News from the Rockcastle Courthouse



Circuit Civil Suits

Evelyn Jean Pascoe vs. Danny Ray Frederick, complaint for child support.

Ky. Farm Bureau Mutual Ins. Co. vs. BrittanyLear, \$6,358.22 plus claimed due. Citizens Bank vs. Kimberly M. Dozier, \$30,673.01 plus claimed due. CI-00118

District Civil Suits

LVNV Funding vs. Sandra Cromer, \$1010.72 plus claimed due.

Bleecker Brody and Andrews vs. James W. Vaughn, \$841.04 plus claimed due.

Citizens Bank vs. James A. Hamilton, \$2,738.65 plus claimed due. C-00079

Deeds Recorded

Martha C. and Roy A. Mink, property on Main St., Mt. Vernon, to Tracy Burdett and William Burdett. Tax \$51

James and Virginia Elaine Murphy, property on Wabd Jones Rd., to Harold and Sandy Whitaker. Tax

Corey and Emily Craig, property in Happy Acres Subdv., to Joyce Craig. Tax \$140.

Pamela K. Cox, property in Rockcastle County, to Diana L. Bond. Tax \$111.

Marshall V. and Wanda Jean Fish, property on Waters of Clear Creek, to EWTODD LLC. Tax \$10.

Susanne M. Thacker, property in Rockcstle County, to EWTODD LLC. Tax \$7.50.

Tammy Harris, property on Big Sinks Road, to

Plumbing

Electrical

HVAC

ponents listed above

listed above

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

NOTICE OF INVITATION TO BID

CLIMAX VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

RUILDING

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY FISCAL COURT

The Rockcastle County Fiscal Court invites bids for the

Footings, foundation, floor (concrete)

Plans may be picked up at the County Judge's office

If bidding the complete package, the County requires an itemized list of costs for the individual components

The County will also consider bids for individual com-

All bids must be received by the Office of County Judge-Executive by NOON, June 20th, 2013, for review.

Recycling Center

Is Now Open!!!

The Rockcastle County Recycling Center is located at 2528 South Wilderness Rd (US 25 South) next to the Rockcastle County Road Department Garage and is open Monday thru Friday from 7 a.m. until 3 p.m. (closed on major holidays). The following items may be recycled: Newspapers w/inserts, magazines, catalogs, office paper, junk mail, shredded paper, books, phone books, cardboard (corrugated and slick), plastics #1-7, plastic grocery store bags, metal cans, aerosol cans, aluminum cans, aluminum foil, aluminum pie plates, glass bottles and glass jars, old cell phones, car batteries, empty printer and toner cartridges, old computers and all related accessories, telephones, radios, digital clocks, televisions, rechargeable batteries (if the battery says rechargeable on it, then it is recyclable), and large bulky metal items. Clean used motor oil may also be dropped off at the

Buzz Carloftis - County Judge-Executive

Cabinets and associated casework

Insulation and Caulking

Framing, including doors, windows, roof

Climax Volunteer Fire Department (5,934 sq ft)

property on Hwy. 70, to James and Mary Bullock.

Delbert and Eliza Crutcher, property on waters of Copper Creek, to Hazel Edie Sagraves. No

District Court

May 29, 2013 Hon. Kathryn G. Wood

Elmer D. Barnett: failure to produce insurance card and failure of owner to maintain required insurance/security, bench warrant (bw) issued for failure to appear (fta)/license suspended.

Justin Bishop: one headlight, failure to produce insurance card and license to be in possession, license suspended for fta. Jeffery L. Bond, Jr:

speeding, failure to notify address changed to Dept. of Trans., failure to wear seat belts, excessive windshield/ window tinting, license suspended for fta. Nicholas M. Cundiff:

failure of owner to maintain required insurance/security, \$500 fine (suspend \$450 on condition), costs and 12 months supervision by Future Hope.

Deborah L. Danner: failure to wear seat belts, \$25

Linda N. Gadd: receiving stolen property and failure to wear seat belts, bw issued for fta/license suspended.

Nicholas W. Gadd: receiving stolen property, bw issued for fta/license sus-

Casey J. Hammack: speeding (two counts), failure to produce insurance card, failure of owner to maintain required insur-

Brittney M. Campbell. Tax ance/security, operating on suspended/revoked opera-Ky. Housing Corp., tors license, bw issued for fta/license suspended.

> Roy Jackson: speeding and license to be in possession, bw issued for fta/license suspended.

Matthew C Mink: failure to wear seat belts, \$25 fine.court

Jordan D. Powell: fines/ fees due (\$183), bw issued for fta/4 days in jail or payment in full.

Shawna Powers: fines/ fees due (\$83), bw issued for fta/2 days in jail or payment in full.

Jonathan W. Reynolds: operating motor vehicle under influence of alcohol/ drugs, \$200 fine and costs, \$375 service fee, 30 days operator license suspension/ ADE authorized.; disorderly conduct, 30 days/probated 12 months on condi-

Mario C. Rodriguez: no

operators/moped license, license suspended for fta.

Clarence A. Scalf: operating on suspended/revoked operators license, \$100 fine and costs; reckless driving, \$50 fine.

Anthony W. Scenters: possession of marijuana, \$100 fine and costs.

Guy A. Strole: following another vehicle too closely, license suspended for fta. Richard D. York: failure

to wear seat belts, license

suspended for fta.

Speeding: Charles B. Allen, Kayla M. Delong, Winona L. Dykes, Brittany R. Thompson, Michael E. Wilson, license suspended for fta; Amanda L Combs, Jonathan L. Hyland, Juanita A. Jones, paid; Collin D. Oakes, \$18 fine and costs;

Kyle M. Combs: failure to wear seat belts, license to be in possession, failure to produce insurance card,

KY 1020299

606-256-2879

FRANK BAKER

Manager: DENNIS MCCLURE

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 public water system is responsible

but cannot control the variety of materials

used in plumbing components. When your

water has been sitting for several hours,

you can minimize the potential for lead

exposure by flushing your tap for 30

seconds to 2 minutes before using water

for drinking or cooking. If you are

concerned about lead in your water, you

may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water,

testing methods, and steps you can take

to minimize exposure is available from the

Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at

Water additive used to control

Byproduct of drinking water

Byproduct of drinking water

disinfection

disinfection.

CCR Contact:



and the water system

MT. VERNON WATER WORKS Water Quality Report for year 2012

MT VERNON KY 40456

Meetings: 125 RICHMOND STREET MT. VERNON KY 40456 Meeting Dates and Time: 3RD MONDAY EACH MONTH 7PM

This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services provided on a daily basis. Our commitment is to provide our customers with a safe, clean, and reliable supply of drinking water. We want to assure that we will continue to monitor, improve, and protect the water system and deliver a high quality product. Water is the most indispensable product in every home and we ask everyone to be conservative and help us in our efforts to protect the water source

We treat surface water from Lake Linville. Activities and land uses upstream of Mt Vernon Water Works' source of water can pose potential risks to your drinking water. Under certain circumstances contaminants could be released that would pose challenges to water treatment, or even get into your drinking water. These activities, and how they are conducted, are of interest to the entire community because they potentially affect your health and the cost of treating your water. Activities immediately upstream of your water supply intake are of special concern because they provide little response time to the water system operators. An analysis of the susceptibility of the Mt. Vernon water supply to contamination indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderate. Areas of concern are: agricutural activity, septic systems, highways. An assessment of the watershed can be obtained from: City Hall (606) 256-3437, Kentucky Division of Water (502)

ecessarily 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).

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).

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

Some or all of these definitions may be found in this report:

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

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 for providing high quality drinking water,

Below Detection Levels (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

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

ears, 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

penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 urbidity can provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

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.

564-3410 or Cumberland Valley Area Development District. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not

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

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs If present, elevated levels of lead can

no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety

Not Applicable (N/A) - does not apply.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with administrative regulations in 401 KAR Chapter 8. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data in this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. Unless otherwise noted, the report level is the highest level detected.

	Allowable Levels		Highest Single Measurement			Lowest	Violation	Likely Source	
					N	Monthly %			
Turbidity (NTU) TT	No more tha	an 1 NTU*							
* Representative samples	Less than 0.3 NTU in		0.58			96	No	Soil runoff	
of filtered water	95% of monthly samples								
Regulated Contamina		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	-					-	
Contaminant			Report Ra		Rang	nge	Date of	Violation	Likely Source of
[code] (units)	MCL MCLG		Level of Det		Dete	ction	Sample		Contamination
Radioactive Contamin	nants		-						
Combined radium	5	0	0.90	0.9	to	0.9	Oct-10	No	Familia of a translation in
(pCi/L)									Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contamina	nts								
Barium			1					T	
[1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.019	0.019	to	0.019	Jan-12	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm)	AL=		0.12						
sites exceeding action level	1.3	1.3	(90 th	0.004	to	0.78	Aug-10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
0			percentile)						Systems
Fluoride									112
[1025] (ppm)	4	4	1.01	0.8	to	1.23	Sep	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
							2012		attong teen
Lead [1030] (ppb)	AL=		9						
sites exceeding action level	15	0	(90 th	2	to	17	Aug-10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
1			percentile)						systems
Nitrate									Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching
[1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.900	0.9	to	0.9	Jan-12	No	from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfec	ction Bypi	roducts and	Precursors	8				-	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)			1.38						
(measured as ppm, but	TT*	N/A	(lowest	1.18	to	2.94	N/A	No	Naturally present in environment.
reported as a ratio)			average)	(mc	onthly	ratios)			
*Monthly ratio is the % TOC	removal achi	eved to the % To	OC removal re	quired. An	nual a	verage of the	monthly ratios	must be 1.00	or greater for compliance.

0.46

to

(highest

average)

35

(system

average)

(system

2.11

N/A

Rockcastle County Road Department. call the

> Solid Waste Office at 606-256-1902

If you have any questions, you may Rockcastle County

(ppm)

HAA (ppb) (all sites)

TTHM (ppb) (all sites)

total trihalomethanes

[Haloacetic acids]

This Report will not be mailed out, unless requested, or you can pickup copy at City Hall.

= 4