2020
Water Quality Report
City of Lee's Summit

LEE'S SUMMIT
MISSOURI

Water Utilities

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 and that our water, purchased from Kansas City and Independence, meets and exceeds all federal and state standards. For the full list of monitoring results, refer to the chart on the backside of this report.

Lee' Summit water Utilities has recently recoated the Hook Rd. water tower with a fresh coat of paint and will sport the new City's logo.

Be sure to keep an eye out for Ranson water tower to be recoated in the fall. The closure is set for July 15, 2020 through November 23, 2020. The completion date will be dependent upon weather conditions during the work.

Water towers are periodically recoated to protect the metal tanks from corrosion. The Ranson Tower, will be recoated on the inside and outside of the tank.

2019-2020 completed CIP projects:

- Completed Inspections of the 30" Transmission Main and the Lines under Lakewood Lake
- Completed the John Knox/Winterset Wood Interceptor
- Completed the SCADA Communications Upgrade
- Relined sanitary sewer lines and re-paired break in taps

Water Utilities COVID-19 update

Water Utilities is closely monitoring the impact of COVID-19. Our department is dealing with changes in our work environment, as well as our community during this difficult time.

Serving our customers and our community as we migrate through this time is a critical one and we want to ensure our employees and customers are safe and our customers continue to receive uninterrupted services.

Water Utilities would like to recognize that our employees are playing an essential role for our community. During an emergency the essential function of the Water Utilities Department is to:

- **Deliver water at adequate pressure and quality to serve our customers**
- **Continue to collect and covey wastewater to ensure a sanitary environment**
- **Maintain call center functionality and maintain billing services**

Water Utilities launched UtilityPay, a new online bill payment system that will offer a faster, easier and convenient customer experience. These new features include:

- **View and pay multiple accounts at one time**
- **Access to payment history**
- **Ability to save payment information**
- **Paperless billing to view bill and consumption information**
- **Schedule automatic payments via a checking account or credit card**
- **Make payments via telephone by calling at 833.343.4840.**
- **Convenience fee for credit card payments will be applied. eChecks do not have a fee.**

Responsible Flushing

Our Water Utilities team is working around the clock to ensure we provide essential services during this critical time. You can help our staff focus on priorities by not flushing non-flushable items down the toilet. With toilet paper becoming the latest panic buy, it is logical to assume that people without toilet paper might turn to different methods for meeting their sanitation needs.

You may be confused by what can be flushed down the toilet. Even if it says "flushable wipes", only human waste and toilet paper should be flushed. Wipes and other non-flushable items can cause build up that costs money and time to remove.

"It is always important to only flush approved materials into the sewer system, now more than ever. If you are using alternative means of sanitation including "flushable" wipes or other non-toilet paper, paper products, please be aware that these items are not intended for disposal into sanitary sewer collection systems. While they might make it through the toilet, they are known to cause blockages in sewer pipes past the toilet". Ryan Ratcliff, Utility System Manager.

Remember, these items not only affect your pipes, they affect others as well. So, before you flush those non-flushable items down the drain, think twice about what they could do to your pipes.

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.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average 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.

Lee's Summit Monitoring Results

The table lists the substances detected in Lee's Summit's drinking water during 2019 in accordance with the EPA standards. We have provided definitions on page three to help better understand the terms and abbreviations in the table.

Disinfection Byproducts

Substance (unit of measure)	Monitoring Period	Sample Point	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	LRAA	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2019	DBPDUAL-01	60	0	19	1.6 - 27.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2019	DBPDUAL-02	60	0	13	0 - 25.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2019	DBPDUAL-03	60	0	14	0 - 24.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2019	DBPDUAL-04	60	0	12	0 - 18.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	DBPDUAL-01	80	0	12	5.61 - 18.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	DBPDUAL-02	80	0	7	0 - 13.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	DBPDUAL-03	80	0	7	0 - 14.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	DBPDUAL-04	80	0	7	0 - 10.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Substance (unit of measure)	Sample Period	Violation		Range Low-High	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2015 - 2017	No	0.00485	0.00152 - 0.0121	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Microbiological

Substance	MCLG [MRDLG]	Violation	Result	MCL [MRDL]	Typical Source
Coliform (Total Coliform Rule)	0	No	No samples returned positive	"Systems that collect 40 samples or more per month: No more than 5% positive samples."	Naturally present in the environment

Reseller Regulated Contaminants

Substance (unit of measure)	Year Sampled	Violation	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Independence Water Highest Detected	Independence Water Range Low-High	Kansas City Water Highest Detected	Kansas City Water Range Low-High	Typical Source
Atrazine (ppb)	2019	No	3	3	-	-	0.16	0 - 0.16	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2019	No	2	2	0.05	0.05	0.028	0 - 0.028	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	No	4	4	-	-	0.5 - 3.8	3.8	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramine (ppb)	2019	No	100	100	2.37	1.6 - 2.37	-	-	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2019	No	100	100	0.88	0.88	5	0 - 5	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	No	4	4	0.16	0.16	0.87	0 - 0.87	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	No	10	10	0.39	0.18 - 0.39	2.82	0.506 - 2.82	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019	No	50	50	0.6	0.6	2.8	1.5 - 2.8	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection 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)	2018	No	60	NA	5	0 - 12.5	24	8.6 - 30.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2018	No	80	NA	3	0 - 3.89	11	0 - 22.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Reseller Secondary Contaminants

Substance (unit of measure)	Year Sampled	Violation	Range Low-High	Range Low-High
Hardness, Carbonate	2019	No	120	
Hardness, Total (as CACO3)	2019	No		75-142

Health Note:
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. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) have been set at very stringent levels. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain some small amount of contaminants. 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.

Special Note:
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. Some people may by more volnerable 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 may be at risk. 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.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS | Viruses and bacteria, which maycome 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 ofsources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residentialuses.

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.

FOR 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 |