



2025 Water Quality REPORT

Message from the Water Utilities Director

Our mission at Oceanside Water Utilities is to provide our residents and businesses with high-quality, dependable drinking water.

Whether it is sourced locally or traveled from the snowpacks of the Sierras and Rockies, every drop is treated with care. I am pleased to announce that in 2025 the City of Oceanside’s drinking water consistently met all state and federal water quality standards.

This report is designed to give you a transparent look at your drinking water and the extensive testing we conduct to ensure water quality. I encourage you to review the report to learn more about the system that keeps your water safe to drink.

Our dedicated team of over 150 employees work around the clock to operate and maintain three treatment facilities, over 590 miles of water pipelines and multiple other facilities to ensure cost-effective and sustainable services. To protect our community, we maintain the highest standards to ensure our water is safe, clean and reliable.

We are honored to serve this community and provide the high-quality water that you depend on.

Thank you,



Frederick Mayo | Water Utilities Director



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

From the **mountain tops** to our **taps** and from our **homes** to the **sea**, **protecting our water** is key.

Water System Information

Your water is routinely tested for about 90 different substances to ensure the water is of the highest quality. This report lists the substances that were detected during 2025 and includes details about where your water comes from. For more information about your water, call Katie Nynas at (760) 435-5824.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/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.

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.

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.



2025 Water Quality Report

Source Water Assessment

In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) 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 MWDSC by phone at (800) CALL-MWD or (800) 225-5693. The Carlsbad Desalination Plant (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 by phone at (760) 655-3900.

Ground Water Assessment

An assessment of the current groundwater sources for the City was completed in February 2002. Sources are considered most vulnerable to contamination from the following activities: sewer collections and/or agricultural/irrigation wells. 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 by contacting (760) 435-5800.

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

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 Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility (MBGPF) and treated water purchased from San Diego County Water Authority (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 0.60 ppm. The water delivered to all other areas in the City usually has an average fluoride level of 0.22 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 0.89 ppm.



Lead

The City's drinking water is tested for lead every three years and was last tested in 2024. Samples were collected inside 50 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 action level. All homes were under the 90th percentile limit and compliant with the action level. 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 Oceanside is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Oceanside Water Utilities at (760) 435-5800. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



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:

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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and 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.

Drinking Water Disinfection

It is important to disinfect treated drinking water 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.



2025 Report of Detected Compounds

The following data tables list all the substances that were detected in the drinking water during 2025 or the most recent sampling within the last five years. The presence of these substances does not necessarily constitute a health risk. The tables contain the name of each substance, the unit of measurement, the highest level allowed, the ideal goals, the detection level, the 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.



Units of Measurement:

mg/L	milligrams per liter
µg/L	micrograms per liter
ng/L	nanograms per liter
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter
µS/cm	microsiemens per centimeter

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. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. 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 0.2 mg/L.
- c)** Metropolitan Water District Southern California (MWDSC) started fluoridation treatment in 2007. Some MWDSC water is used to supplement Oceanside's treated water. Oceanside does not fluoridate during treatment.
- d)** Lead and Copper are sampled every three years at consumer's taps and were last sampled in 2024. 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 plumbing. None of the samples exceeded the Action Levels.

Name	Sample Date	Unit	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Source Waters					Sources in Drinking Water
							R.A. Weese Surface Water	MBGPF Ground Water	SDCWA Twin Oaks Plant	MWD Skinner Plant	Carlsbad Desalination Plant	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS) — Mandatory Health-related Standards												
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	2025	NTU	TT=1 NTU	NA	NA	Highest	0.62	0.15	0.02	0.07	0.06	Soil runoff
						%<0.3 NTU	98	100	100	100	100	
INORGANIC												
Aluminum (b)	2025	mg/L	1	0.6	0.05	Range	ND - 0.09	NA	ND - 0.07	ND - 0.12	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment process
						Average	0.03	ND	ND	0.057	ND	
Barium	2025	mg/L	1	2	0.1	Range	NA	NA	0.10 - 0.11	ND	ND	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
						Average	0.12	ND	0.11	ND	ND	
Fluoride Natural	2025	mg/L	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.18 - 0.26	ND - 0.10	0.60 - 1.20	0.20 - 0.30	0.79 - 0.89	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
						Average	0.22	ND	0.70	0.30	0.84	
Fluoride Added (c)	2025	mg/L	2.0	Optimal	Control	Range	NA	NA	0.20 - 0.70	0.60 - 0.80	0.57 - 0.87	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
				1	0.1	Average	Not added	Not added	0.60	0.70	0.69	
Nitrate as N	2025	mg/L	10	10	0.4	Range	ND - 0.91	0.48 - 0.96	NA	ND	ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
						Average	0.40	0.73	NA	ND	ND	
Copper (d)	2024	mg/L	1.3 (AL)	0.3	0.05	Range for 50 homes sampled = ND - 0.40 90th percentile for 50 homes sampled = 0.24					Internal corrosion of household plumbing; leaching of wood preservatives; erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (d)	2024	µg/L	15 (AL)	0.2	5	Range for 50 homes sampled = 0.24 - 9.8 90th percentile for 50 homes sampled = 1.2					Internal corrosion of household plumbing; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits	
RADIOLOGICAL (e)												
Gross Alpha	2023	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	NA	NA	NA	ND - 4.0	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
						Average	3.1	5.0	ND	ND	ND	
Gross Beta	2023	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	NA	NA	NA	ND - 5.0	ND	Decay of natural and man-made products
						Average	NA	NA	4.2	4.0	ND	
Uranium	2025	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	NA	4.3 - 5.3	1.7 - 2.8	ND - 3.0	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
						Average	2.5	4.8	2.3	2.0	ND	
Combined Radium	2023	pCi/L	5	(0)	1	Range	NA	NA	ND - ND	ND - ND	0.30 - 1.2	Erosion of natural deposits
						Average	0.37	1.84	ND	ND	0.85	
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS (DBP)												
Total Chlorine (f)	2025	mg/L	(RAA) [4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Oceanside Distribution System wide range = 0.3 - 3.5 Oceanside Distribution System highest RAA = 2.6					Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
HAA5 (g)	2025	µg/L	(LRAA) 60	NA	1	Oceanside Distribution System wide range = 1.8 - 25 Oceanside Distribution System highest LRAA = 19					By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalo-methanes (g)	2025	µg/L	(LRAA) 80	NA	1	Oceanside Distribution System wide range = 12 - 59 Oceanside Distribution System highest LRAA = 48					By-product of drinking water disinfection	

- e)** Radiological sampling occurs at varying intervals, up to every nine years. In 2025, uranium was sampled monthly at MBGPF. In 2023, radiological constituents were sampled at Weese, the SDCWA and the MWDSC.
- f)** 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.
- g)** Compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of 8 distribution system sample locations taken every quarter.

Table Terms & Abbreviations:

AL	Regulatory Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Average	Arithmetic mean
DLR	Detection Limit for purposes of Reporting, the lowest level that can be reliably detected and quantified.
HAA5	Sum of Five Regulated Haloacetic Acids (HAAs), i.e., Monochloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid and Trichloroacetic Acid.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average, the monthly average of all samples computed each quarter and averaged for four consecutive quarters at a particular monitoring location.
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.
NA	Not Applicable or not specified
ND	Not Detected
PDWS	Primary Drinking Water Standard, MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.
PHG	Public Health Goal, the level of 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.
Range	Minimum and maximum values; range and average values are the same if a single value is reported for samples collected once or twice annually.

Name	Sample Date	Unit	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Source Waters					Sources in Drinking Water
							R. A. Weese Surface Water	MBGPF Ground Water	SDCWA Twin Oaks Plant	MWD Skinner Plant	Carlsbad Desalination Plant	
SECONDARY STANDARDS — Aesthetic Standards												
Chloride	2025	mg/L	500	NA	NA	Range	83 - 114	ND - 120	NA	87 - 91	59 - 110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
						Average	94	110	NA	89	85	
Color	2025	Units	15	NA	NA	Distribution System Range = ND - 5			ND - 1	1	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
						Distribution System Average = ND			ND	1	ND	
Odor	2025	Units	3	NA	NA	Distribution System Range = ND - 2			ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
						Distribution System Average = ND			ND	ND	ND	
Sulfate	2025	mg/L	500	NA	NA	Range	106 - 230	ND - 140	100 - 160	164 - 171	12 - 15	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
						Average	171	122	146	168	14	
Specific Conductance	2025	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range	656 - 964	766 - 898	NA	824 - 847	235 - 531	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
						Average	820	810	840	836	443	
Total Dissolved Solids	2025	mg/L	1000	NA	NA	Range	NA	NA	250 - 490	501 - 513	105 - 310	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
						Average	574	457	337	507	239	
Turbidity (h)	2025	Units	5	NA	NA	Oceanside Distribution System wide range = 0.1 - 2.6 Oceanside Distribution System wide average = 0.16						Soil runoff
Manganese	2025	µg/L	50	500 (NL)	NA	Range	NA	0.8 - 340	ND	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
						Average	NA	3.9	ND	ND	ND	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (UCMR5) (i)												
Lithium	2025	µg/L	NA	NA	9	Range	NA	NA	NA	26 - 30	NA	Metal; pharmaceutical
						Average	NA	NA	NA	28	NA	
PFOS (Perfluoroocta-nesulfonic acid)	2025	ng/L	NA	4.0 (NL)	2 (j)	Range	NA	ND - 2.5	NA	ND	NA	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities,use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
						Average	NA	1.7	ND	ND	NA	
PFBS (Perfluorobuta-nesulfonic acid)	2025	ng/L	NA	500 (NL)	2 (j)	Range	NA	ND - 3.4	NA	ND	NA	
						Average	NA	2.8	ND	ND	NA	
PFHxS (Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid)	2025	ng/L	NA	3.0 (NL)	2 (j)	Range	NA	ND - 2.0	ND	ND	ND	
						Average	NA	1.5	ND	ND	ND	
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS												
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	2025	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	97 - 128	84 - 102	120	105 - 108	46 - 83	Leaching from natural deposits
						Average	112	93.4	120	106	62	
Boron	2025	µg/L	1000(NL)	NA	100	Range	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.51 - 0.92	Fertilizer and pesticide runoff; Leaching from natural deposits
						Average	NA	NA	NA	130	0.69	
Calcium	2025	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	37 - 81	43 - 220	NA	54 - 55	17 - 69	Leaching from natural deposits
						Average	57	53	NA	54	24	
Magnesium	2025	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	17 - 25	23 - 110	NA	NA	1.2 - 1.7	Leaching from natural deposits
						Average	20	27	NA	21	1.4	
pH	2025	pH units	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.0 - 8.5	8.0 - 8.3	7.4 - 9.0	NA	8.3 - 8.6	Measure of the acidic or basic character of water
						Average	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.5	
Sodium	2025	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	NA	NA	83 - 87	48 - 62	Salt present in the water, usually naturally occurring
						Average	86	69	NA	85	57	
Total Hardness	2025	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	160 - 310	200 - 990	NA	228 - 232	54 - 69	Sum of magnesium and calcium, naturally occurring in the environment
						Average	226	244	NA	230	61	
Total Hardness	2025	grains/gal	NA	NA	NA	Range	9.3 - 18.1	11.7 - 57.8	NA	13.3 - 13.6	3.2 - 4.0	Sum of magnesium and calcium, naturally occurring in the environment
						Average	13.2	14.2	NA	13.5	3.5	

Table Footnotes

- h)

Turbidity is also tested at 31 locations each month within the distribution system and reported under Secondary Standards.
- i)

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 2024 and 2025. Detected contaminants are reflected in the table.
- j)

State DLR have not been established for PFOS, PFBS, and PFHxS, the Consumer Confidence Report Detection Limit is 2.0 ng/L.

Table Terms & Abbreviations:

CaCO3	Calcium Carbonate
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.
NL	Notification Level, detection above a proposed MCL.



Oceanside Water by the Numbers

150+ Employees

590+ Miles of water pipelines delivering fresh water to your doorstep 24/7

1,000+ Miles is the distance some of our water travels from the Rockies and Sierras to reach Oceanside

18M Gallons is the daily average of drinking water provided by the City

90+ Contaminants continuously monitored and tested for throughout the year

10,000+ Water Quality Tests performed annually by certified scientists

Manage Your Water Use with *WaterSmart*

The ***WaterSmart*** portal is a free online tool provided by the City of Oceanside to help residents and businesses manage their water consumption more effectively. It provides personalized data, such as past usage trends and comparisons to similar households, while offering customized recommendations for saving water and money. Users can also use the platform to receive leak alerts, update their household profiles for better accuracy, and pay their water bills online. Learn more at **Oceanside.WaterSmart.com**



Here’s what some Oceanside customers are saying about *WaterSmart*

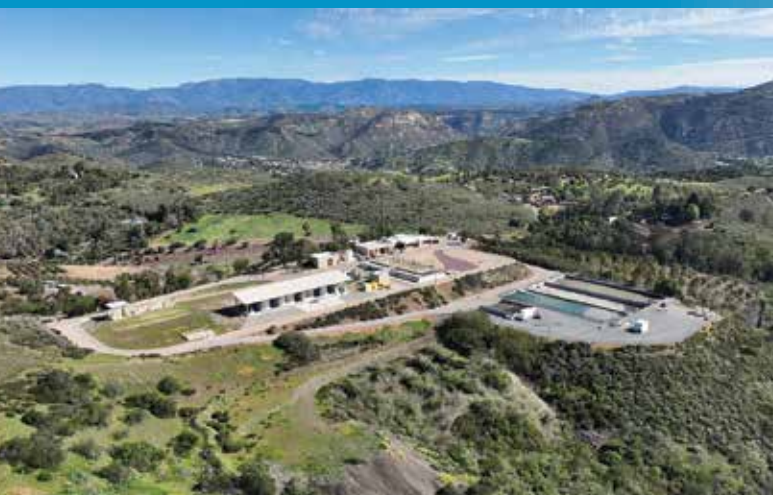
I had a leak and didn't even know it!
Thanks to *WaterSmart* I discovered my toilet was leaking and I fixed it.

I had no idea I was using so much water to irrigate my yard.
I adjusted my timer right away and am saving big time!

The tips on the *WaterSmart* portal helped me use less water.
It's fun to see how my changes make a difference.

Understanding Home Water Softeners

While the City provides high-quality water that meets or exceeds all federal and state health and safety standards, it is naturally "hard" due to mineral content. As water travels from the Colorado River and Northern California, it picks up minerals like calcium and magnesium. These are not a health risk, but they can leave behind harmless white spots on glassware or mineral buildup on showerheads. Some residents choose to use home water softening systems to address these aesthetic preferences. If you use a salt-based softener, please be aware that the salt discharged from these systems eventually reaches our local recycled water supply, increasing the salinity that our treatment facilities must manage.



An overhead view of the Robert A. Weese Water Filtration Plant, where raw water is treated to meet drinking water standards.



The Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility uses reverse osmosis to treat local brackish groundwater extracted from the Mission Basin aquifer.



The reverse osmosis system at Pure Water Oceanside. This is where advanced treatment technology helps produce high-quality purified water for the community.

2025 Water Quality Report

Water Sources

Did you know the water in your tap likely traveled hundreds of miles to get to you? To provide a reliable supply of water for our community, the City of Oceanside looks far beyond city limits.

Most of our water supply, roughly 72%, begins as snowpack high in the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains. As spring melts the snow, the resulting surface water flows through a vast network of aqueducts and reservoirs.

The **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC)** imports drinking water via two aqueducts: a 242-mile route from the Colorado River and a 444-mile route from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Both aqueducts terminate in Lake Skinner in Riverside County, where these waters are combined. The **San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA)** purchases water from MWDSC and distributes it to water agencies throughout San Diego County, including the City of Oceanside. This "raw" water is treated locally at Oceanside's **Robert A. Weese Water Treatment Plant** where it is filtered and disinfected to ensure it safely reaches your faucet.

About 18% of Oceanside's drinking water is purchased fully treated from the SCDWCA. The water is sometimes blended with water from the **Carlsbad Desalination Plant**.

The final 10% of our supply is sourced locally in Oceanside from the Mission Basin aquifer. This brackish water is treated at **Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility (MBGPF)**. Here the City relies on treatments including reverse osmosis and disinfection to transform this groundwater into high-quality drinking water.

Pure Water Oceanside (PWO) is a new water source. 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>

Water Sources from Northern California and the Colorado River





6 Steps to Safe Drinking Water

Overview of Weese Treatment Technology

The Robert A. Weese Water Treatment Plant uses **direct filtration** technology, an efficient approach to treat drinking water, designed for high-quality source water. This method eliminates the need for the large sedimentation step traditionally used in drinking water treatment. Instead, direct filtration relies on modern engineering and gravity to meet all drinking water safety standards and deliver clean, safe drinking water at a cost of about one **penny per gallon**.

Advantage for Oceanside Residents — **Direct filtration** provides a sustainable, high-quality resource at a fraction of the cost of any store-bought alternative without waste.

1



Raw Water Intake & Mixing:

Untreated "raw" water from the SDCWA is mixed with chemicals called **coagulants**. This causes particles like dirt, algae and natural organic matter to "clump" together, making them easier to remove.

2



Flocculation:

The water is rapidly mixed to allow for the microscopic particles to collide and form larger masses called "**floc**." Because our source water is already relatively clear, we can move directly to the most critical stage: **the filters**.

3



Gravity-Fed Direct Filtration:

Water flows downward through multiple filtration layers that physically traps impurities and serves as a clarifying step. This gravity-fed design is highly **energy-efficient** and continues to work even if power systems are strained.

4



Disinfection:

To ensure the water stays safe all the way to your tap, we add **chloramine**, a long-lasting disinfectant.

5



Storage & Distribution:

Finished water is stored in protected reservoirs and delivered through **590+ miles** of pipeline, monitored 24/7 for safety and pressure.

6



Rigorous Monitoring & Regulation:

Oceanside tap water undergoes more frequent and rigorous testing than bottled water to meet strict EPA and State standards.

We conduct **thousands** of tests per year to ensure a great product every time you turn on the tap.

Learn More About Oceanside's Water

For more information about the City's Water Utilities Department, visit
www.ci.oceanside.ca.us/gov/water

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