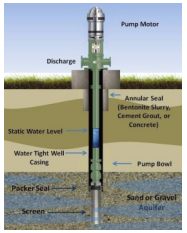
GROUNDWATER

Marion Utilities pumps about 3.9 million gallons per day of water from wells in the Teays River Valley. Many years ago Glaciers carved out the valley and then the valley was filled with glacial till. This has made an excellent groundwater source for the City of Marion.



Marion Utilities works to protect the groundwater source. For information on preventing ground-water contamination go to www.marionutilities.com.

The groundwater is softened, filtered, treated with chlorine and fluoride (if need-ed), and pumped into the drinking water system.

BACTERIAL MONITORING

Marion Utilities conducts routine monitoring for presence of harmful bacteria within the water supply. This monitoring ensures that Marion Utilities will provide the best public health protection possible by finding and fixing any potential vulnerabilities to contamination as soon as they occur.

In 2016, the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) went into effect and strengthened existing limits on E. coli, a specific indicator for contamination. It also increased the response required by a positive coliform sample and established a more active response to this indicator if found.

Marion Utilities has complied with the changes established in this new rule. In over 360 samples taken during 2019, no presence of total coliform or E. coli bacteria was found.

LEAD AND YOUR PLUMBING

If present, elevated levels of 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. Marion Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water 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 thirty (30) seconds to two (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:

http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Robin Shrader at (765) 664-2391 or join us at our Marion Utilities Service Board meetings held at 1540 N. Washington St. on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at 5:30 pm.

Marion Utilities

Marion Utilities Water Department
305 E. Bond Avenue
Marion, Indiana 46952
(765) 664-2391

Marion Utilities

Marion Utilities 2020 Annual Water Quality Report

Your service provider for:

Drinking Water ● Wastewater

Storm Water ● Solid Waste

The mission of Marion Utilities is to bring added value to the city of Marion by providing excellent customer service, maintaining the highest of standards for the lowest possible cost, and promoting environmental stewardship to ensure the future of our community.

WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

Marion Utilities conducts regular testing to monitor the treatment process and the drinking water quality. The table below shows contaminants that were detected in 2019 water samples or in the most recent testing done for that contaminant. Samples were collected from treated drinking water. Contact Marion Utilities for a list of all tested contaminants. No violations were identified.

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).

Contaminant	Date sampled	MCL	MCLG	Result	Range of Detected levels	Typical Source
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (Results remain on this report for 3 years from the test date or when the test is repeated)						
Copper (ppm)	6/8/17	1.3	1.3	0.033	<0.005–0.109	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	6/8/17	15	0	2.1	<0.5 – 5.6	Corrosion of household plumbing
Barium (ppm)	2/8/17	2	2	0.0082	0.0082	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	2/8/17	100	100	0.0024	0.0024	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2/8/17	4	4	0.7	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Detected during UCMR 4 Test must remain on this report for 5 years from the test date)						
Bromochloroacetic acid (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	0.509	0.303 to 0.715	Disinfection Byproduct
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	1.615	1.21—2.02	Disinfection Byproduct
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	0.302	0.302	Disinfection Byproduct
Manganese (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	1.36	1.36	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromide (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	86.75	81.6 - 91.9	Naturally occurring disinfection byproduct precursors
Total Organic Carbon (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	1760	1630 to 1890	naturally occurring disinfection byproduct precursors
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Results remain on this report for 5 years from the test date or when the test is repeated)						
Sodium (ppm)	2/8/17	NA	NA	30	30-30	Erosion of natural deposits
MTBE (ppb)	2/8/17	NA	NA	0.6	0.6-0.6	Additive found in gasoline
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2019	4	NA	2.54	1.1—3.1	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	11/26/19	80	NA	0.9	0.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	11/26/19	60	NA	1.7	1.7	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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.

UCMR 4 - Forth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

ppm = Parts per Million or **ppb =** Parts Per Billion

GENERAL INFORMATION

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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.