



# Pipeline

## LAKESIDE AND PADRE DAM DETACHMENT STUDY NEARS COMPLETION

One year ago, the Lakeside and Padre Dam water districts agreed to end their relationship after nearly thirty years. Padre has been the wholesaler to Lakeside since 1976. The Riverview Water District also voted to "detach" from Padre, and in a related decision, Lakeside and Riverview agreed to consolidate. Both actions combined, called a reorganization, must be approved by a state agency, the Local Agency Formation Commission (Lafco). Lafco requires detailed studies to be completed, including a "sphere of influence study" to determine the boundaries.

So far, the study has produced encouraging results. It has concluded that it is feasible for Lakeside and Riverview to detach from the Padre system and connect to the Helix Water District treatment plant. 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. Lakeside customers would benefit from improved water quality, and the wholesale price would also be lower, providing an additional benefit. The study recommends that a single connection could serve both Lakeside and Riverview, which would save nearly one million dollars in construction costs if each were to build their own. The two districts would then have to connect their systems along Wintergardens Boulevard.

In addition to capital cost savings, a financial analysis has projected savings in excess of \$400,000 per year in operating expenses by consolidating the districts. Disposal of surplus assets would produce more than one million dollars in cash, which would offset the cost of constructing a new service connection to Helix. By dissolving

Riverview, Lakeside would increase its customer base by 45% while still maintaining its efficiency – and the lowest water rates in San Diego County.

Finally, the study recommends that a single consolidated district, Lakeside, apply for membership in the San Diego County

Water Authority (CWA) as an independent member agency, rather than the sub agency status it now has. As a member of the CWA, Lakeside would buy water directly from the wholesaler, eliminating the middleman, Padre Dam. CWA has already granted conceptual approval, provided that the studies conclude that the process is beneficial to all agencies. As a member of CWA, Lakeside would have a seat on the board of directors and a vote on important water issues – including the recent Imperial Irrigation District water transfer, and future decisions, such as desalinization.

Public comments are welcome and may be submitted to: Robert Cook, Lakeside Water District, 10375 Vine St., Lakeside, CA 92040, (619) 443-3805, [lwdbobcook@msn.com](mailto:lwdbobcook@msn.com) or Michael Ott, Lafco, 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 452, San Diego, CA 92101, (619) 531-5400, [mike.ott@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:mike.ott@sdcounty.ca.gov).

**Lakeside customers  
would benefit from  
improved water  
quality and  
lower prices.**

# LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test results from Calendar Year 2003

(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
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health Standards (ppm)</b>							
<b>CLARITY</b>							
Turbidity (NTU)(h)	0.5	NS	0.09	0.14	0.41	.09-.41	Soil runoff
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria (a)	5%	(0)	0-.11%	0%	NA	0-.11%	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							
<b>ORGANIC CHEMICALS (c)</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)(ppb)	80	NA	32-61	10.1-28.9	ND	ND-61	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halooetic Acids (five)(ppb)	60	NA	11-20	4.2-8.1	ND	ND-20	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS (ppm)(d)</b>							
Aluminum (ppb)(f)	1000	600	ND	120-170 Avg. 142	ND	ND-170	Residue from water treatment process
Arsenic (ppb)(f)	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
Fluoride (f)	2	(1)	.15-.27	.19-.25 Avg. 22	0.46	.15-.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	3.32	3.32	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
<b>RADIONUCLIDES (pCi/L)(g)</b>							
Gross Alpha	15	(0)	2.99-3.96 Avg. 3.41	ND-11.3 Avg. 3.8	2.4 (g)	2.4-11.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	50	(0)	4.08 Avg. ND	ND-5.6 Avg. ND	NTF	ND-4.08	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Combined Radium	5	(0)	0.51 Avg. ND	ND	NTF	ND-.51	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.							
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards (ppm)</b>							
Chloride (f)	500	NS	75-92 Avg. 81	75-87 Avg. 81	136	75-136	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	15	NS	1-3 Avg. 2	1-5 Avg. 3	11	1.0-11.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Threshold Odor Number (TON)	3	NS	(e)	2-8 Avg. 5	(e)	(e)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)(f)	1600	NS	745-922 Avg. 816	759-867 Avg. 812	1200	745-1200	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (f)	500	NS	147-206 Avg. 171	150-190 Avg. 172	209	147-209	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (f)	1000	NS	436-563 Avg. 487	450-515 Avg. 483	770	436-770	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
<b>ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS - Unregulated or Not Detected (ppm)</b>							
Calcium (f)	--	--	49-64 Avg. 54	47-59 Avg. 54	95.5	47-95.5	
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/100L)	--	--	TT	TT	NTF		
Giardia (Cysts/100L)	--	--	TT	TT	NTF		
Hardness (as CaCO3)	NS	NS	209-264 Avg. 227	204-250 Avg. 231	412	209-412	Leaching from natural deposits
Grains/Gallon (f)	NS	NS	13.27	13.5	24.1	13.27-24.1	
Methyl-Tertiary-Butyl-Ether (MTBE)(ppb)	13	13	ND-.5 Avg. ND	ND	ND	ND-.5	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Magnesium (f)	--	--	21-26 Avg. 22.5	21-25 Avg. 23	42.1	21-42.1	
Potassium (f)	--	--	3.6-4.3 Avg. 3.9	3.6-4.4 Avg. 4.0	3.24	3.24-4.4	
pH (units) (f)	--	--	8.04-8.0 Avg. 8.02	8.1	7.17	7.17-8.04	
Sodium (f)	NS	NS	66-89 Avg. 76	69-82 Avg. 77	106	66-106	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 = Treatment technique  
 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

President ..... Bruce Robertson  
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Our Water Board meets at the District Office on  
 the first Tuesday of each month at 5:30 pm

# LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT TURNS 80...

## But we don't look it



This year marks the 80th anniversary of the Lakeside Water District, which was organized as the Lakeside Irrigation District in 1924. Lakeside already had two other water companies by that time; Lakeside Farms Mutual Water Co., formed in 1910, and Riverview Farms Mutual, formed in 1916. All three districts provided irrigation for small farms.

Lakeside Irrigation pumped water from three wells on Vine Street and a connection to the historic Cuyamaca Water Co. flume line. The Cuyamaca Water Co. was subsequently acquired by the Helix Water District. Lakeside Farms Mutual and Lakeside Irrigation District merged in 1973, and later became the Lakeside Water District. Lakeside and Riverview are in the process of consolidating, and soon there will be only one water district in town.

In the early forties the Upper San Diego River Basin groundwater levels reached dangerously low levels, and the Cuyamaca flume had been abandoned. Lakeside joined the San Diego County Water Authority as a charter member in 1944, and has relied mostly on imported water ever since. But Lakeside resigned its membership in the water authority in 1955 in favor Rio San Diego M.W.D., a local wholesaler, which consolidated with Santee Water District and became Padre Dam.

After the floods in the early 80s, the groundwater basin was replenished, and Lakeside re-drilled its three wells near the original ones on Vine Street. Lakeside is now detaching from Padre Dam, rejoining the water authority, and building a connection to Helix, the successor agency to the Cuyamaca Water Company. Over the last 80 years, Lakeside is about to come full circle in terms of water supply. Sometimes it seems like the more things change, the more they stay the same.

Los Coches Flume photo dated 1898



Photo courtesy of San Diego Historical Society.

## 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. Immunocompromised 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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Lakeside, CA 92040-2440



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# Masebay and his dog Squirt

