LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT Pipeline

PIPELINE is a community newsletter published by the Lakeside Water District. JUNE 2023

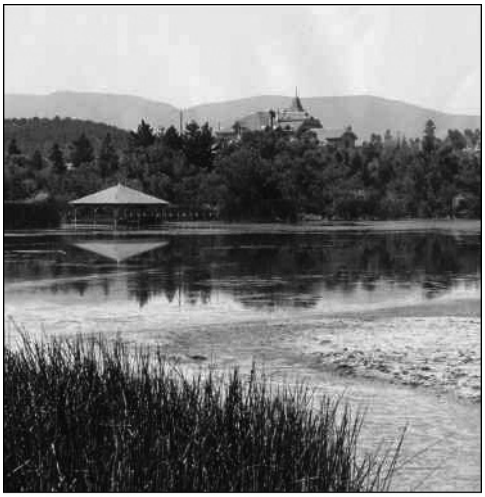
Lakeside Water District is Special!

In August of 1924, the eighty-eight official residents of Lakeside petitioned the San Diego County Board of Supervisors for approval to form its own special water district. Following a specific organizational process, the Lakeside District was approved to operate under the State of California Irrigation District Law.

Special districts are not specific cities or counties, not school districts, a Mello-Roos district, nor a form of state government. Special discricts are a form of local government, created by the residents of a community based upon the specific needs within their city or county, providing communities with water delivery, fire protection, wastewater processing, cemetery management, healthcare and other servies.

Independent special districts allow for local control by electing officials within their districts, most often through divisions. Typically, five divisions of equal population are created. Dependent special districts are governed by other existing legislative bodies such as a city council or board of supervisors, but still for a specific purpose.

Special districts are funded in a variety of ways. A district that relies on property tax revenues is non-enterprise, while a district that relies primarily on service fees is considered an enterprise. It is also common for a district to utilize a combination of tax revenues and service fees. Lakeside is permitted to assess and assign taxes, but our primary funding method comes from the fees for services and water sales.



Lindo Lake, c. 1920s

To be created, special districts require a majority-vote approval by citizens of the proposed district, or a two-thirds vote if a new tax is required to fund the district's operations. When residents or landowners want new services or a higher level of service not currently provided by cities or counties, they can propose to form their own special district to pay for and administer the services by applying to the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO).

In Lakeside, three water agencies provide water service within their own geographic area based on service areas and population centers, taking into account the best way to serve water to the community. Service areas are not gained by competitive actions, they are approved by the ability to serve and administer their specific service in the most economical way.

As with all public service providers, special districts and their board members are subject to a number of laws which ensure transparency and accountability to their communities. Of course the strength of any district is its connection to the community. Knowing that our customers have confidence that the Board will act in their best interest is what really makes our district special.

2022-2023 Capital Improvement Projects

In 2022, Lakeside Water District began major pipeline replacement projects on The Emerald Grove Avenue, Riverview Avenue, and Northhill Terrace. Combined, the replacement project included a total of 5,230 linear feet of 4" to 24" concrete and steel pipe which has been upgraded to 6", 8" and 12" C-900 PVC pipe. The contract totaled $2,100,000 and was completed in February of 2023.

Our contractor for the project was Cass Construction Inc., from El Cajon, and our engineer was Dexter Wilson Engineering of Carlsbad. Inspection was performed by District Operations staff.

In late June the district will complete a floor replacement project begun earlier this year at our Johnson Lake Reservoir, following an exterior and interior coating project in 2022. Our contractor is Spiess Construction out of Santa Maria, California. The total contract amount is $525,000. Our engineer for the project is Harper Engineering from Corona, California.

We would like to express our appreciation of our customers who were impacted by the projects; your patience and cooperation allowed our contractor's to complete these very important maintenance projects in a timely manner.

Riverview Avenue, Lakeside, 2022

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test Results from Calendar Year 2022

(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	SKINNER PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Percent State					RANGE	NA	NR	0-43%	
Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	AVERAGE	NA	NR	NR	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	NTU	0.3			HIGHEST	.18	NA-.22	.05	
Effluent Turbidity	%	95 (a)	NA	NA	% < 0.3 NTU	100%	100%	100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)					RANGE	0	0-.60	0	Naturally present in the environment
Distribution System-wide	%	5.0	(0)	NA	AVERAGE	0	0%	0	
E. coli					RANGE	ND	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Distribution System-wide	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	AVERAGE	ND	0	0	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
					RANGE	ND	160-500	ND-230	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (Al) (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	HIGHEST RAA	ND	294	113	
					RANGE	ND	ND-3.4	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic (As)	ppb	10	.004	2	HIGHEST RAA	ND	ND	ND	
					RANGE	150-190	ND-.12	ND	Oil and metal refineries discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (Ba)	ppb	1000	2000	100	AVERAGE	170	ND	ND	
Flouride (e)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	CONTROL RANGE				Water additive; Lakeside Water District has naturally occuring fluoride from erosion of natural deposits
Treatment-related					OPTIMAL LEVEL				
					RANGE	.13-.30	.6-1.0	.6-0.8	
					AVERAGE	.22	.7	.7	
					RANGE	1.9-2.7	NR	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer usage; septic tanks and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	0.4	HIGHEST RAA	2.3	NR	ND	
RADIOLOGICALS (k)									
Gross Alpha					RANGE	9.82-11.1	ND-3.8	ND-3	Erosion of natural deposits
Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	AVERAGE	10.46	ND	ND	
Gross Beta					RANGE	ND	NR	5-8	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Particle Activity (f)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	AVERAGE	ND	NR	7	
					RANGE	2.83-4.45	.82-2.60	ND-2	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	AVERAGE	3.8	1.7	2	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (g) Lakeside results for distribution only									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (g) (l)					RANGE	16-42	16.9-33.2	14-29	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Distribution System-wide	ppb	80	NA	1	HIGHEST LRAA	29	26.2	20	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (g) (l)					RANGE	3.0-9.6	1.8-17.4	6-13	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Distribution System-wide	ppb	60	NA	1	HIGHEST LRAA	7	12	9	
Total Chlorine Residual					RANGE	.7-3.4	0-3.7	NA	Drinking water disinfectant treatment
(Chloramine)	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	RAA	2.5	2.1	NA	
DBP Precursors Control					RANGE	1.6-3.2	NR	2.3-2.6	Various natural and manmade sources
(TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	AVERAGE	2.3	NR	2.5	
SECONDARY STANDARDS: AESTHETIC STANDARDS (CONTAMINANTS WITH AN ASTERISK EXCEEDED THE SECONDARY STANDARD)									
					RANGE	250-270	89-110	98-106	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	AVERAGE	260	100	102	
					RANGE	ND	NR	1-2	Naturally occuring organic materials
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	AVERAGE	ND	NR	2	
					RANGE	ND	NR	1	Naturally occuring organic materials
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	1	AVERAGE	ND	NR	1	
					RANGE	580-1500	830-1000	944-1030	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	AVERAGE	1040	930	987	
					RANGE	180-230	170-220	206-229	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Sulfate (SO_4)	ppm	500	NA	0.5	AVERAGE	205	195	218	
					RANGE	940-1100	480-680	591-651	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	AVERAGE	1020	580	621	
					RANGE	.15	NR	ND	Soil runoff
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	AVERAGE	.15	NR	ND	
OTHER PARAMETERS									
CHEMICAL									
					RANGE	230-280	110-120	119-128	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; substances that form ions in water
Alkalinity ($CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	AVERAGE	255	117	124	
					RANGE	NR	ND-.15	130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Boron (B)	ppb	NA	NL = 1000	100	AVERAGE	NR	.09	130	
					RANGE	113-118	59-76	63-71	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (Ca)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	AVERAGE	116	69	67	
					RANGE	ND	NR	ND	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Perchlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	20	AVERAGE	ND	NR	ND	
					RANGE	-	-	-	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Chromium VI (i)	-	-	-	-	AVERAGE	-	-	-	
Corrosivity (j)					RANGE	NR	12.2-12.7	12.4-12.5	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
(Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	AVERAGE	NR	12.4	12.4	
					RANGE	477-508	243-304	263-282	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; municipal and industrial waste discharges
Hardness, Total	ppm	NA	NA	NA	AVERAGE	493	23-28	24-26	
					RANGE	49.7	26	25	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (Mg)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	AVERAGE	50.3	23	8.1-8.2	
	pH				RANGE	4.4-4.5	4.7-5.1	4.4-4.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; substances that form ions in water
pH	Units	NA	NA	NA	AVERAGE	4.45	4.9	4.6	
					RANGE	120-170	83-100	96-103	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	AVERAGE	150	94	100	

Sodium (Na)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	120-170	83-100	96-103	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	150	94	100	
Vanadium (V)	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Range	NA	ND	ND	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average	NA	ND	ND	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) Distribution System-wide	-	-	-	-	Range	-	-	-	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	-	-	-	

Levels testing for lead and copper is required every three years. | Latest Test: August 2022 | Number of Sample Sites: 30 | 90th Percentile Levels: COPPER = 0.036 ppm; LEAD = .0027 ppm
Number of sites above action level of .015 ppm Lead, 1.3 ppm Copper = 0 | Number of schools served by Lakeside Water District that requested Lead samplng during the calendar year = 0

ABBREVIATIONS AND FOOTNOTES

ABBREVIATIONS

AI ..... Aggressiveness Index or Langelier Index
AL..... Action Level
CFU..... Colony-Forming Units
DBP ..... Disinfection By-Products
DLR ..... Detection Limits for Reporting Purposes
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 lieter (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 MCL was not violated. *(The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation.)*
(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. Lakeside compliance was based on Distribution System 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) *Highly aggressive and very corrosive water:* AI <10 | *Moderately aggressive water:* AI >12 | *Non-aggressive water:* AI (10.9-11.9).
(k) Radiological sampling is required only every third year.
(l) 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 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 contminant wh ich, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other recourse that a water system must follow.

BILL PAYMENT OPTIONS

ALL payment methods require your account number.

Online @ www.lakesidewater.org
Credit card or electronic checks are accepted.

Autopay
Set up recurring payments through your bank account.

Automated Phone Service
(619) 443-3805, extension 3

In Person
Monday-Friday, 8am-5pm, all payment forms accepted.

After Hours Drop Box
Located in front of the office. *Checks payments only*.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President:	Frank Hilliker
Vice President:	Eileen Neumeister
Directors:	Pete Jenkins
	Steve Johnson
	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.

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 activates.

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

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT
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Lakeside, CA 92040-2440

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Water Quality Public Notification

The State Water Resources Control Board Issues Failure to Monitor Citation

Lakeside Water District is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the first quarter, February 2022, we did not monitor for Disinfection By-Products (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids) as required by the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time regarding Disinfection By-Products. The district discovered the error in early June 2022. The district immediately notified the State Water Resources Control Board, but was not able to make up the test samples for the first quarter. Although this means we cannot be sure of the quality at that time, all 12 other sample results for 2022 were well below the Maximum Contaminant Level. Historically, the District has tested four times per year (16 samples) for over 30 years without any concerns. Other weekly bacteriological and general physical water quality samples continued to be taken as required.