BOOKED REGIONAL JAIL MUGSHOTS | P.2

Clay County
Free Press
Home of the Clay County Golden Delicious Apple

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Duke

Spotlight on Duke: the tale of a dog

By Gary Lee Stuber

He's a mutt. Maybe some yellow lab, mixed with only the Lord knows what. He is a gentle dog. Overall he is a needy dog. He wants more than anything: companionship and attention. And he gets it in shovelfuls. A little more than a year ago he was dropped off, most believe, at the old Leatherwood ballfield. Shortly thereafter he made his way over to where he saw people. That was the main gate there at the mining operations at Fola. It was there he immediately met Lisa Kirby, a guard hired by Range at the front gate. He was gangly, starved, with ribs showing on a frame that looked like he survived a number of dog fights. He did accept what she fed him, her own lunches at first. But it wasn't what he wanted most. He wanted companionship.

For a number of weeks as he built strength and muscle, Lisa, Jessie, John, and others at various shifts at the main gate tried to talk people into taking him home. "You need a dog." They would say. Truth is most people coming in and out of here already have a dog. Many have several. He wintered there. Lisa called him Tweety Bird, as he would flit about, somedays there, some days down the hollow. They keep food there at the main gate, and treats, and he certainly didn't miss meals. And then, one day he was just gone. Well. Not really.

One day he just showed up at Tony Mace's lot, also known as Webster

DUKE cont. on page 3

Public, nonprofit partners support businesses in rural WV towns



Cindi Alkire says in rural towns like Wellsburg, high commercial rents and buildings in poor condition are the biggest barriers for new small businesses. (Resource Rural)

By Mark Richardson for WVNS

In rural West Virginia towns, economic development is increasingly being built one vacant building at a time, with public agencies and nonprofit investors helping turn risky redevelopment projects into new business opportunities.

Groups such as the volunteer-led Wellsburg Urban Renewal Authority have bought and restored rundown buildings, betting storefronts and upstairs apartments could bring people back downtown.

Cindi Alkire, owner of The Kookie Jar in Wellsburg, found it turned out to be the right spot to open a brick-and-mortar location for her small business.

"We wouldn't have been able to afford a normal building, like normal rent that most people are asking because commercial space is expensive," Alkire explained. "That's how they helped us get our start."

Before opening her store, Alkire noted she baked at home and sold her cookies at farmers markets and fairs on weekends.

The authority bought the derelict buildings for $100 and rebuilt them with technical assistance and funding through the West Virginia Brownfields Assistance Center and Opportunity Appalachia. The buildings were leased at below-market rates.

A larger version of the same strategy is unfolding in Huntington, where nonprofit developer Cornerstone Community Development and a network of public, private and philanthropic partners have converted the 100-year-old former Prichard Hotel into affordable senior housing. The $50 million redevelopment used tax credits, federal housing support, and city and state development funds to create 108 apartments for older residents.

Alkire added such developments benefit the entire community.

"They not only bought the building that we're in, they also bought two more, and they are working on rehabbing them," she emphasized. "That will be another business that will be able to grow and thrive in the community."

The Wellsburg and Huntington projects are a development model for rural and small-city Appalachia. In places where private capital often sees too much risk, the investments help create storefronts, apartments and community services to keep opportunity closer to home.

Clay County Commission holds first June meeting

By Gary Lee Stuber

The Clay County Commission met for their first regular meeting in the month of June on Monday the eighth. All Commissioners were present. David Schoolcraft, Commission President Joyce Johnson and Recorder County Clerk Shelia Stone were physically present, and Commissioner Duane Legg was present by phone. Once again the agenda was light and was mostly routine Clay County business.

The Commission approved minutes from the previous meeting, bills, purchase orders, budget revisions, erroneous assessments as presented by the Assessor, fiduciary appointments as presented by the County Clerk including appointments of administratrix, approval of last wills and testament and affidavit and waivers of final settlements.

The Commission discussed the approval of the WVCorp Renewal Proposal for insurance of the 2026-2027 period, but of the two entities covered only the Clay County Ambulance Service was fully prepared and thus approved. The insurance for the County was tabled pending the status at the next commission meeting.

The Commission re-appointed Ted Underwood to the Clay County Board of Health, and appointed Issac Brown and Aiden Tayler to the Clay County Business Development Authority.

The Commission offered the statement that the issuance of Salary Checks for county employees for Fiscal Year 2026-2027 would continue as long as there are sufficient funds in the Elected Officials budgets.

A request from the Sheriff's Department was made that overtime and part-time employees be paid, on the same pay dates and procedures as regular sheriff deputies and that the present procedure of requiring separate paperwork be abandoned. County Clerk Shelia Stone agreed that it would make her job easier, as well, and the Commission approved the new procedure.

While Terry Martin was not present he had submitted an invoice for the Big Otter Nebo Waterline Extension and the commission approved it.

The commission changed the date for fiscal year ending outstanding invoices to Thursday June 18 instead of that Friday because June 19 is a federal holiday: Juneteenth. Anyone not meeting that date will find their invoices pushed to the month of July in the new fiscal year.

And finally, the commission accepted a bid to replace the carpet and chair upgrade for the courtroom on the second floor. The courtroom suffered damage as the result of a prior roof leak and the carpet and chairs are being fully paid by an insurance settlement.

No other announcements were made, and no one in the audience had anything to add.

The next county commission regular meeting will be held on June 22 at 9 a.m., the day after Father's Day.

Natalie Coleman named to University of Alabama Spring 2026 Deans List

Natalie Coleman of Wallback was named to The University of Alabama Deans List for Spring Semester 2026.

A total of 14,306 students enrolled during Spring Semester 2026 at The University of Alabama were named to the dean's list with an academic record of 3.5 (or above) or the president's list with an academic record of 4.0 (all A's).

The UA dean's and president's lists recognize full-time undergraduate students. The lists do not apply to graduate students or undergraduate students who take less than a full course load.

For more information visit news.ua.edu.

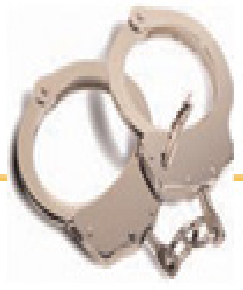
The University of Alabama, part of The University of Alabama System, is the state's flagship university. UA shapes a better world through its teaching, research and service. With a global reputation for excellence, UA provides a forward-thinking environment and over 200 degree programs on a beautiful, student-centered campus. A leader in cutting-edge research, UA advances discovery, creative inquiry and knowledge through more than 30 research centers. As the state's largest higher education institution, UA drives economic growth in Alabama and beyond.

Wild and Wonderful West Virginia–163 years young



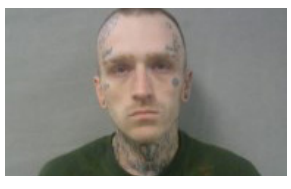
See story on Page 7

BOOKED



REGIONAL JAIL MUGSHOTS

NICHOLAS COUNTY



Zachary Bryan Clodfelter
Booked 6/19/26
Capias, failure to appear after having been released on bond

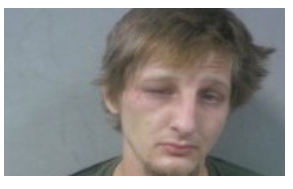


Doyle Edward Taylor
Booked 6/21/26
Arson in the second degree, domestic assault, trespassing asked to leave

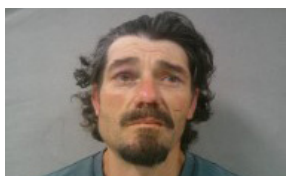


Kenneth James Young
Booked 6/18/26
Violation of court rules

CLAY COUNTY



Elvis Arlen Dawson
Booked 6/20/26
Obstruction of officer, simple possession, conspiracy to commit drug related charge



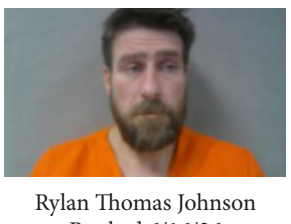
Daniel Leon McCourt
Booked 6/20/26
Conspiracy to commit drug related charge, simple possession, obstruction of officer

BRAXTON CTY.

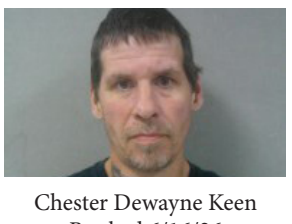


Nathaniel Harold Asbury
Booked 6/20/26
Receive/transfer stolen goods

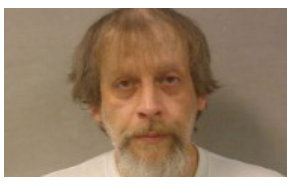
BRAXTON COUNTY



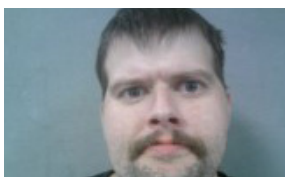
Rylan Thomas Johnson
Booked 6/16/26
Attempted second degree murder, malicious assault, prohibited person with firearm



Chester Dewayne Keen
Booked 6/16/26
Capias, failure to appear after having been released on bond



Joshua David Loyd
Booked 6/19/26
DUI, possession of controlled substance



Hurl Dean Smith
Booked 6/15/26
Home confinement violation

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Puzzle Answers

Weekly SUDOKU

Answer

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

Super Crossword

Answers

E	N	C	A	M	P		R	D	A		C	A	S	T		L	L	A	M	A
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S	C	R	U	B	B	R	U	S	H		P	U	N	C	H	D	R	U	N	K
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N	Y	L	O	N		H	A	S	P		G	O	O		P	E	P	S	I	S

Report expected on reliability

By PSC Chair Charlotte Lane

One of the major complaints we receive at the Public Service Commission deals with the reliability of service provided by utilities.

This is a particular concern when it comes to the delivery of electric power. Nobody likes to be left in the dark, or without heat in the winter, or air conditioning in the summer.

So, the Commission is looking forward to a report to be filed by the end of this year about the quality of electric service provided by Appalachian Power Company and Wheeling Power Company.

The companies and our legal staff jointly filed a petition last year to ask for an examination of their service. Theywant an independent, outside auditing firm to perform the work and make its findings known to the Commission.

We agreed and put that effort in motion.

The study involves six areas for review.

The first is staffing levels to determine whether existing personnel are sufficient to get the job done. The auditors will review the usage of contract workers to supplement permanent staffing to improve reliability in areas with excessive numbers of outages.

The study will look at service centers to determine if they provide optimal coverage to customers served from those locations.

Another part will look at how the utilities manage the operations of distributing systems, including how maintenance is prioritized.

The study should identify opportunitiesfor improving the accuracy of the estimated time that customers are told when power can be expected to return.

The study will compare each utility's distribution to the systems of similar utilities and provide recommendations on improvement and the cost of those modifications.



PSC Chair Charlotte Lane

The last item asks the study to make recommendations for improvements on a short-term basis of up to three years, and on a longer-term basis.

It's going to be a big job.

We feel confident this study will produce helpful dividends for the companies and their customers. It will give us a solid road map for future developments to improve this vital service.

In earlier testimony before the Commission, the companies explained some of the problems they face concerning reliability. They inherited,in many cases,aging and extensive coal camp power lines that were not geared toward the enormous loads now carried on them. The state's rural nature makes coverage difficult and expensive. The state has mountainous and heavily forested terrain. Severe weather conditions also handicap the company's efforts to maintain service.

The final report submission deadline is December 15.

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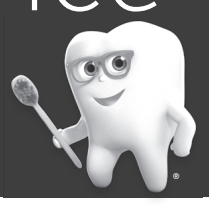
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What Makes You Rich

By Joe Mazzella

You know you don't have a lot in this world when you have to buy used tires. I was a young dad working in a local sawmill and struggling just to make ends meet. I drove an old, green clunker of a car that burned oil and got horrible gas mileage but at least got me where I needed to go. Then one day I noticed the tires. They were beyond bald. One had wires sticking out of it and another had knots in it where the belts were broken. I knew I was risking a blowout every time I drove it but I couldn't afford new tires. I had no credit cards. My Mom was battling cancer and my Dad was disabled and cash strapped himself so I couldn't ask them. I really didn't know what to do.

Finally I poured my heart out to a friend who worked with me at the sawmill. He told me that he had just changed his tires and still had the old ones. He said they were worn down a little but were better than mine. He offered to give them to me and even change them himself but I insisted he at least take 20 dollars for his trouble. When he got them on I looked down at them. They were worn down about half way but nowhere near as bald and bad as my old ones were. I thanked him but knew I was just buying time. In another 6 months to a year I would have to change these too. But at least for now my wife and children would be safe on the road again.

I got home tired but thankful to God and my friend. As my young children ran to me, climbed on my lap and hugged me, my heart filled with love. I looked out the window at my old car and then my children's smiling faces and thought: "I may not own much, but I am definitely rich."The things in this life don't make you rich. It's the love in your heart and kindness in your soul that make you rich. This much I know. God is good. God is Love. And God gives you everything you need to live a rich and blessed life here. You just have to embrace it.

Home Country

Slim Randles

Over in the corner, smiling and tapping his foot, was Pop Walker. Pop and several other residents of the Rest of Your Life retirement home were there to enjoy the dance and celebrate the arrival of summer. Pop has a hard time with his memory, these days, but always forgets things with a smile.

"Pop," said Mrs. Doc, "how about a dance?"

"Why sure … uh?"

"Mrs. Doc."

"Right. Mrs. Doc."

There are some who say Mrs. Doc has an actual first name, but you know how rumors are spread.

Now Pop had learned to waltz back when more people did it, and the decades had smoothed his dance steps with the fine sanding of time. It was a pleasure for Mrs. Doc to go around the floor with him.

She smiled and winked at her husband as she and Pop danced by, and Doc grinned and swirled a fancy di-do with Ardis, just to show off. Then she and Pop got closer to the bandstand and there was Dud Campbell playing his accordion. He looked happy and surrealistic in the muted reddish lights on the stage. Next to him sat Carla Martinez, playing rhythm guitar and smiling out on her town and her life. Jim Albertson was up there, too, playing the waltz's melody on the harmonica, and trading the lead with Jasper Blankenship on his fiddle.

As she and Pop Walker danced away, the bandstand receded in a blur of light and sound. Passing like ships in the night were Dewey Decker with Mavis from the Mule Barn truck stop. Mavis's hair is growing back in since the treatments, giving everyone in the valley just one more reason to be thankful. Randy Jones and Katie Burchell sailed by on wings of love.

The waltz ended and Pop walked Mrs. Doc to her seat.

"Thanks for the dance, er … Honey," he said.

"Thank you, Pop."

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Help!!! I'm Becoming My Father

By Dr. James Snyder

As I celebrated Father's Day this year, I remembered my father. It was 16 years ago that he passed away, and I have not forgotten him one single day.

One thing that stands out in my memories of him is his money. He did not have a lot of money, but the money he did have was somewhat of an obsession with him. When he got his monthly bank statements, he spent the whole day going through them line by line.

As he reviewed his statements and deposits, he remembered each deposit and its source. Sitting with him one time as he was going over his bank statements, I asked him how he could remember each deposit and where it came from.

Continuing to look at his bank statement, he said, "Son, it's more important to know where your money is coming from then where it's going."

I'm not sure I understood exactly at the time what he was talking about.

He had a construction business and kept track of all the money coming in from the sale of a house. It was important to him to review his money every month.

Today, we can check our bank balances online every day. Back in his day, he didn't have the Internet like we have today. I like to think of what it would be like if he could check his bank balances every day. I think he would really have enjoyed that.

Thinking of his connection with money, I could not help but think about going out to lunch with him. Often, several of his friends would come out together, and we would have lunch at a restaurant. I did not catch this at first, but it did not take me long to see what was happening.

Everybody paid their own bill, but Dad picked up mine, which I was thankful for. He told everybody that he would take care of the tip, and nobody needed to worry about it. I noticed that he laid down the tip. I did not quite understand what it was, but as he walked away, I looked back and saw that his tip was a quarter. Sometimes it was only a nickel, but this time he was being very generous.

As we were walking out, some of the guys would say they had to go to the bathroom and would catch up with us in the parking lot. I never assumed what they were doing, but later I realized they were going back to the table and leaving generous tips for the waitress. It's a good thing good old dad didn't know anything about that.

Dr. James L. Snyder lives in Ocala, FL with the Gracious Mistress of the Parsonage. Telephone 1-352-216-3025, e-mail jamessnyder51@gmail.com, website www.jamessnyderministries.com.

DUKE

Continued from Page 1

Trucking further in on the strip where a number of Western Star coal trucks are parked. There were operators, mechanics and of course Lloyd Rapp himself the main honcho and perpetual fixture there. And since the mutt wasn't invasive, simply followed them about and observed them, they fed him there too. Joe Woods took to him especially. Some there began to call him Duke. They built him a doghouse. And of course he has a water bowl and food there. He wags his tail anytime anybody looks atover at him.They had a 'pet".

But as I said, the mutt is needy. So when Lloyd was busy and operators were out at work, or when the workday ended and everyone went home, he would simply go downhill; about a hundred yards to the Weldshop. More operators, more mechanics and of course shop operator Jerry Kirk also set him out a bowl. They also keep dog biscuits and treats for him too.

But there are times when the strip gets very quiet, like week nights and weekends. Then you will find only security guards at the gates or at the weldshop. These tend to stay mostly inside watching monitors.

So what does a dog do when its motivation isn't food but company? He either goes down the road, or across the mountains, back out to the main gate guardshack where someone is always on duty twenty-four hours. If he follows the road that is five and a half miles. If he crosses the mountains and down through the woods it is shorter, but a lot more rugged. So, through the week you will find him at any of these locations. But weekends for sure he is spending at the main gate.

"I never see him come down the road," Lisa explains, "Always out of the woods. And sometimes he is very dirty, muddy or wet."

As I said, this mutt is needy. He wants attention and companionship more than he ever wants food or comfort. And he is gentle. But make no mistake, he is fearless. In a site that has big black bear, deer, coyote, bobcat, turkey, fox, and more, this dog is fearless. As a security guard myself, I have watched him one night, run off a black bear four times his size as it approached the weldshop by ferociously standing his ground and barking at him from a short distance from which he did not move. Even now he protects this place from deer, rabbits, and even bobcats that used to wander in here and do that no more.

For a mutt that has many names, and well, no name as well, and no real permanent home he sure is a good dog who deserves all he gets. And while most think of miners and operators here as tough masculine men (and they are) they are softies when it comes to this mutt. Monday mornings for sure, and sometimes throughout the week, Joe Woods or Clinton will stop in the dark at the main gate and take Duke up to Webster Trucking for the day. Guards tell me that if Joe stops, always Duke's favorite, all he has to do is open his truck door and the dog hops in like he is going to work. Perhaps he is.

Obituary

Mae Legg

Mae Jane Legg, 74 of Clay, WV entered into rest on June 8, 2026, after a long, hard battle with lung disease and congestive heart failure. She was a beloved member of the community and was the deli manager at Sizemore's IGA for several years. She will be remembered for her kind heart, beautiful smile and her cooking skills.

She was born in Ovapa, WV to the late Lon Ames Walls and Freda Mae Butcher Walls on July 14, 1951. Along with her parents she was preceded in death by five siblings, Harland, Johnny, Perry, Charlene and Hazel, two husbands Kenny Parsons and Okey Legg, one longtime companion, James Murphy and a beloved grandson, Austin Legg.

She is survived by two daughters, Penny Parsons Schoolcraft (David McKinney) of Clay, WV and Jill Parsons Legg of Porters Creek, WV, two brothers, Roy Walls of Morton, NY and Mike Walls of Clay, WV, two sisters Mary Schoolcraft of Catskills, NY and Shirley Boggs of Dalton. OH, two grandsons, Blake Parsons (Christy) of Clay, WV and Mitchell Schoolcraft (Karlie) of Fairmont, WV and four great-grandchildren, Aaron, Skylar, Lyla and Kazelynn.

A graveside service was held at 2:00 pm, Wednesday, June 17, 2026, at Sunset Cemetery, Bickmore, WV. All family and friends are welcome.

Online condolences may be sent to the family at www.carlwilsonfuneralhome.com

Wilson Smith Funeral Home is honored to be serving the Legg family.

WANTED

Are you interested in becoming an Elk Conservation District Supervisor representing Clay County?

Do you live in Clay County?

Do you have a strong interest in the conservation of West Virginia's natural resources?

If so, you may qualify to become an Elk Conservation District Supervisor.

Deadline to apply is June 26, 2026.
For more information, contact:
Elk Conservation District
304-765-2535
ecd@wvca.us

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This Week in West Virginia History

June 24, 1842: Author Ambrose Bierce was born. Bierce found the setting for some of his famous short stories in the mountains of Civil War-era West Virginia.

June 25, 1811: Bridge builder Lemuel Chenoweth was born near Beverly, Randolph County. His many works included the earliest covered bridge at Beverly and the famous Philippi covered bridge.

June 25, 1950: The Korean War began when the armies of Communist North Korea pushed across the 38th parallel into South Korea.Army private Kenneth Shadrick of Wyoming County was among the first U.S. servicemen killed in action, on July 5, 1950.

June 26, 1887: Sheriff Don Chafin was born in Logan County.Chafin was a bitter foe of union organizers and, with financial support from coal companies, used his many deputies to keep labor organizers out of Logan County, most notably during the 1921 Battle of Blair Mountain.

June 26, 1892: Pearl Buck was born in Hillsboro in the home of her maternal grandparents. She received the Pulitzer Prize for *The Good Earth* and was the first American woman to win the Nobel Prize for Literature.



Jack Freeman and Hal Greer
Co-Captains

June 26, 1936: Basketball star Hal Greer was born in Huntington. Greer was the first Black athlete to play at Marshall College (now University). When his pro career ended in 1973, he held the NBA record for most games played and ranked in the top 10 in points scored, field goals attempted and field goals made.

June 27, 1791: This is the earliest known issue date for the *Potowmac Guardian, and Berkeley Advertiser,* the first newspaper in present West Virginia. Published initially in Shepherdstown and then Martinsburg, the last known issue was as the *Potomak Guardian* in 1800.



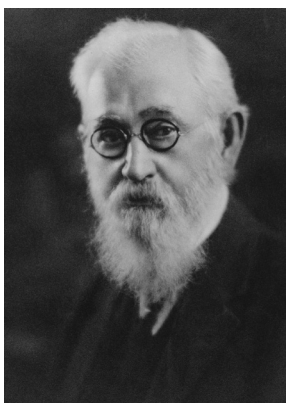
June 27, 1897: Musician Maceo Pinkard was born in Bluefield. Pinkard became one of the most successful songwriters of the 1920s Jazz Era, including co-writing "Sweet Georgia Brown."

June 27, 1929: WHIS radio first went on the air in Bluefield. Brothers Hugh and Jim Shott named the station after their father, Hugh Ike Shott Sr., congressman and owner of the *Bluefield Daily Telegraph*. The station became an important outlet for live country music.

June 27, 1961: *Honey in the Rock* was first performed at Grandview State Park near Beckley. The play by Kermit Hunter depicts the founding of the Mountain State in 1863.

June 28, 1936: Athlete Chuck Howley was born in Wheeling. Howley starred at West Virginia University and played linebacker for 12 seasons for the Dallas Cowboys. A six-time All-Pro, he is the only Super Bowl MVP to play for a losing team.

June 29, 1845: George W. Atkinson was born in Charleston. In 1896, Atkinson was elected governor in an upset victory over Cornelius C. Watts of Charleston, ending 26 years of rule by the Democratic Party.



June 29, 1952: Writer Breece D'J Pancake was born in South Charleston and grew up in Milton, Cabell County.Many of Pancake's stories are set in Milton, fictionalized as "Rock Camp."

June 29, 2012: A violent storm called a derecho raced across West Virginia, leaving downed trees and damaged homes in its wake. About 688,000 homes and businesses lost power for a week during a widespread heat wave.

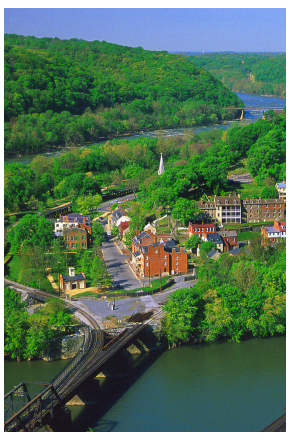
June 30, 1914: Statewide prohibition of alcohol sales became law years before it was enacted for the whole nation.





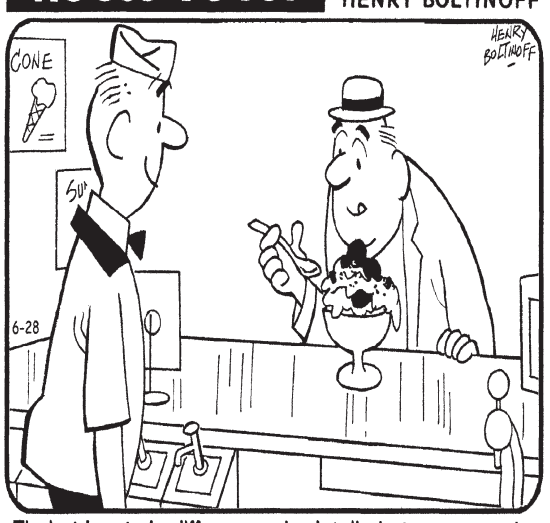
June 30, 1929: The Wheeling Symphony Orchestra gave its first concert at Oglebay Park.

June 30, 1944: Harpers Ferry National Historical Park was authorized as a national monument, the first in West Virginia.

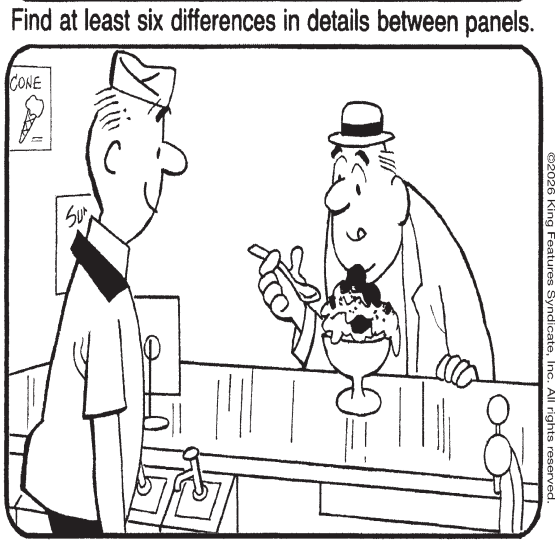


HOCUS-FOCUS

BY HENRY BOLTINOFF



Find at least six differences in details between panels.



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shorter.

Differences: 1. Lapel is different. 2. Bow tie is missing. 3. Sign is smaller. 4. Napkin holder is missing. 5. Ear is smaller. 6. Sleeve is shorter.

Weekly SUDOKU

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

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

U2

ACROSS
1 Sleep out in a tent
7 Nutrition std.
10 Fishing throw
14 Alpaca's kin
19 "Moonlight" actress Harris
20 Suffix of element names
21 Analogy words
22 Ancient Athens or Sparta, e.g.
23 Construction vehicles with tilting beds
25 Chooses a finger over a pacifier
27 Before, in verse
28 "The Raven" writer
29 German art songs
30 Qatari capital
31 1920s-'30s American mobster
36 Young lady
38 "Bali —"
39 Slugger Gehrig
40 Plant swelling
42 How food is often fried
44 Title dragon of a '70s kids' show
50 Silly sorts
53 French suffix with jardin
54 Neighbor of Venus
56 Fish-tailed males of myth
57 Hi-tech "appt. book"
58 Radical type
60 1040 org.
62 Suffix with ball or bass
63 Roman 901
66 Northern French river
68 Roofing piece
70 Essential (to)
72 Stiff-bristled bath item
74 Dazed from a heavy blow
76 Incentive
77 GI no-shows
79 Small needle cases
80 Suffix with Canton
81 Turkey Day vegetable
82 GI R&R center
83 Racecar fuel
85 Articulate
87 River crafts
89 "Cool beans!"
91 Get weary
92 No-bake pie base
96 Some heirs' cash sources
99 Concerning kidneys
100 Brooklyn art institute
102 Granola bit
103 Big bush bird
104 Apiece
107 Brand of popcorn with peanuts
114 Part of UTEP
116 Deep and hoarse, as a voice
118 — de toilette
119 Hugs, in a love letter
120 "Painful to face the reality!"
122 Speechless from shock
126 Very mad
127 Actor Liu of "Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings"
128 Mined matter
129 Séance state
130 Stocking fiber
131 Padlock part
132 Oozy gunk
133 Alternatives to Cokes

DOWN
1 Stopped
2 Pacific island republic
3 Sky streaker
4 Band blaster
5 Sch. in Cambridge
6 According to
7 Big name in photocopiers
8 Blue Devils' sch.
9 Mornings, in brief
10 Inhabitant
11 Tennis great Arthur
12 Seven-card poker variety, e.g.
13 Marisa of film
14 Vinyl albums, in brief
15 Booming
16 Liquor
17 Russia's Gorbachev
18 Tears into
24 Scannable ID in a market
26 "It's cold!"
29 U.K. "Inc."
32 Sleuth's aid
33 Great athletes get elected to it: Abbr.
34 54-Across orbits it
35 Headed out
37 Compared with
41 Daisy relatives, for short
43 Mother Teresa, e.g.
44 Place for a fanny pack
45 Censors, as part of a text
46 With 122-Down, rodent with a bark-like cry
47 Ready
48 Ankle bone
49 Eurasian mountains
51 Horse to bust
52 Suffocate
55 Homer, e.g.
58 Not for sale
59 Matt of "Friends"
61 Taken-back auto, for one
63 Village People album with the song "Y.M.C.A."
64 Kind of roof with four sloping sides
65 Sort
67 Addition total
69 "Eureka!" moments
70 As originally placed
71 Minions' leader in "Despicable Me"
72 Fresno-to-L.A. dir.
73 Gossipy tidbit
75 Pertaining to an arm bone
78 Got the gold
82 Gorbachev's fed.
84 How- — (DIY manuals)
86 "Of course!"
87 Nashville awards org.
88 Great elation
90 Rebuke to "Brute"
91 Ballet attire
92 Entered stealthily
93 Wed again
94 Anomalous
95 Affixes to a corkboard, e.g.
97 Cargo weight
98 Relatives, informally
101 Test out
105 Frau's "Alas!"
106 Pulverize
108 Prefix with biology
109 Tiny role
110 Wheel middle
111 Verbs' counterparts
112 Spherical bacteria
113 Improves superficially, with "up"
115 Filmmaker Preminger
117 24/7 sources of $20 bills
121 Cackling bird
122 See 46-Down
123 Inits. at Indy
124 Half of sei
125 Jay-Z's genre



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Puzzle Answers Page 2

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THE WIDEN NEWS

The people who think alike should vote alike.

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February 1959

Home Notes

Dear Jerry,

The weather this month has been very unpredictable. Snow, rain, sun, cold — we seem to have extremely cold weather. or unusually warm weather for this time of year, all the time. I just wish it would stay a llittle chilly for a while and then maybe when it warms up it will stay that way.

* * *

I'm sorry to tell you that we have had quite a number of deaths since the last issue of the paper. Mrs. Bertha "Granny" Gibson, who raised such a nice familly in Widen and was loved by everyone who knew her, passed away January 30th. I'm sure you know her —she was the mother of Mildren; Lovell, Helen, Virginia, Sam and Calvin. All of the Gibson Children are still in Widen except Virginia who now lives in Florida.

* * *

Mr. Hugh Wood died January 29 in Sweet Springs, W. Va. He was the father of Jennings wood and the grandfather of Darrell Wood of Widen.

* * *

We learned also of the death of Mrs. Mary Wolfe, mother of Gladys Davis who taught school in Widen for many years. Mrs. Wolfe was a charter member of the Widen Woman's Club. She had been in ill health for quite some time.

* * *

We had a nice long letter from the Herb Johnsons — they are all settled in their new home in Orlando, Florida. Their new address is 528 N. Garland, Apartment A, Orlando, Florida, and they have issued a standing invitation to all their Widen friends to visit them there.

The Widen High School Band is planning to go to the State Band Festival in Huntington again this year and the members are working very diligently readying themselves for the big event. The festival will be held the last of March and Mr. Simmons, band director, hopes to bring back a superior rating again this year.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Lee Hamrick have announced the birth of a daughter, Pamela Sue, born January 27, 1959 at the Charleston General Hospital.

* * *

Russell H. Mullins, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Mullins of Kanawha Street and former employee of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company, is now a student at W. Virginia University where he is studying accounting.

* * *

Mr. Buster Woods, a long time employee of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company, suffered a very painful accident this month which resulted in the partial amputation of his right foot. Mr. Woods is a tram brakeman and while performing his regular duties was knocked from a car which ran over his foot.

* * *

The Dundon Store and the Dille Store have been closed, and the Dille Post Office has been moved to a new location. The new Post Office is now located beside the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dodrill.

* * *

Mrs. Leo Lykins of Dille has been a patient in the Charleston General Hospital for the past two weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Strickland of Harrison are proud grandparents for the first time. Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Strickland are the parents of twin sons born February 7, 1959 in Akron, Ohio. The boys have been named David Lee and Dale Alan.

* * *

The annual convention of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs will be held at the Greenbrier Hotel in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, March 19-21. Capitol District will be the hostess club this year and that includes the Widen Woman's Club. Hope to see you there!

Bye 'till next month,

—Co-editors.

BOY SCOUT NEWS

Awards for advancement in scout work were made to three members of Widen Troop 111 at a Court of Honor held at Clay Methodist Church on Friday, February 13. The local boys who were honored were Skippy George, who has reached Star rank; T. G. Griffith, first class; and the newest member of the troop, Roger Mick, who has just completed his tenderfoot work.

While the number of active members of the Widen troop has decreased, those who are still in the group have been hard at work striving to advance in scouting. Roger Strickland and Charles Johnson are both well on their way to first class; T. G. Griffith has already started on his merit badge work; and Skip George lacks only one more merit badge to attain Life rating.

The boys are already looking forward to summer camp and it is hoped that the troop will be able to attend during the week following July 4. Interested boys should get registered with the troop immediately, as the reservation must be made promptly. This will be the last camp at Clifton McClintic Reservation, as next year the larger spot at Dilley's Mill will be ready for occupancy.

WIDEN WOMAN'S CLUB TESTED RECIPE
Submitted by
Mrs. Pauline LaCorte

8 ounces Philadelphia Cream Cheese
2 Cups flour
2 Sticks Oleomargarine
Pinch Salt

Mix cheese, oleo, work in flour and pinch of salt. Leave in refrigerator over night. Next day roll out as pie crust; cut with cookie cutter. On each one spread a filling such as jam, marmalade or jelly. Fold each one together, as a fried pie. Bake in 350° oven for 8-10 minutes.

More then 50 academies and colleges were established, in what was to become West Virginia, during the period between the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the Civil War.

Over 250 species and sub-species of birds have been recorded in West Virginia, which is approximately one-fourth of all the kinds of birds that are found in the United States and Canada.

* * *

West Virginia Day, June 20, was made a legal holiday by the 1927 Legislature, to allow citizens to observe the State's birthday.

West Virginia has nearly 140,000 acres devoted to recreation in 21 State Parks and ten State Forests.

The first oil well in West Virginia was drilled on the banks of the Hughes River in 1859.

It is estimated that West Virginia has coal resources sufficient to last 400 years at the present rate of production.

West Virginia's official bird, the Cardinal, was designated by concurrent resolution of the 1949 Legislature.

CABINET MEMBER

The only West Virginian who has served as Postmaster General of the United States was William L. Wilson, eminent scholar and statesman from Charles Town, who served under President Cleveland and originated, and put into effect, the system of rural free delivery.

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LEGAL

CLAY WATER DEPT
WV3300801
Consumer Confidence Report - 2026
Covering Calendar Year - 2025

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 the month at ***5:00 PM*** in the ***Town Water Office*** or call JOSEPH COLEMAN 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 2025 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, 2025. 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/1)

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 WATER DEPT

Regulated Contaminants	Facility Name	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ANTIMONY, TOTAL	Treatment Plant	7/9/2024	0.025	0.025	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics solder
BARIUM	Treatment Plant	7/9/2024	0.0534	0.0534	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	Treatment Plant	7/10/2025	0.056	0.056	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	Treatment Plant	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 By-products	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest LRAA Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	Maysel Laurel Rdg Bird Residence	2025	46	42-42	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	Morgan Carr Road Wriston Residence	2025	56	51-51	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	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	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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 DEPT 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 and time. You can help to reduce protect your 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 to 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 DEPT and JOSEPH COLEMAN 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 DEPT completed lead tap sampling in 2022 - 2024. The results are available for review and can be accessed [METHOD TO ACCESS LEAD SAMPLING RESULTS].

CLAY WATER DEPT has prepared a service line inventory identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The most up to date inventory is located at ***Town Water 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 ***0 lead, 0 galvanized requiring replacement, or 131 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 JOSEPH COLEMAN at 304-587-4233.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

When required by West Virginia State law, CLAY WATER DEPT maintains a comprehensive **Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP)** that is updated every three years and reviewed by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH). For systems utilizing surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI), SWPPs provide a detailed strategy for protecting intake areas and the surrounding Zone of Critical Concern.

Because these types of sources are open to the environment, they generally have a higher susceptibility to contamination. This susceptibility rating does not mean your water is contaminated; rather, it indicates that conditions exist which could impact the source water if a release occurred due to the sensitive nature of the intake area. A public version of our current Source Water Protection Plan (if applicable) or further information regarding our specific source susceptibility is available for review at our office during normal business hours or by contacting JOSEPH COLEMAN at 304-587-4233. A Source Water Assessment may previously have been completed to identify potential sources of contamination and the susceptibility of our water source. You can view these historical assessment reports online at the WVBPH website: https://www.wvdhhr.orq/oehs/eed/swap/search.cfm.

For more information on source water protection and to learn how you can help protect drinking water sources, visit the EPA at https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection/how-can-you-help-protect-source-water.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
12/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	2.00000	MG/L	1.40000	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 Environmental 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: Joseph Coleman at 304-587-4233.

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
10/25/2023	LOWER MAYSEL TANK	The storage tank has holes. (64CSR77-9.1.i) During a previous tank cleaning and sandblasting project it was discovered the tank walls was 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.

Analyte	Facility Name	Highest Value	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
Turbidity	TREATMENT PLANT	0.3	NTU	February

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	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	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
97.00	12	NO	0.3	February	Treatment Plant	Yes

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	0.6	0.6	UG/L	0
SODIUM	7/9/2024	6.49	6.49	MG/L	20

During the 2025 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Fed Rep ID	Compliance Period	Violation Type	Category	Rule	Explanation	Actions Taken by Water System
5008110	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	TOTAL POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB)	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008099	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	SIMAZINE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008101	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	PICLORM	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008098	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	OXAMYL	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008096	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	METHOXYCHLOR	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008105	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	LASSO	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008102	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008107	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008106	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	HEPTACHLOR	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008100	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008097	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008111	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	CHLORDANE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008103	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	CARBOFURAN	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008095	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	BHC-GAMMA	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008109	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	BENZO(A)PYRENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008104	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	ATRAZINE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008108	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	2,4-D	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008115	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	XYLENES, TOTAL	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008119	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	VINYL CHLORIDE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008126	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008121	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008131	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	TOLUENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008144	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	THALLIUM, TOTAL	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008128	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008133	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	STYRENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008141	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	SODIUM	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008145	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	SELENIUM	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
5008118	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	P-DICHLOROBENZENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	

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CLAY WATER DEPT WV3300801 continued from previous page

5008117	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	O-DICHLOROBENSENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008140	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	NICKEL	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008139	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	MERCURY	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008138	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	FLUORIDE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008132	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	ETHYLBENZENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008116	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	DICHLOROMETHANE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008137	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	CYANIDE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008114	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008136	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	CHROMIUM	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008129	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	CHLOROBENZENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008124	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008135	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	CADMIUM	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008143	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008130	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	BENZENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008134	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	BARIUM	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008112	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	ARSENIC	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008142	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	ANTIMONY, TOTAL	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008125	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008122	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008113	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008120	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008127	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008123	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	No monitoring samples were taken or reported
5008091	2/1/2025 - 2/28/2025	SINGLE COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTTR/LT1)	TT	TURBIDITY	Turbidity excedance (single sample)
5008093	6/1/2025 - 6/30/2025	FAILURE TO COMPLETE OR SUBMIT MOR	MON	CHLORINE	

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 Environmental 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: Joseph Coleman at 304-587-4233.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be made available for review or your use upon request.

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

CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIOUS DISTRICT)
WV3300806
Consumer Confidence Report - 2026
Covering Calendar Year - 2025

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 PM*** in the ***Clay Roane PSD Treatment Plant*** or call CRYSTAL D. ADKINS at 304-548-5209.

Our drinking water is supplies 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 DEPT	Surface Water
ELK RIVER - INTAKE	Surface Water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
WV33009806 - CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIOUS DIST.)	CLAY WATER DEPT.

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.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2025 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, 2025. 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/1)

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 (PROCIOUS DISTRICT)

Regulated Contaminants	Facility Name	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	Treatment Plant	3/26/2025	0.0313	0.0313	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	Treatment Plant	3/26/2025	0.21	0.21	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	Treatment Plant	3/29/2024	0.27	0.27	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest LRAA Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	780 Reed Fork Rd (Adkins Residence)	2025	32	29-35	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	780 Reed Fork Rd (Adkins Residence)	2025	29	24-33	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	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	0-2.2	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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 (PROCIOUS 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 and time. You can help to reduce protect your 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 to 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 (PROCIOUS 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 (PROCIOUS DISTRICT) completed lead tap sampling in 2021 - 2023. The results are available for review and can be accessed at Clay-Roane PSD water treatment plant.

CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIOUS 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 ***Clay-Roane PSD water treatment plant***. 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 ***no lead, no galvanized requiring replacement, and no 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.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

When required by West Virginia State law, CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIOUS DISTRICT) maintains a comprehensive **Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP)** that is updated every three years and reviewed by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH). For systems utilizing surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI), SWPPs provide a detailed strategy for protecting intake areas and the surrounding Zone of Critical Concern.

Because these types of sources are open to the environment, they generally have a higher susceptibility to contamination. This susceptibility rating does not mean your water is contaminated; rather, it indicates that conditions exist which could impact the source water if a release occurred due to the sensitive nature of the intake area. A public version of our current Source Water Protection Plan (if applicable) or further information regarding our specific source susceptibility is available for review at our office during normal business hours or by contacting CRYSTAL D. ADKINS at 304-548-5209. A Source Water Assessment may previously have been completed to identify potential sources of contamination and the susceptibility of our water source. You can view these historical assessment reports online at the WVBPH website: https://www.wvdhhr.orq/oehs/eed/swap/search.cfm.

For more information on source water protection and to learn how you can help protect drinking water sources, visit the EPA at https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection/how-can-you-help-protect-source-water.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
3/1/2025 - 3/31/2025	1.97000	MG/L	1.60000	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 Environmental 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 leak detector is an extreme danger to the staff of the system, the visitors to the office, and even others nearby such as residents in nearby houses or possibly even fishermen 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 Hach 1720E in-line turbidimeter with an sctoo 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 of 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 can be properly calibrated. Please ensure all monitoring equipment is properly calibrated.

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Facility Name	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	INTAKE	12/4/2025	2.17	0.82-2.17	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

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CLAY-ROANE PSD (PROCIOUS DISTRICT) continued from previous page

Analyte	Facility Name	Highest Value	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
Turbidity	TREATMENT PLANT	0.28	NTU	February

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	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

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	12	NO	0.28	February	Treatment Plant	Yes

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system mat all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	12/4/2025	2.17	0.82-2.17	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
NICKEL	3/26/2025	1	1	UG/L	0
SODIUM	3/26/2025	11.4	11.4	MG/L	20

During the 2025 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Fed Rep ID	Compliance Period	Violation Type	Category	Rule	Explanation	Actions Taken by Water System
214600	1/1/2025 - 3/31/2025	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP) MAJOR	MON	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	Failed to monitor/report as required for chlorine or disinfection by-products	

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 Environmental 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.

CLAY CO P S D-TRIPLETT RIDGE
WV3300810
Consumer Confidence Report - 2026
Covering Calendar Year - 2025

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 the month at ***11:00 AM*** in the ***Clay County PSD Office*** or call BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-1134.

Your water comes from Surface water:

Our drinking water is supplies 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 DEPT	Surface Water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
WV33009810 - CLAY CO P S D-TRIPLETT RIDGE	CLAY WATER DEPT.

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 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 2025 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, 2025. 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/1)

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 P S D-TRIPLETT RIDGE

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest LRAA Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	4476 TRIPLETT RIDGE DOH	2025	32	25-39	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	4476 TRIPLETT RIDGE DOH	2025	39	32-51	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and 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	0.45	0.08-<0.5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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 P S D-TRIPLETT RIDGE 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 and time. You can help to reduce protect your 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 to 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 P S D-TRIPLETT RIDGE 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 P S D-TRIPLETT RIDGE completed lead tap sampling in 2021 - 2023. The results are available for review and can be accessed at the ***Clay County PSD water office***.

CLAY CO P S D-TRIPLETT RIDGE has prepared a service line inventory identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The most up to date inventory is located at ***Clay County PSD water 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 ***no lead, no galvanized requiring replacement, or no 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.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

When required by West Virginia State law, CLAY CO P S D-TRIPLETT RIDGE maintains a comprehensive **Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP)** that is updated every three years and reviewed by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH). For systems utilizing surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI), SWPPs provide a detailed strategy for protecting intake areas and the surrounding Zone of Critical Concern.

Because these types of sources are open to the environment, they generally have a higher susceptibility to contamination. This susceptibility rating does not mean your water is contaminated; rather, it indicates that conditions exist which could impact the source water if a release occurred due to the sensitive nature of the intake area. A public version of our current Source Water Protection Plan (if applicable) or further information regarding our specific source susceptibility is available for review at our office during normal business hours or by contacting BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-1134. A Source Water Assessment may previously have been completed to identify potential sources of contamination and the susceptibility of our water source. You can view these historical assessment reports online at the WVBPH website: https://www.wvdhhr.orq/oehs/eed/swap/search.cfm.

For more information on source water protection and to learn how you can help protect drinking water sources, visit the EPA at https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection/how-can-you-help-protect-source-water.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
1/1/2025 - 1/31/2025	1.46000	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 Environmental 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 304-587-1134.

During the 2025 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

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 Environmental 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 304-587-1134.

CLAY CO P S D-IVYDALE
WV3300809
Consumer Confidence Report - 2026
Covering Calendar Year - 2025

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 the month at ***11:00 AM*** in the ***Clay County PSD Office*** or call BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-1134.

Your water comes from Surface water:

Our drinking water is supplies 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 DEPT	Surface Water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
WV33009809 - CLAY CO P S D-IVYDALE	CLAY WATER DEPT.

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 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 2025 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, 2025. 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/1)

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

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LEGAL

CLAY CO P S D-IVYDALE continued from previous page

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 P S D-IVYDALE

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest LRAA Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1053 Clinic Drive (Laurel Nursing Home)	2025	46	33-33	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1053 Clinic Drive (Laurel Nursing Home)	2025	56	35-35	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	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

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 P S D-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 and time. You can help to reduce protect your 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 to 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 P S D-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 P S D-IVYDALE completed lead tap sampling in 2021 - 2023. The results are available for review and can be accessed at the ***Clay County PSD water office***.
CLAY CO P S D-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 ***Clay County PSD water 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 ***no lead, no galvanized requiring replacement, or no 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.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

When required by West Virginia State law, CLAY CO P S D-IVYDALE maintains a comprehensive **Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP)** that is updated every three years and reviewed by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH). For systems utilizing surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI), SWPPs provide a detailed strategy for protecting intake areas and the surrounding Zone of Critical Concern.
Because these types of sources are open to the environment, they generally have a higher susceptibility to contamination. This susceptibility rating does not mean your water is contaminated; rather, it indicates that conditions exist which could impact the source water if a release occurred due to the sensitive nature of the intake area. A public version of our current Source Water Protection Plan (if applicable) or further information regarding our specific source susceptibility is available for review at our office during normal business hours or by contacting BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-1134. A Source Water Assessment may previously have been completed to identify potential sources of contamination and the susceptibility of our water source. You can view these historical assessment reports online at the WVBPH website: https://www.wvdhhr.orq/oehs/eed/swap/search.cfm.
For more information on source water protection and to learn how you can help protect drinking water sources, visit the EPA at https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection/how-can-you-help-protect-source-water.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
12/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	1.80000	MG/L	1.20000	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 Environmental 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 304-587-1134.

During the 2025 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

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 Environmental 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 304-587-1134.

CLAY CO PSD-HARTLAND
WV3300811
Consumer Confidence Report - 2026
Covering Calendar Year - 2025

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 the month at ***11:00 AM*** in the ***Clay County PSD Office*** or call BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-1134.
Your water comes from Surface water:
Our drinking water is supplies 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 DEPT	Surface Water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
WV33009811 - CLAY CO P S D-HARTLAND	CLAY WATER DEPT.

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 1043 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 2025 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, 2025. 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/1)
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	Collection Date	Highest LRAA Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	LITTLE GENERAL 1399 CLAY HWY	2025	60	52-65	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	FOLA BOOSTER STATION 855 FOLA RD	2025	65	38-49	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021-2023	0.0066	0.00083-0.089	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021-2023	<0.5	0.079-<0.5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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 and time. You can help to reduce protect your 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 to 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 County PSD water 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 ***Clay County PSD water 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 ***no lead, no galvanized requiring replacement, or no 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.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

When required by West Virginia State law, CLAY CO PSD-HARTLAND maintains a comprehensive **Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP)** that is updated every three years and reviewed by the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health (WVBPH). For systems utilizing surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI), SWPPs provide a detailed strategy for protecting intake areas and the surrounding Zone of Critical Concern.
Because these types of sources are open to the environment, they generally have a higher susceptibility to contamination. This susceptibility rating does not mean your water is contaminated; rather, it indicates that conditions exist which could impact the source water if a release occurred due to the sensitive nature of the intake area. A public version of our current Source Water Protection Plan (if applicable) or further information regarding our specific source susceptibility is available for review at our office during normal business hours or by contacting BEVERLY S. PIERSON at 304-587-1134. A Source Water Assessment may previously have been completed to identify potential sources of contamination and the susceptibility of our water source. You can view these historical assessment reports online at the WVBPH website: https://www.wvdhhr.orq/oehs/eed/swap/search.cfm.
For more information on source water protection and to learn how you can help protect drinking water sources, visit the EPA at https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection/how-can-you-help-protect-source-water.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
11/1/2025 - 11/30/2025	1.47000	MG/L	1.20000	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 Environmental 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 304-587-1134.

During the 2025 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 may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Testing Results for: Clay Water Department

Regulated Contaminants	Facility Name	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ANTIMONY, TOTAL	Treatment Plant	7/9/2024	Clay Water Dept.	0.025	0.025	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
BARIUM	Treatment Plant	7/9/2024	Clay Water Dept.	0.0534	0.0534	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
CARBON, TOTAL	Intake-Elk River	1/9/2024	Clay Water Dept.	1.2	1.1-1.2	ppm	10000	0	Naturally present in the environment
NITRATE	Treatment Plant	7/10/2025	Clay Water Dept.	0.056	0.056	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from

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CLAY CO PSD-HARTLAND continued from previous page

									septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	Treatment Plant	7/9/2024	Clay Water Dept.	0.054	0.053-0.054	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	Clay Water Dept.	36	31-40	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	Clay Water Dept.	45	36-54	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
NICKEL	7/9/2024	Clay Water Dept.	0.6	0.6	UG/L	0
SODIUM	7/9/2024	Clay Water Dept.	6.49	6.49	MG/L	20

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	0.05-6	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year
During the 2025 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations

Water System	Fed Rep ID	Compliance Period	Violation Type	Category	Rule	Explanation	Action taken by Water System
WV3300801	5008110	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Total Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008099	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Simazine	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008101	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Picloram	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008098	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Oxamyl	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008096	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Methoxychlor	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008105	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Lasso	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008102	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008107	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Heptachlor epoxide	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008106	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Heptachlor	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008100	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	DI(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008097	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	DI(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008111	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Chlordane	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008103	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Carbofuran	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008095	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	BHC-gamma	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008109	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Benzo(A)pyrene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008104	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Atrazine	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008108	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	2,4-D	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008115	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Xylenes, Total	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008119	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Vinyl chloride	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008126	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Trichloroethylene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008121	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008131	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Toluene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008144	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Thallium, Total	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008128	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Tetrachloroethylene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008133	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Styrene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008141	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Sodium	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008145	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Selenium	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008118	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	P-Dichloroben zene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008117	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	O-Dichloroben zene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008140	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Nickel	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008139	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Mercury	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008138	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Fluoride	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008132	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Ethylbenzene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008116	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Dichloromethane	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008137	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Cyanide	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008114	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	CIS-1,2-Dichloroethylene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008136	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Chromium	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008129	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Chlorobenzene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008124	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Carbon tetrachloride	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008135	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Cadmium	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008143	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Beryllium, total	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008130	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Benzene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008134	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Barium	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008112	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Arsenic	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008142	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	Antimony, total	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008125	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	1,2-Dichloropropane	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008122	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	1,2-Dichloroethane	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008113	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008120	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	1,1-Dichloroethylene	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008127	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008123	1/1/2023-12/31/2025	Monitoring, Routine Major	MON	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No monitoring samples were taken or reported	
WV3300801	5008091	2/1/2025-2/28/2025	Single comb fltr effluent (IESWTR/LT 1)	TT	Turbidity	Turbidity exceedance (single sample)	
WV3300801	5008093	6/1/2025-6/30/2025	Failure to complete or submit MOR	MON	Chlorine		

This report will not be mailed. A copy will be made available for review or your use upon request.
Your CRR is available at ***Clay County PSD water office***. To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at the phone number above.
(5)

LEGAL

IN THE FAMILY COURT OF CLAY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

IN RE: Civil Action No. 26-D-23
The marriage of:
Clinton DeMoss and Nicole DeMoss
Petitioner Respondent

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

THE OBJECT OF THIS SUIT IS TO OBTAIN A DIVORCE. THIS IS A PUBLICATION BY CLASS II LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Above-Named Respondent:

It appearing by affidavit filed in this action that Nicole DeMoss is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia or has an unknown address. It is hereby ordered that Nicole DeMoss serve upon Clinton DeMoss, petitioner, whose address is 684 Twistabout Rd, Procious, WV 25164, an Answer, including any related counterclaim or defense you may have to the Petition for Divorce filed in this action on or before 7/30/26. If you fail to Answer the Petition for Divorce, a judgement may be taken against you for the relief demanded in the Petition.

A copy of said Petition can be obtained from the undersigned Clerk's Office.

Entered by the Clerk of said Court 6/12/26.

Clarissa Hanshaw
Clerk of the Court

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



CHURCH DIRECTORY

A

ALTA CHURCH OF GOD
Sunday Night Services
6:00 PM
Wednesday 7:00 PM Everyone is welcome! **Pastor:** ***Paul E. Young***

B

BELL CREEK COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH
NO Scheduled Services
At This Time

BELL CREEK PENTECOSTAL CHURCH
Dixie
Tuesday Night 6:00 PM
Thursday Night 6:00 PM
Sunday Morning 10:00 AM
PM **Pastor:** ***Lee Holiday*** (304) 632-1135

BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH of Adonijah.
Preaching from K.J.V. Bible
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Morning 11:00 AM
Sunday Evening 7:00 PM
Thursday Evening 7:00 PM

BETHEL COMMUNITY CHURCH, Porter Creek Road, Bomont, WV
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Night Service
7:30 PM
Thursday Night Service
7:30 PM
Everyone welcome!
Pastor: ***Junior Davis***

BICKMORE BAPTIST CHURCH located at Bickmore on Fola Road
Sunday School 9:45 AM
Morning Worship 11:00 AM
Sunday Evening 6:00 PM
Wednesday evening services
7:00 PM
Pastor: ***Ralph D. Lane***

BIG OTTER BAPTIST CHURCH OF IVYDALE
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Preaching 11:00 AM
Wednesday prayer service and Bible Study 6:30 PM **Pastor:** ***Danny Richardson***

BIG UNION BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Worship Service 11:00 AM
Sunday Evening Service 1st, 3rd and 4th
Sundays Preaching 6:00 PM
Wednesday Night Prayer & Bible Study 7:00 PM
2nd Sunday Communion Service 6:00 PM
Pastor: ***Pete Shaffer***

BLUE KNOB CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Preaching 11:00 AM Everyone is Welcome!

BUFFALO VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH Sunday School 10:00 AM Worship Service 11:00 AM Sunday Evening Service
6:00 PM
Radio Broadcast, Sunday Morning 9:00 AM. WCWV Summersville
Everyone Welcome **Pastor:** ***Doug Newell IV***

BURKE COMMUNITY CHURCH in Procious. Across Camp Creek Bridge on the left.
Preaching Every Sunday
10:00 AM
Sunday School 11:00 AM Bible Study every Wednesday 7:00 AM **Pastor:** ***Clarence Deel***

C

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF LIZEMORE
Prayer Service and Bible Study, Tuesday 7:00 PM Regular Service Sunday Nights at 7:00 PM
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Pastor: ***Thurman Sizemore***

CHURCH OF GOD BENTREE
Sangamore Rd.,Bentree, WV
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Evening Service
7:00 PM
Wednesday Service 7:00 PM
Come and worship the Lord with us.
Everyone Welcome!
Pastor: ***Michael L. Holcomb, Sr.***

CLAY COMMUNITY CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Night Service
7:00 PM
Wednesday Night Service 7:00 PM. Everyone welcome.

CLAY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Worship 11:00 AM.
Everyone is Welcome!
Pastor: ***Wilma Dobbins***

CLENDENIN UNITED PENTECOSTAL CHURCH
10:00 AM – Sunday School
11:00 AM – Preaching
6:00 PM
Wednesday 7:30 PM
Pastor: ***Fred Walker***

CLIO COMMUNITY CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Night Preaching 7:00 PM
Wednesday Worship
7:00 PM
Everyone welcome.
Pastor: ***George Stickland***

COLD SPRINGS GOSPEL TABERNACLE, Upper Falling Rock, Clay County
Sunday Morning Worship
10:00 AM
Sunday School 11:30 AM
Sunday Evening Service
7:30 PM
Tuesday Evenings 7:30 PM
Teachings from the King James Bible
Everyone welcome!
Pastor: ***Darris Barker***

CORNERSTONE INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH, Rt. 3, Newton
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Worship 11:00 AM
Sunday Night Service 7:00 PM
Wednesday Prayer Service/ Discovery Clubs 7:00 PM
Pastor: ***Roy Huffman***

E

ELK RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Preaching 11:00 AM
Wednesday Service 7:00 PM
Saturday Night 7:00 PM
Pastor: ***Brace Cook***

F

FAIRVIEW BAPTIST TEMPLE
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Worship 11:00 AM
Sunday Evening 6:00 PM
Wednesday 7:00 PM
Pastor: ***Bret Wiley***

FAITH MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Dutch Ridge Laurel Road
Sunday Service 6:00 PM
Tuesday Service 6:00 PM
Everyone Welcome!
Pastor: ***Brother B. J. Evans***
Associate Pastor: ***Lee Roy Anderson***

FAITH MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Bomont, WV
Sunday Service 10:00 AM and 6:00 PM
Wednesday Service 7:00 PM
Pastor: ***Nick Bird***
Phone 304-548-6665

FLAT FORK MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Wednesday Prayer & Bible Study 6:00 PM
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Worship 11:30 AM
Pastor: ***Chris Johnson***

FOLA MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Preaching 11:00 AM
Sunday Night Service 7:00 PM
Wednesday Adults Bible Study & Kids for Christ 7:00 PM
Pastor: ***Daniel Tanner***

G

GAULEY BRIDGE BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 9:45 AM
Sunday Morning Worship 11:00 AM
Junior BYF/Senior BYF 6:00 PM
Sunday Evening Worship 7:00 PM
Wednesday Bible Study 7:00 PM
Wednesday Kids/Children/ Youth 7:00 PM

GOSPEL LIGHT COMMUNITY CHURCH
Located on Rt. 119 at the mouth of Gabe. Everyone welcome.
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday night 6:00 PM
Wednesday night 6:00 PM
Pastor: ***Rev. David Smith***

GROVES CREEK COMMUNITY CHURCH
Sunday Service 10:00 AM
Wednesday Service 7:00 PM
Friday Service 7:00 PM
Pastor: ***Dean Rogers***

H

HALLBURG BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday Sunday 10:30 AM
Sunday Night Preaching 6:00 PM
Pastor: ***Michael Jackson***

HARTLAND COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH
Wednesday Night Service 7:00 PM
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Worship 11:00 AM
Sunday Night Service
6:00 PM
Pastor: ***Jeremy Holcomb***

HORNERS FORK MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Worship 11:00 AM
Sunday Evening Worship
6:00 PM
Wednesday Evening 7:00 PM
Wednesday Evening Youth
7:00 PM
Pastor: ***Joe Dawson***

HOUSE OF PRAYER
Hansford Fork Rd, Maysel, WV (off Rt. 36)
Pentecostal/Full Gospel
Sunday Morning 10:00 AM
Sunday Evening 6:00 PM
Wednesday evening 7:00 PM
Pastor: (304) 587-2996 (home), (304) 587-2703 (church)
Pastor: ***James R. Paxton***

I

IDA BAPTIST CHURCH
Bentree
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Preaching 11:00 AM
Wednesday Prayer Service & Bible Study 7:00 PM
Wednesday BYF 7:00 PM.
All ages welcome. Also have crafts, etc., all children welcome.
Pastor: ***Larry Skaggs***

INDORE BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday Worship 10:00 AM
Sunday Class 11:00-12:30
Preaching Lunch
12:30-1:30 PM
Wednesday Service
6:30-7:30 PM
Everyone welcome!

IVYDALE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Worship Service 11:00
Everyone Welcome!
304-395-9990
Pastor: ***Freddie Elliott***

J

JODIE BAPTIST CHURCH
Come Worship with Us!
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Morning Worship 11:00 AM
Evening Service 7:00 PM
Wednesday (BYF) 7:00 PM
Wednesday Night 7:00 PM

JOHNSON CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH
Vineyard Ridge
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Night Service
7:00 PM
Wednesday Night 7:00 PM

JUBILEE MOUNTAIN CHURCH
103 Main Street, Clay, WV 25043
Sunday 10:00 A.M. - 12 noon
For more info call 304-587-4779
Pastor: ***David Davis***

L

LAUREL FORK MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH of Adonijah
Sunday Morning 10:00 AM
Sunday Night 7:00 PM
Wednesday Service 7:00 PM
Youth Meeting 7:00 PM

LEATHERWOOD FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Service 7:00 PM
Wednesday Services 7:00 PM

LIBERTY ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Preaching 11:00 AM
Wednesday Night: Bible Study/Prayer Meeting and Youth Group 7:00 PM **Pastor:** ***John Barnhouse***

LICKFORK BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Preaching 10:00 every Sunday Morning
Sunday Night Services
7:00 PM
Wednesday 7:00 PM
Come worship with us!
Pastor: ***Herb Vance***

LIGHTHOUSE BAPTIST
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Worship 11:00 AM
Everyone welcome!
Pastor: ***Mark Dudley***
Phone 304-286-5909

LITTLE LAUREL MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Morning Worship 11:00 AM
Sunday Evening Worship
6:00 PM
Everyone Welcome!
Pastor: ***David McLaughlin***

LIVING GOD WORSHIP CENTER
We invite you to come and worship with us.
Thursday Evening 7:00 PM
Sunday Morning 10:00 AM
Pastor: ***Cecil Lee***

LIZEMORE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE
Sunday School 10-11:00 AM
Church Service 11-12 Noon
Wednesday Service 7:00 PM
Pastor: ***Robert Thomas***

M

MAYSEL COMMUNITY CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00
Sunday Night 6:00 PM
Monday Night Service
6:00 PM
Wednesday Night Prayer Meeting/Bible Study 6:00 PM
Everyone welcome!

MAYSEL MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Worship Service 11:00 AM
Everyone Welcome
Pastor: ***Jim Hamrick***

MIDDLE CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Worship 11:00 AM
Sunday Night 6:00 PM
Wednesday Night 7:00 PM
Pastor: ***John Osborne***

MT. OLIVE COMMUNITY CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Preaching 7:00 PM
Wednesday Prayer Meeting

Everyone welcome!

MUD FORK CHURCH
Sunday & Jr. Worship Service 10:00 AM Sunday School 11:00 AM Sunday Night 6:00 PM Wednesday Night & Jr.

Church Service 7:00 PM
Everyone Welcome!
Pastor: ***Christopher Stout***

N

NEBO BAPTIST CHURCH
Preaching every Sunday Morning at 10:00 AM

Sunday School 11:00 AM
Preaching, Prayer Meeting
Wednesday at 7:30 PM

NEW ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Service 11:00 AM
Sunday Night 7:00 PM
Wednesday Night Prayer
Meeting 7:00 PM
Please join us in Praise!
Pastor: ***Gary Walker***

NEWTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Preaching every Sunday
11:00 AM
Pastor: ***Kenneth Boggs***

NEWTON BAPTIST CHURCH

Adult Choir Practice Sun. 9 AM
Sunday School 9:45 AM
Sunday Morning Worship 11:00 AM
Sunday Night Service 6:00 PM
Wednesday Night Prayer Meeting & Bible Study 7:00PM
Pastor: ***Darius Walker***
Pastor Emeritus: ***Ron Fisher***

NOAH'S ARK FULL GOSPEL CHURCH
Thursday 7:00 PM
Sunday 7:00 PM
Pastor: ***R.J. Mullins, Sr.***

O

O'BRION CHRISTIAN CHURCH Sunday School 10:00 AM Preaching after Sunday School. Wednesday Prayer Meeting 7:00 PM
Pastor: ***Jason Belt***

OVAPA METHODIST CHURCH
Preaching every Sunday at 9:45 PM
Sunday School 10:30 AM
Sunday School on the 2nd Sunday is at 10:00 AM
Wednesday 7:00 PM
Phone 304-587-2955 **Pastors:** ***Cindy & Roger Dunlap***

OTTERLICK COMMUNITY CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Night Service
6:00 PM
Bible Study Thursday
6:00 PM
Pastor: ***Gene Copen***

P

PEOPLES COMMUNITY CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Wednesday Night 7:00 PM
Sunday Night Service 7:00 PM
Take time out for Jesus, he took time our for you. **Pastor:** ***Freddie Schoolcraft***

PISGAH FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH Sunday School 10:00 AM Sunday Evening Bible Study & preaching 6:00 PM **Pastor:** ***Dennis Vance***

PLEASANT DALE BAPTIST CHURCH Sunday School 10:00 AM Preaching Sunday 11:00 AM Wednesday night Bible Study 7:00 PM
Saturday Night Preaching
Pastor: ***Wayne Litton***

PLEASANT HILL BAPTIST CHURCH Sunday School 10:00 AM Preaching 11:00 AM
Sunday Evening 6:30 PM
Wednesday Night 6:30 PM
Everyone welcome.
Pastor: ***Wayne Smith***

PROCIOUS COMMUNITY CHURCH *Welcomes You!*
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Preaching 11:15 AM
Bible Study 2nd, 4th, 5th
Wednesday Night 6:30 PM
Pastor: ***David Walker***

Q

QUEEN SHOALS F.G.C. CHURCH
Sunday Morning 10:00 AM
Sunday Night 7:00 PM
Thursday Night 7:00 PM
Everyone Welcome! **Pastor:** ***Scott Means***

R

RISEN LORD CATHOLIC CHURCH at Maysel Sunday Liturgy 8:30 AM fol- lowed by Religious Education 9:30 AM
Wednesday Liturgy 6:00 PM
Everyone welcome!
Pastor: ***Father Matheus Ro SVD***
Pastoral Associates: ***Father Dominijus Boak SVD***

ROGERS FORK BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Saturday Prayer Meeting
7:00 PM
Sunday Worship 7:00 PM
Everyone welcome!
Pastor: ***Delbert McKenzie***

RUSH FORK COMMUNITY CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Preaching 2nd & 4th Sunday 11:00 AM
Every 1st and 3rd Sunday Singing or Preaching
11:00 AM
Wednesday Prayer Service & Bible Study 7:00 PM
Come see us in church.
Pastor: ***Harry Dobbins***

S

STRANGE CREEK CHURCH
Sunday Morning 10:00 AM
Preaching 10:30 AM Sunday School 11:00 AM Thursday Service 7:00 PM Everyone welcome!

T

THE AMERICAN CHAPEL AT ELKHURST
Saturday Services 7:00 PM
Sunday School 10:00 AM

Pastor: ***Hiram Lewis***

TRINITY MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH Sunday School 10:00 AM Preaching 11:00 AM
Sunday Worship 6:00 PM
Wednesday Night Service
7:00 PM.
Everyone welcome!
Pastor: ***Clifford Samples***

U

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF LIZEMORES
Sunday Worship 11:00 AM
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Service 6:00 PM
Wednesday Service 7:00 PM
Everyone welcome **Pastor:** ***Don Dobbins***

UNITY GOSPEL TABERNACLE
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Preaching 11:00 AM
Sunday Night 6:00 PM
Wednesday Prayer Service
7:00 PM
Everyone welcome!

V

VALLEY RIDGE CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Bible Study Wednesday Night 7:00 PM
Everyone is welcome to attend.

W

WALLBACK METHODIST CHURCH Preaching 1st, 3rd, 5th Sun- days 9:45 AM
Bible Study Wednesday Evening 7:00 PM
Everyone welcome.
Pastor: ***Rev. Stewart Cottrell***

WALNUT GROVE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
Preaching 1st & 3rd Sundays 11:00 AM
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Pastor: (304) 332-5503 **Pastor:** ***Jimmy Adkins***

WALNUT MEMORIAL CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Preaching 10:00 AM Thursday Evening Service 7:30 PM
Everyone welcome!
Pastor: ***Lester Tanner***

WHITE PILGRIM METHODIST CHURCH
Preaching Sunday 9:45 AM
Sunday School 11:00 AM
Everyone welcome!
Pastor: ***Paul Coon***

WHITESTAR TABERNACLE CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Sunday Night 6:30 PM
Wednesday Night 6:30 PM
Pastor: ***Rev. Mike Hall***

WIDEN BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 AM
Preaching 11:00 AM
Sunday Night Service
6:00 PM
Wednesday Night Service
6:00 PM
Everyone welcome!
Pastor: ***Randy Tinney***

WINGS OF DELIVERANCE APOSTOLIC PENTECOSTAL CHURCH
Rt. 4, 1/4 miles below Maysel on the left
Sunday Morning 10:00 AM
Sunday Night 6:00 PM
Wednesday Night 7:00 PM
Come worship the Lord with us!
Phone: (304) 587-7410 **Pastor:** ***Jerry Hanshaw***



Happy Birthday West Virginia!

By Allen Hamrick

June 20th, 1863, – the date that the borders to split Virginia into two very different states was recorded into the annals of history. Through the labor pains of a nation engulfed in internal warfare during the War Between the States, the newly born state that we now call home emerged. Here the air was always fresh and free, and mountains ran as wild as the animals that inhabited them. As time moved on, so did progress and the gradual evolving of a state that has changed to meet the needs of her population.

Although not as wild as they once were, the people who established homes here were rugged, full of grit and in want of a way of life that was free where one could go deep in the hollers and nearly escape civilization. The new state was majestic and rugged, progress moved slowly and mountain people adapted. To live here was both a gift and an opportunity to create a life of your own without intervention…but, make no mistake, it was hard living.

While still citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the first pioneers built cabins and forts along rivers and streams and blazed trails through Native American hunting lands often resulting in their untimely deaths. Treaties were made and broken by greedy folks who wanted all the resources that the mountains had to offer. To get that, the Native peoples had to go, and so the wars were on and the genocide of a culture was on the horizon. Those were the darker days of the state, and, though they must be remembered, the state had to move on.



Williams River, West Virginia

Through bloodshed and adversity, our beloved state rose from ashes and became one of the greatest suppliers of coal and timber in the country. Even that greatness had its difficulties with unsafe mines and brutal working conditions in the timber fields. Since then, times have flourished as well as diminished over the years, but much of the state stays the same. Towns have boomed and then become ghost towns as industry came and went, but the people have adapted and forged lives for themselves regardless of the situation.

West Virginia has some of the most spectacular scenery east of the Mississippi. Our valleys are littered with streams that have world class fishing and boating opportunities, and our hills are a lush green in the spring and summer and spectacular hues of color in the fall. The camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, biking, sightseeing, star gazing, eating and shopping are topnotch because the people here have always been unique. West Virginia's history remains vivid even today. Everyone who has stepped foot in the tracks of our ancestry has become part of the continuing story of this state, with the idea that in some ways we can be a part of those who have walked these hills before us.

Our small county of Clay, like many other counties, has yielded a great deal of resources of coal, timber and gas all in the name of progress - revenue for our state and employment for our people. For the good of future generations, we now must embark on preserving our great state so that the generations of the past can continue teaching the generations of the future.

This state we live in, Almost Heaven West Virginia, is a great place. She inspires creativity and an insatiable desire to bring out your adventurous side. One simply looks at the horizon of so many hills and gets lost in the infinity of the dreams of exploration. Be proud of your state; she is as old as time itself yet so young at 163 years. Her story continues to be told over time whether we are here or not, so leave your mark, create your own story, and take a journey as often as you can. This is your rite of passage; you are a West Virginian after all.

2026 Clay County Golden Delicious Belle nominations open

The Clay County Golden Delicious Festival Committee is accepting nominations for the 2026 Golden Delicious Belle. The nominee must be a resident of Clay County, who is at least 65 years in age. Your nomination letter should tell why you think the person should be named the 2026 Belle and must include a non-returnable photo to use for printing. All entries should include a contact person's name, and phone number for the person providing the entry, as well as the name and phone number of the person nominated. All entries must be received by Friday, July 24, 2026. Entries may be mailed to: CCGDF Apple Belle Nomination, Attn: Laura Scott, P. O. Box 752, Clay WV 25043, or can be dropped off at the Clay County Assessor's Office at the courthouse. Or email with a photo attachment to clayapplefestival@gmail.com. The festival Board of Directors will vote for a winner during the August 2026 board meeting.



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LOCAL CONNECTIONS.

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