LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT

Pipeline

DETACHMENT FROM PADRE DAM, CONSOLIDATION WITH RIVERVIEW WATER DISTRICT NEARLY COMPLETE

Two years ago, the Lakeside and Padre Dam water districts agreed to end their relationship after thirty years. Padre Dam is the wholesaler to Lakeside and Riverview water districts. 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 engineering and service, organizational, financial, and boundary issues.

Although the study has produced encouraging results, it has been delayed several months for various reasons. What was originally intended to be a 6-month study is now a 22-month study. Because the proposal is unprecedented in its scope and complexity, many unexpected questions were encountered, some requiring additional consultants and expense. The detachment and consolidation application was also complicated by new legal requirements which involved detailed analysis of the service efficiencies, financial capabilities and system capacities and conditions of all three districts. All issues now appear to be resolved, and the proposal will be presented to Lafco next month. It is expected to be approved within 90 days, because Lafco staff has been involved in the process from its inception, and has already detailed the subjects which must be addressed, including the following:

OVER THE NEXT FEW YEARS LAKESIDE CUSTOMERS WILL BENEFIT BY A GAIN OF $1 MIILLION ANNUALLY

Engineering: As part of the detachment from Padre Dam, Lakeside would build a new service connection to take delivery of water from the County Water Authority through the Helix filtration plant, in which the CWA has capacity rights. Because the water is ozonated rather than chlorinated, there would be a significant improvement in water quality. Padre Dam would benefit from increased capacity in their system by disconnecting Lakeside and Riverview, and deactivating five service connections which presently serve the two districts. One connection would remain as a standby for emergency storage.

Financial: Lafco requires that no district be negatively impacted financially as a result of the reorganization. A financial analysis by the consultants concluded that the loss of revenue to Padre Dam from property taxes and water sales to Lakeside would be offset by savings from future capital improvement projects, operating expenses from elimination of the wholesale system, and administrative expenses. Padre Dam would be able to shift resources from their wholesale operation, which would no longer exist, to other services including retail water, sewer and park operations. Lakeside and Riverview would benefit from tax revenue accruing from the wholesale district, and lower wholesale rates resulting from direct purchases from CWA. Additionally, Lakeside and Riverview will save almost $500,000 annually through consolidation of the districts. Averaged over the next few years, through a combination of tax revenue and savings, Lakeside customers will benefit by a gain of approximately $1 million annually. Future savings will be much more.

Organization: Riverview Water District will be dissolved and consolidated with Lakeside. According to the terms and conditions adopted by the boards, two members of the five member Riverview board will join the five members of the Lakeside board for a total of seven board members. The boundary map will be redrawn to include Riverview, and as general elections occur, the board will be reduced to five again. A total of five board members will be eliminated. All employees will be retained for a transitional period of 18 months. After that, a reorganization will eliminate certain positions. It is expected that attrition will account for most job losses.

For their efforts, the three districts were finalists for a Golden Watchdog Award from the San Diego County Taxpayer's Association. It was the third nomination for Lakeside for a Watchdog Award. The district won the Golden Watchdog in 1998 for low water rates.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test results from Calendar Year 2004

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

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Lakeside Wells	Helix Plant	Combined Skinner Plants	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent State					Range	NA	18-45	18-45	
Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	Average	37	37		
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
CLARITY									
Combined Filter	NTU	0.3			Highest	0.29	0.10	0.09	
Effluent Turbidity	%	95 (a)	NA	NA	% < 0.3	100	100	100	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform					Range	0	0%	0%	Naturally present in the
Bacteria	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	NA	Average	0	0%	0%	environment
Fecal Coliform					Range	0	0	0	
and E. coli	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	Average	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
					Range	ND	160-161	ND	Residue from water treatment
Aluminum (f)	ppb	1000	600	50	Average	ND	160	ND	process; natural deposits; erosion
					Range	ND	ND-2.2	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass
Arsenic	ppb	50	0.004	2	Average	ND	ND	ND	and electronics production wastes
Barium					Range	165-314	ND-110	ND	Oil and metal refineries discharges;
	ppb	1000	2000	100	Average	239	ND	ND	natural deposits erosion
					Range	1.1-1.7	NA	NA	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of
Cadmium	ppb	5	.07	1	Average	1.4	NA	NA	natural deposits; discharge from electroplating & industrial chemicals
					Range	0.25-0.3	0.21-0.27	0.21-0.30	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Average	0.32	0.23	0.24	tooth health
					Range	4.78-9.9	ND	ND-0.54	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer
Nitrate (as N) (h)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Average	7.34	ND	ND	use; sewage; natural erosion
Nitrate and Nitrite					Range	0.01-0.05	ND	ND-0.54	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage;
(as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Average	0.03	ND	ND	natural erosion
RADIOLOGICALS (i)									
Gross Alpha					Range	0.6-5.7	ND-11.3	ND-4.0	
Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	NA	3	Average	3.15	3.8	3.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta					Range	NA	ND-5.5	ND-4.1	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	NA	4	Average		ND	ND	
					Range	NA	ND-2.7	ND-2.4	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.5	2	Average		2.2	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (FEDERAL RULE) DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM									
Total Trihalomethanes					RAA Range	35-50.6	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(TTHM) (k)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	RAA Avg	38.8	NA	NA	
Haloacetic Acids (five)					Range	11.9-24.	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(HAA5) (k,l)	ppb	60	NA	1 (l)	Average	16.17	NA	NA	
Total Chlorine					Range	1.19-1.6	NA	NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Highest RA	1.50	NA	NA	
					RAA Range	NA	ND	NA	By-product of drinking water ozonation
Bromate (m)	ppb	10	(0)	5	Highest RAA		ND	NA	
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards									
					Range	ND	160-161	ND	Residue from water treatment
Aluminum (f)	ppb	200	600	50	Average	ND	160	ND	process; natural deposits erosion
					Range	185-321	79-90	80-92	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Average	253	84	85	seawater influence
					Range	0	1-3	1-3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Average	0	1	2	
		non-			Range	Non-	Non-	0.18-0.32	Elemental balance in water; affected
Corrosivity	SI	corrosive	NA	NA	Average	Corrosive	Corrosive	0.26	by temperature, other factors
					Range	0-2.5	1-4	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (n)	Units	3	NA	NA	Average	1.25	1	1	
Specific					Range	1320-194	869	786-947	Substances that form ions in water;
Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Average	1630	869	827	seawater influence
					Range	217-259	170-210	153-212	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Average	238	183	169	industrial wastes
Total Dissolved					Range	876-1280	530	466-574	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Average	1078	530	492	seawater influence
					Range	.33-1.19	0.04-0.0	0.05-0.07	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Average	.76	0.05	0.06	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING									
			AL =		Range	126-160	120-140	130-140	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Boron	ppb	NA	1,000	100	Average	143	125	140	Industrial wastes
					Range	6.4-12.9	3.7-5.2	ND	Naturally-occurring; industrial
Vanadium	ppb	NA	AL=50	3	Average	9.65	4.5	ND	Waste discharge
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS; MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS									
					Range	ND	NA	<1-4	Naturally present in the environment
HPC (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Average		NA	<1	
OTHER PARAMETERS									
					Range	218-332	95-128	103-124	
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	–	Average	275	109	110	
					Range	112-155	54-63	51-64	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	–	Average	133	58	54	

					Range	478-673	225-264	218-269	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	–	Average	575	246	230	
					Range	48.4-60.6	22-26	22-26.5	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	–	Average	59	24	23	
	pH				Range	7.09-7.4	7.5-8.1	8.0-8.1	
pH	Units	NA	NA	–	Average	7.25	7.9	8.1	
					Range		3.9-5.0	3.8-4.3	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	–	Average		4.5	4.0	
					Range	122-201	76-87	74-90	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	–	Average	161.5	81	78	
					Range	NA	1.9-3.7	2.1-3.0	Various natural and man-made
TOC (p)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Average		3.0	2.5	sources

Abbreviations

AL	CA Action Level; as of 1/05. AL is notification level (NL)	MPN	Most Probable Number	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
CFU/mL	Colony-Forming Units per milliliter	MRDL	Max. Residual Disinfectant Level	ppq	parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
DCPA	Dimethyl Tetrachloroterephthalate	MRDLG	Max. Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
DBP	Disinfection By-Products	N	Nitrogen	RAA	Running Annual Average
DLR	Detection Limits for Reporting	NA	Not Applicable	SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids (five)	ND	None Detected	TOC	Total Organic Carbon
MBAS	Methylene Blue Active Substances	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	pCi/L	picoCuries per liter	TT	Treatment Technique
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	PHG	Public Health Goal	µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter; also equivalent to µmho/cm (micromho per centimeter)
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter	ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)		

Footnotes

(a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at anytime. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. The monthly averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards section were based on the plant effluents.

(b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the filtration plants. In 2004, 11,592 samples were analyzed. The MCL was not violated.

(c) Fecal coliform/E.coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2004.

(d) HPC values were based on the monthly averages of the plant effluent samples. In 2004, all distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required.

(e) In 2004, the plant effluents had no detectable Cryptosporidium, Giardia, or Total Culturable Viruses.

(f) Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.

(g) Original footnote from MWD and not applicable to this summary

(h) State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as N.

(i) Helix results from 2001 & Skinner results from 2002/03 4-quarter radiological monitoring program.

(j) Standard is for Radium-226 and -228 combined.

(k) Lakeside Water District distribution system-wide average THMs and HAA5 samples were collected quarterly. In 2004, Lakeside Water District was in compliance By-Products (D/DBP) Rule.

(l) DLR = 1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte (dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid except for monochloroacetic acid monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) except for monochloroacetic which has a DLR = 2.0 ppb.

(m) Running annual average was calculated from monthly samples.

(n) Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can more accurately detect ordor occurrences. For more info. contact MWD @ (213) 217-6850.

(p) TOCs at the filtration plants were taken at the filter effluents.

(q) MWD range for the filtration plant influents and effluents were taken from quarterly samples. No NDMA was detected at the plant influents. Distribution system-wide range were taken from nine (9) samples collected quarterly.

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.

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 completed in January 2005 is available for review upon request at the District office.

Contaminates 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 occur naturally or as a result of oil and gas production and mining.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services 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. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects, as well as the 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about the CCR or water quality in general, please call Lakeside Water District at 443-3805.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(619) 443-3805

Our Water Board meets at the District Office on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:30 p.m.

President ..... Frank Hilliker
Vice President ..... Bruce Robertson
Directors ..... Eileen Neumeister
Derek Laferreire
John Belleau
Editor & General Manager ..... Robert Cook

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