

## DROUGHT WATCH

Like a recession, defining when a drought begins is a subject of much discussion and debate among experts. One dry year does not normally constitute a drought in California because of the state's extensive system of water supply infrastructure - its reservoirs, aqueducts and groundwater basins mitigates the effect of short term dry periods for most water users. Defining when a drought begins is a function of drought impacts to water users. If a customer turns the tap and has water, and it is not being rationed, then as far as he is concerned there is no drought. Drought is a gradual phenomenon. Droughts occur slowly, over a multiyear period. There is no universal definition of when a drought begins or ends. However, state water officials have reported that the 2006 - 07 winter was the driest in nearly 20 years. This winter, the Sierra Nevada snowpack was only 67% of normal. Total reservoir storage in the Colorado River system is only about half of capacity.

"We're in a dry spell if not a drought," California Secretary for Resources Mike Chrisman said recently. "We're in the second year, and if we're looking at a third year, we're talking about a serious problem."

In San Diego County, agricultural customers have been under mandatory rationing since January 1. Farmers are required to reduce their water usage by 30% or pay costly penalties. If they continue to exceed their allotment, a flow restrictor will be installed or their service will be terminated. Most have cut down many of their trees. As far as our farmers are concerned, we are in a drought.

Droughts are usually defined in terms of hydrology, or, how much rain and snow falls. In San Diego County, most of our water is imported from the Colorado River and the Sacramento River through the Sacramento Delta. Last year a federal judge ordered pumping restrictions in the delta to help protect delta smelt, a threatened fish which was being trapped in the pumps. These restrictions could reduce water deliveries by 30%. This year additional pumping restrictions were ordered to protect the longfin smelt which will result in further reductions in supply. Therefore, supplies will be limited from the delta even in a wet year. Such legally mandated cutbacks are referred to as a "regulatory drought" as opposed to hydrological, but the effects are the same.

If conditions do not improve next winter, there is a very strong possibility that mandated reductions in water use will be ordered for residential customers. Water agencies in the state, including the San Diego County Water Authority and the Lakeside Water District are requesting voluntary conservation efforts, and some have required water use restrictions. Ironically, the only large agency that has implemented water rationing so far is in the San Francisco Bay area where water is much more abundant than in Southern California. The only time water has been rationed in San Diego County was in 1991. Since that time, there have been no major projects in California to improve the water supply infrastructure. In what can only be described as a failure of leadership in Sacramento, the state has so far refused to address the critical need for water in California. Let's hope that changes soon.

"We're in a dry spell if not a drought. We're in the second year, and if we're looking at a third year, we're talking about a serious problem."  
 - California Secretary for Resources, Mike Chrisman

# LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## Test Results from Calendar Year 2007

(Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.)

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	STATE DLR	RANGE AVERAGE	LAKESIDE WELLS	HELIX PLANT	COMBINED SKINNER PLANTS	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	NA NA	100 100	32-55 43	
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS: Mandatory Health-related Standards</b>									
<b>CLARITY</b>									
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	0.3	NA	NA	Highest % < 0.3	0.22 100%	0.1 100	0.13 100%	Soil runoff
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>									
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	NA	Range Average	ND ND	0-6% 0%	0-6% 0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	Range Average	0 0	0% 0%	0% 0%	Human and animal fecal waste
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Aluminum (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Average	1.38-4.05 2.7	150-200 175	ND-57 ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Arsenic	ppb	50	0.004	2	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range Average	105-401 253	ND-100 ND	ND ND	Oil and metal refineries discharges; natural deposits; erosion
Cadmium	ppb	5	.07	1	Average	ND	NA	NA	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemicals
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range Average	.21-.41 0.28	.2-.3 0.30	0.2-0.3 0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Fluoride (treatment-related)	ppm	(o)	1	0.1	Range Average	NA NA	.5-1.0 0.8	0.5-0.9 0.1-1.0	Water additive for dental health
Nitrate (as N) (e)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND-02 ND	ND ND	ND-0.4 ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND-11 ND	ND ND	ND ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
<b>RADIOLOGICALS (f)</b>									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	NA	3	Range Average	3.23-13.6 7.31	3.2-5.4 4.6	ND-5.5 ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	NA	4	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.5	2	Range Average	NT NT	1.6-4.6 3.1	1.5-3.2 2.3	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, &amp; DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (FEDERAL RULE) DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (g)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	RAA Range RAA Avg	17-60 52.7	5.5-47.4 25.9	37-61 48	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five)	ppb	60	NA	1 (m)	Range Average	3.0-42.1 16.9	1.9-7.6 4	13-24 17	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range Highest RAA RAA Range	.30-2.55 1.38 ND	.1-3.3 1.9 ND-8.5	.72-3.4 2.4 NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (h)	ppb	10	(0)	5	Highest RAA	ND	ND	NA	By-product of drinking water ozonation
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS: Aesthetic Standards</b>									
Aluminum (d)	ppb	200	600	50	Range Average	1.38-4.05 2.7	150-200 175	ND-57 ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range Average	155-461 292	84-92 88	84-96 92	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range Average	5.0-22 11	1.0-2.0 2	1.0-2.0 2	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity	SI	non-corrosive	NA	NA	Range Average	Non-Corrosive Corrosive	NA NA	0.15-0.52 0.38	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature and other factors
Odor Threshold (i)	Units	3	NA	NA	Range Average	ND ND	2 2	2 2	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range Average	1150-1420 1368	818-920 869	755-927 841	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	189-367 265	180-210 195	134-202 169	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range Average	748-1692 1165	532-550 541	438-551 495	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range Average	.04-.25 0.10	0.06-.10 0.04	0.05-0.07 0.05	Soil runoff
<b>UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING</b>									
Boron	ppb	NA	AL = 1,000	100	Range Average	.08-.11 0.090	120-140 125	130-160 140	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Perchlorate (j)	ppb	6	6	4	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Industrial waste discharge
Vanadium	ppb	NA	AL=50	3	Range Average	4.53-10.8 7.3	3.7-5.2 4.5	ND ND	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
<b>ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS</b>									
<b>MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS</b>									
HPC	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	ND ND	NA NA	ND-3 ND	Naturally present in the environment
<b>OTHER PARAMETERS</b>									
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range Average	211-450 303	94-129 109	91-106 98	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range Average	84.6-215 139	59-61 60	44-60 53	

Parameter	Unit	NA	NL=800	20	Range	NA	NA	ND-23	
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NA	20	Range	NA	NA	24-43	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Range	435-870	250-260	194-254	
					Average	642	255	226	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	41.4-95.1	24-25	19-25	
					Average	63.8	24.5	22	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	7.08-7.57	7.8-8.1	8.1	
	pH				Average	7.4	8	8.1	
pH	Units	NA	NA	--	Range	3.46-5.40	4.1-4.4	3.8-4.5	
					Average	4.31	4.3	4.2	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	94-163	79-84	73-89	
					Average	127	82	83	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	--	Range	NA	2.6-3.2	1.9-2.7	Various natural and manmade sources
					Average	NA	2.90	2.3	
TOC (k)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	ND	ND	0.07-0.18	
					Average	ND	ND	0.12	Industrial waste discharge

LEAD AND COPPER TESTING: Number of Sample Sites = 30. The 90th Percentile Levels = ND for Lead and .21 ppm for Copper. Number of sites above action level of 15 ppb Lead, and 1.3ppm for Copper = 0 sites. Lead and Copper tested for in June 2007.

**ABBREVIATIONS AND FOOTNOTES**

**Abbreviations**

AL	CA Action Level; as of 1/05	NA	Not Applicable
AL	is notification level (NL)	ND	None Detected
CFU/mL	Colony-forming Units per Milliliter	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
DCPA	Dimethyl Tetrachloroterephthalate	pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter
DBP	Disinfection By-products	PHG	Public Health Goal
DLR	Detection Limits for Reporting	ppb	Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids (five)	ppm	Parts per Million or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
MBAS	Methylene Blue Active Substances	ppq	Parts per Quadrillion or Picograms per Liter (pg/L)
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	ppt	Parts per Trillion or Nanograms per Liter (ng/L)
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	RAA	Running Annual Average
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter	SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
MPN	Most Probable Number	TOC	Total Organic Carbon
MRDL	Max. Residual Disinfectant Level	TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes
MRDLG	Max. Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	TT	Treatment Technique
N	Nitrogen	µS/cm	MicroSiemen per Centimeter; also equivalent to
NT	Not Tested		µmho/cm (Micromho per Centimeter)

**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 anytime. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. The monthly averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards section were based on the plant effluents.
- (b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive for MWD, Helix and LWD. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the treatment plants.
- (c) Fecal coliform/E.coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2007.
- (d) Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.
- (e) State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as N.
- (f) Metropolitan conducted four (4) quarters of monitoring from August 2006 to April 2007. Reported results were taken from the first two (2) quarters of 2007. Helix radiological monitoring was four quarters in 2007. LWD tested for radiological in 2007.
- (g) In 2007, LWD, Helix and MWD were in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule. The State of California has adopted the D/DBP. Rule effective June 2006. TOC provides a medium for the formation of DBPs. Metropolitan, Helix and Lakeside were in compliance with the DBP precursor control (TOC) portion of the Stage 1 D/DBP regulation.
- (h) MWD: Running annual average was calculated from weekly samples. Helix: Samples collected monthly and RAA is calculated from weekly samples. Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.
- (i) Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can more accurately detect odor occurrences. For more info. contact MWD @ (213) 217-6850.
- (j) Both PHG (issued by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment) and NL (issued by CA Department of Health Services) were set a 6 ppb. Perchlorate reporting level is 2 ppb.
- (k) Average and range for the treatment plant effluents were taken from samples at the combined filter effluent.
- (l) MWD Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb.
- (m) DLR=1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte (dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR = 2.0ppb.

**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 2005 is available for review upon request at the District office.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

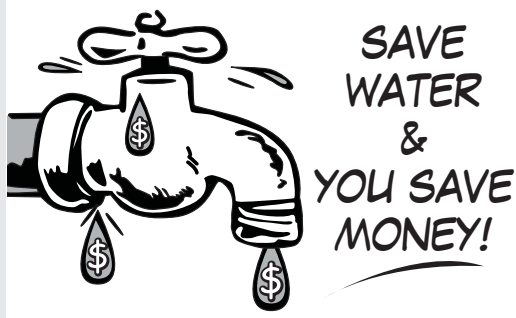
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- 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, USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department 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 for 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  
(619) 443-3805

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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Our Water Board meets at the District office on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m.

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