

CALIFORNIA AND LWD RESPOND TO COVID-19

On March 4, 2020, Governor Newsome proclaimed a State of Emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The State Public Health Officer issued an order to all "Individuals living in the State of California to stay home or at their place of residence, except as needed, to maintain continuity of operations of the federal critical infrastructure sectors...."

The order created many difficult decisions for our customers, community, and the District itself: should one of our staff become infected, our entire operations staff would have to isolate and quarantine themselves. The District's response has been to stagger start times for operations and administrative staffing. To date no employees or family members have become infected with the virus.

During the emergency order we also have had two pipeline replacement projects under construction. Both will be completed while the Order is in effect. The District does

not have another project planned until the fall of this year.

We know our community is enduring economic uncertainty and worse. In response, the Board has implemented policy suspensions allowing services to remain on and waiving penalty payments. In addition, on April 2, 2020, Governor Newsome issued Executive Order N42-20:

1. The authority of urban and community water systems, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 116902, subdivision (d), to discontinue residential service, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 116902, subdivision (c), for non-payment under Health and Safety Code sections 116908 and 116910, is suspended.
2. Water systems not subject to the requirements of Health and Safety Code sections 116908 and 116910 shall not discontinue residential service,

as defined in Health and Safety Code section 116902, subdivision (c), for non-payment.

Nothing in the Order eliminates the obligation of water customers to pay for water service, prevents a water system from charging a customer for such service, nor reduces the amount a customer already may owe to a water system.

It was decided to suspend District Administrative Code policies section 2.3-3(A) and section 2.6 to allow the recommended actions to remain in effect until the reversal of the Executive Order. The Order leaves it up to the agency to develop repayment methods. Generally, it is proposed that overdue charges be paid before a next billing is sent. But if this order stays in effect longer than one billing period, a longer repayment period may be necessary and we will work with our customers regarding payment.

WATER SERVICE REACTIVATION PROCEDURE

RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

When water service is reinstated after being disrupted for an extended period (e.g., weeks or months), an adult should be present in the home to ensure that the meter is in working condition, leaks are minimized, wastewater piping is intact, and the building's plumbing is thoroughly flushed. Flushing instructions provided to occupants will vary depending on the structure. However, key protocols include:

1. Remove or bypass devices like point-of-entry treatment units prior to flushing.
2. Take steps to prevent the backflow or siphoning of contaminants into plumbing by closing valves separating irrigation systems from home plumbing, disconnect hoses attached to faucets, etc.
3. Organize flushing to maximize the flow of water by opening all outlets simultaneously to flush the service line

and then flushing outlets individually starting near where the water enters the structure.

4. Run enough water through all outlets (e.g., hose bibs, faucets, showerheads, toilets, etc.), removing aerators when possible. Typical durations in existing protocols range from 10 to 30 minutes for each outlet (duration varies based on outlet velocity).
5. Flush the cold water lines first, and then the hot water lines. *Note:* the hot water tank can be drained directly. The process requires roughly 45 minutes to fully flush a typical 40-gallon hot water tank.
6. Replace all point-of-use filters, including those used in refrigerators.
7. If there is excessive dislodging of pipe scale or concerns about biofilm development, additional precautions may be warranted, including continued use of bottled water, installation of

a point-of-use filtering device, or engaging a contractor to thoroughly clean the plumbing system.

Residents should be reminded that if point-of-use devices are installed, POU devices should be properly installed and adequately maintained, because prolonged building water stagnation can lead to elevated lead, copper, and Legionella levels at the tap.

COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS

Similar steps as suggested for residential properties. Generally fresh water should be drawn into building water systems to flush stagnant water before they are reopened. It's important to note, however, that each building's water system is unique. Building owners and operators should be aware of specific information provided in their building plans.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test Results from Calendar Year 2019

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

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE 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	NR NR	6-100% 54%	Lakeside Water District's major water source is SDCWA-treated surface water via Helix Water District
PRIMARY STANDARDS: MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS									
CLARITY									
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	0.3 95 (a)	NA	NA	HIGHEST % < 0.35	0.19 100%	0.16 100%	0.07 100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria (b) Distribution System-wide	%	5.0	(0)	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	0 0%	NR NR	NA NA	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i> Distribution System-wide	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	NR NR	NA NA	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum (Al) (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	RANGE HIGHEST RAA	ND ND	ND-210 104	ND-94 51	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (As)	ppb	10	0.004	2	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	NR NR	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba)	ppb	1000	2000	100	RANGE AVERAGE	140-213 179	NR NR	ND ND	Oil and metal refineries discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (e) Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	CONTROL RANGE OPTIMAL LEVEL RANGE AVERAGE	 0.21-0.48 0.35	 0.6-0.7 0.7	NR NR 0.3-0.8 0.7	Water additive; Lakeside Water District has naturally occurring fluoride from erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	0.4	RANGE AVERAGE	0.92-2.3 1.57	NR NR	ND ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer usage; septic tanks and sewage; natural deposits erosion
RADIOLOGICALS (k)									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	RANGE AVERAGE	2.4-5.3 3.7	5.3-8.0 6.5	ND-4 ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (f)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	NR NR	ND-5 ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	RANGE AVERAGE	2.3-4.2 3.6	1.4-5.4 3.3	ND-3 ND	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 HIGHEST LRAA	13-57 49	13.9-46 30	14-30 23	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (g) (l) Distribution System-wide	ppb	60	NA	1	RANGE HIGHEST LRAA	2-17 9.3	3.5-23.9 9.8	2.3-11 7.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual (Chloramine)	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	RANGE RAA	1.6-1.99 1.8	0.0-3.7 2.1	NA NA	Drinking water disinfectant treatment
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	RANGE AVERAGE	NA NA	NR NR	2.0-2.7 2.4	Various natural and manmade sources
SECONDARY STANDARDS: AESTHETIC STANDARDS (Contaminants with an asterisk exceeded the secondary standard)									
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	243-315 237	62-77 68	68-78 73	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-5 2.0	ND ND	ND-2 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	1	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND ND	1 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	1360-1620* 1497	516-769 620	576-644 610	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO ₄)	ppm	500	NA	0.5	RANGE AVERAGE	166-220 200	71-140 96	90-108 99	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	804-1000 908	319-466 385	330-379 354	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-1.7 0.56	NR NR	ND ND	Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS									
CHEMICAL									
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	215-272 228	86-118 103	84-87 86	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; substances that form ions in water
Boron (B)	ppb	NA	NL = 1000	100	RANGE AVERAGE	40-49 46	NR NR	120 120	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (Ca)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	108-123 114	29-48 37	33-39 36	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	20	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND-9.9	ND-26 ND	35 35	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium VI (i)	ppb	NA	NA	1	RANGE AVERAGE	4.9 ND	ND ND	ND ND	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Corrosivity (j) (Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	NR NR	NR NR	12 12	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness, Total	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	412-500 462	92-257 166	139-164 152	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; municipal and industrial waste discharges
Magnesium (Mg)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	46-53 50	12-20 16	14-16 15	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	6.43-7.18 6.89	7.9-8.3 8.2	8.1-8.2 8.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; substances that form ions in water
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	3.7-7.2 6.9	3.0-4.5 3.7	3.3-3.6 3.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

					Range	119-175	52-71	62-69	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (Na)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	148	60	66	
					Range	4.1-10.2	ND-2.9	ND	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
Vanadium (V)	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Average	6.5	ND	ND	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)					Range	NA	NR	3.9	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Distribution System-wide	ppt	NA	3	2	Average	NA	NR	3.9	

Levels testing for lead and copper is required every three years. | Latest test: **June 2019** | Number of Sample Sites: **30** | 90th Percentile Levels: **COPPER = 0.086 ppm; LEAD = 0.0017 ppm**
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 Reported

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units
P or ND Positive or Not Detected
pCi/L picocuries per liter
PHG Public Health Goal
ppb parts per billion 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

- 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 HAA5 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 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 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.
Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other recourse that a water system must follow.

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

Online: www.lakesidewater.org Credit cards or e-checks. Automatic draft payments are free of charge.

By Phone: (619) 443-3805, option 3

In Person: Monday–Friday, 8am to 5pm or placed in the **black drop box** in front of the office.

**LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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

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

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 Tecumec 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.

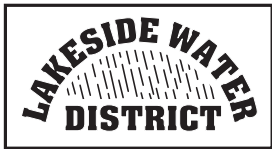
- Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
 - Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Note:** 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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