



Pipeline

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

JUNE 2017

THE DROUGHT IS OVER! (But Rules Remain)

On April 7, 2017, after a winter of record rain and snow, Governor Brown declared that the drought emergency is over and issued Executive Order B-40-17. The order lifts the drought emergency in all California counties except Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Tuolumne where emergency drinking water projects continue to help address diminished groundwater supplies. Governor Brown ended what has been one of the longest and most political droughts with an Executive Order that rescinds two emergency proclamations from January and April 2014, and four drought-related executive orders issued in 2014 and 2015.

Executive Order B-40-17 builds on actions taken in Executive Order B-37-16, which remains in effect, by continuing urban water use reporting requirements and prohibitions on wasteful practices such as watering during or after rainfall, hosing off sidewalks and irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians, and using non-recirculated water in fountains or other decorative water feature.

Also developed during the five-year drought was the State's "California Action Plan" which set the framework for conservation. The plan includes recommendations to establish permanent water conservation standards, as well as improved agricultural and urban water management to prepare for future droughts.

As part of the framework, the Governor released proposed legislation to establish long-term water conservation measures and legislative rulemaking which would:

- Require the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), in consultation with the Department of Water Resources (DWR), to set long-term urban water use efficiency standards by May 2021. These shall include urban water use efficiency standards that include indoor use, outdoor use, and leaks as well as performance measures for commercial, industrial, and institutional water use. The DWR shall provide technical assistance

and urban landscape area data to urban water suppliers for determining efficient outdoor use.

- The SWRCB shall continue to take actions to direct urban and agricultural water suppliers to accelerate data collection, improve water system management, and prioritize capital projects to reduce water waste.
- Require urban water suppliers to plan for droughts lasting five or more years.
- Allow the SWRCB to set interim standards to ensure that progress begins before the long-term standards are adopted in 2021.
- The SWRCB is further directed to work with state agencies and water suppliers to identify mechanisms that would encourage and facilitate the adoption of rate structures and other pricing mechanism that promote water conservation.

As you can see, the State is empowered to control how water is used, the short- and long-term planning required of agencies, and finally, how water is charged for and billed to their customers. This summarizes a few of the programs that the State is intent on developing regulations for. Most everyone knows that regulations don't just go away and will most likely lead to further regulations.

But maybe the most significant of the legislative acts to become law is the "Sustainable Groundwater Management Act" (SGMA). This act has directed any eligible local agency or agencies to develop a plan that ensures a groundwater basin is sustainably managed through a "groundwater sustainability agency" (GSA). The Santee/El Monte Groundwater Basin, located in Upper San Diego River Basin, is classified as a medium priority basin and will have to comply with the SGMA. Our basin will be somewhat complicated to manage under the new law because multiple agencies have jurisdiction over different parts of the basin. Five agencies

have filed to become a GSA and once a Memorandum of Understanding is agreed to by June 30, 2017, four will remain. The agencies will then have until January 31, 2022 to develop and implement a "Groundwater Sustainability Plan" (GSP). Once the GSP is implemented the basin will be managed under those guidelines.

Of course everyone wants groundwater basins that are able to supply all who utilize groundwater in a fair and equitable way – a feat we have accomplished with our Santee/El Monte Groundwater Basin since the early 1900s. There is usually a problem with regulators, they continue to regulate, and ultimately they will look for a way to charge for it! The process of formulating a GSP will be done with input from community stakeholders and through open and accessible meetings, to all those interested in participating or providing input. The process is slated to start this summer.

Pipeline Replacement Update

Lakeside Water District completed 2,300 lineal feet of 8" cement pipeline replacement in 2016. The project, located at Valle Vista and Serena Roads in Eucalyptus Hills, involved replacing 60-year-old concrete pipe with 8" PVC. As residents in the area know, we have had a few pipeline failures over the past ten years, coupled with water quality concerns, the District implemented an aggressive replacement program.

This year we are replacing 2,400 lineal feet of 4" and 6" concrete and steel pipe, with PVC pipe in Almond Road, Walnut Road, and Riverview Avenue. We will go out to bid in late summer and plan on construction in late winter into early spring.

The District has completed just under four miles of pipeline replacement over the last five years, and we have gained the upperhand in eliminating the failures we were experiencing during the previous ten years. 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 2016

(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 PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER:
Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	NA NA	6-52% 20%	0-31% 8%	Non-State Project water is made up of Colorado River Water and local groundwater
PRIMARY STANDARDS: MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS									
CLARITY									
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	0.3			Highest	0.17	NR	0.09	Soil runoff
	%	95 (a)	NA	NA	%<0.3	100%	NR	100%	
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria (b) Distribution System State Total Coliform Rule	%	5.0	MCLG=0	NA	Range Average	Distribution system-wide: ND-1.5% October 2016 (1+/63 samples = 1.5%)			Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (Acute Total Coliform) State Total Coliform Rule	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	Range Average	Distribution system-wide: ND			
Total Coliform Bacteria Federal Revised total Coliform Rule	%	TT(d)				Distribution system-wide: ND-1.5% October 2016 (1+/63 samples = 1.5%)			Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule	(e)	(e)				Distribution system-wide: ND			
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum (Al) (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Highest RAA	ND ND	130-380 239	52 529	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (As)	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Highest RAA	ND ND	ND-2.5 ND	ND ND	
Barium (Ba)	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range	ND-175	100-130	129	Oil and metal refineries discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (e) Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Average Control Range Optimal Level	88	117	129 0.6-1.2 0.7	
					Range Average	0.3-0.4 0.36	0.3-0.9 0.7	0.6-0.9 0.7	Lakeside has naturally occurring fluoride from erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	1	1	0.4	Range Highest RAA	ND-0.9 0.3	ND ND	ND ND	
RADIOLOGICALS (k)									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range Average	3.3-6.2 4.75	7 7	ND-5 ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (f)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	5 5	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range Average	1.9-8.3 4.7	ND ND	1-2 2	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (g)									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (g) (l)	ppb	80	NA	1	Range Average	ND - 40 ppb Highest LRAA = 40 ppb			ALL RESULTS ARE FROM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAAS) (g) (l)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range Average	1.5 - 9.1 ppb Highest LRAA = 9.1 ppb			
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range RAA	1.66 - 1.71 ppm 1.56 ppm			ALL RESULTS ARE FROM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range Average	NA	NR	TT	
SECONDARY STANDARDS: AESTHETIC STANDARDS									
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	199-309 252	98-100 99	102-104 103	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	2-3 2	1 1	1-2 2	
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	ND ND	ND-2 ND	3 3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	1280-1850 1567	1000 1000	965-1030 998	
Sulfate (SO ₄)	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Highest RAA	165-194 182	230-250 240	229-238 234	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	814-968 912	610-670 648	615-631 624	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	.18-.36 .29	NR NR	ND ND	Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS									
CHEMICAL:									
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	220-264 248	106-140 124	118-125 122	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Boron (B)	ppb	NA	NL=1000	100	Range Highest RAA	ND ND	0.1 0.1	140 140	
Calcium (Ca)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	94-133 112	59-73 68	70-74 72	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL=800	20	Range Highest RAA	ND ND	NR NR	51 51	
Chromium VI (i)	ppb	NA	NA	1	Range Highest RAA	ND-2.8 ND	NR NR	ND ND	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Corrosivity (j) (Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	10.7-11.8 11.4	13 13	12.4-12.5 12.5	
Hardness, Total	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	412-600 508	290 290	274-294 284	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; municipal and industrial waste discharges
Magnesium (Mg)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	43-58 50	22-26 25	24-25 25	

	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.17-7.24	7.7-8.5	8.1-8.2
					Average	7.23	8.0	8.1
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	3.5-4.5	4.4-4.9	4.8-4.9
Sodium (Na)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Highest RAA	3.94	4.7	4.9
					Range	105-160	92-100	101-104
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Highest RAA	138	97	102
					Range	NA	2.1-4.8	2.2-2.7
Vanadium (V)	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Highest RAA	NA	2.7	2.5
					Range	4.8-9.3	NR	ND
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	2	Average	6.7	NR	ND
					Range	NA	NR	ND-2.3
					Range	NA	NR	NR

Various natural and man-made sources
Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes

Lead and Copper tested for June 2016 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	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	RTCR..... Revised Total Coliform Rule
NA..... Not Applicable	SI..... Saturation Index (Langelier)
ND..... Not Detected	TOC..... Total Organic Carbon
NL..... Notification Level	TON..... Threshold Odor Number
NR..... Not Reportable	TT..... Treatment Technique
	µS/cm..... 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 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.
- Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. The only month with a positive was October 2016 with 1 out of 63 samples positive.
- 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.
- Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.
- MWD, Helix and Lakeside 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 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.
- Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb which is below the State DLR of 1 ppb.
- AI (<10.0) = highly aggressive and very corrosive water; (>12.0) = non-aggressive water; (10.0 - 11.9) = moderately aggressive water.
- Radiological sampling is required only every third year.
- Helix THM and HAAS available upon request from Helix Water District.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminate Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set by California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected health risks. PHGs are set by the CalEPA.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President:	Steve Johnson
Vice President:	Eileen Neumeister
Directors:	Frank Hilliker
	Pete Jenkins
	Steve Robak
General Manager:	Brett Sanders

Our Board meets at the District office on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. (619) 433-3805

BILL PAYMENT OPTIONS

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

Online: www.lakesidewater.org
Credit cards or electronic checks accepted.
Automatic draft payments are available, free of charge.

By Phone: (619) 443-3805, option 3
In Person: Monday–Friday, 8am to 5pm or, after hours, deposited in the **black drop box** in front of the office.

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. The remainder of Lakeside Water District's water is imported from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the San Diego County Water Authority. This water is treated at Metropolitan's Skinner Treatment Plant near Temecula and Helix Water District's Levy Treatment Plant. This water is a blend of water from the Colorado River System and the California State Water Project.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

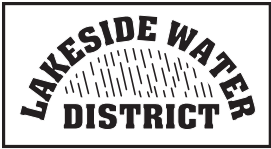
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or 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 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, the USEPA and the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB 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 have any questions about the CCR or water quality in general, please call Lakeside Water District at 619-443-3805.



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