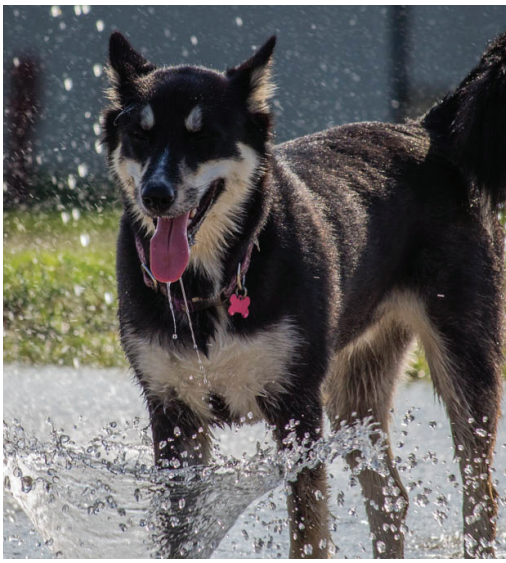
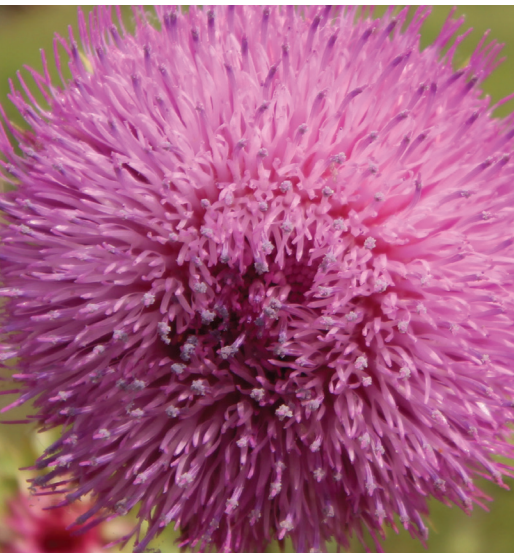
WATER UTILITIES
LEE'S SUMMIT





WATER Quality Report 2017

We love water. We enjoy drinking it, being near it and immersed in it. We use water for work and we use it for play. It's one of the most prevalent substances on the planet and necessary for the support of life. Quite simply, water is one of our most valuable resources. Without safe, clean, reliable sources of water, we cannot live and communities cannot thrive.

[Our greatest resource]

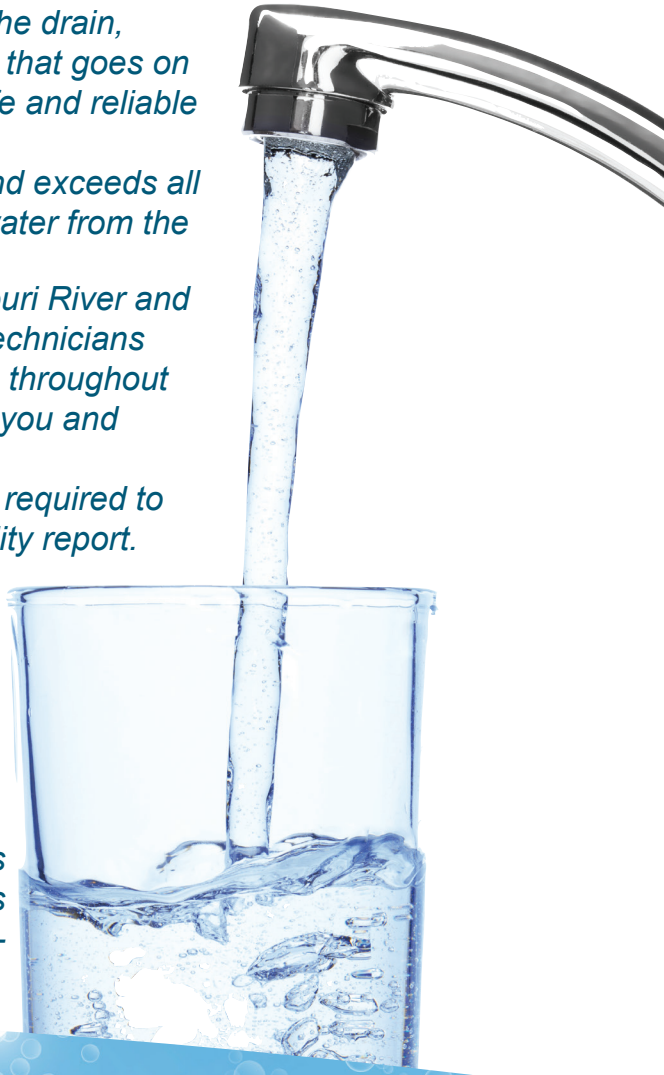
Generally, as long as it comes out of our tap and goes down the drain, many of us don't give water a second thought. But there is a lot that goes on behind the scenes at Lee's Summit Water Utilities to deliver safe and reliable water, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

We take pride to ensure the water delivered to you meets and exceeds all federal and state standards. Lee's Summit purchases treated water from the cities of Kansas City and Independence.

These suppliers draw from the Missouri River and water wells located near the river. Our technicians collect water samples on a weekly basis throughout the City to ensure every drop is safe for you and yours.

Water utilities across the country are required to provide customers an annual water quality report. Listed in this report are the most recent test results for our water supply as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996. We're proud to say, there were no water quality violations. For the full list of monitoring results, refer to the chart on the back page of this report.

If you have any additional questions about your water or the contents of this report, please call our office at 816-969-1900.



LS Water
by the numbers

603
miles of water mains

5,130
fire hydrants

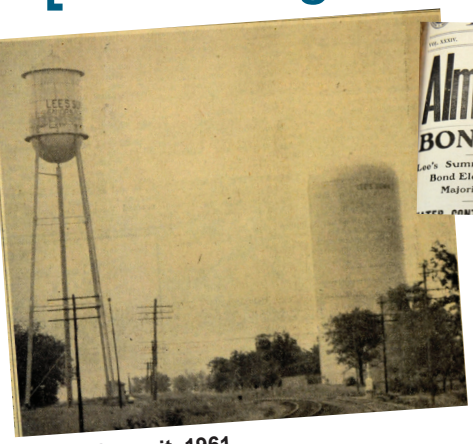
14,235
valves

35 million
gallons of storage

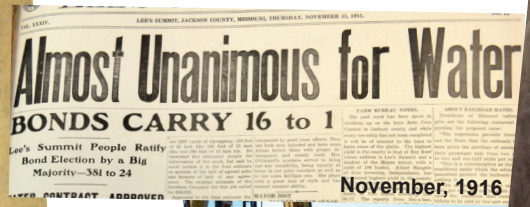
WATER UTILITIES
LEE'S SUMMIT
969.1900 | LSwater.net

MORE INFORMATION | www.epa.gov.safewater/mcl.htm | www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/dw-index.htm | www.awwa.org/advocacy/learn | www.indepmo.org/water | www.kcmo.org/water

[Planning for tomorrow]



Lee's Summit, 1961



Almost Unanimous for Water

BONDS CARRY 16 to 1

Lee's Summit People Ratify Bond Election by a Big Majority—381 to 24

November, 1916

Contractors replace aged water mains in 2016

New Water Utilities Service Center, 1200 SE Hamblen.

When the water system was built in 1916, the Utility could supply up to 75,000 gallons a day – an amount the newspaper articles from the time deemed an "endless flow." But as the City has grown, so have our water needs. Through foresight and extensive planning over the last 100 years, today Lee's Summit Water Utilities has the ability to supply 32.5 million gallons a day – a supply that is estimated to meet the economic development needs and projected growth of the City through 2045.

The City has made it a priority to make strategic investments in our system while also maintaining some of the most competitive rates within the metropolitan area. Since implementation of the Neighborhood Water Main Replacement Program in 2012, more than 15 miles of water mains have been replaced, and there are plans to replace another 16 miles 2020 in order to minimize the risk of unplanned interruptions in customer water services.

In late 2017, the entire Lee's Summit Water Utilities Department will be moving to a new building located at 1200 SE Hamblen. Previously, our employees have been spread across the City at several different locations. The new building will offer space for our customer service, business, metered services and operations personnel to communicate more effectively and provide you with more efficient water and wastewater services.

Lee's Summit Water Utilities makes investment in our system a priority, so you never have to worry about life's most precious resource. It's not just our job. It's our privilege.

[Information about drinking water]

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.

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.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

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.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive materials 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.

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.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES | May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

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.

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. 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 may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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.

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.

[Lee's Summit Monitoring Results]

The table lists substances found in Lee's Summit's drinking water during 2016 in accordance with EPA standards. We have provided definitions on page 3 to help better understand the terms and abbreviations in the table.

Regulated Contaminants

SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	MONITORING PERIOD	VIOLATION	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
CHROMIUM (ppb)	2014	No	100	100	1.12	1.08 - 1.12	Discharge from steel and pulp mills

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

SUBSTANCE	MONITORING PERIOD	VIOLATION	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
CHROMIUM, HEX	2013	No	None Established	None Established	2.6	0.84 - 2.6	Naturally occuring element
MOLYBDENUM, TOTAL	2014	No	None Established	None Established	3.35	3.32 - 3.35	Naturally occuring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria
STRONTIUM	2014	No	None Established	None Established	191	168 - 191	Naturally occuring element
VANADIUM, TOTAL	2014	No	None Established	None Established	1.61	1.54 - 1.61	Naturally occuring elemental metal

Disinfection Byproducts

SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	MONITORING PERIOD	SAMPLE POINT	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	LRAA	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2016	DBPDUAL-01	60	0	20	14.9 - 28.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2016	DBPDUAL-02	60	0	10	0 - 21.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2016	DBPDUAL-03	60	0	10	0 - 22.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2016	DBPDUAL-04	60	0	12	0 - 25.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2016	DBPDUAL-01	80	0	11	7.7 - 16.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2016	DBPDUAL-02	80	0	5	2.9 - 8.77	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2016	DBPDUAL-03	80	0	6	2.72 - 11.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2016	DBPDUAL-04	80	0	8	2.19 - 15.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	SAMPLE PERIOD	VIOLATION	(90TH%TILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AL	SITES OVER AL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2012–2014	No	0.00843	0.00104–0.0354	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Microbiological

SUBSTANCE	MCLG [MRDLG]	VIOLATION	RESULT	MCL [MRDL]	TYPICAL SOURCE
Coliform (Total Coliform Rule)	0	No	In the month of August, 2.08% of sample returned as positive	Systems that collect 40 samples or more per month: No more than 5% positive samples.	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	0	No	In the month of April, one (1) sample returned as positive	A routine sample and a repeat sample are Total Coliform positive, and 1 is also fecal positive/E.Coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste

Reseller Regulated Contaminants

					INDEPENDENCE WATER		KANSAS CITY WATER		
SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	HIGHEST DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	2016	No	3	3	ND	ND	0.7	0 - 0.7	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2016	No	2	2	ND	ND	0.024	0.007 - 0.024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;
Chromium (ppb)	2016	No	100	100	1.25	1.25	10	5 - 10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	No	4	4	0.24	0.24	0.943	0.224 - 0.943	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong
Lasso (ppb)	2016				ND	ND	0.51	0 - 0.51	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Nitrate (ppm)	2016	No	10	10	1.02	1.02	6.4	0.591 - 6.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,
Selenium (ppb)	2016	No	50	50	ND	ND	2.85	1.07 - 2.85	Erosion of natural deposits

Disenfection Byproducts

SUBSTANCE (unit of measure)	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST RAA	RANGE LOW-HIGH	HIGHEST RAA	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2016	No	60	NA	0	0	22	7.4 - 22.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2016	No	80	NA	6	2.04 - 7.48	9	4.2 - 10.73	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Reseller Secondary Contaminants

SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	RANGE LOW-HIGH	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Hardness, Carbonate	2016	No	124	
Hardness, Total (CACO3)	2016	No		83 - 146