

WATER DISTRICTS' CONSOLIDATION COMPLETE!

On November 15, 2006, the reorganization of three east county water districts was approved. The Lakeside and Riverview Water Districts were consolidated. Riverview has been dissolved, and Lakeside is the successor agency. Former Riverview customers are now customers of the Lakeside Water District. Lakeside was also detached from Padre Dam Municipal Water District, and is now an independent member of the San Diego County Water Authority. Lakeside is currently in the planning phase for a new aqueduct connection to take deliveries of water directly from the Water Authority, eliminating the middleman, Padre Dam. The water will be disinfected with ozone, rather than chlorine, which will improve

water quality. Initial acquisition and construction costs to connect the systems and merge the organizations will be substantial. Eventually however, the combination of cost savings and revenue enhancements will exceed one million dollars per year. The capital improvements will be complete in about one year.

Over the next several months certain changes will occur in the billing format for customers of the old Riverview District. Most customers will not be affected by the consolidation. New payment options are now available for all customers. Credit card payments may be made by telephone by calling (619) 443-3805, or in person at the district office.

Fluoridation Begins October 1, 2007

On October 1, 2007, the Metropolitan Water District will begin fluoridating water which will be distributed throughout Southern California. Helix Water District will also begin fluoridation simultaneously. The Lakeside Water District has three sources of water, two of which are Metropolitan and Helix. Lakeside's third source is local well water which will not be fluoridated. Fluoride occurs naturally in groundwater and surface water. The additional fluoridation will supplement natural fluoride levels of approximately .24 parts per million (ppm) to an average of .65 ppm. The optimum level of fluoride in drinking water is .8 to 1.3 ppm, according to the California Department of Health Services.

The American Dental Association recommends

the use of fluoride to prevent tooth decay. Customers currently using fluoride supplements or who have young children are advised to consult their physician or dentist regarding the increased levels. California State law requires Helix and Metropolitan to fluoridate their water supply if funding is provided. Funding was provided by a grant arranged by the California Dental Association Foundation.

Fluoride is a naturally occurring form of fluorine, one of the most abundant elements on earth. It is found in many rocks and minerals in the soil and enters drinking water as water passes through these soils. Fluoride is present naturally in almost all foods and beverages including water, but levels may vary widely.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test Results from Calendar Year 2006

(Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo a habla 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	RIVERVIEW WELLS	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	NA	41-59 51	41-59 51	NA NA	
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
CLARITY										
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	0.3	NA	NA	Highest	0.45	0.11	0.11		
	%	95 (a)			% < 0.3	92%	100	100%	ND	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	NA	Range Average	ND	00.50%	0%	<1	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	Range Average	0	ND	0	<1	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Average	ND	110-190 143	ND	0.0078	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Arsenic	ppb	50	0.004	2	Range Average	ND	NA	ND-2.2	0.00083	Natural deposits; erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range Average	165-314 239	ND-100	ND-104	.0016-.0017 0.1152	Oil and metal refineries discharges; natural deposits; erosion
					Range	1.1-1.7	NA	NA	.04810-.0924	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemicals
Cadmium Fluoride (naturally occurring)	ppb	5	.07	1	Average	1.4	NA	NA	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range Average	0.18-0.39 0.29	0.19-0.23 0.21	0.16-0.23 0.2	0.418	
Nitrate (as N) (e)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Average	8.12	ND	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND-0.05 0.25	ND	ND-0.75	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
RADIOLOGICALS (f)										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	NA	3	Range Average	2.73-8.80 5.25	1.5-3.2 2.4	ND	7.92-37.0 22	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	NA	4	Range Average	ND	ND-5.9	ND	6.67-7.2	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.5	2	Range Average	3.06-10.1 5.72	ND-2.2	1.5	9.75-36.1 22.75	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (FEDERAL RULE) DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (g)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	RAA Range RAA Avg	3.8-43.7 24.7	4.1-14.3 7.7	12.0-73 43	37.6-54.9 47.13	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (µm)	ppb	60	NA	1 (m)	Range Average	1.8-26.0 10.7	1.7-4.6 3.7	5.0-41 18	8.8-23 12.95	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Highest RAA RAA Range	1.25-1.92 1.48	0.1-3.1 1.66	1.4-2.6 2.4	.35-2.0 1.01	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (h)	ppb	10	(0)	5	Highest RAA	NA	ND	NA	ND	By-product of drinking water ozonation
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards										
Aluminum (d)	ppb	200	600	50	Range Average	ND	110-190 143	ND	.0142-.0172 0.0078	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range Average	185-321 253	64-88 77	68-95 78	284-340 306	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range Average	0-2.5 1.25	1-2.5 1	1-2 2	2-22 6.75	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity	SI	Non-corrosive	NA	NA	Range Average	Non-corrosive	NA	0.17-0.45	Non-corrosive	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Odor Threshold (i)	Units	3	NA	NA	Range Average	NA	NA	2	2	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range Average	0 1130-1940 1463	NA 685-710 684	2 650-880 748	ND 1850-2200 1947.5	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	217-259 238	140-170 153	118-184 154	191-326 262	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range Average	810-1130 878	430 430	381-518 438	1250-1540 1347.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range Average	.04-0.45 0.1	0.04-0.17 0.07	0.06-0.08 0.06	0.05	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING										
Boron	ppb	NA	AL=1,000	100	Range Average	71.7-83.4 79.3	ND	ND	121-194 150	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Perchlorate (j)	ppb	NA	6	4	Range Average	ND	ND	ND-4.6	ND	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	AL=50	3	Range Average	4.20-10.7 6.74	ND	ND	10.9-16.1 14.6	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS										
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS										
HPC (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
OTHER PARAMETERS										
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range Average	218-332 275	88-122 100	80-100 86	197-308 268	
					Range	112-155	43-95	40-55	126-158	

Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Average	133	58	47	148.25	
					Range	478-673	186-200	174-234	538-750	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	--	Average	575	191	200	657	
					Range	48.4-69.6	19	18-23.5	53.6-118	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Average	59	19	20	80	
	pH				Range	6.97-7.42	7.5-7.9	8.1-8.2	6.92-7.12	
pH	Units	NA	NA	--	Average	7.2	7.6	8.1	7	
					Range		3.6-4.0	3.5-4.3	3.94-6.51	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Average		3.7	3.7	8	
					Range	122-201	61-68	62-88	191-220	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Average	161.5	65	72	202	
					Range	NA	2.1-2.9	2.0-3.1		Various natural and man-made sources
TOC (l)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Average		2.4	2.4	ND	
					Range	ND	ND	0.04-0.12	ND	
Chromium VI (n)	ppm	NA	NA	--	Average	ND	ND	0.08	ND	Industrial waste discharge

LEAD AND COPPER TESTING: Number of Sample Sites = 30. The 90th Percentile Levels = ND for Lead and .21 ppm for Copper. Number of sites above action level of 15 ppb Lead, and 1.3ppm for Copper = 0 sites. Lead and Copper tested for in June 2004

ABBREVIATIONS AND FOOTNOTES

Abbreviations

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

Footnotes

- 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.
- Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive for MWD, Helix and LWD. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the treatment plants.
- 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 2006.
- Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.
- State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as N.
- Metropolitan conducted four (4) quarters of monitoring from August 2005 to April 2006. Reported results were taken from the first two (2) quarters of 2006. Helix radiological monitoring was four quarters in 2005. LWD tested for radiological in 2005.
- In 2006, LWD, Helix and MWD were in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule. The State of California has adopted the D/DBP. Rule effective June 2006. TOC provides a medium for the formation of DBPs. Metropolitan and Helix were in compliance with the DBP precursor control (TOC) portion of the Stage 1 D/DBP regulation.
- MWD: Running annual average was calculated from weekly samples. Helix: Samples collected monthly and RAA is calculated from weekly samples. Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.
- Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can more accurately detect odor occurrences. For more info, contact MWD @ (213) 217-6850
- Both PHG (issued by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment) and NL (issued by CA Dept. of Health Services) were set a 6 ppb. Perchlorate reporting level is 2 ppb.
- Range for the plant influents and effluents were taken from quarterly samples. NDMA was detected at the Mills plant influent. The distribution system-wide range was taken from nine samples collected quarterly.
- Average and range for the treatment plant effluents were taken from samples at the combined filter effluent.
- DLR=1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte (dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR = 2.0ppb.
- MWD Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb

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.

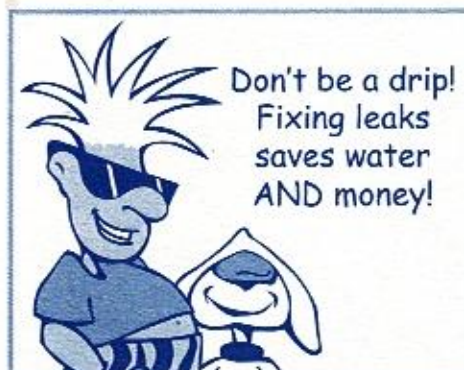
Contaminates that may be present in source water include:

- 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 443-3806.



LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT
(619) 443-3805

Board of Directors

President Eileen Neumeister
Vice President Bille Sangster
Directors John Belleau, Frank Hilliker,
Irvin Lynn, M. Bruce Robertson
General Manager Robert Cook

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

10375 Vine Street
Lakeside, CA 92040-2440



PRSR STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
San Diego, CA
Permit No. 825

