



2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report Featuring Calendar Year 2024 Water Quality Data

Dear valued City of Liberty water consumer,

This report presents important information on City of Liberty drinking water quality. It also discusses our local raw water supply and our commitment and methods to turn the raw supply into drinking water you can trust, delivered to your tap everyday.

You will find information on how to participate in local sourcewater protection and actions you can take - like picking up after your pets and using lawn chemicals sparingly - that help keep the water in our storm drains clean. On behalf of the entire City of Liberty Utilities Department, I look forward to serving you each day!

Please contact our office at 816.439.4762 for more information or with any questions on this report.

Sincerely,

Andy Noll
City of Liberty Director of Utilities

WHY YOU SHOULD READ THIS REPORT

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and efforts by the Liberty Utilities Department to provide safe drinking water.

Atencion! Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o preguntele a alguien que lo entienda bien.





WATER QUALITY REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources regulates our water system and requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Our system has been assigned the identification number MO-1010466 for the purposes of tracking our test results. Some Liberty residents receive water from the City of Kansas City, Missouri water system (see map on page 6). The KCMO water system has been assigned the number MO-1010415 for the purposes of tracking test results.

Last year, we tested for a variety of contaminants. You'll find the detectable results of these tests on the following pages of this report. Any violations of State requirements or standards will be further explained later in this report.

The City of Liberty conducted water quality testing in 2024 as required by Federal and State regulations. Over the course of the year, Liberty Water Treatment Plant staff performed thousands of laboratory tests on water inside the plant, on treated water leaving the plant and on drinking water from several locations around Liberty to monitor water quality and ensure clean safe drinking water is provided to Liberty customers.

The tables in this report present 2024 results and corresponding water quality standards for detected contaminants.

DO I NEED TO TAKE ANY SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS A MESSAGE FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

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 can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control 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.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affects drinking water quality or if you have any further questions about this report, please call us at 816.439.4762 to inquire about scheduled meetings or contact persons. You can also find more information about the Liberty Utilities Department on our website » www.libertymissouri.gov/Utilities.

LEAD AND COPPER IN DRINKING WATER

Municipal drinking water is a unique product — it is the only life-sustaining resource reliably delivered by others to your home around the clock for your convenient use on demand. This requires special infrastructure including a valuable, extensive and relatively expensive piping network. Elements of this network, especially residential plumbing systems, contain lead. While the plumbing industry has been lead free since 2014, homes built prior to 1986 are more likely to have plumbing materials with greater lead levels.

If present, elevated levels of 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. The Liberty Utilities Department is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You share the responsibility of protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can do this by identifying and removing lead materials in the portion of the service line that you own and within your home plumbing, and taking these steps to reduce your family's risk:

- Flush your pipes for several minutes by:
 - Running your tap
 - Taking a shower
 - Doing laundry
 - Doing a load of dishes
- Use a filter certified by the American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water

The City of Liberty has completed a lead service line inventory for the entire city and did not find any publicly owned lead service lines. The inventory was completed using many data sources, water main break data and service line inspections. If you are concerned that your service line may be lead please contact the department at 816.439.4762 and we can discuss more steps that may be taken to verify the material of the private service line. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791) or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>

You can also find sample results for all contaminants from both past and present compliance monitoring online at the Missouri DNR Drinking Water Watch website www.dnr.mo.gov/DWW. To find Lead and Copper results follow these steps:

- Type "Liberty PWS" or "Kansas City PWS" in the box titled Water System Name and select Find Water Systems at the bottom of the page
- The new screen will show you the water system name and number (Liberty: MO-1010466; Kansas City: MO-101415). Click the Water System Number.
- At the top of the next page, under the Help column, click on Other Chemical Results by Analyte.
- Scroll down alphabetically to Lead and click the blue Analyte Code (1030). A sample collection date range may need to be entered.
- The Lead and Copper locations will be displayed under the heading Sample Comments. Scroll to find your location and click on the Sample No. for the results.

If you assisted the Utilities Department in taking a Lead and Copper sample from your home but cannot find your location in the list, please contact the Liberty Utilities Department Water Division for your results.

IF IT'S ON THE GROUND - IT'S IN OUR WATER

Storm drains are the metal grates found on urban and suburban streets, often at corners and on the sides of curbs and gutters. They help prevent flooding by draining rainwater and melted snow off of streets and other paved surfaces.

While storm drains were designed to divert water from streets, they can become dangerous water polluters when harmful substances from lawns and streets flow through them. During a rainfall, water runs down streets and through yards, picking up substances along the way. This “runoff” often contains elements that pollute our waterways, can harm wildlife, and degrade water quality.



Water that enters storm drains is not cleaned at a wastewater treatment plant before it flows directly to streams, rivers and lakes. Some common contaminants in stormwater include lawn chemicals, pet waste, household chemicals like paint and soaps used for washing cars.

Is a Storm Drain System the same thing as a Sanitary Sewer System?

Sewer systems and storm drain systems are not the same. The water that goes down a sink or toilet in your home or business flows through a sanitary sewer system to the wastewater treatment plant where it is treated and cleaned. Water that flows down a driveway or street and into a gutter goes into a storm drain which goes directly to a natural body of water, untreated.

How can I help?

There are several simple actions you can take that can save time, resources and money — all while protecting the health of residents, communities and the environment.

- **Pick up after your pet.** Pet waste is not a fertilizer – it contains harmful bacteria. Carry disposable bags while walking your dog to pick up and dispose of waste properly.
- **Use lawn chemicals sparingly.** Chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides can contain ingredients harmful to human health and the environment. Improper application of these substances causes them to run off lawns and down storm drains.
- **Go natural.** Instead of using chemical products, consider compost or natural lawn-chemical alternatives.
- **Landscape with native plants and rain gardens.** Native plants have natural properties that often eliminate or reduce the need for mowing, fertilizing or using pesticides. Rain gardens catch stormwater and slowly filter it into the ground, meaning less water runs off lawns into our storm sewers, helping prevent flooding and erosion in our streams.
- **Keep waste out of storm drains.** Sweep driveways and sidewalks clean. Remove debris and residue that could end up in a storm drain from concrete and paved areas around your house. Never discard trash or yard waste down storm drains or in the street.

For more information about how you can help keep our waterways clean, visit www.marc.org/environment/water-resources.

LIBERTY UTILITIES DEPARTMENT'S WATER SUPPLY

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources conducted a source water assessment to determine the susceptibility of our water source to potential contaminants. This process involved the establishment of source water area delineations for each well or surface water intake and then a contaminant inventory was performed within those delineated areas to assess potential threats to each source.

Assessment maps and summary information sheets are available at <https://drinkingwater.missouri.edu>

To access the maps for your water system you will need the State-assigned identification code. The code for Liberty is MO-1010466. Some Liberty residents receive water from the City of Kansas City, Missouri water system (see map on page 6). The code for Kansas City is MO-1010415. The Source Water Inventory Project maps and information sheets provide a foundation upon which a more comprehensive source water protection plan can be developed.



WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY WATER?

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

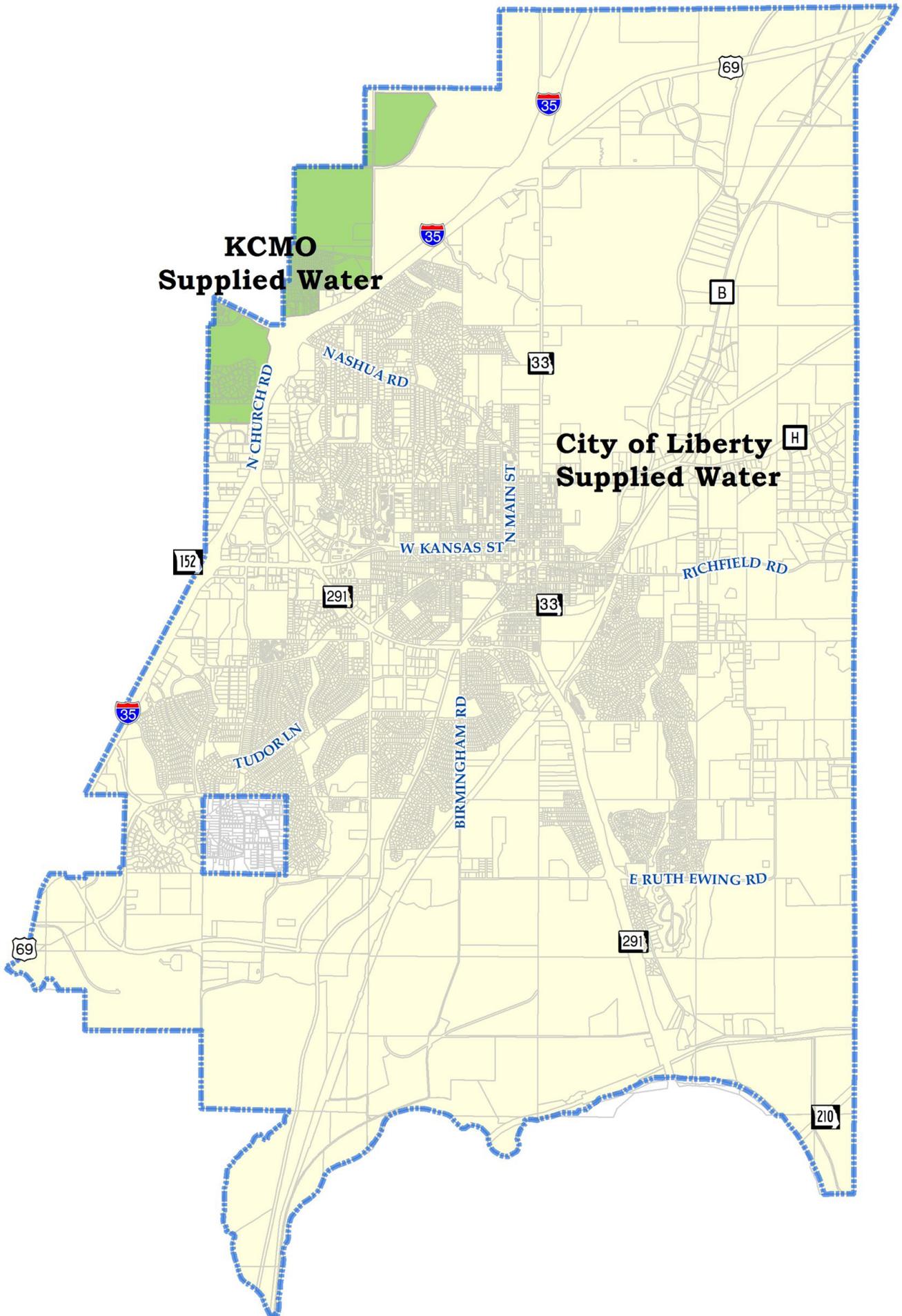
OUR WATER COMES FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:

Liberty

Source Name	Type
Well #1	Ground Water
Well #2	Ground Water
Well #4	Ground Water
Well #6	Ground Water
Well #7	Ground Water
Well #8	Ground Water
Well #9	Ground Water
Well #10	Ground Water
Well #11	Ground Water
Well #13	Ground Water
Well #14	Ground Water

Kansas City

Source Name	Type
Missouri River	Surface Water
Well #1	Ground Water
Well #2	Ground Water
Well #3	Ground Water
Well #4	Ground Water
Well #5	Ground Water
Well #6	Ground Water
Well #7	Ground Water
Well #8	Ground Water
Well #9	Ground Water
Well #10	Ground Water
Well #11	Ground Water
Well #12	Ground Water
Well #13	Ground Water
Well #14	Ground Water



WHAT IS IN MY WATER?

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Contaminants that may be present in raw water (source water before we treat it) 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 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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Natural Resources prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department of Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

PFAS CONTAMINATION - A WIDESPREAD WATER CRISIS

Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of synthetic chemicals that have been used since the 1940s to make products resist heat, oil, stains, grease and water. Common products containing PFAS include non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, food packaging and firefighting foam. However, these “forever chemicals” do not break down easily in the environment or human body. Increasing evidence links exposure to certain PFAS to harmful health effects like cancer, liver damage, thyroid disease and fertility issues.

The biggest pathway of PFAS exposure is through contaminated drinking water. PFAS chemicals have seeped into groundwater and surface waters from manufacturing facilities, airports, military bases, etc.

A growing number of communities across the U.S. have discovered PFAS contamination in their public water systems and private wells. With more testing being conducted, new contamination sites are regularly being identified. The scope of this drinking water crisis is still coming into focus.

Locally, our municipal water utility has not detected PFAS in our drinking water supplies through ongoing testing and monitoring. We remain vigilant in testing for these contaminants, as the Environmental Protection Agency has warned that no level of PFAS is safe for adverse health impacts. Removing these persistent “forever chemicals” from drinking water is extremely difficult and costly. More action is needed by regulators and manufacturers to eliminate ongoing PFAS releases and remediate contaminated sites across the country.

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - City of Liberty (#MO-1010466)

The tables on page 8-9 of the report list all the drinking water contaminants detected during the 2024 calendar year in water provided by the City of Liberty. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024. The State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Records with a sample year more than one year old are still considered representative. No data older than five years need be included. If more than one sample is collected during the monitoring period, the “range” will show the lowest and highest tested results. The “Highest LRAA”, or highest value, must be below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or the contaminant has exceeded the level of health based on standards and a violation is issued to the water system.

The Liberty Utilities Department will provide a printed hard copy of this CCR upon request. To request a copy be mailed, please call us at 816.439.4510. The CCR can also be found online » www.dnr.mo.gov/ccr/MO1010466.pdf

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Regulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	4/11/2023	0.114	0.114	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4/11/2023	0.57	0.57	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate-Nitrite	4/3/2024	0.054	0.054	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

BYPRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
HAA5	DBPDUAL-01	2024	3	3.03 - 3.03	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	DBPDUAL-03	2024	3	3.36 - 3.36	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL-01	2024	1	0.89 - 0.89	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL-03	2024	1	0.97 - 0.97	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

COPPER AND LEAD

Copper and Lead	Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2022 - 2024	0.0147	0 - 0.0169	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022 - 2024	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

VIOLATIONS & HEALTH EFFECTS

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
1/1/2024 - 12/31/2024	Compliance Vocs	Monitoring, Routine Major

See the violation notice below for more information.



PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

LIBERTY PWS Failure to Meet Volatile Organic Compounds Monitoring Requirements for Drinking Water

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are required to monitor your drinking water on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 01, 2024 to December 31, 2024, we did not monitor or test as required and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the monitoring required by the system and the monitoring completed by the system.

Required Monitoring	Required Monitoring Frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken
Volatile Organic Compounds	1 per YR	Zero	December 31, 2024

What happened? What is being done? The City of Liberty Water Treatment Plant staff test for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) on a monthly basis from samples taken of raw water before it is treated. This testing is necessary due to elevated levels of VOCs discovered in the 1990s, which have been addressed and detection levels were reduced to acceptable levels. The continued monthly testing is a monitoring precaution even though no elevated levels have been detected in more than 10 years.

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) also requires an annual test of *treated drinking water* for VOCs. They did not receive our sample to test for the calendar year 2024. The tests performed on the raw water are not accepted as a substitute for the treated water test performed by MoDNR. Because the treatment process of converting raw water to drinking water does not introduce any VOCs, staff is confident that no elevated levels of VOCs were present in 2024 drinking water. However, because the required sample of treated water was not received by MoDNR, the water system was out of compliance. Staff contacted MoDNR and established a new sampling cycle and the required sample for calendar year 2025 has been completed and no elevated levels were detected in the drinking water.

This notice is to inform residents of the compliance violation and provide an update about Liberty's drinking water. We are confident that Liberty Utilities has and continues to provide quality drinking water.

For more information, please contact Andy Noll at 816-439-4510 or by mail at 101 E. Kansas Street, Liberty, MO 64068.

Additionally you may contact the Missouri Department of Natural Resources Kansas City Regional Office at 816-251-0700 or Public Drinking Water Branch at 573-526-6925.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by LIBERTY PWS
State Water System ID#: MO1010466

Date mailed or hand delivered: _____

03

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS (OPTIONAL MONITORING NOT REQUIRED BY THE EPA)

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

Secondary Containmentment	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
Alkalinity, CAC03 Stability	4/11/2023	176	176	MG/L	
Calcium	4/11/2023	37.6	37.6	MG/L	
Chloride	4/11/2023	24.8	24.8	MG/L	250
Hardness, Carbonate	4/11/2023	209	209	MG/L	
Iron	4/11/2023	0.0433	0.0433	MG/L	0.3
Lithium	4/16/2024	31.8	25.7 - 31.8	UG/L	
Magnesium	4/11/2023	27.9	27.9	MG/L	
Manganese	4/11/2023	0.0105	0.0105	MG/L	0.05
Nickel	4/11/2023	0.0018	0.0018	MG/L	0.1
pH	4/11/2023	8.41	8.41	pH	8.5
Potassium	4/11/2023	6.48	6.48	MG/L	
Sodium	4/11/2023	21	21	MG/L	
Sulfate	4/11/2023	41.9	41.9	MG/L	250
TDS	4/11/2023	273	273	MG/L	500

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - City of Kansas City (#MO-1010415)

The tables in this section of the report (pages 10-14) list all the drinking water contaminants detected during the 2024 calendar year in water provided by the City of Kansas City, Missouri. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024. The State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Records with a sample year more than one year old are still considered representative. No data older than five years need be included. If more than one sample is collected during the monitoring period, the “Range” will show the lowest and highest tested results. The “Highest LRAA”, or highest value, must be below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or the contaminant has exceeded the level of health based on standards and a violation is issued to the water system.

KC Water will provide a printed hard copy of the Kansas City Water CCR upon request. To request a copy be mailed, please call 785.423.0699. The CCR can also be found online at www.dnr.mo.gov/ccr/MO1010415.pdf and www.kcwater.us/about-us/reports.

RESELLER INFORMATION

A very small amount of KCMO’s drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC), as outlined here. Testing results from those sources are provided below.

Buyer Name	Seller Name
Liberty PWS	Kansas City PWS

RESELLER REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Regulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Atrazine	5/1/2024	Kansas City PWS	2.67	0 - 2.67	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Barium	5/6/2024	Independence PWS	0.0438	0.0438	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	5/1/2024	KANSAS CITY PWS	0.746	0.746	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate - Nitrate	5/1/2024	KANSAS CITY PWS	2.59	2.59	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	5/1/2024	KANSAS CITY PWS	2.56	2.56	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

RESELLER BYPRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	Kansas City PW	15	8.68 - 20.6	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	Independence PW	5	2.75 - 6.95	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	Jackson County PWSD 2	6	3.12 - 8.14	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2024	Kansas City PW	10	4.4 - 13.9	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2024	Independence PW	4	1.09 - 6.69	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2024	Jackson County PWSD	5	1.2 - 9.2	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

RESELLER VIOLATIONS & HEALTH EFFECTS

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
Independence PWS	CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	RPT	Consumer Confidence Rule	7/1/2024 - 9/11/2024
Jackson County PWSD 2	Report Sample Result / Fail Monitor RTCR	RPT	Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	3/1/2024 - 3/31/2024

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

(OPTIONAL MONITORING NOT REQUIRED BY THE EPA)

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

Secondary Containmentment	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
Alkalinity, CaCO3 Stability	5/6/2024	Independence PWS	60.2	60.2	MG/L	
Alkalinity, Total	2/6/2024	Kansas City PWS	216	177 - 216	MG/L	
Calcium	5/6/2024	Independence PWS	16.4	16.4	MG/L	
Chloride	5/6/2024	Independence PWS	30	30	MG/L	250
Hardness, Carbonate	5/6/2024	Independence PWS	123	123	MG/L	
Lithium, Total	10/16/2024	Kansas City PWS	58.6	26.7 - 58.6	UG/L	
Magnesium	5/6/2024	Independence PWS	19.9	19.9	MG/L	
Orthophosphate	5/1/2024	Kansas City PWS	0.15	0.15	MG/L	
pH	5/6/2024	Independence PWS	9.65	9.65	PH	8.5
Potassium	5/6/2024	Independence PWS	6	6	MG/L	
Sodium	5/6/2024	Independence PWS	50	50	MG/L	
Sulfate	5/1/2024	Kansas City PWS	149	149	MG/L	250
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	5/6/2024	Independence PWS	322	322	MG/L	500

RESELLER INFORMATION

A very small amount of KCMO's drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC), as outlined here. Testing results from those sources are provided below.

Buyer Name	Seller Name
Kansas City PWS	Jackson County PWSD 2
Jackson County PWS 2	Independence PWS

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

90th Percentile: For lead and copper testing. 10 percent of test results are above this level and 90 percent are below this level.

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and tri-chloroacetic acids and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid) as a group.

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

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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

Population: 31,507 in Liberty and 471,767 in KCMO. This is the equivalent residential population served including non-bill paying customers.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

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

Range of Results: Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Highest Test Result or Highest Value.

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, or the secondary standards that are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants and may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform) as a group.