



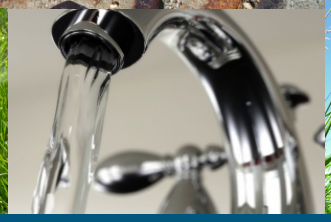

*Your water * Your health * Your community * Yours Truly*

2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER UTILITIES
LEE'S SUMMIT
969.1900 | LSwater.net

Safe and Reliable, Now and for the Future

Lee's Summit Water Utilities is proud to provide safe, reliable water and sanitary sewer services to more than 35,000 customers in and around Lee's Summit. We know whether it's coming out of the faucet, or going down the drain, water is essential to your daily life. The water we provide is used for drinking, bathing, cleaning and playing. And we take the utmost care to deliver it to your homes, businesses and schools safely and reliably every minute of every hour of every day. This annual Water Quality Report, not only includes important information about the water we provide, but also information about how Lee's Summit Water Utilities is investing in our future for our families and our community.

Our Mission:

Lee's Summit Water Utilities is dedicated to providing safe, reliable water and sanitary sewer services responsibly and efficiently for the health and safety of our community with exceptional customer service and pride.

Planning for future generations

In 2013, Water Utilities made significant headway toward achieving its goals outlined in the departmental strategic plan adopted in December 2011, including improving customer relations and much-needed infrastructure improvements.

Customers now have access to more information about their home's water and sewer system, accounts and usage through increased visibility of the Utility, educational messages and the implementation of a new billing system.

The department is also making serious commitments to improving aged infrastructure by replacing a failing waterline along Chipman Road, increasing capacity on the Cedar Creek Sewer Interceptor and upgrading various water and sewer lines throughout the City.

In order to improve the effectiveness of the Utility, the department has recently begun the design process for a new service center that will house all our staff under one roof. The building is projected to begin construction in spring of 2015.

For more information on how the department is investing in our future, see page 6 of this report.

water smart

Keep your lawn and your checkbook green this summer and help conserve our greatest resource with the following tips:

DEEP AND WIDE: Making sure the ground is moist 4-6 inches below the surface after watering and watering less frequently actually promotes root growth. A lawn with deep roots is more resistant to drought and disease.

PROTECT YOUR ROOTS: Adjust your lawnmower height and leave your grass a little taller to protect roots from heat and reduce the loss of moisture from evaporation.

MULCH IT: Adding two to three inches of mulch around landscaping helps the soil retain moisture.

GO NATIVE: Select plants native to Missouri so your landscaping thrives with little to no additional watering.

RAINY DAYS: Installing a rainfall or soil moisture sensor to an automatic sprinkler system can prevent over-watering.

Lee's Summit purchases treated water from the cities of Kansas City and Independence. The suppliers draw from the Missouri River and water wells located near the river. It's our job to make sure water is delivered to you daily by keeping our infrastructure maintained and continually monitoring and testing the quality of that water to ensure the safety of our community.

Each year, water utilities across the country are required to provide customers a water quality report. This report contains important information about your drinking water. Lee's Summit Water Utilities takes pride in the high quality product it delivers to your homes and businesses and ensures that it meets and exceeds all federal and state standards. Listed in this report are test results for our water supply as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996, and we're proud to say, there were no water quality violations. For the full list of monitoring results, refer to the chart on page 4.

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, the EPA sets 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.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS |
Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS |
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 |
May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS |
Includes synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS |
Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Special information for the immuno-compromised

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.

More information on drinking water safety can be found here:
www.epa.gov.safewater/mcl.html | www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/dw-index.htm |www.awwa.org/advocacy/learn | www.indepmo.org/water | www.kcmo.org/water

The table lists substances found in Lee's Summit's drinking water during 2013 in accordance with EPA standards. We have provided definitions so that you will be able to better understand the terms and abbreviations in the table.

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 – 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: 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. Ten percent of test results are above this level and 90 percent are below this level.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.

pCi/L: pico Curies per liter.

NA: non-applicable.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

NE: None established

RAA: Running annual average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during previous four calendar quarters.

TCR: Total Coliform Rule.

2014 MONITORING RESULTS

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	VIOLATION	MONITORING PERIOD	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST DETECTED	RANGE LOW-	TYPICAL SOURCE
CHROMIUM	No	2013	100	100	2.9	0.7–2.9	Discharge from steel and pulp mills

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	VIOLATION	MONITORING PERIOD	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST DETECTED	RANGE LOW-	TYPICAL SOURCE
CHROMIUM, HEX	No	2013	NE	NE	2.7	0.84–2.7	Naturally occuring element
MOLYBDENUM, TOTAL	No	2013	NE	NE	3.63	2.64–3.6	Naturally occuring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria
STRONTIUM	No	2013	NE	NE	235	167–235	Naturally occuring element
VANADIUM, TOTAL	No	2013	NE	NE	2.3	0.98–2.3	Naturally occuring elemental metal

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	SAMPLE POINT	MONITORING PERIOD	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	LRAA	RANGE LOW-	TYPICAL SOURCE
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	DBPDUAL-01	2013	60	0	15	11.9–18.	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	DBPDUAL-02	2013	60	0	9	0–19.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	DBPDUAL-03	2013	60	0	9	0–18.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	DBPDUAL-04	2013	60	0	9	0–19.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	DBPDUAL-01	2013	80	0	8	4.44–11.	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	DBPDUAL-02	2013	80	0	5	0–10.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	DBPDUAL-03	2013	80	0	4	0–8.86	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	DBPDUAL-04	2013	80	0	5	0–11.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER

SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	SAMPLE PERIOD	VIOLATION	RANGE (90TH%TILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AL	SITES OVER AL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2011–2013	No	0.00999	0.00139–0.0365	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

MICROBIOLOGICAL	RESULT	MCL	[MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of August, 2.88% of samples returned as positive	Systems that collect 40 samples or more per month: No more than 5% positive samples.		0	No	Naturally present in the environment

RESELLER REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

					INDEPENDENCE		KANSAS CITY		
SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST DETECTED	RANGE LOW-	HIGHEST DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	2013	No	3	3	ND	ND	2.1	0–2.47	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2013	No	2	2	0.086	0.086–0.086	0.024	0.006–0.024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;
Chromium (ppb)	2013	No	100	100	0.94	0.88–0.94	4	1.92–4	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Cyanide (ppb)	2012	No	200	200	ND	ND	13	0–13	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	No	4	4	0.22	0.22–0.22	1.96	0.138–1.96	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	2013	No	10	10	ND	ND	7.46	0–7.46	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of
Selenium (ppb)	2013	No	50	50	ND	ND	2.23	0–2.23	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS									
SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST RAA	RANGE LOW-	HIGHEST RAA	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2013	No	60	NA	0	0	20	6.6–35.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2013	No	80	NA	3	0–2.17	20	2.1–48.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Distribution & collection

At Lee's Summit Water Utilities, it's not only our job to make sure safe, clean water gets to your homes and businesses, but also to make sure the water you have used gets carried out of Lee's Summit to the Little Blue Valley wastewater treatment plant. We maintain nearly 500 miles of sanitary sewer mains, 11,000 manholes and 22 pumping stations around the City to keep the wastewater moving toward the treatment plant.

Community sewer line rehabilitation

In late 2013, Lee's Summit Water Utilities dedicated $1.2 million toward lining nine miles of sewer pipes throughout the City to extend the life of the sewer system.

The lining process, called "cured in place pipe," reduces blockages caused by roots and debris and the infiltration of groundwater in the public main, which reduces surcharges, overflows and back-ups.

The work occurred in several locations throughout the City, with priority given to the pipes in the worse condition and with the highest infiltration rates and frequency of back-ups. In 2014, the Utility will line another eight miles of sewer pipes.

DON'T DUMP down the drain

It's easy to do. You're cooking dinner, and simply too busy to pour the grease into a separate disposable container. So you just dump it down the drain. It can't be THAT bad, right?

WRONG. When it's washed down the sink, cooking grease sticks to the insides of sewer pipes, which can build up over time and cause blockages to pipes on your property or down the street. This can result in raw sewage overflowing in your home, the house next door, parks, yards or streets, which means expensive clean-up costs for the home or business owners and increased maintenance costs for Lee's Summit Water Utilities.

Help prevent sewer overflows by following these simple suggestions:

- Never pour grease down sink drains or into toilets.
- Scrape grease and food scraps into a can or the trash for disposal, recycling or composting.
- Put baskets or strainers in sink drains to catch food scraps and other solids and empty them into the trash.
- Remember, garbage disposals do not prevent grease blockages and hot water or products that claim to dissolve grease only pass it down the line and cause problems elsewhere.

For more information or if you have questions about your sewer service, please call 969.1900 or go to LSwater.net.

Contact Us:

Customer Service and General Questions: 816.969.1900
After Hours Emergencies: 816.969.7407
Online: LSwater.net

WATER UTILITIES
LEE'S SUMMIT
220 SE Green Street | Lee's Summit, MO | 64063

Doing our part to keep you safe

Water Utilities crews test and repair all 4,925 fire hydrants in the City each year to ensure they are working properly in case of an emergency.

Neighborhood water main replacement project

In the fall of 2013, Lee's Summit Water Utilities completed the $3.6 million Neighborhood Water Main Replacement Project to relieve neighborhoods most prone to water main breaks resulting in unscheduled maintenance and interruptions in service due to the age and condition of the pipes.

The project was a major step to improving aging water infrastructure, a goal outlined in the department's *2011 Strategic Plan*.

In 2013, approximately 13,000 feet of water main was replaced in areas including Third Street, just north of downtown, Waters Edge in Lakewood, and five other areas throughout the City. This was in addition to nearly 21,000 feet of water main replaced in 2012.

Celebrating Drinking Water Week 2014

While the American Water Works Association and its members usually celebrate Drinking Water Week the first week in May, Lee's Summit Water Utilities extended the celebration throughout the entire month.

To kick it off, we launched an online and social media based photo contest called #MyLSwater. Through Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, we encouraged customers to show us how they use water. We received more than a dozen entries of adorable kids and pets showing us all their fun uses of water – from swimming and bathing to gardening and more.

Mayor Randy Rhoads signed a Proclamation proclaiming May 4-10 as Drinking Water Week. We had the opportunity to educate the community on the value of water to our daily lives through the radio show Absolutely Lee's Summit, and by talking to sixth graders at Richardson Elementary about where our water comes from and where it goes after using it.

We extended the celebration to our Big Truck and Equipment Show on May 17 hosted where we were able to show off all the equipment we use every day to maintain our infrastructure to kids young and old. This event was hosted by both Water Utilities and the Public Works departments.