



2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

AVAILABLE ONLINE AT WWW.CITYOFKENNEDALE.COM/WATERCCR

Kennedale drinking water during 2023 consisted of both groundwater and surface water. Kennedale has four wells that pull groundwater from the underground Trinity aquifer (TWIN MTS, TRAVIS PEAK and PALUXY). The City also purchased treated surface water from the City of Fort Worth and the City of Arlington. Those cities obtain water from Lake Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Worth, Benbrook Lake, Cedar Creek Reservoir, and Richland-Chambers Reservoir.

Arlington Water Utilities began operating and maintaining the City of Kennedale water system in April 2019.

For answers to common questions about the collaboration between the two cities, please visit

www.cityofkennedale.com/collaboration.



Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

For more information regarding this report, call the Arlington Water Utilities laboratory at 817-575-8984.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono 817-575-8984.

Did you know? Water at sites throughout Kennedale is tested monthly for safety. (picture at left)

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water

assessments and protection efforts, contact the Arlington Water Utilities laboratory at 817-575-8984. More information about the source-water assessments is available online in TCEQ's Drinking Water Watch at <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

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.

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.

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
2023	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6	0-10.2	60	NA	ppb	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	10	0-12.4	80	NA	ppb	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2023	Fluoride	2.06	1.11-2.06	4	4	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2023	Barium	0.019	0.019-0.019	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Cyanide	76.6	0-76.6	200	200	ppb	NO	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories.
2023	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	1	0-0.607	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	1	0-1.4	6	0	ppb	NO	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

*For HAA5 and TTHM, Highest Level or Average Detected values are the highest average of all sample results collected at a location over a year.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Year	Constituent	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Unit of Measure	Common Sources of Substance
2023	Sodium	4,830	24.1	10,000	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	pH	8.4	8.2	8.7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2023	Alkalinity, Total	313	90.5	404	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2023	Total Dissolved Solids	653	188	1,130	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2023	Calcium	10.5	1.57	29	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled	Contaminant	MCLG	90th percentile	Number of Sites over AL	Action Level (AL)	Unit of Measure	Violation	Common Sources of Substance
2022	Lead	0	0.95	0	15	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Copper	1.3	0.087	0	1.3	ppm	NO	

Distribution Residual Disinfectant Levels

Year (Range)	Disinfectant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2023	Chloramine	3.43	1.79	4.3	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used for microbes.

CITY OF FORT WORTH

Surface Water Analysis Results

Compound	Measure	Public Health Goal	MCL	Your water	Range	Violation	Common Source
Beta/photon emitters	pCi/L	0	50	6.5	4.6-6.5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	1.3	0 to 1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	0.1	0 to 0.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.06	0.05 to 0.06	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	2.8	0 to 2.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Cyanide	ppb	200	200	137	0-137	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.57	0.21 to 0.57	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Uranium	ppb	0	30	1.2	1.2-1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	ppb	0	10	4	0 to 8.56	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Compound	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Total Organic Carbon	1	1	1	TT=% removal	N/A	Naturally occurring

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	MCLG	Fort Worth Water	Violation	Common Sources
Turbidity	NTU	TT=1 TT=Lowest monthly % of samples \leq 0.3 NTU	NA	0.29 100%	No	Soil runoff

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

For additional Fort Worth water quality information or to request a paper copy of this report, contact Mary Gugliuzza at 817-392-8253 or visit www.fortworthtexas.gov/tapwater.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.
- AVG:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ABBREVIATIONS: **NA:** not applicable • **ND:** non-detect • **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(μ g/L)

CITY OF ARLINGTON

Surface Water Analysis Results

Substance	Units	Avg.	Min.	Max.	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
Arsenic	ppb	0.70	ND	1.30	10	NA	Naturally present or byproduct of agricultural and industrial activities.
Barium	ppm	0.053	0.049	0.057	2	2	Discharge from metal and chemical factories; well drilling operations
Bromate	ppb	<5	<5	6	10	10	Byproduct of water disinfection (Compliance is based on calculated running average of the quarterly averages.)
Cyanide	ppb	60	ND	120	200	200	Discharge from metal and chemical factories.
Fluoride	ppm	0.554	0.305	0.777	4	4	Water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	0.509	0.358	0.672	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer or livestock feedlots
Nickel	ppb	1.2	1.10	1.30	100	100	Naturally present or byproduct of metal and industrial processes
Nitrite	ppm	<0.05	ND	0.142	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer or livestock feedlots
Turbidity for both water treatment plants	Units	Avg.	Min.	Max.	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
Highest Single Measurement	NTU	0.1	0.03	0.49	TT=1.0	0	Soil runoff
% of samples <0.3 NTU	%	98.85	99.35	100	TT=95%	NA	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal for both water treatment plants	Units	Avg.	Min.	Max.	Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed. Compliance is based on a running annual average of ratios. If the annual average removal ratio is greater than or equal to 1.0, the system is in compliance.		
	ratio	1.2/1.2	1/1	1.3/1.6			
Radioactive Substances	Units	PB Plant 2023		JK Plant 2021	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
Radium 228	pCi/L	<1		<1	5	NA	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Beta/Photon Emitters	pCi/L	4.2		5.2	50	NA	
Gross Alpha Partical Activity	pCi/L	<3.0		<3.0	15	NA	

LEARN MORE ABOUT LEAD AND COPPER

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 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

INFORMATION ABOUT 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.

NEW LAB AND MAINTENANCE BUILDING OPEN FOR BUSINESS

The new Arlington Water Utilities Laboratory and Maintenance Building at the John F. Kubala Water Treatment Plant on U.S. Hwy. 287 opened in May 2024.

The \$12 million project has been under construction since May 2022. The new modern 26,825-square-foot facility replaces a lab building and maintenance facilities that were too small and outdated for the water department's growing needs.



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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

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.

BE WATER WISE!

Year-round irrigation restrictions are in effect which prohibit lawn watering between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. and require customers to irrigate twice a week on designated days only.

Get information on watering restrictions at www.cityofkennedale.com/lawn.

Get tips for using water efficiently this summer at WaterIsAwesome.com.



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Public participation at advisory board and council meetings is welcome and encouraged. City Council typically meets the third Tuesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. at Kennedale City Hall (405 Municipal Drive).

Upcoming meeting dates are available online at www.cityofkennedale.com/cal.



TESTING UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES IN 2023

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments require that, once every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. Monitoring for these contaminants helps the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard set to protect public health. UCMR testing provides scientifically valid data on the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Health research is necessary to know whether these contaminants pose a health risk.

For the **Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Rule, (UCMR5)**, public water systems must sample 30 contaminants for four consecutive quarters from 2023 to 2025. Arlington Water Utilities is conducting UCMR 5 sampling for the City of Kennedale. Samples are taken from three of Kennedale's groundwater well sites.

In UCMR 5, the EPA selected 29 per- and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS) and one metal/pharmaceutical — lithium. Any detections of the UCMR 5 chemicals in the past year are listed below. The results are shown in parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

Detections for January 2023 were listed in the 2022 Water Quality Report.

To find out more about the EPA's monitoring of unregulated contaminants and the UCMR5, please visit www.epa.gov/dwucmr/

Kennedale Lithium Testing Results for UCMR5

Collection Site	Testing Method	Collection Date	Reported Value (ppb)
Site 1 - 518 CRESTVIEW DR	EPA 200.7	1/25/2023	74.1
		4/19/2023	70.5
		7/19/2023	69.6
		11/15/2023	71.4
Site 2 - 923 KENNEDALE PKWY	EPA 200.7	1/25/2023	88
		4/19/2023	114
		7/19/2023	101
		11/15/2023	97.9
Site 3 - 500 GAIL ST	EPA 200.7	1/25/2023	41.5
		4/19/2023	53.7
		7/19/2023	42.2
		11/15/2023	53.2

Lithium is a naturally occurring metal in Earth's crust. Lithium may be found at higher concentrations in certain parts of the country, particularly in groundwater sources in arid locations in the Western U.S.

Lithium is on the EPA's Fifth Contaminant Candidate List (CCL 5), a list of contaminants that are currently not subject to any proposed or promulgated National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) but are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems (PWSs). The UCMR 5 monitoring data for lithium will better inform research and determine whether the contaminant poses health risks to people through drinking water from PWSs.

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE LINKED TO VIOLATION	03/05/2023	04/11/2023	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. This violations originated in 2021.