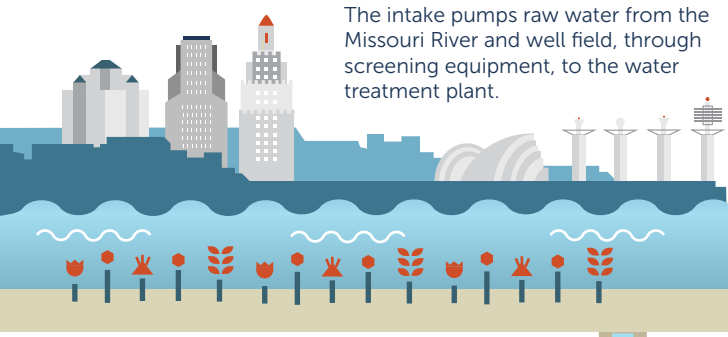


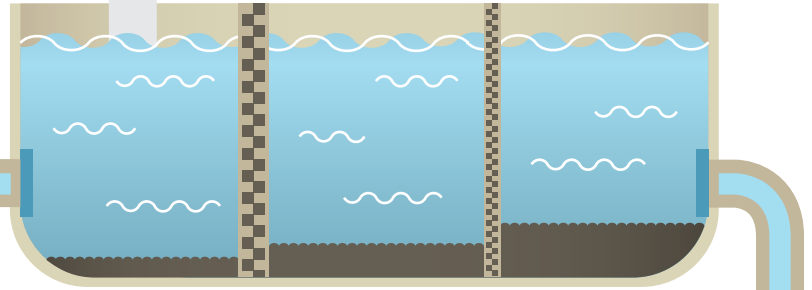
1. SOURCE

The intake pumps raw water from the Missouri River and well field, through screening equipment, to the water treatment plant.



2. SEDIMENTATION

Raw water enters into the basin where debris and other impurities are allowed to settle. Chemicals, which act like magnets to attract fine debris and impurities, are added during certain times of the year to improve the settling process and minimize cloudiness in the water.

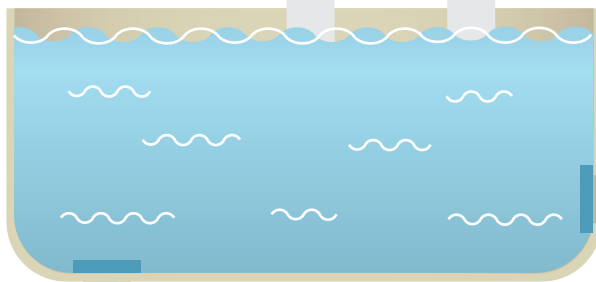


LIME

CHLORINE

3. SOFTENING & DISINFECTION

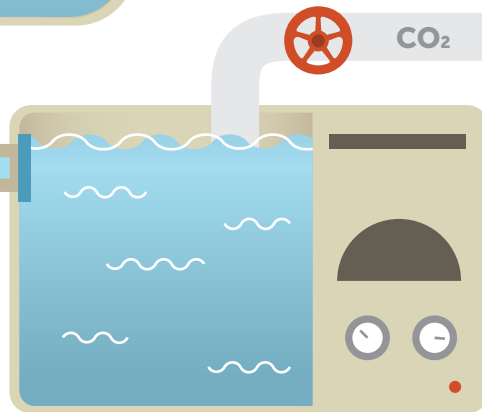
Raw water travels down channels where lime is added for softening and for improving taste and odor, and where chlorine is added for disinfection. This is where raw water begins its transformation into high-quality drinking water.



CO₂

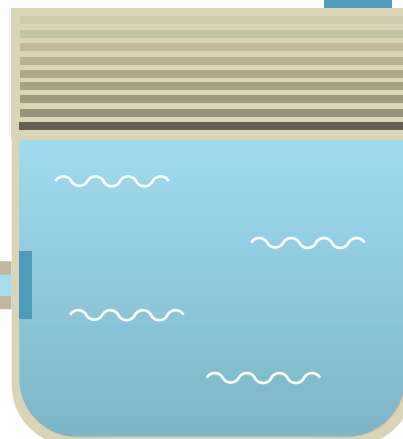
4. STABILIZATION

The water is stabilized to prevent corrosive properties from emerging, and any lime that is still present is allowed to settle. Depending on the seasonal conditions of the Missouri River, carbon can be added at this step of the process to improve taste and odor. The water is then stabilized to the proper pH.



5. FILTRATION

Finally, the water is filtered to remove calcium carbonate and any other impurities that may still exist. The water is filtered through 27" of fine sand, which catches and removes any remaining impurities. The drinking water is now finished and is ready for delivery to customers. The entire process takes about 18 hours to go from raw river water to high-quality drinking water. This important process takes place 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.



FLUORIDE

6. TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION

Using large and powerful pumps, high-quality and great-tasting drinking water is sent through 2,800 miles of water pipes to elevated storage tanks, reservoirs, and ultimately to the taps of customers throughout KC.

