

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 817-985-2133 y pregunte por Alicia Santos.



2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Where do we get our drinking water?

Kennedale drinking water during 2017 consisted of 83 percent GROUND and 17 percent SURFACE water. Kennedale has five wells that pull GROUND water from the Trinity aquifer (TWIN MTS, TRAVIS PEAK and PALUXY). We also purchase treated SURFACE water from the City of Fort Worth that they obtain from Lake Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Worth, Benbrook Lake, Cedar Creek Reservoir and Richland-Chambers Reservoir. In the water audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for calendar year 2017, the City of Kennedale water system lost 24 gallons per connection per day. Cities with under 10,000 populations typically have an average water system loss of 30 gallons per connection per day. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 817-985-2170.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater.**

405 Municipal Drive Kennedale, TX 76060 817-985-2170
View this report online at www.cityofkennedale.com/water

Annual Water Quality Report for the period from January 1 to December 2017

CITY OF KENNEDALE

Groundwater Analysis Results

Regulated Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Common Sources of Substance
2017	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2*	0 to 3.6	60	NA	ppb	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2017	Total Tri-halomethanes (TTHM)	1*	0 to 3.38	80	NA	ppb	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2017	Fluoride	1.79	0.756 to 1.79	4	4	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2016	Arsenic	1.1	0 to 1.1	10	0	ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2016	Barium	0.042	0.012 to 0.042	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2016	Chromium	1.9	0 to 1.9	100	100	ppb	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
2017	Cyanide	80.6	28.6 to 80.6	200	200	ppb	NO	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories
2016	Alpha Particles	3.8	0 to 3.8	15	0	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
2017	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.508	0 to 0.508	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

* The highest average of all HAA5 or TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Distribution Residual Disinfectant Levels

Year (Range)	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2017	Chloramine	2.76	1	3.8	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled	Contaminant	MCLG	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Over AL	Action Level (AL)	Unit of Measure	Violation	Common Sources of Substance
2016	Lead	0	3	0	15	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2016	Copper	1.3	0.109	0	1.3	ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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 City of Kennedale is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

As there are no associated adverse health effects, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of water.

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Common Sources of Substance
2017	Bicarbonate Alkalinity	351	173	422	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2017	Chloride	55	25	75	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2016	Hardness as Ca & Mg	39	6.6	112	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2017	pH	8.9	8.6	9.3	NA	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2016	Sodium	244	89	314	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2017	Sulfate	126	74	152	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2017	Total Alkalinity	380	191	460	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2017	Total Dissolved Solids	607	296	734	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water

Definitions and Abbreviations

DEFINITIONS OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS AND MEASURES, SOME OF WHICH MAY REQUIRE EXPLANATION

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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 contamination.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in water.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS: **NA:** not applicable; **NTU:** nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity); **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity); **ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L); **ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

This report can be viewed online at www.cityofkennedale.com/water

CITY OF FORT WORTH

Surface Water Analysis Results

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	MCLG	Fort Worth Water	Violation	Common Sources of Substance
Turbidity ¹	NTU	TT=1 TT= Lowest monthly % of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA	0.6 99.8%	No	Soil runoff

Contaminant	Fort Worth Water	Range	MCL	MCLG	Measure	Violation	Common Sources of Substance
Beta particles and photon emitters	5.6	4 to 5.6	50	0	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	2.5	NA	5	0	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	1.1	0 to 1.1	30	0	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	2	0 to 2	10	0	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	0.08	0.06 to 0.08	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total)	1.6	0 to 1.6	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	57	0 to 57	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.2	0 to 1.2	6	0	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride	0.66	0.32 to 0.66	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.76	0.13 to 0.76	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	0.03	0.01 to 0.03	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Simazine	0.06	0 to 0.06	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff
Bromate	2	0 to 13	10	0	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant	Fort Worth Water	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Measure	Violation	Common Sources of Substance
Chloramines	3.9	1.5 to 4.3	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Total Organic Carbon ²	1	1	1	TT = % removal	NA	Naturally occurring

¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

² Used to determine disinfection by-product precursors. Fort Worth was in compliance with all monitoring and treatment technique requirements for disinfection by-product precursors.

Interconnects or Emergency Sources

Source of the Water	Length of Time Used	Explanation of Why It Was Used	Whom to Call for Additional Water Quality Information
City of Fort Worth	All Year	To supplement water supply	Mary Gugliuzza at 817-392-8253 or visit www.fortworthtexas.gov/tapwater

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

The full Water Quality Report for the City of Fort Worth can be viewed online at www.fortworthtexas.gov/tapwater. Request a paper copy by calling Mary Gugliuzza at 817-392-8253.

Source Water Assessment Protection

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that two of our well water sources are high in minerals. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these minerals may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report as Total Dissolved Solids and Sulfates. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Dennis Brown at 817-985-2170. In addition Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the raw water at all intake sites for Cryptosporidium, Giardia Lamblia and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed. These are raw water sources for the Fort Worth surface water. To see more detail about microorganism testing view the Fort Worth water quality report by visiting the website <http://fortworthtexas.gov/tapwater/> or call Mary Gugliuzza at 817-392-8253 to request a paper copy of the report. More information about the source-water assessments is available online in TCEQ's Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Chloramines: The addition of chloramines may cause problems to persons dependent on dialysis machines. A condition known as hemolytic anemia can occur if the disinfectant is not completely removed from the water that is used for the dialysate. Consequently, the pretreatment scheme used for the dialysis units must include some means, such as charcoal filtering, for the removal of chloramines. If you are utilizing a dialysis machine, please contact the manufacturer for information concerning this matter. In addition, **chloramines in certain concentrations may be toxic to fish.** If you have a fish tank, please make sure that the chemicals or filters you are using are designed for use in water that has been treated with chloramines. Your local pet store is a good source of information on this topic along with the appropriate reagents for neutralizing chloramines.



Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking 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 **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater**.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office. For more information regarding this report, call Mary Goza at 817-985-2170. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 817-985-2133 y pregunte por Alicia Santos.

Sources of Drinking Water

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, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Public Participation Opportunities

Public participation at advisory board and council meetings is welcome and encouraged. City Council typically meets the third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall (405 Municipal Drive). Upcoming meeting dates are available online at www.cityofkennedale.com/cal.

Be Water Wise

Please remember to conserve water. Visit www.twdb.texas.gov/publications/brochures/conservation for useful water-saving tips. Year-round irrigation restrictions are in effect which prohibit lawn watering between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., and require customers to irrigate twice a week on designated days only. To see the complete list of current restrictions, visit our website at www.cityofkennedale.com/lawn.

CITY OF KENNEDALE WATERING SCHEDULE

MONDAY
NO WATERING ALLOWED

TUESDAY & FRIDAY
NON RESIDENTIAL SITES
(apartments, businesses, sports fields, parks, common areas, HOA's)

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES ENDING
IN EVEN NUMBERS (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)

THURSDAY & SUNDAY
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES ENDING
IN ODD NUMBERS (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)



*Sprinklers are not allowed
from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Handwatering only.*