



Pipeline

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

JUNE 2016

DROUGHT NEWS: WHAT'S THE LATEST?

This historic 5-year drought has been anything but predictable, although there are very recent positive changes for Lakeside. To summarize a whirlwind of rulings and regulation changes: on February 29, 2016 the Executive Order issued by Governor Brown on April 1, 2015 expired. The Order required a 25% reduction in water use throughout California as compared to the same period in 2013, and did so by requiring all water agencies to conserve on a sliding scale between 8% and 36% to accomplish this goal. Lakeside Water District was issued a 20% conservation reduction. Our customers met the goal plus an additional 5%, for a 25% total reduction. As uncertainty over the El Niño weather condition loomed, Governor Brown issued a second Executive Order in November 2015 extending the original order through October 2016.

The upside was that through extensive lobbying by the San Diego County Water Authority, ourselves and other water agencies locally and statewide, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) made concessions to modify conservation standards based on 1) an agency's ability to maintain a drought resilient supply; 2) increases in population and; 3) climate (heat) adjustments, with no more than an 8% reduction being granted to any one agency. The result was our conservation standard was lowered to 12% below our 2013 usage.

Moving forward to May 18,

2016, the SWRCB approved other recommendations that will give local agencies more control over usage restrictions due to drought or regional supply issues. New changes to the drought emergency water conservation regulation allows the supplier to define individualized conservation standards based on their unique water supply and demand conditions over a three year period. Each water supplier will be required to evaluate its supply portfolio and self-certify the accuracy of this information.

This bodes well for Lakeside Water District as our wholesale agency, the San Diego County Water Authority, has implemented a multi-source approach to supply reliability; from the newly developed Carlsbad Desalination Plant to the innovative Imperial Irrigation District Conservation and Transfer Agreement.

The goal after the 1989-1992 drought was to make sure we were not reliant on one supply source. Now, after 25 years, we are finally able to say that we are not. We have multiple sources with long-term agreements in place to go hand in hand with regulatory decisions that finally acknowledge the regions, and all of our customers' commitment. Looking forward, there will be a more interactive and flexible approach to conservation which will be based on actual supply conditions.

The Governor's newest Executive Order issued on May 9, 2016, will take into account long-term improvements to local drought preparation across the state, and points of State's Water Action

Plan issued in 2014 that mandates using water more wisely, eliminating water waste, strengthening local drought resilience and improving agricultural water use efficiency and drought planning. It is uncertain if this drought will continue, but with a more sensible conservation approach in place, our community will better handle the ebbs and flows of our arid climate and cycles of drought.

Pipeline Replacement Update

Lakeside Water District completed 2,300 lineal feet of 10" cast iron pipeline replacement in 2015. The project, located at Vista Camino in Eucalyptus Hills, involved replacing 60 year old cast iron pipe with 8" PVC. As residents in the area know, we have had a few pipeline failures over the past ten years, and coupled with water quality concerns had elevated the replacement priority.

This year we are replacing 2,400 lineal feet of 8" concrete pipe with PVC pipe in Valle Vista Road and Serena Road. Our contractor S.C. Valley Engineering from El Cajon started in April and anticipates completion by late July.

The District has completed just under three miles of pipeline replacement over the last four years, and we have gained the upper hand in eliminating the failures we were experiencing over the last ten years. Next year, we plan to replace nearly 2,000 feet of older steel pipeline in Almond Road in the southern area of the District.

We thank everyone who has been affected by our projects for their patience and understanding.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test Results from Calendar Year 2015

(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	6-52% 20%	0-6% 3%	
PRIMARY STANDARDS: Mandatory Health-related Standards									
CLARITY:									
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	0.3 95 (a)	NA	NA	Highest % < 0.35	0.19 100%	.013 NR	0.09 100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL:									
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	Distribution System-wide: %	5.0	(0)	NA	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND-.2 ND	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	Distribution System-wide: (c)	(c)	(0)	NA	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum (Al) (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Highest RAA	ND ND	160-430 278	ND ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic (As)	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Highest RAA	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Natural deposits erosion; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba)	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range Average	119-178 154	ND-120 113	124 124	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Flouride (e) Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Control Range Optimal Level			0.6-1.2 0.7	Water additive
					Range Average	0.4-0.5 0.42	.06-0.7 0.7	0.5-0.9 0.7	Lakeside has (naturally occurring) Flouride from erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Highest RAA	0.9-3.4 2.5	ND ND	ND ND	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank/sewage; natural deposits erosion
RADIOLOGICALS (L)									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range Average	3.7-7.9 5.4	NR NR	ND-5 ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (f)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range Average	ND ND	NR NR	5 5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range Average	0.3-3.85 2.4	NR NR	1-2 2	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (g)									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (g) (l)	Distribution System-wide: ppb	80	NA	1	Range Average	22-33 26	NR NR	12-48 47	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAAS) (g) (l)	Distribution System-wide: ppb	60	NA	1	Range Average	3-5 4.0	NR NR	2-23 17	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	Distribution System-wide : ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range RAA	0.7-2.2 1.9	0.1-3.1 2.1	1.3-2.9 2.3	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range Average	NA NA	2.1-3.6 2.6	TT TT	Various natural and man-made sources
SECONDARY STANDARDS: Aesthetic Standards									
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	206-328 259	89-100 95	102-105 104	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	<1.0 <1.0	1 1	1 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	ND ND	ND-2 ND	2 2	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	1310-1830 1567	1000 1000	1000-1050 1020	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO ₄)	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Highest RAA	173-218 203	240-260 250	237-249 243	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	897-1050 972	640 640	639-655 647	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	0.4-0.28 0.9	NR .08	ND ND	Soil runoff
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR2) (i)									
<i>List 1 - Assessment Monitoring</i>						ND	ND	ND	
<i>List 2 - Screening Survey</i>						ND	ND	ND	
OTHER PARAMETERS									
CHEMICAL:									
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	201-282 239	120-130 125	125-130 128	
Boron (B)	ppb	NA	NL = 1000	100	Range Highest RAA	ND ND	0.1 0.1	130 130	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (Ca)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	86-126 104	61-74 69.3	75-78 77	
Chlorate	Distribution System-wide: ppb	NA	NL = 800	20	Range Range	ND ND	NR NR	91-147 97	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium VI (i)	ppb	NA	NA	1	Range Highest RAA	ND ND	NR NR	ND ND	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Corrosivity (j) (Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	NR NR	13 13	12.5 12.5	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature and other factors
Hardness, Total	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	412-588 495	290-300 295	290-307 299	Municipal and industrial waste discharges

Parameter	Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	44-58	23-27	25-27
Magnesium (Mg)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	51	25.7	26
pH	pH	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.17-7.24	8.0-8.1	8.1-8.2
	Units				Average	7.23	8.1	8.1
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	3.5-4.3	4.3-4.7	4.7-5.1
					Highest RAA	3.75	4.5	4.9
Sodium (Na)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	111-158	82-94	96-103
					Highest RAA	137	90	100
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	NA	2.1-3.6	2.0-2.6
					Highest RAA	NA	2.6	2.3
Vanadium (V)	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Range	4.2-8.3	NR	ND
					Average	6.2	NR	ND
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	2	Range	NA	NR	ND
					Average	NA	NR	ND

Various natural and man-made sources

Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
Industrial processes

Lead and Copper tested for June 2013 Number of Sample Sites: 30 90th Percentile Levels: LEAD = 0.88 ppb and COPPER = 0.88 ppm Number of sites above action levels of 15 ppb Lead and 1.3 ppm Copper: 0

ABBREVIATIONS AND FOOTNOTES

ABBREVIATIONS

AI Aggressiveness Index
AL Action Level
CFU Colony-Forming Units
DBP Disinfection By-Products
DLR Detection Limits for Reporting
MCL Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
N Nitrogen
NA Not Applicable
ND Not Detected
NL Notification Level
NR Not Reportable

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units
P or ND Positive or Not Detected
pCi/L picoCuries per Liter
PHG Public Health Goal
ppb parts per million or micrograms liter (µg/L)
ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppq parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
RAA Running Annual Average
SI Saturation Index (Langelier)
TOC Total Organic Carbon
TON Threshold Odor Number
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) Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb.
- (j) AI (<10.0) = highly aggressive and very corrosive water; (>12.0) = non-aggressive water; (10.0 - 11.9) = moderately aggressive water.
- (k) Radiological sampling is required only every third year.
- (m) Helix THM and HAAS 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 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 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 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.

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.

BILL PAYMENT OPTIONS

Online

www.lakesidewater.org

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.

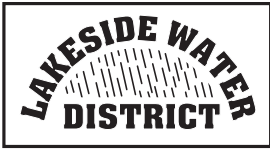
In Person

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

Rebates and water saving strategies:

www.watersmartsd.org
www.whenindrought.org

Specific usage restrictions: lakesidewater.org
Questions? Call our office: **(619) 443-3805**



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