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LAKESIDE AND RIVERVIEW WATER DISTRICTS STUDY CONSOLIDATION

The Lakeside and Riverview Water Districts have jointly contracted for a feasibility study to analyze the potential impacts of consolidating the two districts into a single agency. The study was conducted by MNA Consulting. It was completed on May 1, 2000. The report cost \$10,000, which was shared equally by the districts.

The study concluded that the two districts could save \$489,000 per year in operating costs under a consolidated agency. The consultant recommended that the districts begin the reorganization process immediately.

Both Lakeside and Riverview Water Districts are located within the community of Lakeside. Control of the water utility would therefore remain local. Both districts are small. Lakeside serves a population of approximately 25,000, whereas Riverview serves a population of 10,000. A merger of the two would result in a medium sized district, which would be in the optimum size range to achieve maximum efficiency. It is generally accepted that public utilities should attain sufficient size in order to benefit from economies of scale. However, it has become increasingly evident that government agencies often grow to a point where the bureaucracy becomes inefficient and

unresponsive to customer's needs. The consultant concluded that a merger of the two districts would optimize financial resources and minimize administrative costs, which would benefit all customers.

The districts have been discussing a consolidation since 1996. In September 1999, Riverview formally proposed a merger with Lakeside. Riverview proposed the dissolution of either Lakeside or Riverview, depending upon the recommendation of the feasibility study. As a condition of their proposal, Riverview requires an election in their district, if the study recommends the dissolution of Riverview.

The study does recommend that Riverview be

dissolved and annexed into Lakeside. Two public meetings have been held at the Lakeside Community Center to receive comments. The next step in the process will be to conduct an election in Riverview to confirm their proposal. Concurrently, further studies will be undertaken to determine engineering and water rate issues, before the final decisions will be made by the boards.

Copies of the feasibility study are available at the Lakeside Water District and the Lakeside Library. If you have any questions or comments about the proposal, please write to the district office, or contact Robert Cook at 619-443-3805, or by e-mail at lwdbobcook@msn.com ♦

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LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test results from Calendar Year 1999

PRIMARY STANDARDS – Mandatory Health Standards (ppm)

	STATE MCL	MCLG (PHG)	LAKE SKINNER	LAKE JENNINGS	LWD WELL	OVERALL RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES
CLARITY							
Turbidity (NTU)	0.5	NS	0.24	0.16	ND	ND-0.24	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria (a)	5%	0	0.20%	0%	0	0-0.20%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (b)	(b)	0	0%	0%	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (c)							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	100	NA	36	75.1	9.2	9.2-75.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CHEMICALS (ppm)(d)							
Aluminum (ppb)(f)	200	NA	114	107	ND	ND-114	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (f)	1	(2)	ND	ND	0.19	ND-0.19	Discharge from oil and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (f)	2	1	0.24	0.24	0.57	0.24-0.57	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additives that promote strong teeth
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	45	45	ND	0.21	ND	ND-0.21	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIONUCLIDES (pCi/L)(g)							
Gross Alpha	15	(0)	3.99	4.7	5.9(g)	3.99-5.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	50	(0)	5.24	2.5	3.3(g)	2.5-5.24	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Combined Radium	5	(0)	1.25	<5	NTF	<5-1.25	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium	8	NA	ND	0.09	NTF	ND-0.09	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Tritium	20,000	NA	ND	184	NTF	ND-184	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium	20	(0)	2.61	3.1	2.98 (g)	2.61-3.1	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Rule:

90th Percentile = ND for Lead; .37 ppm for Copper

Number of Sample Sites = 30

Number of sites above action level of 15 ppb Lead, and 1.3 ppm for Copper = 0 Sites

SECONDARY STANDARDS – (AESTHETIC STANDARDS) (ppm)

Chloride (f)	500	NS	71	71	220	71-220	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	300	NS	ND	ND	40	ND-40	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Color	15	NS	2	3.4	ND	2-3.4	Naturally occurring organic materials
Threshold Odor Number (TON)	3	NS	(e)	1	1	1-e	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)(f)	1600	NS	815	795	1420	795-1420	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (f)	500	NS	190	185	250	185-250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (f)	1000	NS	500	533	870	500-870	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS – (UNREGULATED OR NOT DETECTED) (ppm)

Calcium (f)	--	--	61	56.9	130	56.9-130	
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/100L)	--	--	ND	ND	NTF	ND-NTF	
Giardia (Cysts/100L)	--	--	ND	ND	NTF	ND-NTF	
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	NS	NS	245	274	559	245-559	Leaching from natural deposits
(grains/gallon)	NS	NS	14.3	16	32.69	14.3-32.69	
Methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether (MTBE)(ppb)	5	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Magnesium (f)	--	--	22.5	22.3	55.6	22.3-55.6	
Potassium (f)	--	--	3.7	3.6	3.45	3.45-3.7	
pH (units) (f)	--	--	8.05	7.66	7.7	7.6-8.05	
Sodium (f)	NS	NS	73	68	96	68-96	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

KEY TO FOOTNOTES & ABBREVIATIONS

- (a) Cannot be present in more than 5% of monthly required number of samples.
- (b) The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which is fecal coliform/E.coli, constitutes an acute MCL.
- (c) 60 additional organics were analyzed and not detected. Results are available.
- (d) 11 additional inorganics were analyzed and not detected. Results are available.
- (e) Our lab uses the Flavor Profile Method, which better detects odor disturbances.
- (f) Required to monitor every three years. Lakeside Water District well effluent was tested in 1998.
- (g) Required to monitor every four years. Lakeside Water District effluent radionuclides were analyzed in 1998. Skinner Plant results are for 1998-99 radionuclide monitoring.

AL Action Level

ND Tested for and not detected

NS No Standard

NA Not Available

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units. This is a measure of the clarity of water.

NTF Not Tested For

ppm Parts per million = milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb Parts per billion = micrograms per liter (ug/L)

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level

pCi/L PicoCuries per Liter

umhos/cm Micromhos per centimeter

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the PHGs and MCLGs as economically or technologically feasible.

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 the California EPA.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):

MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Lakeside Water District Board of Directors

President M. Bruce Robertson

Vice President Frank I. Hilliker

Directors John Belleau, Eileen Neumeister, Gerald H. Seifert

Editor &

General Manager Robert Cook

**Our Water Board meets at the District Office
on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:30pm**

County Sanitation District Nominated for a Golden Watchdog Award for Low Sewer Rates in Lakeside



The County of San Diego Sanitation District was nominated for a Golden Watchdog Award for having low sewer rates in Lakeside. The San Diego County Taxpayer's Association presents Golden

Watchdog Awards annually to government agencies for efficient use of taxpayer's, or ratepayer's money. It also presents Golden Fleece Awards for wasteful government spending.

The County Sanitation District was nominated by the Lakeside Chamber of Commerce for cutting sewer rates in the Wintergardens area of Lakeside, and holding the line on rate increases in the rest of Lakeside. The reductions were made despite large increases to the Sanitation Districts for sewage processing costs from Metropolitan Wastewater. Lakeside now has among the lowest sewer rates in the County. When combined with water charges from the Lakeside Water District, Lakeside residents have the lowest water and sewer rates in San Diego County.



On the other side of the fiscal ledger, Golden Fleece Awards were presented to government agencies for wasteful public spending. The Otay Water District won a Golden Fleece for spending \$104,000 on Board of Directors expenses, including meeting and travel expenses, stipends, etc. A San Diego Union-Tribune poll concluded that other water districts also spent similar amounts on their Directors. Padre Dam spent over \$83,000 in 1999 on meetings, conventions and stipends. In addition, Padre Board members are provided lap-top computers and home fax machines, all expenses paid. By comparison, Lakeside Water District spent less than \$7,000 on Director's expenses for 1999.

Padre Dam was also nominated for a Golden Fleece Award for selecting the most expensive option for a new administrative building, which will cost ratepayers \$2.6 million dollars more than an alternate site. The additional costs will be passed on to the customers as water rate increases. Since Lakeside Water District buys water wholesale from Padre, Lakeside customers will also pay for the new building.

Consumer Confidence Report Educational Information

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, which 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, and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which 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, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services

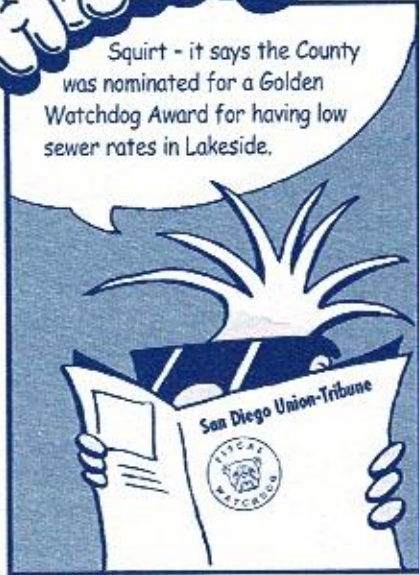
(Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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

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).

If you should have any questions about the CCR or water quality in general, please call us at (619) 443-3805.

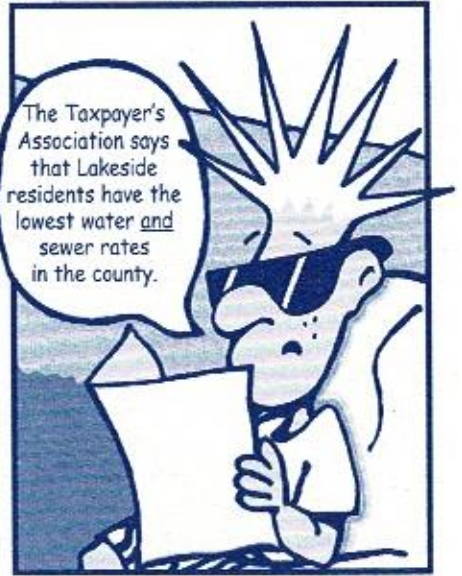
Alcega and his dog Squirt



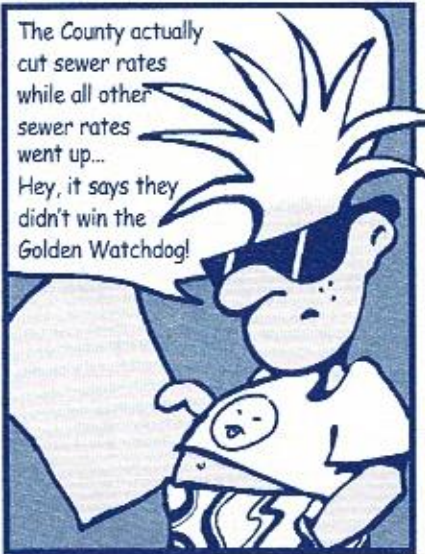
Squirt - it says the County was nominated for a Golden Watchdog Award for having low sewer rates in Lakeside.



Sounds familiar. I think I remember that dog too.



The Taxpayer's Association says that Lakeside residents have the lowest water and sewer rates in the county.



The County actually cut sewer rates while all other sewer rates went up... Hey, it says they didn't win the Golden Watchdog!



Oh well. A dog can dream can't he?



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