



# 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

AVAILABLE ONLINE AT [WWW.CITYOFKENNEDALE.COM/WATERCCR](http://WWW.CITYOFKENNEDALE.COM/WATERCCR)

Kennedale drinking water during 2024 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](http://www.cityofkennedale.com/collaboration).



The City of Kennedale's Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted.

For more information regarding this report, please 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.

## SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of your water 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](http://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](http://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
2024	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	5	0-10.7	60	NA	ppb	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	9	0-15.3	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	0-0.545	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

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
2024	Sodium	188	42.2	342	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2024	pH	8.41	8.07	8.75	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2024	Alkalinity, Total	299	112	418	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2024	Total Dissolved Solids	601	236	953	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2024	Calcium	11.3	1.5	27	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	

Lead and Copper testing was last performed in 2022. The City of Kennedale is on reduced monitoring by the TCEQ, with testing required every three years. The next study will be conducted in summer 2025.

### Distribution Residual Disinfectant Levels

Year (Range)	Disinfectant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2024	Chloramine	3.32	1.7	4.4	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	1.2	0 to 1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.07	0.06 to 0.07	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	1.70	0 to 1.70	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Cyanide	ppb	200	200	22.6	0-22.6	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.52	0.14 to 0.90	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	3.10	0 to 10.9	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 ≤0.3 NTU	NA	0.35 100%	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](http://www.fortworthtexas.gov/tapwater).

## Definitions and Abbreviations

Scientific Terms and Measures, Some of Which May Require Explanation

**Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

• **Level 2 Assessment:** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

• **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 (µg/L)

# CITY OF ARLINGTON

## Surface Water Analysis Results

Substance	Units	Avg.	Min.	Max.	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
Arsenic	ppb	0.60	ND	1.20	10	NA	Naturally present or byproduct of agricultural and industrial activities.
Barium	ppm	0.054	0.048	0.060	2	2	Discharge from metal and chemical factories; well drilling operations
Bromate	ppb	<5	<5	<5	10	10	Byproduct of water disinfection (Compliance is based on calculated running average of the quarterly averages.)
Cyanide	ppb	27.7	ND	55.4	200	200	Discharge from metal and chemical factories.
Fluoride	ppm	0.504	0.14	0.817	4	4	Water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	0.548	0.173	0.959	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer or livestock feedlots
Nickel	ppb	0.7	ND	1.30	100	100	Naturally present or byproduct of metal and industrial processes
Nitrite	ppm	<0.05	ND	0.136	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	0.10	0.03	0.38	TT=1.0	0	Soil runoff
% of samples <0.3 NTU	%	99.76			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	1.3/1.5	1.2/1.1	1.4/2.0			
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](http://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.

## ABOUT FLUORIDE IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system City of Kennedale has an average fluoride concentration of 1.61 mg/L. One sample collected had a value of 2.06 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Ann Lawson of Arlington Water Utilities at 817-575-8966. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP

## 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](http://www.cityofkennedale.com/lawn).

Get tips for using water efficiently this summer at [WaterIsAwesome.com](http://WaterIsAwesome.com).



## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Public participation at advisory board and council meetings is welcome and encouraged. Kennedale 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](http://www.cityofkennedale.com/cal).



## INTERACTIVE SERVICE LINE INVENTORY MAP AVAILABLE ONLINE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Lead and Copper Rule in 1988 to reduce lead and copper contamination in drinking water. This rule has undergone multiple revisions since it was initially published. More recently, the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (2021) and proposed Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (2023) strengthen protections against potential lead exposure through drinking water. All water systems in the U.S., including the City of Kennedale, are required to take new actions related to the new rules. The City of Kennedale has taken proactive measures to address the changes in the regulation and has taken several steps towards compliance:

- Completed an initial risk and resource assessment with Freese and Nichols, Inc. (2023) to identify and implement new goals for the City's Water Quality Program to come into compliance with the revisions of the Lead and Copper Rule.
- Performed a comprehensive record and data review to develop an initial service line material inventory.
- Identified service line material for every school and licensed childcare center in the distribution system.
- Conducting ongoing field investigations to identify any unknown service line materials.
- Conducting routine water quality parameter sampling to monitor corrosivity of water flowing through the distribution system.
- Conducting routine lead and copper testing at selected homes to monitor system-wide water quality.

In our commitment to transparency and public health, we are pleased to present our Interactive Service Line Material Map. The map is available online here: <https://www.cityofkennedale.com/1044/Lead-and-Copper-Rule-Revision-LCRR-and-L> or by searching for "Lead and Copper" on the City's website.

This easy-to-use online tool is designed in response to the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), allowing you to quickly determine the composition of your service line. By entering your address, you can view detailed information about the material of your service line, including both the public-side service line—extending from the water main to the water meter—and the private-side service line—running from the water meter to your home. This map displays the latest available information on service line materials.

If you have updated records or information regarding the service line to your address, please contact Kristian Sugrim by submitting an email to [ksugrim@cityofkennedale.com](mailto:ksugrim@cityofkennedale.com) to provide the updated information.

