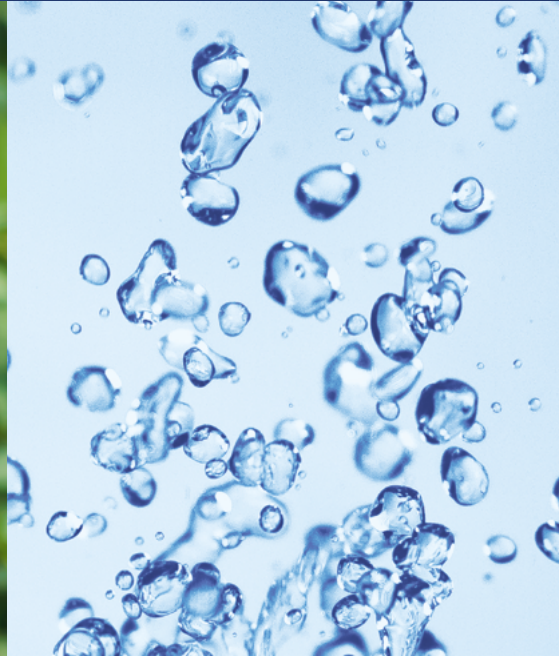


Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report



2022

This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. El informe está disponible en Español en el sitio web de la Ciudad en www.oxnard.org/CCR o contáctenos al (805) 385-8136 para recibir asistencia en Español.



Table of Contents

| | |
|------------|--|
| 3 | Letter from the Oxnard Water Utility Manager |
| 4 | Drinking Water Sources and Treatment |
| 5 | Water Supply Map |
| 6 | Water Quality Monitoring |
| 7 | Important Health Information |
| 8-9 | Water Quality Results |
| 10 | Investing in a Sustainable Water Future |
| 11 | Water Conservation |



John C. Zaragoza
Mayor

Bryan A. MacDonald
Mayor Pro Tem, District 4

Bert E. Perello
Councilmember, District 1

Gabe Teran
Councilmember, District 2

Oscar Madrigal
Councilmember, District 3

Gabriela Basua
Councilmember, District 5

Arthur Valenzuela Zavala
Councilmember, District 6

City Council Office
300 West Third Street,
Oxnard, CA 93030

Public Information

You are invited to participate in or view any of the regularly scheduled City Council meetings.

- **When:** 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 6 p.m.
- **Where:** City Council Chambers
305 West Third St. Oxnard, CA 93030

Meetings can be watched live and are taped for later viewing. If the City Council Chambers are temporarily closed due to public health directives, remote viewing may be necessary but expanded public participation options are available. For details, visit www.oxnard.org/city-meetings.

For more information about this report:

Visit www.oxnard.org/CCR or call (805) 385-8136

For additional information:

Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791
California Division of Drinking Water, District 06-Santa Barbara (805) 566-1326

Dear Valued Customer,

I am pleased to share the 2022 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report. This report contains important water quality testing results, background on our water resources, and health information for sensitive populations. As you will read, the City has successfully met strict water quality guidelines set by the California Division of Drinking Water (CDDW) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Over the past years, the importance of having safe and reliable drinking water has been a major issue throughout our nation. The Water Division team continues its commitment to work hard each and every day to ensure the delivery of safe and reliable drinking water to more than 200,000 residents. More than ever, tap water is vital to our community's health and safety. I am proud that our entire staff has taken all necessary actions to maintain safe and reliable drinking water and diligent system operations during these difficult times of material and equipment shortages and rising costs.

Our skilled and State Certified personnel ensure that water treatment facilities are maintained and water quality is monitored, sampled, and tested regularly. All water served to you and your family is treated and tested rigorously to meet state and federal drinking water standards.

The water system requires continuous commitment to systematically replace aging pipelines and to maintain and upgrade our numerous wells and sophisticated Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. The Water Division continues its commitment to make our water system resilient and responsive to your needs and the community we serve. Investments in our diverse water supply portfolio include leveraging recycled water in the future to further help us prepare for dry periods and allow us to serve safe and reliable drinking water for generations to come.

Please share this information with others at your location by posting this notice in a public place or common area. This Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report is available in English and Spanish (Español) on the City's website at www.oxnard.org/CCR. For any questions about this report, please call (805) 385-8136.

Thank you for reading this important report as informed customers are our best allies. We truly appreciate your partnership and support.

Sincerely,

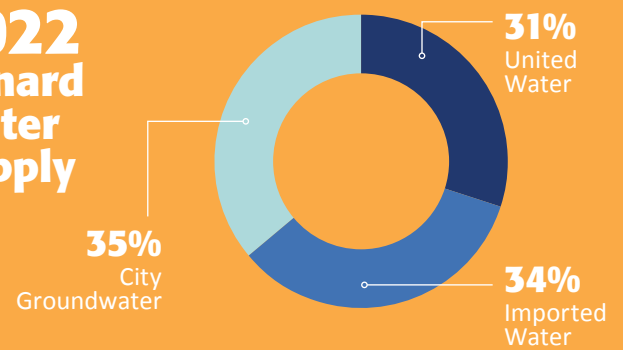
Omar Castro
Utility Manager



The Water Division team continues its commitment to work hard each and every day to ensure the delivery of safe and reliable drinking water to more than 200,000 residents.

Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

2022 Oxnard Water Supply



Oxnard's drinking water is a blend of sources. Our water supplies include imported water from the Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas), regional groundwater purchased from the United Water Conservation District (United), and water pumped from City groundwater wells, a portion of which is treated by the City's Desalter Facility.

IMPORTED WATER: Calleguas Municipal Water District

Calleguas is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), the major water importer and wholesale agency for Southern California. Water supplied to Oxnard from Calleguas originates in Northern California via the State Water Project: a system of reservoirs, aqueducts and pump stations. This water is treated either by Metropolitan's Jensen Water Treatment Plant or by Calleguas' Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant. Both Metropolitan and Calleguas perform routine watershed surveys, source water quality sampling and analyses, and operational and treatment activities to ensure the water supplied maintains a high quality.

REGIONAL GROUNDWATER: United Water Conservation District

United Water manages, stores and may periodically release water from Lake Piru into the Santa Clara River. During high flows (during and after storms), United may also divert Santa Clara River water into spreading ponds near El Rio, capturing water that would have otherwise been lost to the ocean. This river water infiltrates and recharges the Oxnard Plain groundwater aquifer. Later the groundwater is extracted, treated, and delivered to several retail water agencies in the region including Oxnard. Groundwater from United is blended with water from Calleguas or water from the City's Desalter Treatment Facility before delivery into the water distribution system. United performs regular watershed surveys as well as routine sampling and water quality analyses to ensure that water stored, treated, and delivered to its customers maintains a consistent quality.

LOCAL GROUNDWATER: Oxnard




The Water Division operates ten groundwater wells that are tested and monitored on a regular basis to meet all drinking water standards. Oxnard's treatment process includes disinfection using chloramines which removes and kills viruses, including coronaviruses, as well as bacteria and other pathogens.

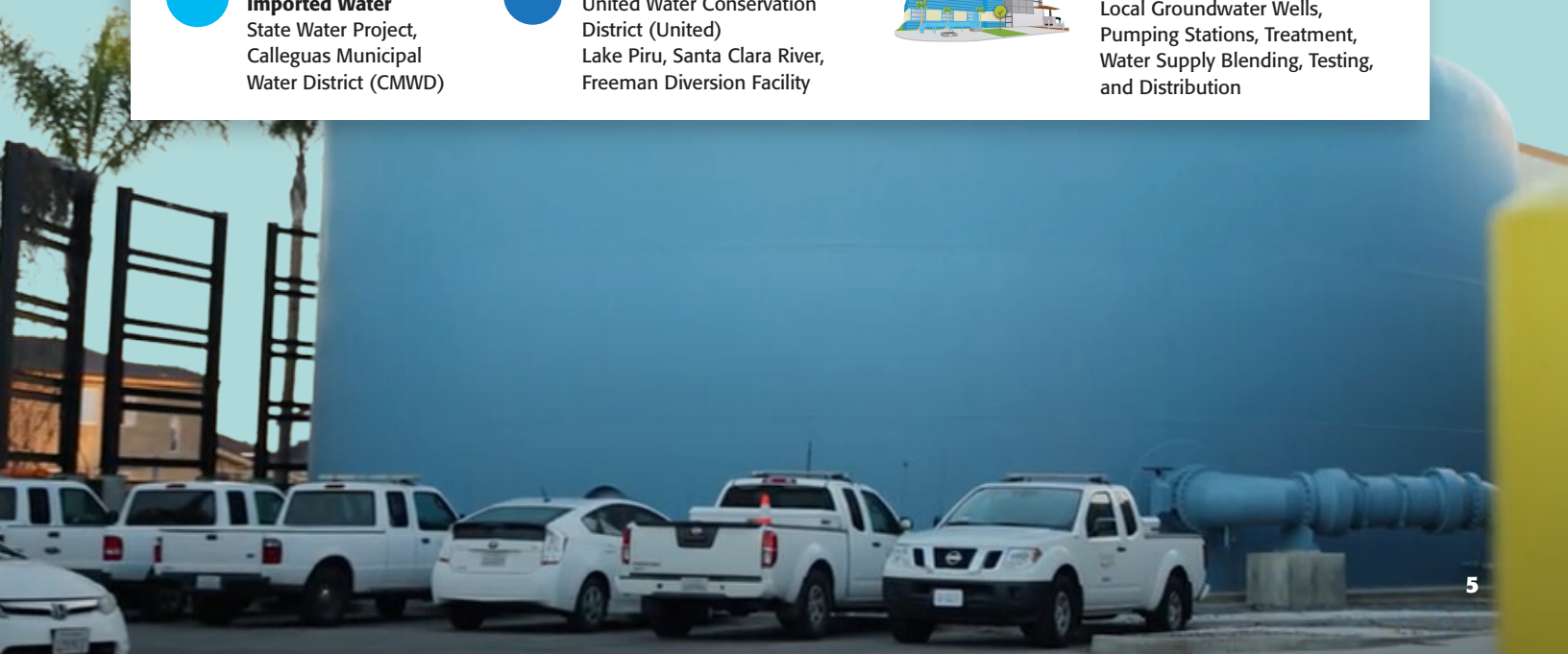
To produce an aesthetically pleasing drinking water quality, City well water is blended with water from Calleguas or treated water from the City's Desalter Treatment Facility. The Desalter, fed by City wells, improves water quality by using reverse osmosis treatment to remove dissolved minerals and is capable of processing up to 7.5 million gallons of water per day.

The City's Water Division also conducts routine source water assessments in order to detect potential contaminants in the groundwater before they become a problem. This includes possible contaminants from local gas stations, private septic systems, drainage from agriculture, and industrial facilities such as chemical and petroleum processing and storage facilities, dry cleaners, metal plating, finishing and fabricating facilities.

Water Supply Map



- | | | |
|---|---|--|
|  <p>Northern California Imported Water State Water Project, Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD)</p> |  <p>Regional Groundwater United Water Conservation District (United) Lake Piru, Santa Clara River, Freeman Diversion Facility</p> |  <p>City of Oxnard Water Campus Local Groundwater Wells, Pumping Stations, Treatment, Water Supply Blending, Testing, and Distribution</p> |
|---|---|--|



Water Quality Monitoring

All of the monitoring conducted is necessary to ensure that your water is safe to drink and also aesthetically pleasing. Monitoring is a result of prescribed regulations from the USEPA as well as the CDDW. These regulations limit the amount of certain health-based and aesthetic contaminants in water provided by all public water systems. Many of the monitoring, treatment, and water quality requirements that are placed upon local drinking water supplies are actually more stringent than for bottled water.

Here is some additional information that may provide assistance in interpreting information in the 2022 Water Quality Tables:

- Some of the parameters measured will change very infrequently in their environment. For these parameters, the State allows the City to monitor them less than once a year. Therefore, some of the City's data -although representative- is more than one year old.
- Unregulated contaminant monitoring is conducted every five years in order to assist USEPA and CDDW to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. During 2018-2022, the City monitored 30 unregulated contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well. The testing data is collected nationally and used to evaluate if new drinking water regulations would increase public health protection.
- There are many more contaminants that were monitored than what is reported in the included water quality table; however, they were never detected in your drinking water so they are not listed.
- The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.



USEPA 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 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1- 800-426-4791).

Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water Include:

- ▶ **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ▶ **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, 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, which are by-products 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Important 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.



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 (1-800-426-4791)**. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

In 2021, the City's water supply was tested for lead and copper. Lead and copper sampling shows levels are below regulatory limits. Lead and copper testing will be conducted again in 2024 in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule of testing every three years.

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. Oxnard Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

City of Oxnard Summary of Water Quality Results for 2022

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements that were in effect during 2022. One of these changes removed the requirements of the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule that was in effect since April 1, 2016. These were replaced with the requirements of the existing State Revised Total Coliform Rule that became effective on July 1, 2021. The State Revised Total Coliform Rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The State Revised Total Coliform Rule provides greater public health protection as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that indicate a rise in bacterial counts are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

| PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Calleguas MWD (Jensen Plant / Weymouth Plant) | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---|
| Parameter | MCL | PHG (MCLG) MRDLG | Jensen Plant | Weymouth Plant | Year Tested | Major Source in Drinking Water |
| Combined Filter Effluent | Highest Single Value | | 0.05 | 0.04 | 2022 | Soil Runoff |
| Turbidity (NTU) | TT = % of samples<0.3 NTU | | 100% | 100% | | |
| PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Water System Data (Calleguas, United, and Oxnard Water) | | | | | | |
| Parameter | MCL | PHG (MCLG) MRDLG | Range | Average | Year Tested | Major Source in Drinking Water |
| Inorganic Chemicals | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0.004 | 1.1 - 2.8 | 2 | 2022 | Erosion of natural deposits, orchard runoff |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2 | 1 | 0.46 - 0.68 | 0.61 | 2022 | Water additive that promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate (as N) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.79 - 4.1 | 2.84 | 2022 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer & sewage |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 30 | 5.5 - 13 | 8.32 | 2022 | Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries |
| Radiologicals (a) (b) | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | 6.98 - 9.73 | 8.1 | 2022 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 50 | 0 | 0.61 - 9.03 | 3.5 | 2022 | Decay of natural and manmade deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 20 | 0.43 | 4.2 - 4.8 | 4.5 | 2022 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Microbials | | | | | | |
| Fecal Coliform and E. coli | (a) | 0 | N/A | 0 | 2022 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| (a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E.coli. | | | | | | |
| SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Water System Data (Calleguas, United, and Oxnard Water) | | | | | | |
| Parameter | Secondary MCL | Notification Level | Range | Average | Year Tested | Major Source in Drinking Water |
| Chloride (ppm) | 500 | N/A | 44 - 69 | 58.5 | 2022 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence |
| Iron (ppb) | 300 | N/A | ND - 56 | 21.5 | 2022 | Leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste |
| Specific Conductance (uS/cm) | 1,600 | N/A | 1,030 - 1,230 | 1,162 | 2022 | Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500 | N/A | 320 - 380 | 360 | 2022 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1,000 | N/A | 700 - 920 | 847.5 | 2022 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5 | N/A | 0.36 - 0.77 | 0.52 | 2022 | Soil runoff |
| United Groundwater Turbidity (NTU) | 5 | N/A | 0.2 - 0.4 | 0.3 | 2022 | Well corrosion, by-products, and microscopic soil particles |
| ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (UNREGULATED) - Water System Data (Calleguas, United, and Oxnard Water) | | | | | | |
| Parameter | Secondary MCL | Notification Level | Range | Average | Year Tested | Major Source in Drinking Water |
| Alkalinity (ppm) | NS | NS | 150 - 180 | 165 | 2022 | Erosion of natural material |
| Calcium (ppm) | NS | NS | 110 - 120 | 115 | 2022 | Erosion of natural material |
| Hardness / Total Hardness (ppm) | NS | NS | 410 - 460 | 437.5 | 2022 | Erosion of natural material |
| Magnesium (ppm) | NS | NS | 35 - 41 | 37.7 | 2022 | Erosion of natural material |
| pH (pH units) | NS | NS | 7.86 - 8.09 | 7.97 | 2022 | Erosion of natural material |
| Potassium (ppm) | NS | NS | 3.3 - 4.2 | 3.82 | 2022 | Erosion of natural material |
| Sodium (ppm) | NS | NS | 81 - 96 | 91.2 | 2022 | Erosion of natural material, seawater influence |

| ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (UNREGULATED) - Noted in Source Water Prior to Blending | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------|---|
| Parameter | Secondary MCL | Notification Level | Range | Average | Year Tested | Major Source in Drinking Water |
| Boron (ppb) | NS | 1,000 | 470 - 580 | 520 | 2022 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Chlorate (ppb) | NS | 800 | ND | ND | 2022 | By-product of water disinfection |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | NS | 50 | 0.73 - 1.5 | 1.15 | 2022 | Various natural manmade sources |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/L) | NS | 4 | 0 - 2.1 | 0.53 | 2022 | Runoff from airports, military bases, and landfills |
| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 4) 2018 | | | | | | |
| Manganese (ppb) | 50 | 500 | ND - 14 | 4.64 | 2018 | Naturally present in rock and soil |
| 1 - Butanol (ppb) | NS | NS | ND - 2.1 | 0.64 | 2018 | Used as a solvent, food additive, and found in cosmetics |
| ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS - Water System Data (Calleguas, United, and Oxnard Water) DISINFECTION RELATED MONITORING | | | | | | |
| Parameter | State MCL MRDL | PHG (MCLG) MRDLG | Range | Average | Greatest LRAA | Major Source in Drinking Water |
| Disinfectant Residual Total Chlorine as Residual (ppm) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.21 - 1.83 | 1.54 | 1.66 | Disinfectant added to control microbiological parameters |
| Disinfection By-products Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 60 | N/A | ND - 6.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | By-products of drinking water disinfection using chlorine |
| Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb) | 80 | N/A | 11 - 44 | 23.7 | 35.8 | By-products of drinking water disinfection using chlorine |
| Source water prior to blending Bromate (ppb) | 10 | 0.1 | ND | ND | ND | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Metropolitan (Jensen Plant) Bromate (ppb) | 10 | 0.1 | ND - 15 | N/A | 7.2 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING (LEAD AND COPPER RULE) 2021 | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 (AL) | 300 | 90th percentile value | | 870 | Erosion of natural materials and corrosion of household plumbing fixtures |
| | | | Number of sites sampled | | 52 | |
| | | | Sites exceeding AL | | 0 | |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 (AL) | 0.2 | 90th percentile value | | 4.2 | Erosion of natural materials and corrosion of household plumbing fixtures |
| | | | Number of sites sampled | | 52 | |
| | | | Sites exceeding AL | | 1 | |

School Lead Sampling 2018-2019 - Number of schools sampled: 41; Number of results exceeding the AL: 1
Exceedance was corrected.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)

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 odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (PHG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by California Environmental Protection Agency.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)

MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL)

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of 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.

REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (AL)

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

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ABBREVIATIONS

CDDW: California Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NS: No Standard

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: picoCuries per Liter

ppb: Parts Per Billion - Micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppm: Parts Per Million - Milligrams per liter (mg/L)

RAA: Running Annual Average

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

µs/cm: microSiemen per centimeter

REFERENCES

- SWRCB DDW considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles; the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ.
- Radionuclides are sampled over a range throughout a given year to every 6 years.
- Bromate is an ozonation treatment by-product. Bromate values shown are solely contributed by the Jensen Plant and only occur in the system when water originates from that location.

Investing in a Sustainable Future



ADVANCED METERING INFRASTRUCTURE (AMI)

The Oxnard Water Division remains committed to helping customers use water efficiently. One very efficient method of assisting customers in doing so is to empower them with smart water meters. The currently installed water meters will be upgraded within the next three years with smart meters that utilize Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) technology. These smart meters will allow customers to:

- Obtain near real-time water usage data
- Receive leak detection alerts
- Improve customer water conservation efforts

Public outreach and project information will be made available as the project progresses.

AQUIFER STORAGE AND RECOVERY WELL DEMONSTRATION (ASR)

Securing water supplies is critical for future generations. A reliable water supply will help during droughts and provide safe, reliable drinking water for public health and safety. That is why the Oxnard Water Division has invested in an Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) well demonstration pilot program that is currently in construction. Upon completion, the ASR program will:

- Store recycled water from the City's Advanced Water Purification Facility to blend with other water resources
- Provide an additional water supply during a drought
- Secure water supplies for future generations to utilize
- Prevent seawater intrusion into the groundwater aquifer



INVESTING IN OUR WATER SYSTEM TODAY FOR A BETTER FUTURE

Investing in the city's water infrastructure is important and a shared responsibility between the city and its ratepayers. Water is a fundamental resource that is vital for public health, agriculture, and industrial activities. As population growth and climate change put increasing pressure on water resources, the need for well-developed water infrastructure becomes more critical. Continued investment into water projects and improving operating efficiencies will help maintain a healthy water system for the future.

Transform your lawn into a beautiful water-wise garden



Save Water



Low Maintenance



Combat Climate Change



Wildlife Habitat



Curb Appeal

Droughts are a natural occurrence that happen in cycles and can have significant impacts on the environment and communities.

Converting turf lawns to water-wise landscapes can have numerous benefits, such as reducing water usage, saving money on water bills, lowering maintenance, providing habitat for pollinators, and enhancing the beauty of the landscape.

Water-wise landscaping can help to conserve water resources and mitigate the impacts of drought. Let's continue making water conservation an Oxnard way of life.

To find out more information on turf rebates and landscaping classes, visit OxnardWater.org or call the Water Conservation Hotline at (805) 385-3905.

Before



After



Did you know?

As much as 50% of outdoor watering is wasted due to inefficient watering systems.

Be in-the-know about **Oxnard's H2O!**



Facility Tours

See how Oxnard keeps your water safe, clean, and reliable.



Conservation Rebates

Save money on new indoor/outdoor appliances and devices.



Water Quality Reports

Read how your drinking water meets or exceeds strict Federal and State water quality standards.



Fix-A-Leak

Learn easy tips to stop wasteful leaks and save money.



Landscape Classes

Learn about efficient irrigation and water-wise gardening techniques.



Visit
OxnardWater.org

Public Works Department
Water Division

