

## WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK 2014

As I'm sure you are aware, California is struggling through yet another drought. In March of this year, the Lakeside Water District Board of Directors voted to enact our Level 1 Drought Watch condition asking for voluntary 10% water usage cutbacks. Although, this time, we in Southern California are in a much better water supply position than we were in 2008, the start of our last drought, and many times better than the drought of 1989-1991. It was after the '89-'91 drought when California was saved by the "Miracle March" rains, that a "Never Again" strategy was adopted by the San Diego County Water Authority.

The "Never Again" strategy was a commitment by the Water Authority Board to local government and business officials to make capital improvements that would improve the infrastructure needed to move water around the county more efficiently, but also very differently than how the system was originally designed. The idea was to be able to move water both north and south with better storage and water treatment capabilities, and also expand our water sources to lessen our reliability on the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

The plan would ensure that the San Diego County region could rely on a stable water supply during times of drought to maintain a thriving economy and population. This strategy has pushed the amount of capital improvement

investment to well over 3.5 billion dollars over the last 20 years, with such ground breaking projects as the All American Canal Lining, the Imperial Irrigation District Water Transfer Agreement, the Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant, the Olivenhain Dam and Advanced Filtration project, new system inter-ties, along with the soon to be commissioned Carlsbad Desalination Water Treatment Plant. A few projects remain such as the North San Diego County Emergency Storage Project Pump Station, and right here in our own back yard the completion of the San Vicente Reservoir Dam raise.

This creative long range planning has been a bright spot in a tough water year, as the Department of Water Resources in April declared that water deliveries to Southern California from the State Water Project will be reduced to five percent of normal. As the San Diego County Water Authority has made monumental improvements to its system to enhance water storage, so too has the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

The addition of the Diamond

Valley Reservoir in Riverside County has increased storage capacity an additional 800,000 acre feet, combined with wet year storage agreements in other reservoirs throughout California and Nevada to help maintain a stable water supply for a thirsty population of 25 million people here in the arid southwest.

At our local level, the LWD Board of Directors authorized reactivation of its groundwater source after the drought of 1989 to 1991, and in 1994 constructed an Iron and Manganese Filtration Plant along with new ground water wells in 1995, 2001, 2005 and 2010. This local source gives the District the ability to maintain the County's lowest rates along with the customer service our community deserves.

The protection of this important source of water to the Lakeside community is vital in our effort to stabilize cost, but also helps provide for a multi-bucket approach to water resources in Southern California. As we continue into this third year of drought, everyone will have a part to play in getting through this with minimal inconvenience and impact to our way of life.

### Seawater Desalination Process

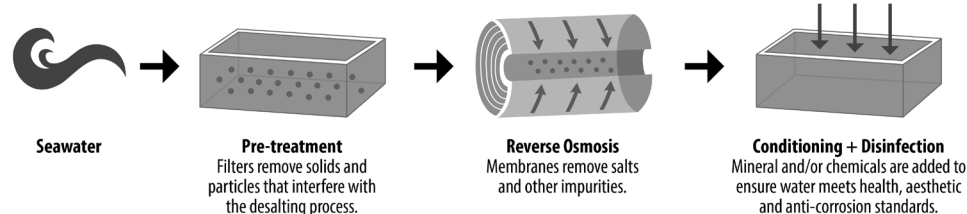


Image source: San Diego County Water Authority

# LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## Test Results from Calendar Year 2013

(Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o 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	SKINNER PLANTS	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	6-52 %	4-86 %	
					Average	NA	20 %	32 %	
PRIMARY STANDARDS: Mandatory Health-related Standards									
CLARITY:									
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	NTU %	0.3 95 (a)	NA	NA	Highest % < 0.35	NA NA	.10 100 %	.09 100 %	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL:									
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	Distribution System-wide:			NA	Range	ND	ND	ND-.02	Naturally present in the environment
	%	5.0	(0)		Average	ND	ND	ND	
E. coli	Distribution System-wide:			NA	Range	ND	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
	(c)	(c)	(0)		Average	ND	ND	ND	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum (Al) (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND	87-260	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Highest RAA	ND	179	ND	
Barium (Ba)	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range	117-205	ND	ND	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
					Average	167	ND	ND	
Flouride (e) Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Control Range		.7-1.3	.7-1.3	Water additive
					Optimal Level		0.8	0.8	
					Range	.23-.46	.06-.09	.7-1.0	Lakeside has (naturally occurring) Flouride from erosion of natural deposits
Average	.37	0.8	0.8						
RADIOLOGICALS (k)									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	4.36-8.06	ND-3.3	ND-3	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	6.7	3.3	ND	
Gross Beta Particle Activity (f)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	ND	ND	ND-5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	ND	ND	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	.43	1	Range	4.5-6.7	ND-1	ND-2	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	5.8	ND	1	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (g)									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (g)	ppb	Distribution System-wide:		1	Range	16-53	L	13-32	By-product of drinking water chlorination
		80	NA		Average	37	L	21	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAAS) (g)	ppb	Distribution System-wide:		1	Range	ND-9	L	1.9-7.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
		60	NA		Average	5.3	L	4	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	Distribution System-wide :		NA	Range	1.4-2.2	.2-.29	ND-2.9	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
		[4.0]	[4.0]		RAA	1.7	1.9	2.3	
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	NA	TT	TT	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	NA	TT	TT	
SECONDARY STANDARDS: Aesthetic Standards									
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	183-340	75-91	83-86	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Highest RAA	242	84	84	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	2-3	1-2	1-2	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Highest RAA	2	1	2	
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	1	Range	ND	1-2	2	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	1	2	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	1120-1680	600-790	830-870	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Highest RAA	1347	695	850	
Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	166-254	83-160	170-180	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
					Highest RAA	221	128	170	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	760-1240	340-470	500-520	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Highest RAA	996	417	510	
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range	.08-.14	.01-.1	ND	Soil runoff
					Highest RAA	.076	.02	ND	
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR2) (i)									
List 1 - Assessment Monitoring						ND	ND	ND	
List 2 - Screening Survey						ND	ND	ND	
OTHER PARAMETERS									
CHEMICAL:									
Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	215-305	85-100	72-130	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Highest RAA	248	93	110	
Boron (B)	ppb	NA	NL = 1	.10	Range	63.4-74.7	.14	120	
					Highest RAA	68.5	.14	120	
Calcium (Ca)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	99-143	34-51	56-59	
					Highest RAA	117	44	58	
Chlorate	ppb	Distribution System-wide:		20	Range	NA	NA	51	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
		NA	NL = 800		Range	NA	NA	47	
Corrosivity (j) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.1-12.4	NA	12.4-12.5	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature and other factors
					Average	12.1	NA	12.4	
Hardness, Total	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	425-600	150-230	230-240	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
					Highest RAA	517	190	230	
Magnesium (Mg)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	46-63	16-24	20-21	
					Highest RAA	54	21	20	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.02-7.15	7.9-8.2	8.2	
					Average	7.09	8.1	8.2	

Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	3.5-4.6	3.9-4.3	
					Highest RAA	NA	4.2	4.1	
Sodium (Na)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	102-173	62-87	78-81	
					Highest RAA	130	76	80	
Vanadium (V)	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Range	5.25-6.81	3.2-3.4	ND	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	2	Average	6.3	3.3	ND	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Range	NA	ND-.003	6.5	
					Range	NA	ND	ND-11	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes

**LEAD AND COPPER TESTING:** Number of Sample Sites = 31. The 90th Percentile Levels = ND for Lead and .88 ppm for Copper. Number of sites above action level of 15 ppb Lead and 1.3 ppm Copper = 0. Lead and Copper tested for in June 2013.

#### 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
DLR ..... Detection Limits for Reporting	ppb ..... parts per million or micrograms liter (µg/L)
MCL ..... Maximum Contaminant Level	ppm ..... parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
MCLG ..... Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	ppq ..... parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
MRDL ..... Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	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

- (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 any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. The averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards were based on the treatment plant effluent.
- (b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive.
- (c) *E. coli* MCL: The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains *E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated.
- (d) Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.
- (e) MWD, Helix and Lakeside were in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.
- (f) The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.
- (g) 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.
- (h) Metropolitan utilizes a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately.
- (i) Helix data collected over four quarters in 2008. MWD data collected in November 2008.
- (j) AI <10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water. AI > 12.0 = Non-aggressive water. AI (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water.
- (k) Radiological sampling is required only every third year.
- (L) Helix THM and HAA5 only available upon request from Helix Water District.

## 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 2010 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.
- If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lakeside Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Drinking Hotline or by visiting the government site: [www.epa.gov/safe-water/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safe-water/lead).
- 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 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 619-443-3805.

### LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT (619) 443-3805

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**President:** Bruce Robertson  
**Vice President:** Frank Hilliker

#### Directors:

Eileen Neumeister  
Steve Johnson  
Pete Jenkins

#### General Manager:

Brett Sanders

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

## New Bill Paying Options

### Online

[www.lakesidewaterdistrict.com](http://www.lakesidewaterdistrict.com)

Credit cards or electronic checks accepted.

### Automated Phone System

(619) 443-3805, option 3

You will need your account number  
as it appears on your bill.

### LWD Office

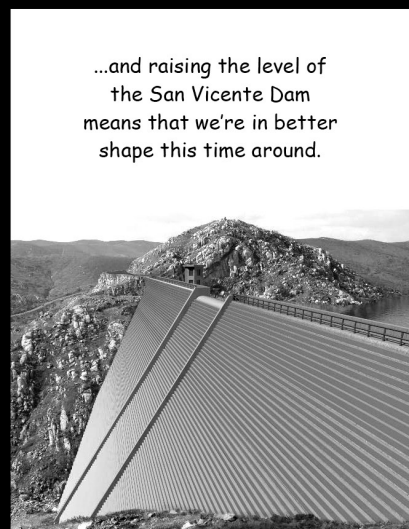
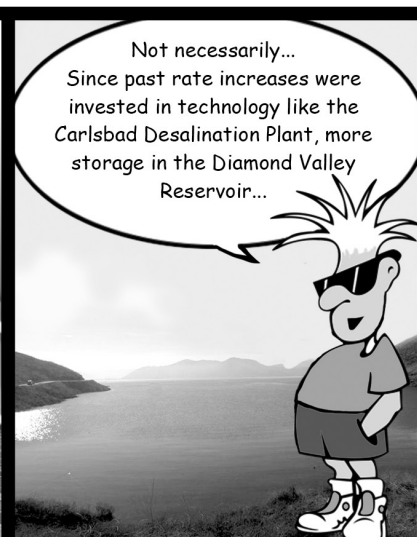
Check payments are accepted at our office  
business days between **8:00 am and 5:00 pm**  
or left in the **drop box** in front of the office.

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PERMIT 605

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Lakeside, CA 92040-2440



## Freebay & Squirt



...and raising the level of the San Vicente Dam means that we're in better shape this time around.

