LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT Pipeline

PIPELINE is a community newsletter published by the Lakeside Water District. JUNE 2022

Water Supply Changes in East County

Padre Dam MWD and Helix Water District have agreed to work together to add highly purified water to East County's water sources. The project has been named the East County Advanced Water Purification (AWP) program which brings together Padre Dam Municipal Water, Helix Water District, the County of San Diego, and the City of El Cajon for the purpose of creating a new local, sustainable, and drought-proof water supply using state of the art technology.

The four agencies have formed a Joint Powers Authority to manage this project. East San Diego County's waste water will be purified through an advanced water treatment plant located at Padre Dam's Santee Lakes Facility. The purified water will then be piped to Lake Jennings for surface water augmentation, requiring a three-month holding time, after which the water will be conventionally treated at the Helix Water District's Levy Water Treatment Plant.

This project is highly technical, applying the latest advanced water treatment processes. The project will capture and treat approximately 15 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater generated within the East County area to supply an average of approximately 11.5 mgd of clean local drinking water per day; approximately thirty percent of East County's drinking water demand, reducing our dependence on imported water.

A pipeline from the AWP filtration plant will be installed in area streets though Riverside Drive, Lakeside Ave., Channel Road, Mapleview Street, over to El Monte Road, and then up to Lake Jennings. The lake, which is owned and operated by Helix Water District is a key component of the project since, per state law, it allows the highly treated product water to blend with local surface water and imported water. The blended water is then held for three months before reaching the final conventional treatment process and delivered to customers' taps.

The $950 million cost of the project has been taken on by the four agencies behind the program with a combination of funding sources, including $131 million in grants and incentives and $760 million in low interest loans. This long-term funding plan will reduce the impact on ratepayers and makes the program cost effective for the four signatory agencies. No part of the project cost will be paid by Lakeside Water District customers.

Lakeside Water District is impacted by this project because we purchase water from the San Diego County Water Authority and, through the East County Regional Treated Water Improvement Program, water is actually delivered from the Helix WD, RM Levy Water Treatment Plant and to our system through Helix WD Transmission Mains.

Asset Management 2022:
Johnson Lake Reservoir Rehabilitation Project

Lakeside Water District has completed the coating rehabilitation of the 1.0 million gallon Johnson Lake Reservoir which was constructed in 1960. The project involved sand-blasting the interior and exterior coatings down to bare metal before being repainted with a three-coat epoxy paint system. Other upgrades included replacing the interior and exterior ladders, the entrance hatch and safety rails, and the installation of a cathodic protection system.

The Johnson Lake Reservoir was last recoated in 2005, with rafter and vent repair completed in 2016. The total cost of the current project was $571,842. The contractor was J. Colon Coatings, Inc. from Alta Loma, CA. Engineering and inspection was provided by Harper & Associates Engineering of Corona, CA.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Test Results from Calendar Year 2021

(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	0-55%	
Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	Average	NA	NR	6%	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	0.21	0.13	0.09	
Effluent Turbidity	%	95 (a)	NA	NA	% < 0.3 NTU	100%	100%	100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)					Range	0	0	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Distribution System-wide	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Average	0%	0%	NA	
E. coli					Range	ND	0	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
Distribution System-wide	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	Average	ND	0%	NA	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
					Range	ND	110-370	ND-200	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (Al) (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	Highest RAA	ND	211	119	
					Range	ND	ND-3.2	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic (As)	ppb	10	0.004	2	Highest RAA	ND	ND	ND	
					Range	137-215	NR	ND	Oil and metal refineries discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (Ba)	ppb	1000	2000	100	Average	175	NR	ND	
Flouride (e)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Control Range			NR	Water additive; Lakeside Water District has naturally occuring fluoride from erosion of natural deposits
Treatment-related					Optimal Level			NR	
					Range	0.35-.48	0.6-0.7	0.6-0.9	
					Average	0.27	0.7	0.7	
					Range	2.01-3.10	ND	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	2.45	ND	ND	
RADIOLOGICALS (k)									
Gross Alpha					Range	3.40-6.06	2.6-3.8	ND-3	Erosion of natural deposits
Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Average	4.97	3.2	ND	
Gross Beta					Range	ND	NR	ND-7	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Particle Activity (f)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Average	ND	NR	4	
					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	13-44	13-27.1	8.3-40	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Distribution System-wide	ppb	80	NA	1	Highest LRAA	27	19.5	21	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (g) (l)					Range	0.0-8.4	2.8-11.4	4.3-10	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Distribution System-wide	ppb	60	NA	1	Highest LRAA	7	7.2	7.4	
Total Chlorine Residual					Range	0.7-3.5	0.0-3.5	NA	Drinking water disinfectant treatment
(Chloramine)	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	RAA	2.1	2.1	NA	
DBP Precursors Control					Range	NA	NR	2.2-2.7	Various natural and manmade sources
(TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Average	NA	NR	2.5	
SECONDARY STANDARDS: AESTHETIC STANDARDS (CONTAMINANTS WITH AN ASTERISK EXCEEDED THE SECONDARY STANDARD)									
					Range	239-270	65-96	92-97	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Average	257	88	94	
					Range	ND-5	ND	1	Naturally occuring organic materials
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Average	1.7	ND	1	
					Range	ND	ND-4.9	2	Naturally occuring organic materials
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	1	Average	ND	ND	2	
					Range	1490-1730	720-950	918-956	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Average	1630	880	937	
					Range	167-223	110-200	197-221	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Sulfate (SO_4)	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Average	201	170	209	
					Range	812-972	390-560	557-604	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Average	918	500	580	
					Range	.0-.9	.13	ND	Soil runoff
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Average	0.33	NA	ND	
OTHER PARAMETERS									
CHEMICAL									
					Range	224-273	100-120	121-123	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; substances that form ions in water
Alkalinity ($CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	253	113	122	
					Range	74.9-89.6	NR	140	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Boron (B)	ppb	NA	NL = 1000	100	Average	84.2	NR	140	
					Range	106-113	48-72	62-64	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (Ca)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	109	61	63	
					Range	ND	ND-26	34	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Perchlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	20	Average	ND	ND	34	
					Range	ND	ND	ND	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Chromium VI (i)	ppb	NA	NA	1	Average	ND	ND	ND	
Corrosivity (j)					Range	NR	12.1-12.35	12.4	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
(Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Average	NR	12.2	12.4	
					Range	500-525	132-284	264-273	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; municipal and industrial waste discharges
Hardness, Total	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	508	257	268	
					Range	47.2-54.8	19-25	23-25	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (Mg)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	50.3	23	26	
	pH				Range	7.09-7.29	7.8-8.4	8.1-8.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; substances that form ions in water
pH	Units	NA	NA	NA	Average	7.17	8.1	8.1	
					Range	3.72-4.32	4.5-5.2	4.3-4.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average	4.06	4.7	4.6	

Sodium (Na)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	113-152	69-95	92-95	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	138	87	94	
Vanadium (V)	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Range	3.93-8.09	ND	ND	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average	5.51	ND	ND	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) Distribution System-wide	ppt	NA	3	2	Range		NR	ND	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	NA	NR	ND	

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 = 1.7 ppb**
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 samplng during the calendar year = **10**

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 <10.0 or Lagnelier Index (LI) <-2.0; *Moderately aggressive water:* AI (10-11.9) or LI -2.0-0.1; *Non-aggressive water:* AI >12.0 or LI > or to 0.
(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.

Automatic Draft Payments
Paid directly from your bank account. No fee.

Online
@ www.lakesidewater.org, credit card or electronic check.

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

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

Drop Box
After hours, located in front of the office. Checks only.

LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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