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LAKESIDE AND PADRE DAM AGREE TO SEPARATE

STUDIES WILL TAKE 12 MONTHS OR MORE

The Lakeside and Padre Dam water districts have agreed to end their relationship after nearly 30 years. Padre has acted as wholesaler to Lakeside since 1976, which both districts agree is no longer cost effective. Both boards voted unanimously on a proposal to study alternative service options for Lakeside, including connecting to the recently expanded Helix Water District treatment plant. In addition to having increased capacity, the Helix plant now uses a method of disinfection called ozonation, rather than the traditional chlorination. Ozone is a much more effective disinfectant than chlorine and, unlike chlorine, does not produce harmful by-products. Ozonated water is also much better tasting than chlorinated water.

In addition to water quality improvements, the wholesale price would be lower, resulting in more stabilized retail rates. Although new capital facilities would be required, the costs would be offset by the elimination of the Padre Dam surcharges and capital expansion fees. It would be an advantage for Lakeside to connect to the Helix system. This would also benefit Padre Dam because it would release needed capacity in their system. In addition to wholesale water service, Padre also provides retail water and sewer service, park and recreation facilities, operates a water reclamation plant and a reclaimed water distribution system. By eliminating their wholesale district, which has only two customers including Lakeside and Riverview water districts, Padre will be able to focus on their retail services.

As part of the detachment process, Lakeside would apply for membership in the San Diego County Water Authority (CWA). As a member of CWA, Lakeside would buy water directly from the wholesaler. Although Lakeside was one of the charter members of the CWA in 1944, it resigned its membership in a reorganization in 1955. If Lakeside regains membership in the CWA, it would then have a seat on the board of directors and a vote on important water issues.

The detachment process will require engineering and organizational studies, which will be reviewed by a state agency called The Local Agency Formation Commission (Lafco). Lafco's approval is required. Lafco is a commission of elected officials who represent a wide range of local government services. Supervisor Dianne Jacob is the chair. The studies will include other agencies, including the Riverview Water District, who also voted to detach from Padre Dam. The entire process is expected to take about one year. Public comments are welcome and can be submitted to: Robert Cook, Lakeside Water District, 10375 Vine Street, Lakeside, CA 92040, (619) 443-3805, lwdbobcook@msn.com or Michael Ott, Lafco, 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 452, San Diego, CA 92101, (619) 531-5400, mike.ott@sdcounty.ca.gov.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test results from Calendar Year 2002

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

	STATE MCL	(PHG) MCLG	MWD COMBINED SKINNER PLANTS	HELIX RM LEVY TREATMENT PLANT	LWD WELLS	OVERALL RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health Standards (ppm)							
CLARITY							
Turbidity (NTU)(h)	0.5	NS	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.1-0.11	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria (a)	5%	(0)	NA	0-1.1%	NA	0-1.1%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (b)	(b)	(0)	0%	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Distribution-System-Wide-fecal coliform and E. coli positives = 0							
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (c)							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)(ppb)	80	NA	NA	5.6-54.4 ppb	ND	ND-54.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five)(ppb)	60	NA	NA	0.0-28.1	ND	ND-28.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CHEMICALS (ppm)(d)							
Aluminum (ppb)(f)	1000	600	ND	110-240 Avg. 167	ND	ND-240	Residue from water treatment process
Arsenic (ppb)(f)	50	NA	ND	2.7-3.0 Avg. 2.9	2.24	ND-3.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (f)	1	(2)	ND	ND	0.14	ND-0.14	Discharge from oil and metal refineries
Fluoride (f)	2	(1)	0.22	0.25	0.46	.22-.46	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)(f)	50		ND	ND	5.44	ND-5.44	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate	45	45	ND	ND	7.1	ND-7.1	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
RADIONUCLIDES (pCi/L)(g)							
Gross Alpha	15	(0)	ND-5.53 Avg. 3.99	ND-11.3 Avg. 3.8	2.4 (g)	2.4-11.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	50	(0)	ND-7.48 Avg. 5.24	ND-5.5 Avg. ND	NTF	ND-7.48	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Combined Radium	5	(0)	ND-2.36 Avg. 1.01	ND	NTF	ND-2.36	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.							
Lead and copper tested for in June 2001.							
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards (ppm)							
Chloride (f)	500	NS	78-92 Avg. 83	76-82 Avg. 79	136	76-136	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	15	NS	1-3 Avg. 2	1-7 -5 Avg. 2	11	1.0-11.0	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	830-902 Avg. 852	788-830 Avg. 812	1200	788-1200	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (f)	500	NS	162-191 Avg. 179	190	209	162-209	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (f)	1000	NS	495-543 Avg. 509	530	770	495-770	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS - Unregulated or Not Detected (ppm)							
Calcium (f)	--	--	54-59 Avg. 57	58-61 Avg. 60	95.5	54-95.5	
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/100L)	--	--	ND	ND	NTF	ND-NTF	
Giardia (Cysts/100L)	--	--	ND	ND	NTF	ND-NTF	
Hardness (as CaCO3)	NS	NS	230-250 Avg. 241	243-253 Avg. 249	412	230-412	Leaching from natural deposits
Grains/Gallon (f)	NS	NS	14.09	14.56	24.1	14.09-24.1	
Methyl-Tertiary-Butyl-Ether (MTBE)(ppb)	13	13	ND-1.4 Avg. 0.6	ND	ND	ND-1.4	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Magnesium (f)	--	--	23-25 Avg. 24	24-25 Avg. 24.3	42.1	23-42.1	
Potassium (f)	--	--	3.9-4.1	4.2-4.3	3.24	3.24-4.3	
pH (units) (f)	--	--	8.02-8.08 Avg. 8.06	8	7.17	7.17-8.08	
Sodium (f)	NS	NS	76-86 Avg. 79	79-83 Avg. 81	106	76-106	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

KEY TO FOOTNOTES AND 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) Over 60 additional organic chemicals 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 3 years. Lakeside Water District well effluent was tested in 2001.
- (g) Required to monitor every 4 years. Lakeside Water District effluent radionuclides were analyzed in 2001. Skinner Plant results are for 98/99 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, 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
 TT = Testing treatment
 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 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.

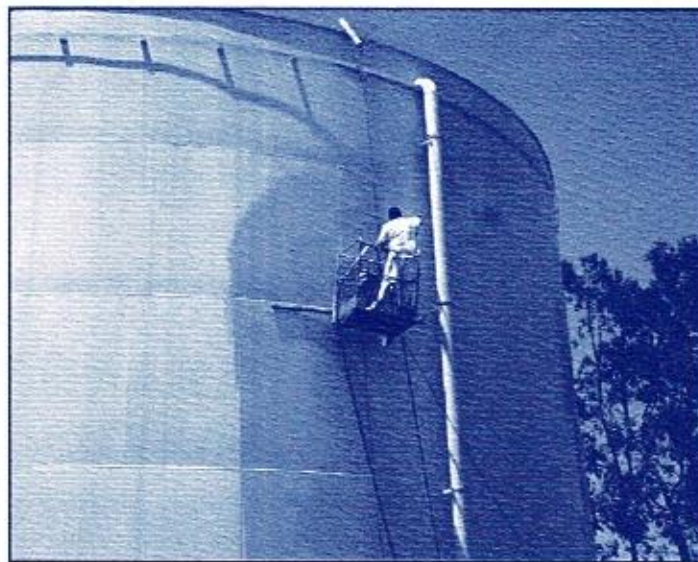
Lakeside Water District Board of Directors – (619) 443-3805

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Our Water Board meets at the District Office on the second Thursday of each month at 5:30 pm

MAINTENANCE UPDATE

We have just completed our fourth of five steel tank repainting projects. Our 830,000 gallon Eucalyptus Hills Tank #1, built in 1966, proved to be our most difficult project due to the height of the tank, the hilly area it serves and the difficulty in removing it from service. Because of the severe elevation changes, our goal was to maintain identical water pressure throughout the Upper Eucalyptus Hills service area during the repainting project. To accomplish this goal we constructed a 212,000 gallon "sister" tank next to our existing tank, during the winter of 2001/2002, which allowed us to take the EH #1 tank out of service. Once this was accomplished, the LWD Board of Directors went ahead with approval of the engineering plans and specifications. This involved repainting the interior and exterior tank shell, making OSHA required structural modifications to the access hatch, interior ladder, and overflow pipe and installing a new 30" manway access. Our successful bidder, with a bid of \$107,000, was J. Colon Coatings, Inc. of Alto Loma, CA. Construction



started March 12, and work was complete with the tank back in service on June 6, 2003. Good for another 30 years!

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 Lakeside Water District at 443-3805.

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Handy and his dog Squirt

