

Eagle Lake Primary School-Standard Dress Code

Shirts
Collared knit, button front (polo style) or t-shirts can be worn with either short or long sleeves. Shirts must be solid in color with no design or logo. The Rice Raider logo and school spirit shirts with logos are acceptable. Shirts must be white, navy, or Raider blue.

Pants/Shorts
Pants, slacks, and short must be made of a twill type material or denim. They must fit at the waist and not be baggy, frayed, or have holes. Denim pants must be blue. Shorts may not be shorter than the longest fingertip when arms are relaxed at the sides. Pants and shorts must be navy blue, khaki tan, or blue denim in color.

Skirts/Jumpers
Girls may wear skirts, skirts or jumpers. They may be straight, pleated, or full. These may not be shorter than the longest fingertip when arms are relaxed at the sides. Shorts should be worn under skirts and jumpers and should be the same color as the skirt or jumper. Skirts, skirts, and jumpers must be navy blue, khaki tan, or blue denim.

Sweaters/Sweatshirts/Vests
Students may wear cardigan sweaters, sweatshirts, or vests as long as they fit well. They may be worn during the school day. They must be plain with no logos. Sweaters, sweatshirts, and vests must be white, navy or Raider blue.

The following guidelines from the current Rice CISD dress code remain

in effect.

1. Clothing must be neat in appearance and appropriate to the gender of the student; for example, boys may not wear earrings.

2. Shoes must be appropriate for outdoor use. Shoes and sandals must have closed toes and heels. Socks must be worn at all times for safety and hygiene reasons.

3. Hats, caps, headbands, bandanas, chains, and hip cloths are not acceptable and are not allowed in the building.

4. Hair must be neat, clean and trimmed to a moderate length as to not create a distraction. Boys' hair may not extend below a dress collar or be bound in any way.

5. Shirts must be tucked in. Only the top button may be unbuttoned.

6. Belts must be worn when pants have belt loops. Belts must be size appropriate and cannot hang in front of the body.

7. Uniforms for after-school organizations may be worn only on the day of the organized meetings.

Pagina adicional al libro de estudiantes
Escuela Primaria de Eagle Lake
Reglas de la ropa de estudiantes

Camisas
Camisa con cuello, botones en frente (modo de polo) o playera-con mangas largas o cortas. Camisas deben ser de un solo color, ningún dibujo o letras. Camisas con el logo de Rice Raider o el logo de la escuela son aceptados. Las camisas deben ser blancas, azul marino, o azul real.

Pantalones/pantalones cortos
Pantalones y pantalones cortos (shorts) deben de ser de la fabrica denim o twill. Deben sentarse bien, sin

agujeros y no tan grande para el estu-
diente. Los pantalones de denim de-
ben ser azul. Los pantalones cortos no
deben ser mas corto que el punto del
dedo mas largo cuando los brazos son
a su lado. Pantalones y pantalones
cortos deben ser azul marino, khaki
tan, o el azul de denim.

Faldas/Jumpers
Las ninas pueden vestirse en fal-
das, skirts, o jumpers. No deben ser
mas corto que el punto del dedo mas
largo cuando los brazos son a su lado.
Deben vestirse en pantalones cortos
abajo de las faldas y jumpers, y deben
ser del color mismo como la falda o
jumper. Faldas, skirts, y jumpers
deben ser de azul marino, khaki tan, o
azul denim.

Sueters/Sweatshirts/Chalecos
Estudiantes pueden vestirse en
sueters, sweatshirts, o chalecos, si se
sienten bien. Pueden usarlo durante el
dia escolar. No pueden tener un dibujo
ni letras. Sueters, sweatshirts, y chale-
cos, deben ser blanco, azul marino, a
azul real.

Las guias siguientes de la reglas de
Rice CISD son en efecto:
1. La ropa debe ser aseado y limpia
en la apariencia y apropiado al genero
del estudiante; por ejemplo, los
muchachos no pueden llevar los are-
tes.
2. Todos los estudiantes usaran el
calzado apropiado para las ac-
tividades escolares. Los zapatos de-
ben ser cerrado, y todos deben usar
calcetines.
3. Los sombreros, gorras, vendas
para cabeza, pañuelos, cadenas, no
son aceptables y no seran permitidas
ser llevado en la propiedad escolar o a
los eventos escolares.
4. El pelo debe guardarse limpio,
aseado, y arreglado a una longitud
moderada. El pelo de muchacho no
puede extenderse debajo de un cuello

de camisa o puede ligar de cualquier
manera.
5. Las camisas deben de ir por den-
tro de pantalones. Nada mas el boton
arriba puede ser desabrochado de la
camisa.
6. Deben usar los cinturones
cuando los pantalones tienen cinchos.
Los cinturones deben de ser apropiado
y al a medida del estudiante, y que no
cuelge el cinturon.
7. Los estudiantes pueden vestirse
en los uniformes (Boy Scout/Girl
Scout) si hay una junta en ese dia.
Excepciones para estas reglas son
dejadas para la discrecion de la direc-
tora de la escuela en situaciones raros
y situaciones extremas.

Healthy school atmosphere takes work ensuring quality indoor air

An Austin elementary evacuates students and staff in the middle of the school year and shuts the doors - possibly permanently.

Authorities in El Paso block off several areas of a school and follow with extensive and expressive remodeling over summer vacation.

Major renovations including replacement of the roof and carpeting and restocking nearly half of the library books hit a school hard in Carrizo Springs in South Texas.

The problems?

Dangerous levels of mold and other health-related concerns brought on by leaky roofs, inadequate air conditioning systems, high humidity, poor indoor air quality.

The results?

Sick students, sick teachers, sick schools.

"Problems arise with air we breathe in an enclosed environment when there is too much pollution and insuffi-
cient ventilation to remove it," said Quade Stahl, chief of the Indoor Quality Branch at Texas Department of Health (TDH).

One of the significant problems showing up again and again in schools as well as homes and other buildings is mold.

"Mold doesn't occur just in regions of high humidity, although that is a major problem," Stahl said. "It is the combination of food and moisture. Food for mold is anything organic - food itself, paper, glue, plastic, oil, cloth or particle board. You cannot eliminate all organic material," he said, so the answer is to keep moisture low.

"Eliminating a mold problem in a building is more important than knowing exactly how much or what kind of mold is present," Stahl said. Any mold must be removed. "If you see it or smell it, you have a problem," Stahl said. "It may be on walls or in carpet. It may be hidden behind walls or in air vents."

Fumigation alone is not a cure. "Dead mold still has toxic materials and may actually be more of a problem since dead mold can dry out, become airborne and more easily be inhaled," Stahl said. "Some health indications of a mold problem are headaches; irritated eyes, nose and throat; dizziness; fatigue; allergy symptoms; and respiratory problems."

Solutions include fixing leaks and cleaning up spills promptly, drying the area within 24 hours, discarding water-damaged items, using the proper size air conditioning unit, venting humid air directly to the outside and keeping relative humidity below 60%. Making visual inspections of schools and noting health complaints will help identify problem areas.

"Many people are aware of outdoor air pollution. But air indoors maybe 2 to 5 times, and in some cases 1,000 times, more polluted than air outdoors," Stahl said. "Today, people

spend nearly 90% of their time indoors, so the exposure to these pollutants is significant."

The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ranks indoor air pollution among the top five environmental health risks to the public. These problems occur not only in schools but also in other enclosed areas such as homes, public buildings, offices, airplanes, enclosed sports arenas and autos. But schools, according to Stahl, present a unique problem.

"Children are at a higher risk than adults from air pollution, and they often cannot or will not talk about symptoms," he said. "Also, children and staff are close together, with the typical school having four or more times as many occupants as office buildings in the same floor space. And school districts face budget and resource constraints that affect design and maintenance."

In schools, air pollutants can come from furniture, carpeting, walls, ceilings, bookcases, chalk boards, computers, copier machines, arts and crafts and other supplies. Schools also have a variety of special polluting areas such as kitchens, cafeterias, locker rooms and showers, science labs, art rooms and cleaning storage areas.

Three basic areas are important for obtaining good indoor air quality: design, renovation and maintenance.

"Indoor air quality needs to be a part of school design," Stahl said. "It may seem more expensive initially, but design considerations save money in the long run by lowering remodeling and maintenance costs. But more important, it will contribute to healthier students and staff in a better learning environment with less absenteeism."

Renovation includes such things as repairing or installing a new roof; applying paint, varnish or plaster; or putting in new carpeting or furniture. "The current culture is that we want things that are inexpensive and easy to use," Stahl said. "So we have stain-resistant carpeting and permanent press clothes. We have stronger cleaning solutions. We use particle or pressed board, not wood. We come up with new chemicals to manufacture those new products, but we don't know what health effect they have, especially at low concentrations and combined with all other pollutants in the air."

Solutions he offers during renovation and repair work include isolating these areas from students and staff, doing the work on off hours, providing exhaust for these areas directly to the outside, increasing fresh air to the building and selecting lower emitting materials.

Maintenance problems, he said, stem from either not doing enough or doing too much.

"When schools are not well maintained, the carpets are not cleaned often enough, vents systems are not cleaned and operating properly or temperature and humidity are not controlled," Stahl said. "Dust, mold and bad odors are common."

At the other extreme is overcleaning. Here Stahl points to the myth that if a little is good, a lot is even better. Cleaning residues can become a significant indoor pollution source. "If the bathroom has a bad odor problem, someone may use 100% bleach rather than a solution of water and bleach," Stahl said. "Sometimes the answer is as simple as doing maintenance at night. For example, strip and wax floors Friday night to allow odors to lessen over the weekend."

No state or federal standards exist for indoor air quality or for safe levels of chemicals and biologicals in homes, offices or schools. "Individuals vary widely in their sensitivity to indoor air pollutants," Stahl said, "plus there are many multiple pollutants. Recommendations are based upon the best knowledge to provide good indoor air quality."

Help with indoor air quality issues available for schools, the public

Several sources provide information to assist schools and the public with indoor air quality issues.

TDH

"Voluntary Indoor Air Quality Guidelines for Public Schools," from the Indoor Air Quality Branch at TDH. These guidelines outline recommendations for implementing a school indoor air quality program with information on design, construction, renovation, building operation and maintenance. Also included are steps school staff and students can take to help prevent problems. The guidelines are available at www.tdh.state.tx.us/ech/env/iaqgdln.htm on the TDH Web site.

Information and on-site investigations for public schools, public agencies, small businesses, city and county health departments and, when able, for the general public. The branch addresses indoor contaminants including formaldehyde, organic vapors, common pesticides, mercury, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide as well as molds and dusts. Representatives are available by calling 512-834-6600 in Austin or toll free at 1-800-572-5548 in Texas.

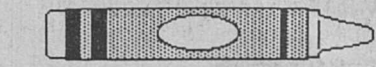
EPA

"Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools" action kit. This EPA publication contains a coordinator's guide and forms, problems solving wheel, background information (See Air, Page 12)

Eagle Lake Middle School Daily Schedule

Students need to be on campus before the first bell rings at 7:50 a.m.

7:50 a.m.	First bell
7:55 a.m.	Tardy bell
10:50-11:20 a.m.	4th grade lunch
11:10-11:40 a.m.	6th grade lunch
11:30-12 noon	5th grade lunch
12:03-12:33 p.m.	7th & 8th grades lunch
3:10 p.m.	4th-5th grades dismissal
3:20 p.m.	6th-8th grades dismissal



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green, yellow), two large spiral note-books, 2 highlighters, protractor, two 3-ring plastic floppy folders (blue, red), calculator, map colors, crayons, markers, Scotch tape, small water color set.

Sixth-eighth grades: Mead zipper binder (at least two inch rings), zipper pencil pouch, #2 pencils with erasers, 3 black or blue pens, one red pen, highlighters (2 colors), 8 pocketed dividers, notebook paper (wide-ruled), calculator, 2 spiral notebooks (wide-ruled), markers or crayons, one box Kleenex, graph paper (large square), compass, protractor, ruler with both metric and customary units.

P.E./Athletics: T-shirt (white or gray); blue shorts, tennis shoes (appropriate for physical activities), one small combination lock.

DRIVE CAREFULLY... SCHOOL OPENS AUG. 14

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