

We are proud to report that the water provided by Marion City Water Works meets or exceeds established water-quality standards.

Water. It covers two thirds of the earth's surface. It comprises 60 percent of our own bodies. It is essential in almost everything we do. And yet, we turn on the tap and reach for a glass, many of us wonder: how safe is the water to drink? For years, the Marion Utility Service Board (MUSB) has been committed to supplying our customers with the highest quality water possible. That means working to make sure that your water contains no substance above the allowable federal standards. In fact, we go further. Marion customers enjoy water that tests consistently better than the minimum standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water.

Water Source

Marion City Water Works is supplied from 13 wells located in the City of Marion and throughout northern Grant County and southern Wabash County. For groundwater contamination prevention measures, go to <http://www.marionutilities.com/whp/>

Water Quality Data Table

	Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCL	MCGL	Marion Water Results	Range of Results	Units	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants	Copper	7/1/08	1300	NA	58	0-580	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
	Nitrate	2/23/10	10	10	0.1	NA	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposit
	Fluoride	2010	4	4	1.01	.63-1.86	ppm	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Radiological Contaminants	Radium-228	5/30/03	5	0	0.2	NA	pci/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants	Sodium	11/16/05	NA	NA	41.6	NA	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectant	Chlorine Residual	2010	4	NA	1.52	1.05-1.71	ppm	No	Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms

For more information visit our website: www.marionutilities.com

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or MCLG: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Key To Table

AL	= Action Level
MCL	= Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
mrem/year	= millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA	= Not Applicable
ND	= None Detected
pci/l	= picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	= parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
ppm	= parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppt	= parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	= parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
TT	= Treatment Technique

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline(800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline(800-426-4791).

In April of 2006, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) conducted a source water assessment. The assessment includes a vulnerability ranking which is based on the risk posed by potential contaminant sources (PCS), geological sensitivity, and any detected contaminant.

Based on the geology of the watershed area, our public water supply wells were identified as having a low geological sensitivity to contamination. Review of the potential sources of contamination inventory developed for our local wellhead protection plan indicates several potential sources of contamination within our wellhead protection areas. Our aquifer vulnerability to contamination has been determined to be moderate. However, due to the low level detection of MtBE in our system, IDEM concluded that our ground water system is highly susceptible to contamination.

Marion's drinking water results were 1.2 ppb for MtBE. While EPA has not yet established Maximum Contaminate Limits for MtBE, they issued a drinking water advisory for 20-40 ppb for MtBE ingestion. MtBE is an additive found in gasoline and is likely that leaking underground storage tanks are the source.

You can get a copy of this assessment by calling the Marion Water Department at 765-664-2391.

Public Involvement Opportunities

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. Chuck Binkerd at 765-664-2391. Or you can join us at our Utility Board meetings which are regularly held on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at 5:30 pm.

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartments, hospitals, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

Marion City Water Works 2011 Annual Water-Quality Report for

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

Marion City Water Works

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City of Marion