LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT

Pipeline

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAM BEGINS

As the anniversary of September 11th approaches, government agencies and private industries across the nation are formulating, reviewing and reformulating security plans to prevent or minimize damage from a terrorist attack. Security measures implemented immediately after the attacks have been revised to some extent: public tours of Hoover Dam have resumed after being cancelled, but with only limited access to the dam and power plant. As one official described it, "We have gone from a full scale alert to a heightened sense of vigilance."

The vulnerability of water systems to terrorist attack has been a subject of intense debate for the past nine months, and before. Last October, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Chief Administrator Christine Todd Whitman assured the public that the nation's drinking water is safe and highly unlikely to be compromised in the event of a terrorist attack. Joining Ms. Whitman at the Washington D.C. news conference, American Water Works Association Director Jack Hoffbuhr said that it would take enormous quantities of most potentially harmful chemical agents to successfully compromise a water system. "Most systems have so much water and such effective treatment mechanisms, that anything less than many tankers full of dangerous agents would be diluted and easily neutralized. It is hard to imagine that anyone would have the ability to deliver such quantities effectively and without detection. As for anthrax specifically, filtration is effective at removing it from drinking water. Water is an especially poor delivery system for anthrax," Hoffbuhr said, in part because of residual chlorine present in the distribution system. Security experts also agree that the possibility of a hijacked airplane used in a kamikaze style attack on a major dam would be unlikely due to the difficulty of flying in a confined river gorge draped with high voltage power lines. Also, most dams are constructed of solid concrete and steel.

However, a group of law enforcement and water system experts at the Water Resources Institute concluded that terrorists will attempt to poison an American water supply system. "An attack of some kind is very likely," said Jim Petroni, chief of the criminal justice program for the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. "The commission of a serious attack however, is very unlikely," he added. All panelists agreed that security is the key to preventing successful terrorist attacks.

"We are encouraging a neighborhood watch program for the water district."

Frank Hilliker
District President

But the price tag for security will be high. "Everyone wants a guarantee that the water systems will be completely safe, but there really isn't one," noted Sonny Fong, chief of security for the California Department of Water Resources. Recently, Congress appropriated up to $90 million for drinking water security. Ultimately, the bill to Californians alone will be hundreds of millions. Security measures range from elaborate electronic systems to low technology items such as fencing and locks. All systems have their advantages and limitations.

Perhaps the most effective long-term security program is an increased state of awareness among members of the community. Last month, the trucking industry announced that it will enlist 3 million drivers in the war on terrorism. Drivers will be trained to spot suspicious activity that could indicate a terrorist attack. They will monitor bridges, highways, tunnels, etc. An alert citizenry might be the best security a water district can employ. Like a transportation system, a water system is extensive. The main facilities which are centralized may be secured, but all the outlying facilities cannot be. Any suspicious activity near water facilities, or tampering, should be reported to the district immediately at 443-3805. "We are encouraging an extended neighborhood watch program for the water district," said Frank Hilliker, president of the District. "The community is already responding." ◆

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test results from Calendar Year 2001

(Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcaio a hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.)

PRIMARY STANDARDS – Mandatory Health Standards (ppm)

	STATE MCL	(PHG) MCLG	MWD COMBINED SKINNER PLANTS	HELIX RM LEVY TREATMENT PLANT	LWD WELL	OVERALL RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES
CLARITY							
Turbidity (NTU)(h)	0.5	NS	0.16	0.07	0.1	.07-0.16	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria (a)	5%	(0)	NA	0-2.3%	0	0-2.3%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (b)	(b)	(0)	NA	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Distribution-System-Wide-fecal coliform and E.coli positives = 0							
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (c)							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	100	NA	36-59 Ave. 50	29-77 Ave. 61	ND	ND-77	By-product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CHEMICALS (ppm)(d)							
Aluminum (ppb)(f)	200	NA	ND	.13	ND	ND-.13	Residue from water treatment process
Arsenic	50	NA	ND	ND	2.24	ND-2.24	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (f)	1	(2)	ND	ND	0.14	ND-0.14	Discharge from oil and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (f)	2	(1)	0.22	0.25	0.46	0.22-0.46	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additives that promote strong teeth
Selenium (ppb)(f)	50		ND	ND	5.44	ND-5.44	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
RADIONUCLIDES (pCi/L)(g)							
Gross Alpha	15	(0)	3.99	4.7	2.4(g)	2.4-4.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	50	(0)	5.24	2.5	NTF	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	0.9	NTF	ND-0.9	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	NTF	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. Lead and copper tested for in June 2001

SECONDARY STANDARDS – (AESTHETIC STANDARDS) (ppm)

Chloride (f)	500	NS	81	79	138	79-138	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	15	NS	2.9	2	11	2.0-11	Naturally occurring organic materials
Threshold Odor Number (TON)	3	NS	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)(f)	1600	NS	811	836	1212	811-1212	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (f)	500	NS	183	177	221	177-221	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (f)	1000	NS	543	500	815	500-815	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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

Calcium (f)	--	--	56	55	90	55-90	
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/100L)	--	--	ND	ND	NTF	ND-NTF	
Giarida (Cysts/100L)	--	--	ND	ND	NTF	ND-NTF	
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	NS	NS	230	227	405	227-405	Leaching from natural deposits
(grains/gallon)(f)	NS	NS	13.4	13.2	23.68	13.2-23.68	
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	21	41.5	21-41.5	
Potassium (f)	--	--	3.7	3.7	3.24	3.24-3.7	
pH (units) (f)	--	--	8.05	7.73	6.8	6.8-8.05	
Sodium (f)	NS	NS	67	59	82	59-82	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 radiological monitoring.
(h) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

AL . . . . . .Action Level
ND . . . . . .Tested for and not detected
NS . . . . . .No Standard
NA . . . . . .Not Applicable
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
TT . . . . . .Treatment Technique

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.

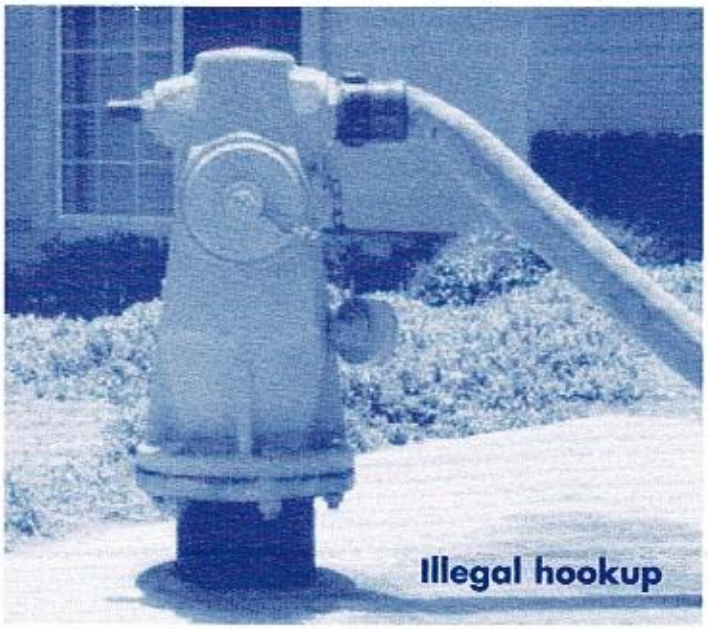
Public Health Goal (PHG):
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by California EPA.

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.

District Announces Reward Program


Legal hookup


Illegal hookup

The water district has initiated a reward program to reduce water losses from theft, and to minimize damage to fire hydrants. Tipsters can receive between $50 and $250 if thieves are successfully identified and fined. Tapping a fire hydrant illegally is a violation of the penal code and may result in jail time as well as fines. Fire hydrants require special wrenches for opening and closing valves. Valve stems are made of bronze and are easily damaged by unapproved wrenches, which may render the hydrants inoperable.

If someone observes an illegal connection, as shown above, they should call the district immediately at 443-3805. If possible, a license plate number, company name or photograph should be obtained.

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.

Lakeside Water District's groundwater source is the Santee-El Monte Basin, a groundwater source for many in our community. The basin provides good water quality that has small amounts of iron and manganese, which we remove with a specially designed treatment plant located at our Administration and Operations facility at 10375 Vine Street, Lakeside. A source water assessment detailing potential sources of contamination is available for review upon request.

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 guideline on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available form 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 Lakeside Water District at 443-3805.

Under a mandate from the state, the Helix Water District will begin to fluoridate water treated from Lake Jennings beginning this August. The Lakeside Water District receives a portion or its water from Helix. Helix will add .7 to 1.3 milligrams per liter of fluoride to their supply. Lakeside's water already contains naturally occurring fluoride at about .25 to .50 milligrams per liter. Both districts are on record as opposing fluoridation, but state law requires it.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT
10375 Vine Street
Lakeside, CA 92040-2440

Freeboy and his dog **Squirt**