LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT Pipeline

PIPELINE is a community newsletter published by the Lakeside Water District. JUNE 2024

Lakeside Water District Celebrates

100 Years of Service

1924-2024

After a community vote of 53 to 3 in favor of a new irrigation district and by order of the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County, the Lakeside Water District was officially recognized on August 11, 1924. The community leaders of the newly formed district were able to serve the area's homes, businesses, and farms, supplying water from groundwater and a connection to the Cuyamaca Flume in the eastern part of the District.

The first major challenge that the district faced was the need to raise $35,000 for the construction of the Castle Court Reservoir and downtown pipelines, some of which remain in service today. The second challenge was the Great Depression, which tested the community's resolve to keep the young water district.

Other significant events:

- In 1944, Lakeside Water District was one of the nine original members of the San Diego County Water Authority.
- In August of 1950, the district supported the Eucalyptus Hills Annexation and the significant infrastructure installation it required, as well as the San Diego County Water Authority connection.
- In November of 1955, by giving up its seat on the Water Authority board to the Rio San Diego water agency, Lakeside led in the formation of the Rio San Diego Municipal Water District which made it the lead wholesale water agency of the Lakeside, Santee, and Alpine areas. Rio San Diego was renamed Padre Dam Municipal Water District in December of 1976.
- The district's infrastructure quadrupled during the building boom of the 1960s, with more reservoirs, pipelines, and pump stations.
- June of 1973 saw Lakeside Water District consolidate with Lakeside Farms Mutual Water District.
- In November of 2006, important changes were implemented. Lakeside detached from the Padre Dam Municipal Water District, rejoined the San Diego Water Authority, and combined with the Riverview Water District.

Photo: lakesidehistory.org

In 1885, the sole source of water in the area was from wells with windmills. By 1886, the Cuyamaca earthen damn was built and construction of the flume began. This monumental endeavor used nearly 9 million board feet of redwood lumber which required 100 wagons, pulled by 800 mules and horses, for its transportation from San Diego harbor inland. ■

Photo: lakesidehistory.org

You are Invited!

Saturday, August 10th
10:00 am to 1:00 pm

Lakeside Water District's board of directors invites you to join us and local dignitaries as we commemorate 100 years of dedicated service.

Enjoy light refreshments, free starter plants & great ideas for gardens!

Visitors may tour our facility and see the equipment that provides water to our community of 35,500 people.

Parking will be on Vine Street in front of the office and just a short walk to two entrances.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test Results from Calendar Year 2023

(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	0-67%	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	.301 99.7%	NA-.19 100%	.07 100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 5.0	(0)	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	0 0	0-0.60 0	0 0	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	(c)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: (c)	(0)	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	0 0%	0 0	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum (Al) (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	RANGE HIGHEST RAA	ND ND	9-230 130	ND-11 113	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (As)	ppb	10	.004	2	RANGE HIGHEST RAA	0.52-0.67 .59	ND ND	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba)	ppb	1000	2000	100	RANGE AVERAGE	160-200 180	NR NR	116 116	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	 ND ND	 0.6-0.7 0.6	 0.6-0.8 0.7	Water additive; Lakeside Water District has naturally occuring fluoride from erosion of natural deposits
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	4.11-4.65 4.38	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-8 ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	RANGE AVERAGE	3.2-4.8 4.0	ND-2.57 1.3	ND-3 2	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (q) Lakeside results for distribution only									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (g) (l)	ppb	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 80	NA	1	RANGE HIGHEST LRAA	7-36 18	9.5-27.2 18.9	21-37 31	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (g) (l)	ppb	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 60	NA	1	RANGE HIGHEST LRAA	ND-12 6	1.7-13.2 10.1	1.7-26 15	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual (Chloramine)	ppm	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: [4.0]	[4.0]	NA	RANGE RAA	1.75-2.27 1.99	0-3.7 2.5	NA NA	Drinking water disinfectant treatment
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	RANGE AVERAGE	NA NA	1.7-3.8 2.8	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	250-270 260	65-78 71	72-110 91	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	NR NR	1 1	Naturally occuring organic materials
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	1	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	NR NR	2 2	Naturally occuring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	1500-1800 1650	590-740 657	664-1040 852	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO_4)	ppm	500	NA	0.5	RANGE AVERAGE	160-230 195	72-140 104	113-236 174	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 1000	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	305-799 418	350-560 427	401-670 536	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE: 5	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	.013-0.46 .26	.01-.19 .05	ND ND	Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS									
CHEMICAL									
Alkalinity ($CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	240-290 265	85-120 102	92-125 108	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	111-116 113	39-54 45	39-72 56	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	20	RANGE AVERAGE	ND ND	NA NA	17 17	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	11.8-12.7 12.2	12.5 12.5	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness, Total	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	478-507 494	150-316 205	165-291 228	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; municipal and industrial waste discharges
Magnesium (Mg)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	48.6-52.7 50.7	16-23 19	15-27 21	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH	pH units	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	7.35-7.56 7.46	8.1-8.5 8.3	8.2-8.5 8.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; substances that form ions in water
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	RANGE AVERAGE	4.2-4.5 4.35	3.5-5 4.2	3.6-4.8 4.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Sodium (Na)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	120-170	52-71	69-103	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	150	63	86	
Vanadium (V)	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Range	5.0-9.2	ND-3.6	ND	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average	7.1	ND	ND	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)					Range	-	-	-	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Distribution System-wide	-	-	-	-	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 2

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

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

10375 Vine Street
Lakeside, CA 92040-2440

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