☞PARASITE

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treated.

In response to the Texas detections, the Kentucky Department of Agriculture's Office of the State Veterinarian issued emergency movement requirements effective June 5 through at least August 1 for certain large animals entering Kentucky from Texas.

Under the guidelines:

• Animals showing signs of screwworm infestation are prohibited from entering Kentucky.

• Livestock entering Kentucky from Texas must have a Kentucky permit number.

• A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued within 72 hours of entry is required.

• Animals must be inspected by an accredited veterinarian and certified free of clinical signs of screwworm infestation.

• Additional monitoring and inspection requirements apply after arrival in Kentucky.

Heightened restrictions are in place for animals originating from several South Texas counties, including Zavala, Maverick, Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Frio and Dimmit counties.

The Kentucky Office of the State Veterinarian is urging producers to closely inspect livestock for wounds, drainage, swelling, maggots, foul odors, or signs of pain and irritation.

Special attention should be given to newborn navels, ear tags, branding sites, surgical wounds, tick bites and other skin injuries.

According to USDA guidance, warning signs include:

• Maggots present in wounds.

• Enlarging or draining wounds.

• Foul odors.

• Irritated behavior.

• Head shaking.

• Animals that become isolated, depressed or stop eating.

There are currently no reported cases of New World Screwworm in Kentucky.

Federal and state officials are relying on a proven eradication strategy involving the release of sterile male flies.

Because female screwworm flies mate only once during their lifetime, mating with sterile males prevents reproduction and eventually causes the population to collapse. The same technique successfully eradicated the pest from the United States decades ago.

Lewis County cattle producers, horse owners and other livestock operators are among those being encouraged to remain alert for signs of infestation and to report suspicious cases immediately.

Kentucky officials stress that the issue is an animal health concern, not a food safety issue.

Federal officials note that screwworms do not infest meat, poultry, dairy products, fruits or vegetables, and infected animals would be identified through inspection and animal health protocols before entering the food supply.

Lewis County producers with questions regarding animal movement requirements are encouraged to contact their veterinarian or the Kentucky Department of Agriculture's Office of the State Veterinarian.

Livestock owners who observe suspicious wounds or possible infestations are urged to contact their veterinarian immediately and report concerns to animal health officials.

While no cases have been reported in Kentucky, state officials say early detection and rapid reporting will be critical if New World Screwworm is identified outside the current Texas containment area.

For more information, visit www.screwworm.gov.

☞ PAUSE

Cont. from page 1

year's session but did not pass any measures addressing their environmental or financial impacts. State lawmakers have indicated they plan to continue studying the issue before the legislature reconvenes next year.

In the meantime, local governments are increasingly taking matters into their own hands.

Ashland Mayor Chuck Charles said officials there approved a temporary moratorium to allow more study of the issue following public concerns about a proposed hyperscale data center in Boyd County.

"It's gone and left all the aftermath here for us to take care of," Charles said, referring to previous industrial development in the region. "Will it be the same thing with data centers? I don't know."

As interest in Kentucky continues to grow, communities across the Commonwealth are weighing the potential economic benefits of data centers against concerns about their long-term impact on local infrastructure and quality of life.

☞ HUGHES

Cont. from page 1

adding she was devastated at hearing of Elvis' passing.

"I still have those tickets," she said.

She had visited Graceland enough times to get to know some of those who worked there. One of those workers, Mary Jenkins Langston, connected with Carol and the two continued a close friendship until Langston's death in 2000.

Carol played piano, learning by ear, until arthritis crept into her hands. Music ran in the family. Her father and siblings all played and sang.

Carol said she is appreciative of the many gifts she received from family and friends, which included 143 birthday cards, plenty of cash, clothing, and a new tape player.

The highlight of the celebration, aside from Debbi's visit and time with family, was when she was presented with an autographed photo of UK Basketball's Head Coach Mark Pope and a personalized card from the Cincinnati Reds.

"I watch them every time, win or lose," she said of the Reds. "I still can't believe I have an autographed picture and letter from Coach Pope."

"It was the best birthday celebration, ever," she exclaimed.

Carol was born at Clarksburg, a daughter of Alvin and Opal Brown. Her sisters are Jean Sauer and Peggy McDaniel. She is the proud grandmother of Jordan and Logan. Her husband, Donald Sr. passed in 2007 and Donald Jr. (JR) died in 2023. She was also preceded in death by a brother, Charlie.

Carol retired from Jockey International in Maysville after 21 years and had earlier worked at the former Hayswood Hospital and cotton mill.

"I am just so happy," she said. "I never dreamed my kids would have such a celebration."

☞ CANDIDATES

Cont. from page 1

Leslie A. Collier, County Clerk *

Benjamin L. Harrison, County Attorney *

Bryon Keith Walker, Jailer *

Tony Gaydos, Coroner *

Michael D. Ruggles, Surveyor *

Kenneth D. Ruckel, Property Valuation Administrator *

Johnny Dean Osborne, Magistrate District 1 *

Paul Bruce Swearingen, Magistrate District 2

Kathy E. Dillow, Magistrate District 3

Mark A. Horsley, Magistrate District 4 *

David Lancaster, Constable District 1 *

Harold "Hammer" Cooper, Constable District 3 *

The General Election will be held Tuesday, Nov. 3, 2026. Early voting and absentee voting information will be announced by the Lewis County Clerk's Office closer to Election Day.

* - Denotes incumbent candidate.

This annual report is to inform the public about the quality of water Garrison Water District provides on a daily basis. Our commitment is to provide a safe, clean, and reliable supply of drinking water. We want to assure our customers that we will continue to monitor and protect the entire system and provide a safe and quality product to your tap.

The source of our water is from wells. As water travels throughout ground and land into our wells it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. When pumped from our wells into the plant, excessive minerals are removed in the plant on a continuous cycle. All of our water is tested by a state-certified lab and the results are reported to the Kentucky Division of Water. We continue to strive to keep producing quality and safe water that meets all regulations.

Garrison Quincy Water District
Water Quality Report 2025

For previous reports include year
Example: tapwaterinfo.com/2024/garrison

Water System ID: KY0680153 Manager: Trent Underwood 606-757-4898	CCR Contact: Trent Underwood 606-757-4898 garrisonwater@windstream.net	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 279 Garrison, KY 41141	Meeting location and time: Water Plant Office 2nd Tuesdays, monthly at 3PM

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 may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, (sewage plants, septic systems, livestock operations, or wildlife). Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, (naturally occurring or from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (stormwater runoff, agriculture or residential uses). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, stormwater runoff, or septic systems). Radioactive contaminants, (naturally occurring or from oil and gas production or mining activities). In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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).

Source Information:
The source of your drinking water comes from three groundwater wells. Our water treatment plant treats 90% of the water for our service area. The remaining 10% is purchased wholesale from the City of Vanceburg and serves our customers on Kinney Road. Vanceburg's water source is from four groundwater wells. Both Garrison and Vanceburg routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The area around the wells is mostly residential but also contains some agricultural, recreational, and light industry activities. The final source water assessment for our system has been completed. Copies of the plan are available at our office at 284 Murphys Lane in Garrison, KY. An analysis of the overall susceptibility to contamination of the Garrison Quincy Heights Water District's water supply indicated that its susceptibility is moderate.

Information About Lead:
Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your local water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your local water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We are required to annually provide information about the health risks from lead in drinking water to schools and child care facilities. All elementary schools, secondary schools, and child care facilities are eligible to be sampled for lead by our water system. Contact our office for scheduling or to learn results of previous sampling.

Service Line Inventory Information:
To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. We have completed a service line inventory (SLI) and it is available for review at our office.

Lead Sample Results Availability Information:
We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at 0.015 mg/L (15 ppb). For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled can be reviewed at our office.

Some or all of these definitions may be found in this report:
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Below Detection Levels (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Not Applicable (N/A) - does not apply.
Parts per million (ppm) - or milligrams per liter, (mg/l). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) - or micrograms per liter, (µg/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are only required to test for some contaminants periodically, so the results listed in this report may not be from the previous year. Only detected contaminants are included in this report. For a list of all contaminants we test for please contact us. Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results — Garrison Quincy Water District

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.82	0.82 to 0.82	Jun-24	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	1.31	1.31 to 1.31	May-25	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium [1045] (ppb)	50	50	1.1	1.1 to 1.1	Jun-24	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries or mines; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.92 (highest average)	0.77 to 1.11	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] (Annual Sample)	60	N/A	1 (high site)	1 to 1 (range of individual sites)	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] (Annual Sample)	80	N/A	5 (high site)	4 to 5 (range of individual sites)	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Household Plumbing Contaminants							
Copper (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.523 (90^{th} percentile)	0.014 to 0.615	Aug-24	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	0 (90^{th} percentile)	0 to 2.9	Aug-24	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Regulated Contaminant Test Results — Vanceburg Electric Plant Board

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.069	0.069 to 0.069	Jun-24	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.57	0.57 to 0.57	Jun-24	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	2.26	2.26 to 2.26	Oct-25	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Your drinking water from Vanceburg has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that EPA has not established drinking water standards. There are no MCLs and therefore no violations if found. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA determine where the contaminants occur and whether they should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our office during normal business hours. None of the contaminants we tested for were detected.

Public Notice 23c