

Newsletter

Town of Carlyle

September, 2014
Volume 5, Issue 3

October 20 to 26 is Waste Reduction Week

We spend a large part of our day at home. Small changes to reduce household consumption and improve efficiency can really impact our daily waste. Here are some things you can do at home to reduce waste, conserve water and energy and prevent overconsumption:

- Replace disposable items with reusable ones. For example, buy a reusable coffee filter; replace disposable batteries with rechargeables; use cloth towels instead of paper.
- Start composting—it cuts down household waste by as much as one-third! Composting produces a valuable nutrient-rich product called humus that can make your garden and lawn beautiful and lush. Even people in apartments can compost using compact vermi-culture containers. See our [composting page](#) for more information.
- Before you throw it away, think of how you can reuse it! Egg cartons, foil plates, popsicle sticks, yogurt cups, and paper towel rolls make great craft items for schools and daycares. If you sew, use old jeans or curtains to make sturdy reusable shopping bags.
- Reduce water use by turning off the tap when you brush your teeth and while you lather in the shower, and don't flush every time you use the toilet.
- Fix your leaky toilet—it can waste 20-40 litres per hour. Think about replacing it with a new model which uses as little as 6 litres a flush, compared to 18-30 litres for some older ones.
- In the garden, you can spread nutrient-heavy tree trimmings and leaves around the base of plants to keep moisture in and weeds down. Water during the coolest parts of the day to cut down on

evaporation. Watch your hose for leaks—especially at connection points. Hoses can use up to 30 litres of water per minute!

- Avoid gas-powered garden equipment like lawnmowers, string trimmers and leaf blowers. On a per-engine basis these emit more nitrous oxide, sulfur oxide, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon pollution than automobiles.
- Turn off lights and electrical appliances when not in use, use a programmable thermostat, switch to compact fluorescent light bulbs, let food cool before refrigerating. Buy an energy efficient appliance when replacing.



Fire Hazards in the Home – from Fire Prevention Canada

In the kitchen, remove pans from elements when not in use – you might accidentally turn on the wrong burner. Unplug kettles, frying pans and other appliances when not in use. When deep-frying,

use a deep fat fryer with a thermostat, which is designed to prevent oil from catching fire. Don't use a regular stovetop pot or pan. Use safety matches, and keep matches and lighters out of the reach of children.

In the basement and attic, remove combustibles. They make it easier for a blaze to start, and once started, they add fuel to a fire. Have a maintenance person clean your furnace at least once a year and check all furnace safety controls.

Inside this issue:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Reduce Humidity, Mould | 2 |
| Drinking Water Quality & Compliance | 2 |
| Drinking Water Quality & Compliance | 2 |
| Winter Reminders | 2 |
| Retention of Volunteers | 3 |
| This & That | 4 |

Special points of interest:

- Make sure your home has at least one smoke alarm on every floor.
- Make sure everyone knows two ways out of each bedroom.
- A hot door is a warning. Feel the door before opening it and look to see if smoke is leaking in around it.
- Never go back into a burning building for any reason!

Reduce humidity, moisture and mould

Dampness is one of the most common causes of poor indoor air in homes, classrooms and public spaces, because moisture promotes the growth of mould and dust mites.

To prevent mould, fix any moisture problems right away and control humidity levels in your home. If you already have mould, it's important to clean it up right away

Do you rent? - If you rent your home or workspace, speak to your landlord about any mould problems.

What is mould? - Mould is the common word for any fungus that grows on food or damp building materials. It often looks like a stain and comes in a variety of colours. In some cases, however, mould may not be visible but may have a musty odour.

Mould can grow in damp or wet areas in your home caused by water leaks, flooding, or high humidity that can result from everyday activities like cooking or showering. It can grow on wood, paper, fabrics, drywall and insulation. It can hide

inside walls or above ceiling tiles. When mould finds a damp place to grow, it can contribute to poor indoor air quality and health problems.

People living in homes with mould and damp conditions are more likely to have:

- eye, nose and throat irritation
- coughing and mucous (phlegm) build-up
- wheezing and shortness of breath
- worsening of asthma symptoms
- other allergic reactions

Some people are more vulnerable to the effects of mould than others. This

may include children, seniors and people with medical conditions (like asthma and severe allergies). Since some people are more sensitive than others, there is no "safe" limit for mould.

Some airborne moulds can cause severe lung infections in people with very weakened immune systems (like those with leukemia or AIDS, or transplant recipients).

If you think that your health problems might be related to mould, talk to your doctor as soon as possible. Remove any mould that exists, and take steps to keep it from growing.



"Water Quality Analysis of Carlyle water is well within provincial standards."

Drinking Water Quality and Compliance – Annual Notice to Consumers

Sask Ministry of Environment requires that at least once each year, waterworks owners provide notification to consumers of the quality of water produced and supplied as well as information on the performance of the waterworks in submitting samples as required by a Minister's Order or Permit to Operate a waterworks. The following is a summary of

the Town of Carlyle water quality and sample submission compliance record for the January 1 to December 31, 2012, time period. This report was completed on March 27, 2013.

Readers should refer to Environment's Municipal Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines, November 2002 EPB 202 for more information on

minimum sample submission requirements and the meaning of type of sample. Permit requirements for a specific waterworks may require more sampling than outlined in the department's monitoring guidelines. If consumers need more information on the nature and significance of specific water tests, more detailed information is available from http://www.hc-sc-gc-ca/ewh-semt/pubs/watereau/index_e.html

Water Quality Samples – Bacteriological Quality

Total Coliform (Limit: 0 organisms/100 mL) and Background Bacteria (Limit: <200/100 mL): 52 Regular Samples Required / 52 Regular Samples Submitted – 0 positive regular samples

Water Disinfection – Chlorine Residual in Distribution System

for test results submitted with Bacteriological Samples: Chlorine Residual (Limit: 0.1 mg/L free or 0.5 mg/L total) – Residual Range: .25 - .54 (free chlorine); .27 – .71 (total chlorine)

52 Regular Samples Required / 52 Regular Samples Submitted

Turbidity – From Water Treatment Plant Records

(Limit 1 ntu) Test Level Range: 0.08 – 3.1

No. of Tests not meeting requirements: 0

Maximum Turbidity: .27

52 Tests Required/52 Tests Performed

Drinking Water Quality and Compliance – Annual Notice to Consumers, continued

Chemical – Health Category

All waterworks serving less than 5,000 persons are required to submit water samples for SE's Chemical Health category once every 2 years. The chemical health category includes analysis for arsenic, barium, boron, cadmium, chromium, fluoride, lead, nitrate, selenium and uranium. The last sample for Chemical Health was submitted on September 23, 2013. Sample results indicated that the

provincial drinking water quality standards were not exceeded.

General Chemical – All waterworks serving less than 5,000 persons are required to submit water samples for SE's General Chemical category once every two years if a ground water source and once per three months every second year if a surface water or blended surface/groundwater source.

The General Chemical category includes analysis for alkalinity, bicarbonate, calcium, carbonate, chloride, conductivity, hardness as CAC03, magnesium, sodium, sulphate, and total dissolved solids.

The results of the sample submitted on September 23, 2013, showed that none of the provincial standards were exceeded.

For more information on water quality and sample submission performance may be obtained from the Town Office.



Winter Reminders

While we still have some nice weather in the immediate future, we all know that winter is coming.

Please help us out by not leaving your vehicles, boats, trailers, etc., parked on the street or overhanging from your property onto the street. Our public works crew needs access to be able to do a

good job of snow removal. When our crew is clearing snow from the streets, please do not park in their way. Also, please remember to stay back from equipment – the operators are vigilant, but sometimes they just can't see you!

You are also reminded that snow removal on sidewalks is the responsibility of the home owner. Please keep your walkways safe.

As we enjoy the final days of fall, let's keep these safety tips in mind for when the cold and snow inevitably comes.



Retention of Volunteers

Maintaining volunteers is often more difficult than actually recruiting them. An organization should:

- Make sure your volunteers feel involved.
- Be interested in them not only as volunteers but as individuals.
- Include them in decision

making.

- Make them feel that they are an important part of the organization and give them a purpose.
- Assign tasks to your volunteers that reflect their individual skills and abilities.

- Offer them the support and/or training they may need to succeed.
- Show your volunteers appreciation; a simple thank you goes a long way.
- Recognize your volunteers for the time and energy they give to your organization.

Recognize your volunteers:

- A cake and coffee break
- A celebration on International Volunteer Day (December 5th)
- A small gift of appreciation

Town of Carlyle
100 Main Street
Box 10
Carlyle, SK S0C 0R0

You will notice in your utility bill that the scavenging (garbage pickup) charges have increased, as of July 1st. This is because Regens Disposal rates to the Town have increased, for the first time in three years. Please note that the Town is still subsidizing half of the recycling rates that Regens charges us.

E-mail address:
towncarlyle@sasktel.net

Web site address:
www.townofcarlyle.com

Please remember to use the correct account numbers when paying your utility bills or taxes on line. The account number is located in the top left below the address. For taxes, use the roll number, also located in the top left of the tax notice, below the address. Account numbers change if you move.

[A positive attitude may not solve all your problems, but it will annoy enough people to make it worth the effort.](#)

[Herm Albright \(1876 - 1944\)](#)

Carlyle & District fire department is in dire need of volunteer fire fighters. Please contact Fire Chief Trent Lee (575-8758) if you would like to be part of this valuable team.

Did you know: In 2001, curling was named Saskatchewan's official sport.



Community Survey

Please complete the enclosed community survey and return it to the Town Office no later than October 31st. The information you provide is very helpful in determining the future direction that Council will take in its strategic planning.

Your input is very much appreciated.
Thank you!

The Difference between a Dog and a Cat:

A dog thinks: 'Hey, these people I live with feed me, love me, provide me with a nice warm, dry house, pet me and take good care of me ... THEY MUST BE GODS!'

A cat thinks: 'Hey, these people I live with feed me, love me, provide me with a nice

warm, dry house, pet me and take good care of me ... I MUST BE A GOD!'

