

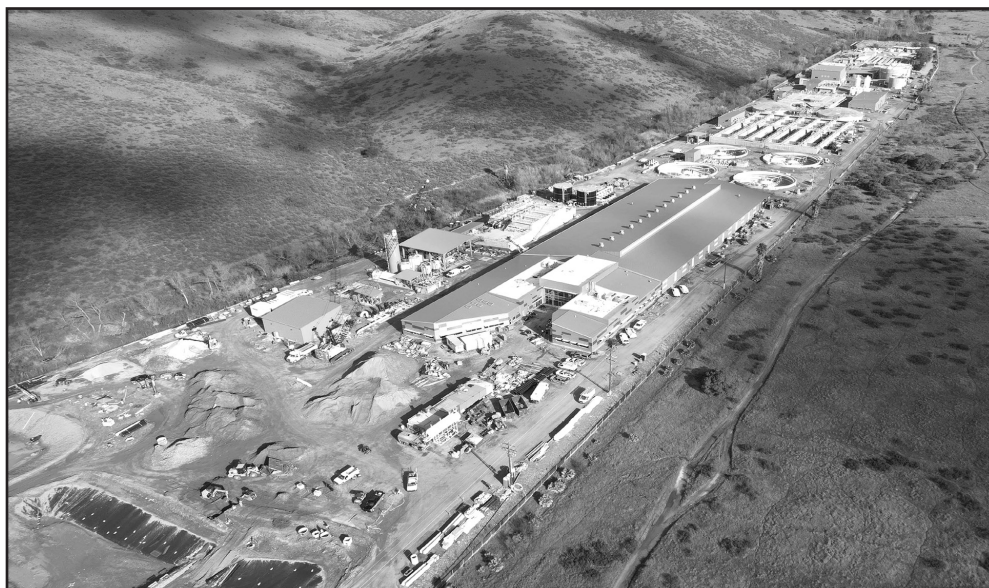
New Water Supply Added to East County

Lakeside Water District has seen many changes over the years. One of the most recent is the creation of a local, sustainable and drought-proof water supply using state-of-the-art filtration and disinfection technology. Three agencies have formed a Joint Powers Authority to manage the East County Advanced Water Purification (AWP) Project: Padre Dam Municipal Water District, the County of San Diego, and the City of El Cajon. When completed, the East County AWP will locally recycle approximately 15 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater generated from East San Diego County to produce an average of 11.5 mgd of drinking water – approximately 30% of East County's drinking water demand – reducing our dependence on imported water.

Helix Water District is an AWP 'ex-officio' non-voting member to maintain their voice in decisions that affect their agreement to purchase water from the AWP, and to manage Lake Jennings and the drinking water delivery responsibilities.

The East County AWP will use a four-step water purification process to treat recycled water using technologies which include membrane filtration, reverse osmosis, ultraviolet/advanced oxidation and free chlorine disinfection. The reclaimed water will be purified at the new advanced water treatment plant located at Padre Dam's Santee Lakes Facility, before being piped to Lake Jennings for surface water augmentation. A three-month holding time allows the highly treated product water to blend with local surface water and imported water before receiving conventional water treatment at the Helix Water District's R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant.

Lakeside benefits from the project because local wastewater is being treated and recycled locally by the AWP rather than traveling 20 miles to be treated by the City of San Diego. Approximately 1,100 lineal feet of LWD pipeline was replaced during the AWP pipeline installation to allow for a



AWP treatment facility in Santee, CA. Photo: Padre Dam Municipal Water District

path through Lakeside, saving the District from future replacement costs.

The \$1.2 billion cost of the project has been taken on by the three agencies signatory to the program using a combination of funding sources, including \$162 million in grants and incentives, and \$935 million in low interest loans. This funding reduces impacts to ratepayers and makes the program cost effective for the signatory agencies.

Lakeside purchases water from the San Diego County Water Authority, but through

an agreement called the East County Regional Treated Water Improvement Program, water is delivered from the Helix WD, R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant and then through Helix WD Transmission Mains to be delivered to the LWD system. Thereby bringing Lakeside Water District into the AWP program, although no part of the project cost will be paid by Lakeside Water District customers.

The East County AWP began in 2022 and is now approximately 90% complete. Water deliveries are expected in early 2027.

THE 4-STEP WATER PURIFICATION PROCESS



Membrane filtration



Reverse osmosis

This rigorous process removes pharmaceuticals, chemicals, micro-plastics, and bacteria and viruses to ensure clean drinking water that meets state and federal safety standards.



Ultraviolet advanced oxidation



Free chlorine disinfection

LWD CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT | Test Results from Calendar Year 2025

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Favor de comunicarse Lakeside Water District a:
10375 Vine Street, Lakeside CA • 619.443.3805 para asistirlo en español.*

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	NR NR	0-64%	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 % < 0.3 NTU	.04-.30 100%	.01-.17 100%	.07 100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 5.0			RANGE AVERAGE	0-1 .16%	0 0%	ND ND	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	(c)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: (c)			RANGE AVERAGE	0 0%	0 0%	ND ND	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum (Al) (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	RANGE HIGHEST RAA	ND ND	ND-320 ND	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (As)	ppb	10	.004	2	RANGE HIGHEST RAA	.72-.91 .82	ND 4.9	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (Ba)	ppb	1000	2000	100	RANGE AVERAGE	140-190 165	NR NR	ND ND	Oil and metal refineries discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (e) Naturally Occurring	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	CONTROL RANGE OPTIMAL LEVEL RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND 0.3 0.3	0.6-0.9 0.7 0.3-0.9 0.7	0.6-0.8 0.7 0.6-0.8 0.7	Lakeside Water District has occurring fluoride from erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	0.4	RANGE HIGHEST RAA	1.2-3.3 2.25	ND ND	ND ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer usage; septic tanks
RADIOLOGICALS (k)									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	RANGE AVERAGE	2.25-3.12 2.7	ND-3.8 ND	ND-4 ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (f)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	ND ND	ND-5 ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	RANGE AVERAGE	3.9-4.1 4.0	ND-2.57 1.3	ND-3 2	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS PRECURSORS (g) Lakeside results for distribution only									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (g) (l)	ppb	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 80			RANGE HIGHEST LRAA	14-56 25.5	13.7-44.3 25.7	13-46 30	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (g) (l)	ppb	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 60			RANGE HIGHEST LRAA	0-7.2 3.5	4.0-22.9 13.7	1.4-18 9.4	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual (Chloramine)	ppm	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: [4.0]			RANGE RAA	1.65-2.52 2.10	2.0-2.2 2.1	2.0-2.8 2.6	Drinking water disinfectant treatment
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	RANGE AVERAGE	NA NA	1.6-4.1 2.7	2.0-2.8 2.6	Natural and manmade sources
SECONDARY STANDARDS: AESTHETIC STANDARDS (CONTAMINANTS WITH AN ASTERISK EXCEEDED THE SECONDARY STANDARD)									
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	230-250 240	81-95 89	87-91 89	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	3.0-5.0 4.0	NR NR	1 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	1	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	NR NR	ND ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	1600-1700 1650	740-950 833	824-827 836	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO₄)	ppm	500	NA	0.5	RANGE AVERAGE	200-220 210	100-190 147	164-171 168	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 1000			RANGE AVERAGE	362-810 479	420-850 473	501-513 507	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 5			RANGE AVERAGE	.04-.36 .09	.03-.61 .10	ND ND	Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS									
CHEMICAL									
Alkalinity (CaCO₃)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	290-300 295	91-138 119	105-108 106	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Boron (B)	ppb	NA	NL = 1000	100	RANGE AVERAGE	74 74	ND-.13 ND	130 130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (Ca)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	105-108 107	36-64 50	54-55 54	
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	20	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	NA NA	ND ND	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Aggressiveness Index (i)	AI	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	12.2-12.3 12.2	11.8-12.7 12.2	12.3 12.3	
Hardness (CaCO₃)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	466-479 472	11.8-12.7 12.2	12.3 12.3	
Magnesium (Mg)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	49.7-50.5 50.1	16-22 20	21 21	Naturally occurring sum of magnesium and calcium cations present in water
pH	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	7.33-7.38 7.35	7.4-8.5 8.3	8.2 8.2	
Potassium	pH units	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	4.4-4.6 4.5	3.6-4.9 4.2	4.2-4.4 4.3	

Sodium (Na)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	120-150	71-77	83-87	'Sodium' refers to the salt in water and is generally naturally occurring
					Average	135	75	85	
Vanadium (V)	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Range	5.9-9.2	ND-3.9	ND	Industrial discharges; naturally occurring
					Average	7.6	ND	ND	

Levels testing for lead and copper is required every three years. | Latest Test: September 2025 | Number of Sample Sites: 30 | 90th Percentile Levels: COPPER = .0013 ppm; LEAD = .072 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 sampling during the calendar year = 0

ABBREVIATIONS • FOOTNOTES • DEFINITIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

AI aggressiveness index	NR not reported
AL action Level	NTU nephelometric turbidity units
CFU colony-forming units	P or ND positive or not detected
DBP disinfection byproducts	pCi/L picocuries per liter
DLR detection limits for reporting purposes	PDWS primary drinking water standard
LRAA location running annual average	PHG public health goal
MCL maximum contaminant level	ppb parts per billion or micrograms liter (µg/L)
MCLG maximum contaminant level goal	ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
MRDL maximum residual disinfectant level	ppq parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
MRDLG maximum residual disinfectant level goal	ppt parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
MWD Metropolitan Water District	RAA running annual average
N nitrogen	SI saturation Index (Langelier)
NA not applicable	TOC total organic carbon
ND not detected	TON threshold odor number
NL notification level	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 are based on the treatment plant effluent.
- (b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. The MCL was not violated.
- (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 byproducts (D/DBP) rule. Compliance is based on Distribution System RAA.
- (h) MWD utilizes a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately.
- (i) AI <10 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive: AI >12 = Moderately aggressive: AI (10.9-11.9) = Non-aggressive
- (k) Radiological sampling requirements for LWD source water is every three years.
- (l) 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): 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 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 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is 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 water system requirements.

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

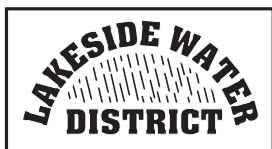
LWD BOARD OF DIRECTORS	BILL PAYMENT OPTIONS
President Eileen Neumeister	ALL payment methods require your account number
Vice President Steve Johnson	
Directors Frank Hilliker Pete Jenkins Steve Robak	Online www.lakesidewater.org <i>(Credit card or electronic checks are accepted. Processing fees apply.)</i>
General Manager Brett Sanders	Autopay Set up recurring payments through your bank account
Board meetings are held at the District office 5:30 pm on the first Tuesday of each month	By Phone (619) 443-3805, extension 1
	In Person 10375 Vine Street, Lakeside CA • Mon-Fri, 7:30 am - 4 pm <i>(All payment forms accepted)</i>
	Drop Box Located at the front of the office • After business hours <i>(Check payments only)</i>

2026-2027 Capital Improvement Summary

Lakeside Water District has completed the installation of a new Engineering, Operations and Security Building to better respond to the increasingly complicated demands of those departments. The total cost is estimated to be \$260,000.

Two new projects are in the engineering phase. The first is the planned interior and exterior repainting and safety upgrades to the 2.0 million gallon El Monte Reservoir located off of El Monte Road in the eastern end of the District.

The second project, scheduled for construction next spring is a pipeline replacement project in Julian Avenue from Los Coches Road to Lakeview Road. This project will consolidate three pipelines into one. Combining 4", 6" and 10" pipelines into one 12" main. This project will remove the District's pipelines from obstructing the City of San Diego's 48" pipeline and the Padre Dam MWD's 36" water line that run the entire length of Julian Avenue.



10375 Vine Street
Lakeside, CA 92040-2440

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Customer Watch Program

Are you near a LWD facility?

If you notice something that doesn't seem right at any of Lakeside Water District's pump stations, reservoir sites, or any of our other facilities:

- unusual activity or noise • trespassing
- excessive standing water or flowing water

please report it at **619-443-3805**, any time day or night.

In the event of a life-threatening emergency, call 911.

Your help is appreciated!

