LAKESIDE’S WATER SUPPLY: PAST AND PRESENT

The way we receive our water has changed many times over the years. When Lakeside Water District was formed in 1924 as an Irrigation District, groundwater and a connection to the Cuyamaca Water Company were our only sources.

In the early 1940s, as the community expanded, Lakeside Water District teamed up with eight other agencies to form the San Diego County Water Authority (WA) which brought water from the Colorado River to the county. In the 1950s, Lakeside had a firm entitlement to imported water and its first large subdivision was developed in Eucalyptus Hills.

As the county and the community continued to grow, new ways to deliver water were implemented. Besides the connections to the WA we also had connections to the Helix Water District to aid in distribution. The water we were delivered was untreated and chlorinated at our points of connection. This all changed in the mid-1970s when the water was filtered and then chlorinated prior to delivery to the county.

Growth continued to boom throughout the 60s, 70s and 80s, but a new factor came into play: drought. When we thought we had an unlimited supply of water we now had to consider the reality of limited supplies. After the rains of Miracle March in 1993 ended a severe drought, decisions were made by the WA to ensure that the county would diversify from importing 90% of our water from the Metropolitan Water District. A diversification plan was formulated that would maximize local sources, and look at new ways to distribute Colorado River water in California.

Established in 2003, the groundbreaking Quantification Settlement Agreement, allows the WA and the Imperial Irrigation District to receive water conserved through lining parts of the All-American and Coachella canals and farming conservation. In 2011, these agreements brought 160,000 acre-feet of water to the region. When the water deliveries are fully ramped up in 2021, San Diego County will receive 280,000 acre-feet per year.

To ensure the ability of the County to endure droughts and earthquakes, the WA implemented the Emergency Storage Project; a system of reservoirs, interconnected pipelines, and pumping stations designed to make water available in the event of an interruption of imported water deliveries. The cornerstone of the project right here in our own backyard is the San Vicente Lake Dam Raise, increasing capacity from 90,000 acre feet to 242,000.

We have increased storage and designed a more reliable delivery system plus more improvements are currently in progress. The Carlsbad Desalination Project, a landmark 50 million-gallons-per-day reverse osmosis filtration plant that will turn seawater into high quality drinking water, is scheduled to come on line in 2017.

As can be expected, a more balanced and dependable water supply comes with a price, but be assured that Lakeside Water District will do everything possible to control these new costs.
## LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test Results from Calendar Year 2012

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETERS</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>STATE OR FEDERAL MCL (MRDL)</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)</th>
<th>STATE DLK</th>
<th>RANGE AVERAGE</th>
<th>LAKESIDE WELLS</th>
<th>HELIX PLANT</th>
<th>SKINNER PLANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent State</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>6-52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Water</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PRIMARY STANDARDS: Mandatory Health-related Standards

#### CLARITY:
- Combined Filter NTU: 0.3
- Effluent Turbidity %: 95 (a)

#### MICROBIOLOGICAL:
- Total Coliform Distribution System-wide %: 5.0
- Bacteria (b) %: 95 (a)
- E. coli Distribution System-wide %: 5.0

#### INORGANIC CHEMICALS:
- Aluminum (d) ppb: 1000
- Arsenic ppb: 10
- Barium ppb: 1000
- Fluoride (e) ppm: 10
- Total Chloride ppm: 500
- Total Dissolved Solids ppm: 1000
- Turbidity (a) NTU: 5

#### RADIOMETRICS:
- Gross Alpha Particle Activity µCi/L: 15
- Gross Beta Particle Activity µCi/L: 50
- Uranium µCi/L: 20

#### DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (g):
- Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (g) ppb: 80
- Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (g) ppb: 60
- Total Chlorine Residual ppm: [4.0]
- DBP Precursors Control (TOC) ppm: TT

### SECONDARY STANDARDS: Aesthetic Standards

#### Chemical:
- Alkalinity ppm: NA
- Chloride ppm: 500
- Color Units: 15
- Odor Threshold (h) TON: 3
- Specific Conductance µS/cm: 1600
- Sulfate ppm: 500
- Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) ppm: 1000
- Turbidity (a) NTU: 5

#### Other Parameters

### MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER:
- Soil runoff
- Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
- Natural deposits erosion; glass and electronics production wastes
- Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
- Water additive
- Lakeside has (naturally occurring) Fluoride from erosion of natural deposits
- Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank/sewage; natural deposits erosion
- Erosion of natural deposits
- Decay of natural or man-made deposits
- Erosion of natural deposits
- By-product of drinking water chlorination
- By-product of drinking water chlorination
- Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
- Various natural and man-made sources
- Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
- Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
- Naturally occurring organic materials
- Naturally occurring organic materials
- Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
- Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
- Soil runoff

### OTHER PARAMETERS

#### Chemical:
- Alkalinity ppm: NA
- Boron ppb: NA
- Calcium ppm: NA
- Chloride ppm: NA
- Chromium VI (j) ppb: NA
- Carbonate (k) ppb: NA

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(List 1 - Assessment Monitoring, List 2 - Screening Survey)

### FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR2) (i): List 1:
- ND ND ND
- ND ND ND

### OTHER PARAMETERS

#### Chemical:
- Alkalinity ppm: NA
- Boron ppb: NA
- Calcium ppm: NA
- Chloride ppm: NA
- Chromium VI (j) ppb: NA
- Carbonate (k) ppb: NA

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(Natural balance in water; affected by temperature and other factors)
**Bill Payment Options**

**Online:** Credit card and electronic check payments may be paid online at www.lakesidewaterdistrict.com.

**AutoPay:** Pay automatically from your checking account. Sign up online at www.lakesidewaterdistrict.com.

**By Phone:** Credit card or electronic check payments may be placed using our automated phone system by calling (619) 443-3805, extension 3.

**Drop Box:** Payments may be placed in the black drop box in front of the office.

**In Person:** Cash payments may be paid in our office on business days, between 8:00am and 5:00pm.

*With each method, you will need your account number as it appears on your bill.*
Wow! This water business is sure complicated.

Complicated? Water comes right out of the hose!

Let me explain... Southern California gets most of its water from just one source: the Colorado River! That could become a big problem.

THE BAY DELTA ISSUE
Twin Pipes? Delta Smelt! Controversial! Expensive!

Desalination will be a new water source for San Diego. It costs a little more, but it will diversify our supply.

Lakeside pumps local groundwater to keep costs low for their customers!

I'm glad we live in the Lakeside Water District. They keep things simple!