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The City of Lee's Summit is pleased to supply clean, safe, and reliable drinking water for all of our customers. This report contains important information about the water that you drink. Your water utility takes pride in the high quality product delivered to our customers ensuring that it meets or exceeds all Federal and State standards.

city of
Lee's Summit
missouri

Water Quality Report

June 2009

Common questions about your drinking water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. MDNR requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. For the purpose of tracking our results we have been assigned an identification number MO 1010459. The detectable results of these tests can be found within this report.

For questions about the quality of your drinking water or how you can become actively involved call 969-1900.

Why does Lee's Summit purchase water from Kansas City and Independence? Lee's Summit does not have a natural source of water that has the capacity to meet the demands of the city, so we have contracted with Independence and Kansas City to ensure that our customers have two reliable sources of water. In addition, Kansas City and Independence are known for the high quality and good taste water of their treated water.

Why do Kansas City and Independence use chlorine to treat water?

Chlorine is used to control bacteria, algae and viruses that can be found in the water. It's considered one of the most important tools to

disinfect drinking water. It's actually been in use for more than 100 years and is responsible for ending disease epidemics that were widespread prior to its use.

Does water that Lee's Summit purchases have fluoride? Yes. The City of Independence has a naturally occurring level of fluoride that is in the water. Kansas City adds fluoride to their treated water to reduce the risk of dental cavities. The fluoride level in Lee's Summit is below the maximum level identified by the EPA, but still provides dental health benefits.

Chlorine and fluoride are key ingredients to water quality and public health and safety.

We want our customers to be informed about their water

Drinking water standards: www.epa.gov/safewater

Missouri public drinking water: www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org/

Independence Water Department: www.indepmo.org/water/

Kansas City Water Services: www.kcmo.org/water/



Special Information for Immuno-compromised Individuals

Because not all contaminants can be completely eliminated, all 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the

general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk for infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more informa-

tion about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants, contact the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline toll free at 1-800-426-4791.

Substances that may be found in drinking water

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 animal or human activity. Source waters may contain microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, pesticides, herbicides or radioactive materials. Tap water comes from surface waters (rivers, lakes, streams, ponds or reservoirs) and groundwater (springs, wells). Bottled waters generally are from springs, wells and public water systems. Bottled water is regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration while tap water is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes limits for the amount of certain contaminants in tap water. In cases where contaminants cannot be readily measured, EPA set treatment techniques to reduce the amount of contaminants to acceptable levels. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, please call the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Definitions:

AL — Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL — Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.

MCLG — Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

TT — Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Level Found — The average of all test results for a particular contaminant.

Range of Detections — Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Level Found.

90th Percentile — For lead and copper testing. 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.

Abbreviations:

ppb — parts per billion or micrograms per liter ·

ppm — parts per million or milligrams per liter ·

n/a — not applicable

nd — not detectable at testing limits.

Monitoring Results for 2008

Over this past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. This table lists all the substances found in Lee's Summit's drinking water during 2008. To better understand the terms and abbreviations in the table, we have provided a list of definitions on page 2.

Supplier	Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation? Y/N	Typical Source
Indep	Barium	5/16/2008	0.0382	0.0382	ppm	2	2	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
	Fluoride	5/16/2008	0.2	0.2	ppm	4	4	N	Natural deposits
	Nitrate+Nitrite (as N)	11/4/2008	0.18	0.18	ppm	10	10	N	Fertilizer run-off; Erosion of

Supplier	Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation? Y/N	Typical Source
Indep	Alalinity, CaCO3 Sta-	5/16/2008	59.9	59.9	MG/L			N	
	Alkalinity, Total	1/9/2008	346	274 - 346	MG/L			N	
	Calcium	5/16/2008	13	13	MG/L			N	
	Chloride	5/16/2008	27.8	27.8	MG/L	250		N	
	Hardness, Carbonate	5/16/2008	95.1	95.1	MG/L			N	
	Magnesium	5/16/2008	15.2	15.2	MG/L			N	
	PH	5/16/2008	9.6	9.6	PH			N	
	Potassium	5/16/2008	7.01	7.01	MG/L			N	
	Sodium	5/16/2008	37.2	37.2	MG/L		20	N	
	Solids, Total Dissolved	5/16/2008	254	254	MG/L	500		N	
Sulfate	5/16/2008	101	101	MG/L	250		N		

KC	Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	3/31/2008	8.45	1.82 - 8.45	ppm			N	Naturally present in the environment
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	Lead and Copper	Sample Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	Action Level	Sites exceeding	Violation? Y/N	Typical Source
	Copper	2008-2010	0.0117	.00119 - .0201	ppm	AL=1.3	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Lead	2008-2010	0	1.12 - 7.84	ppb	AL=15	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

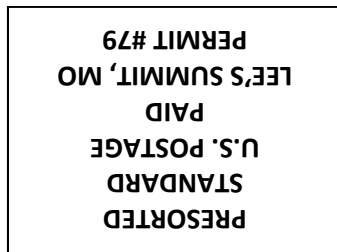
	Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Violation?	Typical Source
	Coliform, Total (TCR)	In the month of June, 3 samples returned as positive	MCL: Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month are in violation if more than	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

a publication on quality water and quality service



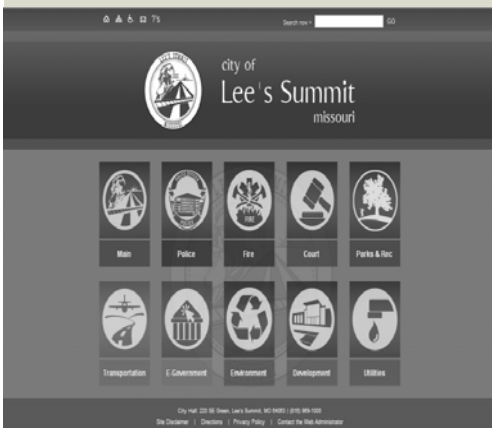
School enrollment will require a current utility bill, so remember to save your July water/sewer bill.

POSTAL CUSTOMER



City of Lee's Summit
220 SE Green Street
Lee's Summit, MO 64063

New Website



New design of city website — cityoffs.net.

The City of Lee's Summit has changed the look of its website. The website has been updated with numerous improvements. To access Water Utilities you can select the Utilities icon on the lower right-hand corner.

What can you do to Protect your water quality?

- Report illegal dumping
- Use the least toxic alternatives for managing pests and diseases in landscapes
- Follow package directions when applying pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers
- Do not apply pesticides or fertilizers when rain is expected
- Recycle or properly dispose of toxic chemicals from your home



Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua de beber. Si no lo puede leer, por favor busque la ayuda de alguien que lo puede traducir.