



# Pipeline

PIPELINE is a community newsletter published by the Lakeside Water District.

JUNE 2009

## DROUGHT ALERT CONDITION

### 10% CONSERVATION REQUIRED

On May 5, 2009, the Board of Directors of the Lakeside Water District declared a Drought Response Level 2 - Drought Alert Condition, and ordered mandatory conservation of 10%. Water use restrictions are also included in the declaration. The action follows similar announcements by the Metropolitan Water District and the San Diego County Water Authority. In addition to the water supply reductions, Metropolitan and the Water Authority adopted wholesale rate increases of 20%. Altogether, the water rationing and rate increases will affect 19 million people in Southern California.

In February, Governor Schwarzenegger proclaimed a state of emergency due to the drought and ordered immediate action to deal with the crisis. It is the first time a statewide drought emergency has been declared covering all counties. "Even with the recent rainfall California faces its third consecutive year of drought and we must prepare for the worst - a fourth, fifth or even sixth year of drought," the Governor said.

Although drought conditions have resulted in diminished water supplies in California, in 2007 a federal court judge imposed restrictions on when water can be pumped from the Sacramento Delta to protect the delta smelt, a tiny fish classified as an endangered species. The effect of the judge's decision is a reduction of water exports by as much as 50%. Additional restrictions on pumping announced this month by the federal government to protect salmon, steelhead, green sturgeon and killer whales will further reduce the state's water supply by as much as 10%. The current water shortage is a combination of hydrological, (dry conditions) and judicial actions referred to as a "regulatory drought."

In recent years Metropolitan has tapped its water storage to delay rationing. Two years ago reserves approached three million acre feet, enough for six million homes. Today, reserves are only 25%. As a result Met has been forced to augment remaining supplies with expensive spot transfers of agricultural water, recycled water and ocean desalination. These factors have combined to force retail rate increases beginning July 1, 2009.

Notices were mailed last month to Lakeside Water District customers explaining drought response rate structures and

options, including pass-through rate increases and water use restrictions designed to achieve the 10% reductions ordered by Metropolitan. Lakeside customers will be assigned one of two rate structures based upon average water usage, but will have the option to choose either one if requested. Option 1 is a tiered rate structure designed for average and low water use customers. Customers who use up to 36 units (27,000 gallons) will not be penalized and will receive only a nominal rate increase. Option 2 is a percentage reduction rate structure designed for above-average water users and large lot owners. A reduction of 10% from usage

in calendar year 2008 will be required; usage above 90% will be subject to a higher rate. Any customer may select the alternative option if circumstances have changed with respect to water consumption at a property. For example, if you have taken measures to conserve water in the future you may opt for the tiered rate structure, even if your usage for 2008 was above average. Additionally,

a customer will be allowed two changes per year. This will allow a customer to move from a low water-use period, typically in the winter and fall, to the high water-use option during peak demand periods in the summer, and vice versa.

Compared to rest of the state, San Diego County is in a favorable position. In the Central Valley, urban areas are being cut 50%, and some agricultural agencies will receive zero water supplies. In the San Francisco Bay area, many cities are entering the second year of mandatory rationing, in a region where rainfall is usually abundant. Droughts are a natural condition in California that occur periodically and sometimes last for years. Drought is defined as a period of dry weather. Agencies prepare for droughts by building dams to store water in reservoirs for use in dry periods. Unlike previous droughts however, the current situation is complicated by the legal/environmental issues in the Sacramento Delta, the source of almost half of our water supply. Our political leadership in Sacramento has failed to implement a solution to the problems associated with reduced water exports from the delta. So even when the rains return, this drought may not end.

**The current water shortage is due in part to legal actions, referred to as a "regulatory drought."**

# LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## Test Results from Calendar Year 2008

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

PARAMETERS	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	STATE DLR	RANGE AVERAGE	LAKESIDE WELLS	HELIX PLANT	SKINNER PLANTS	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	Range: Average	NA	0-54 29	20-42 31	
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS: Mandatory Health-related Standards</b>									
<b>CLARITY</b>									
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	0.3	NA	NA	Highest Range: % < 0.3	100	0.08	0.08	Soil runoff
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>									
Total Coliform	Distribution System-wide				Range: Average	ND	0.0	0.0-0.8	
Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Range: Average	ND	0.0	0.1	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	Distribution System-wide				Range: Average	0.0	0.0	0.0	Human and animal fecal waste
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Aluminum (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range: Highest RAA	ND	120-130 188	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range: Highest RAA	ND	ND-2.1	ND	Natural deposits erosion; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range: Average	182-1032 361.7	ND-119 103	ND-115 107	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Flouride (e)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Control Range Optimal Level		0.7-1.3	0.7-1.3	Water additive
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range: Highest RAA	0.2-0.4 0.26 ND-25	0.4-1.0 0.9 ND	0.7-1.0 0.8 ND-0.5	Lakeside has (naturally occurring) Flouride from erosion of natural deposits Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank/sewage; natural deposits erosion
<b>RADIOLOGICALS</b>									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range: Average	3.23-13.6 7.31	3.2-5.4 4.6	3.3-4.3 3.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (f)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range: Average	ND	NA	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range: Average	NA	1.6-4.6 3.1	2.3-2.7 2.5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (g)</b>									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (n)	ppb	Distribution System-wide: 80	NA	1	Range: Average	28-61 42	20-48 39	28-60 39	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (o)	ppb	Distribution System-wide: 60	NA	1	Range: Average	6-31 15	0-5.9 1.81	12-24 16	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	Distribution System-wide: [4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range: Highest RAA	101-1.5 1.34	0.1-3.0 1.8	1.4-3.2 2.4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range: Average	NA	TT	TT	Various natural and man-made sources
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS: Aesthetic Standards</b>									
Aluminum (d)	ppb	200	600	50	Range: Highest RAA	ND	120-300 188	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range: Highest RAA	174-433 246	87-92 89	92-99 96	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	units	15	NA	NA	Range: Highest RAA	3-15 10	1-2 1	2	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	1	Range: Average	ND	NA	17**	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range: Highest RAA	619-2310 1178	842-940 895	857-971 913	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range: Highest RAA	191-324 218	170-190 180	173-221 195	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range: Highest RAA	902-1013 925	506-580 545	502-590 542	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range: Highest RAA	.21-1.42 0.96	0.04-0.08 0.05	0.04-0.05	Soil runoff
<b>FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR2) (i)</b>									
List 1 - Assessment Monitoring						ND	ND	ND	
List 2 - Screening Survey						NA	ND	ND	
<b>OTHER PARAMETERS</b>									
<b>CHEMICAL</b>									
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range: Highest RAA	208-262 230	108-130 122	94-113 105	
Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1000	100	Range: Highest RAA	38-247 69	120-140 125	120-150 140	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range: Highest RAA	95-172 111	57-61 59	52-67 59	
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL=800	20	Range: Average	NA	NA	25	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium VI (j)	ppb	NA	NA	1	Range: Highest RAA	ND	ND	0.09 - 0.30	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Corrosivity (k)					Range: Average	12.1-12.8	NA	12.1 - 12.4	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature and other factors

(as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Average	12.36	NA	12.3	
					Range	425-760	237 - 260	222 - 273	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	523	249	247	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
				Range	47-91	23 - 26	21 - 27		
					Highest RAA	57	24	24	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.2-7.6	8.0 - 8.1	8.0 - 8.2	
pH	Units	NA	NA	NA	Average	7.3	8.1	8.1	
					Range	3.46-5.4	4.5 - 4.8	4.1 - 4.7	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	4.31	4.6	4.5	
					Range	113-257	78 - 92	83 - 94	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	144	87	89	
					Range	NA	2.0 - 2.9	1.9 - 2.5	
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Highest RAA	NA	2.1	2.2	Various natural and man-made sources
					Range	2.7-11.4	3.7 - 5.2	ND	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Average	4.3	4.5	ND	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
N-Nitrosodimethylamine		Distribution			Range	NA	3.0	ND	
(NDMA)	ppt	System-wide:			Range	NA	3.0	ND	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
		NA	3	2	Range	NA	ND - 3.3	ND - 10	

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 Copper = 0. Lead and Copper tested for in June 2007.

#### ABBREVIATIONS AND FOOTNOTES

##### ABBREVIATIONS

AI .....	Aggressiveness Index	NTU .....	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
AL .....	Action Level	P or ND .....	Positive or Not Detected
CFU .....	Colony-Forming Units	pCi/L .....	picoCuries per Liter
DBP .....	Disinfection By-products	PHG .....	Public Health Goal
PHG .....	Public Health Goal	ppb .....	parts per million or micrograms liter (µg/L)
DLR .....	Detection Limits for Reporting purposes	ppm .....	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
MCL .....	Maximum Contaminant Level	ppq .....	parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
MCLG .....	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	ppt .....	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
MRDLG .....	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	RAA .....	Running Annual Average
N .....	Nitrogen	SI .....	Saturation Index (Langelier)
NA .....	Not Applicable	TOC .....	Total Organic Carbon
ND .....	Not Detected	TON .....	Threshold Odor Number
NL .....	Notification Level	TT .....	Treatment Technique
		µS/cm .....	microSiemen per centimeter or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)

##### 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 under Secondary Standards were based on the treatment plant effluents.
- Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive.
- E. coli* MCLs: The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform *E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated.
- Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.
- MWD and Helix were in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System requirements.
- The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose or equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.
- MWD, Helix, and Lakeside were in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-products (D/DBP) Rule. Compliance was based on the RAA.
- Metropolitan utilizes a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately.
- Helix data collected over four quarters in 2008. MWD data collected in November 2008. Values listed in State DLR column are Federal minimum reporting levels.
- Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb.
- AI <10.0 = highly aggressive and corrosive water. AI >12.0 = non-aggressive water. AI (10.0-11.9) = moderately aggressive water.

## 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.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 Public Health (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 for 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 619-443-3805.

## CONSERVING WATER SAVES MONEY...

**Repair dripping faucets.** Check for toilet tank leaks. **Avoid unnecessarily flushing the toilet.** Take shorter showers. **Don't let the water run while shaving, washing your face, or brushing your teeth.** Operate dishwashers and clothes washers only when they are fully loaded. **Don't use running water to thaw meat or other frozen foods.** Start a compost pile instead of using the garbage disposal, which requires a lot of water to operate properly. **Insulate your water pipes.** You'll get hot water faster plus avoid wasting water while it heats up. **Water your lawn during the early morning hours when temperatures are the lowest.** Don't water your street, driveway or sidewalk with poorly positioned sprinkler heads. **Raise the lawn mower blade to at least three inches.** Mulch to retain moisture in the soil. **Don't hose down your driveway or sidewalk, use a broom instead.**

## LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT (619) 443-3805

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
**President: Frank Hilliker**  
**Vice President: Steve Johnson**

**Directors:**  
**Bruce Robertson, John Belleau,**  
**Eileen Neumeister, Irvin Lynn**

**General Manager:**  
**Robert Cook**

**Our Water Board meets at the District office  
on the first Tuesday of each month  
at 5:00 p.m.**

10375 Vine Street  
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