

Lake Chelan Reclamation District News



First Phase of Northshore Sewer Replacement Project Nears Completion



Construction of the first phase of the Northshore Sewer Interceptor Replacement Project should be completed shortly after the mailing of this newsletter. Scarsella Brothers were hired to install 6.2 miles of dual sewer forcemain from Madeline Road to Golf Course Road down the westbound lane of SR 150. The \$3.55 million dollar project is going to be substantially completed, on budget and ahead of schedule. While the traffic delays associated with the project were significant at times, the District would like to commend and thank the community for their patience and understanding.

DDJ Construction simultaneously installed a new primary sewer lift station near Wapato Way and Manson Boulevard in Manson. The lift station, together with nearly 3,000 feet of gravity sewers, was constructed for just over \$800,000. The District will be laying the last 1,000 feet of gravity lines along Manson Boulevard in July of this year in anticipation of Chelan County's road improvements in 2005.



This fall and winter, the phased construction of four more primary sewer lift stations, together with other miscellaneous sewer appurtenances will be added to the new system that is now in place. The entire sewer interceptor improvements will be placed in service by Memorial Day 2005 at an estimated total project cost of \$7.4 million dollars. Present sewer rates reflect the revenue needed to pay for this project which was partially funded by a 0.5%, 20-year loan from the State of Washington's Public Works Trust Fund. When completed, the project will serve anticipated growth for the next 20 year period.

Special points of interest: in this issue.....

- 2004 Consumer Confidence Report
 - Lawn Watering Guide
 - Irrigation Water Orders
- Irrigation Water Through the Domestic System

Rules of Thumb for Water Use on Lawns and Gardens



Leave the grass clippings to decompose on the lawn.

- ◆ One deep watering is much better than watering several times lightly.
- ◆ Lawns need about 1 inch of water each week. If the weather is very hot, apply an inch of water about every 3 days.
- ◆ Watering to a depth of 4-6 inches encourages deeper, healthier root development. It allows longer periods between watering.
- ◆ To measure the water, put an empty tuna can on the lawn while watering. Stop watering when the can is full.
- ◆ Early morning or night is the best time for watering to reduce evaporation.
- ◆ Leave the grass clippings to decompose on the lawn. Annually, this will provide nutrients equivalent to one or two fertilizer applications. Keep grass at least two inches high to shade roots and hold moisture.

*Is it better to do one deep watering or water several times lightly?
When is the best time to water?*

Lawn Watering Guide

Here is a simple way to determine your lawn watering needs:

1. Place five or more flat bottom cans or coffee mugs randomly around your lawn.
2. Turn on your sprinkler(s) for 15 minutes.
3. Measure the depth of the water in each can with a ruler to determine the average water depth in the cans.
4. Refer to the following chart and read the number of minutes you should water, every third day. Record the times for future reference.

AVERAGE DEPTH IN TEST CANS	1/8"	1/4"	3/8"	1/2"	5/8"	3/4"	1"	1-1/8"
MINUTES TO WATER EVERY THIRD DAY IN SPRING	60	30	20	15	12	10	7-1/2	6-2/3
MINUTES TO WATER EVERY THIRD DAY IN SUMMER	90	45	30	22-1/2	18	15	11-1/4	10
MINUTES TO WATER EVERY THIRD DAY IN FALL	48	24	16	12	9-1/2	8	6	5-1/3



Early morning or night is the best time for watering.

Reminders: Use this chart as a guide only, and alter your watering practices according to climatic conditions. Decrease watering times and frequencies during cool and/or humid weather. Skip at least one scheduled watering after any substantial rainfall.



Lake Chelan Reclamation District 2004 Consumer Confidence Report

The Lake Chelan Reclamation District has been in the domestic drinking water business since 1922. The service area originally included only the downtown area of Manson and the Hyacinth Road with service to a couple hundred people. Now the District serves as many as 6,000 people in an area from Loop Avenue to Rocky Point. The LCRD is governed by a five-person Board of Directors that meets the second Tuesday of every month at 8:00 a.m. at the District offices at 80 Wapato Way in Manson.

The LCRD diverts water directly out of Lake Chelan at two locations. The Manson Intake extends 100 feet out into Lake Chelan and pumps water out of Manson Bay. The Lakeshore Intake is located approximately 2 miles up-lake from Manson and was started originally as an irrigation intake which was later converted to a domestic intake in 1974. With the construction of the Water Treatment Plant in 1998, the system was changed and both intakes were piped to send lake water to the Water Treatment Plant prior to distribution in the system.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. The LCRD vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are pleased to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This bulletin is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details of where your water comes from, what compounds were detected in the water, and how those detected compounds compare to EPA and state standards. If you have any questions about this report please contact Paul Cross at (509) 687-3548.

The source of drinking water for our system is Lake Chelan. Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

- ◆ Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from human wastes, septic systems, livestock and wildlife.
- ◆ Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic waste, mining or forestry.
- ◆ Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as lawn applications, orchards and stormwater runoff.
- ◆ Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industry and petroleum, and come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, septic systems, boats and personal watercraft.

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. Immunocompromised 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. EPA/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)

Irrigation Water Through the Domestic System

Approximately 250 acres of irrigation water rights are delivered through the domestic system. The allotment of three acre feet per acre is credited to the domestic meter only after all irrigation assessments are paid in full.

Your irrigation assessment was mailed to you by the District and was due in full in our office by April 30, 2004. The irrigation allotment is available only between the months of March and October.

Several water users over the past year have run into excess charges due to the usage of their entire

irrigation allotment before the irrigating season was complete. The water bills are designed to keep you apprised of the irrigation allotment on your meter and the balance remaining. It is important that you monitor this irrigation allotment and manage your irrigation use accordingly. The sample below shows you what to look for. By monitoring your use every two months you should be able to assess if your irrigation allotment will last the summer without going into excess use. If you need assistance in verifying what these readings mean, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

LAKE CHELAN RECLAMATION DISTRICT
 P.O. BOX J • MANSON, WA 98831
 (509) 687-3548

BILLING STATEMENT

DATE	BILLING CYCLE
6/30/99	MAY/JUN

CUSTOMER NAME: 112071

PRIOR BALANCE	120.00
RECEIVED PAYMENT	-120.00
WATER	52.00
EXCESS CHARGE	0.00
SEWER	68.00
AMOUNT DUE	120.00

METER READING: PREVIOUS 8342, PRESENT 12132, CONSUMPTION 3790

IRRIG. ALLOT. BALANCE: 13417

THIS BILL BECOMES DELINQUENT 30 DAYS FROM BILLING DATE

CUSTOMER NAME: 112071

PRIOR BALANCE	120.00
RECEIVED PAYMENT	-120.00
WATER	52.00
EXCESS CHARGE	0.00
SEWER	68.00
AMOUNT DUE	120.00

METER READING: PREVIOUS 12132, PRESENT 18001, CONSUMPTION 5009

IRRIG. ALLOT. BALANCE: 0940

THIS BILL BECOMES DELINQUENT 30 DAYS FROM BILLING DATE

CUSTOMER NAME: 112071

PRIOR BALANCE	120.00
RECEIVED PAYMENT	-120.00
WATER	52.00
EXCESS CHARGE	0.00
SEWER	68.00
AMOUNT DUE	120.00

METER READING: PREVIOUS 18001, PRESENT 23121, CONSUMPTION 5128

IRRIG. ALLOT. BALANCE: 5220

THIS BILL BECOMES DELINQUENT 30 DAYS FROM BILLING DATE

RETURN THIS STATEMENT TO: [Address]

“It is important that you monitor this irrigation allotment and manage your irrigation use accordingly.”

Typical Water Bill Where Irrigation Water is Delivered Through the Domestic System. Use Your Own Bills to Compare Actual Use.

New Billing / Water Use Statements Coming Soon

Very soon the Lake Chelan Reclamation District will be switching software programs to a new billing and water use accounting program. With the switch will be revised billing statements and water use statements for our customers. The goal is to present you with billing and water use information in a new and improved format. We will be going away from our postcard formats and will instead be using a letter format. Water use on the irrigation system will likely be reported in total acre-feet rather than acre-inches per acre.

We have a significant number of names, addresses, accounts and turnout information to switch to the new system. We ask that you are patient with the transition and be sure to let us know if we have gotten a name or account mixed up in any way. Our goal is to have it 100% correct the first time, but recognize that this will be a daunting challenge. As always, if you have any questions about how to read your bills or statements, please stop by and we will be happy to help. In the long run, this transition will help us serve you better. We hope you like the results!



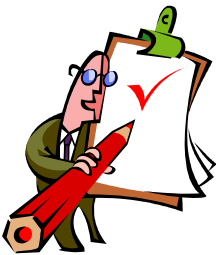
Lake Chelan Reclamation District

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MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
MANSON, WA
PERMIT NO. 12

P.O. Box 'J' • 80 Wapato Way
Manson, Washington 98831

Phone: 509-687-3548
Fax: 509-687-9884
Email: staff@lcrd.org
www.lcrd.org

Irrigation Water Orders



It is that time again when water orders are critical to the successful operation of the irrigation system. We would like everyone to order their water both on and off. When you call in we would like the

name, turnout, the gallons per minute or cubic feet per minute and the expected date when you will be done. The gallons per minute or cubic feet per minute is fairly easy to determine. Simply turn on the water you want to run and observe the flow meter in the turnout. The flow rate can be calculated by counting the number of revolutions the register turns in one minute. On some larger meters, one revolution may equal 10 or 100 cubic feet. This count equals the number of cubic feet per minute. Once you have the flow rate in cubic

feet per minute you can call in and order your water.

If you want to know how many gallons per minute that flow equals, simply multiply your cubic feet per minute by 7.5.

More people regularly ordered their water in 2003 than did not. When combined with rationing the net result was a very smooth year of operations. Your cooperation has helped to make the system work better. Keep it up! Rationing at ten gallons per minute per acre is in effect now. Rationing at eight gallons per minute per acre on the upper systems will likely begin about the first of July. Keep in touch for the most recent rationing levels.

