



Clay County Free Press

Home of the Clay County Golden Delicious Apple



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Clay County 4-H Shooting Sports brings home national honors from Nebraska



The WV National Muzzleloader Team. On top from left to right are Timothy Rhodes and Coach Michael Shamblin, and bottom from left to right are Elijah Paxton and Lydia Shamblin.



Savannah Rhodes- Air Pistol Nationalist

The 2024-2025 Clay County 4-H Shooting Sports Muzzleloading Team made their mark on the national stage this past week, returning home with an impressive collection of awards after competing in the 4-H National Shooting Sports Championship held in Grand Island, Nebraska.

The three-person team, made up of Elijah Paxton, Lydia Shamblin, and Timothy Rhodes, competed in three days of challenging events and represented West Virginia with skill, focus, and sportsmanship.

Day One – 50-Yard Bullseye.

Elijah Paxton started the week strong, earning 10th place in the nation in the precision-focused 50-yard bullseye event.

Day Two – Novelty Targets.

Day two brought even more excitement. Paxton again secured a 10th-place finish nationally in the novelty competition, while teammate Lydia Shamblin earned an impressive 5th place. Their combined efforts helped propel the team to a 3rd-place national finish in the event.

Day Three – Silhouettes.

The silhouette portion of the competition proved to be another strong showing. Elijah Paxton placed 8th nationally, and Timothy Rhodes earned a standout 4th place. The team finished 2nd in the nation in the silhouette category, marking one of their best collective performances.

Overall Individual and Team Rankings

At the end of the three-day championship, the individual scores reflected consistent performance across all events. Elijah Paxton placed 7th overall in the nation, with Lydia Shamblin close behind in 8th place. The Clay County team finished 4th overall in the nation, a remarkable achievement among dozens of top competitors from across the United States.

Coach and supporters praised the team for their dedication, months of preparation, and calm under pressure during national-level competition.

Also representing Clay County and West Virginia at the National Championship was Savannah Rhodes, who competed in the Air Pistol discipline. Savannah demonstrated focus, safety, and precision throughout the competition, proudly continuing the tradition of excellence in Clay County's 4-H Shooting Sports program. Her participation added to the team's strong overall presence at the national event and highlighted the depth of talent across all disciplines.

"We're incredibly proud of how they represented Clay County and West Virginia," said the clay county extension agent-Michael Shamblin-. "They showed what 4-H is all about — responsibility, skill development, and teamwork."

The Clay County 4-H Muzzleloading and Air pistol Team's success in Nebraska stands as a testament to their hard work and the strength of the 4-H Shooting Sports program in the state.



Madison Stone

Elk River Trail Foundation announces Madison Stone as new Executive Director

The Board of Directors of Elk River Trail Foundation, Inc. is pleased to announce the hiring of Madison Stone as the Foundation's new Executive Director, effective immediately.

A native of Clay County with deep personal and professional ties to the Elk River region, Stone brings to the Foundation a strong background in leadership, community development, and public service. Her professional experience includes serving as Executive Assistant to the CEO of Goodwill Industries of the Kanawha Valley, and previously as Field Representative and Caseworker for Members of the U.S. Congress.

"Madison's passion for connecting people to the outdoors and her deep-rooted commitment to our communities stood out throughout the selection process," said Kenneth Tawney, President of the Elk River Trail Foundation. "We are thrilled to welcome her to the team and look forward to her leadership as we continue to promote, enhance, and expand the Elk River Trail and Elk River Water Trail."

Stone holds a Regents Bachelor of Arts degree, emphasis on Political Science and Public Service Administration, from West Virginia University Institute

of Technology. She is a graduate of the Generation West Virginia Fellowship and is actively involved in a range of civic and professional organizations. She has also led outdoor orientation programs for WVU Tech, reflecting her life-long love for West Virginia's natural beauty.

"I am honored to serve as Executive Director of the Elk River Trail Foundation," said Stone. "As someone who grew up along the Elk River, I have seen first-hand how trails and outdoor recreation can strengthen communities and create opportunities. I look forward to working with the Foundation, our partners, and local residents to help the Elk River Trail reach its full potential as a world-class destination and community asset."

The Elk River Trail Foundation, Inc. is a nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting the development and use of the Elk River Trail and Elk River Water Trail, advancing outdoor recreation, and supporting community and economic development throughout the Elk River region.

For more information about Elk River Trail Foundation, please visit <https://elkrivertail.org> or see us on Facebook/Elk River Trail Foundation.

On the Fourth of July, Trump signs his 'big, beautiful bill' into law

By: Ariana Figueroa and Jane Norman, www.WestVirginiaWatch.com

President Donald Trump signed into law Friday evening his massive spending cut and tax break package to fulfill his domestic policy agenda on immigration and defense and overhaul American energy production.

The "big, beautiful bill," which Trump signed on Republicans' self-imposed Fourth of July deadline, will make permanent the 2017 tax cuts from his first term and provide billions to carry out his plans of mass deportations, an immigration crackdown and increased defense spending.

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office estimates that the bill could add \$3.4 trillion to deficits over the next 10 years, according to its most recent analysis.

"America is winning, winning, winning like never before," said Trump, speaking to military families at a Fourth of July picnic on the White House lawn prior to the bill signing. Military aircraft including a B-2 bomber flew over the White House as the national anthem was sung.

Trump saluted 150 airmen and their families at the event from Whiteman Air Force Base in Missouri, where the B-2s that bombed Iran in June originated their flights.

But he also attacked Democrats who opposed his legislation, including House Minority Leader Hakeem Jeffries, D-N.Y., who gave a speech on the floor in opposition on Wednesday that broke a House record for its length.

Members of the Cabinet were present for the bill-signing as well as Speaker of the House Mike Johnson and House Majority Leader Steve Scalise of Louisiana, House Majority Whip Tom Emmer of Minnesota, Sens. Lindsey Graham of South Carolina, Marsha Blackburn of Tennessee and Mike Crapo of Idaho and other top GOP members of Congress.

The president signed the bill seated at a desk in front of the picnic-goers, with lawmakers and Cabinet members surrounding him. Johnson presented Trump with the gavel that Johnson said he used when the vote closed to pass the "big, beautiful bill." Trump pounded on the desk with the gavel and handed out pens to those gathered around him.

Medicaid slashed

In order to fulfill priorities in the tax and spending cut bill, congressional Republicans scaled back spending on Medicaid, food assistance for low-income people and clean energy programs.

Democrats objected to the cuts to Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP, and other provisions. But because Republicans have unified control of Congress, the GOP was able to pass the bill through a complex process known as reconciliation, skirting the Senate's 60-vote threshold.

The Senate passed its version of the bill after Vice President JD Vance cast the tie-breaking 51-50 vote Tuesday. The House managed Thursday to pass the new version of the bill after two chaotic days negotiating with far-right members who initially objected to the bill and later acquiesced, with a vote of 218-214.

The only Republicans to object in the Senate were Maine's Susan Collins, Kentucky's Rand Paul and North Carolina's Thom Tillis. The House GOP members who voted with Democrats were Kentucky's Thomas Massie and Pennsylvania's Brian Fitzpatrick.

Also tucked into the bill is a provision that raises the country's debt ceiling by \$5 trillion, which has brought objections from Republican fiscal hawks like Paul.

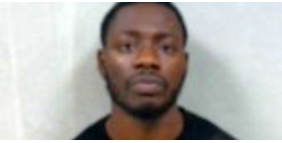
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BOOKED

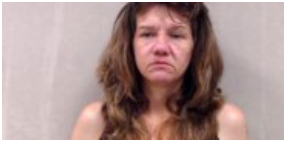


REGIONAL JAIL MUGSHOTS

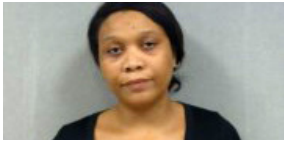
BRAXTON COUNTY



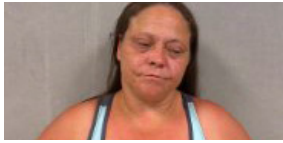
Jayquan Allen
Booked 7/3/25
Domestic battery, domestic assault, obstructing an officer



Krystal Kay Carpenter
Booked 7/2/25
Manufacture/delivery/possession of controlled substance



Janaiya Lyn Griffin
Booked 7/3/25
Domestic battery, domestic assault, obstructing an officer



Maria Dawn Marks
Booked 7/3/25
Conspiracy, possession of controlled substance with intent to deliver

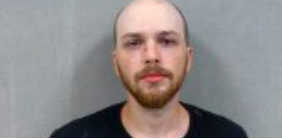


Ross Lee Marks
Booked 7/3/25
Prohibited person with fire-arm, possession of controlled substance, conspiracy



Hunter Lee Taylor
Booked 7/1/25
Destruction of property, burglary, grand larceny, petit larceny, trespassing

BRAXTON CTY. —

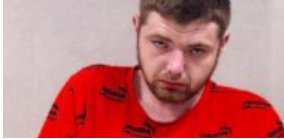


William Wallace Whitney
Booked 7/4/25
Child neglect, DUI first offense, domestic battery

NICHOLAS COUNTY



Brett Wayne Altizer
Booked 7/2/25
Violation of protective order, probation violation



Joshua Wayne Johnson
Booked 7/1/25
Conspiracy to commit a felony, possession with intent to deliver a controlled substance



Gary Lynn Key Jr.
Booked 7/4/25
Driving on revoked for DUI



Buddylee Pete Mullins
Booked 7/3/25
Possession with intent, taking identity of another person



Shawn Alexander Riley
Booked 7/4/25
Possession of controlled substance

NICHOLAS COUNTY



Jared Christopher White
Booked 7/4/25
Domestic assault, domestic battery, sexual abuse first degree



David Alan Wiles Sr.
Booked 7/4/25
Threats of terrorist acts

CLAY COUNTY



Joseph William Gill Jr.
Booked 7/7/25
Fleeing on foot, receiving/transfer stolen +>1,000, obstructing an officer, conspiracy to commit felony offense against state, wanton endangerment with firearm, grand larceny



Skyler Rush Sattler
Booked 7/3/25
Domestic assault, brandishing a deadly weapon, warrant

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WV Board of Ed. Holds Special Meeting to Discuss Litigation

The West Virginia Board of Education (WVBE) held a special meeting today in Charleston to discuss pending litigation. The majority of the meeting was conducted in executive session due to the sensitivity of the information. The WVBE has retained Bailey & Glasser, LLP, as counsel in Guzman vs. the West Virginia Board of Education lawsuit in which a Raleigh County parent requests a religious exemption for her child to attend pre-k for the 2025-2026 school year. The WVBE voted in June to follow the law as outlined by the West Virginia Legislature in W. Va. Code §16-3-4 which does not provide for non-medical exemptions from compulsory vaccination laws. At the time of the July 2 meeting and issuance of this media release, the WVBE had not been served with the suit which was filed in Raleigh County Circuit Court on June 26, 2025. The WVBE will hold its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday, July 9, 2025, at 10 a.m., and a second special meeting on Monday, July 14, 2025, at 12 p.m. The Board will conduct both meetings in Building 6, Suite 600, 1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East, Charleston, West Virginia.

Mollohan Family Reunion

MOLLOHAN FAMILY REUNION: The Descendants (+ friends) of Nathan Curtis and Lillie Boggs Mollohan & Donnie Edward and Dona Tanner Mollohan will be at the Big Otter Community Center @ 3433 Big Otter Hwy., Ivydale, WV 25113 USA on this Saturday, July 12, 2025. Doors open 11:00am and usually eat 12:15pm. Covered-Dish carry-in, and no alcoholic beverages please! Best time and place to catch up with relatives and friends and to enjoy good food! Total attendance will determine if there will be a Reunion July 11, 2026. Hope to see you there.

OBITUARIES

Eloise Morrison

Eloise “Ellie” Hope Morrison, 94, of Radcliff, KY, died Wednesday, July 2, 2025, at Vitality Living, Elizabethtown, KY. “Totsy” was a 1948 graduate of Clay County High School in Clay, WV. “Ellie” was a member of Order of Eastern Star chapter #439, D. A. V. Auxiliary, a life member of V. F. W. Ladies Auxiliary and was an honorable Kentucky Colonel. She was preceded in death by, her husband, Joseph “Jim” Morrison, Jr.; daughter, Julie Morrison; parents, Ted and Hallie Burdette; two sisters, Laura Gray and Jackie King; and a brother, Jerry Burdette. She is survived by her daughter, Jennifer Schaal of Tacoma, WA; son James Morrison of Hurricane, UT; granddaughter Kate Gallagher and her husband, Curt of Steamboat Springs, CO; two sisters, Sharon Samples of Culloden, WV and Linda Bird of Elkview, WV; and a brother, Wayne Burdette of Prociuous, WV. The funeral service will be held at 11:00 a.m. on Saturday, July 12, 2025, at Nelson-Edelen-Bennett Funeral Home, Radcliff, KY with Chaplain Byron Simmons officiating. The burial will be in North Hardin Memorial Gardens in Radcliff. Visitation will begin at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, prior to the funeral service. Condolences may be expressed online at www.nebfh.com.

Puzzle Answers

Weekly SUDOKU

Answer

3	5	6	8	4	2	1	9	7
8	1	9	5	7	3	2	6	4
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6	9	1	3	8	5	7	4	2
7	2	3	4	6	1	8	5	9
9	3	2	6	1	8	4	7	5
5	6	4	2	3	7	9	8	1
1	7	8	9	5	4	3	2	6

Super Crossword

Answers

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Moths And Fireflies

By Joe Mazzella

Somehow moth larvae have found their way into my home, because for the last several days I have seen baby moths flying around or resting on my bathroom walls. I have had quite a time catching them one by one in the palm of my hand and putting them back outside so they wouldn’t starve to death or become a spider’s dinner. Still, it was worth it seeing them fly free each time I opened my back door and let one of them go.

Well last night I was walking my dogs for the last time of the day just as the sun was going down and the sky was starting to darken. I saw my daughter’s cat sitting under my maple tree waiting for my daughter to come out with her dinner. In the meadow behind the graveyard, next to my house, a deer was eating the fresh, summer grass. And to my great joy I saw that the fireflies had returned blinking their butts on and off and making this world more lovely with each flash of their light. Taking this all in I just stood there in awe at this wonderful world with all of its beauty and thanked God again for creating it.

Just at that moment one of those baby moths that I had freed from my house flew up to me and landed on my arm. It fluttered its wings in thanks and then took off again to enjoy the life it had been given. And as I watched it fly away my heart soared with it. It was a moment of pure peace and perfect joy, a moment that my simple words can never fully describe here.

We all live in this world but so few of us take the time to really see it, to truly enjoy it. Yet, God who Loves us so much, who created this glorious world we live in, wants us to see the beauty all around us. He wants us to enjoy this life. Most of all, though, God wants us to take our place in His world. He wants us to choose love. He wants us to shine our light. He wants our souls to fly. He wants us to join in the oneness of all things. May we always do so.

Home Country

Slim Randles

They are getting ready now, wondering if the race will bring prize money, glory to their dogs, or just some quiet laughter from the other mushers.

The Iditarod Trail.

It has come to mean “The Trail” to dog mushers and kennel owners all over the state of Alaska and in a lot of other places.

There are other long distance dogsled races now. We know that. But the Iditarod started all that “long, cold camping trip” stuff. And I was lucky to be a part of that very first Iditarod in March of 1973.

Strangely enough, each musher has a list of life-saving equipment and food on that sled. Unfortunately, when they check a musher’s lungs and heart, they forget to test the brain. The race would probably be run quicker and more efficiently, but it undoubtedly wouldn’t be as much fun.

In my closet, hanging on a hook where it’s been for more than half a century, is a handmade down parka covered with gold-colored heavy cloth. I wear it every year on the first Saturday in March to remind me of the race and of a woman named Pam who made it for me. We lost Pam this last year, but she was the eyes and ears and ambulance dispatcher of the first few races. And she was my wife, then, too.

I was injured about 300 miles into this thousand-mile race and was rescued by military helicopter. I started the race with seven dogs, as that was the minimum and then the minimum was changed to nine dogs.

So if you find yourself somewhere between Anchorage and Nome and you see tired people and cold dogs with icicles hanging on them. Smile and say you send greetings from Seven-Dog Slim. Will you? Thanks.

Brought to you by Slim’s book “Dogsled: A True Tale of the North” available on the internet and in bookstores everywhere.

Dr. James L. Snyder

I like celebrating anything and everything. After all, who doesn’t like party time?

Thinking along this line it occurred to me this month I will be celebrating my birthday. I pondered this for a while and was trying to figure out which birthday I should celebrate.

After all, if it’s my birthday, I should be the one to choose which birthday to celebrate. I’m thinking, for example, that this year I’ll celebrate my 16th birthday.

On my 16th birthday, I was not in a state to really celebrate it to its fullest. My only concern at that time was I’m old enough to get my driver’s license. That’s the only thing I was even thinking about. Looking back on that day, I lost a lot of celebration.

So, this year, I might just celebrate my 16th birthday. Then I think of my 21st birthday. I didn’t do very much to celebrate that birthday then. I was just so excited to become an official adult that nothing else really mattered. I didn’t have to get my parents’ permission to do anything. Oh boy, that was a great day in my life.

I didn’t celebrate it to the fullest extent. I was too excited to become an adult, so I didn’t do much celebrating.

I’m still in a quandary as to which birthday I should be celebrating this year.

The other morning, I was shaving in the bathroom. As I looked in the mirror, I gasped. Is that my grandfather in the mirror? Or, have I become my grandfather?

Up to this time, I didn’t realize how old I really was. The other day I was in the shopping mall with The Gracious Mistress of the Parsonage. When we were there, she would usually go one way, and I would go to the coffee shop to get coffee.

As I was walking to the coffee shop, a bunch of young boys looked at me and started laughing. Finally, one of them said, “Hey, grandpa. Where’s your cane?” And then, in hysterical laughter, they ran away from me.

They can be very thankful I didn’t have a cane at that time or I would have put it to good use, if you get my drift.

Being a little agitated, I walked, got my coffee and then sat down to drink it. As I was drinking it, I began to realize that at one time in my life, I was like those kids who were making fun of me. I thought my grandfather was just an old geezer. I never knew how he had become so old, but at the time, I wasn’t asking him any questions.

A few years ago, I retired, which sent me off on a new direction in life. Certainly I continue much of my ministries but I don’t have a schedule to follow. I can do

W.Va. counties set the rules for opioid funds — with no one watching

By Hannah Heiskell, West Virginia University

For two hours every Thursday and Friday, Randall Brown gathers a handful of people in front of a whiteboard. They sit on a couch or armchairs on either side — the walls filled with colorful drawings while coffee brews in a nearby pot. These are Brown’s weekly group therapy sessions.

Everyone is going to speak during Brown’s group today; nobody gets to opt out by saying, “I don’t want to talk.”

Since October 2024, Brown has been working at Lauren’s Wish where he holds these twice-weekly sessions of his Addictive Behavior Awareness (ABA) program for people with substance use disorders. Lauren’s Wish is a nonprofit organization and triage center in Morgantown, West Virginia, helping people with an addiction or in recovery find treatment and connect with necessary resources.

Brown said that while incarcerated, in 2001, it became clear to him that people experiencing addiction needed guidance in four key areas: manipulation, irresponsibility, a non-caring attitude and self-esteem. So he created the concept for ABA based on his personal experience.

After his release, Brown decided he wanted to help people with substance use disorders lead a better life, so he trained to be a peer recovery coach and put his plans for ABA into action.

Today, he sees his mission at Lauren’s Wish as giving people hope. Lauren’s Wish is like a “gateway” for people getting ready to transition into society, Brown says, whether they’re seeking sober living or returning to their families.

“The saying is, in recovery, we keep what we have by giving it away. And I’m always wanting to give it away. I’ll talk to anybody about recovery,” Brown said.

Programs like Lauren’s Wish are typically kept afloat through fundraising and donations; however, they’ve recently received funding from a new source: opioid settlement funds.

These funds are the result of a global settlement, agreed to in federal court, of a class action lawsuit brought by states, counties and cities across the country against opioid distributors, manufacturers, pharmaceutical companies and others, in the wake of the country’s opioid epidemic. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, more than 720,000 people died from an overdose in the U.S. between 1999 and 2022

West Virginia will receive about \$980 million from the settlement, split into payments over 18 years. The West Virginia First Foundation — a nonprofit created by the state Legislature — will control the spending of 72.5% of the funds, local governments 24.5%, and the West Virginia Attorney General’s Office 3%.

The state Attorney General’s Office created a Memorandum of Understanding in 2022, under then-Attorney General Patrick Morrisey, that dictates what the funding

whatever I want, whenever I want, for as long as I want.

The only catch to that was The Gracious Mistress of the Parsonage.

She never lets me get away with anything that’s rather stupid or crazy. The fact that I’m not that crazy today is a tribute to her oversight. If it wasn’t for her I would be the craziest person in town.

Thinking about that, what would be wrong with that?

Several years ago we celebrated our birthdays at a restaurant. Our birthdays are two days apart and also two years apart. I won’t go any further than that.

When the waitress approached our table, The Gracious Mistress of the Parsonage mentioned we were celebrating our birthdays.

The waitress, trying to be funny, looked at me and said, “So, what does it feel like to be older?”

I smiled at her. Then, I reached across the table and gently squeezed my wife’s arm. I looked at the waitress and said, “It feels rather good.””

Both the waitress and I were laughing, but the other person at the table was not laughing at all. It concerned me a little because I wouldn’t know what was going to happen until we got home.

Being old has many advantages. I may stumble around and get confused, and people will say, “That’s okay. He’s just old.”

Maybe this year for my birthday I should celebrate the fact that I’ve lived this long. Both of my grandfathers died when they were 70. This month I will turn 74. So, I’ve outlived my grandparents. My father, however, lived to be 78. So, I’ve got four years ahead of me to catch up with my father.

The only thing that really concerns me about getting old is on top of my head. Every year a significant number of hairs retire and go on vacation never to be seen again. I have more hair today than I did when I was born, if that means anything.

Another thing is, the older I get the more my brown hair has been replaced with grey hair. Where do these grey hairs come from?

I then read a verse that gave me some comfort. “The hoary (grey) head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness” (Proverbs 16:31).

If this is true, and it is, my grey hair is my “crown of glory” I never thought of that way, but now I’m going to. The older I get the bigger my “crown of glory.” I’m going to use it to the best of my personal advantage.

Dr. James L. Snyder lives in Ocala, FL with the Gracious Mistress of the Parsonage. Telephone 1-352-216-3025, e-mail jamesnsnyder51@gmail.com, website www.jamesnsnyderministries.com

can be spent on – like increasing access to treatment or prevention-education programs.

How local governments oversee that money, however, including the process through which they take applications, make awards and account for spending, is fully within the control of city and county governments. An investigation into these processes conducted by journalism students at West Virginia University’s Reed School of Media shows the oversight and accountability built into local spending can be markedly inconsistent from county to county — with some doing very little to collect the advice and opinions of addiction experts or people with lived experience.

Detailed reporting, vague decision-making

Lauren’s Wish is an organization almost fully staffed by people in recovery. It has applied for and received opioid settlement funding from both the state and local level, and Brandon Wise, who provides grant writing assistance to nonprofits and wrote both applications for Lauren’s Wish, says the experience at each level is drastically different.

According to Wise, the application process for state funding from the West Virginia First Foundation was significantly more involved and lengthy compared to Monongalia County, where Lauren’s Wish is located. He compared the WVFF application to applying for federal grants, noting that it required strict adherence to formatting and content guidelines, specifying what needed to be included without providing a rigid layout. Failure to follow these directions “to a T” could lead to almost immediate rejection.

In Lauren’s Wish’s WVFF application, Wise provided objectives, strategies and a budget narrative with accompanying documents. Wise estimated the application was 50 to 60 pages when finished.

As of June 6, the WVFF had \$19.2 million to award statewide in the four areas outlined by West Virginia’s MOU: diversion programs, youth prevention and workforce development, child advocacy centers/neonatal abstinence syndrome programs, and transitional/recovery housing expansion.

Lauren’s Wish was awarded roughly \$168,000 to jumpstart its outreach department by hiring more staff to provide additional aftercare and outpatient services for clients. Their grant period runs from Feb. 1, 2025, through Jan. 31, 2026, and during that time, they will pay for outreach services provided to clients past, present and future, with a focus on individuals dealing with the court system.

Derek Hudson, the founder and executive director of the Neighborhood S.H.O.P. in Charleston, West Virginia’s West Side neighborhood, said it took him almost a week to fill out his WVFF application.

The S.H.O.P. is a basic needs site that offers groceries for people with and without housing, a mini laundromat, showers, a locker program and clothing. These services,

THIS WEEK IN West Virginia History

July 9, 1942: An explosion at the Pursglove No. 2 Mine at Scotts Run near Morgantown killed 20 men. It was one of three fatal accidents at the mining operation in an eight-month period.



July 9, 1989: Treasurer A. James Manchin resigned after being impeached. With a stock market downturn in 1987, Manchin bore much of the blame when the state lost nearly \$300 million in investments for which he was responsible.

July 10, 1769: Physician Jesse Bennet was born. He performed the

first successful caesarian section in America in 1794, on his own wife and without proper equipment and with no antiseptics. He later established a large practice in Mason County and served as an Army surgeon in the War of 1812.



July 10, 1889: Author and historian Boyd B. Stutler was born in Gilmer County. He served as managing editor of the national *American Legion* magazine for 18 years and became one of the leading historians on West Virginia in the Civil War and John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry.

July 10, 1936: The temperature in Martinsburg reached 112 degrees. It tied the record for the state's hottest recorded temperature, which had been set August 4, 1930, at Moorefield.

July 11, 1861: The Battle of Rich Mountain was fought in Randolph County. Union troops under Gen. George McClellan defeated Confederate forces, helping to secure northwestern Virginia (now West Virginia) for the North.

July 11, 1867: John Jacob Cornwell was born on a farm in Ritchie County. He served as the

15th governor of West Virginia.

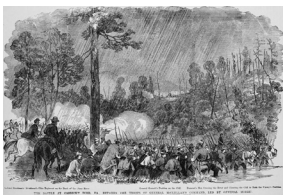


July 11, 1976: Gov. Arch Moore dedicated the West Virginia Culture Center. The facility was built to showcase the Mountain State's artistic, cultural and historic heritage.

July 12, 2003: The Clay Center for the Arts & Sciences in downtown Charleston opened to the public. It combines a modern performing arts center with a visual arts museum and an interactive science center.

July 13, 1861: The Battle of Corricks Ford took

place in Tucker County. Confederate Gen. Robert S. Garnett was killed. He was the first Confederate general killed in the Civil War.



July 14, 1861: Union troops under Gen. Jacob Cox drove Confederate militia and cavalry out of town during the Battle of Barboursville. Union forces remained in control of Barboursville for the remainder of the war.



July 14, 1900: Gangster William George "Big Bill" Lias was born in either Wheeling or Greece. From the 1920s until his death in 1970, he was well-known as the leading organized crime figure in Wheeling.

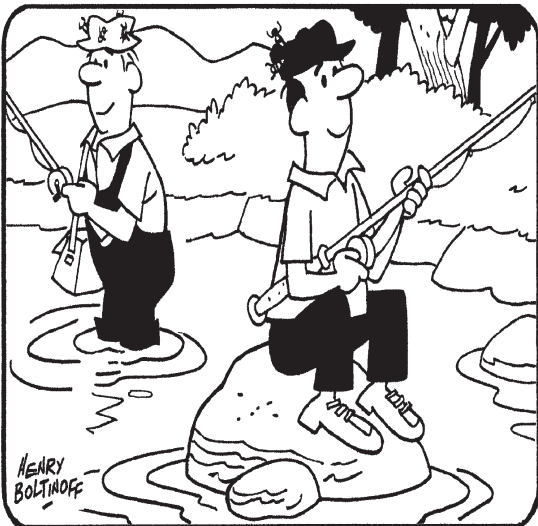
July 15, 1886: Congressman Cleveland Monroe "Cleve" Bailey was born on a farm in Pleasants County. He represented West Virginia's third congressional district for eight terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, 1945-47 and 1949-63.

July 15, 1915: The West Virginia Folklore Society was founded in Morgantown by John Harrington Cox, Robert Allen Armstrong, and Walter Barnes.

July 15, 1988: Interstate 64 was completed when the final section between Sam Black Church and the West Virginia Turnpike was opened to traffic.

HOCUS-FOCUS

BY
HENRY BOLTINOFF



Find at least six differences in details between panels.



Differences: 1. Foot is moved. 2. Tree is moved. 3. Rock is moved. 4. Mountain is different. 5. Ear is larger. 6. Fingers are different.

Weekly SUDOKU

	5		8				9	
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Place a number in the empty boxes in such a way that each row across, each column down and each small 9-box square contains all of the numbers from one to nine.

DIFFICULTY THIS WEEK: ♦♦

♦ Moderate ♦♦ Challenging
♦♦♦ HOO BOY!

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Super Crossword

THE VIEW

ACROSS

- 1 Short leaps
5 "No — español"
10 Crammed
16 — Paulo
19 Milky gem
20 Like much pond scum
21 Shoelace tips
22 Feeling sick
23 Luciano Pavarotti had a famous one
25 Verity or falsity of a proposition
27 Gershwin or Glass
28 Physics Nobelist Niels
29 Maine city
30 Camera part
31 Choosing a "lesser evil" candidate at the polls
35 Central rd. through town
37 Moral climate
38 Bana of "Troy"
39 Scary ghost, say
40 Encounter
41 Any of 12 spinal bones
46 Couple
47 Advocate of a lawless state, archaically

- 48 Document allowing passage through a country
55 Phillies' div.
56 Astrologer
61 Cleveland, e.g.
62 Faux pas at a dinner table
64 "My Baby" rapper of 2001
66 Fisher's lure
67 Creeper in the bignonia family
71 Football player Junior
72 Types, as data
74 Ample, in dialect
75 Cooling appliance, in brief
77 Singer Lewis
78 E. Coast ocean
80 Amount of seawater that periodically rises
83 One feeling sympathy
86 Bank claim

- 87 Fastest speed of a freely falling object
94 Twirl
98 Six Nations members
99 Festive party
100 School, in Somme
101 Finally
102 Central cavity of the brain
107 Did pool laps
108 Black-and-white cookies
109 Alternative to Levi's
110 Large Brit. lexicon
111 Lower-leg blood vessel
114 10 things featured in this puzzle?
117 Dir. from Ariz. to Ky.
118 "Burnt" color
119 Cries loudly
120 Castle trench
121 Playa — Rey
122 Paper Mate competitor
123 Amtrak train
124 Norway port

DOWN

- 1 Huge seller
2 Function
3 Spirited style
4 — -pitch

- 5 Ruination
6 Hawaii "hi"
7 Female rap fan
8 Fond du —
9 Heady quaff
10 "Hud" actress Neal
11 "Glee" actress Dianna
12 Held tightly
13 Like a very low-carb diet
14 Archaic verb ending
15 "seaQuest —" (1990s series)
16 Feature of the word "thumb"
17 Father or son auto-racing star
18 Fake fat
24 MLB stats
26 Flared skirt
29 Of the ear
32 Little tyke
33 Edition: Abbr.
34 "... cup — cone?"
35 Podcaster Maron
36 Writer
39 Found on this page
41 Sullies
42 Huge seller

- 43 Redenbacher of popcorn, for short
44 Erin Burnett's channel
45 Frankie with a falsetto
46 Ad Council ad, e.g.
48 Sauna wear
49 Arles' river
50 — -surface missile
51 All-female club's policy
52 Classic PC
53 Apartment building VIP
54 "— we all?"
57 City in Iraq
58 "Would you like to see —?" (waiter's question)
59 Draw a better bead on
60 Path
63 Spitting sound
65 "Megan —" (2017 biopic)
68 Lassos
69 Up to such time as
70 Hook-and-ladder co.
73 Canoeist's challenge
76 Scam
79 Bible book after Exod.

- 81 Foe of Liston
82 Enkindled
84 — the finish
85 Wider than local
87 Saluted prior to drinking
88 Interweave
89 Tag anew
90 Florida port
91 Filmmaker — von Trier
92 Antiquated
93 Cleveland hoopster
94 Chem., e.g.
95 Pennsylvania resort range
96 Not lawful
97 Really must
100 Once, once
102 Ex-senator Lott
103 Poet Heinrich
104 Kemper of "The Office"
105 Sam of "Dead Calm"
106 Thompson of "Selma"
108 Broiler, e.g.
112 African viper
113 False story
114 Bygone Pan Am rival
115 Wet/dry —
116 "As I see it," to a texter

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121						122													124		



THE WIDEN NEWS

The people who think alike
should vote alike.

"DUNDON" RED ASH COAL

Where all think alike, no one
thinks very much.



July 1958

Widen People Who Took Part In Centennial



This is a group Widen people who took part in the Clay County Centennial Celebration, Saturday, July 12, 1958. left to right front row — Mrs. George Fitzmiller, Mrs. Bill Joe Sizemore, little Miss Faye Sizemore, Mrs. Jenner Gibson, Mrs. Paul Dawson, Mrs. Mary Jo Carte, Miss Hellen McKinney, Miss Linda Rapp, Miss Helen Gibson, Miss Lois Frame, Mrs. Marilyn Otto, Mrs. Ira Lane, Mrs. Bill Marple, Mrs. Eugene Frame, Mr. Corley Frame, Mr. Orville Given, Mr. Monet Waggoner, Back row — left to right — Mr. Dennis Triplett, Mr. Ed Ketchka, Mr. Eugene Frame, Mr. Larry Fitzmiller, Mr. Audrell Morris, Mr. Arlie Houghton and Mr. Eugene Taylor.



Pictured, above are the part of people who participated in the Clay County Centennial Festivities at Clay, West Virginia on July 12, 1958. Riding on the special Centennial Float were Mrs. Robert Dorsey, Mrs. Earl Napier Mrs. George Kitzmiller, Mr. Corley Frame and Mr. Orville Given, Mr. Monet Waggoner pictured at extreme right rode on The Archery Club Float.

Scouts Attend Camp McClintic

Seven members of the Widen Boy Scout Troop 111, spent the week of July 13 at Camp Clifton, McClintic near Williamsburg in Greenbrier County, four of them making their first trip to the Buckskin Council encampment. They were accompanied by Assistant Scoutmaster Corky Griffith.

All the boys achieved something in the way of advancement. Dave Shaffer, the only tenderfoot in the group, now lacks only first aid for his second class rating. The second classers in the troop very nearly completed their first class work, all still needing their signalling and two needing their swimming tests. Skippy George earned one merit badge, Pioneering, and hopes to complete his Swimming and Life Saving during his second week at the camp. He was the only one to stay over, the other six returning home on the 19th.

Besides the two mentioned, others attending camp were Johnny Matheny, Roger Strickland, T. G. Griffith, Jack Wilson, and Charles Johnson.

The members of the troop wish to express their gratitude to Ted Griffith and R. H. Mullins for providing transportation to and from camp.

NEWCOMERS SETTLE ON TAYLOR FORK

Mr. and Mrs. Billy B. Beaver, former residents of a farm in Hardy County, arrived in Widen about noon Thursday, July 17, looked the place over, briefly and then took up residence on Taylor Fork a short distance up the stream from the lower gob dump. They were accompanied to Widen by State Trapper Doy Rollyson, who stopped at the office and introduced the new residents to the office force.

The beavers, which some folks call groundhogs with squashed tails, were taken from a farm pond by Mr. Rollyson at the request of pond owner who did not want them, and brought to Widen to fulfill a request of the Buffalo Valley Sportsmen's Club. So far as known, these are the only two beavers on the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company property.

The object in having these animal enginers around is to help the deer herd, believe it or not. Out of the stumps of saplings cut down by the beavers come tasty little shoots, which are the favorite food of the deer.

With the aid of several members of the Sportsmen's Club, Mr. Rollyson took the beavers to the big pond above the gob dump, where the 40-pound animals took to the water immediately and apparently made themselves at home. The trapper said the location was ideal for a beaver colony and it is hoped they will remain. However, Mr. Rollyson stated that for some reason or at times for no apparent reason, beavers, like human beings, will pick up and move on. In the meantime, we bid the newcomers welcome and trust they will stay with us.

SERVICES HELD FOR MRS ELIZABETH WINTER

Mrs. Elizabeth Winter—70, of Akron, Ohio, formerly of Roane County, died Friday in a Millersburg, Ohio, hospital after a long illness. Surviving are sons, Ralph of Clay and Ross of Newton Falls, Ohio; three brothers, Fleet Halbert of Charleston, Liege of Chicago, and Thomas of Mannington; and three grandchildren. Services were conducted at 10:30 a. m. Monday in Epling Chapel by Rev. Herbert Smith Jr. Burial was in Epling Chapel Cemetery.

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LEGAL

CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT WV3300801

Consumer Confidence Report - 2025 Covering Calendar Year - 2024

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, or if you have any questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any regularly scheduled water board meeting held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. in the City Hall or call JASON HUBBARD at 304-587-4233.

Your water comes from Surface water:

Source Name	Source Water Type
INTAKE - ELK RIVER	Surface water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800- 426-4791).

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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in sources water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system has an estimated population of 1232 and is required to test a minimum of 2 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1 - December 31, 2024. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the “Maximum Allowed” MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter(ug/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT							
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source
ANTIMONY, TOTAL	7/9/2024	0.025	0.025	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
BARIUM	7/9/2024	0.0534	0.0534	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	7/9/2024	0.054	0.053-0.054	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	7/9/2024	0.054	0.053-0.054	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Halo-acetic Acids (HAA5)	Maysel Laurel Rdg Bird Residence	2024	44	25-66	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	Morgan Carr Road Wriston Residence	2024	56	22-112	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Per-centile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2022-2024	0.029	0.0012-0.0368	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022-2024	2.6	0-6	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking; or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT and JASON HUBBARD at 304-587-4233. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT completed lead tap sampling in 2022-2024 the results are available for review and can be accessed at the City Hall.

CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT has prepared a service line inventory identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The most up to date inventory is located at the City Hall. By November 1, 2027, our water system must develop an updated initial inventory: known as the “baseline inventory” and it must include each service line and identified connector that is connected to the public water distribution system.

Our water system identified lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in our inventory. Due to this identification our water system must create a service line replacement plan by November 1, 2027.

If you have any questions about our inventory or if you would like information about our service line replacement plan, please contact JASON HUBBARD at 304-587-4233.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	NIPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
11/1/2024-11/30/2024	1.40000	MG/L	1.00000	MG/L

AVAILABILITY OF MONITORING DATA FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS
Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the US Environment Protection Agency (EPA). The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available.
If you are interested in examining the results, please contact: JASON HUBBARD at 304-587-4233.

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
10/25/2023	LOWER MAYSEL TANK	The storage tank has holes (64CSR77-9.1i) During a previous tank cleaning and sandblasting project it was discovered the tank walls were severely dimpled due to interior corrosion and numerous small holes existed in the center of many of the dimples. Please ensure the storage tank holes are repaired. The system has a project where the tank is to be replaced.

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	1/9/2024	1.2	1.1-1.2	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

Analyte	Facility	Highest	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
Turbidity	TREATMENT PLANT	0.5	NTU	July

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	9/13/2022	0.221	0.221	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	9/13/2022	0.476	0.476	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
NICKEL	7/9/2024	0.0006	0.0006	MG/L	0.1
SODIUM	7/9/2024	6.49	6.49	MG/L	1000

During the 2024 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
1/1/2022-12/31/2022	PUBLIC NOTICE	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	XYLENES, TOTAL	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	VINYL CHLORIDE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	TOLUENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	STYRENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	P-DICHLOROBENZENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	O-DICHLOROBENZENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	ETHYLBENZENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	DICHLOROMETHANE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	CHLOROBENZENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	BENZENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	1,2,4-TRICHLORORBENZENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2024-12/31/2024	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
12/1/2014-12/31/2024	E. COLI	Failed to collect routine or replacement coliform samples
12/1/2024-12/31/2024	CHLORINE	Failed to monitor/report as required for chlorine or disinfection by-products

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify and correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Your CCR is available at the City Hall. To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at the phone number above.

CLAY -ROANE PSD (PROCIIOUS DISTRICT) WV3300806

Consumer Confidence Report - 2025 Covering Calendar Year - 2024

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, or if you have any questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any regularly scheduled water board meeting held on the *2nd Thursday* of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the *Water Plant* or call CRYSTAL D. ADKINS at 304548-5209.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above. Your water comes from Surface water:

Source Name	Source Water Type
CC FROM WV3300801 CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT	Surface water
INTAKE - ELK RIVER	Surface water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
WV3300806 - CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIIOUS DISTRICT)	WV3300801-CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800- 426-4791).

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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in sources water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system has an estimated population of 2199 and is required to test a minimum of 2 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

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CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIUS DISTRICT) continued from previous page
Water Quality Data
The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1 - December 31, 2024. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.
Terms & Abbreviations
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the “Maximum Allowed” MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL
Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.
Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIUS DISTRICT)							
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ANTIMONY, TOTAL	3/19/2024	0.024	0.024	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
BARIUM	3/19/2024	0.0285	0.0285	ppb	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	3/29/2024	0.27	0.27	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE	3/29/2024	<0.5	<0.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	3/19/2024	3.2	3.2	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
THALLIUM,	3/19/2024	0.015	0.015	ppb	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Halo-acetic Acids (HAA5)	780 Reed Fork Rd (Adkins Residence)	2024	34	15-50	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	780 Reed Fork Rd (Adkins Residence)	2024	35	15-59	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Per-centile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021-2023	0.315	0.005- 1.1814	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021-2023	1	0-.2	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIUS DISTRICT) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking; or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIUS DISTRICT) and CRYSTAL D. ADKINS at 304-548-5209. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIUS DISTRICT) completed lead tap sampling in 2021-2023 the results are available for review and can be accessed at the Clay-Roane PSD Office. CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIUS DISTRICT) has prepared a service line inventory identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The most up to date inventory is located at the Clay-Roane PSD Office. By November 1, 2027, our water system must develop an updated initial inventory: known as the “baseline inventory” and it must include each service line and identified connector that is connected to the public water distribution system. Our water system identified lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in our inventory. Due to this identification our water system must create a service line replacement plan by November 1, 2027. If you have any questions about our inventory or if you would like information about our service line replacement plan, please contact CRYSTAL D. ADKINS at 304-548-5209.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	NIPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
1/1/2024-1/31/2024	7.70000	MG/L	2.20000	MG/L

AVAILABILITY OF MONITORING DATA FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS
Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the US Environment Protection Agency (EPA). The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact: CRYSTAL D. ADKINS at 304-548-5209.

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
8/16/2023	TREATMENT PLANT	The chlorine room does not have a properly functioning leak detector. (64CSR77-7.4.c) Please ensure the chlorine room has a properly functioning leak detector. Not having a properly functioning chlorine leak detector is an extreme danger to the staff of the system, the visitors to the system, the visitors to the office, and even others nearby such as residents in nearby houses or possibly even fisherman floating by on the river. Besides a safety issue it also poses a liability issue should someone be exposed to chlorine gas with no warning from a leak detector system.
8/16/2023	WATER SYSTEM	The system utilizes very old monitoring equipment. For instance, the system is using a Hatch 1720E in-line turbidimeter with a sc100 controller. This instrument is reportedly no longer being supported by the manufacturer and thus cannot be properly calibrated. The system is using a benchtop to verify values but calibration on the inline can’t be done properly at this time. Since monitoring equipment is not properly calibrated (64CSR77-4.9) the system should review all monitoring equipment for replacement with newer

		currently supported instruments which an be properly calibrated. Please ensure all monitoring equipment is properly calibrated.
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Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	3/13/2024	7.6	0.88-7.6	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

Analyte	Facility	Highest	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
Turbidity	TREATMENT PLANT	0.28	NTU	December

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED URANIUM	3/7/2022	0.019	0.019	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	3/7/2022	0.135	0.135	pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
NICKEL	3/19/2024	0.001	0.001	MG/L	0.1
SODIUM	3/19/2024	8.6	8.6	MG/L	1000

During the 2024 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
1/1/2020-12/31/2022	PUBLIC NOTICE	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state
1/1/2024-12/31/2022	PUBLIC NOTICE	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state
10/1/2022-12/31/2022	PUBLIC NOTICE	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state
1/1/2023-12/31/2023	PUBLIC NOTICE	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state

Additional Required Health Effects Language:
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increase risk of getting cancer.
There are no additional required health effects notices.
There are no additional required health effects violation notices.
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify and correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from Clay Water Department. The tables above lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2024 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.
Your CCR is available at **Clay Roane PSD Office**. To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at 304-548-5209.

CLAY CO PSD-HARTLAND WV3300811 Consumer Confidence Report - 2025 Covering Calendar Year - 2024

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, or if you have any questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any regularly scheduled water board meeting held on the 2nd Thursday of each month at 11:00 a.m. in the Clay PSD Office or call BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-7579.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above. Your water comes from Surface water:

Source Name	Source Water Type
CC FROM WV3300801 CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT	Surface water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
WV3300811 - CLAY CO PSD - HARTLAND	CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800- 426-4791).
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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in sources water before we treat it include:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.
Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA’s regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system has an estimated population of 1232 and is required to test a minimum of 2 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data
The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1 - December 31, 2024. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & Abbreviations
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the “Maximum Allowed” MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL
Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.
Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: CLAY CO PSD - HARTLAND								
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Halo-acetic Acids (HAA5)	Fola Booster Station 855 Fola Rd	2024	46	23-64	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	Little General 13992 Clay Hwy	2024	65	24.3-109	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

CLAY CO PSD-HARTLAND continued from previous pages

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Per-centile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021-2023	0.0066	0.00083-0.0449	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021-2023	0.26	0-0.41	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. CLAY CO PSD - HARTLAND is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking; or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CLAY CO PSD - HARTLAND and BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-1134. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CLAY CO PSD - HARTLAND completed lead tap sampling in 2021-2023 the results are available for review and can be accessed at the Clay PSD Office.

CLAY CO PSD - HARTLAND has prepared a service line inventory identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The most up to date inventory is located at the Clay PSD Office. By November 1, 2027, our water system must develop an updated initial inventory: known as the “baseline inventory” and it must include each service line and identified connector that is connected to the public water distribution system.

Our water system identified lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in our inventory. Due to this identification our water system must create a service line replacement plan by November 1, 2027.

If you have any questions about our inventory or if you would like information about our service line replacement plan, please contact BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-1134.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	NIPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
12/1/2024-12/31/2024	1.80000	MG/L	1.00000	MG/L

AVAILABILITY OF MONITORING DATA FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the US Environment Protection Agency (EPA). The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact: *Beverly S. Pierson at 304-587-7579.*

During the 2024 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations. Additional Required Health Effects Language: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increase risk of getting cancer. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify and correct any problems that were found during these assessments. Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from Clay Water Department. The tables above lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2024 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Your CCR is available at *Clay County PSD Office*. To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at the phone number above.

CLAY CO PSD-IVYDALE
WV3300809
Consumer Confidence Report - 2025
Covering Calendar Year - 2024

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, or if you have any questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any regularly scheduled water board meeting held on the *2nd Thursday* of each month at 11 a.m. in the PSD Office or call BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-7579.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above. Your water comes from Surface water:

Source Name	Source Water Type
CC FROM WV3300801 CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT	Surface water
Buyer Name	Seller Name
WV3300809 - CLAY CO PSD - IVYDALE	CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPNCDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800- 426-4791).

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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in sources water before we treat it include: *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA’s regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system has an estimated population of 729 and is required to test a minimum of 1 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1 - December 31, 2024. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the “Maximum Allowed” MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter(µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: CLAY CO PSD - IVYDALE								
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Halo-acetic Acids (HAA5)	1053 Clinic Drive (Laurel Nursing Home)	2024	44	14-60	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1053 Clinic Drive Nursing Home)	2024	54	14-80	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Per-centile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2022-2024	0.0513	0.0045-0.169	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022-2024	1.4	0.082-6.7	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. CLAY CO PSD - IVYDALE is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking; or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CLAY CO PSD - IVYDALE and BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-1134. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. CLAY CO PSD - IVYDALE completed lead tap sampling in 2021-2023 the results are available for review and can be accessed at the Clay PSD Office.

CLAY CO PSD - IVYDALE has prepared a service line inventory identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The most up to date inventory is located at the PSD Office. By November 1, 2027, our water system must develop an updated initial inventory: known as the “baseline inventory” and it must include each service line and identified connector that is connected to the public water distribution system.

Our water system identified lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in our inventory. Due to this identification our water system must create a service line replacement plan by November 1, 2027.

If you have any questions about our inventory or if you would like information about our service line replacement plan, please contact BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-7579.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	NIPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
12/1/2024-12/31/2024	1.69000	MG/L	1.10000	MG/L

AVAILABILITY OF MONITORING DATA FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the US Environment Protection Agency (EPA). The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact: *Beverly S. Pierson at 304-587-7579.*

During the 2024 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations. Additional Required Health Effects Language: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increase risk of getting cancer. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify and correct any problems that were found during these assessments. Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from Clay Water Department. The tables above lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2024 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Your CCR is available at *Clay County PSD Office*. To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at the phone number above.

CLAY CO - TRIPLETT RIDGE
WV3300810
Consumer Confidence Report - 2025
Covering Calendar Year - 2024

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, or if you have any questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any regularly scheduled water board meeting held on the 2nd Thursday of each month at 11:00 a.m. in the Clay PSD Office or call BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-7579.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above. Your water comes from Surface water:

Source Name	Source Water Type
CC FROM WV3300801 CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT	Surface water
Buyer Name	Seller Name
WV3300810 - CLAY CO PSD - TRIPLETT RIDGE	CLAY WATER DEPARTMENT

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800- 426-4791).

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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in sources water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA’s regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

LEGAL

CLAY CO PSD - TRIPLETT RIDGE continued from previous page

Our water system has an estimated population of 92 and is required to test a minimum of 1 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1 - December 31, 2024. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the “Maximum Allowed” MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter(µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: CLAY CO PSD - TRIPLETT RIDGE								
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Halo-acetic Acids (HAA5)	4476 Triplett Ridge DOH	2024	40	21-53	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	4476 Triplett Ridge DOH	2024	55	17-108	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021-2023	0.0176	0.00048-0.0251	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021-2023	0.32	0-0.4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

LEGAL

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE’S SALE

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE’S SALE is hereby given pursuant to and by virtue of the authority vested in the Substitute Trustee, WV Trustee Services, LLC, by that certain Deed of Trust dated November 10, 2010, executed by Borrower(s), Barbara R Welch and John W Welch, to Richard A. Pill, the Trustee of record in the office of the Clerk of the County Commission of Clay County, West Virginia, in Book 125, at Page 738. At the time of the execution of the Deed of Trust, this property was reported to have a mailing address of 240 UPPER TWO RUN RD, CLAY, WV 25043. WV Trustee Services, LLC were appointed as Substitute Trustees by APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE dated April 21, 2025, of record in the Clerk’s Office in Book 37, Page 356. The borrower(s) defaulted under the Note and Deed of Trust and the Substitute Trustees have been instructed to foreclose under the Deed of Trust. Accordingly, the Substitute Trustees will sell the following described property to the highest bidder at the front door of the Courthouse of Clay County, in Clay, West Virginia, on the following date:

1st day of August, 2025 at 11:30 a.m.

All that certain tract or parcel of real estate, together with any buildings or improvements thereon, rights or rights of way incidental thereto, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the Stephenson Addition to the town of Clay, in Henry District, Clay County, West Virginia, and as more particularly bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a 1/2” iron rod set, being a common corner with property of Frank Kerr, Jr., at a 35’ street, thence running with said 35’ street N, 70 degrees 24’ W., 158.00 feet to an axle found at another 35’ street N. 19 degrees 36’ E., 109 feet to a 1/2” iron rod set at the old county road; thence running with the old county road S. 81 degrees 30’ E., 161.01 feet to a 1/2” iron rod set, being a common corner with property of Frank Kerr, Jr.; thence running with the property line of Frank Kerr, Jr., S. 19 degrees 36’ W., 140.00 feet to the place of beginning, containing 0.45 acres, more or less, being designated as Lot 1, 2, and 3 of Block “G” of the Stephenson Addition as surveyed May 17, 2000, by William A. Robert, N. 714. Being the same real estate conveyed to John W. Welch and Barbara R. Welch, husband and wife, by Linda A. Given, (formerly known as Linda A. Jarvis), et al, by deed dated October 28, 2010, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County Commission of Nicholas County, West Virginia, in Deed Book 207, at Page 622.

This deed of trust is made subject to the same exceptions, reservations, conditions, restrictions and easements contained in prior deeds of conveyance of record for the above described real estate, insofar as same are presently applicable and have not been released, abandoned or discharged by law or otherwise.

TERMS OF SALE:

- 1) The property will be conveyed in an “AS IS” physical condition by Deed containing no warranty, express or implied, subject to the Internal Revenue Service right of redemption, all property taxes, prior Deeds, liens, reservations, encumbrances, restrictions, rights-of-ways, easements, covenants, conveyances and conditions of record in the Clerk’s office or affecting the subject property.
- 2) The Purchaser shall be responsible for the payment of the transfer taxes imposed by the West Virginia Code § 11-22-1.
- 3) The Beneficiary and/or the Servicer of the Deed of Trust and Note reserve the right to submit a bid for the property at sale.
- 4) The Trustee reserves the right to continue sale of the subject property from time to time by written or oral proclamation, which continuance shall be in the sole discretion of the Trustee.
- 5) The Trustee shall be under no duty to cause any existing tenant or person occupying the property to vacate said property, and any personal property and/or belongings remaining at the property after the foreclosure sale will be deemed to constitute ABANDONED PROPERTY AND WILL BE DISPOSED OF ACCORDINGLY.
- 6) The total purchase price is payable to the Trustee within thirty (30) days of the date of sale, with ten (10%) of the total purchase price payable to the Trustee at sale.

WV Trustee Services, LLC, Substitute Trustee

BY:

Jim Ashley, Limited Signing Officer
WV Trustee Services, LLC
McGuire Office Center
618 Tenth Street, Suite 108
Huntington, WV 25701
(304) 853-3336
jim.ashley@wvtrusteeservices.com

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

Appalachian Power plans to maintain a portion of its power line rights-of-way in West Virginia through the aerial application of registered herbicides. Weather permitting, the program will begin on or about June 1, 2025.

Questions about the program or information about sensitive areas near the power lines listed below, such as springs, wells, streams, lakes, ponds, orchards, crop areas, gardens, pastures, meadows, year-round dwellings, public recreation areas and Christmas tree farms, may be directed to the company by calling toll-free 1-800-642-3622. Maps showing the location of rights-of-way to be maintained are available for review upon request.

Right-of-way maintenance agreements between Appalachian Power and landowners are available to landowners who prefer to accept responsibility for clearing the right-of-way crossing their property instead of the company’s aerial application of herbicides. The agreement compensates the landowner by an amount equivalent to the cost of aerial herbicide application, provided the work meets Appalachian Power’s specifications. Landowners desiring to enter right-of- way maintenance agreements with Appalachian Power should call the toll-free number above.

Herbicides to be used have been extensively tested and are registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the West Virginia Department of Agriculture. They are imazapyr, metsulfuron methyl, fosamine, triclopyr, aminocyclopyrachlor and aminopyralid. All applications are performed by certified applicators.

Rights-of-way involved in the program are:

CLAY COUNTY
Bright Coal Company Tap 46kV – A transmission line on wood structures beginning at a tap off the Belva-Clendenin 46kV line, running west approximately one mile and ending at a dead end.



LEGAL

(2022-C-000344 - Clay County - KIMBERLY DAWSON)
To: ELBERT SIMMONS C/O PAT VALADE, JENNIFER WOODARD, ERICA GIBBONS, or heirs at law, devisees, creditors, representatives, successors, assigns, all known heirs, guardians, conservators, fiduciaries, administrators, lienholders, co-owners, other parties having an undivided interest in the delinquent property, and other parties that may have an interest in the subject property.

DISTRICT UNION MAP 13 PARCEL 0040 0001 0000
You will take notice that KIMBERLY DAWSON, the purchaser of the following real estate, **Cert. No. 2022-C-000344**, located in UNION District, 1.5 AC PORTER SUR, which was returned delinquent or nonentered in the name of SIMMONS THOMAS EUGENE, and was sold by the deputy commissioner of delinquent or nonentered lands of CLAY County at the sale for the delinquent taxes on May 4, 2023. KIMBERLY DAWSON requests that you be notified a deed for such real estate will be made on or after September 1, 2025, as provided by law, unless before that day you redeem such real estate. The amount needed to redeem on or before August 31, 2025 will be as follows:

Amount equal to the taxes and charges due on the date of the certification, with interest, for tax year ticket number 2021 - 18855.	\$	224.74
Back tax tickets, with interest, and charges due on the date of certification for ticket number	\$	0.00
Subsequent of taxes paid on the property, with interest to for tax year 2022 - 18833.	\$	140.90
Additional taxes with interest.	\$	0.00
Auditor’s Certification, Publication, and Redemption fee plus interest.	\$	129.65
Amount paid for Title Examination, notice to redeem, publication, personal service, Secretary of State with interest.	\$	702.07
Additional Statutory Fees with Interest.	\$	357.63
Total Amount Due and Payable to WV State Auditor - cashier check, money order, certified or personal check.	\$	1,554.99

You may redeem at any time before August 31, 2025, by paying the above total less any unearned interest. If the above real estate is your primary residence, you may petition the Auditor to redeem the real estate in not more than three incremental payments that equal the total amount required to redeem the real estate prior to the issuance of the deed described above.

Given under my hand June 16, 2025
Christal G. Perry
Christal G. Perry
Deputy Commissioner of Delinquent and Nonentered Lands of CLAY County, State of West Virginia
Please return this letter and payment to the West Virginia State Auditor’s Office, County Collections Division 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East Building 1, Room W-114 Charleston, West Virginia 25305. Questions please call 1-888-509-6568

LEGAL

Notice of Administration to Creditors, Distributees & Legatees
Notice is hereby given that the following estate(s) have been opened for probate in the Clay County Clerk’s Office at P.O. Box 190, 246 Main Street, Clay, WV 25043-0190. Any person seeking to impeach or establish a will must make a complaint in accordance with the provisions of West Virginia Code 41-5-11 through 13. Any interested person objecting to the qualifications of the personal representative or the venue or jurisdiction of the court, shall file written notice of an objection with the County Commission through the Clay County Clerk’s Office at the address listed above within 60 days after the date of the first publication or within 30 days of the service of the notice, whichever is later. If an objection is not filed timely, the objection is forever barred. Any person interested in filing claims against an estate must file them in accordance with West Virginia Code 44-2 or 44-3A.

Settlement of the estate(s) of the following named decedent(s) will proceed without reference to a fiduciary commissioner unless within 60 days from the first publication of this notice a reference is requested by a party of interest or an unpaid creditor files a claim and good cause is shown to support reference to a fiduciary commissioner.

Publication Date: Thursday, July 3, 2025
Claim Deadline: Monday, September 1, 2025
APPOINTMENT DATE 06/10/2025
ESTATE NAME: **ZACHARY BLAKE FUGETT**
ADMINISTRATRIX JENNIFER RENE FUGETT
2886 OSSIA ROAD
DUCK WV 25063-8312
APPOINTMENT DATE 03/19/2025
ESTATE NAME: **DONALD RON MOORE**
EXECUTOR RONALD LANE
2402 FOLA RD
BICKMORE WV 25019-9786

Subscribed and sworn to before me on 06/27/2025
Sheila Stone
County Clerk
Clay County
P.O. Box 190
246 Main Street
Clay WV 25043-0190

To
place
your
legals
Call
us at
(304)-
647-
5724

OPIOID FUNDS

Continued from Page 3

located at Bream Memorial Presbyterian Church, are described as no-barrier, allowing people to access what they need at any time.

Hudson described his experience with WVFF as requiring precision, but said some of the process is unclear. In the first round of statewide applications awarded in December 2024, Hudson said his organization was eliminated for not including a page stating “not applicable” where a section did not apply to them, but later resubmitted.

He applied for \$200,000 to fund a re-entry program to house people coming out of incarceration and help them integrate back into society to prevent recidivism and homelessness.

Hudson says he was awarded \$80,000 in his second attempt at funding from WVFF and was not provided an explanation as to why he received less than half of what he requested.

According to Hudson, WVFF reporting requirements were “very vague.” For successful applicants, quarterly reports are required to show how the funds are being spent and whether or not they’re completing the objectives set out in their application.

In October 2024, Wise completed and submitted a WVFF application for Jacob’s Ladder as well — a six-month, long-term residential treatment program for men in Aurora, West Virginia — which met the initial requirements and moved into the second evaluation phase. The second phase involved a vote by a five-member board appointed by the governor. The application requested funding for scholarships that would help offset the cost of treatment at the facility not covered by an individual’s insurance. Board members voted against their application.

One settlement, 55 systems

Compared to WVFF’s process, Wise said the Mon County application he completed on behalf of Lauren’s Wish was not as lengthy and more straightforward.

The county uses an online portal with boxes for applicants to fill in the requested specific information. Applicants were required to submit a project summary, proposal details and organization information. For every reimbursement or drawdown, proof of purchase must be submitted and must align with the proposal.

Mon County Commission President Tom Bloom says they largely modeled their application after Kanawha County, the state’s largest county in population and home to its capital city.

In distributing its funding, the Kanawha County Commission has taken some measures to be transparent, posting all applications to their website for the public and other organizations to review.

To date, the county has received a total of \$3,905,023.09 in its opioid settlement payments, and so far, has funded eight organizations for \$1,088,208. The Neighborhood S.H.O.P. requested \$49,500 to help establish a new staff position but was denied funding on Oct. 1, 2024.

Applications in Kanawha County are accepted on a rolling basis. Every expenditure and funding request is voted on by the three elected commissioners in a public meeting that allows for community input.

The commission did not sponsor community conversations to discuss the funds, but community groups in Charleston did hold town halls, bringing various groups together to discuss the distribution of opioid dollars and communicate those recommendations to county officials. At the Kanawha County Public Library, about 60 people attended one of these town halls in March.

Kanawha County Commissioner Lance Wheeler said the commission avoided funding new organizations or those without a “proven track-record.”

When asked if the Kanawha commissioners consulted experts in the field before making final funding decisions or if they made the decisions based on their own exp

He said they have relationships with the local Kanawha-Charleston Health Department and Recovery Point Health, whom they provided funding to from the county budget, and also have experience in responding to funding requests.

In Monongalia County, the application, which is based on a general format and questions used by Kanawha County, asked organizations to provide an executive summary of their proposal, its details, budgeting and organization information, including current funding sources. The majority of questions have a 10,000-character answer limit.

Where Wise at Lauren’s Wish said his WVFF application was 50-60 pages, his final application for Monongalia County amounted to seven pages, plus additional tax and financial documents.

As of May 1, Monongalia County has received \$1,221,683.89. According to meeting minutes from July 2024, the commission had been working to create a process to award opioid settlement funds for months, but has chosen not to hold public forums to gain community insight into the need, like some counties did.

Bloom said commissioners did not consult experts in evidence-based treatment during the application creation, review or awarding process, but rather relied on their own experience and research.

On July 31, 2024, the three-person Monongalia County Commission approved 12 of 17 applications for a total of \$576,900, according to Bloom. Before funding organizations at the July meeting, he said he and the other two commissioners spent close to 30 hours reviewing the “huge” applications.

Lauren’s Wish was awarded \$37,500 that day to fully integrate Brown’s ABA program into its peer recovery support services.

Mon County commissioners say they focused on selecting specific, established programs that could further provide their services to the community while also looking for new approaches that could assist people with opioid use disorders, with “the key being that we didn’t want to duplicate the services that are out there,” according to Bloom.

Bloom was a guidance counselor for 34 years and has



Randall Brown leads one of his weekly group A.B.A. sessions at Lauren’s Wish in Morgantown, W.Va. Photo by Sam Nichols/West Virginia University



A group of people discuss how opioid settlement funds should be spent at a Kanawha County Public Library town hall on Wednesday, March 5 in Charleston, W.Va. Photo by Aidan Cornue/West Virginia University

been a county commissioner since 2013, and with some additional research, said he felt confident in the commission making funding decisions.

While county commissioners are not required to have expertise in substance use disorders or follow a specific application, review, or awarding process, Laura Lander, addiction therapist and associate professor at West Virginia University’s Rockefeller Neuroscience Institute, said this thinking confused her.

“That’s great that they have experience writing grants, but it’s who gets the grant or what are you targeting the grant towards that is of concern,” she said.

When asked about the accountability of county commissions distributing the funds, Wise said, “I would say the county does their due diligence.”

But without input from external sources and stakeholders, Lander said funding awards are subject to a commissioner’s individual bias.

“Clearly, in other counties, based on what I’ve seen, the money used for law enforcement has the county commissioner’s ear, and we see lots of money going towards police vehicles,” she said.

Although she was not familiar with one of the 12 applications approved by the commission, Libera Inc., Lander said that Monongalia County’s awardees are “great allocations” of the funds and are directly involved with substance use disorder treatment and advocacy.

One county tries a more inclusive approach

In contrast to many counties in the state, the Preston County Commission seems to be taking a more deliberate approach to its spending. As of June 6, the county has received \$803,603.42 of settlement funds as part of the local share and decided to put this money into a one-year certificate of deposit (CD) to earn interest.

This decision was influenced by the model adopted by Raleigh County, which invested its initial funds while conducting a year of planning, Preston County Commissioner Nathan Raybeck said.

Because they felt they “didn’t know enough about the issue to make a decision” themselves, especially given that “everybody under the sun is going to want a little piece of a little something,” the Preston County Commission created its own Opioid Settlement Advisory Board, Raybeck explained.

“We got a board together of the people who are most directly affected by it, the people who see this day in and day out,” Raybeck said.

The board is composed of individuals selected from the general public who have lived experience with opioid use disorder and representatives from offices such as community corrections, probation and the sheriff’s department. Currently, the board is identifying the best uses for the funds, focusing primarily on improving access to treatment and long-term prevention while researching how to tailor solutions to the specific causes and barriers.

The board’s main focus is treatment and prevention, said Dr. Lola Burke, prescribing provider and medical director for the Preston Recovery Care Program in Kingwood, who serves on the board.

“This is our chance to actually come up with some long-term solutions for this problem that has been plaguing us for a couple of decades now,” Burke said.

Raybeck said it was important not to spread the

money too thin, “Because giving you \$13,000, and you \$30,000, and you \$40,000 ain’t gonna get us anywhere.”

Absent oversight, future spending could face accountability gaps

On May 20, in Sutton, West Virginia, WVFF celebrated its first grant recipients, with a total of \$17 million awarded to 94 organizations.

Although the timeline for the next grant application cycle has not yet been determined, organizations like Lauren’s Wish and the Neighborhood S.H.O.P. will be eligible to apply for a second round of funding. Applicants who were denied, like Jacob’s Ladder, are also able to reapply.

At the local level, county commissions are left to their own timelines and decision-making processes. Some, like Preston County, are only beginning to create these procedures, while others, like Monongalia and Kanawha counties will have another go after learning from their first rounds.

Although Lauren’s Wish was awarded funds at both the state and county levels, Monongalia County Commission President Bloom questions if the WVFF’s state-chosen reviewers truly know enough about local programs to make informed decisions.

There are regional boards that also make recommendations to the state WVFF reviewers during the selection process, but Bloom said regional boards are still “not local.”

Each of the six regional panels were initially supposed to be made up of two individuals from each county, but WVFF “changed the rules” during the process, according to Bloom, and now are made up of six individuals who each represent six categories of interest, like treatment and prevention.

Bloom said a lack of oversight and direction from WVFF was also an issue, but understands that this was its first attempt at the process.

While a chunk of settlement money has been spent, this only marks the start of a statewide effort to leverage these funds for change in West Virginia. Lander hopes to see this money go into not only existing programs, but new ones as well.

“So many of the grants that were funded were just funneling money into existing programs, which is not without merit. That can be very valuable,” Lander said. “But I wish we would really think about the big picture and how to build affordable housing infrastructure in this state, because it is hard to get sober if you do not have a place to live.”

She said more representation from various stakeholders who are impacted and understand the effect of substance use disorders on the community could make a significant difference.

Ella Grove, Emma Turner and Blessing Omaleko contributed to this reporting.

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