CITY OF OCEANSIDE

2023 Water Quality Report

Message from the Water Utilities Director

The Water Utilities mission is to provide residents and businesses with reliable, high-quality drinking water throughout the City of Oceanside. With over 150 employees working for you, our well-trained staff provides around the clock coverage 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Oceanside Water Utilities continues to expand water infrastructure, optimize water investments and establish water efficient practices to assure we're providing safe and reliable water for years to come.

To deliver on this commitment, Oceanside Water Utilities conducts extensive water quality testing with a robust monitoring schedule to test your water. On behalf of the City of Oceanside, I am pleased to report:

The City of Oceanside's drinking water continues to meet all federal and state water quality standards and safety regulations.

This report contains results from the water quality testing performed in 2023. I encourage you to read through this Water Quality Report to better understand where your water comes from and all that is necessary to send safe and reliable water to your taps.

Thank you,
Lindsay Leahy
Water Utilities Director

City's Source Water Information

Your water is routinely tested for about 90 different substances to ensure that the water is of the highest quality. This report lists the substances that were detected during 2023 and includes details about where your water comes from. For more information about your water, call (760) 435-5800.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse a la ciudad de Oceanside a (760) 435-5800 para asistirlo en español.

The City of Oceanside is committed to providing all customers with **safe and reliable drinking water.**

Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Oceanside's Water Sources

The City of Oceanside (City) has three sources of drinking water. One source of water supply is imported water that is purchased untreated (raw) from the **San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA)**. This raw water is then treated at Oceanside's **Robert A. Weese (Weese)** water treatment plant. This facility filters and disinfects water from lakes and rivers, supplying about 80% of the drinking water used in Oceanside. The second source is treated drinking water purchased directly from the SDCWA which is blended with water from the **Carlsbad Desalination Plant (CDP)**; this is about 10% of Oceanside's water supply. The remaining 10% of water supply comes from Oceanside's **Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility (MBGPF)**. This facility treats brackish groundwater from wells located in the San Luis Rey River valley. The groundwater is purified by reverse osmosis and then disinfected.

The R.A. Weese Water Treatment Plant is maintained and operated by highly trained and certified individuals.

Loma Alta Creek flows parallel to Oceanside Blvd. and is a 107-acre coastal estuarine wetland.

Approximately 80% of the water we use in Oceanside is imported from hundreds of miles away. This is surface water from lakes and rivers in Northern California and the Colorado River Basin. The **Metropolitan Water District (MWD)** imports this water to Southern California via a 242-mile-long aqueduct that carries Colorado River water from Lake Havasu, and a 444-mile-long aqueduct that brings water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Both aqueducts terminate in Lake Skinner in Riverside County, where these waters are combined. The SDCWA purchases this imported water from MWD and distributes it to water agencies throughout San Diego County, including the City of Oceanside. (continued on page 3)

City's Source Water Information

(continued from page 2)

Pure Water Oceanside (PWO) is a new water source for Oceanside. PWO purifies recycled water treated at the San Luis Rey Water Reclamation Facility (SLRWRF). The recycled water undergoes state-of-the-art water purification processes including filtration, reverse osmosis and ultraviolet light with advanced oxidation. The advanced water purification process creates a new local source of high-quality drinking water that is clean, safe, drought-proof and environmentally sound. PWO is a water source that is injected into the groundwater aquifer, travels to the MBGPF and is treated again prior to entering the water distribution system. Since PWO is not directly introduced into the water distribution system, its water quality data is reflected by the MBGPF which directly enters the system. For more information about the City's water, visit **https://www.ci.oceanside.ca.us/government/water-utilities/**.

Source Water Assessment

In December 2002, MWD completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A summary of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD Records Management at (213) 217-6000. The CDP completed a Watershed Sanitary Survey in March 2020. The survey was performed to investigate potential contaminant sources in the Pacific Ocean in the vicinity of the intake structure and in the watershed of the Agua Hedionda Lagoon. The potential contaminant sources evaluated in the Watershed Sanitary Survey are not likely to impact the water quality at the desalination plant. A summary of the assessment can be obtained by contacting CDP at (702) 606-8742.

Ground Water Assessment

An assessment of the current groundwater sources for the City were performed in 2002, 2004 and 2010. Sources are considered most vulnerable to contamination from the following activities: sewer collections, agricultural/irrigation wells, petroleum pipelines, gas stations, plastics/synthetic producers, chemical/petroleum processing/storage and dry-cleaners. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department at 300 North Coast Highway in Oceanside. You may request a summary of the assessment from the City at (760) 435-5800.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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 contacting the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at **www.epa.gov/safewater**.

2023 Report of Detected Compounds

OCEANSIDE

The data tables below and on the following page list all the substances that were detected in Oceanside's drinking water during 2023 or the most recent sampling within the last five years. The presence of these substances does not necessarily constitute a health risk. These tables contain the name of each substance, unit of measurement, highest level allowed, ideal goals, detection level, amount detected and the usual source of the substance. Some substances are not tested each year because the concentrations do not vary significantly from year to year. For these substances, the tables include data from the most recent testing completed.

Name	Unit	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Source Waters: R.A. Weese surface water	MBGPF ground water	SDCWA surface water	MWD surface water	Carlsbad Desalination Plant	Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS) -- Mandatory Health-related Standards											
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	NTU	TT=1 NTU	NA	NA	Highest	0.13	NA	0.08	0.07	0.08	Soil runoff.
					%<0.3 NTU	100	NA	100	100	100	
INORGANIC											
Aluminum (b)	mg/L	1	0.6	0.05	Range	ND - 0.075	NA	ND - 0.17	ND - 0.110	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment process
					Average	ND	ND	ND	0.113	ND	
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	2	Range	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
					Average	2	ND	2.1	ND	ND	
Barium	mg/L	1	2	0.1	Range	NA	NA	0.0585-0.0913	NA	ND	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
					Average	0.1	ND	ND	0.116	ND	
Fluoride Natural	mg/L	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.20 - 0.32	ND - 0.13	0.2 - 0.4	0.2 - 0.4	0.81 - 0.86	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
					Average	0.28	ND	0.2	0.2	0.84	
Fluoride Added (c)	mg/L	2.0	Optimal 1	Control 0.1	Range	NA	NA	0.6 - 0.63	0.6 - 0.8	0.6 - 0.799	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
					Average	Not added	Not added	0.60	0.7	0.696	
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10	10	0.4	Range	ND - ND	ND - 2.3	ND	NA	ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
					Average	ND	1.5	ND	ND	ND	
Copper (d)	mg/L	1.3 (AL)	0.3	0.05	Range for 53 homes sampled = ND - 0.450 90th percentile for 53 homes sampled = 0.194						Internal corrosion of household plumbing; leaching of wood preservatives; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (d)	µg/L	15 (AL)	0.2	5	Range for 53 homes sampled = ND - 8.1 90th percentile for 53 homes sampled = ND						Internal corrosion of household plumbing; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
MICROBIOLOGICAL											
Total Coliform Bacteria (e)	%	TT	(0)	NA	Range	Distribution System = 0 - 0.79					Naturally present in the environment.
					Highest	Distribution System Highest LRRA = 0.79					
RADIOLOGICAL (f)											
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	NA	NA	NA	ND - 4	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
					Average	3.1	5.0	NA	ND	ND	
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	NA	NA	NA	ND - 8	ND	Decay of natural and man-made products.
					Average	NA	NA	NA	ND	ND	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	NA	3.9 - 5.3	NA	ND - 3	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	2.5	4.6	NA	2	ND	
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5	(0)	1	Range	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.094 - 0.715	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	NA	1.9	NA	ND	0.48	
Disinfection by Products (DBP)											
Total Chlorine (g)	mg/L	(RAA) [4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Distribution System wide range = 0.38 - 3.7 Distribution System highest RAA = 2.8						Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 (h)	µg/L	(LRAA) 60	NA	1	Distribution System wide range = 2.9 - 27 Distribution System highest LRAA = 17						By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalo-methanes (h)	µg/L	(LRAA) 80	NA	1	Distribution System wide range = 14 - 65 Distribution System highest LRAA = 43						By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*Footnotes on page 6

2023 Report of Detected Compounds

OCEANSIDE

Name	Unit	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Source Waters: R.A. Weese surface water	Source Waters: MBGPF water	Source Waters: SDCWA surface water	Source Waters: MWD surface water	Source Waters: Carlsbad Desalination Plant	Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS -- Aesthetic Standards											
Chloride	mg/L	500	NA	NA	Range	66.9 - 105	106 - 370	NA	72 - 110	35 - 98	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	87.0	119	100	91	75	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Distribution System Range = ND - 10			ND - 5	NA	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Distribution System Average = ND			1	1	ND	
Odor	Units	3	NA	NA	Distribution System Range = ND - ND			NA	NA	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Distribution System Average = ND			ND	2	ND	
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NA	NA	Range	94 - 238	123 - 400	122 - 210	113 - 236	13 - 15	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	170	139	166	174	13.5	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range	574 - 1030	773 - 858	NA	664 - 1040	225.5 - 506.4	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	798	817	NA	852	405.4	
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	NA	NA	Range	NA	NA	NA	401 - 670	122 - 318	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	450	484	570	536	216	
Turbidity (i)	Units	5	NA	NA	Distribution System wide range = ND - 5 Distribution System wide average = 0.15						Soil runoff
Manganese	µg/L	50	500 (NL)	NA	Range	NA	ND - 22	ND	NA	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	NA	2.6	ND	ND	ND	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (UCMR5) (j)											
Lithium	µg/L	NA	NA	9	Range	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Metal; pharmaceutical
					Average	NA	36	NA	NA	NA	
PFOS	ng/L	4.0	6.5 (NL)	NA	Range	NA	ND - 2.1	ND	NA	NA	PFAS
					Average	NA	0.5	ND	ND	ND	
PFBS	ng/L	1 HI (k)	500 (NL)	NA	Range	NA	ND - 2.7	NA	NA	NA	PFAS
					Average	NA	2.0	NA	NA	NA	
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS											
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	86.0 - 137	84.0 - 94.0	NA	92 - 125	46 - 87	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	110	88.8	NA	108	63	
Boron	µg/L	1000(NL)	NA	100	Range	NA	NA	NA	NA	390 - 900	Fertilizer and pesticide runoff; Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	NA	NA	140	130	620	
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	35 - 77	45 - 58	NA	39 - 72	17.48 - 55.2	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	55	51	61	56	22.55	
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	13 - 28	24 - 28	NA	15 - 27	0.9 - 1.1	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	20	26	24	21	1.1	
pH	pH units	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.1 - 8.4	8.0 - 8.4	7.8 - 8.7	8.2 - 8.5	8.16 - 8.87	Measure of the acidic or basic character of water.
					Average	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	NA	NA	69 - 103	40.1 - 61	Salt present in the water, usually naturally occurring
					Average	93	66	99	86	55.35	
Total Hardness	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	140 - 300	210 - 260	NA	165 - 291	43.7 - 79.6	Sum of magnesium and calcium, naturally occurring in the environment
					Average	218	235	NA	228	56.12	
Total Hardness	grains/ gal	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.2 - 18	12 - 15	NA	9.64 - 17.0	2.55 - 4.65	Sum of magnesium and calcium, naturally occurring in the environment
					Average	13	14	NA	13.3	3.28	

Contaminants in Source 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 include the following...

Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Terms and Abbreviations

AL - Action Level, *the regulatory concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.*
DLR - Detection Limit for purposes of Reporting, *the lowest level that can be reliably detected and quantified.*
Grains Per Gallon - *is a unit of water hardness defined as 1 grain (64.8 milligrams) of calcium carbonate dissolved in 1 US gallon of water (3.785 liters). It translates to 17.1 parts per million.*
HAA5 - *Sum of Five Regulated Haloacetic Acids (HAAs), i.e., Monochloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid, and Trichloroacetic Acid.*
HFPO-DA - hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid
HI - Hazard Index
LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level, *the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.*
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, *the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.*
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, *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.*
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, *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.*
µg/L - micrograms per liter
µS/cm - microsiemens per centimeter
mg/L - milligrams per liter
NA - Not Applicable *or not specified.*
ND - Not Detected
ng/L - nanograms per liter
NL - Notification Level
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter, *a measure of radiation.*
PDWS - Primary Drinking Water Standard, *MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.*
PFBS - perfluorobutane sulfonic acid
PFHxS - perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
PFNA - perfluorononanoic acid
PFOS - perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
PHG - Public Health Goal, *the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.*
RAA - Running Annual Average, *the monthly average of all samples computed each quarter and averaged for four consecutive quarters.*
TT - Treatment Technique, *a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*

Table Footnotes

a) *Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it indicates the effectiveness of our filtration system. Treatment plant effluent turbidity is recorded every 15 minutes. The turbidity of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month. Turbidity for the Carlsbad Desalination Plant effluent is required to be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month. Turbidity shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.*
b) *Aluminum also has a secondary MCL of 2 mg/L.*
c) *MWD started fluoridation treatment in 2007. Some MWD water is used to supplement Oceanside's treated water. Oceanside does not currently fluoridate during treatment.*
d) *Lead and Copper are sampled every three years at consumer's taps and was last sampled in 2021. If the Action Level is exceeded in 10% of the samples (90th percentile) then the water supplier must modify the treatment process to prevent the leaching of these metals into the water from the plumbing. None of the samples exceeded the Action Levels.*
e) *No more than 5.0% of all monthly samples taken in the distribution system may be Total Coliform positive. In 2023 there were 1,620 samples taken throughout the City and two were positive. All repeat samples were negative.*
f) *Some locations are analyzed up to every nine years. Oceanside and SDCWA sampled for radiological constituents in 2020. Uranium at MBGPF was sampled in 2023. MWD sampled quarterly for gross beta and annually for tritium and strontium-90; all remaining constituents were sampled in 2020.*
g) *Compliance is based on a running annual average (RAA) of at least 124 distribution system samples taken each month. The City of Oceanside uses chloramines for disinfection.*
h) *Compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of 8 distribution system sample locations taken every quarter.*
i) *Turbidity is also tested tested at a minimum of 31 locations each month within the distribution system and reported under Secondary Standards.*
j) *UCMR5 = Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 5. The EPA requires monitoring in order to determine if there is a need to regulate these compounds. UCMR5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025. Detected contaminants are reflected in the table.*
k) *The Hazard index (HI) is a long-established approach that EPA regularly uses to understand health risk from chemical mixture (i.e. exposure to multiple chemicals). The HI is made up of the sum fractions of PFBS, PFNA, PFHxS, & HFPO-DA. Each fraction compares the level of each PFAS measured in the water to the health-based water concentration. The HI for MBGPF is less than 1 and indicates there are no known or anticipated adverse effects on the health or persons occur and allows for an adequate margin of safety with respect to health risk associated with a mixture of PFAS in finished drinking water.*

Fluoride

Oceanside has three sources of water: Raw water that is treated at the R.A. Weese water treatment plant, groundwater that is treated at the MBGPF and treated water purchased from SDCWA. Oceanside does not add fluoride during treatment at R.A. Weese or the MBGPF. The fluoride found in these raw water sources is naturally occurring. Only imported, treated water purchased from SDCWA has added fluoride. The area south of Oceanside Blvd. usually receives this fluoridated water with an average concentration of 0.40 ppm. The water delivered to all other areas in the City usually has an average fluoride level of 0.33 ppm. However, when the City's treatment plants are not operating at full capacity, some or all of the water supply for Oceanside can contain added fluoride up to a maximum of 0.76 ppm.

Lead

The City's drinking water is tested for lead every three years and was last tested in 2021. Samples were collected inside 53 private homes and at the entry points to the water distribution system. **There was no lead detected in the water entering the distribution system**, and one detection of lead in a private residence, which was under the AL. All homes were under the 90th percentile limit and compliant with the action level. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with private property service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Oceanside is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in home 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Drinking Water Disinfection

It is important to disinfect treated drinking water in order to destroy pathogens that can make people sick. The disinfectant must be present in the drinking water system all the way to each home, business and industry. To achieve this long-lasting residual, the City uses chloramines to disinfect the drinking water from each source. **Chloramines provide a stable residual throughout the distribution system delivering safe drinking water to each of our customers.**

Contaminants in Drinking Water

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at **www.epa.gov/safewater.**

Utilities Commission Meetings

The Oceanside Utilities Commission meets bi-monthly in the City Council Chambers at 300 North Coast Highway. The public is welcome to participate in these meetings. For more information, please call (760) 435-5800.

One City, One Water

OCEANSIDE

Infrastructure is an Operational Lifeline

450 miles of pipelines

3 drinking water facilities

2 wastewater treatment facilities

45,000 newly installed smart meters

Employees are the Cornerstone to Our Success

154 Employees in the Water Utilities Department

9.5 Years average years of City service

significantly more than the national 4.1-year average

25% of our staff have more than 15 years of service

I ♥ MY JOB

40 Years is our longest serving Water Utilities employee!

98% of our Operations Staff have professional certifications

Water Tips & Resources

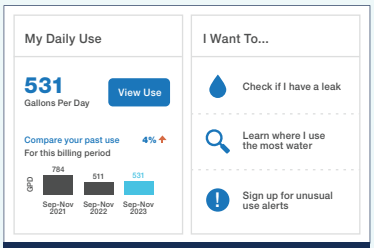
We're working hard to provide you with clean and reliable water. You can help protect our valuable water resources too! Here's how.

Plant
water-efficient plants
and check your irrigation system regularly.

Get a rebate for switching from turf at **socalwatersmart.com.**

Fix
pipe breaks and leaks
as soon as they are discovered. Scan here:

Explore
resources
such as landscape guidance and rebates at **www.watersmartsd.org.**



Track
your water usage
by creating an account at **oceanside.watersmart.com.**

Your account will let you know how much water you use on a daily basis.

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