

Lake Chelan Reclamation District News



Drought on Lake Chelan

The Lake Chelan basin is facing a serious shortage of water in 2005 much like many other parts of eastern Washington. For the irrigation and domestic users on the Lake Chelan Reclamation District this does not translate into a shortage as the District has some of the most senior water rights on Lake Chelan. When the Chelan Basin is short of water the result is less power production by the Chelan County PUD. While the drought will not lead to any curtailments in allotment, the District still asks that all users work hard to beneficially use their water without waste. This would be a good year to fix broken sprinklers or leaky valves that may be allowing some water to be wasted. Good stewardship will lead to benefits for all of us.



Growth in Lake Chelan Reclamation District

Growth in the Chelan Valley and in Manson in particular has been a subject of interest by many in the area. Land development and property exchanges have kept our staff very busy for the past 12 months. We have sold as many water and sewer hookups in the first four months of 2005 as we had anticipated selling for the full year. This is not a concern. The new Northshore Sewer Interceptor project and rehabilitation on the Domestic Intakes has left the District very well prepared for growth. Our upgraded facilities will handle an additional 2,000 homes in the Manson area. At that point, additional improvements will likely be needed at the Water Treatment Plant and / or additional improvements to the primary sewer lift station at Madeline Road. Improvements at the City of Chelan Wastewater Treatment Plant will be needed prior to these improvements given the planned developments in the Chelan Butte and Lord's Acres areas.


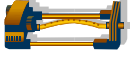


At the Lake Chelan Reclamation District we try and charge hookup fees commensurate to the impact growth has on the facilities. These fees helped us pay for a majority of the local match for the Northshore Sewer Interceptor replacement project and for most of the domestic intake rehabilitation efforts. This helps insulate the existing customer base from paying for all the growth related expenses.

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

- 2005 Consumer Confidence Report
 - Lawn Watering Guide
- Backflow Prevention and Irrigation Water
- Domestic Water Intakes & Northshore Sewer Interceptor Project Updates

Lawn Watering

Publication from Washington State Department of Health Division of Drinking Water

1. Place three or more flat bottom cans or mugs randomly around your lawn. Inexpensive rain gauges may also be used. 
2. Turn on your sprinkler(s) for 15 minutes. 
3. Measure and record the depth of water in each can (mug) with a ruler. Determine the average depth of water for all of the cans combined. Notice the uniformity of your water application. 
4. Refer to the example & chart below to determine the number of minutes you should water each week. Record the times for future reference. 

Did you know: During the summer, water use can more than double due to lawn and garden watering. Preserve the environment, save money, save fish and save water by following these simple steps when watering your lawn.

REMEMBER: Your watering practices should be influenced by the weather. Decrease watering time during cool or humid conditions and skip a scheduled watering after a moderate rainfall. This is only a guide. Consult your local nursery, garden center or county extension office for more information.

(Season is Spring)		
CAN #1	1/2 inch	12.7mm
CAN #2	1/4 inch	6.35mm
CAN #3	1/2 inch	12.7mm
CAN #4	1/4 inch	6.35mm
TOTAL	1.5 inches	38.10mm
AVERAGE*	1.50/4=	38.10/4=
	3/8 inch (approx)	9.52mm
WATERING TIME: 20 minutes		
*Average equals total amount of water in all cans divided by the total number of cans.		
*One inch of water a week, including rainfall, is all your lawn needs.		

Lawn watering depth chart

Average Depth in Test Can		Minutes to Water Once Each Week In		
		Spring	Summer	Fall
Inches	Millimeters			
1/8	3.2	60	120	48
1/4	6.3	30	60	24
3/8	9.5	20	40	16
1/2	12.7	15	30	12
5/8	15.9	12	24	9.5
3/4	19.1	10	20	8
1.0	25.4	8	16	6.5
1-1/8	28.6	6	13	5



2005 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)

Domestic Water Intakes

The domestic pumps and piping at the Manson Intake are complete and operational as part of a rehabilitation effort on the domestic system. A new 125 horsepower and a new 300 horsepower motor and pump were installed as well as rebuilding the 175 horsepower pump. New piping and control valves were installed together with new motor control centers for electrical supply. This brings the total capacity of the Manson Intake to over 4,000 gallons per minute supply. Dave Walters with the District handled much of the coordination and piping efforts and did a solid job of getting the project put together. A new 175 horsepower pump and motor together with a new motor control center is planned for the Lakeshore Intake that will increase its capacity to just under 2,000 gallons per minute. The new capacities gained by the \$500,000 project will help meet the demands for growth for some time to come.



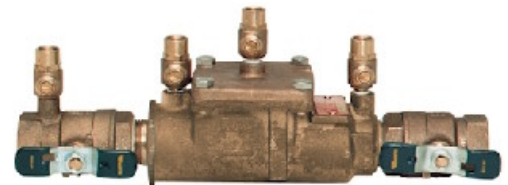
Northshore Sewer Interceptor Replacement Project



The \$8 million dollar main sewer line replacement project serving the northshore of Lake Chelan has now been successfully completed. Strider Construction completed the construction of four new sewer lift stations that pump sewage from Manson to the transfer lift station near the Chelan dam and on to the Wastewater Treatment Plant in Chelan Falls. The new lift stations take advantage of a new dual force main that was installed along SR 150 in the spring of 2004. The project upgrades and serves both existing and future customers with a reliable system that will meet the needs of customers for many years to come. While some minor cleanup remains on the project, the entire project was completed on time and within budget. Brent Winters with the District was instrumental in keeping the contractors focused and on task and lended much needed technical expertise.

Backflow Prevention and Irrigation Water

A recent event in East Wenatchee illustrates that irrigation water and drinking water don't mix. If you are a homeowner with both potable water from the District and irrigation water from the LCRD irrigation system you have both a responsibility and an obligation to avoid cross connecting the two systems. Water flowing from the LCRD irrigation system into the potable drinking water system can be dangerous to children, the elderly and the immune suppressed. Even healthy adults can get seriously ill from drinking non-potable water. If you receive your irrigation water through the domestic system be sure to think about backflow issues. Permanent sprinkler systems using domestic water need to have a double check valve assembly to keep your drinking water safe.





Lake Chelan Reclamation District

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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 older, large 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 2004 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.

