

THE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

What does it mean for Lakeside?

On September 16, 2014, Governor Jerry Brown signed into law The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA): a three-bill package aimed at advancing sustainable groundwater management throughout California. The bills provide a framework for the improved management of groundwater supplies by local agencies, while also providing for State intervention to protect groundwater resources.

The bills include AB-1739, SB-1168 and SB-1319. During the signing ceremony, Governor Brown said, "A central feature of these bills is the recognition that groundwater management in California is best accomplished locally". He explained that "...agencies will now have the power to assess the conditions of their local water basins and take necessary steps to bring those basins in chronic long-term overdraft into balance."

The most impacted part of the State is the Central Valley, where deep cuts to surface water deliveries have farmers and water managers struggling to keep up with declining water levels due to drought and over-pumping.

The State Department of Water Resources (DWR) has developed a rating system to prioritize which basins need to develop a groundwater management plan the soonest. Factors such as population, public supply wells, total wells, and groundwater usage were evaluated to determine the overall basin priority. Lakeside Water District lies within the San Diego River Valley which has been ranked as a "medium priority basin".

The SGMA requires the governments and water agencies of high and medium priority basins to halt overdraft and bring groundwater basins to balanced levels of pumping and recharge. Under SGMA, those basins should reach these goals within 20 years of implementing their sustainability plans. Critically over-drafted basins should reach balanced levels by 2040, while the remaining high and medium priority basins have a 2042 deadline.

The ranking has set the implementation timeline for the SGMA and the development of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). As a medium priority basin, our plan must be complete by January 31, 2022. The first step was to file a *Notice of Intent* to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA). The law required that an eligible agency must have held a public hearing and voted to become a GSA by January 1, 2017. The Lakeside Water District Board of Directors voted to become a GSA at a public hearing on October 4, 2016.

Other agencies within the San Diego River Valley Groundwater Basin also voted to participate: the County of San Diego, the City of San Diego and Padre Dam Municipal Water District, and the City of Santee. As GSAs, they created a *Memorandum of Understanding* to develop the GSP. The City of Santee removed their status as a GSA to become a Voluntary Participant. In November 2017 the GSA group applied to the DWR for a grant which would fund up to 50% of the GSP cost. We were granted up to \$600,000 of the GSP's estimated cost of \$1.2 million.

The SGMA has provided local agencies with groundwater management tools to help meet the groundwater sustainability requirements. For example, GSAs may conduct necessary investigations; enforce well registration and installation of water-measuring devices on groundwater wells within the basin boundaries; require annual extraction statements; or other reasonable measuring methods to determine groundwater extractions; regulation of well spacing and limiting or suspending extractions from individual ground water wells; assess fees required to establish and implement local management plans.

The goal of Lakeside Water District is to allow property owners to pump groundwater in a responsible manner, while being in compliance with our established Groundwater Sustainability Plan. The GSAs are mandated to provide stakeholders the

opportunity to provide comment at various stages of the GSP development and we will do so by maintaining e-mail updates to interested parties and maintaining public workshops at appropriate progress stages. Information about SGMA may be found at www.sandiegocounty.gov/pds/SGMA.html

Note: The Department of Water Resources completed a Basin Prioritization update on May 18, 2018. Based on new analysis of basin characteristics, it has been proposed that the San Diego River Valley's rating be downgraded from a medium priority to a very low priority basin. The implications are that the basin is no longer subject to SGMA. The new draft prioritization is scheduled to be finalized by fall 2018 (after a 60-day public comment period from May 18 to July 18, 2018). As a GSA, Lakeside Water District will take a cautious approach to any future management plans, both in cost and scope.

New Roof for Gay Rio Reservoir

Lakeside Water District has completed the rehabilitation of the Gay Rio Reservoir, which was built in 1972. The project included the reinforcement to meet current seismic standards, new ladders and level indicator, as well the replacement of the original wood roof with an aluminum dome.

Construction began in November 2017, and was completed in late May 2018. The total cost of the project was \$790,000 and our contractor was Tharsos Inc. of La Mesa. The aluminum dome was installed by CST Covers. The project engineer was Dexter Wilson Engineering of Carlsbad.



LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test Results from Calendar Year 2017

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

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	STATE DLR	RANGE AVERAGE	LAKESIDE WELLS	HELIX PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Percent State					Range	NA	6-52%	Lakeside Water District's major water source is SDCWA-treated surface water via Helix Water District
Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	Average	NA	20%	
PRIMARY STANDARDS: MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS								
CLARITY								
Combined Filter	NTU	0.3			Highest	0.19	0.18	Soil runoff
Effluent Turbidity	%	95 (a)	NA	NA	% < 0.35	100%	100%	
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)					Range	ND-2%	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Distribution System-wide	%	5.0	9	NA	Average	ND	ND	
E. coli					Range	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Distribution System-wide	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	Average	ND	ND	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum (Al) (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND	74-130	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
					Highest RAA	ND	97	
Arsenic (As)	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, glass and electronics production wastes
					Highest RAA	ND	ND	
Barium (Ba)	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range	113-161	NR	Oil and metal refineries discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (e)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Average	144	NR	
Treatment-related					Control Range			Water additive; Lakeside Water District has naturally occuring fluoride from erosion of natural deposits
					Optimal Level			
					Range	0.23-0.39	0.62-0.8	
					Average	0.31	0.73	
					Range	ND-2.52	ND-0.45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer usage; septic tanks and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Nitrate (as N)	ppb	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	0.4	Highest RAA	1.55	ND	
RADIOLOGICALS (k)								
Gross Alpha					Range	3.3-10.2	6.96	Erosion of natural deposits
Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Average	7.68	6.96	
Gross Beta					Range	ND	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Particle Activity (f)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Average	ND	ND	
					Range	ND	100-130	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Average	1-5.24	ND-1	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (g)								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (g) (l)					Range	19-56	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Distribution System-wide	ppb	80	NA	1	Highest RLAA	45	NR	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (g) (l)					Range	ND-15.0	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Distribution System-wide	ppb	60	NA	1	Highest RLAA	9	NR	
Total Chlorine Residual (Chloramine)	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range	0.7-3.0	NR	Drinking water disinfectant treatment
					RAA	1.9	NR	
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	NA	1.89-3.29	Various natural and manmade sources
					Average	NA	2.42	
SECONDARY STANDARDS: AESTHETIC STANDARDS								
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	229-310	66-88	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	265	73	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	1-1.8	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	1.3	ND	
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	1	Range	ND	ND-2	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	1	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	1410-1730	580-810	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	1567	663	
Sulfate (SO ₄)	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	203-224	91-160	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
					Average	212	111	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	862-1010	310-500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	939	393	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range	ND-1.62	NR	Soil runoff
					Average	0.57	NR	
OTHER PARAMETERS								
CHEMICAL								
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	223-272	74-99	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	249	89	
Boron (B)	ppb	NA	NL = 1000	100	Range	72.8-86.3	NR	
					Average	77.7	NR	
Calcium (Ca)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	87-118	32-47	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	101	38	
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	20	Range	ND	ND-26	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
					Average	ND	ND	
Chromium VI (i)	ppb	NA	NA	1	Range	ND	ND	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (j)					Range	NR	NR	
(Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Average	NR	NR	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; municipal and industrial waste discharges
Hardness, Total	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	455-540	NR	
					Average	487	NR	
Magnesium (Mg)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	42.9-52.2	15-21	
					Average	47	18.7	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.08-7.22	7.9-8.6	
					Average	7.14	8.2	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	3.19-3.98	3.7-4.6	
					Average	3.61	4.2	

Sodium (Na)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	135-149	NR	
					Average	143	NR	
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	NA	1.89-3.29	
					Average	NA	2.42	Various natural and manmade sources
Vanadium (V)	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Range	3.82-8.44	ND	
					Average	5.99	ND	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	2	Range	NA	NR	
					Average	NA	NR	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes

Levels testing for Lead and Copper is required every three years. | Latest test: **June 2016**. Number of Sample Sites: **30**. 90th Percentile Levels: Lead (ppb) = **ND**; COPPER (ppm) = **0.22**
Number of sites above action level of 15 ppb Lead, 1.3 ppm Copper = **0** | Number of schools served by Lakeside Water District that requested Lead sampling during the calendar year = **10**

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
RTCR Revised Total Coliform Rule
SI Saturation Index (Langelier)
TOC Total Organic Carbon
TON Threshold Odor Number
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.
- 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.
- AI <10.0 = highly aggressive and very corrosive water; AI >12.0 = non-aggressive water; AI 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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant 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 Contaminant 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.

Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other recourse that a water system must follow.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

Board meetings are held at the District office
the first Tuesday of each month, at 5:30 p.m.

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.

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.
- 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 State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Board 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 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>.

If you have any questions about the CCR, or water quality in general, please call Lakeside Water District at 619-443-3805.

For more information about specific usage restrictions
or water industry news, go to www.lakesidewater.org
Questions? Call our office: **(619) 443-3805**

PRSRRT STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
San Diego, CA
Permit No. 825

10375 Vine Street
Lakeside, CA 92040-2440



Freeby & Squirt

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

AB-1668 Water Management Planning

SB-229 Accessory Dwelling Units

AB-1671 Backflow Prevention & Cross Connection Controls

AB-574 Potable Water Reuse

AB-746 Lead Testing

SB-623 Water Tax



Our California Legislature has sure been busy...!



We all want rain...but now it looks like it's about to start raining costs and laws!



You mean, raining CATS and DOGS.



\$\$\$ Testing \$\$\$ Safety Conservation
Sustainability & Drought Preparation
Maintenance
Adapting to Climate Change
Resource Management

Think about it!
Laws and regulations for testing, monitoring, managing water usage... it all costs money!

\$\$\$\$\$...?!



I'm glad dogs don't have bills to pay!