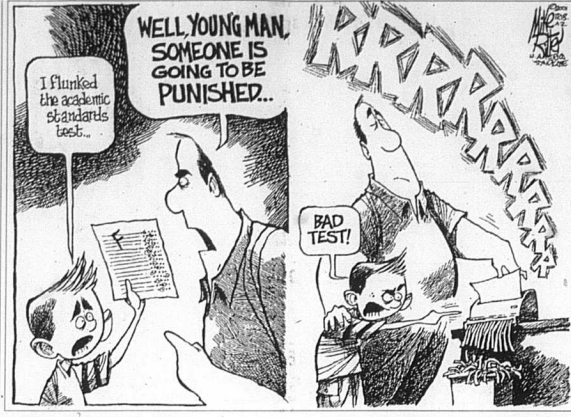


Viewpoint

Ron's Rants
Ron Middleton
Staff Writer

It's the little things...

Two weeks ago, we suffered a tragic loss in our little family unit.
Our faithful, trusty and battered vacuum cleaner finally went to Apollonia heaven on Tuesday, March 27, at around 7 p.m., with a sickening groan that reminded me of the audience that was forced to sit through the movie "Battlefield Earth."
Sure, it couldn't pick up dirt the way it used to, but what at that age can?



Making wise decisions

It has been said that a decision is what a person makes when he or she can't find anybody to serve on a committee. This is certainly true in an organizational sense, but as it relates to each individual person, you will find that the most successful people are the ones who have the knack of making light and timely decisions most of the time. Now I said "most" of the time because if we do anything at all, we are bound to make some mistakes. In fact, the only people who don't make them are dead.

Commentary
Jim Davidson
Syndicated Columnist

based on emotion, habit or fear of the moment, erroneous information and trial and error.
In the case of trial and error, and the consequences are too severe, as a rational thinking person, we try not to make that same mistake again. It's just common sense to realize that making the wrong decision at a critical time in our life can lead to some very serious problems. This is an excellent reason why a "made-up" mind is so important when it comes to making moral and ethical choices. In other words, the decision to do or not to do certain things has already been made.

There are a great number of factors involved in making right and timely decisions, however it is not an exact science, but there is a decision making concept based on logic and a step-by-step sequence that will definitely improve our odds. Before I share it with you, let me warn you that the number one problem in making decisions is something we call procrastination. This means to put-off making the decision based on the notion that the problem will somehow go away or solve itself.

Following is a decision making concept: first, state the problem very clearly and write it down on paper where you can see it. There is a lot of truth in the saying, "A problem well stated is a problem half solved." Next, answer these simple questions in relation to your problem:
1) What will happen if I don't make this decision?
2) What will happen if I do?
3) Who are the people this decision will affect?
4) What are the different ways it will affect them?
5) What will it cost in human terms and also in money, if I make this decision?

Player Points
Seth Saunders
Nicholas County Baseball

Josh has two with 12 consecutive no-hit innings, which includes 5 perfect innings, his first perfect game, against Betsy Lane.
Both Chris Gray and B.J. Tischer have a win.
The underclassmen on the team, Ernie Cobb, Leslie Earlywine, Darin Herrington and Jamie McFarland, also provide great pitching for the team.
Our hitting has also gotten better this season and the whole team hits the ball hard. As a team, we have hit six home runs in five games, and scored 55 runs while our opponents have only scored 11.

We have some young guys that come in and hit and just play well to help us out. I think everyone on the team is capable of playing and getting the job done because our whole batting lineup can hit the ball well and the players coming in behind us can hit it just as well.
So we just have to keep working hard and playing well and see what we can do.

Send letters to: THE CARLISLE MERCURY, PO Box 222, Carlisle, KY 40311

How to reach your City & County Officials

CITY OFFICIALS
Mayor: Bonnie Clark
Council Members: Doug Garrett, Tommy Vaughn, Sandy Ritchie, Betty Barton, Charlie Fay, Frankie Hughes

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS
Josh Shepherd, Charles Ring, Donna Mattox, Mona Vice, Sherry Uptegraft

COUNTY OFFICIALS
Judge/Executive: Larry Tischer
County Attorney: Dannie Bromagen
Sheriff & Deputy: Charles Ring, Clyde Miller
Jailer: Billy Mac Gausso

Nicholas County Fire Chief & Emergency Management Director: Mark Hughes
Magistrate: Billy Dixon
Magistrate: Danny Tischer
Magistrate: Avel Thornburg
Magistrate: Jeff Randolph
Magistrate: Steve Hamilton

EDITOR'S NOTE: Jim Davidson is a motivational speaker and syndicated columnist. You may contact him at 2 Bentley Drive, Conway, AR 72032.



Well, honey, so much for all that "no two exactly alike" business.

PREJUDICE from 4

That didn't help me with four more hours to go. I was staring with 12 amps of pure sterling power in my trunk. When we FINALLY got home, the first thing unloaded was the aforementioned cleaning powerhouse, and we almost forgot to get our frozen food out of the car.
As I was assembling it, I could feel the raw power collected within and within the plastic frame and could not wait to unleash it upon the last god damn stain that collected in our home.
When it was finally ready, I allowed my wife to do the honors and vacuum the first patch of carpet.

It was incredible. I don't know if it is a testament to the power of the new vacuum or to how filthy we are, but we had to empty the cylinder after about one minute of vacuuming. I'll go with the power. It was as if dirt is actually AFRAID of the vacuum!
I feel like it could just sit in the vacuum in the corner, turn it on, and dirt would just fly up and get sucked up in a cyclone of death.
Oh, I just don't have a life. Nah, couldn't be. But just in case, to help me get a life, send your donations to Ron Middleton c/o The Carlisle Mercury...

NCHS seniors travel to San Francisco on spring break

Nicholas County seniors are all excited about this year's spring break, but that's not the biggest deal. They plan to visit Pebble Beach, Golden Gate, China Town, Alcatraz, Fisherman's Wharf and Redwood Forest, as well as other sites in the huge bay area.
The boys will take one day out of the trip to attend a baseball game and the girls will fly ferry across the bay over to Sausalito to go shopping.
The senior class raised money throughout the year to be able to go and will stay in a Holiday Inn in San Francisco.

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ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CARLISLE WATER DEPARTMENT

We are very pleased to provide you with this 2001 Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and service we have provided for you all year long. Our goal and always has been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.
Our water source is the city lake, located on a fork of Branchy Fork Creek. We pump water from the Liking River, located a milepost 107.8 to the city lake.
The final source water assessment with a summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination is not to be completed until May 2003. However, a preliminary source water assessment is available in the current Nicholas County Water Supply Plan. That plan is available for inspection at the City Office.
This report shows our water quality and what it means.
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water supply, please contact Tom Voe at 289-3216. We would be pleased to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall.

The Carlisle Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2001. Some contaminants are not tested every year, therefore, for some of the contaminants we are reporting the most recent data.
In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:
1. 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.
2. Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000.
3. Picouries per liter (pC/L) - picouries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
4. Million fibers per liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
5. Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water.
Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
6. Below Detection Levels (BDL) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present in your water.
7. Milligrams per liter (MREMYR) - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
8. Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
9. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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.
10. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.
11. Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. The mcl for Beta particles is 4 MREMYR/year. EPA considers 50PC/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is a measure of treatment performance and is regulated as a treatment technique. Turbidity is measured in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) and is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
At drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.
MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having a 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radionuclides. These substances can enter the tap water system to be sold, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain very small amounts of certain contaminants that are not necessarily included in the water system's health advisory.
\$141.153 (9) (1) (i) - Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water.
Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Incorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which are naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater treatment, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
This is a constantly monitored for various constituents in the water to meet all regulatory requirements.
We received a violation in 2000 for not doing two tests for VOCs in the years 1998 - 1998. We tested one time and had no detects but because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time.
We took three tests in 2000 and had no detects. VOCs also known as organic compounds are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all VOCs. VOCs include benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, 1, 2 - dichlorobenzene, 1, 4 - dichlorobenzene, 1, 2 - dichloroethane, Cis - dichloroethylene, transdichloroethylene, trichloroethylene, toluene, 1, 2, 4 - trichloroethylene, 1, 1 - dichloroethylene, 1, 1, 2 - trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, and xylene.
In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply,

PARTICULATE TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Measurement %	Violated Y/N	Likely Source
1. Turbidity (NTU)	Never more than 5 NTU	0.99	96.5%	N	Soil runoff

REGULATED CONTAMINANT TEST RESULTS

Contaminant (code) (units)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detection	Range	Date of Sample	Violated	Likely Source of Contamination
2. Total Coliform Bacteria (TCB) (per positive sample)	5%	0	000	0-4	per month	N	Naturally present in the environment
3. Beta-photon emitters (arecetyl)	4	0	2.5	2.5	3-9-99	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
4. Alpha emitters (combined radium)	15	0	0.9	0.9	3-9-99	N	Erosion of natural deposits
5. Combined radium (pC/L)	5	0	0.9	0.9	3-9-99	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

7. Barium (1010) (ppm)	2	2	0.020	0.020	3-23-00	N	Discharge of drilling water; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
8. Copper (1021) (ppm)	AL-1.3	13	0 SITES EXCEEDED THE AL.	0.10	0.083	8-31-99	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
9. Fluoride (1021) (ppm)	4	4	0.68	1-1-00	1.14	12-31-00	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tooth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
10. Lead (1030) (ppb)	AL-15	0	0 SITES EXCEEDED BDL	0.002	8-31-99	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Unit	Average	Range
11. Bromodichloromethane (2941)	PPM	0.009	0.009
12. Chloroform (2941)	PPM	0.036	0.036
13. Dibromomethane (2468)	PPM	0.0008	0.0008

Unregulated contaminants are those which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water whether future regulation is warranted.