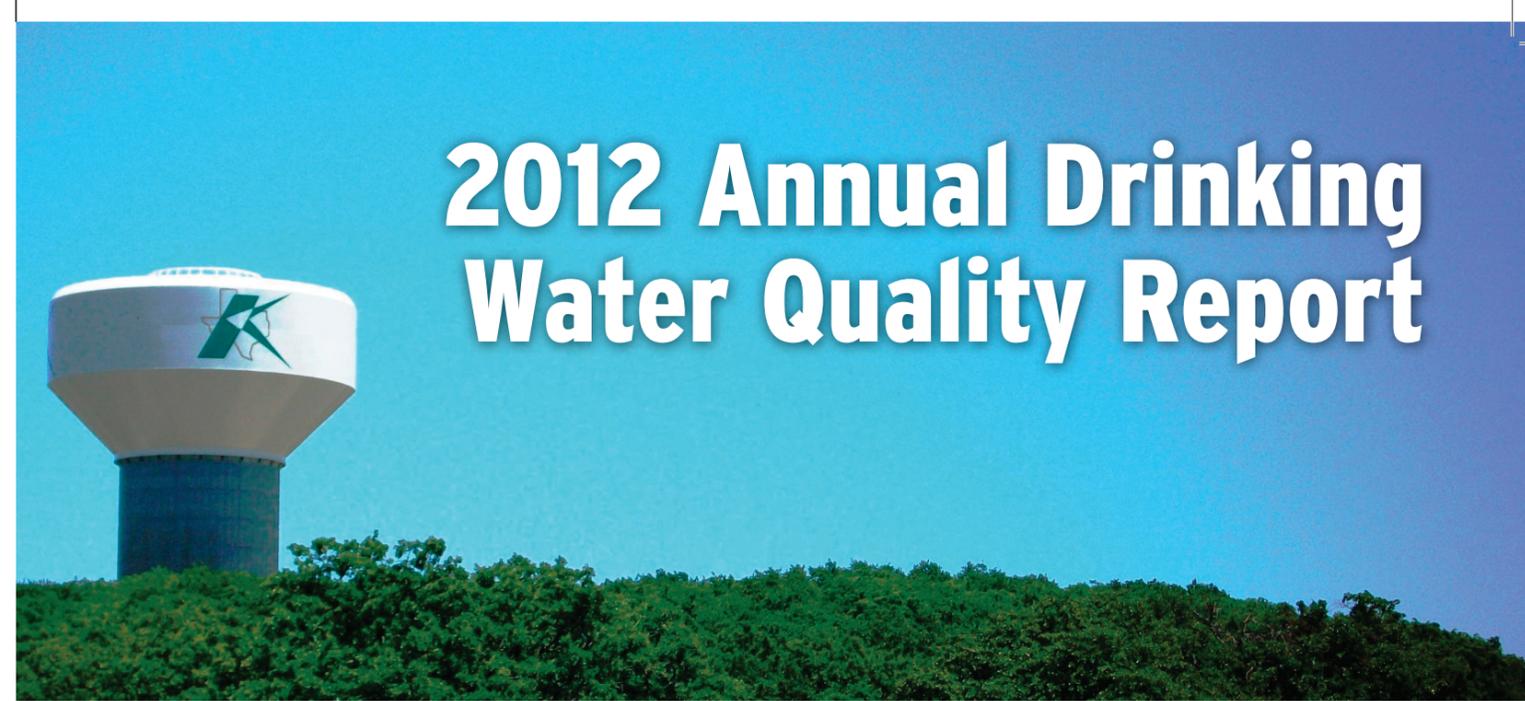


Interconnects or Emergency Sources

Source of the Water	Length of Time Used	Explanation of Why It Was Used	Whom to Call for the Water Quality Information
City of Fort Worth	All Year	To supplement water supply	Mary Gugliuzza: 817-392-8253

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



2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



CITY OF KENNEDALE
 Municipal Building
 405 Municipal Dr.
 Kennedale, TX 76060
 Phone: 817.985.2100
www.cityofkennedale.com

**STANDARD
 PERMIT #1
 KENNEDALE**

Resident/Occupant
 Kennedale, TX 76060

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; those 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Mary Goza
 Phone: 817-985-2170

WATER SOURCES: 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: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 817-985-2163 Ext 2227 y pregunte por Dianna Garcia.

Public Participation Opportunities

Check the City website for dates and times of council and board meetings <http://www.cityofkennedale.com>. Public participation is welcomed and encouraged.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Kennedale drinking water during 2012 consisted of 65 percent GROUND and 35 percent SURFACE water. Kennedale has six 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.

Since Fort Worth and Kennedale water sources are different, the treatment/disinfection process is different. The City of Kennedale began mixing the different water sources in May 2008. Historically Kennedale utilized free chlorine as a disinfectant whereas Fort Worth utilized chloramines. Chloramines are a combination of chlorine and ammonia and are used as a disinfectant in most surface waters. Kennedale converted from free chlorine to chloramines in the spring of 2012 so the two waters would blend better.

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.

Source Water Assessment Protection

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are high in minerals and fluoride. 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 Larry Ledbetter at 817-985-2171.

Be Water Wise

Please remember to conserve water. Go to <http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/publications/brochures/conservation/> for useful water saving tips.

Year round irrigation restrictions are in effect which prohibit lawn watering between the hours of 10 am and 6 pm.

Abbreviations and Definitions

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 drinking water.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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)

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year (Range)	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2012	Chloramine	2.5	0.6	3.5	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2012	Total Haloacetic Acids	Less than detection limit	7.8	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2012	Total Trihalomethanes	Less than detection limit	10.7	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	No positive samples in 2012	0	0	N	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment. They are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over AL	Action Level (AL)	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
8/27/2010	Lead	.715	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
8/27/2010	Copper	0.116	0	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

City of Kennedale Groundwater Analysis Results

Inorganic Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2011	Fluoride	1.22	2.06	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Arsenic	0.441	0.843	10	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2010	Barium	.00973	.0219	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Chromium	4.9	6.75	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Cyanide	Less than detection limit	43	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2010	Selenium	Less than detection limit	.781	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2010	Thallium	Less than detection limit	.111	2	0.5	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories; leaching from ore processing sites
2012	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.Less than detection limit	0.725	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants NONE DETECTED

Organic Contaminants NONE DETECTED

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2011	Bicarbonate	340	217	391	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2011	Chloride	57	37	75	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2010	Hardness as Ca & Mg	11	6	24	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2011	pH	8.5	8.3	8.7	8.5	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2010	Sodium	274	264	299	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2011	Sulfate	155	94	276	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2011	Total Alkalinity	352	225	406	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2011	Total Dissolved Solids	704	450	891	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.