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. The table lists substances found in Lee's Summit's drinking water during 2011 in accordance with EPA standards. To better understand the terms and abbreviations in the table, we have provided this list of definitions.

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.

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

Highest Values — Shows the highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Average.

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

pCi/L — pico Curies per Liter

n/a — not applicable

ND— not detectable at testing limits

Monitoring Results for 2011

SUPPLIER—INDEPENDENCE—MO 1010399

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	DATE	HIGHEST VALUE	AVERAGE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION? Y/N	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium	2011	0.038	0.038	ppm	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling waste, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries
Chloramines	2011	2.32	2.01	ppm	4	4	N	Additive to control microbes
Fluoride	2011	0.28	0.28	ppm	4	4	N	Natural deposits
Nitrate	2011	0.25	0.21	ppm	10	10	N	Fertilizer run-off
Gross Aplha	2011	0.56	0.56	pCi/L	15	n/a	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	2011	8	8	pCi/L	50	n/a	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radon	2011	94.2	94.2	pCi/L	300	n/a	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2011	0.96	0.96	ppb	30	n/a	N	Erosion of natural deposits
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	**DATE**	**HIGHEST VALUE**	**AVERAGE**	**UNIT**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**VIOLATION? Y/N**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Total Haloacetic Acids	2011	7.06	5.08	ppb	60	0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2011	11.9	7.43	ppb	80	0	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

SUPPLIER—KANSAS CITY—MO 1010415

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	DATE	HIGHEST VALUE	AVERAGE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION? Y/N	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloramines	2011	2.6	2.1	ppm	4	4	N	Additive to control microbes
Cyanide	2011	53	8	ppb	200	200	N	Discharge from factories
Fluoride	2011	1.32	0.94	ppm	4	4	N	Natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	2011	2.8	1.3	ppm	10	10	N	Fertilizer run off
Atrazine	2011	1.55	0.21	ppb	3	3	N	Fertilizer run off
Antimony	2011	ND	ND	ppb	6	6	N	Found in natural deposits
Barium	2011	0.018	0.012	ppm	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling waste, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries
Chromium	2011	4	3	ppb	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2011	3	1	ppb	50	50	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, metal refineries and mines; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226+228	2011	ND	ND	pCi/L	50	n/a	N	Erosion of natural deposits
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	**DATE**	**HIGHEST VALUE**	**AVERAGE**	**UNIT**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**VIOLATION? Y/N**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Total Haloacetic Acids	2011	24.3	17.1	ppb	60	0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2011	14.2	8.4	ppb	80	0	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

LEE'S SUMMIT

LEAD & COPPER	DATE	90TH PERCENTILE	RANGE	UNIT	ACTION LEVEL	SITES EXCEEDING AL	VIOLATION? Y/N	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper	2011-2013	0.009999	0.00139 - 0.0365	ppm	AL=1.3	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Cyanide	2011	53	8	ppb	200	200	N	Discharge from factories
MICROBIOLOGICAL						**MCLG**	**VIOLATION? Y/N**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2011.						n/a	N	n/a

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Lee's Summit, MO 64063

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Lee's Summit Water Utilities: *Safe, Reliable, Cost-effective*

Strategic Plan

In December 2011, the Lee's Summit City Council approved the Water Utilities Strategic Plan to assess and evaluate the department's strengths and weaknesses and implement an action plan for continued improvement of the department and its services. Recommended areas of improvement for the department include:

- Establish appropriate financial policies to ensure sustainability;
- Develop a program for renewal of existing aged underground infrastructure;
- Continue to maintain a customer service focus.

More information on the Strategic Plan can be found at www.lswater.net.

"Provide safe, reliable water and sewer to Lee's Summit at a cost effective rate."

Safe: Ensure compliance with applicable state and federal regulations for potable water and wastewater.

Reliable: Provide continuous distribution of clean, potable water at flow rates to meet consumer and fire demand to be above minimum pressure requirements established by regulatory agencies.

Cost-effective: Ensure financial requirements are sufficiently managed to maximize customer value for water and sewer service.

Neighborhood Water Main Replacement:
The Strategic Plan In Action

The Water Utilities Department is proactively replacing six miles of water main throughout the city in areas most prone to breaks, which result in interruptions in service and increased maintenance costs.

The $3.6 million Neighborhood Water Main Replacement project will replace 33,065 feet in neighborhoods scattered across the city with new PVC piping that has a life expectancy of more than 75 years.

This project was one of the recommendations of the Water Utilities Strategic Plan approved by the City Council in December 2011.

"We are reinvesting in our system," said Mark Schaufler, director of Water Utilities. "This was one of the recommendations of the strategic plan, and we are implementing the direction and vision of the plan."

Schaufler said the main replacement will be more cost-effective to customers and the utility by fixing the mains before the problems occur. If water crews wait for breaks to happen, residents may experience unplanned loss of water services. This plan proactively prevents future disruptions in service by replacing the existing corroded pipes with the new PVC pipes.

Where mains are being replaced, temporary water lines will be provided in order to serve the customers during the construction phase.

Work will be coordinated with emergency services personnel to ensure hydrant and street access is available at all times.

For more information and updates on the project, go to www.lswater.net or call (816) 969-1900.

Lee's Summit water by the numbers:

- **603 linear miles of underground City water mains**
- **13,491 valves**
- **4,925 fire hydrants**
- **7.5 million gallons a day available from the city of Independence supplies**
- **14 million gallons a day available from Kansas City supplies**

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.

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 information 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 Cyptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants, contact the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline toll free at 1-800-426-4791.

For additional information, here is a list of drinking water related websites:

Drinking Water Standards:

- **Environmental Protection Agency:** www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html
- **Missouri public drinking water:** www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/dw-index.htm
- **American Water Works Association:** www.awwa.org/advocacy/learn/
- **Independence Water Department:** www.indepmo.org/water/
- **Kansas City Water Services:** www.kcmo.org/water/

What can you do to protect your water quality?

- **Follow package directions when applying pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers**
- **Recycle or properly dispose of toxic chemicals from your home**
- **For more information on using nontoxic alternatives and on disposing household hazardous waste, call (816) 969-1805**

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.