

Meeting of the Marion City Council
Monday, April 21, 2025, at 5:00 P.M

The Marion City Council met in regular session on April 21, 2025, at 5:00 P.M. with Mayor D'Anna Browning presiding. Council members present were Randy Dunn, Wanda Olson, Taylor Davis, Dwight Sherer, Bobby Belt and Nikki Conger. City employees in attendance were as follows: Chief Bobby West, Ray O'Neal, Diane Ford-Benningfield, Layten Croft, Cortny Cosby, Greg Tabor, Jeff Black, Tony Jackson, Barbara Browning, Anna Baker and Legal Service Officer, Bart Frazer.

Public Comments

None

General Government

A motion was made by Council Member Randy Dunn, seconded by Council Member Wanda Olson to approve the minutes from the regular meeting on March 17, 2025. All present members voted yes. Motion carried.

Citizen Megan Kirk from 303 W Elm St began a discussion on the City of Marion water supply sourced from Lake George. Ms. Kirk's presentation was attached and made part of these minutes. Ms. Kirk began by explaining she did not believe this was exclusively a City of Marion water issue, but more of a regional issue. Ms. Kirk's had several questions, they were as follows: What information has the public been given to ensure the water is safe to drink, and how does the city notify customers of violations? Water Treatment Plant Lead Operator Jeff Black explained that any violations can be found on the back of water bills and added that it has been two to three years since we have had a violation. Mayor Browning stated that there would be an alert on the front of the water bill, to view the message on the back. City Administrator Diane Ford-Benningfield provided a handout with instructions on how to view information regarding water samples and testing results, the handout was attached and made part of these minutes. Ms. Kirk questioned where the water samples were collected. Water Treatment Plant Lead Operator Jeff Black responded that he tested Conway Street, just off North Weldon as well as West Elm St. Ms. Kirk questioned what has been done to correct a violation. Water Treatment Plant Lead Operator Jeff Black responded that he would adjust the chlorine or other necessary chemicals used to treat drinking water depending on the need, he added that the water at Lake George was hard to treat. Ms. Kirk asked if customers were supplied with filters after testing. Water Treatment Plant Lead Operator Jeff Black responded no. Ms. Kirk asked if citizens would be able to view all testing results from the year 2023 as well as 2024. Water Treatment Plant Lead Operator Jeff Black responded that all results can be found at Mariontapwater.com. Mayor Browning stated that we should add this link to our website. Mayor Browning stated that Louisville is revising their Lead and Copper Act and handing out filtration systems that will collectively fall between two and four million dollars. Mayor Browning also added that she thinks a filtration system would be a wonderful idea and would like to know if Louisville was able to provide a filtration system for citizens through a grant. Ms. Kirk questioned what the city has received to improve the water quality since the water crisis began in 2022. Mayor Browning responded that the city has received a combination of both federal and state grants, each have had a specific purpose such as the Kentucky Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for replacing water lines and or meters. Mayor Browning added that in about four years the city will begin receiving water exclusively from Crittenden-Livingston Water District. Ms. Kirk stated that she was invited to Louisville to find out more about their process and invited Mayor Browning to accompany her. Mayor Browning accepted the invitation, and went on to thank Ms. Kirk for stating that she does not believe this is a Marion problem, that this is indeed a national or regional issue. Mayor Browning also stated that Ms. Kirk's presentation was amazing. Ms. Kirk asked if there was a state or city tax credit available for water filtration systems based on low-income. Council Member Bobby Belt stated that at one time there was an appliance credit, and even a filtration system credit, but he was unsure if either of those credits were still available. Ms. Kirk stated that she would like to create a poll on SurveyMonkey.com and then submit her data to the EPA. Mayor Browning stated that when Ms. Kirk created the survey, Mayor Browning would then share the survey to her Mayor of Marion Facebook page to help Ms. Kirk spread the word about her survey. Council Member Bobby Belt stated that he has been in Ms. Kirk's position and that is why he is a council member today. Council Member Bobby Belt added that when you are working with the government things do not happen overnight, it takes patience. Council Member Bobby Belt also added that he appreciated the manner in which Ms. Kirk presented to the council. Council Member Dwight Sherer stated that at one time there was a program for farmers to be reimbursed for making changes to their chemicals. Water Treatment Plant Lead Operator Jeff Black stated that the program was no longer available. Later in the meeting Council Member Randy Dunn was notified by Larry Duval from the Conservation District that the tax credit mentioned above is still available to farmers when using alternate chemicals. Ms. Kirk thanked the council for their time.

Legal Service Officer Bart Frazer provided the first reading of ORDINANCE #25-03 APPROVING THE AMENDMENT OF THE CITY OF MARION CODE OF ETHICS AND ADOPTING THE CITY-COUNTY CODE OF ETHICS BY INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF MARION AND CRITTENDEN COUNTY AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE SAME, sponsored by Council Member Wanda Olson. Mayor Browning stated that the board will consist of former Mayor Mickey Alexander, Susan Yarbrough and a third member who the Crittenden County Fiscal Court will appoint.

Legal Service Officer Bart Frazer provided the first reading of ORDINANCE #25-04 ACCEPTING A PUBLIC WAY AS A STREET IN THE CITY OF MARION, KENTUCKY AND TO BE NAMED FREE WILL STREET, sponsored by Council Member Randy Dunn. Mayor Browning stated that the street would be named after Free Will Baptist Church that was located there years prior.

Mayor Browning provided the first reading of ORDINANCE #25-05 AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE #24-02A ADOPTING THE CITY OF MARION, KENTUCKY ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 07/01/2024 THROUGH 06/30/2025 BY ESTIMATING REVENUES AND RESOURCES AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR THE OPERATION OF CITY GOVERNMENT. Sponsored by Council Member Taylor Davis. City Administrator Diane Ford-Benningfield provided a brief update on the budget amendment.

Legal Service Officer Bart Frazer provided the first reading of ORDINANCE #25-06 AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK SECTION 3 DRUG AND ALCOHOL-FREE WORKPLACE, sponsored by Council Member Nikki Conger. Mayor Browning explained that it was regarding medical marijuana use by city employees.

Legal Service Officer Bart Frazer provided the second reading of ORDINANCE #25-02 GRANTING MAP AMENDMENT. Mayor Browning stated the ordinance was an amendment for the zoning of the land located at the corner of Adam Street and Old Morganfield Road from agricultural to commercial. Motion made to approve the zoning change made by Council Member Bobby Belt, seconded by Council Member Wanda Olson. Roll Call Randy Dunn; yes, Wanda Olson; yes, Taylor Davis; yes, Dwight Sherer; yes, Bobby Belt; yes, Nikki Conger; yes. Motion Carried.

Mayor Browning presented RESOLUTION #25-04 ADOPTING AND APPROVING THE EXECUTION OF A MUNICIPAL AID CO-OP PROGRAM CONTRACT BETWEEN THE INCORPORATED CITY AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, TRANSPORTATION CABINET, DEPARTMENT OF RURAL AND MUNICIPAL AID FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2025, AS PROVIDED IN THE KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES AND ACCEPTING ALL STREETS REFERRED TO THEREIN AS BEING STREETS WHICH ARE A PART OF THE INCORPORATED CITY. City Administrator Diane Ford-Benningfield explained that this resolution would allow the city to receive state funding for paving by following the required rules and regulations.

Mayor Browning presented EXECUTIVE ORDER #25-04 THE EXTENSION OF THE PAYMENT DEADLINE FOR CERTAIN FEES AND TAXES AND WAIVERS. City Administrator Diane Ford-Benningfield stated that Executive Order #25-04 was published in the newspaper.

Mayor Browning began the discussion to move ahead on the street paving list. Mayor Browning read the list of streets in question, the list of streets provided were attached and made part of these minutes. City Administrator Diane Ford-Benningfield stated that the total for the list provided would be approximately \$187,425.33.

Mayor Browning began a Code Enforcement Update on the condemned homes list by stating that Chief Bobby West went to visit several homes on the list. Chief Bobby West noted that the home at 252 Old Shady Grove Road was torn down, however the owner did not remove the debris, Mayor Browning stated that a letter needed to be sent to this homeowner. Mayor Browning also stated that the addresses showing no progress need to be moved to the next phase within the next few days.

Mayor Browning presented two employee recognition awards. Mayor Browning presented Ray O'Neal with two service awards, one for 20 years of service as of September 24, 2019, and one for 25 years of service as of September 24, 2024. Mayor Browning also presented an award to Tony Jackson for 15 years of service as of April 26, 2025.

Other Business

Council Member Nikki Conger stated that she had a friend living in the county that was attacked by three of her neighbor's dogs. Council Member Nikki Conger stated that there is not one single ordinance in the city or the county protecting people against vicious dogs and suggested that the city and the county work together to find a solution. Council Member Wanda Olson stated that the county is

responsible for the animal shelter that is at capacity, and leash laws are not working. Council Member Wanda Olson stated that Livingston County has provided us with their ordinance regarding restricted dogs and vicious animals. Council Member Nikki Conger stated that this is not related to the size of the dog, it is any vicious animal, small or large. Council Member Wanda Olson stated that certain dog breeds must be registered on a website.

Council Member Bobby Belt stated that the pothole at the 300 block of North Walker Street has grown significantly.

Council Member Dwight Sherer stated that the road needed to be repaired where E Central Avenue meets Fords Ferry Road.

Council Member Taylor Davis stated that there was a pothole between Summit Drive and Hillcrest Drive that opened quickly. City Administrator Diane Ford-Benningfield stated that she has opened a FEMA claim that the city qualified for due to the recently declared state of emergency as a result of flooding and added that this would be a slow process.

Council Member Randy Dunn stated that he contacted Larry Duvall with the Conservation District, and Larry Duvall stated that there are funds available if local farmers choose to use alternative chemicals.

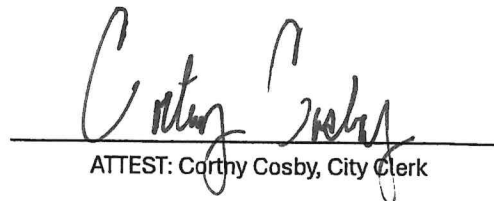
Mayor Browning stated that she would like to clear up rumors that were stemming from social media. Mayor Browning stated that Wilson Hill is a hill not a street, therefore the city does not have jurisdiction to change the name from Wilson Hill to Richard Cruce Hill. Mayor Browning also addressed the rumor of a sidewalk that would go from Cole Springs Subdivision to Sturgis Road. Mayor Browning stated that this was never seriously discussed as an option.

Mayor Browning stated that the city has sold 54 Hometown Hero banners.

Adjournment

There being no further business to come before the council, a motion was made by Council Member Randy Dunn, seconded by Council Member Nikki Conger to adjourn. The meeting was adjourned at 6:30 PM.


D'Anna Browning, Mayor


ATTEST: Cortny Cosby, City Clerk

City Council Meeting:

- Hello, councilmen and women. I want to thank you for allowing me to be here tonight.
- I do ask that you forgive me if I may be slightly ill-prepared—I was unaware I would be speaking tonight, until the agenda was put out to the public on Thursday.
- I want to speak with you all tonight about a sensitive topic—our water.

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- A cough. One that wouldn't go away. Middle-aged, healthy woman. Planning her funeral.
 - Let me ask you something, councilmen and women---have you ever felt this way? Have you ever loved someone who has?
 - Well, it sucks. I can tell you personally after losing my mom at age 59---two years ago --- to a breast cancer that is looked at by the medical profession as one that is rare and aggressive—the one you just don't want.
 - Circling back to Thanksgiving—I couldn't help but think about all the cancer we have seen in this community. The funerals I had been to. Rare cancers.
 - According to the National Institute of Health, a well-known healthcare body, 5-10% of cancers are attributed to genetics.
 - The likelihood of it being environmental, especially for a healthy adult, was very likely compared to it being a cancer caused by her genetic makeup.
 - So, in November, I decided to buy a filtration system for my home. When I finally found the right one, I had to ensure it was truly filtering the water. Which also meant I would need to see exactly what our city's tap water results were as well.
 - And that's when I began researching at-home water testing kits.
 - This process was not something I had anticipated, but I couldn't not do more research after some of the results.
 - I want to start by adding—I do not believe this is a MARION, KY problem. I believe it to be regional. But I live here, so that's where I started. My home.
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- If you don't mind, I'd like to ask you a personal question. Since all of you live in the city limits---which allows you to be elected to be on this council, I am curious about one thing....how many of you drink the tap water?
- Would you agree: if you knew chloroform and arsenic were in it, you probably would choose a different option--- or are you okay with these disinfection byproducts being in what you use to cook with for your family? What your children and yourself bath in? Do laundry in?
- I ask because people are drinking this water. My family included. And many who have no other choice due to finances.
- In 2023, the population in the city limits, per the United States Census Bureau, is 2894 people. Per the Consumer Confidence Report, which only provided the address of Marion City Water, the population size is 3,039 people in 2024. With the population of the county at 8,974 people in 2023.
- The Consumer Confidence Report, as most of you probably know, is a report that is listed as an additional resource by the EPA to summarize information regarding sources used, detected contaminants, compliance, and educational information for our local water system.
- Why is there no information on the downloadable report for the Marion City Water Department? Like nothing. Per my research, it includes the Water System name, population served, source type for our water (which is surface water), the address, phone number, and the name of our county.
- Why is this? It is literally where the EPA recommends you look to stay up to date on anyone's local water systems.
- ASK: How many people do you know who have died of cancer in this town since 2020?
- **HOW MANY PEOPLE DO I KNOW?---18**
- **HOW MANY ARE GONE? ---8**
- Kentucky has one of the highest cancer burdens in the United States, with elevated rates of both incidence (new cases) and mortality (deaths).
- Recent data from just 2014 to 2018 shows Kentucky ranking first in overall age-adjusted cancer incidence and mortality rates.
- Kentucky has the highest rate of lung cancer incidence----30 points above the national average. News reporting will tell you that it's due to smoking, poverty, and obesity. But is it? Wouldn't you say most southern states meet these same risk factors?

- Kentucky also has a higher incidence rate of colon and rectum cancer compared to the national average. Same for Esophageal Cancer. Why?
- I believe our risk of having contaminated water sources is high due to the sheer fact of how many large industrial plants are in our area, the number of agricultural crops in this area that require spraying of pesticides, etc.--- and even higher after the water crisis we had in April of 2022.
- In Calvert City alone, there are 11 TRI facilities alone. TRI stands for Toxic Release Inventory Facilities, which are monitored by the EPA for the release of chemicals into the air, water, etc.
- From just those in Calvert City, the total production-related waste managed is over 130.7 MILLION pounds in 2023. Total on-site releases totaling 2M pounds. 1.7M pounds released in the air, 311 thousand pounds into the water. With Off-site disposal totaling 24 thousand pounds of toxic waste—which, per my research, is dumped mainly in landfills.
- Calvert City, KY, ranks 211 out of 7,020 cities nationwide based on total releases of toxic chemicals.
- Within a 60-mile radius of Marion, KY, there are 23 TRI facilities reporting to the EPA using their provided TRI Toxics Tracker from 2014 to 2023. The industrial sector releases accounting for 92.6% of these releases--chemicals.
- Within a 120-mile radius of our city, we are surrounded by 153 TRI facilities. 95.2%---again—being accounted for---chemical wastes managed.
- The reason I chose Tapscore for the water testing kit that I would use to check the effectiveness of my filtration system and the quality of my unfiltered water was because it is recommended by the NY Times as the best way to test your tap water at home.
- I wanted a company that would send off my water to an unbiased lab, out of state. Because the reality is that no one can win with these results but myself, my family, and my community.
- The EPA TRI Toxics Tracker---also breaks down the potential harm in that 120-mile radius of our town, which is decided by an RSEI Hazard score. The facilities in this range of proximity to us place us at scores 10 million to 1 billion lbs. of toxic waste by the TRI facilities around us.
- **WHAT MY RESULTS SHOW**
- As most of us know---our city experienced a water crisis in April 2022 due to a levee failure at Lake George, the city's primary water source. The leak in the levee developed into a sinkhole---per my research---prompting the

city to drain Lake George. This action led to a prolonged water shortage and a state emergency declared by the governor.

- Residents have reported smelly and discolored water, and most have experienced high water bills, indicating ongoing issues with water quality and distribution—for some, paying double or triple the cost they used to pay monthly. Environmental fees for me specifically—a single-member household ---showing the environmental fee MORE than the COST for the actual water usage at my home.
- Per an article released May of 2024 by our local paper, The Crittenden Press, it states and I quote, “Marion and Crittenden-Livingston Water District have received around 4M to bolster their efforts to provide drinking water security in the city and across the region. These recent financial awards bring Marion and Crittenden-Livingston Water District’s financial windfall to about \$16M, and insiders say there is more to come to help improve the availability of drinking water.”
- Since this crisis, I have not seen any information given to the public to ensure the quality of the water is safe to drink, other than words. No results shared.
- So, what information has the city given the public to ensure the water is safe to drink?
- **EXAMPLES OF HOW LYON COUNTY HANDLED ITS WATER PROBLEM.**
- The only tangible thing I can find is the annual report, which reported higher than allowed levels of both THMs and HAAs when you look at the range of results at all testing sites.
- Per the 2024 annual report-- site average of HAAs is 55---where only 60 is allowed. Showing a range of results from 21 to 78 in some areas.
- The average testing for TTHMs being 77----the allowed levels being 80 or less. Close on both maximum levels. Testing site results ranged from 30 to 117.
- What is the policy on how the city notifies people when water testing nearby is above the MCL?
- I’m curious which sites tested 117 for TTHMs and 78 for the HAAs.
- What has been the progress of THAT water source? Have we fixed it? Figured out what can be done to make it better?
- If this were near someone’s home, were they supplied with filters?
- One TTHM specifically, Bromodichloromethane, does not have an existing MCL that is allowed in drinking water. The Department of Health for Minnesota created its own safe drinking water limits to protect people most

vulnerable to the potentially harmful effects of a contaminant. A guidance level of 3 PPB. Our city water came back at 10.6 PPB and 9 PPB.

- This shows that we can create allowed limits for things that do not have a federal MCL---just to set a goal and standard of protection for our state and community.
- The Annual Water Quality Report supplied by the Marion Water Department states, "An analysis of Marion's water supply indicates that there are very few potential contaminant sites with the possibility of contaminating the water supply located within the watershed."
- It also states, "Marion purchases supplemental water from Crittenden-Livingston Water District. An analysis of the susceptibility of this water source, coming from the lower Cumberland River, indicates a generally high risk of contamination. TWENTY contaminants, in fact.
- So, my question is: Why was the county's water score better than all the cities' scores? City water scores: 47 with HAA, and 68.
- County water scored a 78.
- All results show chloroform and other disinfection byproducts that we know are cancer-causing. Hence, there are guidance levels, rules, and regulations for testing these: TTHMs and HAAs.

Hand out results for city/county water

- **As you can see, there are many proposed health concerns based on each of the cities' water results. Both reports given to you contain 5-6 pages.**
- There are two ways that these scores are looked at. Health Guidance Levels are deemed the safest levels per academic studies and research, where MCLs are based on the EPA's recommendations.
- My biggest question, which will be for the EPA, is why the two differ so dramatically.
- Health Guidance Levels are essential for water quality because they represent the maximum safe concentration of a contaminant in drinking water. They are used to assess the potential risk to human health from long-term exposure to pollutants. Unfortunately, HGLs are non-enforceable standards, although they are based on the BEST available scientific data and are used to guide water treatment and monitoring decisions.
- Per this standard, my results showed the total of HAAs to exceed the HGL by 41.5%. Trichloroacetic Acid exceeded the HGL by 30,400%. Dibromoacetic Acid exceeded the HGL by 5700%. |

- Per this standard, my results showed the total of all THMs exceeded the HGL by 13,315% and 16,330%. Chloroform exceeded the HGL by 13,715% and 18,990%. Dibromochloromethane by 1800% and 1400%.
- Disinfection byproducts are formed when disinfectants used for water treatment react with bromide and/or natural organic matter in the source water. Current disinfection methods used in water systems can inactivate pathogens, WHICH is necessary, but can also form disinfection byproducts that can harm human health.
- The EPA's job in regulating disinfection byproducts is to develop water treatment requirements that will protect people from waterborne disease and the potential harmful effects of disinfection byproducts.
- It is important to note that the EPA has changed most levels at some point due to health risks. And I believe that is the case with TTHMs and HAAs.
- 2001 was the last change that was made for the allowed levels for TTHMs. Which was changed from 100 PPB to 80 PPB. This became effective in December 2003. HAAs levels were made to 60 PPB in the same time frame.
- 22 years ago.
- Due to current litigation in Fort Campbell, 70 miles away, PFA levels are being changed from the previously allowed acceptable threshold of 70 ppt to 4 ppt. The other listed contaminants they found pertinent enough to mention that were found in the water were chloroform and bromodichloromethane, **something we have tested high for—every time.**
- Health risks related to PFA exposures include bladder cancer, testicular cancer, kidney cancer, leukemia, liver cancer, pancreatic cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and thyroid disease. Something we see a lot around this area. I can tell you this|because, as an RN, I am given a complete patient history for every patient I care for.
- Per the CDC, what we have been seeing in the area is called cancer clusters.
- And I would guess no one here in this room is untouched by cancer.
- The risk of high levels of these disinfection byproducts ranges from many types of cancer to reproductive and developmental problems.
- My mom was diagnosed in the Fall of 2020. Returned Fall of 2022, and she was gone in 96 days. 3 months and 5 days?
- All she drank was tap water from the refrigerator.
- The type of cancer she had is considered a rare kind. Hardest to treat, quickest to spread, and most likely to come back with little to no hope of survival.

- If this consists of 10% of breast cancer cases...how come I know so many?
- I know almost 10 people close to me who have had TNBC.
- Which made me wonder: WHAT WOULD THAT MAKE THE PERCENTAGE OF OUR AREA TO HAVE BREAST CANCER IN GENERAL IF WE JUST WENT OFF OF THAT ALONE?
- It's 100. 100 cases of breast cancer AT LEAST for this area.
- Something is going on.
- I have worked as a nurse for 10 years. I have spent much of that time as a travel nurse...from LA, to Miami, from Maine to Alaska.
- It was not until my mother was diagnosed with breast cancer that I found myself truly working in this area. Madisonville, Paducah, Elizabethtown, Nashville.
- Almost always, I could count on half of my patients assigned to me for the night to have just gotten done with chemo and radiation, or patients who were about to start because of a diagnosis they were just informed of. As I tried during my shift to navigate hard, raw conversations mingled with fear and sadness.
- These patients are young.
- My first nightshift [REDACTED] I helped take a 55-year-old man to the morgue, as I comforted his children and his shattered wife at his bedside. Cancer. 7 months of hell and now gone.
- We do not need a Google search to tell us what we are seeing with our own eyes.
- We need help---but for change to occur, the city must agree that they, TOO, see a problem and want to improve it.
- I don't know the answers, but I do know that we deserve better. Two years ago, we held a banquet for FIVE people—all of whom are gone now. You just don't see that every day.
- I'm aware of the levels proposed by the EPA that they say allow drinking water to be deemed safe. Still, I believe there is a direct correlation between what we've seen in our community and an environmental cause. May that be water or air contamination.
- We ARE seeing effects from SOMETHING.
- Crittenden County has 18% of its population who live under the poverty level, which is higher than the national average of 12.4%. This means approximately 2,000 people out of 8,000 people here in Crittenden County are living below the poverty level.
- With an average household income of \$47,003 a year. |

- The problem is that people are drinking this water, living on the safe assumption that it is safe, based on what the city and local papers have led them to believe.
- Buying cases of water when you have 3-5 children is not reasonable or affordable for the long term, and for most, even short term---my family included.
- **Most of our water bills have doubled, and some have tripled, due to environmental fees.**
- Let's give people access to clean drinking water. Because the truth is---we do not have that---access to affordable water---and as far as the safety goes---you can make your own judgement if you believe it really is only a concern to drink water containing these disinfection byproducts over a lifetime if drinking 2 liters of it a day. To be frank, this seems laughable to me.
- The EPA has a Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts Rule that was incorporated to address the complex balance between water disinfection risks and benefits, which established MCLGs for TTHMs and HAAs specifically.
- **For TTHMs: Bromodichloromethane goal of zero. Ours for the city was 10.6 ppb and 9.03 ppb.**
- **For HAA's: Dichloroacetic acid goal of zero. Ours for the city was 41.3 ppb.**
- I know there are infrastructure changes that need to be addressed with the money we are receiving---but there is something you can do to help in the meantime.
- People should have the knowledge to decide if they want and need to filter their water for themselves and their family's health.
- But first, people need to know about it. And that's what I've tried to do. Give people the results I was finding and propose using the filtration system that I am using, which has filtered out the disinfection byproducts that can cause us the most harm EVERYTIME.
- I am not here to promote a specific filtration system. I just know what I am using. I do know it needs to be a filtration system that is NSF certified. My filtered water tested amazing after almost 5 months of its 6-month filtration life being used. Coming back with scores of 94 and 96 out of 99. Where unfiltered scores were 47 and 68.
- This is a paid service. And I believe part of the money you receive should be targeted to those below a certain income level.

2025 Street Paving
City of Marion, KY

| Street | Description (Begin/End) | Entire Width or Trench Repair? | Length (feet) | Approx. Width (feet) | Pavement Thickness (Inches) | Approx. Tons | (\$/Ton Estimate) | Price to Repave w/o Milling (\$) |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| South Blackburn Street | From US60 to Country Club Ent. | Entire Width | 1200 | 18 | 1.5 | 198 | \$130.00 | \$25,740.00 |
| Freewill Street | Moore to S. Main Street | Entire Width | 400 | 12 | 1.5 | 44 | \$130.00 | \$5,720.00 |
| West Carlisle Street | Court to S. Weldon | Entire Width | 700 | 22 | 1.5 | 141 | \$130.00 | \$18,351.67 |
| North College Street | First Street to Second Street | Entire Width | 460 | 22 | 1.5 | 93 | \$130.00 | \$12,059.67 |
| East Elm Street | S. Main to S. College Street | Entire Width | 460 | 18 | 1.5 | 76 | \$130.00 | \$9,867.00 |
| East Mound Park | N. Main to N. College Street | Entire Width | 370 | 28 | 1.5 | 95 | \$130.00 | \$12,345.67 |
| Cherry Street / Rochester St. | Intersection only | Intersection | 50 | 30 | 1.5 | 14 | \$130.00 | \$1,787.50 |
| Keeling Street | Travis to Bridwell Loop | Entire Width | 250 | 18 | 1.5 | 41 | \$130.00 | \$5,362.50 |
| Travis Street | Keeling to N. Yandell Street | Entire Width | 280 | 20 | 1.5 | 51 | \$130.00 | \$6,673.33 |
| Harmon Drive | N. Main to Summit to Hillcrest, to Whip. | Entire Width | 3000 | 18 | 1.5 | 495 | \$130.00 | \$64,350.00 |
| Moore Street | US60 to Freewill Street | Entire Width | 960 | 22 | 1.5 | 194 | \$130.00 | \$25,168.00 |
| | | | | | TOTAL | 1442 | | \$187,425.33 |
| HOLD OFF ----- | | | | | | | | |
| North Maple Street | W. Bellville to Travis Street | Entire Width | 1250 | 24 | 1.5 | 275 | \$130.00 | \$35,750.00 |
| Poplar Street | N. Main to N. Maple Street | Entire Width | 1100 | 24 | 1.5 | 242 | \$130.00 | \$31,460.00 |
| West Elm Street | N. Main to S. Weldon | Entire Width | 420 | 22 | 1.5 | 85 | \$130.00 | \$11,011.00 |
| West Depot Street | Entire Length (if budget allows) | Entire Width | 2100 | 20 | 1.5 | 385 | \$130.00 | \$50,050.00 |
| Chapel Hill Road | From US 641 about 60 feet | Entire Width | 60 | 24 | 1.5 | 13 | \$130.00 | \$1,716.00 |
| Chapel Hill Road | Hickory Hills to Arleen | Entire Width | 650 | 22 | 1.5 | 131 | \$130.00 | \$17,040.83 |
| Chapel Hill Road | 683 Chapel Hill to Tyler Mnf. South Ent. | Entire Width | 1300 | 22 | 1.5 | 262 | \$130.00 | \$34,081.67 |
| Chapel Hill Road | 4-Way Stop to City Limit Sign (south) | Entire Width | 570 | 22 | 1.5 | 115 | \$130.00 | \$14,943.50 |
| | | | | | TOTAL | 1508 | | \$196,053.00 |

Marion Water Plant

Information and Testing Results

- Search bar: Drinkingwaterwatchky
- Click On: Drinking water branch – Kentucky
- Enter under: Water System No., KY0280267
- Click On: Search for Water Systems
- Drinking Water Branch Water Systems will appear in the center of the page.
- Click On: KY0280267 (will be in blue)
- That will then take you to every link and test for the entire Marion Water Plant.

All the information for the samples and testings are available for you. Be sure to look to the left in the **BLUE** section for all the links.

Any questions, please call City Hall at 270-965-2266.