LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT Pipeline
100 YEARS of SERVICE 1924–2024
PIPELINE is a community newsletter published by the Lakeside Water District. JUNE 2025

Water Rates 2025

To explain where we are today with water rates in 2025, we need to look back at our history. San Diego is classified as a semi-arid region and over the last 150 years, the annual rainfall averages about 10 inches. During the late 1800s and early 1900s, this unpredictable source of water caused booms and busts in the region. In response, land developers built reservoirs and aqueducts to move water from the hills to the coast in order to provide a more consistent water supply, while inland areas like Lakeside relied on groundwater.

Mutual water companies and irrigation districts were established in the early 1900s to organize water supply and delivery to the estimated 35,000 residents of San Diego County. By 1923 every major drainage area in the county had at least one reservoir, however, the maximum population the reservoirs could maintain was estimated at 500,000–about half of which was in the City of San Diego. World War II pushed the limits of its water supply even further due to the massive population growth that came with the increase in manufacturing. To satisfy this demand, the U.S Navy helped build an aqueduct from the Metropolitan Water District's Colorado River Aqueduct to the newly constructed San Vicente Reservoir. At the time of delivery in 1947, the entirety of San Diego County had less than three weeks of water supply available!

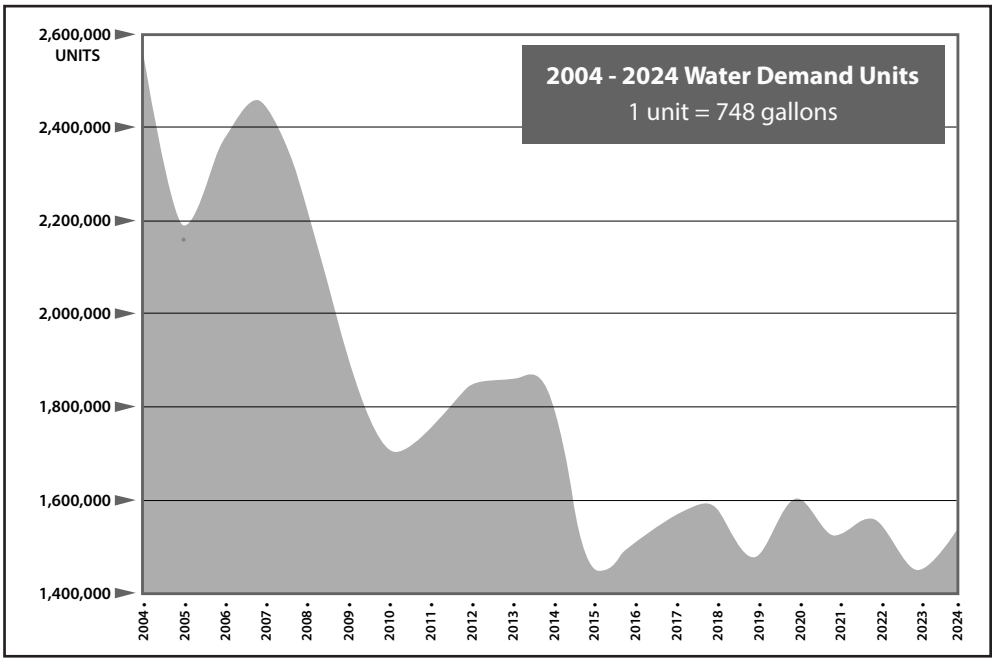
Lakeside Water District was formed under California Irrigation District Law and was approved as a "Special District" by the County Board of Supervisors in August of 1924. With a guaranteed supply, the population of San Diego County continued to grow prompting Lakeside to install pipelines throughout the District. A major development was the annexation of the Eucalyptus Hills area which doubled the District's service boundaries in 1950.

During growth periods, developers pay for the infrastructure to be built, while customers paid for the administration, operation, and maintenance of the water system, much like a private business. As an Irrigation District, LWD is permitted to charge rates that support its operation and add to reserves that pay for future asset management. Rates and revenue for the District come in two primary forms. Variable Water Sales and Fixed Meter Service Charges. Due to many periods of drought which resulted in mandatory usage cutbacks, the District's demand (sales) has dropped 45% since 2004. This loss of sales diminishes revenues that are needed to cover the obligations of the district.

Three factors affect the current water sales/demand projections: The cost of water (wholesale and district pressures), changes in consumer habits, and water use regulations. Lakeside Water District, like others, have responded to the current revenue constraints by switching from a Variable Water Sales structure to a Fixed Revenue rate structure. In 2023, the District began a 5-year fixed-rate increase plan which will put us on track to fund Capital Improvement Plans by 2027. The District's Capital Improvement Programs include pipeline replacement, reservoir refurbishment, pump station rehabilitation, and facility maintenance.

The District has implemented a 100-Year Asset Management Plan that charts the timeline and pace of replacement for all of the District's assets. This program is broken down into a 5-Year Capital Replacement Plan which is modified annually to address all critical concerns. The current Capital Improvement Plan is funded on an annual basis dependent on current budget limitations, which then dovetails back into the revenue stream the District has developed and how this will fund the Operations and Maintenance of the District as well as the capital replacement requirements the community expects.

The Board of Directors, as they have for one hundred years, will focus on decisions that balance rates, reliability, and the required operations and maintenance of Lakeside Water District. With financially sound district operations, Lakeside Water District's customers, who are stakeholders of the Districts assets, benefit from a reliable and sound water system that delivers "the highest quality water at the most responsible cost possible."



LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test Results from Calendar Year 2024

(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 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	.27 100%	.01-.13 100%	.07 100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 5.0	(0)	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	0 0%	0 0%	ND ND	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	(c)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: (c)	(0)	NA	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-50 47	64-230 140	ND-160 74	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (As)	ppb	10	.004	2	RANGE HIGHEST RAA	ND-54.2 4	ND 4.9	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba)	ppb	1000	2000	100	RANGE AVERAGE	150-259 204	NR NR	ND ND	Oil and metal refineries discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (e) Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	CONTROL RANGE OPTIMAL LEVEL RANGE AVERAGE				Water additive; Lakeside Water District has naturally occuring fluoride from erosion of natural deposits
						0.3 0.3	0.3-0.9 0.7	0.6-0.8 0.7	
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	0.4	RANGE HIGHEST RAA	ND ND	ND ND	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	8.6-9.5 9.1	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	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	RANGE AVERAGE	3.6-3.7 3.6	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	NA	1	RANGE HIGHEST LRAA	9-37 29	ND-36.5 19.9	15-48 34	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (g) (l)	ppb	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 60	NA	1	RANGE HIGHEST LRAA	0-17 7.4	3.0-17.8 10.2	1.2-23 12	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual (Chloramine)	ppm	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: [4.0]	[4.0]	NA	RANGE RAA	1.61-2.81 1.98	1.9-2.0 1.9	1.6-3.0 2.5	Drinking water disinfectant treatment
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	RANGE AVERAGE	NA NA	2.1-3.2 2.6	2.3-3.0 2.6	Various natural and manmade sources
SECONDARY STANDARDS: AESTHETIC STANDARDS (CONTAMINANTS WITH AN ASTERISK EXCEEDED THE SECONDARY STANDARD)									
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	200 200	80-89 86	92-110 96	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	ND-5.0 ND	NR NR	1-2 2	Naturally occuring organic materials
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	1	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	NR NR	1 1	Naturally occuring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	1500-1700 1600	760-830 800	903-917 910	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO_4)	ppm	500	NA	0.5	RANGE AVERAGE	160-170 165	130--150 140	195-203 199	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 1000	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	266-733 461	460-500 483	560-572 566	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 5	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	.02-.50 .31	.03-.9 .09	ND ND	Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS									
CHEMICAL									
Alkalinity ($CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	300-330 315	102-134 118	103-107 105	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; substances that form ions in water
Boron (B)	ppb	NA	NL = 1000	100	RANGE AVERAGE	78-95 86	ND-.11 ND	130 130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (Ca)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	105-109 107	48-55 51	61-62 62	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	20	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	NA NA	80 80-	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium VI (i)	-	-	-	-	RANGE AVERAGE	- -	- -	- -	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Corrosivity (j) (Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	NR NR	12.2-12.3 12.3	12.3-12.4 12.4	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness, Total	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	466-479 472	201-236 214	242-243 242	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; municipal and industrial waste discharges
Magnesium (Mg)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	49.3-50 49.6	19-24 21	22-23 22	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH	pH units	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	7.41 7.46	7.7-8.6 8.3	8.1 8.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; substances that form ions in water
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	4.9-5.0 4.0	4.0-4.9 4.5	4.6-4.9 4.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Sodium (Na)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	130-150	68-84	91-95	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	140	78	93	
Vanadium (V)	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Range	5.4-9.0	ND-34.7	ND	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average	7.2	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 sampling during the calendar year = 0

ABBREVIATIONS • FOOTNOTES • DEFINITIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

AI ..... Aggressiveness Index or Langelier Index
AL..... Action Level
CFU..... Colony-Forming Units
DBP ..... Disinfection Byproducts
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
PDWS ..... Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.
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 and reporting 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.

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. Lakeside Water District failed to complete required monitoring for disinfection byproducts (TTHMs and HAA5) in the first quarter of 2024 due to a lab error that invalidated our February sample set. A replacement sample set was collected on April 2, 2024, but fell outside the required time frame. Without timely results, we cannot confirm water quality for HAA5 during that period. Long-term exposure to high levels of TTHM and HAA5 may increase cancer risk. However, the resample and all other 2024 tests were well below the MCL. We promptly notified the State Water Board and completed resampling. Lab procedures have been reviewed to prevent recurrence.

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.

10375 Vine Street
Lakeside, CA 92040-2440

2025 Pipeline Replacement Update

Lakeside Water District crews completed 1,800 lineal feet of 6" cement pipeline replacement in 2024. The projects were located on Toyon Hills Drive and Woodside Ave. Toyon Hills Drive, in Eucalyptus Hills, involved replacing 60-year-old concrete pipe (ACP) with 8-inch PVC pipe. As residents in the area know, we have experienced many pipeline failures over the past 15 years, and coupled with the inconvenience and associated system pressure problems and water quality concerns, the District implemented an aggressive replacement timeline to replace the pipe with District crews.

A second project accomplished with District crews was located on Woodside Avenue at Lakeside Middle School, and was required due to a County of San Diego street improvement project. This project realigned and lowered a mix of 4" ACP and 6" ACP, with 6-inch PVC pipe.

We thank everyone who has been affected by our projects for their patience and understanding while we made these needed improvements to the system.

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.

By Phone (619) 443-3805, extension 1

In Person Monday-Friday, 7:30 am- 4 pm. All payment forms accepted.

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