



**BURLESON**  
TEXAS

**WATER  
QUALITY  
REPORT**

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**2024**

# ABOUT THIS REPORT:

## *A statement from the Public Works Director*

This annual report gives an overview of the quality of the drinking water distributed by the City of Burleson. It's based on data from the latest tests that are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The purpose of this report is to keep our customers informed about the quality of their tap water, so they can make more educated decisions when it comes to their water usage.

THE MAIN THING TO KNOW IS THAT THE CITY'S DRINKING WATER CONSISTENTLY **MEETS, AND EVEN EXCEEDS**, ALL THE STRICT DRINKING WATER STANDARDS SET BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (THE EPA).



The city of Burleson's Public Works Department takes the job of providing safe, clean, and reliable drinking water very seriously. Among **our top priorities are ensuring that the water delivered to homes and businesses is safe to drink**, and that it meets or surpasses both state and federal water quality regulations.

Basically, this report is meant to reassure you that the water you're getting from the Burleson Public Water System is up to snuff when it comes to safety and quality.

If you want more details, see the various tables and charts of data towards the end results of this report. As always, if you desire additional info, please contact us through the city's 3-1-1 system via 817-426-9600 or [www.burlesontx.com/311](http://www.burlesontx.com/311).



Errick Thompson, P.E., CFM, Director,  
City of Burleson Public Works Department

# BEFORE WE GET STARTED



## Where does Burleson get its drinking water from?

The City of Burleson purchases treated drinking water from the City of Fort Worth and holds a “SUPERIOR” System Recognition from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

## State Agency Assessed Source Waters

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The City of Fort Worth, which supplies treated water to Burleson, purchases raw (surface) water from the Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD). TRWD manages and delivers water from several regional reservoirs to Fort Worth for treatment before distribution to Burleson and other customers

The City of Fort Worth uses surface water from Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Bridgeport, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek Reservoir, Lake Benbrook and the Clear Fork Trinity River. TCEQ completed an assessment of Fort Worth’s source waters.

TCEQ classified the risk to our source waters as high for most contaminants which means there are activities near the source water or watershed that make it very likely chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. This risk assessment refers to the source water’s susceptibility to contamination, not to the safety or quality of the finished drinking water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.

This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions.

The assessment report consists of maps showing the assessment area, an inventory of known land use activities of concern and documentation of specific contaminants of concern. The report is available by contacting (817) 426-9830.

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at: <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>



## **SPECIAL NOTICE** **for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS,** **people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:**

You may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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; 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 (1-800-426-4791).

## ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Contaminants that may be in source water before treatment include microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive materials and organic chemical contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality regulate the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



## Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

## Microorganism testing shows low detections in raw water



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. The 2020 sampling showed low level detections of *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia Lamblia* and viruses that are common in surface water. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia Lamblia* monitoring is done monthly. Virus monitoring is performed four times a year in January, March, July and September. Viruses are treated through disinfection processes. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia Lamblia* are removed through disinfection and/or filtration.

# ABBREVIATIONS

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

**mrem** – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**na** – not applicable

**NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**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)

**ppt** – parts per trillion, or (ng/L)

**ppq** – parts per quadrillion, or (pg/L)

# DEFINITIONS

**Level 1 Assessment** – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

**Level 2 Assessment** – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found 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 is 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 a 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 contaminants.

**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.

**Action Level Goal (ALG)** – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Minimum Reporting Level (MRL)** – The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured.

## About the Following Table

The table that follows lists all the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
<b>Year or Range</b>	<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Range of Detection</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Source of Contaminant</b>
2024	Barium	0.07	0.05-0.06	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waters; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2024	Arsenic	1.2	0.0-1.3	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
2024	Uranium	1.6	1.6-1.6	30	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
2024	Fluoride	0.90	0.14-0.90	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2024	Chromium	4.0	0-4.0	100	100	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
2024	Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	0.77	0.672-0.88	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2024	Beta Particles & Photon Emitters	7.5	7.5-7.5	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2024	Cyanide	22.6	0-137	200	200	ppb	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
2024	Bromate	3.10	0-8.56	10	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2024	Atrazine	0.1	0-0.1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

## Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Total Haloacetic Acids	10.68	7.5	16	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Total Trihalomethanes	13.67	10.6	16.2	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

### Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection By-products - WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Unregulated Contaminants — 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.

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Chloroform	6.04	4.27	9.1	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Bromoform	1.06	1.0	1.1	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Bromodichloromethane	4.62	3.58	5.4	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Dibromochloromethane	2.81	1.88	4.26	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

### Turbidity

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Public Health Goal	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Turbidity	0.35	100.0%	NA	NTU	Soil runoff.

### Disinfectant Residual

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure
2024	Chloramines	2.5	0.9-3.9	4	4	ppm

### Lead and Copper

*(Samples are taken every three years. The next round of sampling will take place in 2026)*

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead	0.0014	0	0.015	mg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Copper	0.4030	0	1.3	mg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

## What you should know about lead in drinking water

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. While the city is responsible for delivering high-quality drinking water, it cannot control the materials used in individual household plumbing systems. When water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the 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>.

Fecal Coliform – REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

### Total Coliforms

Year or Range	Contaminant	Level	Range of Detection	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure
2024	Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & E. coli)	0	0	Presence in 5% of monthly samples	0	% of positive samples

### Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Bicarbonate	73.3	149	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2024	Calcium	23.6	61.	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Chloride	18.1	35.2	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2024	Magnesium	4.26	8.58	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	pH	7.8	8.5	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2024	Sodium	22.9	31.5	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
2024	Sulfate	22.3	49.7	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil oilfield activity.
2024	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	73.3	149	NA	pm	Naturally occurring; soluble mineral salts.
2024	Total Dissolved Solids	156	289	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2024	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	76.5	175	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2024	Total Hardness in Grains	5	10	NA	Grains/Gallon	

Grains per gallon	Milligrams per liter or parts per million	Classification
< 1.0	< 17.1	Soft
1.0 - 3.5	17.1 - 60	Slightly Hard
3.5 - 7.0	60 - 120	Moderately Hard
7.0 - 10.5	120 - 180	Hard
> 10.5	> 180	Very Hard

## UCMR 4

Burleson testing only detected four of the thirty contaminants. The detections were found as follows: One metal (manganese) and three haloacetic acids (HAA5, HAA6Br and HAA9). The remaining contaminants were not detected, but shown below and broken down by group. (The EPA has established the next round of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR5) will take place between 2023-2025)

Metals				
Compound	Measure	Average	Minimum Reporting Level	Common Source of Substance
manganese	ppb	1.025	0.4	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications.
germanium	ppb	<0.3	0.3	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications.

Pesticides				
Compound	Measure	Average	Minimum Reporting Level	Common Source of Substance
alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	ppb	<0.01	0.01	Component of benzene hexachloride (BHC); formerly used as an insecticide.
chlorpyrifos	ppb	<0.03	0.03	Organophosphate; used as an insecticide, acaricide and miticide.
dimethipin	ppb	<0.2	0.2	Used as a herbicide and plant growth regulator.
ethoprop	ppb	<0.03	0.03	Used as an insecticide.
oxyfluorfen	ppb	<0.05	0.05	Used as a herbicide.
profenofos	ppb	<0.3	0.3	Used as an insecticide and acaricide.
tebuconazole	ppb	<0.2	0.2	Used as a fungicide.
total permethrin (cis-& trans-)	ppb	<0.04	0.04	Used as an insecticide.
tribufos	ppb	<0.07	0.07	Used as an insecticide and cotton defoliant.

## Alcohols

Compound	Measure	Average	Minimum Reporting Level	Common Source of Substance
1-butanol	ppb	<0.007	2.0	Used as a solvent, food additive and in production of other chemicals.
2-methoxyethanol	ppb	<0.02	0.4	Used in a number of consumer products, such as synthetic cos
2-propen-1-ol	ppb	<0.03	0.5	Used in production flavorings, perfumes and other chemicals.

## Semivolatile Chemicals

Compound	Measure	Average	Minimum Reporting Level	Common Source of Substance
butylated hydroxyanisole	ppb	<0.03	0.03	Used as a food additive (antioxidant).
o-toluidine	ppb	<0.007	0.007	Used in the production of dyes, rubber, pharmaceuticals and pesticides.
quinoline	ppb	<0.02	0.02	Used as a pharmaceutical (anti-malarial) and flavoring agent; produced as a chemical intermediate; component of coal.

## Brominated Haloacetic Acid (HAA) Group 3 and 4

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects.	Common Source of Substance
HAA5	ppb	5.79	2.6 to 18.62	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6Br	ppb	4.8375	0 to 8.88	
HAA9	ppb	9.335	0 to 22.98	

## 9 Cyanotoxins & 1 Cyantoxin Group

Compound	Measure	Average	Minimum Reporting Level	Common Source of Substance
total microcystins	ppb	<0.3	0.3	Produced and contained within actively growing cyanobacterial cells, and can be released into the surrounding water.
microcystin-LA	ppb	NA	0.008	
microcystin-LF	ppb	NA	0.006	
microcystin-LR	ppb	NA	0.02	
microcystin-LY	ppb	NA	0.009	
microcystin-RR	ppb	NA	0.006	
microcystin-YR	ppb	NA	0.02	
nodularin	ppb	NA	0.005	
anatoxin-a	ppb	<0.3	0.03	
cylindrospermopsin	ppb	<0.9	0.09	



### Additional Information: [www.epa.gov/dwucmr](http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr)

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs).

The fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) was published in the Federal Register on December 20, 2016. UCMR 4 requires monitoring for 30 chemical contaminants between 2018 and 2020 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.

Distribution System Water Loss (%)			
Burleson Water Operations Compared to AWWA Benchmarking Manual Source: Annual Water Loss Audit			
Burleson	Top Quartile (AWWA)	Median (AWWA)	Bottom Quartile (AWWA)
5.1%	6.0%	9.5%	14.2%

# UCMR 5

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years, EPA issue a list of priority unregulated contaminants to be monitored by certain public water systems across States, Tribes, and Territories.

These contaminants may be present in drinking water but are not yet subject to EPA drinking water standards. Under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), EPA collects nationally representative drinking water occurrence data to support EPA's future regulatory determinations and, as appropriate, assist in the development of national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs).

For each UCMR cycle, EPA establishes a new list of contaminants for monitoring, specifies which systems are required to monitor, identifies the sampling locations, and defines the analytical methods to be used.

The City of Burleson's results can be found on the following page.



## Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been prepared for the public to access information as required by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

The Water Service Line Inventory Map for “lead and copper inventory” may be accessed on the City of Burleson’s Website: <https://www.burlesontx.com/Maps>

Note: The City of Burleson mailed notifications to those property owners with known lead or galvanized service lines in November of 2024. The city did not identify any lead or galvanized service lines on city owned property specifically between the water meter and the water main during the lead and copper inventory process.

Inventory provided to TCEQ by Oct. 16, 2024.

Interactive map available online: Nov. 15, 2024.

Compound	Measure	Fort Worth Average	Burleson Average	Minimum Reporting Level	Additional Information
Lithium	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	9.0	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.
PFBA (CAS 375-22-4)	ug/L	0.0061	0.0053	0.00493	<p>PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.</p> <p>Individual circumstances: Health effects can vary depending on exposure levels, duration, and individual susceptibility.</p>
PFMPA (CAS 377-73-1)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00394	
PFPeA (CAS 2706-90-3)	ug/L	0.0033	0.0033	0.00296	
PFBS (CAS 375-73-5)	ug/L	0.0036	0.0036	0.00296	
PFMBA (CAS 863090-89-5)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00296	
PFEESA (CAS 113507-82-7)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00296	
NFDHA (CAS 151772-58-6)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.0197	
4:2FTS (CAS 757124-72-4)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00296	
PFHxA (CAS 307-24-4)	ug/L	0.0035	<MRL	0.00296	
PFPeS (CAS 2706-91-4)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00394	
HFPO-DA (CAS 13252-13-6)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00493	
PFHpA (CAS 375-85-9)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00296	
PFHxS (CAS 355-46-4)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00296	
ADONA (CAS 919005-14-4)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00296	
6:2FTS (CAS 27619-97-2)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00394	
PFOA (CAS 335-67-1)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00394	
PFHpS (CAS 375-92-8)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00296	
PFNA (CAS 375-95-1)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00394	
PFOS (CAS 1763-23-1)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00394	
9CI-PF3ONS (CAS 756426-58-1)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00197	
8:2FTS (CAS 39108-34-4)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00493	
PFDA (CAS 335-76-2)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00296	
PFUnA (CAS 2058-94-8)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00197	
11CI-PF3OUdS (CAS 763051-92-9)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00493	
PFDoA (CAS 307-55-1)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00296	
NMeFOSAA (CAS 2355-31-9)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00587	
NEtFOSAA (CAS 2991-50-6)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00490	
PFTTrDa (CAS 72629-94-8)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00685	
PFTeDA (CAS 376-06-7)	ug/L	<MRL	<MRL	0.00783	

## Reminder: Burleson Has Watering Restrictions All Year Long



Watering Between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. is not allowed. Avoid watering during the hottest part of the day—between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.—to prevent waste and promote healthy landscapes.

In Burleson, city ordinance allows lawn and landscape irrigation only before 10 a.m. and after 6 p.m., year-round.

Check and adjust timers on automatic systems to make sure they follow the rules. Watering with a handheld hose, soaker hose or drip irrigation is allowed at any time.

Using water efficiently isn't just a seasonal concern—it matters all year long.

# Tips to Save Water

- Mulch plant beds two to three times a year with organic matter to slow evaporation.
- Water newly planted flowers and shrubs separately and more often to establish root systems.
- For clay soils, turn off the sprinkler when runoff occurs. Wait 20 minutes for water to absorb into the ground. Dig a test hole to see how deeply it absorbed. Repeat these steps until the water penetrates six inches.
- Never water on windy days.
- Water slowly for better absorption.
- Water only when the grass needs watering. Walk across your grass early in the morning. If your footprints remain, it needs water.
- Water deeply. This promotes deep roots and healthy grass. An inch of water will penetrate the soil four to six inches.
- Choose plants native or adapted to this region and soil conditions.

Visit [www.txsmartscape.com](http://www.txsmartscape.com) for more information.



# Learn more.



For questions or concerns about water quality: **Learn more about water at the websites below. Many offer resources for teachers and kids.**

 311 or 817-426-9830

 311@burlesontx.com

 [www.burlesontx.com/311](http://www.burlesontx.com/311)

Para preguntas o inquietudes sobre la calidad del agua, llame al 3-1-1, 817-426-9830 y/o envíe un correo electrónico a 311@burlesontx.com

- **Environmental Protection Agency**  
[www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense)
- **Texas Commission on Environmental Quality**  
[www.tceq.texas.gov](http://www.tceq.texas.gov)
- **Texas Water Development Board**  
[www.twdb.texas.gov](http://www.twdb.texas.gov)
- **American Water Works Association**  
[www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org)  
<https://drinktap.org>
- **Water Environment Federation**  
[www.wef.org](http://www.wef.org)
- **National Sanitation Foundation**  
[www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org)
- **Texas Water Conservation Association**  
[www.twca.org](http://www.twca.org)
- **Texas Water Resources Institute**  
<https://twri.tamu.edu/>