

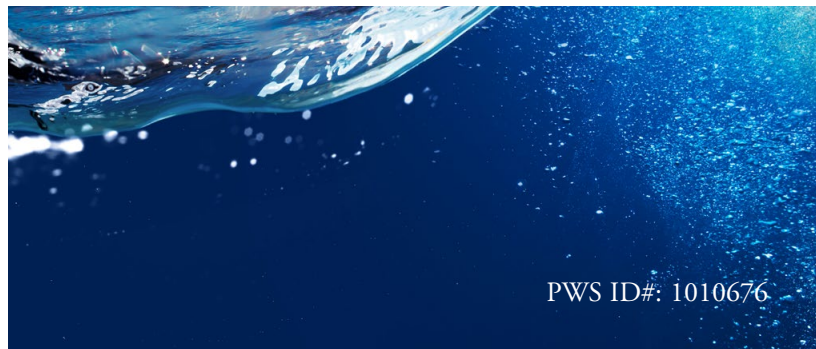


# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023



*Presented By*  
**Raytown Water  
Company**



PWS ID#: 1010676



## Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

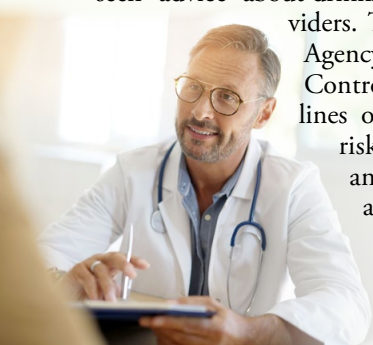
### Source Water Assessment

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources conducted a source water assessment to see how susceptible our water source – the Missouri River and 14 wells fed by the river and groundwater -- may be to potential contaminants. The agency defined our water source area and inventoried contaminants within that area to check for potential water quality threats. Data from that assessment is included in this Water Quality Report, and the report is available at [drinkingwater.missouri.edu/](http://drinkingwater.missouri.edu/). Use public water supply system identification code MO-1010415.

“When the well is dry, we know the worth of water.”  
—Benjamin Franklin

### Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or [water.epa.gov/drink/hotline](http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline).



### Cryptosporidium in Drinking Water

*Cryptosporidium* is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100-percent removal. Monitoring of source and finished water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks; however, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

*Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.



### Where Does My Water Come From?

The Raytown Water Company (RWC) purchases water from Kansas City Water, which sources drinking water from the Missouri River and deep wells dug in the Missouri River aquifer. Kansas City is capable of producing 240 million gallons of drinking water per day. Kansas City buys some blended water from Jackson County District 2 and City of Independence. Blended water from Kansas City is received on RWC's southern border in the 75th Street area. To learn more about our watershed, go to the U.S. EPA's How's My Waterway at [epa.gov/waterdata/how-s-my-waterway](http://epa.gov/waterdata/how-s-my-waterway).

### QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Neal Clevenger, President/General Manager, at (816) 356-0333, ext. 107 or visit [raytownwater.net](http://raytownwater.net).



## Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

**Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

**Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

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

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



## Definitions

**90th %ile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if 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.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND (Not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level):** These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

**TON (Threshold Odor Number):** A measure of odor in water.

## Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your water utility provider. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 5th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES													
				The Raytown Water Company		Kansas City Water Department		Jackson County District 2		Independence			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	2023	3	3	NA	NA	0.245	ND-0.245	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	NA	NA	0.0139	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]-Stage 1 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	11	5.72-14.1	13	6.1-19	9	3.22-6.09	4	1.62-5.09	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]-Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	9	5.82-13.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	NA	NA	1.5	ND-1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2023	50	50	NA	NA	2.25	ND-2.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	2022	TT	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]-Stage 1 (ppb)	2023	80	NA	8	3.91-8.38	8	3.18-7.63	3	1.75-4.05	3	1.16-6.52	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]-Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	80	NA	7	4.04-8.78	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community													
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE						
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.00604	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits						
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	ND	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits						



## SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				The Raytown Water Company	Kansas City Water Department	Jackson County District 2	Independence						
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Color (units)	2018	15	NA	NA	NA	10	ND–10	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	2.0	NA	NA	NA	0.632	ND–0.632	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Foaming Agents (ppb)	2018	500	NA	NA	NA	0.028	ND–0.028	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges

## UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

		The Raytown Water Company	Kansas City Water Department	Jackson County District 2	Independence						
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Alkalinity, Total (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	218	154–218	NA	NA	60.3 <sup>1</sup>	ND–60.3 <sup>1</sup>	NA	
Boron, Total (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	0.08	0.035–0.08	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Bromide (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0936	0.0719–0.0936	NA	
Calcium (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	73.9	22.6–73.9	NA	NA	17.1	ND–17.1	NA	
Chloride (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	25.7	ND–25.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Magnesium (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.4	ND–21.4	NA	
Molybdenum, Total (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	0.002	ND–0.002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2018	NA	NA	3	1–6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Orthophosphate (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	0.18	ND–0.18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
pH (units)	2022	NA	NA	10.1	8.5–10.1	NA	NA	9.49 <sup>1</sup>	ND–9.49 <sup>1</sup>	NA	
Potassium (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	7.14	5.74–7.14	NA	NA	6.2	ND–6.2	NA	
Silica (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	3.18	ND–3.18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Silicon (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	4.84	2.72–4.84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Sodium (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	76.3	52.9–76.3	NA	NA	48.6	ND–48.6	NA	
Strontium (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	0.244	0.195–0.255	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	156	ND–156	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	3.7	ND–4	NA	NA	NA	NA	Disinfectant to control microbes	
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	314	ND–314	NA	NA	319 <sup>1</sup>	ND–319 <sup>1</sup>	NA	
Total Hardness (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	136	84.6–136	NA	NA	131	ND–131	NA	
Vanadium, Total (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	0.003	ND–0.003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

<sup>1</sup> Sampled in 2021.

