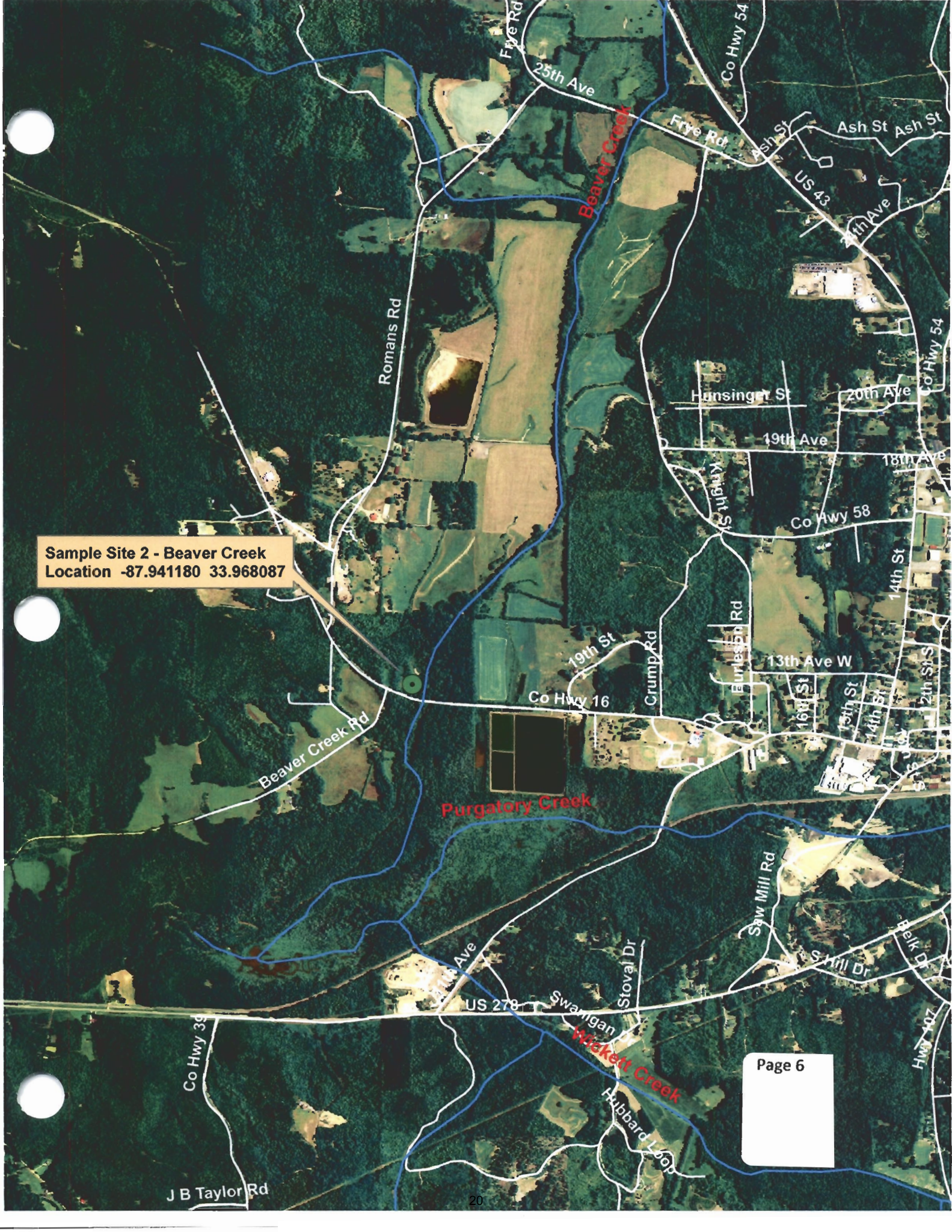
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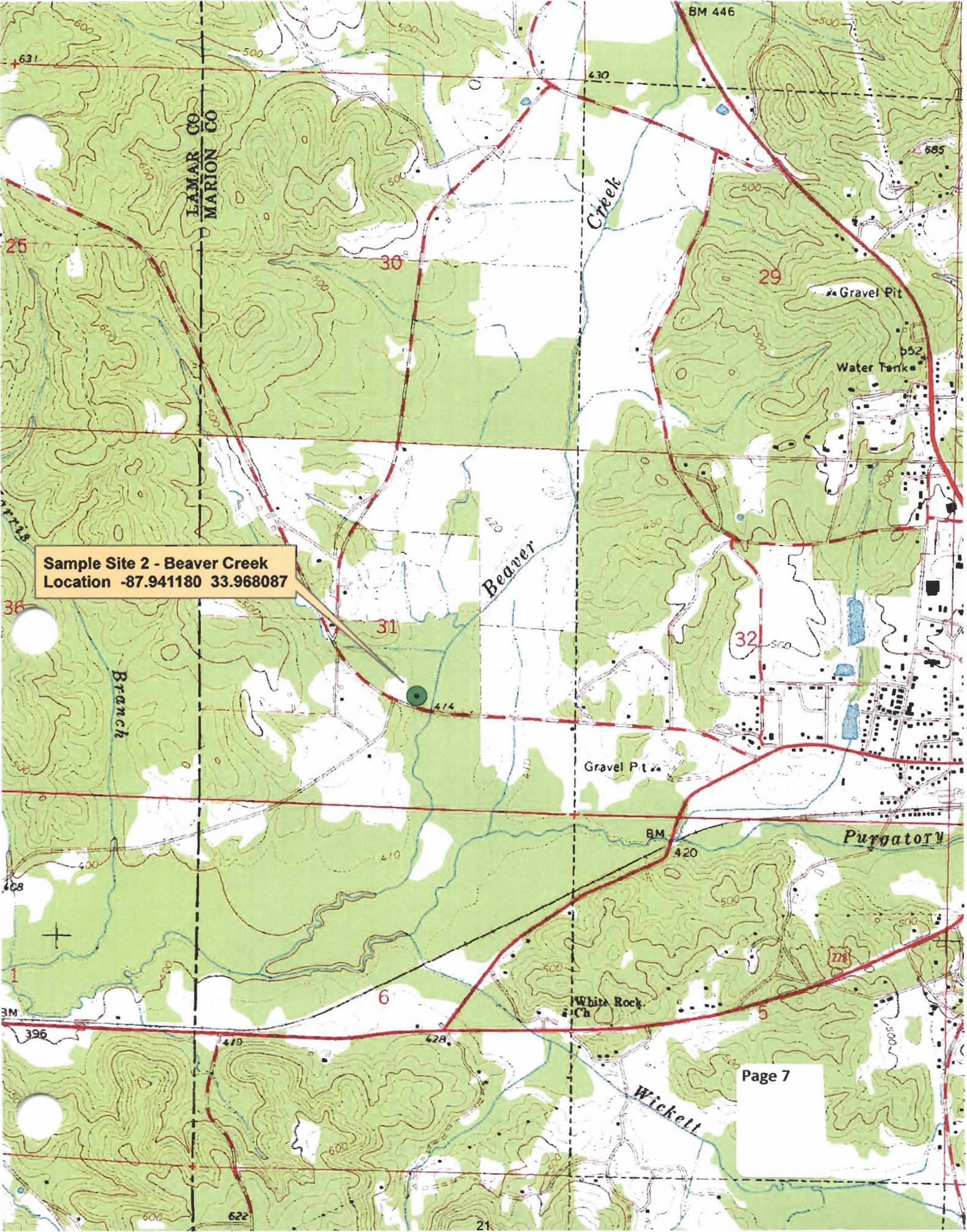


Sample Site 1- Purgatory Creek
-87.913237 33.963107

Sample Site 2 - Beaver Creek
Location -87.941180 33.968087

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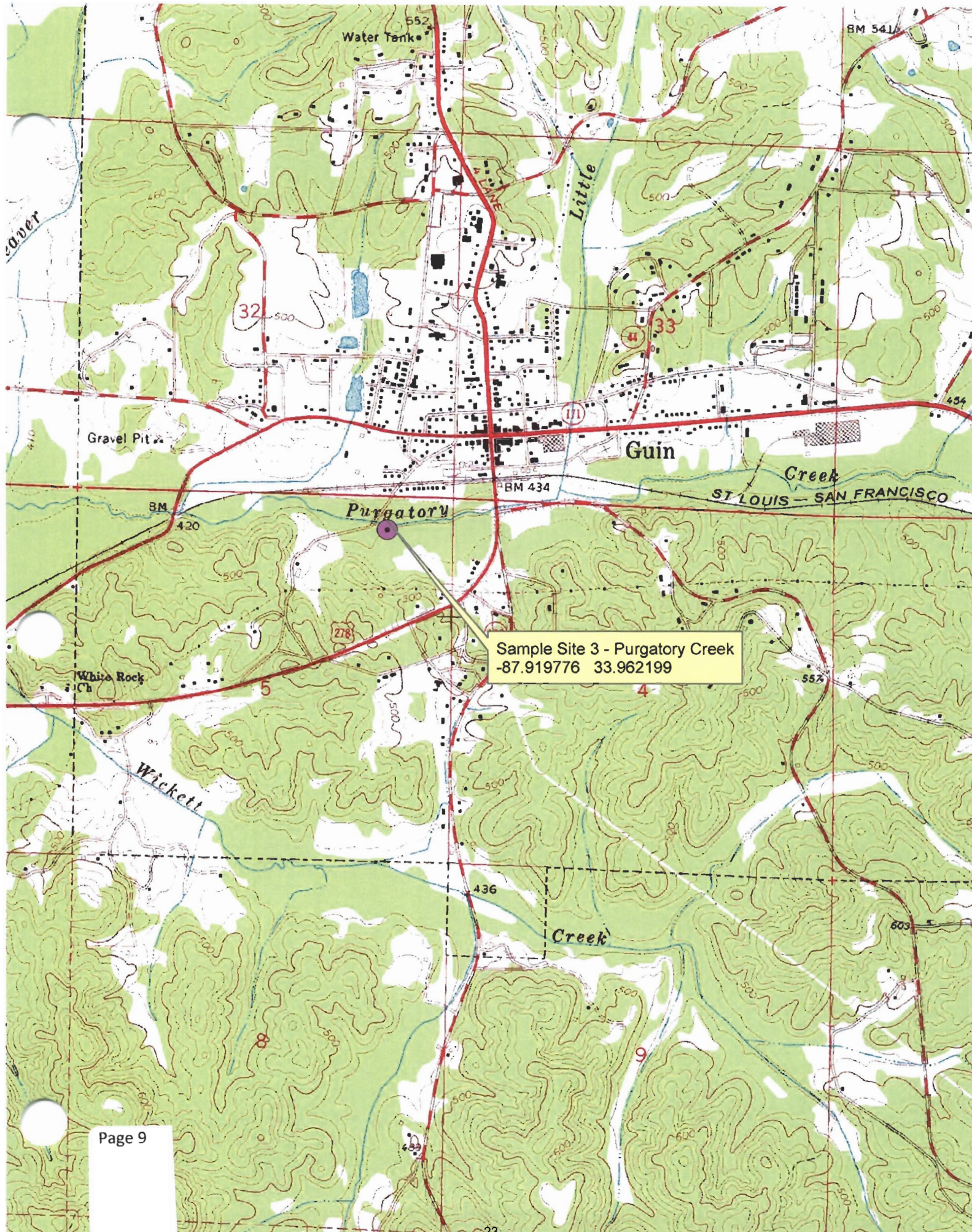


Sample Site 2 - Beaver Creek
Location -87.941180 33.968087

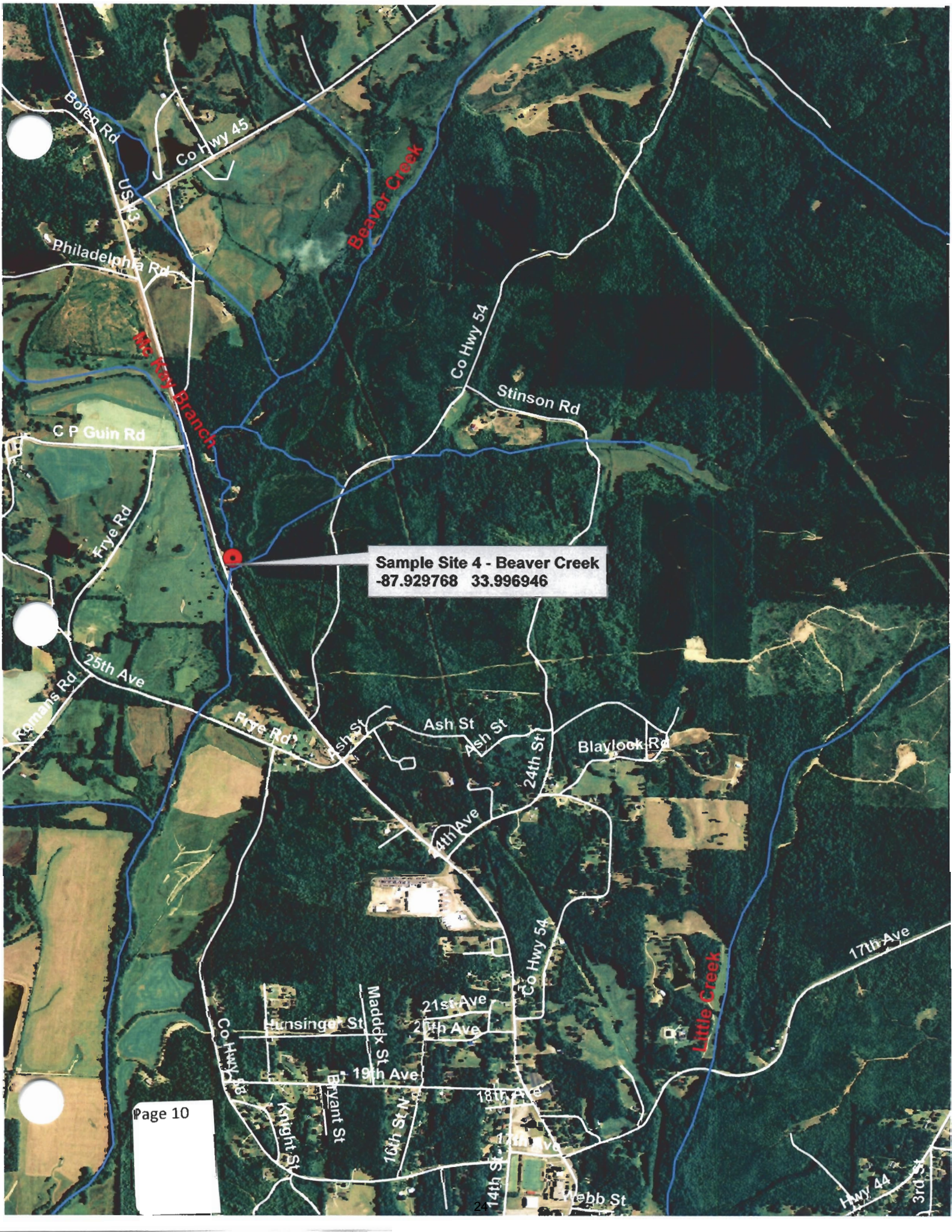
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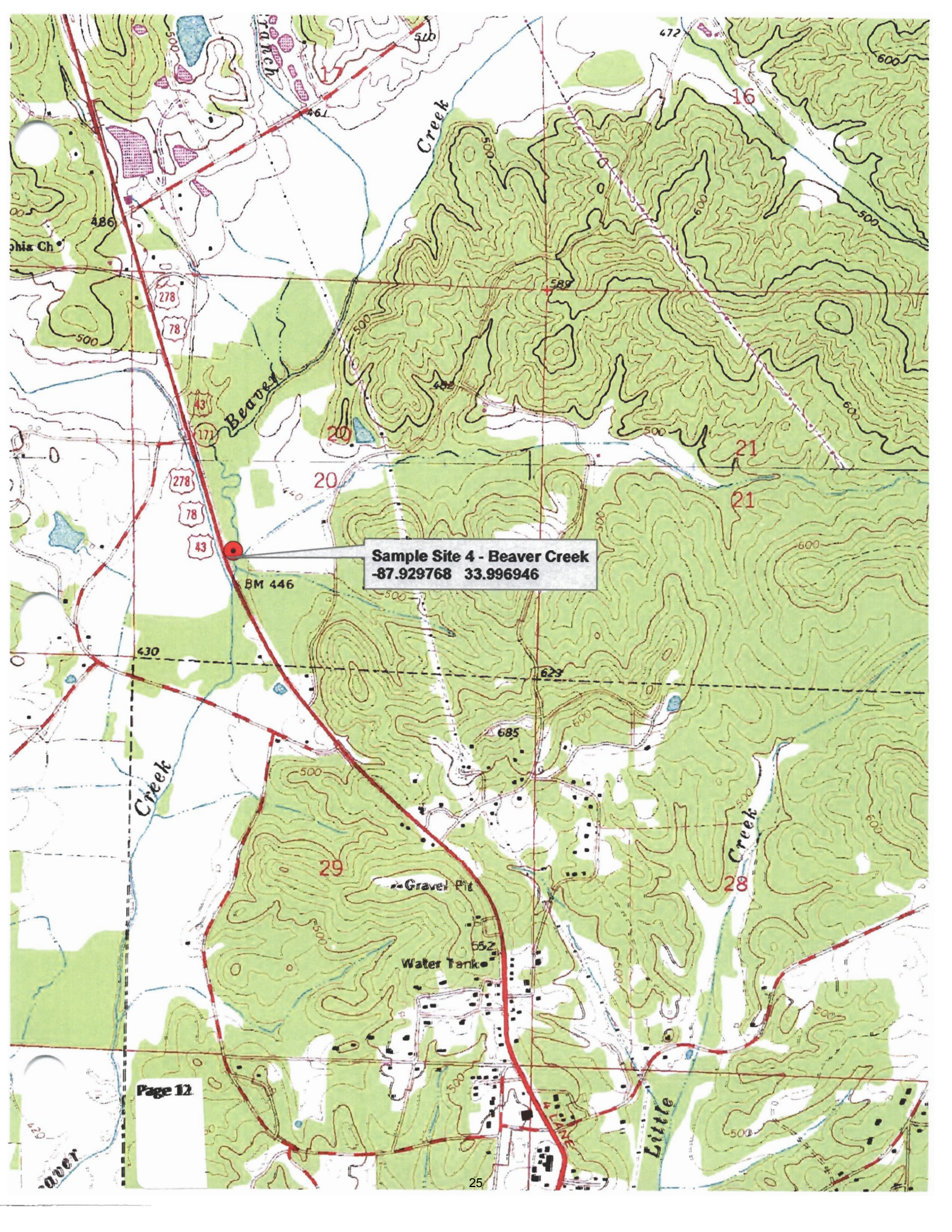
Sample Site 3 - Purgatory Creek
-87.919776 33.962199



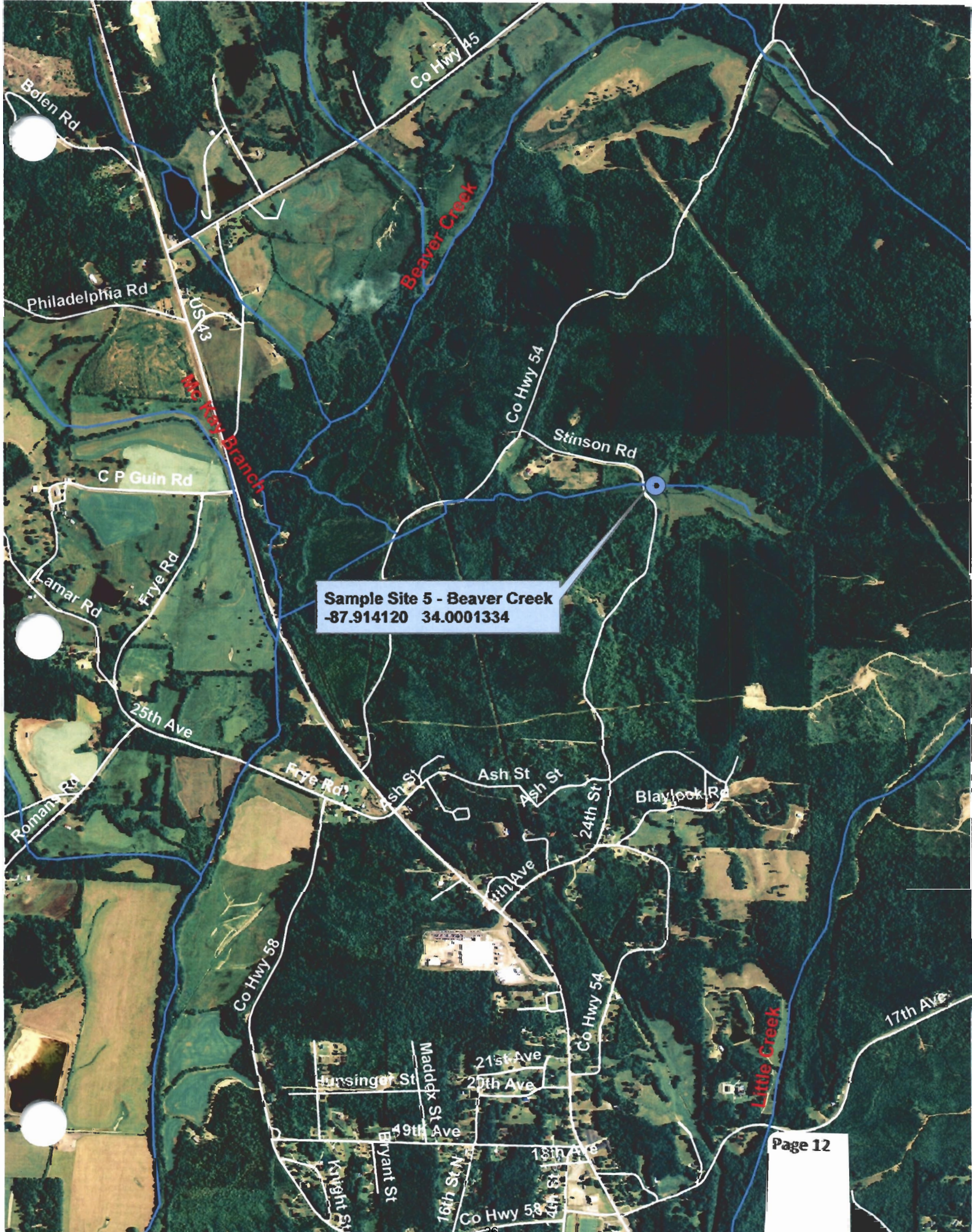
Sample Site 3 - Purgatory Creek
-87.919776 33.962199



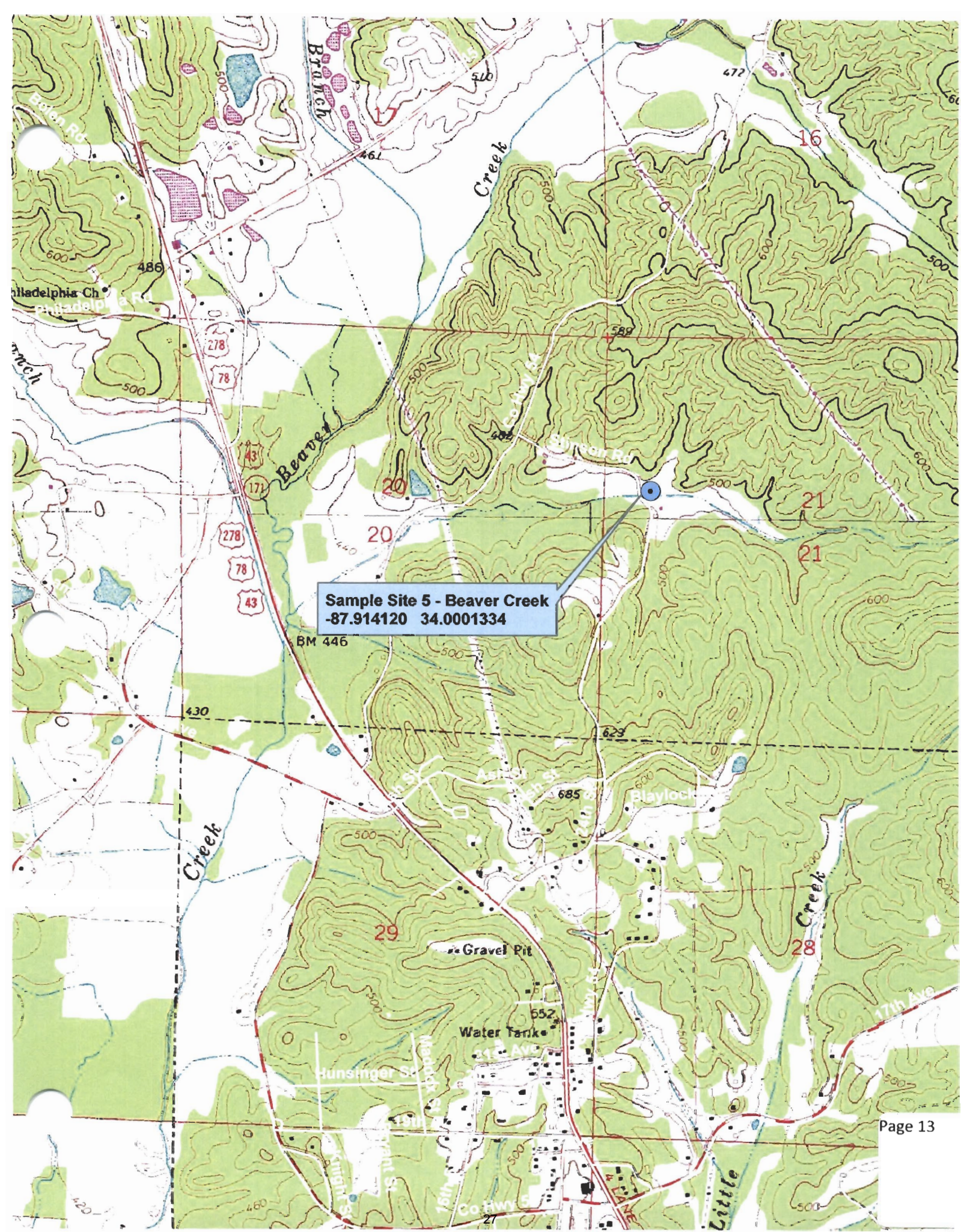
Sample Site 4 - Beaver Creek
-87.929768 33.996946



Sample Site 4 - Beaver Creek
-87.929768 33.996946



Sample Site 5 - Beaver Creek
-87.914120 34.0001334



Sample Site 5 - Beaver Creek
-87.914120 34.0001334

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-3-10 Sample Time: 11:00 a.m.
 Watershed: Buffalohatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Purgatory Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: Co. Hwy 69, approximately 4/10 of a mile east of where Hwy. 69 begins at Hwy. 43.

Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>33</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>22</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>3.6</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>3.8</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>3.7</u> Avg DO <u>41</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>2</u> # drops x 5 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Sample was taken just south of downtown Guin. Approximate depth of the creek was 2 ft w/ the sample taken at about 1.5 ft in depth. Stream bottom is sandy with alot of rocks. Sample was approximately 75 ft from roadway, in shady area. The creek is bordered by Hwy. 69 on one side & woody area on the other.

Signature: 

Date: 8-3-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # 256-412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-3-10 Sample Time: 12:45 p.m
 Watershed: Buttahatche/Tombigbee Waterbody: Beaver Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: County Hwy. 16, about 2 miles west of downtown
Guin. Sampled downstream of a bridge where Beaver Creek
& Hwy. 16 intersect.
 Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>30</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>26</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>3.8</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>3.8</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>3.8</u> Avg DO <u>46</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>5</u> # drops x 5 = <u>25</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Creek is approximately 25ft deep at center with sample taken just over 1 foot in depth. Some litter present but is downstream of sample site. Bottom is almost entirely sand & mud with very few rocks. Sample was taken approximately 100 yds from roadway in a
Woods border the creek on either side at the sample site. shaded area.

Signature: [Signature] Date: 8-3-10

Week 1

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-5-10 Sample Time: 1:15 p.m.
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Purgatory Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: Sawmill Rd., Guin, AL. Sample was taken approximately 200 yds south of Cut Rd/Sawmill Rd intersection. Taken approx 100 yds downstream of bridge.
 Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>27</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>21</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>6.6</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>6.8</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>6.7</u> Avg DO <u>73</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>13</u> # drops x 5 = <u>65</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Sample taken just after a light/moderate rainfall. Partly cloudy w/ sample taken in a non-shaded area. Depth of creek is approx 1 ft w/ sample taken at about 6 inches. Sandy, rocky bottom. Sawmill sits right beside sample area. Sample was taken approx 100 yds downstream of bridge on Sawmill Rd that crosses Purgatory Creek.

Signature: [Signature] Date: 8-5-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-5-10 Sample Time: 2:30 p.m
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Beaver Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: Sample taken downstream of bridge where U.S. Hwy 43 crosses
Beaver Creek. (Just South of CP Guin /u.s. Hwy 43 intersection)
Rd.

Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>40</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>25</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>3.4</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>3.6</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>3.5</u> Avg DO <u>41</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>14</u> # drops x 5 = <u>70</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>2</u> # drops x 10 = <u>20</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>3</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>15</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Sample taken during light rainfall & after a light/moderate rain event. The sediment load was visibly more than prior to the rain event. Creek is approx 2 ft deep w/ sample taken about 1 ft. Creek has a grassy, sandy bottom. Sample taken in a non-shaded area. Sample was taken approx 100 ft downstream of bridge where u.s 43 crosses Beaver Creek. Pasture borders the creek on either side but no livestock was visible.

Signature: [Signature]

Date: 8-5-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-5-10 Sample Time: 3:45 p.m.
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Beaver Creek County/State: Marion/AL

Sampling Site Location: Taken at bridge on Stinson Rd. where Stinson Rd. crosses Beaver Creek. Sample site about 1/2 mile east off intersection between Stinson Rd./CR 45. Taken just downstream of the bridge.

Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>38</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>22</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>6.0</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>6.4</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>6.2</u> Avg DO <u>70</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>13</u> # drops x 5 = <u>65</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>2</u> # drops x 10 = <u>20</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>4</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>20</u> JTU <u>3</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>30</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Sample taken after a moderate rainfall & during a drizzle so water is visibly more sedimented. Creek depth is approx 2.5 ft w/ sample taken about 1 ft. Taken in a sunny, non-shady area. Creek bottom is sandy/muddy with few rocks. Pastures lie on either side but no livestock was visible.

Signature: [Signature]

Date: 8-5-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-11-10 Sample Time: 11:45 am
 Watershed: Buttchatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Purgatory Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: Co. Hwy 69, approximately 4/10 of a mile east of where Hwy. 69 begins at U.S. Hwy 43, in Guin.
 Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>31</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>20</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>5.6</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>6.0</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>5.8</u> Avg DO <u>62</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>10</u> # drops x 5 = <u>50</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Sample spot is just south of downtown Guin. Approximate depth of the creek is 2ft w/ sample being taken at about 1.5 ft. Stream bottom is sandy w/ a large amount of rocks. Sample was taken about 75 ft from the roadway in a shady area.

The creek is bordered by Hwy. 69 on one side & a thin wooded area on the other.

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 8-11-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-11-10 Sample Time: 12:30 p.m.
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Beaver Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: County Hwy. 16, about 2 miles west of Downtown Guin.
Sample was taken downstream of the bridge on Hwy. 16 that crosses Beaver Creek.
 Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>30</u> °C	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>25</u> °C	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>6.4</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>6.8</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>6.6</u> Avg DO <u>76</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>6</u> # drops x 5 = <u>30</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Creek has an approximate depth of 2.5 ft w/ the sample taken at about 1 ft in depth. Creek bottom is almost entirely sand & mud w/ few rocks. The sample was taken approximately 100 yards downstream from the bridge. Woods border the creek on both sides of the sample site.

Signature: [Signature]

Date: 8-11-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-11-10 Sample Time: 1100 a.m.
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Purgatory Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: Bridge on Sawmill Rd, Guin, AL. Sample was taken approximately 100 ft downstream from the bridge. The bridge is located approximately 200 yds south of Cut Rd/Sawmill Rd intersection.
 Weather conditions: 1=Clear 2=Cloudy 3=Drizzle 4=Rain 5=Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>32</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>22</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>7.6</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>7.6</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>7.6</u> Avg DO <u>85</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>12</u> # drops x 5 = <u>60</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>2</u> # drops x 10 = <u>20</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Depth of creek is approximately 1.5 ft w/ sample taken at about 1 ft in depth. Creek has a sandy, rocky bottom. Sample was taken approximately 100 yds downstream of bridge on Sawmill Rd. that crosses Purgatory Creek. The sawmill and a large gravel parking area lies on one side of the creek. Sample was taken in a non-shaded area.

Signature: [Signature]

Date: 8-11-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-11-10 Sample Time: 8:45 a.m
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Beaver Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: Sample taken downstream of bridge where U.S. 43 crosses Beaver Creek.

Weather conditions: 1 = Clear 2 = Cloudy 3 = Drizzle 4 = Rain 5 = Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>32</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>24</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>5.0</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>5.4</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>5.2</u> Avg DO <u>60</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>7</u> # drops x 5 = <u>35</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>2</u> # drops x 10 = <u>20</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Creek depth is approximately 1.5 ft w/ sample taken at about 1 ft. Creek has a grassy/sandy bottom. Sample was taken in a non-shaded area. Sample was taken approx 100 ft downstream of bridge where U.S. 43 crosses Beaver Creek.

Pasture borders the creek on either side but no livestock could be seen.

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 8-11-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # 256-412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-11-10 Sample Time: 10:00 a.m
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Beaver Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: Sample taken at bridge on Stinson Rd. where Stinson Rd. crosses Beaver Creek. Sample site is about 1/2 mile east of intersection between Stinson Rd./CR 45. Taken just downstream of the bridge.
 Weather conditions: 1=Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>31</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>23</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>6.8</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>7.0</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>6.9</u> Avg DO <u>76</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>7</u> # drops x 5 = <u>35</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Total Hardness	<u>2</u> # drops x 10 = <u>20</u> mg/L	
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Creek depth is approximately 2.5 ft w/ sample taken at about 1ft. Sample was taken in a shady spot where trees line the creek. Creek bottom is sandy/muddy with few rocks. Pastures border the creek on each side but no livestock was visible. Sample taken 3-4 days after a light rain event.

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 8-11-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-18-10 Sample Time: 12:15 p.m.
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Purgatory Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: Co. Hwy. 69, approximately 4/10 mile east of where Hwy. 69 begins at Hwy. 43 in Guin.

Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>30</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>22</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>7.4</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>7.0</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>7.3</u> Avg DO <u>80</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>12</u> # drops x 5 = <u>60</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>2</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Sample spot is just south of downtown Guin. Approximate depth of the creek is 2 ft w/ the sample taken at about 1ft. Stream bottom is primarily sandy w/ alot of rocks. Sample was taken about 75 ft from roadway in a shaded section of the creek. The creek is bordered by Hwy. 69 on one side & a thin patch of woods on the other.

Signature: [Signature]

Date: 8-18-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-18-10 Sample Time: 11:00 a.m.
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Beaver Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: County Hwy. 16, about 2 miles west of downtown Guin.
Sampled downstream of a bridge where Beaver Creek & Hwy. 16 intersect.
 Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>29</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>26</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>7.0</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>7.0</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>7.0</u> Avg DO <u>83</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>8</u> # drops x 5 = <u>40</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>5</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>25</u> JTU <u>3</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>30</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Sample was taken approximately 100 yards downstream from the bridge. Creek has an approximate depth of 2.5 ft w/ the sample being taken at about 1.5 ft. The creek bottom is almost entirely sand & mud, with a few scattered rocks. Woods border the creek on both sides of the sample site.

Signature: JK King

Date: 8-18-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-18-10 Sample Time: 11:30 a.m.
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Purgatory Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: Sawmill Rd, Guin, AL. Sample was taken approximately 200 yds south of Cut Rd/Sawmill Rd. intersection. Taken approximately 100 yds downstream of bridge.
 Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>30</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>23</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>7.4</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>7.2</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>7.3</u> Avg DO <u>81</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>10</u> # drops x 5 = <u>50</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Sample was taken approximately 100 yds downstream of the bridge on Sawmill Rd. that crosses Purgatory Creek. The approximate depth of the creek is about 1.5 ft w/ the sample being taken in a non-shaded area of the creek at about 1 ft in depth. The creek has a sandy, rocky bottom. The sawmill + a large gravel parking area lie on one side of the creek w/ cut over on the other side.

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 8-18-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-18-10 Sample Time: 10:00 a.m
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Beaver Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: Sample taken downstream of bridge where U.S Hwy 43 crosses Beaver Creek. (Just south of CP Guin Rd. / u.s. Hwy 43 intersection)

Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>31</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>25</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>6.0</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>6.6</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>6.3</u> Avg DO <u>74</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>5</u> # drops x 5 = <u>25</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>4</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>20</u> JTU <u>3</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>30</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Sample was taken approximately 100 ft downstream of the bridge where U.S. Hwy 43 crosses Beaver Creek. The creek has an approximate depth in this spot of about 1.5 ft w/ the sample taken at about 1ft. The sample was taken in a non-shaded area. The creek has a sandy/grassy bottom. Pastures border the creek on either side but no livestock was seen.

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 8-18-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-18-10 Sample Time: 9:15 a.m.
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Beaver Creek County/State: Marion/AL

Sampling Site Location: Taken at bridge on Stinson Rd. where Stinson Rd. crosses Beaver Creek. Sample site about 1/2 mile east off intersection between Stinson Rd/CR 45. Taken just downstream of the bridge.

Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>30</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>23</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>7.0</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>6.8</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>6.9</u> Avg DO <u>77</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>6</u> # drops x 5 = <u>30</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>2</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Sample was taken at the bridge on Stinson Rd. where Stinson Rd. crosses Beaver Creek. The creek has an approximate depth of 2.5 ft with the sample being taken at about 1 ft. The sample was taken in a shady spot where trees line the creek. The creek's bottom is sandy/muddy with few rocks. Pastures border the creek on each side but no livestock could be spotted.

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 8-18-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-25-10 Sample Time: 10:50 a.m.
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Purgatory Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: Co. Hwy. 69, approximately 4/10 of a mile east of
Where Hwy. 69 begins at Hwy. 43 in Guin.

Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>27</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>19</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>8.0</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>8.2</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>8.1</u> Avg DO <u>85</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>9</u> # drops x 5 = <u>45</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Sample site is just south of downtown Guin. Approximate creek depth is 2 ft w/ sample taken at about 1.5 ft. Stream bottom is mainly sandy w/ large amount of rocks. Sample was taken about 75 ft from the roadway, in a shaded section. The creek is bordered by Hwy. 69 on one side + a long, thin strip of woods on the other.

Signature: 

Date: 8-25-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

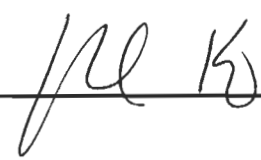
Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-25-10 Sample Time: 11:30 a.m
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Beaver Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: County Hwy. 16, about 2 miles west of downtown
Guin. Sampled downstream of a bridge where Beaver Creek & Hwy. 16 intersect.
 Weather conditions: 1 = Clear 2 = Cloudy 3 = Drizzle 4 = Rain 5 = Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>29</u> °C	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>22</u> °C	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>7.2</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>6.6</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>6.9</u> Avg DO <u>76</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>12</u> # drops x 5 = <u>60</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Sample was taken approximately 100 yds downstream from the bridge. Creek has an approximate depth of 2.5 Ft w/ the sample being taken at about 1.5 Ft. The creek bottom is almost entirely sand & mud, with a few rocks. Woods border the creek on both sides.

Signature: 

Date: 8-25-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-25-10 Sample Time: 9:45 a.m.
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Purgatory Creek County/State: Marion/AL

Sampling Site Location: Bridge on Sawmill Rd, Guin, AL. Sample was taken approximately 100 ft downstream from the bridge. The bridge is located approximately 200 yds south of Cut Rd/Sawmill Rd. intersection.

Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>29</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>20</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>7.4</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>7.8</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>7.6</u> Avg DO <u>80</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>12</u> # drops x 5 = <u>60</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Depth of creek is approximately 1.5 ft w/ sample taken at about 1 ft in depth. Creek has a sandy, rocky bottom. Sample was taken about 100 yds downstream of bridge on Sawmill Rd that crosses Purgatory Creek. The sawmill & a large gravel parking area lies on one side & cutover on the other. Sample was taken in a non-shaded area.

Signature: 

Date: 8-25-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council

Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-25-10 Sample Time: 9:00 a.m
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Beaver Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: Sample taken downstream of bridge where U.S. 43 crosses Beaver Creek.

Weather conditions: 1 = Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>30</u> °C	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>22</u> °C	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>7.4</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>7.2</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>7.3</u> Avg DO <u>80</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>8</u> # drops x 5 = <u>40</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change. Record number of drops that produced final change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Creek depth is approximately 1.5 ft w/sample taken at about 1 ft. Creek has a grassy/sandy bottom. Sample was taken in a non-shaded area. Taken approximately 100 ft downstream of bridge where U.S 43 crosses Beaver Creek. Pasture borders either side but no livestock was visible.

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 8-25-10

Northwest Alabama RC&D Council


Water Chemistry Monitoring Data Form

Collector(s): Heath King Address: 4995 Hwy. 48
 City: Russellville State: AL Zip: 35654 Phone # (256) 412-7622
 Sample Date: 8-25-10 Sample Time: 12:15 p.m
 Watershed: Buttahatchee/Tombigbee Waterbody: Beaver Creek County/State: Marion/AL
 Sampling Site Location: Sample taken at bridge on Stinson Rd where Stinson Rd. crosses Beaver Creek. Sample site is about 1/2 mile east of intersection between Stinson Rd. & CR 45, Taken just downstream of the bridge.
 Weather conditions: 1= Clear 2= Cloudy 3= Drizzle 4= Rain 5= Other

Parameter	Value	Comments
Air Temperature	<u>33</u> C°	Measure air temperature before water temperature
Water Temperature	<u>21</u> C°	Avoid touching thermometer bulb
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Rep #1 <u>8.0</u> ppm Rep#2 <u>8.0</u> ppm	Make sure two readings are within 0.6 ppm
% Oxygen Saturation	<u>8.0</u> Avg DO <u>86</u> %DO Sat	Estimate using chart
Total Alkalinity	<u>9</u> # drops x 5 = <u>45</u> mg/L	Add drops until no more color change.
Total Hardness	<u>1</u> # drops x 10 = <u>10</u> mg/L	Record number of drops that produced final change.
Turbidity	<u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 5 (50 mL) = <u>5</u> JTU <u>1</u> # 0.5 mL x 10 (25 mL) = <u>10</u> JTU	Enter zero (0) mL and 2 JTU if less than one addition of reagent was needed.

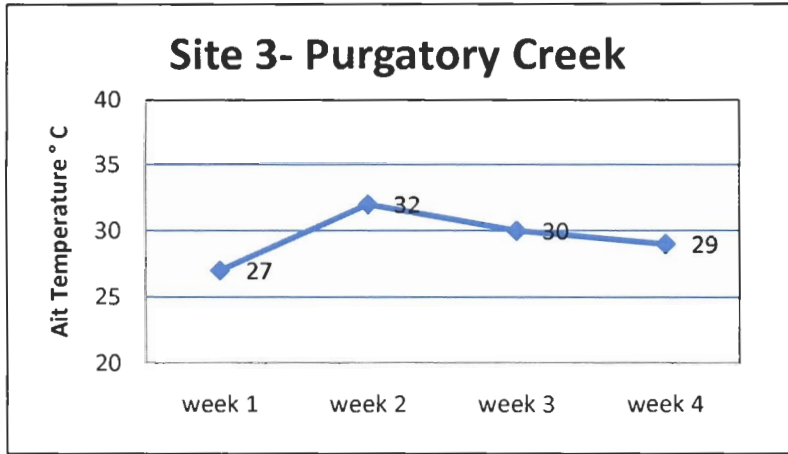
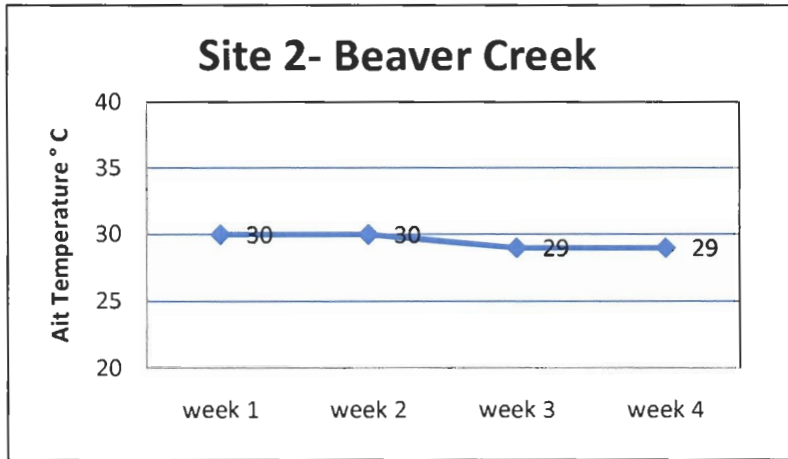
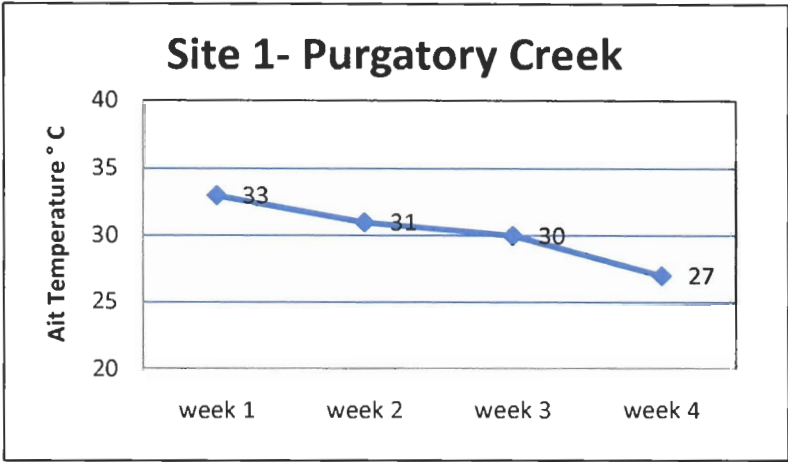
Comments: Note evidence of rainfall, runoff within previous 24 hours, unusual smell, unusual color, cows or other animals present in creek, etc.

Creek depth is approximately 2.5 ft w/ sample taken at about 1 ft. Sample was taken in a shady spot where trees line the creek. Creek bottom is sandy/muddy w/ a few rocks. Pastures border the creek on each side but no livestock was visible.

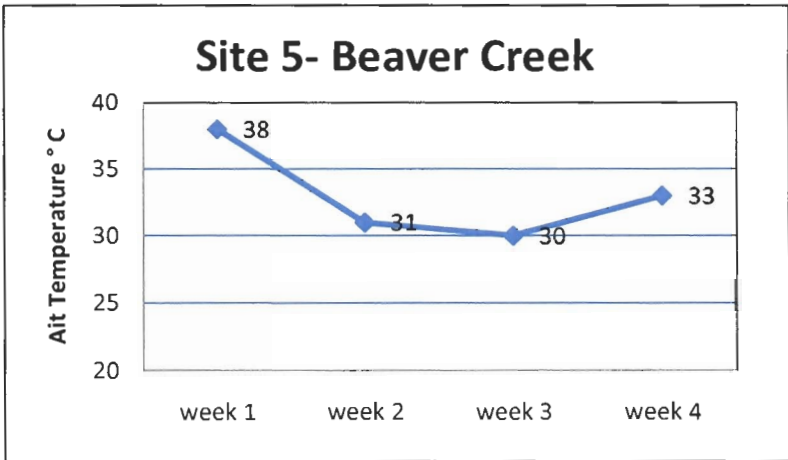
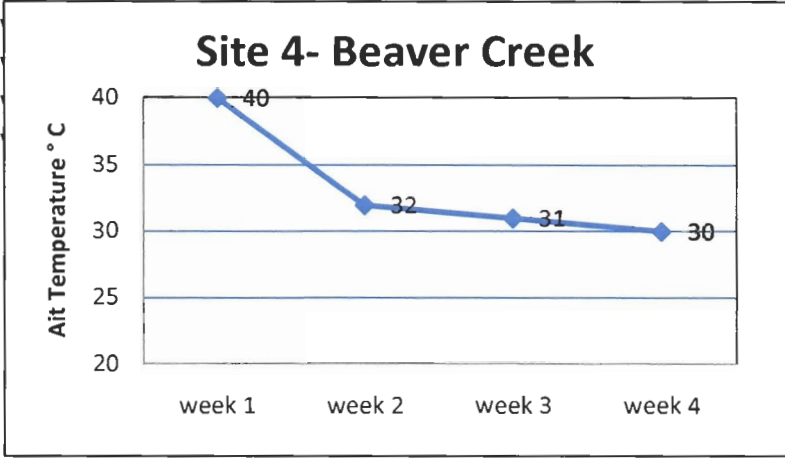
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Date: 8-25-10

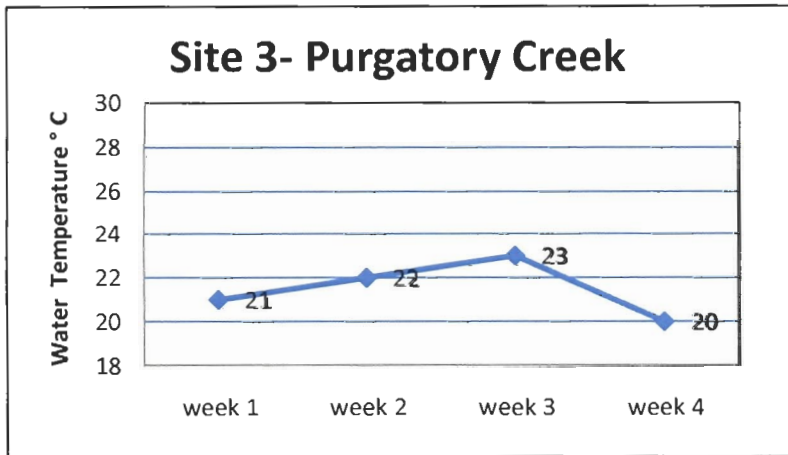
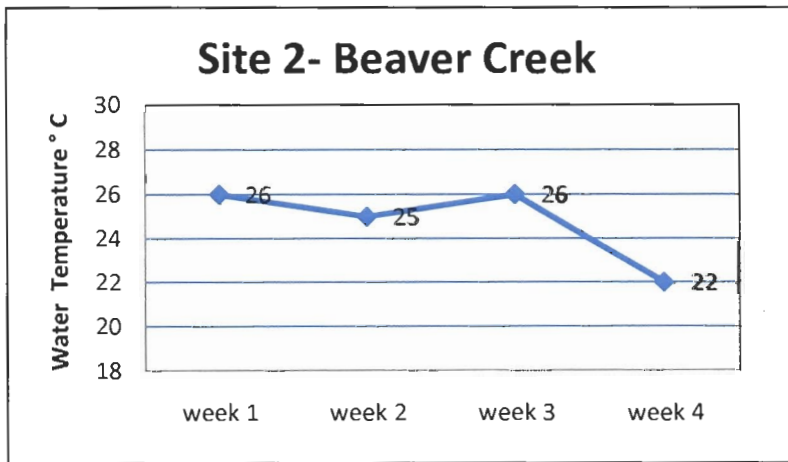
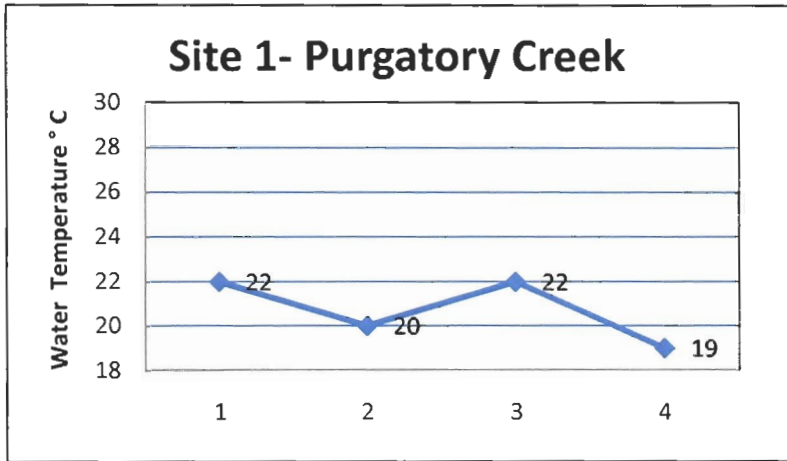
Air Temperature Test Data



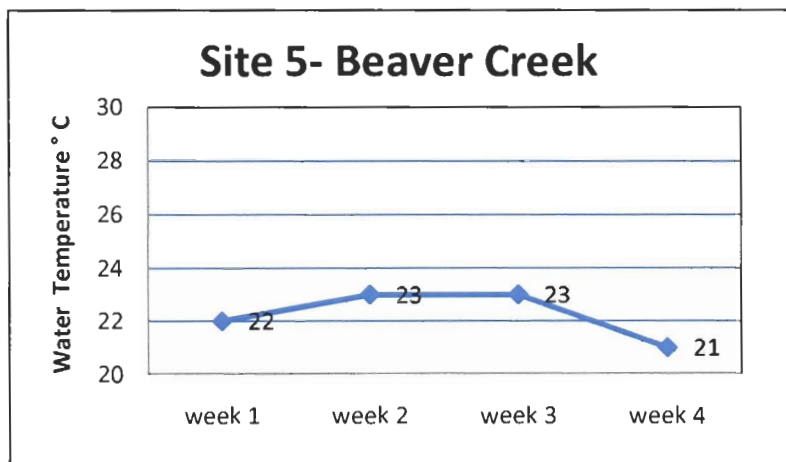
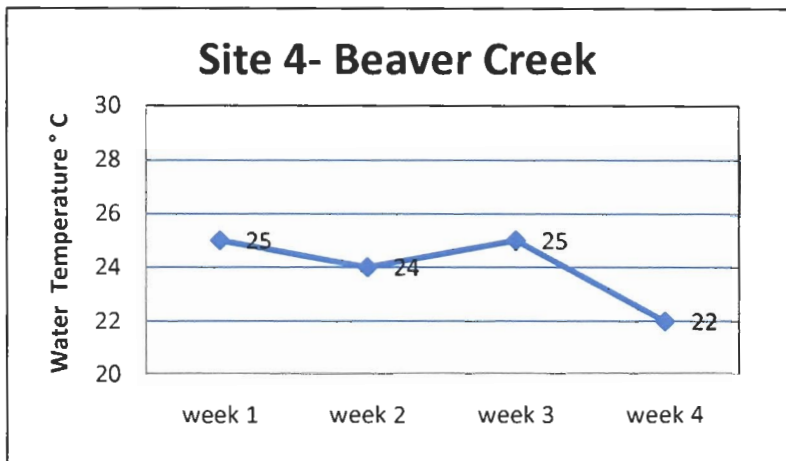
Air Temperature Test Data (pg. 2)



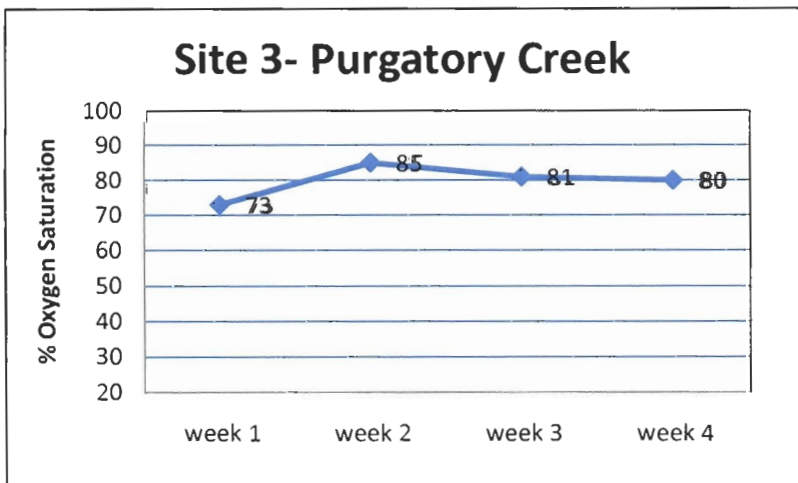
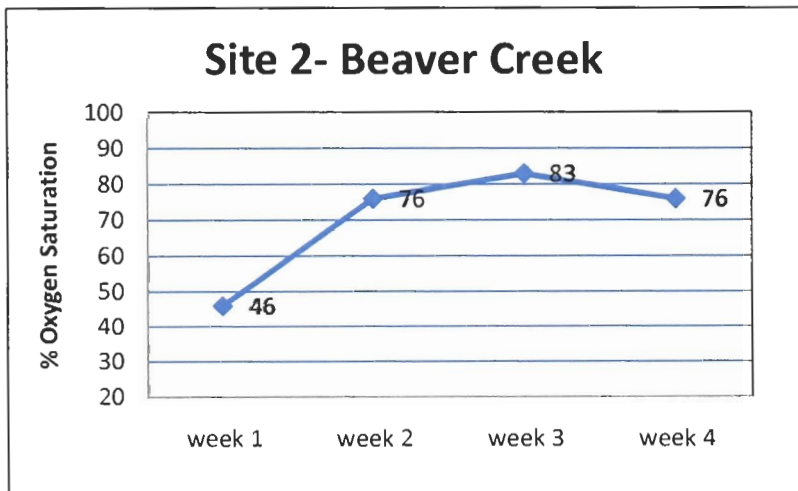
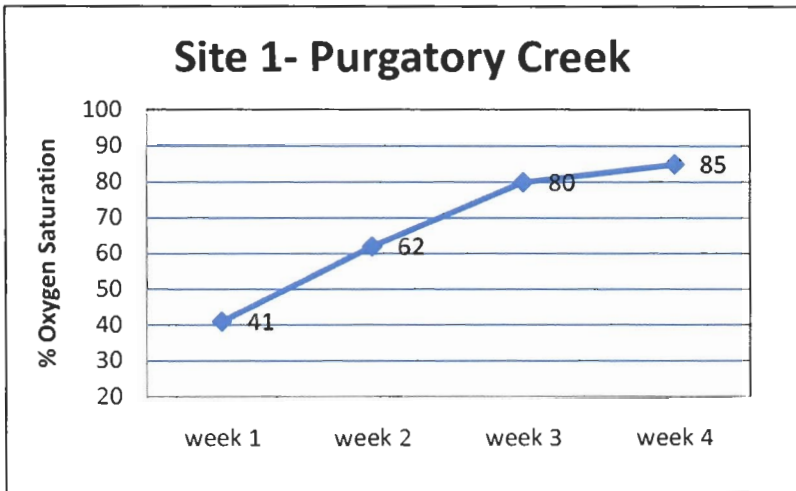
Water Temperature Test Data



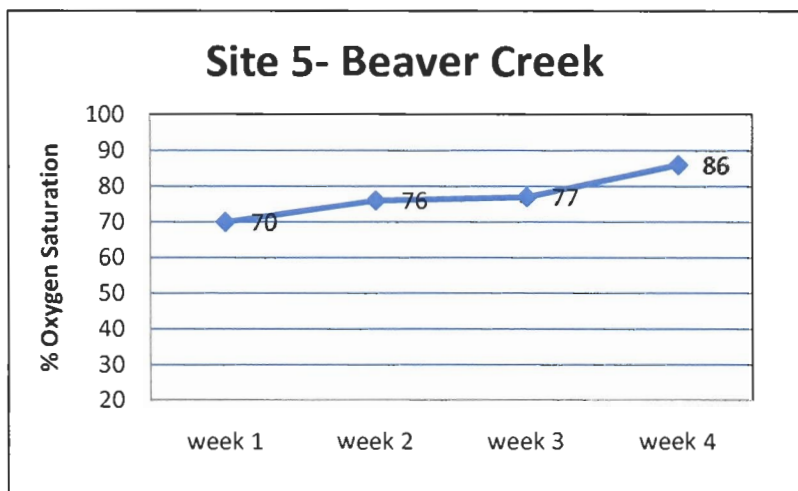
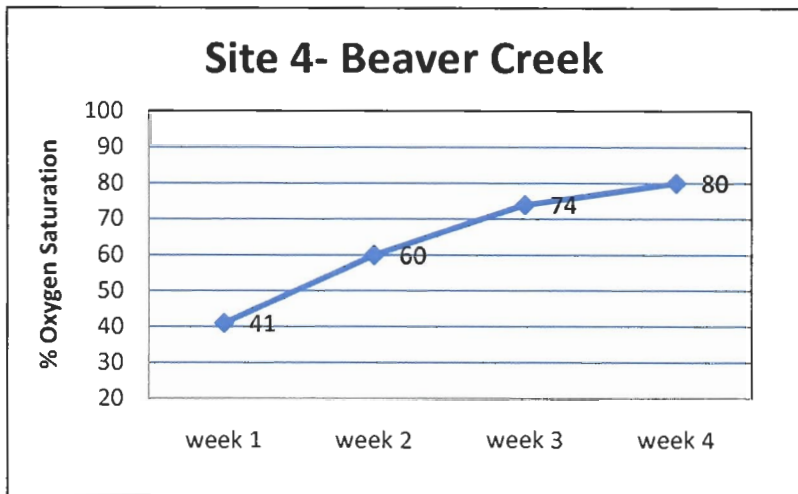
Water Temperature Test Data (pg. 2)



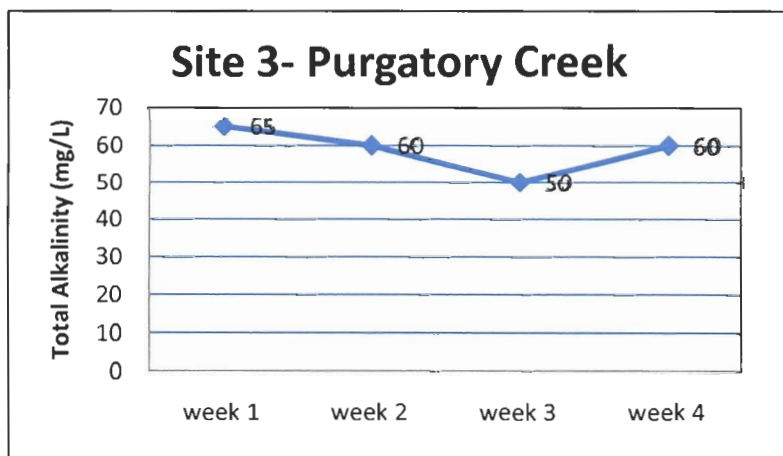
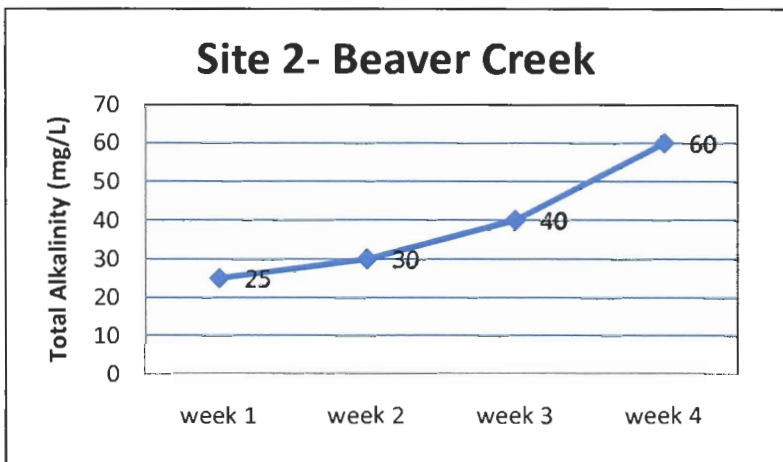
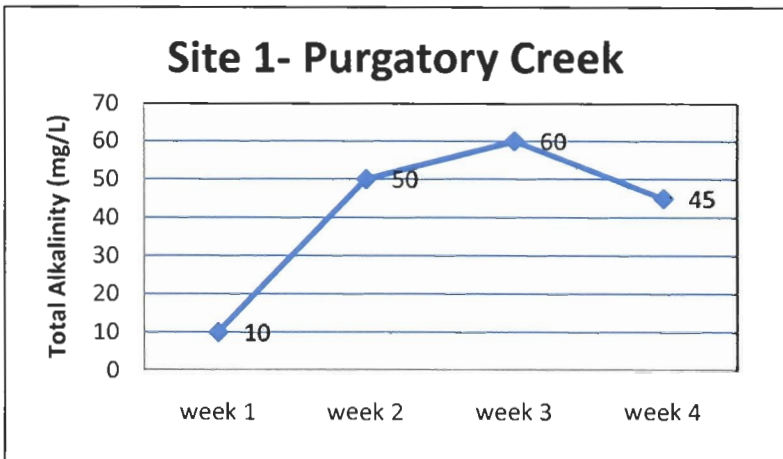
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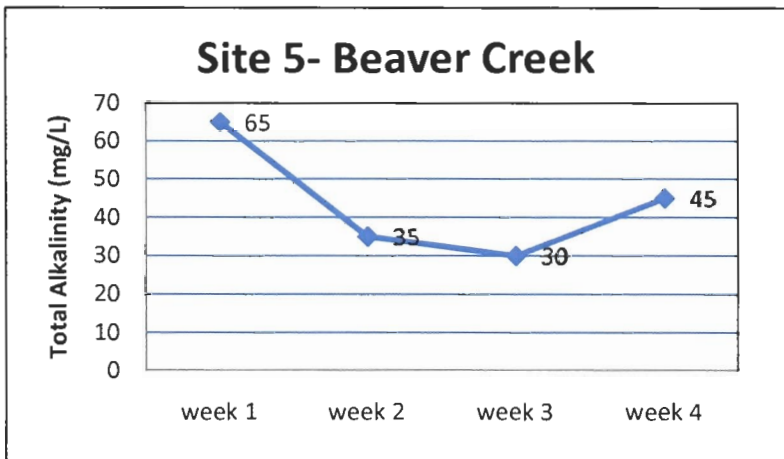
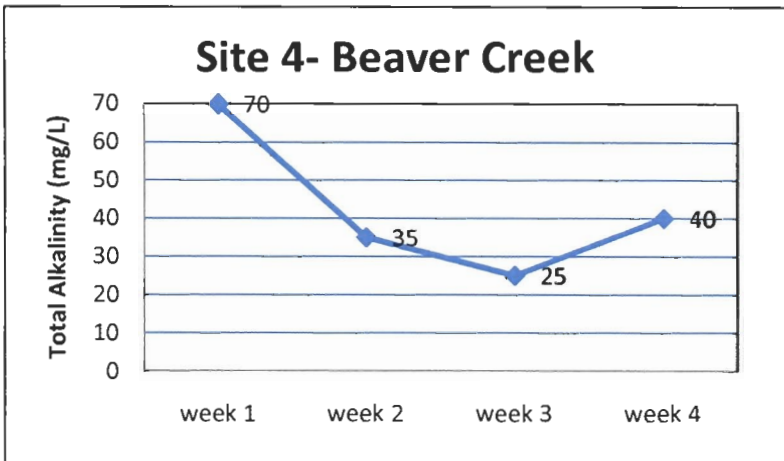
% Oxygen Saturation Test Data (pg. 2)



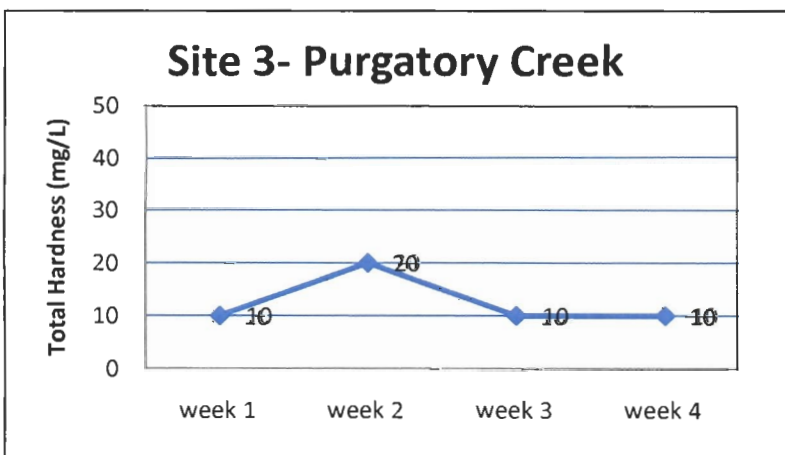
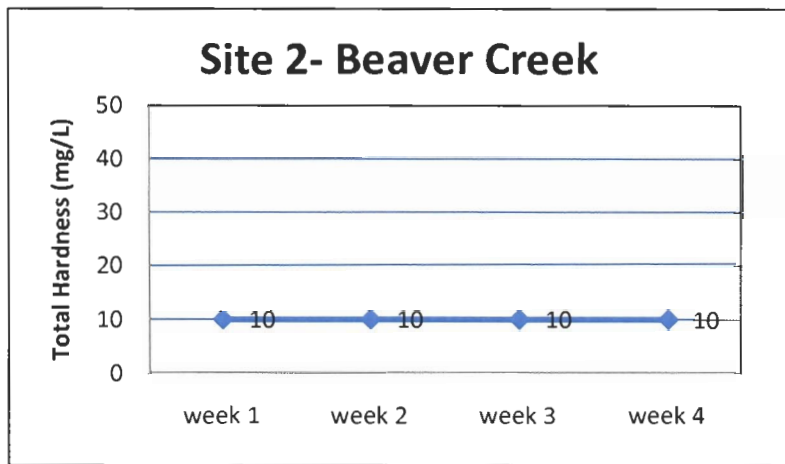
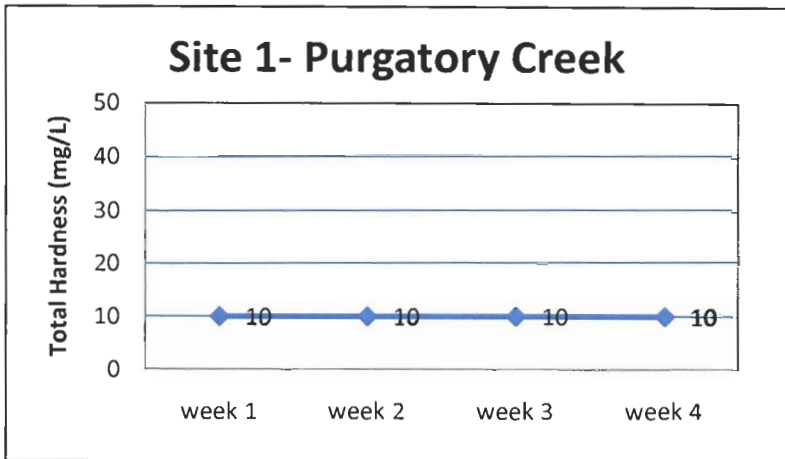
Total Alkalinity Test Data



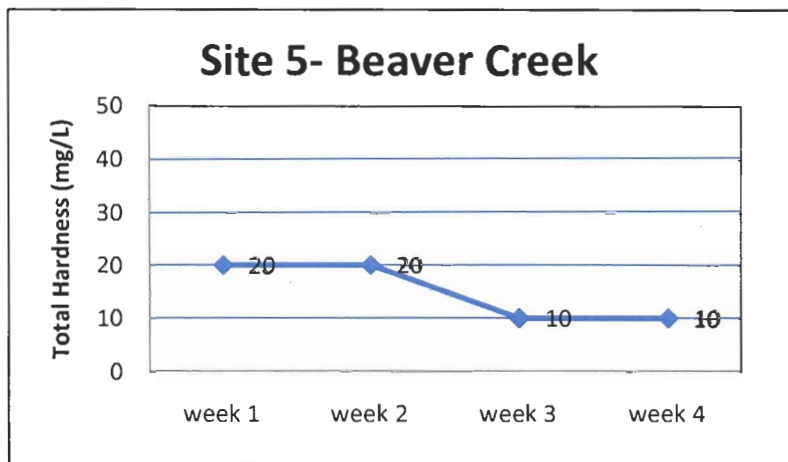
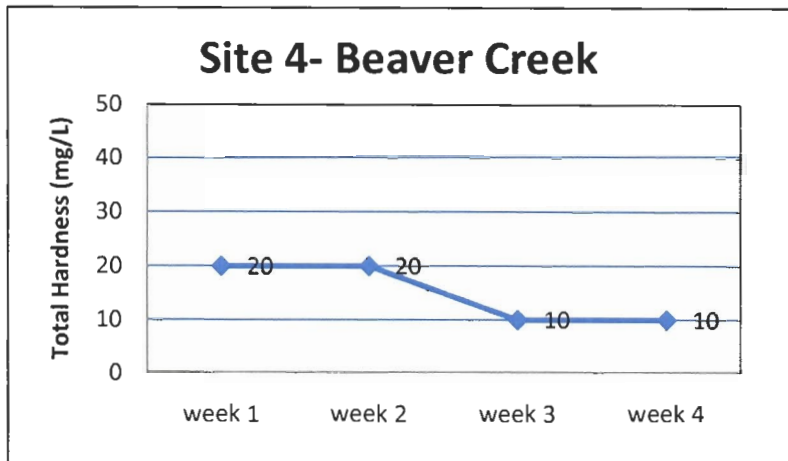
Total Alkalinity Test Data (pg. 2)



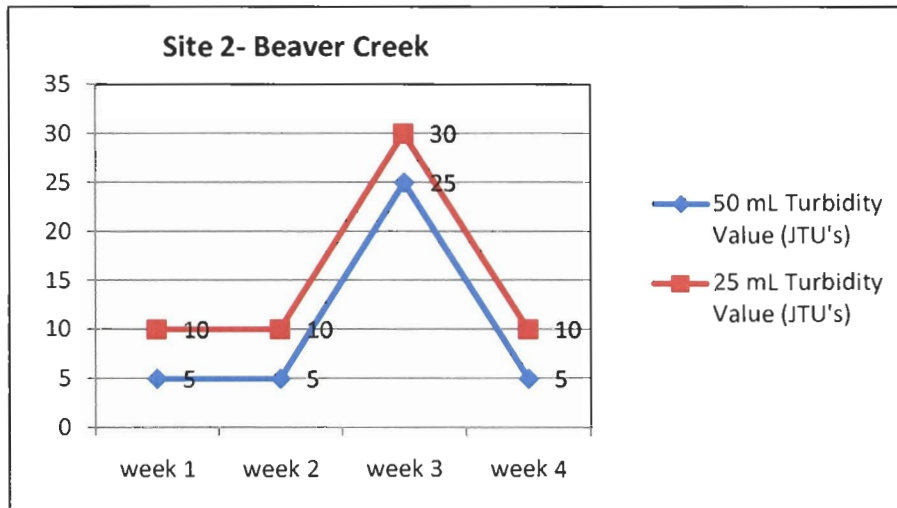
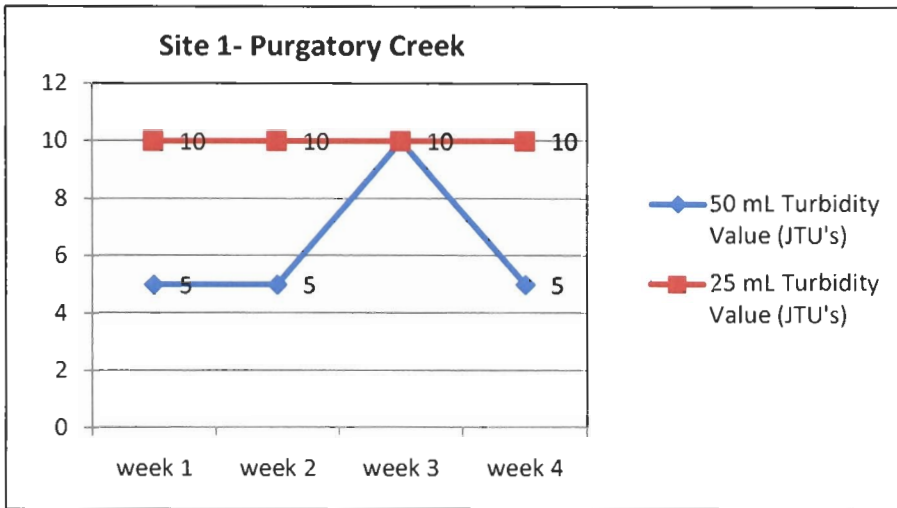
Total Hardness Test Data



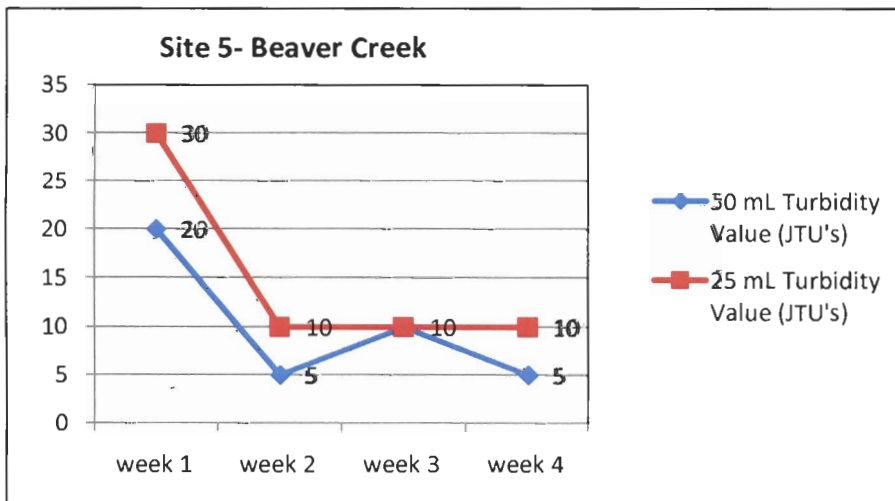
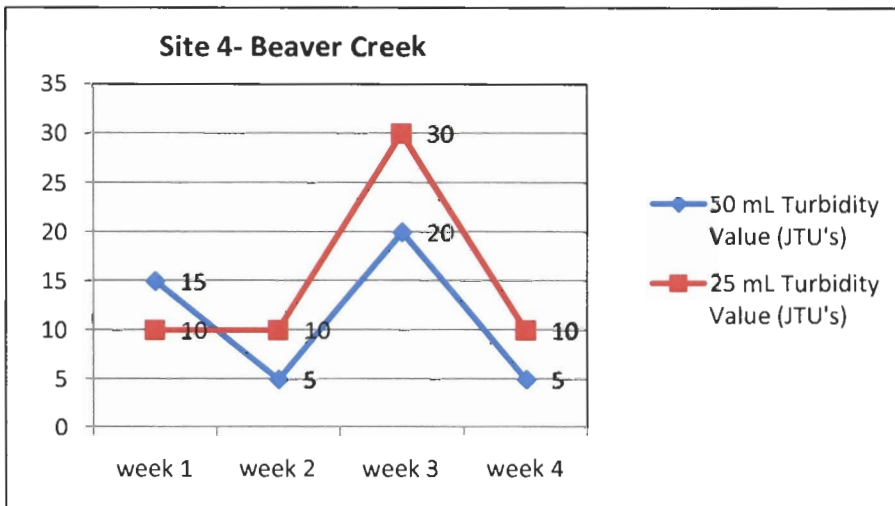
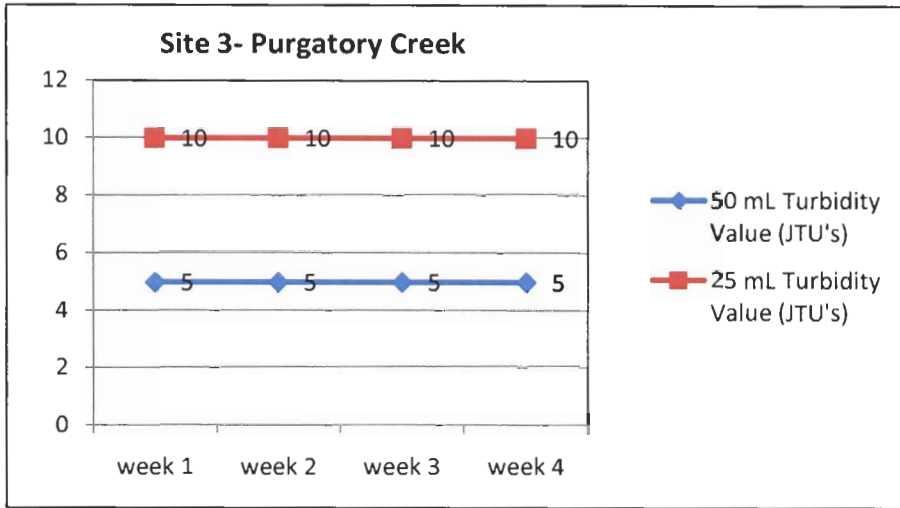
Total Hardness Test Data (pg. 2)



Total Turbidity Test Data



Total Turbidity Test Data (pg. 2)



Glossary of Terms

Alkalinity- A measure of the ability of a solution to neutralize acids to the equivalence point of carbonate or bicarbonate

Dissolved Oxygen- The concentration of oxygen dissolved in water, expressed in mg/l or as percent saturation, where saturation is the maximum amount of oxygen that can theoretically be dissolved in water at a given altitude and temperature.

Hardness- Water that contains mineral salts of calcium and magnesium, principally as bicarbonates, chlorides, and sulfates, and sometimes iron

Mg/L- (Milligrams per Liter)- a unit of measurement used to quantify liquids.

JTU's- (Jackson Turbidity Units)- The units used to quantify the turbidity of a body of water

RC&D- Resource Conservation and Development

Tributary- A stream that flows into a larger stream or other body of water

Turbidity- Turbidity is a measure of the degree to which the water loses its transparency due to the presence of suspended particulates

Watershed- The term watershed describes an area of land that drains downslope to the lowest point