

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

JUNE 2015

GOVERNOR MANDATES 20% CUT IN WATER USE

A message from Lakeside Water District General Manager, Brett Sanders:

Lakeside Water District has been directed by the State Water Resources Control Board to cut water use by 20 percent (compared to 2013). Directed by Governor Jerry Brown's Executive Order issued in April, this conservation reduction came into effect June 1, 2015. The Order requires the State Board to enact certain water conservation rules and levels to all public water agencies throughout California to achieve a statewide reduction of 25% potable urban water use.

To comply with initial State Board actions, the Lakeside Water District Board of Directors enacted our Drought Response Level 1 in March 2014, followed by our Drought Response Level 2 in August 2014. The State Board is targeting outdoor water use throughout the State to meet the conservation goals. This strategy was developed to minimize the impact to the economy or to the agriculture industry, and save a total of 1.3 million acre feet over the next nine months – nearly as much as is currently in Lake Oroville.

Lakeside Water District customers have responded with significant reductions in water use since 2007, achieving a decrease in usage of 25%, and over a 30% drop since the late 1990s. But with a snowpack of less than 5% of normal and major



reservoirs shrinking each day, it is imperative that we find savings wherever possible and save all we can today to ensure that we will be prepared if this drought continues.

Great accomplishments have been acheived in the San Diego region to guarantee our water supply for the years to come, but even with these improvements and new water sources we must manage our supplies wisely, especially in times of drought. Outdoor water use accounts for 50 to 80 percent of total household usage. Many customers may be able to achieve savings by monitoring watering times, replacing water intensive landscapes with drought tolerant plants, and using mulch to help retain moisture in the soil.

Lakeside Water District customers have responded to meet supply cutbacks in the past and I'm sure we will be able to so today.

Photo source: www.alternet.org

For more information:

Rebates and water saving strategies: www.watersmartsd.org www.whenindrought.org

Specific usage restrictions: lakesidewaterdistrict.com

Questions? Call our office: (619) 443-3805

Lakeside customers will soon have access to their water accounts ONLINE!

- Monitor water usage
- Make secure payments
- Receive e-mail alerts
- Set up paperless billing

Watch for updates in your statements this summer.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test Results from Calendar Year 2014

(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	
Percent State Proiect Water	%	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	NA NA	6-52% 20%	0-55% 18%	
PRIMARY STANDA	RDS: Mandatory H	ealth-related Standa	rds						MA IOD COURCES IN DRINVING WATER.
CLARITY:	NTU	0.2			Highost	0.10	012	0.00	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER:
Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	0.3 95 (a)	NA	NA	mgnest % < 0.35	100%	.013 100 %	0.09	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL:	,,,	55 (u)			/0 (0155	10070	100 //0	100 / 0	
Total Coliform	Distribution System-wie	de:			Range	ND	ND	ND3	
Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Average	ND	ND	0.1	Naturally present in the environment
F coli	(c)	ие: (с)	(0)	NA	Average	ND	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	(0)	(0)	(0)	11/1	Average	ND	ND	ND	
					Range	ND	120-260	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Aluminum (AI) (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	Highest RAA	ND	185	ND	Noticed laws the second state of a second strategy in the second state of the second s
Arsonic (As)	nnh	10	0 004	2	Kange Highest RAA	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Natural deposits erosion; glass and electronics production wastes
	իրո	10	0.004	2	Range	118-178	NR	103	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Barium (Ba)	ppb	1000	2000	100	Average	155	NR	103	
Flouride (e)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Control Range			0.7-1.3	Water additive
Ireatment-related					Optimal Level	0 10-0 44	0.7-0.0	0.8	l akeside has (naturally occurring) Elouride from erosion of natural denosits
					Average	0.19-0.44	0.7=0.9	0.7-1.0	Lakeside has (haturally occurring) Flounde from erosion of hatural deposits
					Range	ND	NR	ND	
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Highest RAA	ND	NR	ND	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank/sewage; natural deposits erosion
RADIOLOGICALS (L)					Danga	4 26 9 06	ND 2.2	ND F	
Particle Activity	nCi/l	15	(0)	3	Average	4.50-6.00	33	ND	Frosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pei, z	15	(0)	5	Range	ND	NR	5	
Particle Activity (f)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Average	ND	NR	5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
U	<i>C I</i>	20	0.42	1	Range	4.5-6.7	ND-1	1-2	First of stand days to
Uranium pCi/L 20 0.43 1 Average 5.8 ND 2							Erosion of natural deposits		
Total Trihalomethanes	110000013,01511	Distribution System-wide:	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Range	21-44	25-38	12-48	
(TTHM) (g)	ppb	80	NA	1	Average	32	33.8	47	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five)		Distribution System-wide:			Range	ND-11	ND-9.3	2-23	
(HAA5) (g)	рры	60 Distribution System-wide :	NA	1	Average	5.0	6.8 0.1_3.1	1/	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	maa	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	RAA	1.8	2.1	2.3	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DBP Precursors Control					Range	NA	TT	Π	
(TOC)	ppm	Π	NA	0.30	Average	NA	TT	TT	Various natural and man-made sources
SECONDARY STAN	DARDS: Aesthetic	Standards			Pange	205-306	87_86	00-03	Runoff and leaching from natural denosite: coawater influence
Chloride	maa	500	NA	NA	Highest RAA	205-500	84	92	nunon and reaching non natural deposits, seawater innudence
	FF				Range	0-12	1-2	1	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Highest RAA	1	1	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Throshold (b)	TON	2	NA	1	Range	ND	1	1	Naturally accurring arrapic materials
Odor mreshold (II)	IUN	3	NA	1	Range	1450-1830	860-1000	913-947	Substances that form ions in water: seawater influeenice
Specific Conductance	μS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Highest RAA	1597	923	930	
					Range	193-220	180-240	187-211	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (SO ₄)	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Highest RAA	204	207	199	
(TDS)	nnm	1000	NA	NA	Highest RAA	998	545	575	Kunon and reaching from natural deposits, seawater innuence
(103)	ppm	1000	101	101	Range	0.11-1.81	.0113	ND	
Turbidity (a)	NTU CONTAMINANTS MONIT	5 DRING RILLE (LICMR2) (i)	NA	NA	Highest RAA	0.70	.03	ND	Soil runoff
List 1 - Assessment Monit	torina	oning hole (ocmnz) (i)				ND	ND	ND	
List 2 - Screening Survey	<u> </u>					ND	ND	ND	
OTHER PARAMETE	RS								
CHEMICAL:					D	254 207	01 154	122 127	
Alkalinity (CaCO)	nnm	NΔ	NΔ	NΔ	Kange Highest RAA	256-297	91-154 121	123-12/	
	ppin	101	101	101	Range	ND	.12	110	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Boron (B)	ppb	NA	$NL{=}1000$	100	Highest RAA	ND	.12	110	
					Range	114-146	57-65	65-70	
Calcium (Ca)	ppm Distribution System ····	NA de:	NA	NA	Highest RAA Paper	128 ND	63 NA	68	Ryproduct of drinking water chlorination; inductrial processor
Chlorate	oscibution system-Wi pph	NA	NL = 800	20	Range	ND	NA	∠1-105 69	by-product of driffiking water cillorifiation, industrial processes
	PP2				Range	ND	ND049	ND	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Chromium VI (j)	ppb	NA	NA	1	Highest RAA	ND	.039	ND	
Corrosivity (k)	AI	NA	MA	ΝA	Range	11.6-12.1	NA	12.4	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature and other factors
(nyyressiveness muex)	AI	INA	INM	INA	Range	500-585	260-270	264-276	
Hardness, Total	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	528	265	270	Municipal and industrial waste discharges

					Range	53-59	21-25	24-25	
Magnesium (Mg)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	54	24	25	
	рН				Range	6.97-7.20	7.68-8.19	8.1	
рН	Units	NA	NA	NA	Average	7.10	8.0	8.1	_
					Range	3.6-4.3	3.9-4.3	4.3-4.5	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	4.0	4.1	4.4	
					Range	122-160	77-92	86-90	_
Sodium (Na)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	141	84	88	
					Range	NA	2.0-2.5	2.0-2.8	
TOC	ppm	Π	NA	0.30	Highest RAA	NA	2.2	2.3	Various natural and man-made sources
					Range	4.8-8.5	1.8-2.5	ND	
Vanadium (V)	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Average	6.8	2.2	ND	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
N-Nitrosodimethylamine					Range	NA	NR	ND-5.0	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
(NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	2	Range	NA	NR	2.0-2.9	Industrial processes

90th Percentile Levels: LEAD = 0.88 ppb and COPPER = 0.88 ppm

Lead and Copper tested for June 2013

ABBREVIATIONS AND FOOTNOTES

ABBREVIATIONS	NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units
Al Aggressiveness Index	P or ND Positive or Not Detected
AL Action Level	pCi/L picoCuries per Liter
CFU Colony-Forming Units	PHG Public Health Goal
DBP Disinfection By-Products	ppb parts per million or micrograms liter (μg/L)
DLR Detection Limits for Reporting	ppm parts per million or milligrams per lieter (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)
MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	RAA Running Annual Average
MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	SI Saturation Index (Langelier)
N Nitrogen	TOC Total Organic Carbon
NANot Applicable	TON Threshold Odor Number
ND Not Detected	TT Treatment Technique
NL Notification Level	μ S/cm microSiemen per centimeter or micromho per centimeter (μ mho/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.

Number of Sample Sites: 30

- (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.
- Values listed under State DLR are minimum Federal reporting levels.
- (j) Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb.
- (k) Al (<10.0) = highly aggressive and very corrosive water; (>12.0) = non-aggressive water; (10.0 11.9) = moderately aggressive water.
- (L) Radiological sampling is required ever third year.
- (m) Helix THM and HAA5 available upon request from Helix Water District.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT (619) 443-3805

BOARD OF DIRECTORS President: Frank Hilliker Vice President: Pete Jenkins

> Directors: **Brooks Boulter** Steve Johnson **Eileen Neumeister**

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 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.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT: Educational Information

Number of sites above action levels of 15 ppb Lead and 1.3 ppm Copper: 0

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 naturallyoccurring 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 naturallyoccurring 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 at www.epa.gov/safewater/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 activaties.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Public Health 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, the 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.



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