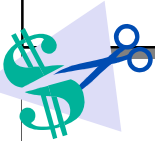


# Lake Chelan Reclamation District

Volume 14 Issue 1

June 18, 2003

## Northshore Sewer Interceptor Bids Over Budget



Bids were opened on the Northshore Sewer Interceptor Replacement Project on May 20, 2003 to replace the pipelines and sewer lift stations between Manson and Chelan. The combined bids were nearly \$2.6 million dollars over the construction budget of \$5.8 million dollars. A majority of the overruns were due to limited space in the SR 150 right-of-way when combined with the stringent requirements placed upon the project by the Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT).

While the Lake Chelan Reclamation District understands and appreciates the concern WSDOT has for maintaining SR 150 to rigorous standards, the District and RH2 Engineers have now met with WSDOT and tried to formulate alternatives to the plan as bid. It is our goal and priority to continue to modify the work as necessary to meet the primary objectives of serving the 20-year growth projection, but to do so within our original estimates.

We hope to re-bid the project this fall and delay the start of construction until the spring of 2004. Our goal is still to have everything replaced and operational by the early summer of 2005. The sewer line is currently at capacity in the summer months and is approaching the end of its useful life from a reliability standpoint as well. We will keep you informed as we progress through this effort.

## Consumer Confidence Report

This newsletter contains an insert known as a Consumer Confidence Report. This report contains information about all the testing that is required of our drinking water. You will find that the drinking water from

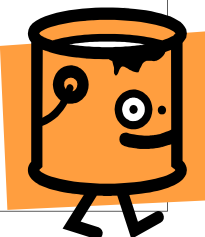


the Lake Chelan Reclamation District is very clean and healthy. Nevertheless, our federal and state governments want us to convey to you the actual amounts of various detected compounds in our water. If you have any questions or concerns about what you read in this report please let us know. We want you to have as much confidence in your drinking water as we do. If we can answer any questions, we are glad to help.

## LAKESHORE RESERVOIR PAINTING PROJECT

Bids will be opened in mid-July 2003 to remove and replace the paint on the one million gallon domestic water reservoir located on Summit Boulevard. This reservoir was built and painted in 1974 and is the last of 12 reservoirs in the District to receive an upgrade. The reservoir will be drained some time after the first of August and will be back on line no later than the 15<sup>th</sup> of October.

The total project cost of this effort will be near \$100,000. Other improvements to the domestic system have been done this year including valve replacements, control system improvements and line replacements. We feel like the domestic water system is in excellent condition and the annual work that is done keeps it in tip-top shape. Take a look at the enclosed consumer confidence report. You will see that we are producing and serving excellent water. Projects like the Lakeshore Reservoir Painting Project insure that it stays that way.



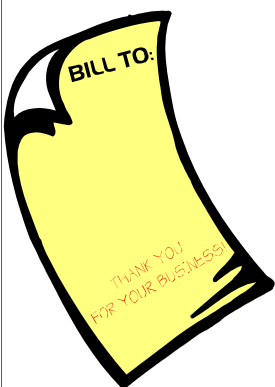
## CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL REMINDER

The State of Washington, Department of Health (DOH) is requiring the District to put a new emphasis on preventing any source of contamination from getting back into the drinking water system. A contaminant can flow back from customers lines into the drinking water system if low pressure occurs in the water main. This could be caused by a line break or using a fire hydrant. The DOH is enforcing laws that define several types of domestic services as having the potential for contamination based upon the type of service. High hazard sites include car washes, commercial laundries, dry cleaners, food processing plants, veterinary clinics, dental clinics and wastewater pumping stations to name a few. Other medium hazard sites include fire protection systems, community pools and sites served by boilers.

Low hazard sites include single-family residences that use the domestic water system for their irrigation systems.

All customers with a hazard potential were given until December 31, 2002 to install a backflow device. If you have not addressed your hazards, please do so now. The type of backflow device needed will depend upon your individual circumstances. Come in and talk to us about the uses of domestic water at your site and we can help you determine what device is needed. Most devices need to also be tested by a certified backflow assembly tester after installation and then annually thereafter.

## NEW BILLING / WATER USE STATEMENTS COMING SOON



Later this summer 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 post card formats and will instead be in 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.

# 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 uplake 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 to 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:

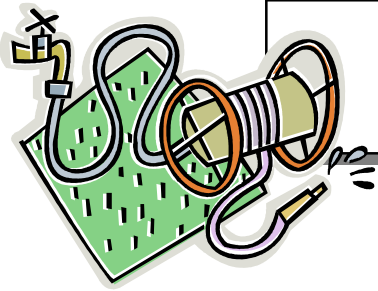
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from human wastes, septic systems, livestock and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic waste, mining or forestry.
- 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 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. 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)



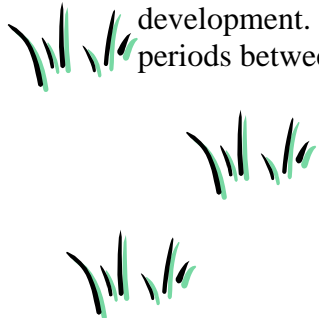


## Rules of Thumb for Water Use on Lawns and Gardens



- ◆ 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.



### LAWN WATERING GUIDE

**Here's 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.

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

**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.





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2003 Consumers Confidence Report

## 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. For a two inch and smaller this count equals the number of cubic feet per minute. For a three or four inch meter, multiply the count by ten for the number of cubic feet per minute. Six inch meters must be multiplied by

100. 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 2002 than did not. When combined with rationing the net result was that the entire system never shut down from over use. It was a very smooth year of operations. Your cooperation has worked 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.

